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GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY AND ITS MAJOR PROBLEMS.

Bihar with population of 699 lakhs (1981 Census) and a geographical area of 173,877 kms. is the second most populous and the ninth largest sized State in the country. The State accounts for 10.21 per cent of the total population of the country but it has only 5.3 per cent of the country's total land area. The density of population in the State is as high as 402 against the All-India figure of 208 only. The State is also predominantly rural with 87.5 per cent of its people living in the countryside against the All-India percentage of 76.3. Eighty per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture and 45 per cent of the State's income is derived from agriculture. The pressure of population on land is very acute. The per capita net cultivated area is only about 0.12 hectare against the All-India average of 0.21 hectare. Small and marginal farmers constitute nearly 87 per cent of the total number of farmers but they hold only along 41 per cent of the cultivated area. There are 73.66 lakh agricultural labourers, who work on other's land for mere wages. They constitute 35.5 per cent of the total working force in the State. This structural imbalance in land holding is an inhabiting factor in agricultural production.

2. The State suffers from serious geophysical imbalances with vast area, particularly in North Bihar, subject to annual flooding and consequent problems of water logging, sanitary and loss of production. Bihar accounts for 1/3rd of the area in the country that is flood prone. Floods have been a scourge to the State economy. Considerable areas south of the Ganges and in the sub-plateau region are chronically drought prone. The physical configuration, with a large plateau area and hills in South Bihar, with depleted forest cover and attendant problems of soil erosion has resulted in poor utilisation of land for agriculture and low productivity. The region is no doubt, richly endowed with mineral resources. While the benefits of exploitation of the minerals, constituting over 40 per cent of the coal, 57 per cent of Mica, 58 per cent of Copper and 16 per cent of Iron ore mined in the country, are shared by the entire country, the direct benefits therefrom to the State have been low as reflected in the tardy growth of mineral based and metallurgical industries and sluggish growth in the revenue from mineral royalties. This region has also a heavy concentration of tribal population with low standards of living and low productive status. Industrialisation has been more or less confined to a few enclaves without wider dispersal and spread effects.

3. The State's net domestic product has increased from Rs. 2,245 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 31,46 crores in 1981-82 at constant prices exhibiting a growth rate of 3.11 per cent against a growth rate of 3.48 per cent for the country. The *per capita* income of the State in 1983-84 at current prices was Rs. 1,174 which was the lowest in the country among the States and Union territories and compares very unfavourably with the national average of Rs. 2,201. It is a matter of grave concern for the State that the gap between the per capita income of State and that of the country has increased from 32.7 per cent in 1972-73 to 46 per cent in 1983-84.

4. The State has the second highest population below the poverty line in absolute terms as per NSS, 1977-78. Whereas the percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country was 48.13 according to this survey, the percentage of such people in the State was 57.49 per cent. Nearly 23 per cent of the State's population belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

5. Despite the fact that a major portion of the rich alluvial Gangetic plains lies in Bihar and there are enormous water resources including underground water resources, agricultural productivity has continued to be low and increase in food production has lagged behind population growth. The per hectare production of rice and wheat in 1983-84 was 1,195 kgs. and 1,542 kgs. respectively as against 1,458 kgs. for rice and 1,852 kgs. for wheat for All-India. The consumption of chemical fertilizers per hectare was only 17.8 kgs. in 1980-81 as against 31.9 kgs. for the country. This has however picked up in the Sixth Plan and is estimated to be around 31.4 kgs. in 1984-85. There is no reason why yields of the principal crops should not reach the national level if adequate power, irrigation and other essential inputs are assured.

6. The installed capacity for power generation in the State was 1025 MW as on 31st March 1984. 220 MW of Thermal Capacity was added during 1984-85. Another 220 MW of Thermal Power Capacity will be added during the current year. The installed capacity per lakh of population is one of the lowest among the States of the country. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in the State is only 92 units compared to the All-India average of 141 units in 1982-83. More than 50 per cent of the villages remain to be electrified though the national goal is to achieve cent percent electrification by 1990. Against an ultimate potential of 10 lakhs tube-wells to be energised, the achievement was around 2 lakhs tube-wells by the end of the Sixth Plan. The power shortage was estimated at 5,828 Mkw in 1984. Due to chronic shortage of power industries are reluctant to move to Bihar.

7. There is a big lacuna to be made in the construction of rural roads under the MNP as 2,421 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 3,321 villages with population between 1,000-1,500 still remain to be served with fair weather roads.

8. The Central Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks have to play a vital role in development. Since the nationalisation of major Banks in 1969, there has been no doubt, marked increase in the number of Bank branches, credit mobilisation and advances, but the progress in credit advancement is relatively poor in Bihar, as compared to All-India. Although the credit advance has increased from Rs. 52 crores in 1964 to Rs. 2,724 crores by December 1983, the credit deposit ratio was only 42.6 in June, 1983 as against the All-India figure of 67.4, which implies that the benefits of savings within the State are not being fully utilised for development.

9. In the social services sector also Bihar has a strikingly low base of development. As per 1981 Census, 26.2 per cent of the total population was literate against 36.6 per cent for All-India. The situation in regard to female literacy is even worse as only 13.6 per cent of the female population was literate. The *per capita* expenditure on education in Bihar is the lowest in the country except for U. P. and M. P. Bihar has also the lowest *per capita* expenditure on health. The death rate has no doubt come down from 27.19 in 1951 to 14.8 in 1981 but it is higher than the death rate of 12.4 for the whole country. Infant mortality is estimated to be as high as 129. Bihar has 32 beds per lakh of population as against 70 beds for the whole country.

10. Bihar is indeed a case of poverty amidst plenty. One of the major factors responsible for the continuing backwardness of the State is the relatively lower investments in the State. The following figures would bear out the fact that the *per capita*

outlay in Bihar as well as the *per capita* Central assistance to Bihar have been much less than the corresponding figures for the whole country.

(In Rupees)

Plan	Per capita outlay of Bihar.	Per capita outlay for all States.	Per capita Central assistance for Bihar.	Per capita Central assistance for all States.
1	2	3	4	5
First	25	38	14	24
Second	40	51	19	26
Third	67	91	44	55
Three Annual Plans	40	61	19	36
Fourth	85	142	58	65
Fifth (1976-79)	211	365	114	145
Sixth	572	872	224	258
Seventh (on the basis of 1981 population)	730	1224	327	431

The lower investment in Bihar has very seriously affected the power generation programme, irrigation and agricultural programmes and has kept the level of transport, communication and basic social services at a low level. This in turn has hampered economic development.

CHAPTER 2

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The pattern of financing of the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and the Annual Plan, 1985-86 has been finalised as follows :—

	(Rs. in Crores.)	
	1985-86	1985-90
1. Balance from current revenue (at 1984-85 rate of taxation)	(—)1.41	(—)215.48
2. Contribution from Public Undertakings (at 1984-85 rate of tariff)—		
(a) Bihar State Electricity Board	(—)59.60	(—)249.14
(b) Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	(—)18.13	(—)45.67
3. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(—)138.43	(—)922.08
4. Market Borrowings	172.59	1053.64
5. Negotiated Loan	25.47	155.51
6. Share of Small Savings	165.00	1007.35
7. State Provident Fund	104.69	434.26
8. Addl. Resource Mobilisation	85.60	1601.31
9. Gross State Resources	343.25	2856.72
10. Adjustment of Overdraft	(—)42.10	(—)46.68
11. States own Resources (Net)	301.15	2810.04
12. Central Assistance	435.80	2304.74
13. Advance Plan Assistance	120.00	..
14. Adjustment of Relief Assistance	(—)5.95	(—)14.78
15. Aggregate Resources for the Plan	851.00	5100.00

2. The Planning Commission has reviewed the resources available for the Annual Plan 1985-86 on 10th December, 1985 and has also estimated the resources for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The Planning Commission's assessment is that the resources for 1985-86 would now be of the order of Rs. 959.89 crores leaving a surplus of Rs. 108.89 crores at the end of the year for a plan of Rs. 851 crores. The Planning Commission has also assessed that together with this surplus carried forward the resources for 1986-87 would be of the order of Rs. 1042.71 crores. The details of the estimates worked out by the Planning Commission are as follows :—

	(Rs. in Crores.)		
	1985-86 Annual Plan	Revised	1986-87 Estimated
1 B. C. R. (on 1984-85 rate of taxation)	(—)1.41	20.20	(—)51.57
Upgradation Grant	1	38.74	27.65
2. Contribution from Undertakings (on 1984-85 rates of tariff)—			
(a) B.S.E.B.	(—)59.60	(—)86.52	(—)89.55
(b) B. S. R. T. C.	(—)18.13	(—)7.53	(—)2.28
3. Share of Small Savings	165.00	240.00	270.00
4. Provident Fund	104.69	104.69	97.14

	1985-86 Annual Plan	Revised	1986-87 Estimated
5. M. C. R.	(-) 138.43	(-) 185.83	(-) 181.11
6. A. R. M.—			
(a) Gross	85.60	161.17	252.97
(b) Net	85.60	134.25	228.39
7. Market Borrowing	172.59	172.51	189.85
8. Negotiated Loan	32.94	32.94	35.48
9. State's Resources	343.26	490.37	538.58
10. Central Assistance—			
(i) Normal	410.60	410.60	402.25
(ii) Externally Aided	25.20	17.90	25.94
(iii) Advance Plan Assistance	120.00	120.00	..
(iv) Adjustment of Advances	(-) 5.95	(-) 5.95	(-) 32.95
(a) Normal	..	..	(-)30.00
(b) Relief	(-) 5.95	(-) 5.95	(-) 2.95
Net Central Assistance	549.85	542.55	395.24
11. Aggregate Resources	898.10	1032.92	933.82
12. Medium Term Loan	..	4.58	..
13. Adjustment of Opening deficit/surplus	(-) 42.10	(-) 77.61	(+) 108.89
14. Resources available for the Plan	851.00	959.89	1042.71
15. Gap/Surplus in Resources	..	(+) 108.89	..

3. The State Government, however, have proposed an outlay of Rs. 1232.50 crores considering the minimum needs and problems of the State and to accelerate the tempo of development to catch up with the rest of the country. The State Government expects that the Planning Commission could see its way to meet the gap by providing additional Central assistance/Market borrowing considering the backwardness of the State.

N.B.—(1) Included in B. R. C. column (3)

(2) Adjusted against the deterioration in resources of B. S. E. B. by Rs. 26.92 crores during 1985-86 and by Rs. 24.58 crores during 1986-87.

CHAPTER 3

THE SIZE OF PLAN AND INTER-SECTORAL OUTLAYS

For 1985-86, a Plan Outlay of Rs. 851 crores only was approved by the Planning Commission which was about 1/6th of the total outlay of Rs. 5100 crores approved for the Seventh Plan. For 1986-87, a Plan outlay of Rs. 1232.50 crores has been proposed keeping in view the boway to be made by the State in the development of key infrastructural sectors as also the important social sectors.

The Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 5100 crores is step up of 58 per cent over the Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs. 3225 crores. But in real terms the increase in the size of the Plan would be much less considering the price increases in the intervening period. However, the Seventh Plan for the country, as a whole, marked a step up of nearly 85 per cent over the Sixth Plan in terms of financial outlays. It is also significant that the size of the State's Seventh Plan represents only 6.31 per cent of the total outlay of Plan for all States and 2.83 per cent of the total outlay of the country's Seventh Plan. This is a decline from the corresponding figures of 6.63 per cent and 3.31 per cent respectively for the Sixth Plan period. As a result of reduction in outlay, the growth rate of the State's economy will be only 3.6% compared to the National target of 5% per annum. In this background, the Plan size proposed cannot be said to be over ambitious.

In 1986-87, emphasis has been laid on the completion of ongoing schemes, particularly the ongoing major irrigation schemes and on bringing about fuller utilisation of the potential which has already been created. It is also proposed to commission 10th unit of Patratu and 2nd unit of Kanti each of 110 MW. The objective is to avail benefits from the heavy investments made in the above projects to the maximum extent. Similarly ongoing water supply and road construction schemes would be completed. There has been a tendency in the past to spread the resources over large number of new schemes with the result that the completion of ongoing schemes has been delayed. Such application of resources has been unproductive. Besides, the costs have also gone up. In order to ensure better utilisation of available financial resources and timely completion of schemes, no new scheme requiring heavy investment is being proposed in 1986-87. The organisational set up for monitoring and evaluation of schemes is also being tightened.

The outlay over the major sectors along with their share in the total outlay for 1986-87 is shown below :—

Major Sectors.	Outlay proposed for 1986-87	Percentage to total outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied Services	21641.00	17.56
2. Co-operation	660.50	0.54
3. Water and Power Development	54455.00	44.18
4. Industries and Minerals	5865.00	4.60
5. Transport and Communication	9567.00	7.73
6. Social and Community Services	21141.50	17.15
7. Miscellaneous	10120.00	8.21
Total	123250.00	100.00

The Irrigation and Power sectors have received the highest allocation. Chronic shortage of power has hampered both industrial and agricultural growth in the State. The per capita installed capacity in Bihar is only 16.6 watts which is the lowest in the country and is only 1/3rd of the National average of 47.5 watts. Of late the State is getting proportionately less power from the DVC. Power from the Chukha and Farakka too has not been available so far. The net result has been that power shortage has continued to increase.

For major irrigation projects, a sum of Rs. 266.6 crores has been proposed for creating additional potential of 57,000 hectares and to bring 90,000 hectares of land under irrigation by fuller utilisation of capacity. The World Bank assisted Subarnarekha Project would be fully funded as per work schedule. World Bank assistance is being negotiated for renovation and modernisation of existing tube-wells under Bihar State Water Development Corporation and construction of 500 new tube-wells under Minor Irrigation sector. Another project for strengthening the drinking water supply in the Dhanbad Mining Region., Ranchi and Patna urban agglomerations is being processed by the World Bank.

Agricultural and Rural Development Programmes have been given due importance. The incidence of poverty in the State is much higher than the rest of the country and about 51.4 per cent of the population is now reported to be below the poverty line. Poverty alleviation programmes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP have been assigned a high priority so that our efforts to eradicate poverty is successfully realised. Growth of agricultural production has been around 1.5 per cent in the recent past. The State has a good potential for increase in productivity because of easy and abundant availability of ground water, vast stretches of fertile land and a large agricultural labour force which is only partly utilised. With provision of irrigation, and timely supply of inputs, like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides it is proposed to give a push to agricultural production and intensify the green revolution in the State. The special rice production programme will be implemented. Small and marginal farmers and members of the weaker sections of the population are being provided between 50% to 80% subsidy for construction of dug wells aged deep tube-wells, and purchase of pumping sets.

The State Government is quite concerned about the increasing number of sick industries and efforts are being made to sustain existing industries and to promote industrial growth through a package of incentives and schemes to assist them. Provision has been made for development of infrastructure in mining areas so that mineral development is facilitated.

Educational and health facilities besides other social services have been in a poor state in the State. The position in respect of housing is very unsatisfactory. Although the key role that the quality of human resources play in the development process is well known, resources have been a major constraint. Though as much as 17 per cent of the total plan outlay has been proposed for social services for 1986-87, the amount is not enough considering the population of the State and the complexity of the problems.

At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, 1,022 problem villages accounting for a population of 15.33 lakhs were left to be covered by provision of safe drinking water sources. These would be fully covered by 1985-86. Besides, additional sources of water supply have to be provided to 20,000 hamlets and partially covered 15,194 villages which would benefit a population of 171 lakhs.

It is proposed to introduce decentralised planning and involve the District Planning and Development Councils in the formulation and execution of Plans from 1986-87 in a positive manner. Thirty per cent of the total plan outlay has been allocated for the district sector schemes, namely, local schemes which directly benefit the inhabitants of the districts and areas located within the districts. Infrastructural development programmes and schemes which benefit the State as a whole would not be a part of the district sector schemes. Out of the 30 per cent of the outlay meant for the district sector schemes, 20 per cent or 6 per cent of the total outlay would be allocated to the districts for formulating and executing schemes taking into consideration the special problems of the area and needs of the local population. Thus, a sum of Rs. 72 crores has been earmarked for district planning, i.e., for allocation to the District Planning and Development Councils for taking up schemes in 1986-87.

The detailed allocation of the plan outlay of Rs. 1232.50 crores for 1986-87 along with the capital component and outlay for minimum needs programmes and the major physical targets are given in the Statement I and II.

STATEMENT I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of sector/sub-sector.	Approved outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90	Proposed Outlay, 1986-87		
			State Plan	Of which capital content.	Of which M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture—				
	(i) Agricultural Education and Research.	2000.00	427.00	50.00	..
	(ii) Crop Husbandry ..	9000.00	2221.00	120.00	..
	(iii) Lac Development ..	100.00	13.00	6.30	..
	(iv) Sugarcane Development ..	465.00	100.00	..	..
	(v) Agricultural Marketing ..	1100.00	200.00	200.00	..
	(vi) Storage and Warehousing	50.00	9.00	8.00	..
	(vii) Special Programmes for Rural Development—				
	(a) Through Prone Area Programme.	1850.00	540.00	..	..
	(b) National Rural Employment Programme.	20000.00	4000.00	..	..
	(c) Integrated Rural Development.	14800.00	3400.00	..	..
2	Land Reforms ..	5580.00	1320.00	..	..
3	Minor Irrigation ..	26000.00	5600.00	559.30	..
4	Soil and Water Conservation	2900.00	480.00	395.00	..
	(i) Agriculture Department	1800.00	384.00	384.00	..
	(ii) Forest Department ..	400.00	96.00	11.00	..
5	Command Area Development	3500.00	600.00	..	..
6	Animal Husbandry ..	2400.00	475.00	90.00	..
7	Dairy Development ..	1250.00	300.00	217.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Fisheries—	950.00	240.00	114.20	..
	(i) Animal Husbandry Department.	910.00	234.00	114.20	..
	(ii) Co-operative Department	40.00	6.00	—	..
9	(a) Forests	4500.00	800.00	8.000	..
	(b) Environmental Protection and Development including Water Pollution Control.	160.00	26.00	14.00	..
10	Agriculture Credit ..	800.00	150.00	150.00	..
11	Community Development ..	2912.00	650.00	650.00	..
12	Panchayats	463.00	90.00	41.50	..
	Total—Agriculture and Allied Programme.	99880.00	216.41	2690.30	..
13	Co-operation	3200.00	660.0	362.95	..
	Total—Co-operation ..	3200.00	660.50	362.95	..
14	Major and Medium Irrigation	128500.00	26660.00	26600.00	..
15	Flood Control	14400.00	2500.00	2500.00	..
16	Power—				
	(a) Power Projects ..	706500.00	25020.00	25020.00	1000.00
	(b) Unconventional sources of Energy.	2000.00	276.00	..	..
	Total—Water and Power Development.	251400.00	54455.00	54190.00	1500.00
17	Large and medium Industries—	9060.00	3480.00	3230.00	..
	(i) Industries Department..	9000.00	3468.00	3218.00	..
	(ii) Weights and Measures..	60.00	12.00	12.00	..
18	Village and Small Industries	7000.00	1585.00	1215.00	..
	(i) Industries Department	6960.00	1575.00	1209.00	..
	(ii) Co-operative Department	40.00	10.00	6.00	..
19	Mineral Development ..	5600.00	690.00	446.00	..
	Total—Industries and Minerals	27660.00	5665.00	4850.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Roads and Bridges	37000.00	8400.00	7990.00	4320.00
	(i) P.W.D.	15700.00	3500.00	3140.00	..
	(ii) R. D. Department (R.E.O. Roads).	19100.00	4320.00	4270.00	4323.00
	(iii) Urban Roads ..	1700.00	500.00	500.00	..
	(iv) Roads in sugarcane areas	500.00	80.00	80.00	..
21	Road Transport ..	2500.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
22	Other Transport—	110.00	17.00	5.50	
	(i) Inland Water Transport	45.00	5.00	..	..
	(ii) Civil Aviation ..	65.00	12.00	5.50	..
23	Tourism and Pilgrim Development—	700.00	150.00	110.00	..
Total—Transport and Communication.		40310.00	9567.00	9105.50	4320.00
24	General Education including Sports and Youth Services.	31075.00	6172.00	2389.91	4239.00
25	Arts and Culture ..	200.00	40.00	10.25	..
26	Science and Technology ..	800.00	200.00	142.00	..
27	Scientific Research and Development.	300.00	45.00	35.00	..
28	Water Supply—	18000.00	4000.00	3940.00	..
	(i) Urban Water Supply ..	6530.00	1400.00	1400.00	..
	(ii) Rural Water Supply	11470.00	2800.00	2540.00	2570.00
29	Health	14640.00	4100.00	2398.00	1225.00
30	Housing—	5500.00	1500.00	1500.00	250.00
	(i) Housing	2800.00	800.00	800.00	..
	(ii) House sites for Rural landless labourers.	1200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
	(iii) House Advance ..	1500.00	450.00	450.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Police Housing	3360.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
32	Urban Development ..	1900.00	370.00	370.00	120.00
33	Information and Publicity	200.00	48.00	11.00	..
34	Labour and Labour Welfare	500.00	112.00	35.00	..
35	Welfare of Backward Classes	6300.00	1500.00	441.30	..
36	Social Welfare—	410.00	106.50	32.50	..
	(i) Welfare Department ..	335.00	90.50	32.50	..
	(ii) Jail Department ..	75.00	16.50	..	..
37	Nutrition	3500.00	1470.00	..	1470.00
38	Food and Civil Supply	..	478.00	273.50	..
	Total—Social and Community Services.	86685.00	21141.50	12578.46	5635.00
39	Evaluation	25.00	5.00	..	..
40	Statistics	185.00	56.00	..	..
41	Others—				
	(i) Buildings	4600.00	2600.00	2600.00	..
	(ii) Planning Machinery ..	325.00	1000.00	..	..
	(iii) District Planning ..	1000.00	7200.00	7200.00	..
	(iv) Printing Press ..	80.00	22.00	22.00	..
	(v) Project Administration	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Autonomous Development Authority.	450.00	96.00	96.00	..
	(vii) Man Power Training ..	50.00	6.00	6.00	..
	(viii) Twenty-Point Programme	150.00	35.00	..	..
	Total—Miscellaneous ..	6865.00	10120.00	9924.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	510000.00	123250.00	93741.21	15694.00

STATEMENT II

Annual Plan, 1986-87—Selected Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 target.	1985-86 Anticipa- ted Achie- vement,	Proposed Target 1986-87	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture and allied services—					
Agriculture—					
Production of foodgrains—					
(i) Rice .. .. .	.. '000tonnes	7000	5900	6000	
(ii) Wheat .. .. .	.. .. .	4500	3200	3400	
(iii) Maize .. .. .	.. .. .	1800	1200	1200	
(iv) Other Cereals .. .. .	.. .. .	200	200	200	
(v) Pulses .. .. .	.. .. .	1500	1000	1100	
Total—Foodgrains .. .. .	.. .. .	1500	11000	11200	
Commercial Crops—					
Oilseeds .. .. .	.. .. .	450	300	325	
Sugarcane .. .. .	.. lakh tonnes	250	40	50	
Chemical and Fertilizers—					
(i) Nitrogenous (N) .. .. .	.. .. .	400	350	450	
(ii) Phosphatic (P) .. .. .	.. .. .	140	100	130	
(iii) Pottasic (K) .. .. .	.. .. .	60	50	60	
Total—N.P.K. .. .. .	.. .. .	600	500	600	
Animal Husbandry—					
(i) Milk .. .. .	.. '000tones	2750	2420	2495	
(ii) Egg .. .. .	.. million	1700	1100	1220	
(iii) Wool .. .. .	.. lakh kgs.	11.00	10.36	10.52	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Forestry—						
(i) Plantation of quick growing spices.	hect.		3500	1648	517	
(ii) Economic and Commercial Plantation.	"		..	..	..
I.R.D.P.—						
Beneficiaries Identified	.. lakh family.		20.50	5.17	..	
Beneficiaries Assisted	.. "		20.50	5.17	..	
Minor Irrigation—						
Potential created	.. '000 hect.		1148.00	250.50	74.60	
Major and Medium Irrigation—						
(i) Potential	.. "		315	54	57	
(ii) Utilisation	.. "		500	80	90	
Power—						
Installed capacity	.. MW		561	272	69	
Transport—						
(i) Surfaced	.. Km		7367	986	1190	
(ii) Unsurfaced	.. "		4774	768	892	
Total	.. "		12141	1754	1992	
Education—						
Classes I—V (age group 6—12)—						
Total Enrolments—						
Boys	.. '000		985	200	200	
Girls	.. "		1300	260	260	
Total	.. "		2285	460	460	
Percentage to age-group—						
Boys	.. "		108.67	96.76	98.13	
Girls	.. "		72.03	64.44	68.05	
Total	.. "		90.95	81.05	83.55	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Adult Education—						
(i) No. of participants (age group 15—35).	'000	13000	1040	1500		
(ii) No. of Centres opened under—						
(a) Central Programme .. Nos.		57000	13670	16800		
(b) State Programme .. "		384000	20330	33000		
Health and Family Welfare—						
(a) Sub-Centres .. No.(com.)		6500	600	1500		
(b) Primary Health Centres .. "		807	150	250		
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres (New PMC) .. "		193				
(d) Community Health Centres		77	10	15		

CHAPTER 4

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The Sub-Plan is under implementation in 112 blocks of the South Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Divisions. It covers an area of 43,694 Sq. kms. and a total population of 87.56 lakhs including 43.29 lakh tribals, accounting for 74.5 per cent of the total tribal population in the State. The entire Sub-Plan area has been divided into 14 Integrated Development Projects, each of which is coterminous with the respective administrative divisions, excepting Letcher, Pakur and Rajmahal Projects to which some adjoining blocks have also been added.

2. The population of the tribals living outside the Sub-Plan area is about 14.82 lakhs according to the 1981 Census. In order to take up special development programmes for these dispersed tribals, the Modified Area Development Programme has been taken up in 41 pockets of tribal concentration spread over in 38 blocks. The population of tribals covered under MADA is 4.99 lakhs. Thus 48.28 lakhs, or about 83.1 per cent of the total tribal population in the State have so far been brought under special development programmes of Sub-Plan and MADA.

3. The primary objective of the Sub-Plan is to accelerate the pace of development of the Sub-Plan area with special attention to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes inhabiting the region. The Sub-Plan has therefore, to be a suitable mix of infrastructural and beneficiary oriented programmes.

4. In order to handle the Sub-Plan programme efficiently the administrative structure in the tribal area has been strengthened and streamlined. A Branch Secretariat has been set up at Ranchi under the overall control of the Regional Development Commissioner for expeditious sanction of the Sub-Plan schemes in respect of the 29 decentralised sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy, education, health, water supply, etc. Additional heads of important development departments have also been posted at Ranchi to ensure quick formulation of sound schemes and their effective implementation.

5. The outlay for the Sub-Plan area is quantified out of the outlay approved for each divisible scheme of development in each sector under the State Plan. In addition, Special Central Additive is provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, with a view to filling up the critical gaps and supplementing the efforts of the State Government in stepping up the development activities in the Sub-Plan area.

6. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan for the State is Rs. 5100 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 1239.67 crores i.e. 24.3 % has been earmarked for the Sub-Plan. In addition, a sum of Rs. 118 crores has been earmarked as Special Central Additive for the period.

7. The outlay approved for the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 is Rs. 851 crores, out of which the outlay earmarked for the Sub-Plan is Rs. 194.13 crores which works out to about 22.8 per cent of the State Plan outlay. In addition, a sum of Rs. 17.8480 crores has been sanctioned as Special Central Additive.

8. The outlay proposed for the State for 1986-87 is Rs. 1232.50 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 285.39 crores is proposed to be earmarked for the Sub-Plan, which constitutes 23.2 % of the total plan size proposed for the State for 1986-87. The details of the Sub-Plan schemes have been furnished in a separate document.

CHAPTER 5

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Bihar had a Scheduled Caste population of 101.42 lakhs as per the 1981 Census which accounts for 14.5 per cent of the State's population of 699.15 lakhs. The number of families is estimated at 20.96 lakhs. The rural population of Scheduled Castes is 92.82 lakhs and 36.94 lakhs constitute main workers, of whom 5.02 lakhs are cultivators and 26.92 lakhs are agricultural labourers. Among the Scheduled Castes are different occupational groups such as Leather workers, Washermen, Basket makers, Toddy tappers, Sweepers/Scavengers, etc.

2. The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes has been in operation from 1979. The main objective of the Special Component Plan is to ensure that benefits from plan schemes are actually reaped by these under-privileged and economically weaker section on a scale commensurate with their number. Each sectoral activity has to ensure that a specified portion of the benefits reach these sections and help to increase their income level as also their living conditions. The strategy of SCP is family-oriented approach followed for income generating schemes and a location specific approach for infrastructure schemes.

Expenditure during the Sixth Plan under the Special Component Plan was Rs. 227 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 272.00 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was due to the fact that the bulk of the Plan Schemes was committed to individual schemes in major sectors like Irrigation, Power, Roads, Large and Medium Industries, etc., from which family-oriented benefits could not be easily identified or quantified.

The target in the Sixth Plan of the State was to enable 50 per cent of the total number of 20.96 lakhs Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line. The actual achievement was 10.16 lakh families leaving 10.80 lakh families to be covered during Seventh Plan.

Special Component Plan for 1980—90 and 1985-86.

During the Seven Plan, out of a total State Plan of Rs. 5100 crores, the flow to the Special Component Plan is estimated to be Rs. 330.56 crores or 6.48 per cent. For 1985-86 the flow originally identified was Rs 57.32 crores, out of a State Plan outlay of Rs. 851 crores or 6.74 per cent. This is being raised to Rs. 68.08 crores or 8 per cent.

The Special Component Plan outlay for 1986-87 has been kept at Rs. 143.31 crores. This is nearly 11.63 per cent of the State Plan. This details are given in the followings tatement:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of Sector	State Plan outlay 1986-87	Special component plan outlay earmarked 1986-87.	Perc entage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Crop Husbandry	2221.00	299.60	13.5
2	Lac Development	13.00	2.60	20.00
3	Forest	800.00	160.00	20.00
4	C. A. D. A.	600.00	90.00	15.00
5	Minor Irrigation	5600.00	1120.00	20.00
6	D. P. A. P.	540.00	108.00	20.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of Sector	State plan outlay 1986-87	Special component plan outlay earmarked 1986-87	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
7	N. R. E. P.	4000.00	1200.00	30.00
8	I. R. D. P.	3400.00	1020.00	30.00
9	Animal Husbandry	475.00	118.75	25.00
10	Dairy Development	300.00	75.00	25.00
11	Panchayat	90.00	22.50	25.00
12	Co-operation	660.50	150.00	22.5
13	Rural Electrification	3000.00	677.55	22.5
14	Village & Small Industries	1585.00	396.25	25.00
15	Rural Roads	4320.00	1080.00	25.00
16	Education	6172.00	1220.00	19.80
17	Urban Water Supply	1400.00	513.66	36.7
18	Rural Water Supply	2600.00	862.16	33.2
19	Health	4100.00	360.00	8.8
20	Housing	800.00	112.00	14.00
21	House sites to rural landless labourers	250.00	182.50	73.00
22	Urban Development	370.00	129.5	35.00
23	Labour & Labour Welfare	112.00	11.20	10.00
24	Welfare of Backward Classes	1500.00	638.10	42.51
25	Nutrition	1470.00	284.80	19.32
Total—Identified		46378.50	10834.17	23.80
Flood Control		2500.00	250.00	10.00
Major & Medium Irrigation		26660.00	3247.18	12.18
Total—(i) Identified Sector		75538.50	14331.35	..
(ii) Un-Identified Sector		47711.50	..	..
Grand Total		123250.00	14331.35	11.63

Special General Assistance

In addition to the flow of funds to the Special Component Plan from the State Plan outlay the Government of India has also been providing assistance to the Special Component Plan of the State as an additive to fill up critical gaps in the State programmes or provide differential benefits on a higher scales to suit the special condition of these families, with a view to eradicating poverty. During the period 1980—85 the total amount released was Rs. 56.59 crores. During 1985-86 Rs. 8.26 crores have been released as 1st instalment. This amount is expected to be utilised fully before the end of the current year.

CHAPTER 6

TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

1. The main objectives of the Twenty-Point Programme are:—

- (a) A frontal attack on poverty through economic assistance to weaker sections, securing bank loans for them for promotion of their economic activities, providing house-sites and houses for them and distribution of surplus land etc.
- (b) Increasing productivity, particularly in the agricultural sector with special emphasis on dry farming and pulses and oilseeds productions, improvement in the performance of public sector undertakings and power generation.
- (c) Control of population, elimination of bonded labour, improvement in slums, arresting the spread of tuberculosis, leprosy and blindness, environmental improvement, provision of drinking water to problem villages, etc.

2. It was expected that some of the special problems like provision of drinking water to problem villages and elimination of bonded labour would be fully tackled during the Sixth Plan period itself, while other problems like controlling of population will take a longer period.

Progress of Twenty-Point Programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

3. Close monitoring and implementation of the Twenty-Point Programme is being done from February, 1982 onwards. There are certain points in the Twenty-Point Programme which do not lend themselves to easy quantification, viz., Point Nos. 19 and 20. But in respect of other programmes in which it is possible to quantify, targets have been fixed and both qualitative and quantitative achievements have been regularly reviewed and corrective measures have been taken to improve the performance.

4. The financial outlays and physical targets proposed for the various important items of the Twenty-Point Programme during 1986-87 are as follows:—

Serial no.	Item	Annual Plan, 1986-87		Remarks
		Financial (Rs. in lakhs.)	Physical	
1		3	4	5
1 Increase in Irrigation Potential and Development of Dry Land—				
(a)	Major and Medium	26,660.00	57,000 Acat.	
(b)	Minor Irrigation	5,600.00	2,50,000 Acat.	
(c)	Dry Farming	10.00	365 Mini Water Acat.	

Serial no.	Item	Annual Plan, 1986-87		Remarks.
		Financial (Rs. in lakhs.)	Physical	
1	2	3	4	5
2	Production of Pulses and oils			
	(a) Pulses ..	13.50	11.00	Lakh tonnes.
	(b) Oilseeds ..	--	3.25	Lakh tonnes.
3	Special Programmes for Rural Development--			
	(a) I.R.D.P. ..	3400.00	(i) 1,29,000 (ii) 1,24,000	New beneficiaries Old beneficiaries
	(b) N.R.E.P. ...	4000.00	316	Lakh Mandays.
4	Surplus Land Distribution	1320.00	20,000	
5	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour.	7.00	..	
6	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.	10.00	726	
7	Economically Assistance to Weaker Sections--			
	(a) Scheduled Castes	Allocation spread over various sectors.	3,00,000	S.C.
	(b) Scheduled Tribes ...	Ditto	1,25,500	S.T.
8	Drinking Water Problem Villages to be Covered.	2600.00	27,300	Sources to be relocated and additional sources to be provided.
9	Rural House-sites for Homeless Persons.	250.00	19,000	
10	Environmental Improvement of Slums and Houses for economically weaker section--			
	(a) Slum Improvement ..	120.00	33,500	Slum population to be covered.
	(b) E W S Housing (Rural and Urban),	800.00	10,000	
11	Rural Electrification ..	3000.00	...	
	(a) Village to be covered	--	38,365	
	(b) Pumpsets to be inergised	--	2,33,759	
12	Afforestation and Bio-gas--			
	(a) Trees to be planted ..	800.00	15 Crores,	
	(b) Bio-gas Plant set up ..	145.00	20,000	Plants

Serial no.	Item	Annual Plan, 1986-87		Remarks.
		Financial (Rs. in lakhs.)	Physical	
1	2	3	4	5
13	Family Welfare Programme—			
	(a) Sterilization to be done	Entire funds are made available by the Government of India.	Target will be fixed up in consultation with the Ministry of Health, Government of India.	
	(b) IVD/CUT to be done			
	(c) C.C. Wires to be given			
	(d) Oral Pills to be given			
14	Primary Health Care— ..	1425.00	..	
	(a) Subsidiary Health Centres to be sanctioned.	..	250 P.H.C.	
	(b) Health Sub-centre to be sanctioned.	..	1,500	
	(c) Additional P.H.C. to be sanctioned.	..	15	
	(d) Other Health Programmes such as Leprosy, Blindness and T.B. eradication.	..	To be fixed by Government of India.	
15	Accelerated Welfare Programme for Women and Children, Nutrition Programme for Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Children.	1470.00	25 Blocks under I.C.Ds.	
16	Elementary Education for age-group 6—14 and removal of adult illiteracy—			
	(a) Primary Education (6—11 age-group).	3439.00	4.80 lakhs.	
	(b) Primary Education (11—14 age-group).		1.92 lakhs.	
	(c) Adult Literacy ..	800.00	15 Lakhs.	
17	Expansion of Public Distribution System	478.00	50 Mobile shops.	
18	Facilities to Handicraft/Handloom Village and Small Industries set up.	1585.00	5,800 Units to be set up.	

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

In the State of Bihar for strengthening research and education in Agriculture at present two Agricultural Universities are running, namely, Rajendra Agriculture University with campus located at Dholi (Pusa), Sabour and Patna and another Agricultural University known as Birsa Agricultural University at Kankey (Ranchi) since 1st April 1981. These two universities aim at improving agricultural education in the State and also acquainting the farmers with the latest results of Science and Technology. Research has been linked with the problems of crop production which the farmers face in different agro-climatic zones. According to the functions assigned they solve them at Research Stations and Pass on the findings for the benefit of the farmers.

The outlay fixed for Agricultural Research and Education Sector for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is 427 lakhs; out of this a sum of Rs. 252 lakhs have been earmarked for Rajendra Agricultural University and Rs. 175 lakhs for Birsa Agricultural University. It is proposed to continue all the schemes taken up during the year 1985-86 and provide necessary funds for strengthening and expanding the faculties and disciplines with necessary infrastructure so that the work of education and research does not suffer in the coming year.

The detailed programmes for the two Universities for the year 1986-87 are given below:—

RAJENDRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

1.1. *College of Fisheries*.—This has been sanctioned in the Seventh Plan and a token sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided during 1985-86 which will be utilised for building and infrastructure. The college is going to function during 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being provided for this college.

1.2. *Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Science*.—This started functioning since 1982-83 at Pusa and is presently located in the College of Basic Science. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided during 1986-87.

1.3. *Agricultural Engineering College*.—The College of Agricultural Engineering was established in the Sixth Plan and it is proposed to develop this college so that it can take up the intensive programme of soil and water management, Irrigation and Drainage, Post Harvest Technology, Farm machineries and Agro-based Industries. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

1.4. *Strengthening of different departments*.—For conducting research work during the year 1986-87 it is proposed to strengthen the different departments, like, (1) Plant breeding, (2) Soil Science, (3) Agronomy, (4) Plant Pathology, (5) Entomology and Nematology, (6) Agricultural Economics and (7) Agricultural Education with infrastructure so that researches can be conducted for the benefit of the farmers. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87.

1.5. *Tirhut College of Agriculture at Dholi (Pusa)*.—Tirhut College of Agriculture started functioning at Dholi (Pusa) in early Sixth Plan with Under-Graduate teaching and Post Graduate teaching was started during 1982. Research wings are also attached to this college.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for this college during 1986-87.

14 Plan.—1

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It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for this college during 1986-87.

1.6. *Bihar Veterinary College at Patna.*—Bihar Veterinary College was established in the year 1927 and it is one of the oldest colleges of the country. After the creation of Birsa University at Ranchi, Bihar Veterinary College, Patna has become the sole unit for veterinary education and Research. It is proposed to strengthen the different faculties of this college and for this a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

1.7. *Institute of Horticulture.*—This institute has been sanctioned in the Seventh Plan period and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided during 1985-86, which is being utilised for the development of infrastructure and for the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is being proposed for this institute.

1.8. *I.C.A.R. Co-ordinated Projects.*—A number of I.C.A.R. and N.A.R. Projects are running in the University and a sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been kept during the year 1986-87 to match the share capital contribution met by the State Government.

1.9. *Campus development of Pusa/Patna/Dholi.*—Campus development programme includes the following:—

- (1) Students' Hostel
- (2) Farmers' Hostel
- (3) Staff Residence
- (4) Bachelor Teachers' Hostel
- (5) Hospital buildings
- (6) Auditorium and Gymnasium etc.

A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the year 1986-87.

1.10. *Agricultural College at Sabour.*—This college has Under-Graduate teaching leading to degree in Agriculture and has Post Graduate teaching in Horticulture. Research schemes are also attached to this Institute. Besides this, two Krishi Vigyan Kendra and one operational Research projects are functioning. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

1.11. *Agriculture Research Institute at Patna.*—This institute caters to the need of the region located on the south of river Ganges. The main aim of this institute is to evolve suitable varieties of crop for this tract. The stress is on paddy, wheat, oilseeds and pulses. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

1.12. *Agricultural Research Institute at Dholi.*—Necessary funds have been provided to Tirhut College, Dholi for running this institute during 1986-87.

1.13. *College of Basic Science.*—This college has an unique programme which caters to the need of scientists and rural society by imparting teaching and research through the media of advancement of Science and Technology for all applied sciences like, Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Home Science, etc. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

1.14. *College of Home Science.*—This college was started during 1982 for the girl students. Besides regular teaching programme, the college is also involved in various extension programmes. UNICEF is also helping this Institute in training programme. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

1.15. *University Administration.*—Under this programme the different administrative departments are strengthened and a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 for this purpose.

1.16. *Sugarcane Research Institute Pusa*.—This Institute is one of the oldest institutes conducting researches on sugarcane crop. This institute has successfully achieved cane breeding programme under sub-tropical conditions and research-contributions are in the field of crop management, insect pest, diseases, etc. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

1.17. *University Library*.—To develop the University Library a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

1.18. *Communication Centre*.—For the transfer of technology to the farmers a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

1.19. *Animal Production Research Institute at Pusa*.—It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for re-organisation and strengthening of this Institute during 1986-87.

1.20. *University Press*.—To strengthen the press a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—R. A. U. PROPOSED ALLOCATION UNDER
DIFFERENT SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount in Lakh
1.	College of Fisheries	20.00
2.	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Science	20.00
3.	Agricultural Engineering College	10.00
4.	Strengthening of Departments	10.00
5.	Tirhut College of Agriculture at Dholi	10.00
6.	Bihar Vet. College at Patna	30.00
7.	Institute of Horticulture	12.00
8.	I. C. A. R./N. A. R. Projects—State share	37.00
9.	Campus Development at Pusa/Patna/Dholhi	38.00
10.	Agricultural College at Sabour	18.00
11.	Agricultural Research Institute at Patna	3.00
12.	Agricultural Research Institute at Dholhi	—
13.	College of Basic Science	5.00
14.	College of Home Science	5.00
15.	University Administration	7.00
16.	Sugarcane Res. Institute at Pusa	5.00
17.	University Library	5.00
18.	Communication Centre	5.00
19.	Animal Production Res. Inst. at Pusa	2.00
20.	University Press	2.00
Total		252.00

BIRSA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

1.12. Birsa Agricultural University is the first tribal Agricultural University in India. It was carved out of Rajendra Agricultural University and established at Kanke (Ranchi) on 1st April 1981. This university was set-up for imparting Agricultural Education and Research suited for the socio-economic conditions of tribals living in the plateau regions of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. It has faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and Forestry. Teaching in under graduate and post-graduate classes in a number of subjects is available in this University. Research in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Forestry is being conducted in the University and a number of I.C.A.R. Schemes are in progress. Operational Research Projects in dry land farming have been taken up in a cluster of villages near the university under Land to Lab Programme. This University has an Agricultural Farm, a fodder farm and a livestock farm. This University has been recognised by the University Grants Commission during this year and it is hoped that proper development of the university will take place soon.

In the Annual Plan 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs has been allotted to this University. The main schemes proposed during the year 1986-87 are briefly indicated herein.

1.2.1. *Strengthening of University Headquarters.*—For the proper administration, direction and control of University activities relating to education and research it is necessary to strengthen the administrative units like office of V. C., Comptroller, Registrar and various Directorates of Research, Extension, Administration, students' welfare, Farms etc. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

1.2.2. *Development of Faculties.*—This University has at present three Faculties viz., Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and Forestry. These faculties require to be developed and the existing facilities to be augmented. During the year 1986-87 the following amount is proposed against each faculty as given below:—

(a) Agriculture	...	...	27.00
(b) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	...	...	17.00
(c) Forestry	...	...	15.00

1.2.3. *Welfare Programme.*—This relates to programme for promoting welfare to students and staff. The items covered are sports, cultural activities, fellowships and scholarships for students, and establishment of hospital, development of parks, gardens and beautification of the campus. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 following amounts have been proposed:—

(1) Students programme	...	...	4.50
(2) Staff welfare and campus development	...	...	3.50

1.2.4. *Campus Development.*—Under this programme construction of residential and non-residential building, roads and acquisition of land is undertaken. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 32.50 lakhs is proposed.

1.2.5. *University Units.*—Under this programme, the existing units such as University Library, farms, Press, workshop, Farmers' Service centres and Adoptive research programmes are to be strengthened and more infrastructural facilities will be provided for smooth and effective functioning. Schemewise amount proposed for the year 1986-87 is indicated in the list.

1.2.6. *Other Items*.—These items include—

- (a) Schemes of I. C. A. R. share contribution by the State Government which are executed by the University in different faculties. At present 33 I. C. A. R. Schemes are in progress. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.
- (b) *Leave salary contribution*.—This is in respect of staff on deputation to University by the State and Central Government. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided during the year 1986-87.
- (c) *Revision of C. L. A.*—The rates of C. L. A. is being revised from time to time and to meet the extra cost under this head a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided during the year 1986-87.

ANNUAL PLAN (1986-87)

Schemewise allocation

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme	Amount
1.	Strengthening of University Headquarter	25.00
2.	<i>Development of faculties</i>	
	(1) Agriculture	27.00
	(2) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	17.00
	(3) Forestry	15.00
3.	<i>Welfare Programme</i>	
	(1) Students programme	4.50
	(2) Staff welfare and campus development	3.50
4.	Campus development	32.50
5.	<i>University Units</i>	
	(1) University library	2.00
	(2) University Farm	2.00
	(3) University Press and publication	5.00
	(4) Seed production Farm	2.50
	(5) Bio-fertilizer Research and production	2.10
	(6) Training Programme	0.50
	(7) Farmers' Service Centre and input centre	2.00
	(8) Transport pool	4.00
	(9) District Gyan Kendra	17.00
	(10) Adaptive Research	1.70
	(11) Kisan Mela	0.70
6.	<i>Other Items</i>	
	(1) State share to I. C. A. R. Schemes	10.00
	(2) Leave Salary contribution	0.50
	(3) Revision of C. L. A.	0.50
	Total	Rs. 175.00

CHAPTER 8

CROP HUSBANDRY.

The economy of the State is predominantly agricultural with 80 per cent of the population depending on agricultural and allied activities for their subsistence 87 per cent are small and marginal farmers holding 41 per cent of the cultivated land. About 45 per cent of the State income is generated from the agriculture sector as per the latest estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation.

The production of foodgrains during the Seventh Plan has been estimated as 150 lakh tonnes. Out of this it is expected that in the first year of Seventh Plan i.e., during the year 1985-86, a total production of 115.00 lakhs will be achieved. The target for the production of foodgrain for the year 1986-87 has been proposed as 120 lakh tonnes. Some of the special programmes launched during the Seventh Plan are (1) Production of foundation and certified seeds in 53 selected Government Farms for which a sum of Rs. 235.00 lakhs has been sanctioned. In this programmes it is expected to produce 13,000 tonnes of foundation seeds together with 14,000 tonnes of certified seeds and (2) Intensification of programme for development of Pulses and Oil Seeds with the aim to increase productivity and total production of Pulses and Oil Seeds. For increasing productivity of crops, arrangements for timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. has been made and as a result of this the consumption of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have increased. Regular Training programmes are being arranged to pass on the latest technology evolved in the field of crop production to the farmers for increasing production. In this Annual Plan Scheme on Special Rice production programmes is being launched in a big way in 118 selected blocks of this State at a total cost of Rs. 590 lakhs.

In the Annual Plan 1986-87, schemes covering crop production have been proposed at a total outlay of Rs. 2,221.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 428.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-plan. The following programmes are proposed to be implemented during 1986-87.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1. *World Bank Agriculture Extension Project.*—The programme was taken up in 1978-79 in five districts namely West Champaran, Purnea, Patna, Ranchi and Rohtas and by the end of Sixth Plan altogether 17 districts were taken into the fold of this scheme. During the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. in the year 1985-86, six more districts of other areas and one district under Tribal sub-Plan i.e. Singhbhum has been included in the programme. There is a proposal to cover whole of the State under this programme and a detailed scheme has been submitted to the Government of India under National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP) which is under consideration. Consequent upon the approval of the scheme under NAEP, the entire State will be covered under this programme. Due to paucity of fund it seems difficult to cover more areas in the coming year without the approval of the scheme under NAEP.

For the year 1985-86, the Government is actively contemplating to arrange extra fund for on going schemes. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 470.00 lakhs for this programme for the other areas of the State and Rs. 106.00 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan area. This would meet the expenditure of the on going schemes and only one district i.e. Santhal Parganas will be covered in 1986-87. Besides this, Government has to allocate 400 lakhs under non-plan in 1986-87 to meet the expenditure of schemes running in 16 old districts taken up till the end of Sixth Plan.

1.2. *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. 8.00 lakhs during 1986-87 for this purpose.

1.3. *Project Planning and Monitoring cell (PPM Cell) at H. Q.*—The Project Planning and Monitoring cell has been created at the Headquarter with a view to formulate projects/plans and monitor the schemes at the State level. It is proposed to continue this scheme under Plan Schemes during 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for this Scheme.

1.4. *Strengthening of Direction and Administration at Range/District/Subdivision level.*—Provision is being made for the newly created offices of the Joint Director of Agriculture, District Agricultural Officers and Subdivisional Agricultural Officers of the following offices: Range office at Dumka (under Tribal sub-Plan) and creation of District offices at Deoghar, Godda, Khagaria and Madhepura and creation of new Subdivisional offices at Dalsingsarai, Sheohar, Shekhpura and Uda Kisanganj. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being provided for the other areas and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Tribal sub-Plan.

1.5. *Buildings.*—For accommodating the various offices of the Agriculture Department for mobility of officers and staff to attend field work. Some of the old vehicles will also be proposed to have residential quarters for officers and staff. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is proposed; out of this Rs. 10.00 is proposed under Tribal sub-Plan.

1.6. *Replacement of Vehicles and purchase of new ones.*—Vehicles are necessary for mobility of officers and staff to attend field work. Some of the old vehicles will also require to be repaired. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1986-87; out of this Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be for the Tribal sub-Plan.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES UNDER SECTOR DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Sl. no.	Name of scheme	Allocation proposed for 1986-87		
		Other area	Sub-Plan	Total
1	World Bank Agricultural Extension Project ..	470.00	106.00	576.00
2	Headquarter Administration	0.50	..	0.50
3	Supporting Staff for D A Ranchi ..	..	8.00	8.00
4	P P M Cell at Headquarter	3.50	..	3.50
5	Strengthening of Direction and Administration at Range/District/Subdivision level	1.50	5.00	6.50
6	Buildings	27.00	10.00	37.00
7	Replacement of Vehicle and purchase of new ones.	6.00	6.00	12.00
	Total	508.50	135.00	643.00

II. MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEED

2. Seed is one of the key inputs for increasing agricultural production. There are four components of the seeds production programme:—

- (1) Production of quality seed.
- (2) Certification of seed.
- (3) Testing of seed.
- (4) Quality Control *i.e.*, enforcement of Seed Act.

In the Annual Plan 1985-86 the main Schemes sanctioned under this sector are:—

- (1) Production of foundation and certified seed in selected farms.
- (2) Development of infrastructure in existing Government Farms.
- (3) Provision of Vehicles for Supervision.
- (4) Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory.
- (5) Share Capital to B. R. B. N.
- (6) Grants in Aid to seed certification agency.

It is proposed to continue all the above Schemes sanctioned during 1985-86 as Plan schemes in the Annual Plan 1986-87 and a brief description along with allocation made under each Scheme is given below:—

1. *Production of foundation and Certified Seed.*—In tune with the National Policy on seed production a detailed project report on N. S. P. Phase III has been proposed and submitted to the Government of India for World Bank assistance. This scheme will take sometime but in the meanwhile, to meet growing demand of quality seeds, production of foundation and certified seed have been taken up in 33 selected State farms out of which 6 Government farms are in the Tribal sub-Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 235 lakhs. This Scheme is proposed to be continued as Plan Scheme during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 239.00 lakhs; out of this a sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is kept for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

2. *Construction of Godown, Threshing floor, fencing etc.*—There are altogether 422 Government farms in this State; out of this only 33 farms have been selected under the programme for production of foundation and Certified seeds. The rest farms have to be developed and Godowns, Threshing floors, Fencing and Implement sheds have to be either newly constructed or repaired considering the need of the farms. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being provided, out of which a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

3. *Farm Irrigation.*—Assured irrigation is the most important input for production which is not fully available in most of the farms. Some irrigation facilities is going to be created with the amount sanctioned during 1985-86. This will not be sufficient to cover the need of the farms, hence for the Annual Plan 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is kept for Tribal sub-Plan.

4. *Farm Power*.—For land preparation and transportation of seeds and fertilizer tractors or power tillers are needed at Farms. Old tractors available in different farms require replacement of parts. Some farm implements like Threshers, Cultivators etc. are to be provided in Farms. 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 in farms for carrying out farm operations. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this purpose; out of this 6.00 lakhs is meant for tribal sub-Plan.

5. *Farm Equipments*.—In most of the farms, basic working facilities are yet to be provided like chair, table, rack, almirah, seed bins, sprayer, duster, weighing balance set, etc. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1986-87; out of this Rs. 3.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

6. *Strengthening of farm staff*.—At present there is only one post of Accountant at District and Subdivisional level to look after the farm work. During 1985-86 some staff have been sanctioned. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

7. *Purchase of Jeep for the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Farm)*.—For the effective supervision of the Farms and to give technical guidance to the farm staff Jeep is essential. It has been decided to meet the need of jeep in phases and during the Annual Plan 1985-86 some Jeeps have been sanctioned and the rest is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87. It is proposed to provide a total sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs during 1986-87, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

8. *Strengthening of seed inspection and quality control*.—Under the existing scheme sanctioned for the enforcement of Seed Act., 1966, posts of 16 Seed Inspectors with a Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seed inspection) with headquarters at Patna has been created. Due to the increase in the number of sale centres for seed operating all over Bihar it has become difficult to cope up the work of inspection. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the inspection staff at different levels. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for this Scheme.

8A. *Seed Testing Laboratory*.—The seed Testing Laboratory was established at Patna during 1980 and later on in the Sixth Plan period Regional laboratories were established at Ranchi, Bhagalpur, Dholi (Pusa), Saharsa, Dumkua, Darbhanga and at Kudra (Rohtas). In the Annual Plan 1985-86 under this Scheme new seed testing laboratories have been sanctioned at Motihari and Singhbhum. It is proposed to continue this Scheme during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

9. *Grants in aid to Seed Certification Agency*.—The Bihar State Certification Agency was established in the year 1979 with a view to make available high quality seed to farmers. It is proposed to provide grants in aid to the extent of 6.00 lakhs during the year 1986-87 to the Agency for supplementing the expenditure of the Agency. Out of the total amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be contributed from the Tribal Sub-Plan.

10. *Share Capital to Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN)*.—It is the responsibility of BRBN to produce quality seeds so that the annual rate of replacement of seed may go up to 20 per cent in case of cereals, 10 per cent in case of pulses and cent per cent for Maize. In order to enable the BRBN to produce sufficient quantity of certified seeds, it is necessary to augment its share Capital and for this a total sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87; out of this a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be met from the Tribal Sub-Plan. During 1986-87 only a token amount is kept as Government has contributed sufficient amount towards share Capital to BRBN till date.

DETAILS OF THE ALLOCATION KEPT IN ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87 UNDER THE SECTOR

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of scheme	Allocation during 1986-87		
		Other area	Tribal Sub-Plan	Total
1	Production of Foundation and certified seed ..	215.00	24.00	239.00
2	Construction of farm Godowns, Fencing etc.	20.00	5.00	25.00
3	Farm Irrigation	25.00	7.00	32.00
4	Farm Power	11.50	6.00	17.50
5	Farm Equipments	5.00	3.00	8.00
6	Strengthening of farm staff	0.50	1.00	1.50
7	Purchase of Jeeps and maintenance of Jeeps ..	5.00	1.00	6.50
8	Strengthening of Seed Inspection and quality Control	5.00	2.00	7.00
9	Seed Testing Laboratory	8.00	2.50	10.50
10	Grants in-aid to Seed Certification Agency ..	3.00	3.00	6.00
11	Share Capital to BREN	2.00	8.00	10.00
	Total ..	300.00	61.00	361.00

III. MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

3.1. *Soil Amendments.*—It is estimated that 8-9 lakh hectares are acidic soils mainly found in the plateau regions of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and foot hill regions of South Bihar. Saline and Alkaline soils are estimated to be 4 lakh hectares mainly in North Bihar. Application of lime, basic slag, Mussorie Rock Phosphate, etc. make acidic soil suitable for cultivation. Likewise use of Gypsum or Pyrite improve the alkaline soil and make it suitable for crop production. Soil amelioration has not become popular so far. As such it is proposed to make available Soil amendment materials to farmers at subsidised rates. A sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87; out of this Rs. 12.50 is earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

3.2. *Soil Testing Laboratory.*—To maintain the existing Soil Testing Laboratories, it is proposed to meet the Laboratory an other miscellaneous cost from the Plan Scheme as done in 1985-86.

Proposal for opening new Soil Testing Laboratories at Madhepura and Sahebganj is included in the Plan. A total outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during 1986-87; out of this 5.00 is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

3.3 *Quality Control Laboratory.*—Quality Control of pesticides and fertilizers is very essential in order to get the desired results. With the increase in the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, it is essential to take samples and analyse the same for quality

check-up. One Central Quality Control Laboratory is working at Patna and during 1985-86 Quality Control Laboratory have been sanctioned at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1986-87 and open one Quality Control Laboratory at Saharsa in Kosi region to cater to the need of that region. A total outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87; out of this a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

3.4. *Strengthening of Central Quality Control Laboratory at Patna.*—This is a continuing scheme and it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1986-87 for meeting the necessary cost of the Laboratory.

3.5. *Central Soil Testing Laboratory.*—A Central Soil Testing Laboratory is running at Patna. This Laboratory has been strengthened during the year 1985-86 and it is proposed to continue the same during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Requirement of fund for different schemes under Manures and Fertilizers during 1986-87 is detailed below:—

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of Schemes	Outlay proposed during 1986-87			SCA
		Other Area	Tribal Sub-Plan	Total	
1	Soil Amendments subsidy on fertilisers to Tribals	25.00	12.50	37.50	50.00
2	Soil Testing Laboratory ..	8.00	5.00	13.00	..
3	Quality Control Laboratory ..	4.50	2.50	7.00	..
4	Strengthening of Central Quality Control Laboratory at Patna.	2.00	..	2.00	..
5	Strengthening of Central Soil Testing Laboratory at Patna.	1.00	..	1.00	..
	Total ..	40.50	20.00	60.50	50.00

IV. PLANT PROTECTION SCHEMES.

The Plant Protection Schemes are in operation in Bihar for the last three decades. The Plant Protection Service make available to the farmers pesticides, appliances and latest technology of crop protection against the attack of pests and diseases. With the introduction of High Yielding Varieties, the necessity of controlling pests and diseases have assumed more importance in saving the crop and raising crop production.

In the Annual Plan 1985-86 some schemes of this sector have been sanctioned and it is proposed to continue all these schemes as Plan Schemes during 1986-87. The Schemes are described briefly as under:—

4.1. *Opening of plant protection centre.*—During 1985-86, 30 Plant Protection Centres have been opened in Bihar and it is proposed to continue this scheme at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs during 1986-87; out of this amount a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed under Tribal Sub-Plan.

4.2. *Strengthening of plant protection services.*—In the year 1985-86 some of the Plant Protection Centres were strengthened by equipping them with plant protection equipments and other appliances. It is proposed to strengthen some of the remaining Plant Protection Centres with appliances and provide necessary infrastructure to run the programme in the State. During 1986-87 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for this purpose; but of this Rs. 1.00 lakh meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

4.3. *Surveillance Units.*—At present two units are working in the State; one at Patna and the other at Ranchi. During 1985-86, a unit has been sanctioned at Muzaffarpur. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs; out of this a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

4.4. *Endemic Area Programme (C.S.S.) Control of Endemic Pests and Disease.*—The main aim of the Scheme is to control some of the endemic pests and diseases occurring in particular areas at its initial stage so that they may not take an epidemic form. Some of the endemic pests are cutworms and Pod-borers in Tal Area, Paddy gal fly in Chotanagpur. Late blight of Potato in potato growing areas of Bihar. This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and 50 per cent cost is borne by the Central Government. During 1985-86 altogether a sum of Rs. 20.85 lakhs has been sanctioned and it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 with central assistance and a total outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is proposed; out of this Rs. 7.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Details of Schemes of Plant Protection Sector in 1986-87.

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Outlay proposed			SCA
		Other Area	Tribal Sub-Plan	Total	
1	Opening of P.P. Centres	10.00	3.00	13.00	..
2	Strengthening of P.P. Services	11.00	1.00	12.00	..
3	Surveillance Units	1.50	2.00	3.50	..
4	Endemic Area Programme	15.00	6.00	21.00	..
5	Subsidy on Plant Protection Chemicals equipments.	..	5.00	5.00	32.00
	Total	37.50	17.00	54.00	32.00

COMMERCIAL CROP

V. PULSES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Pulses occupy a significant position in Agriculture as well as dietary habits. They are known to restore the Soil fertility and are the main sources of protein to our large vegetarian population. Pulses Development Programme is a part of 20-Point

Programme and much emphasis is being made to bring more area under pulses and to increase the total production and productivity of the crop. This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme in which the Centre contributes 50 per cent of the total cost of the components and meet cent per cent cost towards subsidy on quality seed. During the year 1985-86, this scheme has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 28.00 lakhs in other areas and Rs. 5.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan area.

The components of the programme are:—

- (1) Subsidy on quality seed.
- (2) Demonstrations.
- (3) Subsidy on Plant Protection equipments and chemicals.
- (4) Supply of Rhizobium culture.

It is proposed to continue the Pulses Development Scheme in Bihar during 1986-87 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme and a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs as State share is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87; out of this a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

5.2. *Tal Area Scheme.*—Tal area comprises of a part of Patna, Nalanda, Munger and Bhagalpur districts which remains under Ganges flood water during Kharif season. This area is most suited for pulses cultivation and a special programme of pulses development is captioned as Tal Area Scheme. This is also a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and all the components of Pulses Development Programme are made available to this area on similar pattern of subsidy as detailed in the earlier scheme. This scheme had been sanctioned for the first time in the year 1984-85 and thereafter it is gaining ground and more and more area is coming under pulses and the total production of pulses is increasing. During the year 1985-86 this scheme was sanctioned for the area at a total cost of Rs. 18.90 lakhs; out of this the share of State Government was Rs. 7.45 lakhs. It is proposed to continue this scheme in the Annual Plan 1986-87 at a total outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

5.3. *Jute Development Scheme.*—Jute is mainly grown in North Bihar particularly in Purnea, Saharsa, Katihar, Madhepura and West Champaran districts of Bihar. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 50 per cent cost of the scheme is borne by the Central Government. The main emphasis of this programme is on the following points:—

- (1) To improve the quality of Jute Crop.
- (2) To increase the productivity of Jute/Mesta crop by following package of practices.
- (3) Demonstrations.
- (4) Supply of quality seed.
- (5) Plant protection measures and foliar spray of urea on standing Jute crop.

During the Annual Plan 1985-86, Jute Development Scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 15.54 lakhs; out of this the State share is Rs. 7.77 lakhs. It is proposed to continue this scheme during Annual Plan 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs (State share only).

5.4. *Tobacco cultivation.*—Tobacco development scheme is in operation in Bihar since 1957. In the beginning the area of operation was confined to Muzaffarpur district. Later on this scheme was extended to Darbhanga, Champaran, Purnea, Katihar, Gopalganj and Saran Districts. This scheme aims at educating farmers to select appropriate variety and adopt improved practices for increasing yield, besides training them in modern storage methods. Demonstrations are also held in farmers fields. During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 0.64 lakh has been sanctioned under this scheme for demonstrations only. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for conducting demonstrations during 1986-87.

5.5. *Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers.*—Distribution of Minikit packets of Pulse and oilseeds and for Land Development are included in this scheme 5.5.1. The Scheme is a part of the New 20-Point Programmes of late Prime Minister. There are two parts of this programme (1) The first is for the distribution of Minikit packets of Oilseeds and Pulses to the Small and Marginal farmers identified in 587 blocks of the State. This programme has been sanctioned during 1985-86 at a total cost of Rs. 587 lakhs. But in the year 1986-87 the amount to be spent under Minikits have been reduced to 0.50 lakh per block, out of this the Centre will contribute 50 per cent of the cost. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 146.75 lakhs during 1986-87; out of this a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

5.5.2. *Land Development.*—It is estimated that 8.9 lakhs hect. of land are acidic soil spread over 198 blocks of Bihar and saline and alkaline soils are estimated to be 4 lakhs hect. covering 150 blocks of this State. Application of lime, basic slag, Mussoorie Rock Phosphate, etc. improve acidic soils and make it suitable for cultivation. Likewise the use of Gypsum or Pyrite improve alkaline soil. Land Development with the application of soil amendment matter also has been receiving attention of the State and Central Government and a programme for developing. Acidic and Alkaline soil is being proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 175.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per blocks as State share. The Central Government has to contribute equal amount during 1986-87. The share of Tribal Sub-Plan is 55.00 lakhs out of the total amount of Rs. 175 lakhs and the number of Blocks comes to 110.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES UNDER THIS SECTOR PROPOSED IN ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1986-87			
		Other area.	Tribal	Sub-Plan.	Total
1.	Pulses Development scheme		10.00	3.50	13.50
2.	Tal Area Scheme		10.00	—	10.00
3.	Jute Development Scheme		8.00	—	8.00
4.	Tobacco Development Scheme		1.00	—	1.00
5.	<i>Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers—</i>				
	(i) Minikits of Pulses and Oilseeds		118.75	28.00	146.75
	(ii) Land Development		120.00	55.00	175.00
	Total		267.75	86.50	354.25

VI. EXTENSION AND FARMERS' TRAINING.

The following schemes of this sector which have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 are proposed to be continued during 1986-87. A brief description along with allocation proposed under each scheme is given below:—

6.1. *Training of VLW and Opening of Training Centre.*—During the year 1985-86 four centres namely Agwanpur (Saharsa), Baliapur (Dhanbad), Pusa (Samastipur) and Sepaya (Gopalganj) were selected for strengthening the Training Centres with necessary equipments, repair of buildings and providing infrastructure to run the training programme. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been sanctioned during 1985-86. It is proposed to further strengthen these centres with necessary equipments, make repairs of buildings and provide training facilities so that training programme can be taken up during 1986-87. An allocation of 13.00 lakh is being provided for this purpose, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

6.2. *Exchange of Farmers.*—Under this programme some selected progressive farmers are sent to agriculturally developed areas like Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Karnataka, Coimbtore etc. for making them aware with the recent technology developed in crop production. The selected farmers are paid daily allowance and actual railway freight. It is proposed to continue this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 4.50 lakh out of this 1.50 is kept for Tribal Sub-Plan.

6.3. *Strengthening of Agriculture Information Service and Information wing at Patna.*—Agriculture information service was started in the year 1955 to disseminate information relating to Scientific Agriculture in popular languages amongst farmers of the State. There is an information wing at Patna which has a Press and other audio-visual aids for publicity work. In the year 1985-86 this scheme has been sanctioned and it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1986-87 as Plan scheme at a total outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs; out of this a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

6.4. *Publicity work by the Range Joint Directors.*—For publicity work, allotment is made to each Range Joint Director of Agriculture. It is a continuing scheme and is proposed to continue the same during 1986-87 at a total outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs; out of this a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Requirement of fund for schemes of this sector during 1986-87 is as follows:—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	(Amount. in lakhs)		
		Outlay proposed for 1986-87		
		Other Area.	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	Opening of Training Centres and Training of VLW's.	12.00	1.00	13.00
2	Exchange of farmers	3.00	1.50	4.50
3	Strengthening of Agriculture Information Service and Information wing at Patna.	6.00	3.00	9.00
4	Publicity work by J.D.A.s	2.00	1.00	3.00
TOTAL		23.00	6.50	29.50

VII. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Improved implements and machinery constitute an important element in modern agricultural technology as they ensure efficient and timely operation which have an impact on the yield. In the Annual Plan 1985-86, the scheme of popularisation of improved Agril. Implements (C. S. S.), establishment of Workshop and demonstration of improved Agricultural implements have been sanctioned and it is proposed to continue all the schemes in the Annual Plan 1986-87 as Plan scheme. A brief descriptions with allocation made for each scheme is given below:—

7.1. *Popularisation of Improved Implements (C. S. S.)*.—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 50 per cent cost of the scheme is borne by the Government of India. The scheme for popularisation of improved Agricultural implements consists of three parts—

- (1) Intensive demonstrations of improved Agricultural implements.
- (2) Scheme for establishment of Agro-Service Centres.
- (3) Subsidy on sale of Agricultural implements (in Sub-Plan).

Under this scheme 111 Blocks have been selected in 18 districts and during 1984-85, 72 blocks were covered. It is proposed to continue this scheme in these blocks during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 12.00 lakh; out of this a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.2. *Establishment of Workshops*.—In the Sixth Plan Workshops were proposed to be established at Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa but due to paucity of fund these workshops could not be established. Similarly workshops in the Sub-Plan area at Ranchi, Chaibasa and Dumka are also proposed to be established. In the Annual Plan, 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme. It is proposed to continue the scheme as Plan scheme during the year 1986-87 at an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.3. *Demonstrations of Improved Implements*.—This scheme is approved in the Annual Plan 1985-86 with an aim to demonstrate the improved Agricultural tools and improved implements in the selected areas which are not covered by the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements. It is proposed to continue this scheme during Annual Plan, 1986-87 with the total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

7.4. *Share Capital to Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation*.—The Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation was established in the year 1966 with the object of manufacture of improved Agricultural implements and machinery and promote Agro-based Industries in Bihar. It is proposed to give Rs. 7.00 lakhs as share capital during 1986-87 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Requirement of fund for schemes of Agricultural Engineering Sector proposed for 1986-87.

(Amount in lakh)

Serial no.	Name of scheme	Outlay proposed			S.C.A.
		Other Area.	Tribal Sub-plan	Total	
1	Popularisation of improved implements (C.S.S.)	8.00	4.00	12.00	..
2	Establishment of Workshops ..	4.00	6.00	10.00	..
3	Demonstrations of improved implements	2.00	..	2.00	..
4	Share capital to Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation.	2.00	5.00	7.00	..
5	75 per cent subsidy on Agricultural Implements.	..	2.00	2.00	28.00
Total		16.00	17.00	33.00	28.00

VIII. HORTICULTURAL AND TUBER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

Horticultural Development Programme plays an important role in the field of Agriculture. In the State of Bihar cultivation of fruits and vegetables have increased due to development in horticulture. In the Sixth Plan the cultivation of banana, pine apple and coconut have gained ground and their cultivation have become popular in Bihar.

In the Annual Plan 1985-86 various schemes of horticulture development were taken up. Some of the main schemes are—Nursery Development, Distribution of Fruit Plants on Subsidy, strengthening of Horticulture services, Potato Development and Share Capital to Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation. It is proposed to continue the schemes taken up during 1985-86 as Plan Schemes in 1986-87 also and the schemes are briefly described below with allocation made under each scheme.

8.1. *Establishment of Coconut Nursery.*—Coconut cultivation is gaining ground and more and more area is coming under this crop. North Bihar is suitable for coconut cultivation. Coconut Board is giving assistance to the extent of 50 per cent for establishing Coconut Nursery. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for this scheme during Annual Plan 1986-87.

8.2. *Potato and Tuber Development Scheme.*—Potato and Tuber Development Scheme is a continuing Scheme, which covers three parts, namely, Potato Seed Multiplication, Demonstration and Training Programme. The scheme was sanctioned during 1985-86 at a total cost of Rs. 8.86 lakhs and it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 at a total outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

8.3. *Strengthening of Horticulture Development Scheme.*—The Horticulture Development Scheme needs strengthening of staff at different level so that it can function properly. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

8.4. *Distribution of Fruit Plants on 50 per cent Subsidy.*—To make cultivation of fruit plants popular among farmers the scheme for distribution of fruit plants on 50 per cent subsidy has been taken up during the year 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs during the year 1986-87 for this scheme; out of this a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-plan. In Tribal Sub-plan distribution of fruit plants on subsidy will be taken up from the Special Central Additive fund.

8.5. *Nursery and orchard Development.*—The programme for developing the Nursery is of prime importance to get sufficient number of grafts, gooties and other planning materials from our own nurseries. There are two coconut nurseries and 209 block nurseries are running in our State. It is proposed to develop these nurseries and for this during 1985-86, Rs. 16.00 lakhs were sanctioned. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-plan including development of Netarhat Orchard.

8.6. *Share Capital to Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation.*—The Bihar State Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation was set up in Bihar to promote production, processing and marketing of fruit and vegetable products in the State. A processing plant has recently been set up at Hajipur. The corporation aims to set up similar processing plants for fruits and vegetables in potential areas of the State. In the initial stage of growth of the Corporation financial assistance by way of share capital has to be provided and for this during 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed, out of which the share of Tribal Sub-plan is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES OF HORTICULTURE SECTOR IN ANNUAL PLAN
1986-87.

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed during 1986-87			
		O.A.	T.S.P.	Total	S.C.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Estt. of Coconut Nursery (Coconut Board).	4.00	..	4.00	..
2	Potato and Tuber Development ..	10.00	2.00	12.00	..
3	Strengthening of Horticulture services	2.00	..	2.00	..
4	Distribution of fruit Plants on 50% subsidy.	10.00	4.00	14.00	..
5	Nursery and Orchard Development including Development of Netarhat Orchard	12.00	12.00	24.00	..
6	Share capital to Bihar State Fruit and vegetable corporation.	5.00	2.00	7.00	..
7	Free distribution of grants and gooties and vegetable seeds.	..	..	..	28.00
	Total	43.00	20.00	63.00	28.00

OTHER PROGRAMMES

IX. DRY LAND FARMING

Dry Land Farming is an important programme under the New 20-Point Programme. In the State of Bihar, Dry Land Farming is primarily conceived as rainfed agriculture and is practised in a wide range of areas mainly in the Plateau regions of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and in the foot hills of South Bihar. The objective for Dry Land Agriculture Development is two pronged. viz., (i) The extensive approach covering all Dry Land areas, where all ongoing programmes are carried out for increasing production. (ii) The intensive approach where selected water sheds are taken up for intensive development through multidisciplinary approaches including Crop Production, Horticulture, Social Forestry, Pasture Development, Water Harvesting, Use of Improved Implements, etc. Altogether 500 micro-water sheds are to be covered during the Seventh Plan and the target proposed for 1986-87 is to cover 350 micro water sheds.

In the Annual Programme of 1985-86, scheme for Rs. 15.00 lakhs was approved in the Tribal Sub-plan and it is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1986-87 for Dry Farming Scheme in Tribal Sub-plan.

9.2. *Diara Development Scheme.*—The land system on either side of the river bank or stream which are frequently subject to alluvion and diluvion action of the perennial rivers are known as 'Diara Land'. The Diara Land of Ganga extends from Buxar to Sahebganj and covers eleven districts of Bihar with 450 square kilometres of Geographical area.

The Diara Development Project in Bihar was started in Ganges Diara Area in the Sixth Plan during the year 1981-82.

The main components of the Scheme are as follows:—

- (1) Reclamation of Kans and Jhaua infested lands.
- (2) Exploitation of Ground Water for Rabi and summer cultivation.
- (3) Cultivation of improved varieties of crops specially of shorter duration to escape the ravages of flood water.
- (4) Demonstration of Crops.
- (5) Training of Farmers.
- (6) Construction of raised Threshing floor, etc.

In the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 6.46 lakhs has been sanctioned for this scheme. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

9.3. *Contingency Plan.*—Contingency Plan is a Plan to meet the adverse situation created by vagaries of nature on account of either drought or flood occurring in the course of a particular year. In order to implement the scientific recommendations under particular situation funds are required. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

9.4. *Special Rice Production Programme.*—Bihar is the largest rice growing State in India. The rice crop is grown in about 5.3 million hectares in the State and contributes nearly 50 per cent of the total production of foodgrains. The productivity of the crop is below the National average. Government is anxious to remove the constraints and increase productivity. With this end in view a special Rice Production Programme is proposed to be taken up during 1985-86 in 118 blocks of the State under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In the year 1985-86 a token allocation of 85.00 lakhs has been made. During 1986-87, this scheme is proposed to cover 118 selected blocks of Bihar at a total cost of Rs 590.00 lakhs (amount of State Share only Rs. 5 lakhs per block). Out of this the share of Tribal Sub-Plan would be Rs. 45.00 lakhs and the total number of blocks will be 9.

Requirement of fund for schemes of this sector proposed for 1986-87

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the scheme	Outlay proposed for 1986-87			S.C.A.
		O.A.	T.S.P.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dry Land Farming .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00	20.00
2	Diara Development Scheme	7.00	..	7.00	..
3	Contingent Plan	4.00	..	4.00	..
4	Special Rice production programme (State Share @Rs. 5 lakhs per Block for 118 Blocks).	545.00	45.00	590.00	..
5	Subsidy on Seed and exchange of Paddy Seed and cultivation of Cowpea by Tribals.	..	10.00	10.00	27.00
Total		556.00	65.00	621.00	47.00

LAC DEVELOPMENT

Lac is an important Cash Crop for the Tribal people. It is the secretion of a tiny insect known as *Kerria lacca*. Its host plants are Ber, Palas and Kusum trees. India is the largest producer of Lac in the World. More than 60 per cent 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 its cultivation. The programme for 1986-87 includes maintenance and development of 11 brood lac farms, free supply of 43 M. T. broods, lac 2 M. T. of seed lac and 6 M. T. of shellac to local people, manufacture of 5 M. T. of sealing wax and 3,000 litres of French polish etc. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 8.60 lakhs have been earmarked for the Sub-Plan area. A post of D.C.F., Lac Development is also proposed to be created.

SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT

1. *Sixth Five-Year Plan*.—As against an outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980--85) a sum of Rs. 277.52 lakhs was utilised. In 1984-85, 35 lakh tonnes cane was produced, out of which 15.21 lakh tonnes cane was crushed by the sugar factories. In the previous four years the following quantity of cane was crushed:—

1980-81	21.15 lakh tonnes
1981-82	38.18 lakh tonnes
1982-83	44.53 lakh tonnes
1983-84	24.58 lakh tonnes

The total crushing capacity of the factories is about 44 lakh tonnes in the State. Efforts are being made to make cane available to factories according to their crushing capacity during the 7th Five-Year Plan after implementing the cane development schemes.

2. *Basic Plan and Target for 7th Five-Year Plan*.—The target of sugarcane coverage has been fixed at 1.30 lakh hectares every year during Seventh Five-Year Plan. The target of the total production has been fixed at 40 lakh tonnes in the first year and 65 lakh tonnes in the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Productivity of sugarcane is lowest in Bihar, i.e. 33 tonnes per hectare. Our basic approach is to push up the productivity. The target in productivity is to raise the yield of 38 tonnes per hectare in 1984-85 to 50 tonnes per hectare by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The target of cane to be crushed by the factories is 25 lakh tonnes in the first year i.e. 1985-86 and 45 lakh tonnes in the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The Table given below reflects the yearwise target for the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Year	Target of sugarcane coverage (in lakh hect)	Total production of sugarcane (in lac MTS)	Target of cane per hect. (in MTS)	Target of cane to be crushed by factories (in lac MTS).
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	1.29	40.00	38.00	25.00
1986-87	1.30	50.00	42.46	32.00
1987-88	1.30	55.00	46.30	38.00
1988-89	1.30	60.00	48.15	45.00
1989-90	1.30	65.00	50.00	45.00

Balance sugarcane will be diverted to Gur/Khandsari/Seed and other uses as usual.

3. *Plan Strategy.*—Cane Department of the Government has taken up a number of steps to increase the productivity. The basic strategy and approach is to raise the yield per hectare by applying more inputs rather than increase in the area. This approach has been adopted to make sugarcane cultivation more profitable to the farmers. There will also be certainty of supply to the factories. Under present Agro-economic circumstances the increase in sugarcane area is neither desirable nor possible. Therefore, it is proposed to enhance the production by raising the productivity per hectare for which several schemes of sugarcane development are being implemented in the State.

Ongoing schemes like seed development programme, treatment with insecticides, proper ratoon management, demonstration, training, etc. have been found very useful for raising the productivity of sugarcane in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Therefore, it is proposed to continue these schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. In addition to these cane development programmes, it is felt necessary to make available improved agricultural implements and spraying equipments to the cultivators, which will help them in the adoption of package of practices at cheaper cost. In the Seventh Five Year Plan the emphasis will be on supply of inputs as loans to the farmers through the banks, co-operative Societies, other financial institutions or by the factories themselves. All the factories have undertaken to do this by making suitable administrative arrangements.

4. *Actual Plan for the year 1985-86 & anticipated achievement.*—Several cane development schemes like seed development programme, treatment with insecticides, urea spraying on ratoon management, demonstration, training, distribution of improved agricultural implements and spraying equipments have been sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86. Similarly for implementation of these schemes Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for the area of sick units running under the control of Bihar State Sugar Corporation.

The target of total sugarcane production has been fixed at 40 lakh tonnes, out of which 20 lakh tonnes has been fixed to be crushed by the factories, which is expected to be achieved in the year 1985-86.

5. *Proposed Plan for the Year 1986-87.*—For fulfilment of the purpose of Cane Development programme several development schemes are proposed to be implemented in the year 1986-87. The Cane Development programmes for the year 1986-87 will include subsidy on production of quality seeds, transport of cane seeds, demonstration, plant protection measures, distribution of improved agricultural implements and spraying machines on subsidy, training. Gur development scheme and grant-in-aid to the Bihar State Sugar Corporation for Cane Development work in the area of its sick units.

The itemwise break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the year 1986-87 is indicated below:—

<i>Name of the Schemes</i>	<i>Proposed Amount</i>	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Subsidy on seed transportation	...	10.00
2. Incentive on production of quality seeds	...	8.00
3. Expenditure on sugarcane demonstration	...	6.00
4. Subsidy on Plant protection Chemicals	...	12.00

<i>Name of the Schemes.</i>	<i>Proposed Amount.</i>
	(Rs. in lakhs)
5. Subsidy for urea spraying on ratoon management ...	8.00
6. Expenditure on training ...	1.00
7. Subsidy on Gur development Scheme ...	1.00
8. Subsidy on establishment of moist hot air treatment plant	2.88
9. Subsidy on plant protection equipments ...	2.00
10. Subsidy on distribution of improved agricultural implements	2.00
11. Expenditure on purchase of three jeeps after replacement of old jeeps of Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cane).	2.62
12. Expenditure on establishment in the headquarters for extension.	4.50
13. Grant-in-aid to the Bihar State Sugar Corporation for Cane Development Schemes.	40.00
	Total
	100.00

Outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1986-87 from which Rs. 60.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent on the Cane Development Schemes by the Cane Department and rest Rs. 40 lakhs are proposed to be spent by the Bihar State Sugar Corporation for Cane Development work in the area of the sick units of Sugar Corporation.

CHAPTER 9

MINOR IRRIGATION

The ultimate potential of irrigation from Minor Irrigation sources in Bihar is placed at 59 lakh hectares. These sources include ground water to be tapped by wells, tube-wells both shallow and deep, and surface water, which can be utilised for irrigation through small reservoirs, diversion wells, ahars and Pynes as also lift irrigation schemes.

2. The total potential created through Minor Irrigation schemes by the end of fifth Five-Year Plan period was 22.50 lakh hectares. Sixth Plan period set a target for creation of additional potential for 10.15 lakh hectares from Minor Irrigation Schemes, against which the achievement upto the end of 6th Plan period was 10.77 lakh hectares. Taking into consideration the depreciation at the rate of 10% in a Plan period to the potential created due to bad maintenance or non-maintenance by beneficiaries as also due to expiry of the life of the tube-wells and private irrigation schemes, the total effective potential created upto the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is estimated at 21.02 lakh hectares. The targeted potential for 1985-86 has been kept as follows :-

Name of schemes.	Potential to be created(in hec.)
Lift Irrigation Schemes	31,513
Lift Irrigation (through Bhalco)	5,617
Minor Irrigation Schemes	15,770
Bihar Water Development Corporation	18,500
Private Borings	1,71,000
Dug Wells	8,000
Total	2,50,400

3. Since the benefit from Minor Irrigation Schemes is specifically more diffused and can bring down regional disparities besides increasing the productivity of small and marginal farmers, such schemes need be given a high priority in the future plans, so that the entire potential can be tapped by the turn of century. It has also to be kept in view that the unit cost of Minor Irrigation Schemes compares more favourably with that of major and medium schemes and the gestation period for their yielding returns is small. The experience of the State in management and operation of deep tube-wells in the public sector has not, however, been happy. The Water Development Corporation which manages these tube-wells is faced with a multitude of problems inclusive of poor maintenance, idle capacity due to break down of power supply, high overhead charges, cost of operation, etc. Out of 5,311 deep tube-wells, hardly 2,000 are operational at present. The number of operational tube-wells and their capacity utilisation are also registering an alarming declining trend. Considering the usefulness of the deep tube-wells and ground water potential that exists for more such tube-wells, a World Bank assisted tube-well project is proposed to be taken up. The proposed project provides for 500 new deep tube-wells besides modernisation and rehabilitation of about 2,500 existing tube-wells. To handle such an important project and to ensure effective and efficient management of the tube-well system, suitable organisational set up in the Minor Irrigation Department is being contemplated. It is also necessary to streamline the working of the Bihar hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation and improve its efficiency if its continuance is found to be in the interest of tribal farmers.

4. The thrust of the Plan will be mainly on encouraging the sinking of private tube-wells in identified areas of available ground water, construction of dug wells and provision of pumping sets on subsidy. The ongoing surface schemes will be completed and new schemes taken up and completed with minimum gestation period. The 1986-87 Annual Plan aims at the creation of an additional potential of 2.5 lakh hectares at the cost of Rs. 5,600.00 lakhs the annual outlay fixed for 1986-77. This target will be achieved from the following sources :—

(Area in hectares)

	Other area	Sub-Plan area	Total
L. I. Schemes	20,600	11,000	31,600
L. I. Schemes (Bhalco)	3,500	3,000	6,500
M. I. Schemes	10,000	7,000	17,000
Private Tube-wells and Dug Wells	1,73,000	12,000	1,85,000
Bihar Water Development Corporation	10,000	..	10,000
Total	2,17,100	33,000	2,50,100

Out of Rs. 5,600 lakhs a sum of Rs.1,502 lakhs has been earmarked for sub-plan area.

5. The itemwise break-up is as follows :—

5.1 *Private Tubewells, Dug wells and Pump Sets.*—It is proposed to continue the scheme of providing subsidy to farmers. The Government have decided to provide 100 per cent subsidy to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers for private tube-wells and dug wells in 1986-87. This programme will cover construction of 56,900 private tube-wells and 14,300 dug wells as also distribution of 10,000 pump sets. Out of these, 11,100 dug wells, 300 private tube-wells and 1,000 pump sets have been provided for sub-plan area. The total allocation earmarked for this programme is Rs. 1,411 lakhs. Out of which the share of sub-plan area has been kept at Rs. 270 lakhs. From this source an additional potential of 1,85,000 hectares will be created.

5.2 *Lift Irrigation and Medium irrigation Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes.*—Utilisation of surface water resources is mainly done through Lift Irrigation and Medium Irrigation Projects. These projects provide the means of irrigation in undulating tracts and chronically drought-affected areas. These schemes are labour intensive and thus offer abundant opportunity for employment of the rural poor. Topography of the sub-plan area is not suitable for ahars, pynes schemes, hence, mostly diversion weirs and reservoir schemes have been proposed to be taken in the sub-plan area. The proposed annual plan provision for 1986-87 and targeted potential is as follows :—

	Non-Messo Area		Messo Area	
	Financial investment	Potential to be created	Financial investment	Potential to be created
	Rs.		Rs.	
Lift Irrigation ..	104 lakhs	20,600 Hec.	745 lakhs	11,000 Hec.
Minor Irrigation ..	370 lakhs	10,000 Hec.	240 lakhs	7,000 Hec.

Outside this an additional potential of 3,500 Hec. in Messo area through lift irrigation schemes has been proposed to be created by Bhalco.

6. *World Bank Assisted Bihar Public Tube-wells Projects.*—The present Public Tube-well system of Binar (managed by the Bihar Water Development Corporation) requires immediate improvement. Out of 5,311 tube-wells hardly 200 are operational, and that too with hardly 10% capacity utilisation. It is essential to rehabilitate and modernise them without further delay. Along with the modernisation and rehabilitation of the old tube-wells, new tube-wells are also proposed to be drilled in areas which have been particularly responsive to tubewell irrigation.

The proposed World Bank assisted Bihar Tube-well Project proposes —

(a) 500 new tube-wells.

(b) Modernisation and rehabilitation of about 50% of the existing tube-wells.

The total project cost will be Rs. 129301 lakhs and the project implementation will be tentatively spread over a period of five years starting from 1986-87. The project cost component for the 7th Plan period will be Rs. 9930 lakhs. Similar projects have been tried and are being implemented successfully in U. P. and West Bengal. In U. P. and West Bengal the Bank Group Assistance has been 70% of the project cost. For Bihar also the financing should be on similar pattern. To meet the proposed project cost, an amount of Rs. 2070 lakhs is provided in 1986-87. The above provision of Rs. 2070 lakhs is inclusive of both State share and Central share of Rs. 1014.30 lakhs. We shall very much appreciate if the Central share is released in advance, so that the money is available for other tribal schemes.

With the commencement of World Bank Project most of the officers of the Water Development Corporation will be transferred to this programme, as such only Rs. 200 lakh has been provided as subsidy to Bihar Water Development Corporation in 1986-87. About 100 deep tube-wells are expected to be sunk in the year 1986-87 and majority of un-energised 400 tube-wells will be energised and made operative under this programme. As a result of this it is expected that an additional potential of 10,000 Hec. will be created in 1986-87.

7. Survey and Investigation

Proper field investigation is essential for designing and planning sound irrigation schemes. Schemes proposed on the basis of insufficient hydrological and field data have not proved successful in many cases and caused huge loss of public money and energy. The Directorate of Ground Water and Investigation and Design Wings of the Department has therefore to be strengthened.

8. Machinery and Equipments

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for purchase of machines and equipments in 1986-87. The funds will also be utilised for spare diesel sets of 20 to 30 H.P. These diesel sets are to be utilised in the event of major electric break down. These sets will be also utilised during the period and Lift Irrigation Schemes are waiting for irrigation.

9. Administration and Direction Establishment

As in the case of other Works Departments, it is proposed to have one post of Engineer-in-Chief in the Department for effective and efficient co-ordination between the 4 Chief Engineers and also for proper guidance particularly in respect of technical matters. The jurisdiction of a few existing Minor Irrigation Circles and Divisions is

quite unwieldy. Hence, supervision of field works is inadequate and lax. It is proposed to create one new Circle at Caibasa. In order to provide suitable staff support to the outstation Chief Engineers, a few administrative posts are also proposed to be created.

VEHICLES

Government have sanctioned purchase of 30 new vehicles during the Seventh Five-Year Plan out of which 5 are going to be purchased in the current financial year and it is proposed to purchase 5 in 1986-87.

BUILDINGS

As per the suggestion of the Planning Department, construction of permanent buildings for office and residential quarters should form part of the State Housing Sector. But there are a few ongoing schemes which spilled over from Sixth Five-Year Plan. Therefore, a nominal provision under this Head for completing these schemes has been made.

Under the ADMINISTRATION AND DIRECTION provision of Rs. 209.3 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 out of which 50 lakhs will flow to sub-plan area.

CHAPTER 10

SOIL CONSERVATION

(A) AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

1. Introduction

1.1. The State has 19 lakh hectares of degraded land which by suitable soil conservation measures can be brought under stable agriculture along with pasture development and social forestry. If proper and timely steps are not taken even the good cultivable lands may get degraded.

1.2. By and large the problem of soil erosion and degradation is confined to the regions of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and the sub-plateau regions of South Bihar in the districts of Bhagalpur, Munger, Nawadah, Gaya, Aurangabad and Rohtars. 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.

1.3. Proper soil and water conservation measures comprising of terracing, bunding, gully reclamation, construction of silt detention dams and water harvesting structures form an inescapable parts of any programme of agricultural reconstruction for these areas. Soil Conservation measures serve other socio-economic purposes also such as provision of employment to the rural unemployed, higher income to small and marginal farmers and better water availability for human, cattle and crops. They also have a healthy impact on the ecology of the area. The programme of afforestation also helps in increasing the availability of fuel and timber needed by the rural families. It is also possible to develop pasture and fodder crops for rearing cattle.

1.4. Soil and Water Conservation measures are taken up in the order of 'priority watersheds', delineated on the basis of soil and land use surveys conducted by the National Bureau through the State Soil Survey Unit in the catchments of various rivers. The 'priority watersheds' in the State have been identified and graded and they are proposed to be covered in phases.

2. Description of the Schemes

2.1. State Sector Schemes

(i) *Direction and Administration.*—A separate Directorate for Soil Conservation was created in 1968 headed by a Director with powers of a Head of Department who is responsible for execution of soil Conservation measures based on integrated planning of watersheds. The Soil Conservation programme has two phases, namely, (1) Identification, Survey and planning of works in watersheds and (2) execution of Soil Conservation measures. So far 992 watersheds have been identified, out of which detailed survey and planning in 405 watersheds have been done so far. During 1984-85 the Directorate has spent about Rs 10.30 crores on works to treat about 38000 hectares of Agriculture land. 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 for successful implementation.

An allocation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been earmarked under this head during 1986-87.

(ii) *Soil Conservation Research.*—Research studies have revealed that the foliage crops with closed spacing when grown on 2 to 3 per cent slope minimised run off and stop flow of silt under Chotanagpur Soil conditions. It has also been observed that the yield of rabi legumes can be considerably raised with light irrigation under

such Soils. Further research on Soil Conservation would be highly rewarding. 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 measure 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 scheme. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

(iii) *Soil Survey*.—Detailed Soil Survey and Soil Testing are not only desirable but are fore-runners of the 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 lakh hectares through different sectors during the Seventh Plan period. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Soil Survey and Soil Testing Wing. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made during 1986-87 under this Scheme.

(iv) *Training*.—Soil Conservation work is a specialised job which requires trained personnel for survey, planning, research, execution of works and soil survey. The Directorate has a training centre 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. In view of the proposed expansion of the Soil Conservation programme, it is necessary to suitably strengthen the existing training centre. Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been earmarked for this Scheme during 1986-87. With this allocation infrastructure for training to 210 Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers and staff will be created at the existing training Centre at Hazaribagh.

(v) *Soil Conservation works in rainfed areas and in the catchment of irrigation projects in the sub-Plan as well as in other areas.*

Soil and water conservation works under rainfed conditions have been in operation in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Gaya, Nawadah, Bhagalpur, Munger, Deoghar, Dumka, Sahebganj, Godda, Rohtas and Palamau since 1980-81.

Soil Conservation works in the catchment of the following irrigation projects have been in operation since 1980-81:—

- (i) Chandan and Badua Project 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.

A provision of Rs. 367 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1986-87.

(vi) *Survey and Planning*.—Survey and Planning is important for proper execution of Soil Conservation Schemes. Due to heavy work load of R.L.E.G.P. this wing has to be strengthened properly to meet the increased work load. An allocation of Rs. 3 lakhs has been earmarked for 1986-87 for this scheme.

(vii) *Bihar State Soil and Water Conservation and Land Development Board*.—This is a new scheme proposed during Seventh Five-Year Plan. The scheme was formulated on the recommendation of working Group of Planning Commission setup for formulation of Seventh Five-Year Plan. 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'.

State Land Use Board was formed in the State in the year 1974 and it functioned till 1981. In 1981 it was merged with Bihar State Soil and Water Conservation and Land Development Board.

Now it has been decided to establish State Land Use Board with Chief Minister as its Chairman as per the directive of Central Government. The proposed scheme of creation of posts for Bihar State Soil and Water Conservation and Land Development Board for 1985-86 is yet to be sanctioned due to delay information of State Land Use Board. The proposed scheme for 1986-87 is on the basis of scheme formulated for 1985-86. The nomenclature of the scheme is likely to change after the creation of separate State Land Use Board.

On the recommendation of working group an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed to strengthen State Soil and Water Conservation and Land Development Board during 7th Plan period. Out of this an allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs has been earmarked for 1986-87.

2.2. Centrally Sponsored Soil Conservation Scheme

The scheme includes soil conservation works in the catchment of River Valley and anti-flood programme with Watersheds of Flood-prone rivers.

(a) *On-going Projects.*—Soil Conservation programmes in the catchment in inter-State Rivers like Damodar, Sankh, Mayurakshi and Sone have been in operation since the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. From 1982-83 the Central Government decided to include soil conservation measures in the catchments of Ajay and Punpun rivers in the programme. The measures taken for rivers Sone, Ajay and Punpun are now known as Anti-Flood Programme. According to earlier decisions of Government of India, these Schemes were executed up to 1981-82 on the basis of matching contribution from the State Government. However, since 1982-83 the Government of India have been financing the entire cost of these schemes in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to the State Government. The Soil Conservation works are being executed in selected watersheds of these rivers on priority basis. Government of India have communicated tentative allocation of Rs. 102 lakhs for 1985-86 under River Valley Projects to treat the priority watersheds of rivers Sankh and Mayurakshi.

An allocation of Rs. 136 lakhs have been communicated for Soil Conservation measures in the watersheds of rivers Sone, Ajay and Punpun.

Damodar Valley Corporation have earmarked Rs. 38 lakhs to execute Soil Conservation Programmes in priority water sheds of Damodar river or its tributaries in the districts of Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribagh. The entire cost under this scheme comes to State as grant-in-aid. On the basis of the allocation for the year 1985-86 Rs. 125.00 lakhs have been proposed for Centrally Sponsored R. V. P. Scheme during 1986-87, and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for Anti-flood Scheme during 1986-87. For Damodar Valley Corporation Scheme Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87.

(b) *Special Central Additive for Tribal Sub-Plan.*—The Soil Conservation measures on watersheds basis are being executed over the denuded farm lands of Scheduled Tribes farmers from the fund sanctioned out of the Special Central additive. The programme is being implemented in five districts of the State, viz., Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau, Dumka and Gumla.

Rs. 75 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme during 1986-87.

(c) *Centrally Sponsored Special Scheme of land Development for small and marginal farmers.*—Under minikit distribution programme in the year 1983-84 for small and marginal farmers it was proposed to develop the farm lands of such farmers through suitable soil Conservation measures. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs were made available in the month of March, 1984 to take up land development works in 114 blocks at the rate of Rs. 35,000 per block in Gaya, Nawadah, Rohtas,

Deoghar, Singhbhum, Palamau and Hazaribagh districts. The work could be started in 1984-85. 1,358 hectares of denuded farm land of small and marginal farmers have been treated. No allocation was received during 1984-85 under this programme.

(d) *Centrally Sponsored Rural Landless Labour Employment Guarantee Programme.*—Out of an allocation of nearly Rs. 780 lakhs the Directorate could utilise about Rs. 387.88 lakhs (including the cost of grains) with limited infrastructure at hand. The physical achievement under this programme during 1984-85 was about 9,623 hectares along with 454 Silt detention dams and 67 Water harvesting tanks which will create irrigation potential for 2,925 hectares. The scheme has generated employment to the extent of 45 lakh mandays. The remaining amount of 1984-85, that is, Rs. 392 lakhs would be spent during 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 299 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

(e) *Drought-prone Area Programme.*—Under D. P. A. P. an area of about 37,000 hectares were covered during 6th Plan period. The pace of achievement under this programme was retarded from 1984-85 due to controversy in the pattern of subsidy. No annual allocation has yet been communicated for 1985-86 by the Rural Reconstruction and Panchayatiraj Department. However it is proposed to utilize the services of the officers and staff under this scheme for R. L. E. G. P. works. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs will be made available for Soil Conservation Works under D. P. A. P. during 1985-86 including cost of establishment.

An allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Tribal Sub-Plan

Soil conservation works in the State is undertaken mostly in tribal sub-plan area. Hence, 50 per cent of the total allocation proposed for 1986-87 has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan area as against nearly 40 per cent suggested by the Planning Department. Out of Rs. 384 lakhs proposed for 1986-87, Rs. 192 lakhs have been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan.

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 All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation. Therefore, Component Plan as such is not prepared by the Directorate. But as per instruction 14.5 per cent of the total proposed allocation for 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 55.68 lakhs have been earmarked for special component plan for 1986-87.

(B) Soil and Water Conservation (Forest Department)

The programme of Soil Conservation and Afforestation for 1986-87 would include contour trenching in hill slopes, gully plugging, check dams, diversion channels, etc. Afforestation Programme would consist of planting grasses, shrubs and tree species primarily to conserve soil and water. Protection against grazing and fire-wood be provided. It is proposed to cover above items of work over 1,221.18 hectares of vulnerable sites. A sum of Rs. 96.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87, out of this Rs. 38.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the sub-plan area. Besides, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is expected as special Central Additive.

Thus a sum of Rs. 480 lakhs is proposed for Soil Conservation for the annual plan 1986-87 as follows:—

			State Plan	Sub- Plan	Special Central Additive
(a) Agriculture Department	..	..	384.00	154.00	75.00
(b) Forest Department	...	..	96.00	38.00	25.00
TOTAL	..	..	480.00	192.00	100.00

CHAPTER—11

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During Seventh Plan 1985—90, a sum of Rs. 2400.00 lakhs has been provided as State Plan Outlay. Out of the above a sum of Rs. 1425.00 lakh is for other areas, 600.00 lakh for special Component Plan and Rs. 375.00 lakh for Sub-Plan. During 1985-86 Annual Plan, a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakh was provided out of which Rs. 225.00 lakh was for other areas, Rs. 100.00 lakh for special component plan and Rs. 75.00 lakh for Sub-Plan. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 475.00 lakh has been proposed out of which a sum of Rs. 267.25 lakh is for other areas, Rs. 118.75 for Special Component Plan and Rs. 89.00 lakh for Sub Plan. In addition, a sum of Rs. 232.00 lakh out of Special Central additive for Sub-Plan has been proposed. Sectoral programme out of the above State Plan allocation is as follows :—

Sectoral Programme for the Annual Plan (1986-87)

(i) *Direction and Administration.*—With succeeding plan period, activities of the Animal Husbandry Department have been increasing but the organisational structure of the Department has not kept pace. There is therefore, a need for strengthening administrative, technical and extension service. To increase the mobility of the functionaries at different levels of the administration, replacement and purchase of vehicles will be taken up. A sum of Rs. 165.00 lakhs is provided for these purposes or 1985-90 out of which Rs. 28.93 lakh will be spent during 1985-86 with Rs. 3.00 lakh as Sub-Plan content. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 35.50 lakh has been proposed out of which a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is Sub-Plan content and Rs. 30.50 lakh will be the continuing cost of the scheme under other areas as detailed below :—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	Annual Plan Allocation					
		7th Plan— Outlay	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Proposal for continuation of the scheme for the establishment of Saran and Magadh range and Khagaria and Madhepura districts.	50.00	7.98	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.02
2	Continuation of the schemes of strengthening of the A-H Department at the Secretariat and Directorate levels along with the strengthening of the Engineering Cell at the State Hqr.	60.00	10.93	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.07
3	Continuation of the schemes for establishment of Engineering Cell at the Field level.	15.00	2.52	5.00	3.00	3.25	3.53
4	Scheme for the creation of the office for the newly created district of Deoghar.	5.00	0.05	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.25
5	Scheme for purchase and replacement of vehicles, tractors and other equipments for various institutions.	20.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
6	MESO Scheme for the creation of the office for the newly created division of Dumka and new districts of Lohardagga, Gumla, Godda and Sahebganj.	15.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total		165.00	28.93	35.50	33.10	34.90	36.87

(ii) *Veterinary Education and Training.*—A good number of technically trained personnel are required for properly managing the animal husbandry activities. Accordingly about 300 departmental personnel will be trained in various specialised subjects in India and abroad. Besides, an Animal Husbandry Administrative and Extension Institute for the training of new entrants as probationers including stockmen for field centres with basic qualification of Matriculate and in service training for departmental personnel will be established in the State where 100 persons will be trained every year. A sum of Rs. 22.00 lakh is provided for this for 1985—90 out of which Rs. 1.11 lakhs be spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 3.00 has been proposed on the following scheme :—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	VII Plan— Outlay 1987-86	Annual Plan allocation proposed				
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	Scheme for training of personnel.	22.00	1.01	3.00	1.20	1.24	1.25

(iii) *Veterinary services and Animal Health.*—A total number of 1,962 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries including 38 mobile veterinary dispensaries are functioning in the State. To ensure further care of the livestock throughout the State, during 1985—90, it is proposed to establish 338 dispensaries and 678 field centres alongwith construction of building for veterinary dispensaries, indoor patients ward, operation theatre, doctors and other employees. Quarters and building for field centres will also be taken up according to availability of funds. During 1985-86, 88 new Class I Veterinary Dispensaries and 176 field veterinary centres will be established. Modernisation, strengthening construction and repair of existing veterinary dispensaries and hospitals and field centres have become essential. The medicines supplied are inadequate and hence necessary steps have to be taken to increase supply of medicines. In order to provide health coverage to the animals and control of epidemics, the existing Animal Health and Production Institutes at Patna and Ranchi will be continued. For all these, a total sum of Rs. 644.00 lakhs will be spent during 7th Plan (1985—90).

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 150.25 lakh has been proposed on the following schemes out of which a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakh is Sub-Plan content. Under the above amount the schemes of 1985-86 will be continued. In addition 66 Class I Veterinary Dispensaries will also be established during 1986-87 out of which 40 will be in other areas, 12 under S.C.P. and 14 under Sub-Plan. Out of 98 Dispensaries proposed during 1985-86, 94 dispensaries have been sanctioned in which 6 dispensaries are under Sub-Plan and 72 under S.C.P.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	VII Plan 1985—90 Outlay	Annual Plan Allocation Proposed.	
			1986-87	
1	2	3	4	
1	Estt. of Class-I Vety. Dispensaries.	190.00 + 115.00 S.C.P.	15.00 + 25.00 S.C.P.	
2	Scheme for construction of buildings for veterinary dispensaries under S.C.P.	44.00 S.C.P.	41.25 S.C.P.	

1	2	3	4
3	Scheme for expansion and strengthening of Animal Health and Production Institute, Darbhanga.	40.00	8.00
4	Scheme for bottling of carbon tetrachloride.	25.00	4.25
5	Scheme for modernisation and strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries—		
	(1) Other Area	30.00	6.75
	(2) Sub-Plan Area	50.00	1.000
6	Scheme for expansion of B. P. section of Animal Health and Production Institute, Patna and Ranchi—		
	(1) Other Area	75.00	15.00
	(2) Sub-Plan Area	75.00	25.00
Total—(1) Other Area including S.C.P.		519.00	115.25
(2) Sub-Plan		125.00	35.00

(iv) *Investigation and Statistics.*—In the field of animal husbandry and dairy development, various information for formulation, assessment and monitoring of live-stock and poultry development programmes are not easily and systematically available. To meet the requirement it is necessary to strengthen the present statistical arrangement. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation cell in the department. For these a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is provided for 1985—90 out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 7.70 lakhs has been proposed for the continuation of the scheme detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	VII Plan Outlay	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	Scheme for strengthening of monitoring and evaluation cell in A. H. Department.	34.00	2.50	7.20	7.50	8.10	8.70
2	Continuation of Statistical unit in Sub-Plan.	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
Total		34.00	3.00	7.70	7.50	8.10	8.70

(v) *Cattle Development.*—To accelerate the pace of cattle development in the State, it is proposed to cover additional 15.00 lakh cows under cross breeding programme with exotic dairy breeds and by frozen semen for which 500 A.I. Sub-Centres will be equipped. It is therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing frozen semen stations. For this 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 areas where it is difficult to extend artificial insemination

facilities will be taken up. The cattle breeding farms of the State would be strengthened by improved feeding and provision facilities for irrigation equipment tractors, buildings, etc. The bull rearing farm at Gouriakarma and Tekuna would be suitably strengthened. The State possesses 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 will be introduced in these breeds and systems of progeny testing herd registration and milk recording would be introduced. Intensive cattle development blocks, key village blocks and A.I. Centres would be reorganised to make them operationally effective under one head. With the implementation of I.C.D.P. and 20-point programme, the demand of milch animals is increasing. To meet this demand private breeding will also be encouraged to produce milch animals and good bulls and assistance will be provided for purchase of cross bred heifers and male calves from these private recognised animal breeders on proper rates. A sum of Rs. 544.00 lakhs has been provided for these items during 1985-90. A sum of Rs. 69.40 lakhs will be spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 78.90 lakhs has been proposed out of which a sum of Rs. 9.15 lakhs is S.G.P. content and Rs. 7.00 lakh is Sub-Plan content as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay proposed			Annual Plan, 1986-87 Outlay proposed		
		State Plan Outlay	Spl. Comp. Plan content.	Sub-Plan content.	State Plan Outlay	Spl. Comp. Plan content.	Sub-Plan content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Scheme for strengthening of Govt. Cattle Farms and provision for additional herd strength of Haryana and Murrah Buffalow in Saraikela.	75.00	..	35.00	20.00	..	7.00
2	Scheme for distribution of approved bulls.	20.00	20.00	..	2.50	2.50	
3	Scheme for continuation of Mini I.C.D. Block, Katihar.	35.00	35.00	..	5.65	5.65	
4	Scheme for training of farmers in Animal Husbandry practices.	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	
5	Scheme for continuation of Frozen Semen Banks.	175.00	..	..	28.25	..	
6	Scheme for strengthening of bull rearing farms, Gouriakarma and Tekuna.	25.00	..	..	4.00	..	
7	Scheme for strengthening of Frozen Semen Banks.	115.00	25.00	..	17.50	..	
	Scheme for strengthening of key village blocks A.I. Centres and Sub-Centres.	30.00	..	10.00	..	..	..
	Scheme for establishment of additional herd strength of Haryana and Murrahbuffalow in Saraikela Farm (Sub-Plan).	40.00	..	40.00	Merged with expenditure of Govt. Cattle Farms.		
	Scheme for providing assistance to private breeders to produce milch animals and purchase of cross bred heifers.	24.00	24.00
	Total	544.00	109.00	85.00	78.90	9.15	7.00

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(vi) *Poultry Development*.—As a result of execution of the poultry programmes during the preceding plan periods not only poultry production in the State has gone up but also poultry husbandry has taken a shape of subsidiary occupation. The programmes include strengthening and expansion of existing 5,000 layers and 2,000 layers farm to 10,000 layers and 5,000 layers farms respectively. In these farms, facilities for maintaining broilers, hatcheries, poultry feed preparation etc. will be expanded. One of the 10,000 layers farms will be declared as Apex or germ plasma farm where the best germ plasma 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 cold storage plants at Patna and Ranchi will start operating. The existing intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres will be reorganised and strengthened. To help poor sections of the society in the tribal and other areas assistance will be given for setting up backyard poultry farms. Under this it is proposed to give subsidy on construction of poultry house, purchase of bird feed and medicine to selected beneficiaries. 5,000 layers-cum-broilers farms will be established in newly created divisions where they do not exist presently. Duck Breeding Farm at Madhepura would continue as spill-over programme, A new duck farm would also be established. For all these, a sum of Rs. 145.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-90. Out of which a sum of Rs. 25.12 lakhs would be spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 41.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of which Rs. 15.00 lakh is meant for other areas. Rs. 8.00 lakhs for S.C.P. and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for Sub-Plan as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	VII Plan, 1985—90 Outlay			Annual Plan, 1986-87 Outlay		
		State Plan Outlay	Special Comp. Plan Content.	T.S.P.	State Plan Outlay	Special Comp. Plan Content.	Sub-Plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Scheme for strengthening and expansion of Poultry Farms.	50.00	..	..	21.00	..	11.00
	Meso—Continuation of Egg Cold storage plant at Ranchi.	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00
2	Scheme for re-organisation of intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing Centres—Setting up of small poultry farm by Harijans within the area of I.P.D.P.	50.00	50.00	..	8.00	8.00	..
3	Meso—Scheme for setting up Backyard Poultry Farm of 100 layers/broilers in Sub-Plan.	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
4	Scheme for continuation of Duck Breeding Farms, Madhepura and Hotwar (Ranchi) under Sub-Plan.	30.00	..	..	8.00	..	3.00
	Total	145.00	50.00	15.00	41.00	8.00	18.00

(vii) *Sheep and goat Development.*—The sheep population of the State is of poor genetic potentiality and they usually yield only hairy wool which is used for carpet making. The main strategy under sheep and goat development is to improve the production potential of their progenies by cross breeding and grading them with exotic rams and improved bucks. The existing 29 sheep and wool extension centres and Large Sheep Farm, Chatra will be strengthened. Two Intensive Sheep Development Project at Dehri-on-Sone and Daltonganj would be strengthened. It is also proposed to distribute rams and bucks free of cost and ewes on 75 per cent subsidy among selected beneficiaries. As per recommendation of the Task Force on Sheep & Goat of the State Planning Board, a Wool Analysis Laboratory-Cum-Wool Utilisation Centre Jamunapari Goat Farm and pure Betel Farm will be established. For all these a sum of Rs. 203.50 lakhs is provided for 1985-90 out of which a sum of Rs. 31.00 lakhs would be spent during 1985-86, During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 29.75 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 20.75 lakh is for other area, Rs. 1.00 for S.C.P. and Rs. 8.00 lakh for Sub-Plan as detailed below.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	VII Plan 1985—90			Annual Plan 1986-87 outlay proposed.			
		Outlay State Plan outlay.	Proposed Spl. Comp. plan content.	T.S.P.	State Plan outlay.	Spl. Comp. plan content.	Sub-Plan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Scheme for Strengthening and re-organisation of Sheep & Wool Extension Centres.	1.00	1.00	--	Dropped.		C. A.	
2.	Scheme for Introduction of Sheep and Goat in mixed farming economy.	25.00.	10.00	10.00	2.00	1.00	..	
3.	Scheme for strengthening of goat breeding farms Takuna in other Area and Hotwar, the Thetaitangar & Bolsa in Sub-Plan area.	82.50	..	52.50	15.00	..	8.00	
4.	Scheme for strengthening of Large Sheep Breeding Farm, Chatra.	60.00	..	...	10.00	..	..
5.	Scheme for strengthening of Intensive Sheep Development Block at Dehri-on-Sone & Daltonganj.	15.00	..	..	2.75	..	..
6.	Estt. of Pure Jamunapari goat farm at Bhabhua.	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	...	203.50	11.00	52.50	29.75	1.00	8.00

(viii) *Piggery Development.*—According to the Live Stock 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. During 1985—90 one new Intensive Piggery Development Project and one Pig Breeding Farm will be launched besides continuing the existing I.P.D.Ps Cross-breeding of Deshi Pigs with boars of exotic breeds will be 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, will be continued. To maintain the supply of breeding sows, boars and piglets from pig breeding farms under various extension programme it is essential that existing pig farms should be strengthened and expanded in respect of breeding stocks, feeds and infrastructure. One of the pig farms will be declared as Apex or germ plasma farm where best germ plasma will be produced through scientific breeding feeding diseases control and management and rest will be multiplier farms. For all these, a sum of Rs. 82.50 lakhs is provided for 1985—90, out of which a sum of Rs. 14.10 will be spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 15.85 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 15.35 is S.C.P. content and Rs. 0.50 lakh is Sub-Plan content as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	VII Plan 1985—90 outlay			Annual Plan 1985—87 outlay.		
		State Plan outlay.	Spl. Comp Plan content.	T.S.P.	State Plan outlay.	Spl. Comp Plan content.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Scheme for Cross-breeding of Deshi Pigs.	10.00	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
2.	Scheme for continuation of Intensive Piggery Development Block, Katihar.	30.00	30.00	..	5.35	5.35	..
3.	Scheme for Establishment of Intensive Piggery Development Block at Purnea.	20.00	20.00	..	4.50	4.50	..
4.	Scheme for fattening of weaned Pigs and assistance to Pig Breeders.	20.00	20.00	..	3.50	3.50	..
5.	Scheme for continuation of marketing & publicity of produce of Bacon Factory.	2.50	..	2.50	0.50	..	0.50
	Total ..	82.50	80.00	2.50	15.85	15.35	0.50

(ix) *Other Livestock Development Programmes.*—In the newly created division and districts, it is difficult to obtain suitable accommodation for offices, residence and guest house for specting staff. Provision has been made for construction, repair and maintenance of administrative block staff quarters and guest house. The scheme of cattle shows and fairs will be implemented. The animal husbandry infor-

mation and extension service would be suitably strengthened. Two Agriculture Universities of the State will be given grant-in-aid. For all these a sum of Rs. 295.00 lakh is provided for 1985—90. A sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1986-87 as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	VII Plan 1985—90 Outlay proposed		Annual Plan 1986-87 outlay proposed	
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan content.	S. P.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Scheme for construction, repair and maintenance of dispensary buildings, electricity and water supply.	160.00	70.00	30.00	15.00
2	Scheme for Cattle Fair & Shows ..	10.00	..	2.00	..
3	Scheme for strengthening of A. H. Information and Extension Service.	15.00	..	5.00	..
4	Grant-in-Aid to Rajendra Agriculture University.	8.00	..	..	..
Total ..		193.00	70.00	37.00	15.00

(x) *Feed and fodder Development.*—Inadequate feed fodder and grazing resources in the State is one of the 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 quality seeds produced by these farmers will be purchased by the Government. Fodder Banks having storage and transport facilities will be established in selected division and district head-quarter. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for all these for 1985—90. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent during 1985-86. During 1985—87 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is special Component Plan content.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed			
		VII Plan 1985—90		Annual Plan 1986-87	
		State Plan.	S.C. Plan content.	State Plan.	S.C.P. content.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Scheme for Fodder Demonstration and Extension.	10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
Total ..		10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00

(xi) *State Share towards Centrally-sponsored Schemes.*—The Centrally-sponsored scheme of rendering assistance to marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing cross-bred calves, poultry, piggery, 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. As such a sum of Rs. 342.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985—90. A sum of Rs. 71.40 lakhs as State share has been provided for 1986-87 as detailed in the Statement G.N. 6.

Schemewise outlays are as follows —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	VII Plan 1985—90 outlay.		Annual Plan 1986-87 proposed.	
		State Plan	S. C. P. content.	State Plan.	S. C. P. Content
1	2	3	4	5	6
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.	150.00	75.00	33.00	15.00
2	Scheme for control of Foot and Mouth Disease.	15.00	..	2.85	..
3	Scheme for Esstt. of R.P. Surveillance Unit.	15.00	..	3.05	..
4	Scheme for systematic control of livestock disease (animal disease surveillance).	10.00	..	2.00	..
5	Scheme for survey on estimation of production of milk, egg, wool and meat.	15.00	..	2.50	..
6	Scheme for development of Goshalas	30.00	..	8.25	..
7	Schemes for systematic control of livestock disease of national importance and other related aspects.	15.00	..	3.25	..
8	Strengthening of Pig-Breeding Farms	15.00	..	3.00	..
9	Esstt. of Vety. Council	7.00	..	1.65	..
10	Esstt. of Backyard Poultry Farms ..	15.00	15.00	3.00	3.00
11	Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farm, Chatra.	20.00	..	4.00	..
12	Esstt. of Beatal Breed Goat Farm ..	10.00	..	1.15	..
13	Esstt. of Mobile Vety. Disp. ..	25.00	..	3.70	..
Total—50 per cent State share ..		342.00	90.00	71.40	18.00
50 per cent Government of India share.		342.00	90.00	71.40	18.00

(xii) *Additional Scheme for other livestock developmennt.*—Following additional scheme for the development of cattle was sanctioned by the State Government at a total cost of Rs. 15.12 lakhs during 1985-86 out of the savings effected under various schemes. Provision for continuation of the scheme has been made during 1986-87 to the tune of Rs. 2.65 lakhs as detailed below.—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned during 1985-86	Amount proposed during 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1	Scheme for Muzzle Print	1.41	0.65
2	Scheme for one million AI Programme	13.04	2.00
3	Purchase of bull/buff. bull for distribution under Special Component Plan.	0.67	..
	Total	15.12	2.65

CHAPTER 12

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The major objective of dairy development programme in the Seventh Plan would be to increase milk production by encouraging dairying as a self-supporting and economically viable activity, especially for small and marginal farmers & rural landless labourers in conjunction with other programmes such as IRDP. To achieve this the production per animal will have to be increased through scientific cross-breeding and upgrading of milch cattle, creating and making functional and adequate infrastructure for provision of necessary technical inputs and animal health cover and for quick collection, processing and marketing 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 Seventh Plan will be to cover 40 towns, inclusive of 35 towns covered under the Operation Flood-II Programme with a total installed capacity of 14 lakh litres per day by 1989-90 of which 4.40 lakhs will have chilling facility.

3. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented in the annual Plan 1986-87

(i) The dairies at Arrah and Monghyr were taken up in the Sixth Plan with a capacity of 10,000 litres each. Work on these two dairies is in progress and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged in the Seventh Plan for completing them. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1985-86 to complete the Monghyr Dairy. COMPFED has already taken up the incomplete work at Arrah. They would need a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for completing the job during 1986-87.

(ii) 8 Chilling Centres each of 2,000 L.P.D. were to be established at Barauni to feed the Composite Milk Plant at Barauni. Since COMPFED has found these chilling centres not essential for its operations, it is proposed to shift them to West Champaran, Katihar, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Aurangabad and Bhagalpur Districts outside OF II area and link them with IRDP Programme. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs would be required for this in the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to setup chilling centres at Hazaribagh and Purnea. No fund was sanctioned during 1985-86.

(iii) *Cattle Feed Plant, Ranchi*—During the Sixth Plan period, establishment of a Cattle Feed Plant at Ranchi was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 91.77 lakhs. The work of establishment of this plant has been entrusted to COMPFED on turnkey basis. A sum of Rs. 78.00 lakhs has been advanced to COMPFED upto 1984-85.

Provision for working capital, staff quarters and other miscellaneous items will have to be made during the Seventh Plan. On completion, the Plant will be handed over either to COMPFED or to Ranchi Milk Union for operation on terms mutually agreed upon. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for completion of the project during Seventh Plan.

During 1985-86, while sanctioning further release of fund of Rs. 20.00 lakhs project cost was revised to Rs. 144.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iv) *Expansion and consolidation of existing Dairy Schemes.*—The existing Milk Supply Scheme at Gaya, Darbhanga and the Composite Milk Plant, Barauni need thorough overhauling repairs and replacement. In case of the Composite Milk Plant, Barauni, some additional equipments and facilities for packaging and storage are also required. Although these plants are located in operation Flood-II area, yet the IDC has not been able to allocate adequate funds for these purposes. The Daudnagar chilling centre outside Operation Flood-III area also needs to be expanded to handle 10,000 LPD. In all, Rs 80.00 lakhs will be required for these schemes in the Seventh Plan. IDC has not agreed to finance CMP Barauni, hence no fund is proposed during 1986-87. During 1985-86 a total sum of Rs 42.00 lakhs for the Gaya Plant, Rs 4.00 lakhs for Barauni Plant and Rs 2.00 lakhs for the Daudnagar Chilling Centre have been provided. It is anticipated that the entire fund will be utilised during 1985-86.

In addition a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in the sub-plan area from Special Centre Additive Rs 7.00 lakhs for establishment of the Sahebganj Chilling Centre and Rs 3.00 lakhs for the Lohardaga Chilling Centre during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to expand the handling capacity of the Daudnagar Chilling Plant in 1986-87. A sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is also proposed under Special Centre Additive to complete aid to meet running expenditure of Lohardaga, Saraikela and Sahebganj Chilling Plants.

(v) *Milk Supply Scheme, Bhagalpur.*—The Bhagalpur District was a good potential for Dairy Development. Recently the State Government has set up a Frozen Semen Bank at Banka in this district which will facilitate an extensive cross-breeding programme. Four Chilling Centres with a capacity of 2,000 litres have also been set up in this district under the IRD Programme. The projected population of this town is likely to be 2.47 lakhs by 1985 and 2.79 lakhs by 1990. A part from this the township of Kahalgaon is fast coming up due to the establishment of the Super Thermal Power Station there. The new coalfield at Lal Matia is also not far off. The requirement of milk in these complex is likely to be 56,000 litres a day by 1990.

19. Bhagalpur District is not included in Operation Flood-II but there is provision marketing of milk at Bhagalpur through Monghyr Milk Union which comes under Operation Flood II. However, due to its potentialities for milk production enhancement and facilities already created for chilling milk a new milk processing Plant at Bhagalpur of 25,000 IPD capacity is justified. An outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs for this scheme in the Seventh Plan has been earmarked. It is proposed to link up the scheme with N.C.D.C. Programme and obtain financial assistance from the N.C.D.C. to implement the scheme.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for consolidation of the Milk Union, Bhagalpur. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this programme during 1986-87.

(vi) *Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centre at Lohardaga, Purnea, Daltonganj, Biharsharif and Newgachhia.*—It is proposed to set up Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centres at each of the above places of capacities varying from 2,000 LPD. to 20,000 LPD. Excepting Biharsharif, these places are outside the Operation Flood II area. Plants at these places will have facilities for chilling; and local distribution. The surplus milk will be supplied to COMFED after meeting the local demand. A sum of Rs. 170.00 lakhs will be required for these rural dairy-cum-chilling centres in the Seventh Plan including Rs. 90.00 lakhs from Special Central Additive. 2000 LPD Rural Dairy at Nawgachhia has been sanctioned during 1985-86 under institutional financing scheme. Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to COMFED to start a small chilling plant at Biharsharif in 1985-86. It is proposed to consolidate and complete the two chilling plants during 1986-87.

In sub-plan area Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for acquisition of land at Lohardaga for a rural Dairy of 10,000 LPD capacity in 1985-86. As land acquisition may take time., no fund is proposed for 1986-87.

(vii) *Storage facilities for Conserved Milk Commodities at Ranchi.*—The industrial belt of Bihar is deficient in milk production. In the headquarter towns of the districts of Singhbhum, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribagh, with a projected population of 24.28 lakhs by 1989-90, the requirement of milk would be 4.73 lakhs LPD. The Milk Federation has a plan to supply 3.00 lakh litres a day in these towns. The total fluid milk requirement specially during lean season cannot be met with supplies of fresh milk. As such to maintain even supply the marketing agency may have to supply reconstituted milk. According to the appraisal report, COMPFED may be required to handle 750 M.T. of white Butter, Butter Oil and 3384 M.T. of S.M.P. for this purpose. The facilities available for storage of white Butter, Butter Oil and S.M.P. are almost negligible compared to the estimated requirement by 1990; therefore, it is proposed to set up a cold storage/Deep Freeze for Butter Oil/ White Butter and Drystore for S.M.P. at Ranchi. Creation of these facilities is estimated to cost Rs. 130.00 lakhs during Seventh Plan period. On completion the storage facilities will be handed over to the COMPFED for operation.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 27.16 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 7.00 lakhs under S.C. A. has been sanctioned for this project.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for this project.

(ix) Operation Flood-II

Operation Flood-II programme has been extended in the State covering 22 identified districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 5628.17 lakhs. The salient features of the Operation Flood-II Programme are—

- (a) Establishment of 4000 Anand Pattern Dairy Co-operatives.
- (b) Production of an incremental 5.86 lakhs L.P.D. of Milk.
- (c) Establishment and expansion of an incremental 6.40 lakhs L.P.D. processing capacity and 3.10 lakhs of chilling capacity.
- (d) Construction/expansion of an incremental 200 M.T. of balanced cattle feed per day.
- (e) Coverage of 6.5 lakhs milch animals under Technical input programme and 1.66 lakhs milch animals under A.I. Programme.
- (f) Milk Marketing in the major towns at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Biharsharif, Jamalpur, Arrah, Danapur, Chapra, Purnea, Katihar and Bermo.

As per terms of the agreement entered into between the I.D.C. and the State Government, the State Government is committed to meet expenditure on certain items, i.e., provision of land, supply of electricity and water, support to co-operative institutions etc. As provision for working capital has not been made in the cost estimates of the O.F.II programme the COMPFED is required to be provided with seed money to raise working capital from financing institutions. The total requirement of working capital would be around Rs. 8.75 crores. It is proposed to provide 20 per cent of the working capital requirement as seed money to the Federation. To support Operation Flood-II programme and to fulfil the commitment under agreement a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has been earmarked during Seventh Plan period of which Rs. 34.67 lakhs was sanctioned in 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 84.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as detailed below—

	Plan period (1985-86)	Amount sanctioned during 1985-86	Plan period 1986-87
	(Rs. in lakhs.)		
1	2	3	4
(a) Seed money to COMPFED for raising working capital.	140.00	17.00	43.00
(b) To make available water and power supply.	60.00	1.00	27.00
(c) Share capital contribution for building (H.Q. Residential at Muzaffarpur).	25.00	10.00	12.50
(d) Tele Communicaton .. ..	..	3.67	..
(e) Audit Board	25.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL	250.00	34.67	84.50

During 1986-87 the working capital requirement has been estimated at Rs. 3.00 crores. Therefore, Rs. 60.00 lakhs is required to be provided, to raise fund from institutional finance. Fund has also to be provided for completion of Head-quarters building as well as residential facilities of Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur. The deficit of Audit Board has to be met in fact, COMPFED has requested for financing tele communication programme. However due to paucity of funds only a sum of Rs. 84.50 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 as detailed below.

(xii) Assistance to milk co-operative societies/union

(a1&2) Managerial assistance and Technical inputs.

Dairy Co-operatives on "Anand Pattern" have been accepted as the instrument of dairy development. The societies at village level will arrange for purchase of locally produced milk twice a day, provide technical inputs for milk production enhancement and made arrangements for A.I. feeds and fodder supply, veterinary first aid, preventive measures for disease control and regular payment for the supply of milk on the basis of quantity and quality. Paid Secretary, Milk Tester, A.I. Worker, etc. will be engaged by the society to manage the day to day affairs including maintenance of the societies records. These staff will work under the supervision and control of the management committee.

The societies would need financial assistance at least, at the initial stage as milk collection would be meagre to begin with and the societies may not be financially viable. A sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be for sub-plan.

(a-3) Milk testing outfits.

Societies will be supplied with milk testing outfits and chemicals to test the quality of milk supplied by the producers to facilitate payment on quality basis. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will come from S.C.A.

(a-4 to a-7) Milk Rooms, share money contribution & feed storage facilities, purchase of milch animals.

S.T./S.C. societies would need milk rooms for milk collection and Godowns for Feed storage facilities. Member's of S.C./S.T. community will be also required to be enrolled as members of the Co-operative Societies for which share money will be provided and they will be provided with milch animals under loan-com-subsidy scheme. A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs would come from Special Central Additive and again Rs. 1.20 lakhs will be for sub-plan.

The Sub-Plan area is deficient in fodder production and at times there is a scarcity of feed and fodder. During scarcity period, the tribals as well as the other weaker section of the population are mostly affected. It is proposed to construct Feed and Fodder Godowns in the premises of small chilling centres, namely, at Lohardagga, Khunti, Bundi, Saraikela and Sahebganj. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme during 1986-87 from Special Central Additive.

(a-8) Subsidy on Milk Transportation.

In hilly areas milk transport subsidy is also required to make them viable. Milk Federation is also required to be assisted to meet the high transport cost in part to maintain viability.

The strip of land on both sides parallel to the river Ganges is very conducive for milk production. A large number of buffaloes are maintained in this area. During rainy season milk transportation for this area is very difficult. Milk Federation has requested for providing funds for purchase of power boats for collection of milk

during rainy season. A power boat with superstructure may cost up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Federation requires at least four boats. Thus the total requirement would be Rs. 12.00 lakhs. Federation may raise fund from institutional finances also. It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for four boats during 1986-87.

As stated earlier, North Bihar and the Gangetic belt is the main milk producing area whereas Cities/Towns located in the industrial area of South Bihar are the major consumption centres. By 1990 over 4.00 lakhs litres per day will be transported from dairies in North Bihar to the dairies in South Bihar and also to Calcutta. Even though, I.D.C. allots rail tanker on rental basis, it has been experienced that at times of need, the tanker is not generally available. Further I.D.C. charges rent irrespective of the number of days in use. It is therefore, necessary to have a few rail tankers to begin with to facilitate transport of milk from surplus areas to the marketing areas, likely cost of a tanker is around Rs. 18 to 20.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 from State Plan.

In all a sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is proposed for this Programme.

(a-9) Incentive for cow Milk

Milk is being procured through co-operative societies. Payment to the producers are made on the basis of fat and solids (non fat) (SNF) content in milk. Milk testing outfits have been provided to each society. As buffalo milk has much more fat and also has comparatively more SNF than cow's milk, on two-axis basis. The buffalo milk producers receive more price per litre compound to cow milk producer. However, in the villages as well as in town there is more demand for cow milk in the State. The two-axis formula although is very scientific and also helpful in checking adulteration, yet the cow milk producers do not get incentive price to produce and supply cow's milk. Moreover, buffaloes have seasonal calves and most of them dry up during summer season when there is acute demand. Cows can be bred in any season and there by production and supply can be maintained at even level.

Efforts are being made to produce cross breed animals through intensive and extensive A. I. work yet the milk plants are not getting even 5 per cent supply of cow milk against the total procurement.

It is, therefore, proposed to introduce incentive price for cow milk to be supplied through co-operative societies. The incentive price will be paid over and above the price being fixed/paid by the COMPFED/UNION on two-axis basis.

It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs from Special Central Additive for Meso area.

A total provision of Rs. 170.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Seventh Plan under State Plan of which Rs. 42.00 lakhs will be for the sub-plan area. A sum of Rs. 81.50 lakhs is proposed from Special Central Additive for the Seventh Plan period.

During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 40.85 lakhs has been sanctioned of which Rs. 8.50 lakhs is for sub-plan. Again a sum of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1985-86 under the Special Central Additive.

During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 105.50 lakhs is proposed under this scheme of which Rs. 21.20 lakhs will flow to sub-plan. Again Rs. 36.10 lakhs is proposed under Special Central Additive.

The proposed allocation for different schemes is detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Proposed outlay for 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)		
		State plan	Sub-plan	Central Additive.
1	Managerial Assistance	15.00	5.00	..
2	Technical Input	24.00	15.00	..
3	Milk testing outfits and chemicals •	3.00	..	5.00
4	Milk Room	6.00	1.20	3.00
5	Share money contribution to S. C./S. T. members.	0.50	..	0.10
6	Purchase of milch animals	24.00	..	5.00
7	Construction of Feed & Fodder Godown .. .. .	..	..	13.00
8	Subsidy on milk transportation	23.00	..	5.00
9	Incentive price for cow milk	10.00	..	5.00
		105.50	21.20	36.10

(xiii) OTHER DAIRY EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The extension service has to motivate the farmers to take up dairying as an economic proposition besides training the society personnel to initiate milk procurement. The extension staff has also to transfer the new technology of cattle breeding and enhancement of milk production to farmers. They would hold demonstrations, film shows, exhibitions and also conduct milk yield competitions. Milk yield records will be kept. The extension services will also arrange publications of news bulletins and organise milk producers co-operative societies and unions. Out of 38 districts in the State, 27 districts have been covered under extension activities. The remaining 11 districts are proposed to be brought under these activities. For all these activities, provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed under State plan and Rs. 11.00 lakhs under Special Central Additive in the Seventh plan. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned from State plan. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been sanctioned from Special Central Additive. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be for sub-plan.

(xiv) ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRY UNITS ((MINI DAIRY)

The availability of large number of upgraded milch animal is very inadequate in the State. Even under IRD programme, a large number of families opt for milch animals which are not readily available. Therefore, in order to make available adequate number of upgraded/cross breed animals in the State, it is proposed to encourage the setting up of dairy units of 5/10/20 animals by private progressive farmers in some of the milkshed areas. The scheme is to encourage those progressive farmers who have cultivable land and irrigational facilities for fodder production and wish to take up cattle breeding as their main occupation. Such unit will be economically viable to attract financial institutions to finance the scheme with some element of subsidy/ assistance from Government. The assistance and subsidy will be to meet expenditure on transportation of animals from other States. Payment of insurance charges on 100 per cent basis in first year and on tapering basis in subsequent years, supply of calf starter for cross-breed female calves born and seed money (interest-free loan at the rate

of 10% of the total project cost). In all it is proposed to establish 350 units of 5 heads, 100 units of 10 heads and 20 units of 20 heads during the Plan period 1985—90 of which 118 units of 5 heads inclusive of 28 units for the sub-plan area has been sanctioned during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 54.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme of which Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed under Special Central Additive Out of Rs. 40.00 lakhs under the State plan, a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned from SCA for sub-plan area during 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed from State plan and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for sub-plan area from the Special Central Additives.

(xv) Supply of Milstone to Weaker Section*

Milstone is supplied to School going children in and around Ranchi town, where more than 50 per cent children belong to S. C./S. T. This will continue in the Seventh Plan for which Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been earmarked and will be funded from the Special Central Additive.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been sanctioned of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs is from State plan and Rs. 2.50 lakhs from Special Central Additive.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 from Special Central Additive.

(xvi) Education and Training

Apart from graduates and diploma holders in Dairy Science a large number of personnel are required to work as dairy technicians, supervisory staff at dairy plants, society and at union levels. Suitable induction programme for farmers is also required to be arranged to enlighten them with the latest dairy development activities in rural areas and in other areas where dairying has taken firm roots. Short term training courses will be required to train persons who will work as milk tester, paid secretary to the societies for A. I., etc. Apart from this persons already engaged in dairy development activities will be also given short term training and refresher courses. The Farmers Training Centre established at Ranchi will be consolidated and expanded to accommodate more trainees.

A sum of Rs. 61.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) for these activities inclusive of Rs. 16.00 lakhs from S. C. A. Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1985-86 of which Rs. 3.50 lakhs is for sub-Plan. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 4.80 lakhs will be for sub-Plan.

(xvii) Direction and Administration.—A separate Dairy Directorate was established during the Sixth Plan period with the Milk Commissioner-cum-Special Secretary as its head. Two Regional Range level Offices have been established one in North and the other in South Bihar, So far, Dairy Development Offices have been established in 27 districts. The Co-operative cell also needs to be strengthened for speedier organisation., registration and supervision of the Co-operative institutions. An Outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in Seventh Plan of which sub-Plan flow will be Rs. 18.00 lakhs. Schemes to strengthen the H. Q., range level office at Ranchi and setting up of a new sub-range level office at Dumka has been sanctioned during 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 lakhs including Rs. 1.25 lakhs as for sub-Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 of which Rs. 7.00 lakhs will be for sub-Plan, to continue the scheme including Rs. 1.00 lakh for establishment of new dairy extension units in sub-Plan area at Latehar and Godda.

(xviii) Survey and Statistics.—The development programme in a planned manner can not be implemented unless there is a set of well trained and experienced staff to feed the planner with necessary data in respect of production and marketing.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the plan period 1985—90 of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be for sub-plan. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 1.09 lakh has been sanctioned of which Rs. 0.34 lakh is for sub-Plan.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be for sub-Plan.

(vix) **Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Koel Karo and other areas.**—In the Koel Karo Project area, there are large number of tribal families who are much below the poverty line. In Chotanagpur region, specially in Netarhat area, integrated dairy development programme was introduced a few years back, so also in the district of Lohardagga. The result has been encouraging. Tribal families are now coming forward to take up dairying as their subsidiary occupation. However, merely providing them with milch animal is not likely to help them, unless arrangement for breeding, feeding and management practices including training and marketing facilities are provided as a package deal. In this background, it is proposed to select 150 families in the first year and provide them with milch animals and all other facilities. On successful implementation of the programme, this will be extended to other families and in other tribal dominated areas in subsequent years during Seventh Plan period. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Integrated Dairy Development programme in Koel Karo Project area including other similar places in Meso areas for development of S.T. and primitive tribals.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under special central additive during 1985-86.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10.90 lakhs is proposed under the scheme from the S.C.A.

The following table shows the distribution of outlays in the Seventh Plan as well as annual plan 1986-87 alongwith the tribal sub-Plan component.

Sl. No.	Programme	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90			Outlay for 1986-87		
		State Plan	Sub-plan	Special Central Additive	State Plan	Sub plan	Special Central Additive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—							
A.1	Milk Chilling Processing and Marketing facilities.						
A.1.1	Spill over Scheme						
	(a) For Arrah and Moughyr Dairy	10.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
	(b) Completion of 8 Chilling Centres	75.00	..	..	12.00	..	..
A.1.2	Cattle Feed Plant	75.00	75.00	..	7.00	7.00	..
A.1.3	Consolidation and completion of existing dairy schemes.	80.00	..	65.00	10.00	..	10.00
A.1.4	Establishment of new schemes ..						
A.1.4.1	Milk Supply Scheme, Bhagalpur ..	155.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
A.1.4.2	Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centres at Lohardagga, Purnea and Navgachin, Daltonganj, Biharsharif.	80.00	..	90.00	..	..	..
A.1.4.3	Storage for facilities for conserved milk commodities.	70.00	70.00	.	22.00	22.00	..
A.1.4.4	Commitment under O.F.-II Programme.	250.00	..	..	84.50	..	..
A.2.1	Managarial assistance to Milk Co-operative Societies.	45.00	..	20.00	15.00	5.00	..
A.2.2	Milk testing outfit	40.00	20.00	..	3.00	..	5.00
A.2.3	Milk room for Co-operative societies building.	40.00	22.00	..	6.00	1.20	3.00
A.2.4	Provision of technical Input ..	35.00	..	40.00	24.00	15.00	..
A.2.5	Subsidy on milk transportation ..	5.00	..	20.00	23.00	..	5.00
A.2.6	Incentive price for cows milk ..	..	..	..	10.00	..	5.00
A.2.7	Construction of Feed and Fodder Godown.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00
A.3.1	Other Dairy Extension activities (Milk Yield competition fair, etc.)	35.00	..	11.00	6.00	30.00	..
A.3.2	Establishment of Dairy units ..	40.00	..	14.00	10.00	..	3.00
A.3.3	Supply of Miltone to weaker section	..	..	6.50	..	..	3.00
A.3.4	Share money distribution to S.C./S.T. members.	5.00	..	1.50	0.50	..	0.10
A.3.5	Purchase of milch animals ..	..	..	..	24.00	..	5.00

Sl. No.	Programme	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90			Outlay for 1986-87			
		State Plan	Sub-plan	Special Central Additive	State Plan	Sub plan	Special Central Additive	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A.3.6	Establishment of new dairy extension units.	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	
B	Education and Training ..	..	45.00	116.00	..	8.00	4.80	..
C	Survey and Statistics ..	..	15.00	4.00	..	3.00	1.00	..
D	Direction and Administration ..	..	70.00	118.00	..	16.00	6.00	..
E	Repayment of I.D.C.Loan ..	..	80.00	..	..	..	..	..
F	Integrated Dairy Development in Koel-Karo Project and other areas.	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	10.90
	Total	..	1250.00	2255.00	300.00	300.00	66.00	63.00

16.00+1.00-17.00 for Direction and Administration.

CHAPTER 13

FISHERIES

Bihar has extensive inland fishery resources. The total length of perennial rivers and network of irrigation canals is about 3,200 k. m. Other water areas, including reservoirs, Ox-bow lakes, tanks and ponds numbering about 60,000 and covering water spread area of over 80,000 hectares, scattered all over the country side, together constitute about 1.60 lakh hectares of inland fisheries resources. Out of these, tanks and ponds constitute the most potential resource for immediate stepping up of fish production and hence deserve priority.

2. Against the base level production of 110.0 thousand metric tonnes of fish by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1984-85), the annual production from all sources is expected to reach 120.0 thousand metric tonnes by 1985-86. The target for inland fish production is intended to be stepped up to 130.0 thousand metric tonnes by the end of 1986-87. With regard to seed production, the target of 175 million fish fry/fingerlings, fixed for 1985-86, is likely to be achieved. The proposed seed production target for 1986-87 is 200 million of fish fry/fingerlings out of which 80 million would be produced in the Government sector and 120 million in private sector. There has, however, been some shortfalls in development of pond area and bringing them into intensive production under the World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project. The main constraints identified was difficulty in getting institutional finance and some administrative problems regarding the formulation of leasing policy by the State Government. These difficulties, however, have now been resolved and by the end of October, 1985, 12,000 hectares of pond area were developed and brought under intensive production against the revised target of 15,000 hectares to be achieved by the end of September 1987. The World Bank has also extended the project period till September 1985 and is likely to be extended by one more year to complete this revised target. The construction of hatcheries by the State Fish Seed Development Corporation has also fallen short of expectations. Against the revised target of completing 4 hatcheries by March 1985, only two hatcheries, one at Patna and another at Sitamarhi, were completed and have gone into production. The main difficulty in this regard was inordinate delay in land acquisition for constructing hatcheries. Two more hatcheries, one at Madhubani and another at Motihari, would be completed by September 1986, for which land acquisition is in advanced stage.

3. The outlay approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) is Rs. 910.0 lakhs, out of which Rs. 240.0 lakhs is for tribal sub-plan area. The outlay approved for 1985-86 is Rs. 180.0 lakhs including Rs. 50.0 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan area which is likely to be fully utilised. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 234.0 lakhs including Rs. 60.0 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan area.

4. The salient features of the schemes that would be taken up during 1986-87 are as follows:

- (i) *Reclamation and Development of tank fisheries.*—Since tanks and ponds constitute the most potential resource for immediate step up of fish production, emphasis under this continuing scheme would be given in the initial stage on physical development of private ponds by providing subsidy and bank finance in those districts which are not covered under the World Bank Project. Besides, production and supply of seed to fish farmers for stocking their ponds would also continue under this scheme. The main items of work would include production and distribution of fish seed, construction of functional buildings and equipping the existing fish seed

farms and extension of rearing areas. Under the proposed programme of development of private ponds, subsidy would be provided to the extent of 20 per cent cost of development to those private pond owners who invest 10 per cent of their own resource as seed money and are prepared to take 70 per cent loan from the financing institutions, preferably, through land development bank. The target of seed production in the Government sector would be 80 million and 120 million would be produced in the private sector. A sum of Rs. 50.0 lakhs have been provided in 1986-87 for this purpose.

(ii) *Development of Reservoir Fisheries.*—Development of reservoir fisheries has remained neglected so far and the policy so far has been to stock the reservoirs with fish seed on ad-hoc basis and settle them for fishing, preferably with local fishermen. Overall production estimate of 4 to 5 kg. per hectare of water area per year is very low and it is possible to achieve a higher production level, especially from medium and smaller reservoirs. It is proposed to classify these reservoirs on basis of water area and formulate uniform criteria for scientific stocking with advanced fingerlings. Besides improving the existing fish-seed farms, 3 million fingerlings would be produced to stock the reservoirs during 1986-87. Assistance would also be provided to fishermen for cage and pen-culture in the marginal areas of reservoirs for additional production.

It is proposed to develop 10,000 hectares of reservoirs area with additional 1,000 metric tonnes of fish per year. A sum of Rs. 18.0 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for 1986-87.

(iii) *Intensive Fish Culture in Blocks.*—This continuing scheme would be operative in the five selected blocks of Ranchi in the tribal sub-plan area, namely, Khijri, Bundu, Silly, Tamar and Sonahatu. The items of work would include extension of nursery and rearing area, equipping the existing seed farms, demonstration of composite fish culture in Government and private ponds, training of fish farmers and improvement of public and private ponds by providing subsidy. The target for seed production is two million for 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

(iv) *Fisheries Research Scheme.*—It is proposed to continue this on going scheme during 1986-87 also along with the on-going co-ordinated research projects of the ICAR at Patna, Ranchi and Darbhanga. The item of work would include solving problems encountered in day-to-day piscicultural operations. Besides, specific work would also be taken up on pen and cage culture and fresh water prawn culture. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

(v) *Fisheries Extension Scheme.*—This scheme was intended to establish an effective link with the 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 district level, demonstration of improved technique of fish culture in Government and private ponds, extension support to private fish seed growers, holding exhibitions and setting up demonstration stalls in village melas and fairs. A fishermen training school for tribals and schedule castes fishermen is also functional at Getalsud in Ranchi. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 also for which a sum of Rs. 7.0 lakhs have been provided. The physical target include short term training of 350 fishermen besides

80 SC/ST fishermen to be provided medium term training at Getalsud. Demonstration of improved technique of fish culture would be taken up in 250 acres of Government private ponds.

- (vi) *Marketing-cum-Statistical Cell.*—Under this continuing scheme, fish marketing stall would be set up in the remaining eight regional headquarters. Fish farmers, with whom long-term settlement of public ponds have been done through FFDAs, would be organised to supply fish from their ponds in rotation to be sold through these stalls at fixed price. This unit would also be responsible for collection and maintenance of fishery resource statistics, data on fish and fish-seed production, statistics on fishermen engaged in fish production and fish trade including movement of fish and fish-seed within and outside the State. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.
- (vii) *Scheme for supply of Fishery requisites, including subsidy to fish farmers.*—This scheme is operative in the tribal sub-plan area to provide assistance to fish farmers, especially tribals and scheduled caste fishermen, for construction and improvement of their ponds/tanks, construction and improvement of nurseries, and even construction of new tanks to enable them to take up improved methods of fish and fish-seed production to supplement their income. 50 per cent subsidy on capital cost was earlier provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per hectare and the balance work used to be completed by the beneficiaries either from their own resources or by providing "Shramdan". It is proposed to provide 20 per cent of the total cost of capital improvement as subsidy and the balance amount as bank loan. A sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.
- (viii) *Strengthening of Fisheries Organisation.*—The existing organisation, both at the Directorate, Regional and Field levels, has to be strengthened to properly execute the programmes and effectively monitor them. Some skeleton posts at the Directorate level has been sanctioned during the current plan period, but the detailed scheme is still under consideration at the Government level which includes strengthening the organisation at all levels. A sum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during 1986-87 which is based on the scheme already submitted to the State Government.

WORLD BANK PROJECT

- (i) *Fish Farmers Development Agency.*—Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDAs) were set up in 24 districts of Bihar under the World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project. The World Bank has, in the first phase, extended this project period by one year with the revised target of developing 12,036 hectares of pond area to be completed by March, 1986. The second extension is also under consideration of the World Bank under the revised overall target of developing 15,000 hectares of pond area to be achieved by September 1987. Under this project, 50 per cent cost of incremental staff, consisting of extension officers and extension supervisors, training of fish farmers, subsidy on pond improvement, cost of vehicles and equipments is met by Government of India by way of grant, and the balance amount is met by the State Government. By October, 1986, 12,000 hectares of pond area were developed and brought under intensive production. Bank loan of Rs. 120.01 lakhs were also provided to 1,611 fish farmers for physical development of their

ponds. It is proposed to cover the entire revised target of 15,000 hectares by the end of September, 1987. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during 1986-87 for all the 24 continuing FFDAs including cost of subsidy, staff and training of fish farmers.

(x) *Fish Seed Development Corporation.*—Under the revised target, State Fish Seed Development Corporation (FSDC) had to complete four hatcheries by September, 1986. Two hatcheries, one at Patna and another at Sitamarhi have already been completed and have gone into production. Two remaining hatcheries, one at Madhubani and another at Motihari, would be completed by June, 1986. The State Government is meeting the entire cost of land as grant besides 30 per cent cost of construction as share capital contribution and the balance 70 per cent is met by bank financing. Land acquisition process for Madhubani and Motihari is at the final stage. Besides the cost of land and share capital contribution for construction of hatcheries, State Government is also supplementing to meet the establishment cost of FSDC which has to continue until the Corporation starts earning profit to meet its establishment cost. A sum of Rs. 25.0 lakhs has been provided for the FSDC during 1986-87.

(xi) *Fisheries Extension Officers Training Centre.*—This training centre was established at Mithapur, Patna to train the Fisheries Extension Officer/ Supervisors posted in the FFDAs. World Bank contribution is available in the form of reimbursement of 75 per cent cost of construction of training centre building including hostel and vehicles. The building was constructed by the Building Division of the State Public Works Department and is nearing completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.0 lakhs. Reimbursement of Rs. 10.03 lakhs was already admitted by the World Bank and the balance reimbursement would be claimed as soon as the balance amount is paid to the State PWD. A sum of Rs. 10.0 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

NEW PROJECT

(xii) *Man Fisheries Development through WFP.*—Mans are left over course of river, choked with vegetation and yielding negligible fish. These *mans* are located in districts of East and West Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. It is proposed to develop 1,275 hectares of *Man* area in the first phase under a new five-year project with WFP assistance. The main items of work would include clearance of weeds, deepening of marginal areas, provision of inlets and outlets and other water regulatory structures. All this is intended to enable the settlers to take up intensive fish production in the open area of *man*. This project would be implemented by a Man Development Division which would be set up under the Directorate of Fisheries. WFP assistance would be available in the form of family ration consisting of wheat, pulses and vegetable oil to the extent of 50 per cent cost of labour which would be distributed free of cost. The revised project at a total cost of Rs. 260.0 lakhs has been submitted to Government of India for final appraisal by the WFP Appraisal Mission. A token provision of Rs. 5.0 lakhs has been made for this project during 1986-87.

The details of plan allocation proposed in the Fisheries Sector during 1986-87 under various schemes are as follows:—

Name of the scheme	State Plan	Sub-Plan
	(1986-87)	(1986-87)
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
(1) Reclamation and Development of tanks fisheries	50.00	35.00
(2) Development of Reservoir fisheries	10.00	7.00
(3) Intensive Fish Culture in Blocks	3.00	3.00
(4) Fisheries Research scheme	2.50	1.50
(5) Fisheries Extension scheme	7.00	4.50
(6) Marketing-cum-statistical cell	0.50	—
(7) Scheme for supply of fisheries requisites including subsidy	6.00	6.00
(8) Strengthening of fisheries organisation	15.00	8.0
<i>World Bank Project</i>		
(9) Fish Farmers Development Agency	100.00	—
(10) Fish Seed Development Corporation	25.00	—
(11) Fisheries Extension Officer, Training Centre	10.00	—
<i>New Scheme</i>		
(12) Man Fisheries Development Project unit WFP	5.00	—
Total	234.00	65.0

FISHERIES (CO-OPERATIVE).

There are 400 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies besides 40 Boat Traffic Co-operatives along with an Apex Institution at the State level, namely, Bihar Prantiya Matsyajivi Sahyog Samiti. Five Regional Fishermen Co-operative Federation have also been set up during Sixth Plan.

In order to safeguard the interest of fishermen and boatmen belonging to weaker section, the share capital base of these co-operatives have to be strengthened to enable them to take up settlement of jalkars and ferry ghatts for economic upliftment of the weaker section of the people. Besides share capital, subsidy for purchase of fishing nets or boats as also managerial subsidy has been provided to these co-operatives.

A new scheme has been introduced under 20-Point Programme for accident Insurance of Fishermen members of Fisheries Co-operatives. Each member has to pay a premium of Rs. 12 per annum of which 50 per cent has to be borne by Government of India and 50 per cent by State Government. A sum of Rs. 4.55 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Seventh Plan.

However, due to limited plan allocation a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1986-87, the sub-plan allocation being Rs. 1.00 lakh—

CHAPTER 14
Forest and Environmental Development
(A) FORESTRY

Bihar has a total geographical area of 1,73,867 sq. kms. of which the forests cover an area of 19,232 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 targeted 33 per cent advocated in the National Forest Policy. The per capita forest area works out to 0.05 hectare against 0.14 hectare for the country as a whole. The turn over of timber and other forest produce has also been very low. Forests play an important role in the economy as a source of timber, fuel and other forest produce and in maintenance of natural ecological system. With the bulk of the forest lying in the tribal belt of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, tribal economy largely subsists on forest resources. Forest and tribals are also linked with each other traditionally and culturally. There is thus an imperative need for taking appropriate measures for accelerating the pace of development of forestry in the State.

2. The outlay approved for Forestry in the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 is Rs. 4,500 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 720.00 lakhs allocated for the sector is likely to be spent in 1985-86. During 1986-87, however, a sum of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent under Forestry Sector including 394 lakhs in the Tribal sub-plan area.

3. Tree plantation is one of the important programmes in the Prime Minister's New-20-Point Programme. The physical target for plantation of trees has been considerably increased and the target for 1985—90 is estimated to be 100 crores of which 14.50 crores will be planted during 1985-86.

4. The achievements of the forestry programme during 1985-86 may be summarised as below :—

(1) Tree planting	14.50 crore seedlings
(2) Plantation of quick growing species.	1648 ha.
(3) Farm forestry	12,849 ha—0.315 km.
(4) Construction of new roads	6 kms.
(5) Improvement of roads	12 Kms.
(6) Construction of culverts and causeways.	17 Nos

Besides it is planned to implement the ambitious World Food Programme and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) aided Social Forestry Programme.

5. The following are the programmes proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 :—

(i) **DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION**

(a) **Intensification of management**

Forestry programme executed under the State Plan include forestry, Soil conservation and lac development. Drought prone area programme and centrally sponsored schemes like NREP and RLEGP and internationally aided projects are also executed. Due to increase in magnitude of work load, it has become imperative to strengthen the administrative machinery by providing suitable hands at various levels. In order to smoothen the supervisory and monitoring Work of World Food Programme, a Cell headed by a Conservator of Forests would be created. Likewise for smooth functioning of territorial divisions like Ranchi East and West, a territorial circle known as Ranchi Circle would also be created. A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs including Rs. 5.50 lakhs for sub-plan is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(b) Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Cell.

There is a Planning Cell, headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forests. Since formulation of Schemes, their monitoring and evaluation is a complex task, the cell needs strengthening. A post of Conservator of Forests with suitable statistical support is needed during 1986-87 for which a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed in Tribal Sub-Plan area.

(ii) RESEARCH**Research and 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 agroclimatic zones viz Maheshpur (Ranchi) Motileda (Giridih), Gamharia (Singhbhum) and Kusabija (Gaya) which are currently engaged in conducting introduction trials of species, spatial trials, nursery techniques and development of seed-orchards so that in course of time, these centres may be in a position to supply quality seeds to the plantation divisions and provide guidelines for choice of species under the site conditions. During 1986-87 plantation work covering 30 hectares is proposed to be completed and advance work in 48 ha has to be initiated. For all these, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 1.00 lakh under T.S.P. is proposed for 1986-87.

(iii) EDUCATION AND TRAINING**Training Facilities**

Forestry being a specialised subject it is imperative to impart training to the personnel in position as also an additional contingent of 170 foresters, 217 forest guards and 216 Extension workers for the execution of the programme during the 7th Plan. Training of the staff of the rank of Ranger and above is centrally arranged by the Government of India and the State Government have to bear the cost of training. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to get 22 A.C.F's and 17 Rangers trained. Besides 40 Foresters and 120 Forest Guards would also be trained in training schools run by the State Government. It is proposed to establish a Ranger-cum-Foresters training School at Mahilong. Additional training facilities would be created at Hazaribagh. A total sum of Rs. 31.00 lakhs is thus proposed for all these, out of which

Rs. 24.00 lakhs would be spent in the sub-plan area.

(iv) FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**(a) Fire Protection and Flying Squads**

Fire protection measures are necessary to be intensified for the protection of flora and fauna. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for annual cleaning of fire lines, controlled burning, provision of fire extinguishing aids, employment of fire watchers, installation of wireless sets, purchase of arms and maintenance and creation of flying squads for protection of forests from illegal fellings and removal of timber. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan.

(b) Cultural operation

Silvicultural operation is carried out in areas where felling of trees has taken place. This is done with a view to minimising the after effects of felling and improving regenerating conditions. The operation consists of weeding, cleaning and cutting back of damaged saplings in regeneration areas and climber and creeper cutting in old harvested coupes. The operation is proposed to be carried out in an area of over 3200 ha. of Sal Forest in Singhbhum district. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to be spent exclusively in T.S.P. area.

(v) Survey of Forest Resources

In order to develop forest based industries in the State, comprehensive survey of the Forest resources is essential. This will be done in areas not covered so far by the Forest Resources Dn. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87. This scheme will be operative in T. S.P. area.

(vi) Plantation Scheme

The following scheme 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 Eucalyptus, Cassiasimea, etc. is proposed to be undertaken in 517 ha. During 1986-87, for which a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs including 32.00 lakhs for sub-plan, is proposed for 1986-87.

(b) SOCIAL FORESTRY**(a) Rural Fuel Woods Plantation**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, on matching contribution basis. The Government of India have selected 11 districts in the State namely Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Rohtas, Nawada and Monghyr for raising fast growing tree species of high calorific value suited for fuel wood and capable of being worked under short rotation. The main objectives of the scheme is to meet the growing demands of fuel—a principal source of energy in rural and semi-rural areas. It is proposed to raise plantation over 9,600 ha. during 1986-87. A sum of Rs.160.00 lakhs, including Rs. 35.00 lakhs in T.S.P. area, is proposed as the State share for the purposes.

(b) Social Forestry (SIDA aided)

SIDA aided Social Forestry Project will be executed as per the guidelines contained in the appraised document. A sum of Rs. 328.50 lakhs will be spent during 1986-87 including 189.50 lakhs in the T.S.P. area.

Target would include planting of following lands

1. Farm Forestry	3200 ha.
2. R.D.F.	1240 ha.
3. Strip plantation	200 Kms.

(c) Urban Forestry

Industrialisation has not been an unmixed blessings since it has brought in its wake serious environment hazards. The atmospheric pollution levels have already reached high levels. One of the measures for protection of environment, particularly in the major cities and industrial areas, will be to create green belts around the areas, with urban forests. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for sub-plan) is proposed for 1986-87.

(d) Extension Forestry including Canal Embankment Plantation—

Under this programme, trees are planted along road side, canal embankments and on community and panchayat land on road sides. During 1986-87 it is proposed to raise plantation in 89 ha. of farm lands and 221 Kms. along roads and railway lands.

Besides, development of nursery will be done and plants for Vanmahotsava will be raised on a massive scale. For all these works a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed.

(e) Road side plantation

The scope of raising plantation on road side is enormous in a situation where considerable investments are made on improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads. It is proposed to raise plantation over 49 Kms during 1986-87. For this a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs (Rs. 14.00 lakhs for sub-plan would be spent).

Thus a sum of Rs. 623.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on plantation schemes during 1986-87 out of which Rs. 272.50 lakhs would be in the tribal sub-plan.

(vii) FOREST PRODUCE

Development of Minor Forest Produce

Collection and marketing of minor forest produce, such as Oil seeds of Sal, Mahua, and Karanj, are being done by the Forest development corporation. It is proposed to maintain and increase the output of Sisal fibre by 90 M.T. and raise plantation of medicinal herbs over 1.6 ha. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Entirely Sub-Plan) is proposed during 1986-87.

(viii) COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS

(a) Communication

Fuller extraction and optimum utilisation of forest produce require existence of a net work of roads. In order to improve communication it is necessary to construct several R.C.C. culverts and bridges. It is proposed to construct 17 R.C.C. culverts, small span bridges and causeways. It is also proposed to construct 6 Kms. of new roads. In addition to this 12Kms. off roads will be repaired. For all these a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (including Rs. 4.00 lakhs for sub-plan) is proposed for 1986-87).

(b) Housing Accommodation

A number of Officers and Staff quarters are under construction which are proposed to be completed during 1986-87. Besides, some necessary new construction works are also proposed to be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs (including Rs. 12.00 lakhs for sub-plan) is proposed for 1986-87.

(ix) PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE

(a) Wild Life and Environmental Conservation

At present 4,607 Sq. Kms. of forests constituting 15 per cent of the total forest area are under wild Life Sanctuaries. There are 12 sanctuaries in the State at present located at Rajgir, Hazaribagh, Gautam Buddha, Bhim bandh, Dalma, Mahuadar, Betla, Topchanchi, Lawalong, Balmikinagar, Udaipur and Kaimur. The programme includes development of these sanctuaries with water holes, fodder plantation, roads and buildings. A deer park at Kalamati (Ranchi) has been developed. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 8.00 lakhs under T.S.P. is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(b) Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park at Patna

The biological park along with botanical garden and Zoo established at Patna is proposed to be developed by introducing animals and birds like Zebra, Giraffe, Ostrich, etc. Besides, enclosures for the Zoo and other infrastructural facilities will be developed and improvement of Botanical garden will also be taken up. For all these a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

(c) Biological Park at Ranchi

After the preliminary work in 1985-86 the Biological Park at Ranchi is proposed to be developed. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 for introduction of new animals and infrastructural facilities such as construction of roads, fencing wall, etc.

(d) Project Tiger

The objectives of this scheme are to provide complete protection to tigers from poaching, fire and drought and also to improve the ecology so that the tiger population could improve. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50 per cent of the cost of which is shared by the Central Government. The development works under the scheme include habitat manipulation, improvement of water supply facilities, protection against fire, poaching and grassing by domestic animals and provision of Salt licks, roads, and facilities for tourism. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as State share for this scheme. This scheme would be operative in Tribal Sub-Plan area only.

(x) OTHER PROGRAMMES**(a) Forest Publicity and Public Relation**

It is essential to educate the tribals about the importance of forests so that they may not indulge in illegal cutting of trees on instigation by unscrupulous people. Appropriate publicity materials concerning forestry activities will be prepared and exhibited. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs inclusive Rs. 3.00 lakhs for sub-plan is proposed for publicity during 1986-87.

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

The State Forest Development Corporation will be carrying 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. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction as share capital to the corporation during 1986-87.

6. Thus a sum of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent under various programmes of Forestry detailed below during the year 1986-87. The flow to tribal sub-plan out of this amount would be Rs. 394.00 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Serial no.	Item	Outlay	
		State Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
(i) Direction and Administration			
	(a) Intensification of management	10.50	5.50
	(b) Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Cell	2.00	2.00
		<hr/> 12.50	<hr/> 7.50
(ii) Research			
	Research and Evaluation	2.00	1.00
(iii) Education and Training			
	Training facilities	31.00	24.00
(iv) Forest Conservation and Development			
	(a) Fire Protection and Flying squad	16.00	10.00
	(b) Cultural Operation	4.00	4.00
	TOTAL	<hr/> 20.00	<hr/> 14.00

		(Rs. in lakhs).	
		Outlay	
Serial no.	Item	State Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
(v) Survey of Forest Resources			
	Forest Resources Survey	1.00	1.00
(vi) A. Plantation Schemes			
	Production Forestry—Plantation of quick growing species for commercial, industrial purposes and cottage industries.	45.00	32.00
B. Social Forestry			
	(a) Rural Fuel Wood Plantation C/S. 50:50	160.00	35.00
	(b) Social Forestry (SIDA)	328.50	189.50
	(c) Urban Forestry	4.00	2.00
	(d) Extension Forestry including Canal Embankment Plantation	65.00	..
	(e) Road Side Plantation	5.00	14.00
	TOTAL	623.50	272.50
(vii) Forest Produce			
	Development of Minor Forest produce	10.00	10.00
(viii) Communication and Building			
	(a) Communication	6.00	4.00
	(b) Housing Accommodation	20.00	12.00
	TOTAL	26.00	16.00
(ix) Preservation of wild Life			
	(a) Wild life and Environmental Conservation	15.00	8.00
	(b) Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	18.00	..
	(c) Biological Park at Ranchi	20.00	20.00
	(d) Project Tiger (C.S. 50:50)	15.00	15.00
(x) Other Programmes			
	(a) Forest Publicity and Public Relation	4.00	3.00
	(b) Share Capital to B.S.F.D.C. Ltd.	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL	6.00	5.00
GRAND TOTAL		800.00	394.00

Out of the outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs proposed for the State plan for 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 394.00 lakhs is for the Sub-Plan. Besides, a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is expected out of the special Central Additive.

CHAPTER 14

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The problem of environmental pollution of water and air has assumed alarming proportions as a result of rapid industrial and urban growth. The discharge of untreated organic and inorganic effluents have polluted river water sources considerably resulting in water-borne diseases of multiple nature. In the industrial belt of Bihar atmosphere is also highly polluted because of emissions from metallurgical and chemical plants as also the mining activities.

The State Pollution Control Board has been functioning from 1974. In addition, an Environmental Wing has been created in the Department of Forests since September, 1983 and the Department now stands re-designated as 'Department of Forest and Environment'. The State has decided to place nodal responsibility for clearance of projects from the environmental angle on the Department of Forest and Environment. In order to discharge its responsibility of a technical and specialised nature, this Department has to acquire quickly a coherent professional status and structure so as to assess and appraise the impact of developmental projects with a view to grant 'Environmental Clearance'. It is equally important for the Departments dealing with Mining, Irrigation, Industrial Projects, Soil Conservation, Urban Development etc. to make suitable budgetary provision for environmental management and protection.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

(1) Strengthening of the Environment Department—

An I.A.S. Officer in the senior scale and 3 Technical Experts in the fields of Mineral, Industrial, Forestry and Irrigation sectors will be supported by adequate staff at the Secretariat level. Technical expertise will be augmented by deputation or participation of experts available in the Central Pollution Control Board, Departments of Planning and Development, Urban Development, Soil Conservation, and Health, Industries etc. This entire cell will operate under administrative control of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Forest and Environment.

(2) Environmental Awareness and Public Education Programme—

To make the people aware of the dangers of pollution, it is proposed to initiate the following Schemes :—

- (a) Preparation of publicity and Educational materials for distribution to Schools.
- (b) Grant-in-Aid to non-official organisations for intensive demonstration.
- (c) Conduction of Seminars, VIDEO Film-shows and publicity through Radio and Television.

The proposed expenditure for 1986-87 in the Department of Environment is as follows :—

1. Establishment	...	..	3.40 lakhs (R)
2. Travelling allowance	...	..	0.50 lakhs (R)
3. Contingent expenditure (office equipment, telephone, vehicle etc.).			1.30 lakhs (R)
4. Advertisement Publicity etc.		..	0.80 laks (N.R.)

Rs. 6.00 Lakhs

(3) Pollution of Ganga—

Ganga, a holy and mighty river, has been a vital source of sustenance for people living along its banks in the three States of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal. In Bihar, the major sources of pollution of Ganga are the urban and industrial effluents from cities and industrial sources along its banks. The Central Ganga Action Plan envisages expenditure of Rs. 40 crores for Bihar out of a total of Rs. 250 crores for the VII plan period. Bulk of the new programmes will be executed by the BISWAS (Bihar State Water and Sewage Board). The Department of Environment, Government of India, is funding the project in full and the funds are being routed through the Department of Environment, Government of Bihar, as State funds are not being provided for, there is no reflection in the State Plan outlay.

(4) Water Pollution Control—

The Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for the prevention and control of Water and Air. In Bihar State Pollution Control Board was constituted for enforcing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, originally but now with the promulgation of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Board has been made responsible for enforcement of that Act also. This Board has been performing the following duties:—

- (a) Consent management both in respect of Water and Air ;
- (b) Collection of Water Cess as per Water Cess Act, 1977 ;
- (c) Monitoring of the streams, industrial effluents and other sources ;
- (d) Make Education and Public Retation.—
- (e) Other works in the field of pollution Control.

The Board has been erecting hoardings at several places and arranging Seminar, Radio-taks etc. It has also taken up some schemes like Operation Damodar and Study of Pollutational effect regarding Swarnrekha Multipurpose Project.

During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed to make an extensive study of specific areas regarding water and air pollution. This can only be done by a systematic laboratory support. It is, therefore, proposed to set up the following laboratories :—

- (i) Air Laboratory at Dhanbad Cost Rs. 48.00 lakhs
- (ii) State level laboratory for Air and Water at .. Cost Rs. 40.00 lakhs.
Patna.
- (iii) Water laboratory at Ranchi Cost Rs. 29.00 lakhs.
- (iv) Branch laboratory at Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur, Cost Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
and Dehri-on- Sone.

These laboratories along with the regional offices attached to them will conduct necessary study of Water and Air Pollution.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs had been allocated for Water Pollution Control in 1985-86 which is likely to be spent in full. The Board has been able to procure land for its laboratories at Dhanbad and Ranchi and necessary arrangement is being made to procure the equipments required for these laboratories. It is also proposed to set-up a State level laboratory at Patna for water and air sampling and testing during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

(5) A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for these works during 1986-87 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will flow to the tribal sub-plan. Details of the schemes are given below :—

Name of Head/Sub-Head	7th Five-Year Plan (1985-90)		Annual Plan (1985-86)		Annual Plan (1986-87)	
	Main Plan	Sub-Plan (Tribal Area)	Main Plan	Sub-Plan (Tribal Area)	Main Plan	Sub-Plan (Tribal Area)
A. Environmental Protection and .. Development	25	..	5	..	6.00	1.15
B. Water Pollution Control :						
(a) Establishment of State level Laboratories at Patna for Water and Air Sampling and Testing.	40	..	..	..	5.00	..
(b) Establishment of Laboratories for Air Sampling and Testing at Dhanbad.	48	..	15	..	10	..
(c) Establishment of laboratories for Water Sampling and Testing at Ranchi.	29	29	5	5	5	5
(d) Establishment of two branch (regional) laboratories (—) one at Bhagalpur and, other at Dehri-on-Sone for Water and Air Sampling and Testing.	18	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—(A) ..	25	..	5	..	6	1.15
TOTAL—(B) ..	135	29	20	5	20.00	5.00
GRAND TOTAL ..	160.00	29.00	25.00	5.00	26.00	6.15

CHAPTER 15

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

1. State Government's contribution in the debentures of L.D.B.

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Patna is the only Apex Institution under co-operative sector catering to the increasing need of long-term investment credit to farmers for installation of minor irrigation (i.e. pump and Motors) farm mechanisation, levelling and bunding reclamation of land etc. In addition to this it has also started lending for many diversified purposes such as horticulture, dairy, fisheries, bullock-cart with pair of bullocks, plantation, construction of godowns, farm houses, cattle sheds, poultry etc. under schematic programme. It has been operating in this State with 164 branches covering 587 blocks and 37 revenue districts. Presently, each branch covers 3 to 5 blocks and as such opening of additional 50 branches @ 10 branch each year during the seventh five-year plan is essential.

During the seventh five-year plan the State government lays greater stress on the need of bringing under irrigation considerable part of dry land, use of improved seeds and farm mechanisation, The State Government expects that the L.D.B. will provide adequate credit facilities to farmers, big or small by launching a special drive for this purpose.

The proposal for State contribution in the ordinary and special debentures to be floated by the Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank is proposed for 1985-90 as follows :—

[Proposed]	(Rs. in Crores)				
Year	Ordinary lending programme.	Government's share in ordinary debentures.	Lending under NABARD's special scheme.	Government's share in special debentures.	Total of State Government's contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	30.00	1.50	60.00	1.50	3.00
1986-87	30.00	1.50	60.00	1.50	3.00
1987-88	30.00	1.50	60.00	1.50	3.00
1988-89	30.00	1.50	60.00	1.50	3.00
1989-90	30.00	1.50	60.00	1.50	3.00
Total	150.00	7.50	300.00	7.50	15.00

The following outlay is, therefore, proposed due to limited plan ceiling :—

State-plan	Sub-plan
(Rs. in Lakhs)	
150.00	34.00

CHAPTER 16

AGRICULTURE MARKETING.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary producer of foodgrains being the Central figure in the agricultural production programme, fair return to the farmer on his investment, particularly for the small and marginal farmers who have no holding power is a major concern in agricultural planning. A good agricultural marketing system, besides assuring a fair return to the farmer at officially notified prices, helps to reduce the margin between the farmer's price and the final consumer price and thus eliminates abuses by middlemen and arrests unwarranted price rises in the open market. This presupposes the existence of a good marketing infrastructure such as market yards, godowns, roads, transport system and most important of all institutional arrangements for financing of marketing operations to avoid unscrupulous middlemen exploiting both the producers and the consumers. For these reasons the Five-Year Plans in the past had laid emphasis of development of agricultural marketing infrastructure and made adequate provisions and institutional arrangements therefor. Regulatory mechanisms were also set up for enforcement of the policies.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 11 crores (Rs. 5 crores for the tribal plan) has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan for agricultural marketing schemes, out of which the approved outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 190.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 77 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan area. The anticipated expenditure during 1985-86 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 189.10 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 76.825 lakhs for the tribal area. The itemwise details of approved outlay and anticipated expenditure are as noted below:—

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
Serial no.	Item	1985-86 Approved outlay		1985-86 Anticipated Expenditure.	
		Total	Tribal Sub-Plan	Total	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Acquisition	28.45	12.40	28.45	12.40
2	(a) Construction of additional facilities in constructed market yards.	96.95	19.60	96.95	19.60
	(b) Construction of new market yard	18.00	6.00	19.00	7.00
3	(a) Development of rural godowns	33.00	33.00	36.00	36.00
	(b) Construction of rural godowns	7.30	2.00	7.30	1.825
4	Training	4.30	3.00	0.40	..
5	Quality Control	2.00	1.00	1.00	..
	TOTAL	190.00	77.00	189.10	76.825

2.2. *Regulated Markets.*—Out of 672 wholesale markets in the State, 122 regulated markets had been set up by the end of the year 1984-85. Two more new committees are expected to be notified during 1985-86. Thus only 124 Agricultural Produce Market Committees are expected to be established in the State by the end of 1985-86. The State Government is to provide land, free of cost for the development of markets, and land acquisition activities are under progress during 1985-86. Out of 122 regulated markets, 47 markets (3 in tribal sub-plan area) have been developed under the World Bank Project. Market-yards at another 5 more places (3 in tribal sub-plan areas) have already been completed and are under construction at 13 places (3 in tribal area) with assistance from ARDC loan. Besides, sub-market yards at Chakradharpur, Hiranpur, Ramgarn, Hansdiha, Seraikela, Adityapur and Tamar are under progress. Essential facilities in the regulated markets such as market yards, traders' shops, sundry shops, godowns and other infrastructural facilities are also being provided in constructed market yards.

2.3. *Development of Rural Markets.*—There are about 7,000 public rural hats in the State, besides a number of privately owned hats. The Government of India has sanctioned assistance of Rs. 720 lakhs for the development of 480 rural markets at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs each. In addition to these, 106 rural markets have received assistance at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for development under the State Plan. Thus funds for development of 586 rural markets were available. Out of these, work on 272 rural markets has already been completed and work on the remaining 314 rural markets are under progress. In tribal sub-plan area the total number of sanctioned rural markets is 229 out of which 167 have already been completed and the remaining 62 are under development. Another 12 are expected to be completed by the end of 1985-86.

2.4. *Development of Rural Godowns.*—This scheme launched in the year 1979-80 by the Government of India aims at providing storage and warehousing facilities in rural areas, so that small and marginal farmers instead of selling their produce during the lean period, could store them in rural godowns and borrow money from banks against pledging of stock. Under the prescribed pattern, half of the cost is met by the State and Centre on 50:50 basis and the remaining has to be availed of as loan from institutions. Under this scheme sanction order have been issued for the construction of 132 rural godowns (31 in tribal area). Of them 26 rural godowns have already been completed and the remaining are under progress.

2.5. The development of markets also includes setting up of suitable machinery for quality control of produce sold, grading centres for jute in the jute growing area and grading centres for minor forest produce in the forest area, the latter programme coming under the tribal sub-plan.

3. Annual Plan 1986-87.

3.1. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for agricultural marketing schemes included in the Annual Plan 1986-87, out of which Rs. 81 lakhs would be spent in the Tribal sub-Plan area.

3.2. The sectoral programme and item of works proposed to be undertaken during 1986-87 are briefly indicated below:—

4.1. *Land Acquisition.*—The State Government is committed to meet the cost of land acquired for 47 markets developed under IDA Project. Appeals of land acquisition cases are pending in the courts against compensation awarded. In the current year itself there is a liability of the order of Rs. 81.81 lakhs over and above the amount already sanctioned. This liability will be more or less of the same order in the year 1986-87. In addition, land is being acquired for new markets to be constructed. Against the above requirements Rs. 14.00 lakhs are proposed to be provided for land acquisition of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be under Tribal sub-Plan.

4.2. *Construction of additional facilities in constructed market yard.*—The market development schemes financed under different institutional schemes do not provide for all the infrastructural facilities required. In some cases the additional facilities have also to be provided. These include traders' shops, sundry shops, covered platform, cattle-shed, improvements of roads and pavements construction of compound walls, etc. In addition, fund is urgently required to complete the balance work presently help up, although started two or three years ago, due to weak financial position of the concerned market committees. It is, therefore, proposed to earmark Rs. 112.70 lakhs for this scheme in the annual plan 1986-87 inclusive of Rs. 15.175 lakhs meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The following works are proposed to be undertaken in these market yards:—

1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>(a) In Non-Tribal Area</i>		
(i) Narkatiaganj	Bank and Post Office	5.525
(ii) Kishanganj	Traders shop (3 Nos)	5.00
(iii) Darbhanga	Traders shop (5 Nos) Cattle-shed (one)	10.00
	Covered platform (one)	
(iv) Pupri	Completion of balance work	5.00
(v) Chapra	Traders shop for gur, Boundary wall, internal road and completion of balance work	12.00
(vi) Gaya	Approach road	5.00
(vii) Fatwah	Boundary wall, covered platform	4.00
(viii) Barh	Approach and internal road, cattle-shed	5.00
(ix) Natwar	Traders shop (4 Nos), completion of boundary wall	6.00
(x) Arrah	Completion of balance work	10.00
(xi) Daudnagar	Traders shop (5 nos) Boundary wall	6.00
(xii) Daltonganj	Traders shop (5 nos), water supply and the completion of approach roads	10.00
(xiii) Giridih	Water Supply	3.00
(xiv) Garhwa	Completion of traders shop (3 nos) and water supply	5.00
(xv) Lakhisarai	Sundry shops, boundary wall, vegetable shops	6.00
	Total—(a)	97.525
<i>(b) In Tribal Sub-Plan Area—</i>		
(i) Gumla	Completion of balance work	7.675
(ii) Lohardaga	Completion of balance work	7.50
	Total—(b)	15.175

4.3. *Construction of additional market yards and sub-market yards.*—A project report for development of 30 markets (29 principal market yards and 1 sub-market yard) with I. D. A. assistance (II series) has been prepared by Agricultural Marketing Board and submitted to the Government of India through the State Government. The total project cost is Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs, out of which the State Government has to meet the entire cost of land of Rs. 348.60 lakhs and to provide assistance to some of the financially weak markets to the tune of Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

As this scheme is yet to get clearance from the World Bank a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs only is proposed to be made for construction of additional market yards in the non-tribal areas.

4.4. *Development of Rural Market.*—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 primary market; but the requirement of comparatively bigger primary market cannot be met with such a meagre amount. They need more facilities to be created for better functioning.

It is proposed to take up development of 15 rural markets in tribal sub-Plan area during 1986-87. Bero and Sons primary markets are proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs each. The development of other 13 primary markets is estimated to cost Rs. 39.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakhs excluding the cost of land. Only basic infrastructural facilities would be provided in these markets. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this purpose. The entire amount would be utilised in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

4.5. *Centrally-sponsored Scheme—Construction of new Godowns.*—No indication is available from the Government of India about the programme of construction of rural godowns in the Centrally-sponsored sector. As the progress of rural godowns scheme had been slow so far, only 4 godowns may be considered for being taken up in the year 1986-87. Assuming an average cost per godown of Rs. 7.30 lakhs, the total cost of 4 godowns (only one in T. S. P.) would be Rs. 29.20 lakhs. The matching grant of the State Government under this scheme would come to Rs. 7.30 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 1.825 lakhs for the T. S. P. Hence a sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs has been proposed to be provided with Rs. 1.825 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

4.6. In pursuance of the decision that the entire cost on training and quality control schemes would be borne by the Board from 1986-87 if onwards, no provision for these schemes is proposed under the State Annual Plan 1986-87.

4.7. In total, the proposed provision for agricultural marketing sector for 1986-87 is Rs. 200 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 81 lakhs for T. S. P., the itemwise details are as under:—

Sl. no.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Annual Plan (1986-87)	
		State Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan
1.	Land Acquisition ...	14.00	4.00
2.	(a) Construction of additional facilities in constructed market yards.	112.70	15.175
	(b) construction of additional market ...	6.00	—
3.	(a) Development of Rural Market ...	60.00	60.00
	(b) Development of Rural Godowns ...	7.30	1.825
	Total ...	200.00	81.00

CHAPTER 17.

WAREHOUSING

1. Share capital to Warehousing Corporation.

The Bihar State Warehousing Corporation is a public undertaking constituted under the Warehousing Corporation Act. It provides scientific storage facilities and arranges heavy credit to farmers on the warehouse receipt. The Corporation has 56 warehouses in the State mostly housed in private hired buildings. It needs its own storage capacity so as to attain viability.

The following outlay is therefore proposed :—

1986-87 (in Lakhs)			
Plan	Other Area	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
4.50	4.00	0.50	..

2. Subsidy to Bihar State Warehousing Corporation for construction of godown under National Grid Scheme.

50 Godowns of 1,000 MT each have been sanctioned by Government of India under National Grid Scheme to be constructed through Bihar State Warehousing Corporation. The total cost was estimated at Rs. 235.00 lakhs × Rs. 470 per M.T. The financial pattern is asunder :—

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
(i) 25 per cent by Government of India	.. 58.75
(ii) 25 per cent by State Government	.. 58.75
(iii) 50 per cent by corporation to be arranged through raising loan from commercial Bank.	117.50
Total	.. 235.00

Government of India's assistance is to be released in two equal instalments and the first instalment of Rs. 29.375 lakhs has long been received and released to the Corporation on the basis of progress of work. As against State's share a sum of Rs. 11.75 lakhs only has been provided to the Corporation out of savings during 1981-82.

Due to limited plan allocation the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan	Other Area	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
4.50	4.00	0.50	..

CHAPTER 18

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Provision of funds under the Community Development sector is made for (i) complementary small schemes of local importance on the recommendations of the M.L.As / M.Ps., (ii) construction of block buildings and (iii) purchase of jeeps.

(i) 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 take direct and active part in the development work in their respective Constituencies and should be empowered to recommend small schemes of local importance as construction and repair of village roads, drinking water wells, construction and repair of school buildings, construction of Sulabh Shauchalaya, pynes, etc.

The scheme was initially started in the year 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs. 324.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 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 had decided to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each M.L.As. and M.Ps. Constituency respectively. It has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Plan period and accordingly a sum of Rs. 416.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1985-86. Out of which Rs. 58.00 lakhs is earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan area.

Rs. 474.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 to spend over the scheme out of which Rs. 58.00 lakhs will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area.

(ii) Construction of block buildings

Under this scheme new block buildings are constructed and the Shalimar roof of the existing block buildings are replaced by making inclined roofs. 589 block buildings in 557 blocks have already been constructed. 531 block buildings were constructed with Shalimar roofs. The revised cost of a block building is about Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The cost of construction of an inclined roof in a block building and its residential quarter comes to Rs. 4.80 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is approved for 1985-86 for construction of 5 new block buildings and replacement of Shalimar roofs by inclined roofs. Out of which a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs will be spent in Tribal Sub-Plan area.

For 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 96.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 5 new block buildings out of which Rs. 28.00 lakhs will be spent in Tribal Sub-Plan area.

(iii) *Purchase of Block Jeeps*

Jeeps are supplied to all the blocks of the State for proper supervision of the different development programmes. Ever since the establishment of C.D. Block Jeeps are being supplied to all blocks. Jeeps supplied earlier in various blocks are not in running condition and some jeeps have already been condemned. Hence it has been decided to supply a new diesel jeep to every block during Sixth Five-Year Plan. Till 1983-84, 145 new diesel jeeps have been purchased and 145 blocks have been supplied with new jeeps. There was provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs during 1983-84, out of which a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs had been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan area. Out of Rs. 75.00 lakhs a total number of 83 jeeps were purchased and supplied to 83 blocks. In 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 76.00 lakhs were approved out of which 10 lakhs were earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan area. Out of this amount 87 diesel jeeps were purchased.

For the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs were approved out of which 75 jeeps will be supplied to the blocks.

The amount proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER 19

PANCHAYAT

The Panchayati Raj Institutions are designed for close involvement of the people in the Rural Development programmes under the three-tier system of Government. At the moment there are 11,439 Gram Panchayats, 589 Panchayat Samitis and 33 Zila Parishads. The composition of five more Zila Parishads for new five districts of Lohardaga, Gumla, Sahebganj, Godda and Deoghar is in offing. The resources of the Panchayati Raj bodies being meagre, budgetary support is extended to them for developmental activities.

2. An outlay of Rs. 463 lakhs has been fixed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 83 lakhs was fixed of which a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan and Rs. 2 lakhs for special component plan.

3. The Government is committed to build up Panchayati Raj Institutions for comprehensive Rural Development programmes in due course on a decentralised basis.

4. The Panchayati Raj bodies have, therefore, to be encouraged and involved in the task of rural development to an increasing degree during the 7th Plan. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 out of which a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the T. S. P. and Rs. 2 lakhs for the S. C. P. The outlays mentioned above will be spent to support the various activities as mentioned below:—

(i) *Matching incentive Grants to Gram Panchayat.*—The main sources of income of a Gram Panchayat are the collection of compulsory and supplementary taxes. But under the populist pressure Panchayats do not appear to have taken much initiative in raising local taxes which ultimately results in shortfall in income to the Gram Panchayats. There is scheme of providing incentive through a matching grant equivalent to the amount collected by the Panchayat beyond a certain limit. The limit may vary from year to year. For 1985-86 the limit has been fixed at Rs. 5,500 for non-tribal and Rs. 2,500 for tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been fixed for expenditure over this scheme during the Seventh Plan period, 1985—90. Out of the said amount Rs. 12 lakhs has been earmarked for T. S. P. during 1985—90. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1986-87 out of which a sum of Rs. 1 (one) lakh is earmarked for tribal sub-plan area.

(ii) *Grants to Zila Parishads for construction and conversion to Septic Latrine.*—Lack of hygienic lavatories being the root cause of various diseases and environmental pollution in rural areas, the State Government has decided, as a measure of policy, to encourage willing villagers to go in for septic ones. The estimated cost of one unit of septic latrine is Rs. 1,000 out of which Rs. 500 is provided by the State Government as grant and the remaining amount of Rs. 500 by the Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation Ltd., as loan. An outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the 7th Five-Year Plan out of which Rs. 40 lakhs have been earmarked for T. S. P. and Rs. 10 lakhs for S. C. P. A total outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for this scheme out of which Rs. 4 lakhs have been earmarked for T.S.P. and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for S.C.P. during 1986-87.

- (iii) *Purchase of share capital of the Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation Ltd., Bihar.*—The Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation Ltd. is meant to provide financial assistance to the Panchayati Raj bodies to create assets and develop their sources of income. It also finances various development schemes such as Gobar Gas Plants and construction of septic tank latrines for the benefits of small farmers and poor people in rural areas. The subscribed share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs out of which the State Government have to purchase 51 per cent as laid down in article 4 (b) of the Articles of Association of the Corporation. The State Government have already purchased share of 94.50 lakhs up to this date. A share of Rs. 5 lakhs more is to be purchased during this year. Thus the remaining share of Rs. 2.50 lakhs only is left to be purchased by the Government. So outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during 1986-87 from the State (non-tribal) Plan.
- (iv) *Opening of Training Institutes.*—In order to enable the Panchayati Raj bodies to function properly their office bearers are to be suitably trained. In this connection, it may be noted that according to recent provision, there are more than 11,439 Mukliyas, 1,37,268, members of Executive Committee, 11,439 Sarpanches, 1,37,268 Panches of Gram Cutcherries. The number of members of 589 Panchayat Samitis and 33 Zila Parishads is, roughly 24,000 and 1,710 respectively. Thus total number of nearly 5,23,124 office-bearers of Panchayati Raj bodies are to be trained. In order to accomplish this noble task, the State Government have decided to establish 16 training institutes at different district level during the 6th Plan period. Accordingly 15 such institutions were established and maintained during the period at a total cost of about Rs. 71.65 lakhs. However, no new institution will be opened during current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed to maintain 15 institutions established during 1980—85 and open 6 new ones during 1986-87. Out of this proposed outlay an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for T.S.P.
- (v) *Grants for construction, completion and extension of Zila Parishad Bhawans.*—In this State full-fledged Panchayati Raj system took its position on 14th November 1980. Consequently the old District Boards were replaced by the Zila Parishads throughout the State. Five newly-created districts of Lohardaga, Gumla, Sahebganj, Godda and Deoghar did not have any separate district board of their own. So the position of Zila Parishads in these five districts is in offing. The Zilla Parishads of the rest newly-created 16 districts did not have their own buildings. So the construction of Zila Parishad Bhawans in these districts was taken up during the 6th Five-Year Plan, and a sum of Rs 32 lakhs was provided for this purpose. But the constructions of Bhawans were not complete in many districts. So demands for additional requirement of funds for completion have been received. To serve the purpose of completion, extension and construction of 21 Zila Parishad Bhawans an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan of 1985—90. A sum of Rs. 14.50 lakhs was provided for construction. Out of Rs. 14.50 lakhs only Rs. 2 lakhs have been earmarked for T. S. P. during 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is proposed for completion, Expansion and construction of Zila Parishad Bhawans in 1986-87 out of which an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked for T. S. P.

(vi) *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 of Panchayati Raj and the Director of Panchayati Raj, Bihar have considerably increased. They have to inspect, guide and supervise the Panchayati Raj bodies which are not possible without fast moving vehicles at their disposal. Most of the Jeeps purchased before Sixth Plan period have become unserviceable requiring replacement. Only three vehicles could be purchased during the Sixth Plan period. Keeping in view the urgency of this scheme an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to purchase 43 vehicles. No new vehicle would be purchased in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to purchase 5 vehicles under this scheme.

(vii) *Establishment of Bihar State Panchayati Raj Board.*—To advise the State Government on major questions of policy and major schemes concerning Panchayati Raj bodies and to review from time to time the progress and the work of the said bodies, there is mandatory provision in section 60(1) of the Bihar Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 to establish the "Bihar State Panchayat Raj Board". According to section 60(9) of the said Act, it is binding upon the State Government to provide for funds necessary for the discharge of duties entrusted to the Board. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in 1985-86. So an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to carry on the above liability during 1986-87.

(viii) *Strengthening of the Directorate of Panchayati Raj, Bihar.*—The Panchayati Raj Bodies have not only been established to organise and improve the social and economic life of the village communities but they are also meant for the expeditious execution of the rural development schemes. The bodies are to be inspected, supervised, guided and audited regularly. Their internal as well as external relations with the district and block administrations and other bodies are to be co-ordinated. The Directorate of Panchayati Raj, Bihar has to ensure that there are suitable arrangements for the above administrative functions. Consequently, with the increase in the number and activities of the above bodies the work load on the Directorate of Panchayati Raj has increased considerably. Moreover, neither there is any arrangement for effective implementation of the schemes through regular and systematic monitoring nor any provision for highlighting the activities of the Panchayati Raj bodies. Some gazetted and non-gazetted posts to strengthen the Directorate of Panchayati Raj were sanctioned in 1985-86, but it is inadequate to cope with the increased work load of the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for meeting the liabilities of 1985-86 and create new posts for research and publicity and monitoring in 1986-87.

5. The Panchayati Raj bodies are not only instruments of Rural Development activities but they are also schools of elementary democracy. So an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as detailed below to support and guide the activities of the bodies.

CHAPTER 20

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The total ultimate irrigation potential of the six major irrigation projects of the State, namely Sone (main canal and High level canal system), Gandak, Kosi (Kosi Eastern Canal and Rajpur Canal System) Lower Kiul Valley Badua and Chandan is 24.01 lakh hectares. The irrigation potential created up to the end of 1979-80 was 18.48 lakh hectares and utilisation was 12.29 lakh hectares, leaving a gap of about 5.19 lakh hectares. During the Sixth Plan period irrigation potential created upto the end of the year 1983-84 in respect of the above projects was 21.49 lakh hectares and gross area irrigated was 16.63 lakh hectares leaving a gap of 4.86 lakh hectares. In the project formulation it was anticipated that farmer in the chak served by a government outlet will get the field channels constructed by their combined efforts, but this was not done by them. In actual practice they take water from the Government outlet through fields by flooding. This practice has resulted into shortfall in utilisation of created potential. The adverse effects of over irrigation on crop production are well known. Besides it involves huge wastage of valuable irrigation. It also creates water logging and a number of other problems.

2. Command Area Development

This approach is crucial not only for higher utilisation of irrigation potential but is also necessary for farmers availing irrigation. The State Government, therefore, attaches utmost importance to provision of field channels in the whole of the command area and quickly as possible. With this object in view the command area development programme was initiated in the State from the year 1974-75 on the advice of the Central Government and Command Area Development is a centrally Sponsored programme. As said above the primary objective with which the programme has been initiated is to bridge the gap between the creation of potential and its utilisation and to make the best use of the available land and water resources to increase agricultural production. For the present, content of the programme has been to give attention to farm development works so as to provide optimum water in modern scientific manner to the crop grown to arrange for extension and input services which would help the farmer in securing optimum production from irrigated land, and also provide infrastructural facilities which would assist in marketing of the produce secured. In Bihar the programme has been taken up in the six major projects i.e. Sone (main and high level canal system) Gandak and Kosi (Kosi eastern canal and Rajpur canal system) Lower Kiul Valley Badua and Chandan Command area. Development Programme in these projects are being implemented through four C. A. D. agencies consisting of (1) Sone (2) Gandak (3) Kosi (4) Kiul-Badua-Chandan.

3. Outlay for Seventh Plan

The outlay approved for the programme for seventh Plan (1985—90) is Rs. 70,000.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for annual Plan (1986-87). The expenditure will be shared equally by the State and the Central Government.

4. Programme for annual Plan (1986-87)

(i) *Administration of Agency and strengthening of the technical cell at the Headquarters.*—A sum of Rs. 46.0 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the cost of establishment of the existing four C. A. D. A. as also of the Headquarters in the annual plan of 1986-87. Half of the above amount will be met by the Central Government as matching grant. The above amount also includes the expenditure over the proposed strengthening of monitoring and Evaluation cell at the Headquarter level. A technical cell is functioning at the secretariat level under the control of Secretary, Special Agriculture programme. At present a Superintending Engineer level Officer is heading

this technical cell. In the Agencies also the highest technical officer is of the rank of Superintending Engineer. For monitoring Evaluation, inspection and quality control of field works executed by the Agencies, it is felt necessary to create a senior level post of additional Director of Agriculture (Engineering) to enable him to function as technical coordinator as well as inspecting officer to keep control on the quality and standard of work. The Additional Director of Agriculture (Engineering) will be in the grade of Rs. 2400—3000. A few more posts of Deputy Director (quality control) and Deputy Director (Water management) in the grade of Rs. 1,575—2,300 and other supporting staff will also be necessary to provide. Sufficient number of vehicles at the Headquarter level for frequent visit and inspection of the field work will also be necessary. Besides this a few equipment and instruments such as Drawing machines, Blue Printing/Ammonia printing machines calculators, etc. will be necessary. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan 1986-87 exclusively for strengthening of monitoring and evaluation cell as also for the purchase of a vehicle at Secretariat level.

(ii) *Survey and Planning*.—It is proposed to conduct contour Survey, Soil Survey, and Planning and Design in 100,000 hectares each during the annual plan 1986-87. These works are to be managed by 21 engineering divisions and 105 sub-divisions which are already in position. To meet the expenditure on contour Survey, Soil Survey Planning and Design and Supervision of execution of works as well as on the establishments of the field staff a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs will be required in the annual Plan (1986-87) 50 per cent of this amount will have to be met from state share and matching grant of similar amount is expected to come from the central Government.

(iii) *Construction of field channel*.—The culturable command Area of the four commands at hand is about 22.39 lakh hectares. By the end of the year 1985-86 11.10 lakh hectares is expected to be covered with field channels and a balance of about 11.29 lakh hectares will remain for treatment during Seventh and Eighth Plan periods. During Annual Plan 1986-87 it is proposed to construct unlined field irrigation channels in 100 thousand hectares (13.3 per cent of which is proposed to be lined) on estimated cost of Rs. 562 per hectare. The estimated expenditure over this will be about Rs. 562.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The cost will be equally shared between the state and the central Government. According to standard estimate Rs. 1000 is required for construction of field channel per hectare but in view of the limited outlay available Rs. 562 per hectare cost has been estimated assuming 30 meter length of channel per hectare with provision of 13.3 per cent lining (against 40 meter length with 20 per cent lining).

(iv) *Construction of Field Drains*.—During Annual Plan (1986-87) it is proposed to construct field drains in 2.00 thousand hectare at the rate of 600 per hectare at a total cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. According to the existing financing pattern only subsidy is payable on I. R. D. P. pattern to small and marginal farmers. Hence Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been kept under this head in State sector similar amount will come from Government of India as matching grant.

(v) *Land Levelling/Shaping*.—It is proposed to fix target of 2500 hectares for land levelling/shaping during Annual Plan 1986-87 at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per hectare, at a total cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed in the state sector as subsidy payable to small and marginal farmers on the pattern of Field Drain as stated above. Similar amounts will be available from the central Government as matching grants.

(vi) *Adaptive trial Demonstration and training*.—It is proposed to conduct adaptive trial-cum-demonstration of O. F. D. over an area of 1000 hectares during the Annual Plan 1986-87. It is also proposed to conduct 2000 nos. demonstration on crop and Water management covering an area of 400 hectares during this plan.

Besides this 10,000 farmers and staff are proposed to be imparted training on water management and O. F. D. technique during the Annual Plan 1986-87. The total cost of O. F. D. demonstration, crop and water management demonstration and Farmers Training during annual Plan 1986-87 has been estimated at Rs. 31.00 lakhs. The cost will be shared equally by the state (15.50 lakhs) and central Government (15.50)

(vii) *Warabandi*.—It is proposed to introduce Warabandi in an area of 25.00 thousand hectares during the annual Plan 1986-87 for which a sum of Rs. 86.50 lakhs would be necessary to cover the programme. The cost will be shared by the two Governments equally. i. e. Rs. 43.25 lakhs each.

(viii) *Crop compensation*.—With a view to accelerating the progress of O. F. D. work including land levelling, drainage etc. compensation is given to the farmers for the loss of their standing crop. The compensation will be equally shared by the farmers, Central Government and State Government to the ceiling of Rs. 900 hect. A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been earmarked in the annual Plan 1986-87 for this. The cost will be shared equally by the two Government (i. e. Rs. 2.25 lakhs each)

(ix) *Evaluation*.—In order to assess the usefulness of O. F. D. programme in the command area, evaluation studies will be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been fixed for 1986-87. Half of the said amount (i.e. Rs. 1.25 lakh) will be met by the state and the balance of Rs. 1.25 lakh by the Central Government as matching grant.

(x) *Special Loan account*.—In the out-let command, there may be such farmers whose borrowing capacity may not permit them to take more loans, Besides there may also be some unwilling farmers who may not be prepared to sign the loan applications. In view of the fact that O. F. D. works are to be carried out on a community basis and there is the possibility of certain cultivators being there who are unwilling to contribute for such works although it would be for their own good, as well as for the good of neighbouring farmers it becomes necessary to make provisions for such inelligible or unwilling farmers. It is accordingly proposed to provide fund for special loan account, where by the loan for inelligible or unwilling farmers could be raised and later on realised from them as arrears of land revenue at a higher rate of interest. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. Half of the amount (Rs. 1.25 lakh) will be met by the Central Government and the balance Rs. 1.25 lakh by the State Government.

CHAPTER 21

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

According to the latest Agriculture Census, Bihar accounts for 1.2 millions of small farmers and 8.5 million of marginal farmers. The number of agricultural labourers is estimated to be 7.37 million. The 1977-78 N. S. S. survey has revealed that the State accounts for 58.91 per cent of total population below the poverty line.

The major programmes of direct intervention in poverty and unemployment which were included in the VIth Plan in the form of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, N. R. E. P. and R. L. E. G. P. continued in the VII Plan also. Besides the Centrally Sponsored D. P. A. P. programme also continues.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Integrated Rural Development Programme which presently covers all the 587 blocks of the State is an important poverty alleviation programme and forms part of the 20-Point Programme. The Principal objectives of this Centrally Sponsored Programme are to generate employment and income opportunities for individual of families below the poverty line in the rural areas, through placing income generating assets in their hands. While agriculture and allied programmes which benefit both the landless and poor landholders form an important plank of the programme, processing and manufacturing activities based on local resources are also to be indentified and fully exploited for the upgradation of the living conditions of the rural poor and for diversion of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm sector.

2. The cost of the programme is shared by the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis. The outlay approved for 1985-86 is Rs. 2680.73 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 170.70 lakhs has already been utilised during 1985-86 upto October 15, 1985. The outlay is expected to be utilised fully.

3. The table below shows the allocation and expenditure of funds under I. R. D. P. since 1980—86.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

(Sixth Plan period.)							
Year	Unspent	Allotment		Total	Expendi- ture	Percen- tage	Balance
		Central Govern- ment	State Govern- ment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980-81 ..	1169.19	551.599	899.54	2620.32	1034.77	39.5	1585.55
1981-82 ..	1585.55	1249.066	1761.00	4595.61	3133.68	68.2	1461.93
1982-83 ..	1461.93	1921.000	2348.00	5730.93	3399.60	59.3	2331.33
1983-84 ..	2331.33	1842.000	2348.00	6521.33	3889.08	59.6	2632.25
1984-85 ..	2632.25	2294.229	2348.00	7174.54	5677.12	79.1	1497.42
1985-86 ..	1406.10	2624.200	2680.73	6711.03	* 1705.70	32.5	

*up to 15th October 1985

4. The performance in respect of certain critical indicators of the I. R. D. P. during the last 5 years and the current year (up to October 1985) is given in the table below:—

Serial no.	Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Target of families to be assisted.	352200	352200	352200	352200	352200	517000
2	No. of families assisted.	252630	276169	362354	430145	601837	156870
3	SC/ST families assisted.	48894	102380	135374	175924	601837	59601
4	Per capita subsidy Rs.	380.00	1095.00	894.00	814.79	943.00	2813.08
5	Per capita credit Rs.	537.00	1307.00	1714.93	1666.61	1782.00	1782.00

5. Although the figures above show that in terms of members of families covered, the performance is impressive the assistance rendered per family has been somewhat on the low side. This has been largely due to difficulties in selecting economically viable and high investment avenues under the programmes. The bias has been generally in favour of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry schemes which were several limitations such as non-availability of quality animals, difficulties in arranging cheap fodder and food and deficiencies in ensuring animal health cover and marketing constraints. There were deficiencies in extension staff both in numbers and quality. The financing banks had problems in terms of developmental and field staff and of inadequate coverage through branches. The experience gained in the implementation of the programmes, points to the need for diversification of activities, upgrading of technology, building up required infrastructure ensuring both backward and forward linkages and due attention to marketing to ensure steady income to the families. The financial institutions have also to play a more dynamic and innovative role in providing loan assistance. There is also need for a well coordinated approach to programme formulation and implementation.

6. A number of measures were taken to improve the implementation of I. R. D. P. such as streamlining, and rendering foolproof the procedure for identification of beneficiaries, adjustment of subsidy through lending banks, tightening up inspections, verification of beneficiaries by superior officers, training of B. D. O.'s and other set-up in the State Headquarters. The deficiency in man-power were met to an extent by creation of 587 posts of Lady Extension Officers and 1,792 posts of V. I. W's. The power of making appointment to these posts have been delegated to the Divisional Commissioners/District Officers. Due attention has been paid to such important areas like Project selection coordination with the lending banks for ensuring minimum performance etc.

7. During 1986-87 efforts would be directed to reduce the poverty rate further. The strategy adopted for the Seventh Plan i.e. to consolidate the gains made during the previous years and to assist such beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty

line with a second dose of assistance would continue. The coverage of women beneficiaries would also be maintained at 30 per cent. The qualifying income level of Rs. 3,500 per annum for a family for eligibility for assistance which was fixed in the seventies has become out of date and raising of this ceiling during the seventh plan may be necessary. The present level of financial assistance under the programme is also much below the actual requirement for bringing the poorest above the poverty line and needs to be revised upward. The fixation of number of beneficiaries per block and the allocation of fund needs to be done in terms of the population of block and the population below poverty line respectively. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 a total number of 7,92,499 families were covered under the programme. Assuming 50 per cent success, it may be necessary to assist 3.96 lakhs old beneficiaries with second dose of assistance to enable them to cross the poverty line. Simultaneously 1,15,000 new families would also have to be assisted.

Based on 3.96 lakhs old beneficiaries and 1,00,000 new beneficiaries and average subsidy per old beneficiary at Rs. 1,100 and new beneficiaries at Rs. 2,000 during 1986-87, the total amount required for subsidy would be Rs. 64.00 crores of which 50 per cent would have to be met out of state budget. Accordingly the share of the State would be 32.00 crores. The target in relation to various activities under the programme would be on the following basis :—

	Per cent
(1) Milch cattle	15
(2) Other Animal Husbandry ..	10
(3) Rural Industries	15
(4) Minor Irrigation	15
(5) Service activities	25
(6) Group activities oriented to- wards SC/ST welfare.	20

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 supervision and monitoring, but also the technical staff posted at the D. R. D. A level and the supervisory and village level staff in the blocks. The training capabilities of the Bihar Institute of Rural Development have also to be augmented. It is proposed that a provision of Rs. 1.62 crores be included in the 1986-87 for (a) covering all the blocks with an Industries Extension Officer by providing an additional 319 Extension Officers, (b) providing 4 V. L. W.s in each Block exclusively for R.D. work, (c) Strengthening of Bihar Institute of Rural Development, (d) Expenses on Headquarters the requirement is well within the ceiling laid down by the Government of India.

Under the programme 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' a UNICEF assisted project has been started as a pilot project as a sub-scheme of I. R. D. P. in 24 blocks of four districts in the State to provide income generation opportunity to Women below the poverty line by organising them into groups and providing them necessary facilities for training, and funds and salary for organiser. So far 317 women groups have been organised and 55 out of them have been registered under the societies Registration Act. 414 women have been assisted with loans and subsidy and productive assets of the value of Rs. 4,36,000 have been provided during 1986-87. It is proposed to extend the scheme to 8 blocks additionally and to organise 20 groups in each block i.e. 320 groups in all. 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 care on N. R. E. P. sites cost of establishment T. A. etc. a sum of about Rs. 35.00 lakhs would be needed.

On aggregation, an outlay of Rs. 31.00 crores is proposed as State Share during the 1986-87 as shown below :—

(a) I. R. D. P. subsidy	..	..	..	32.00	Crores
(b) Strengthening of administrative machinery	..	..	..	1.65	Crores.
(c) D. W. C. R. A.	..	..	..	0.35	Crores.

Of this, Rs. 6.49 crores is for the sub-plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 34.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 6.80 i.e. about 20 per cent of the advisable outlay would flow to special component plan which would benefit about 1 lakh scheduled caste families.

TRYSEM

Trysem scheme is intended to equip the rural youths, who are below the poverty line and belong to the target groups with necessary skills to enable them to seek self-employment by giving them necessary training. Selected trades and areas of activity, which can lead to self-employment in agriculture and allied sectors, cottage industries and service sectors, will be useful for providing training.

Both males and females between the age-group of 18—35 years are eligible for undergoing training under TRYSEM. In the case of carpet weavers only children between the age of 14—18 years are eligible for training.

Self-employment of youth has been defined as a gainful employment on a full-time basis (not in the nature of wage employment).

2. The target for 1985-86 under this scheme has been fixed as 25,840 out of which 8,613 will be women beneficiaries.

The target upto September, 1985 was fixed as 9,044. Achievements till September 1985 are as follows :—

(i) Persons trained	..	..	..	6,325
(ii) Youths under training	..	..	..	23,579
(iii) Youths self-employed	..	..	..	1,204

The achievement so far will indicate that the target of 25,840 for the year 1985-86 will be conveniently achieved.

3 There is acute shortage of training institutions at the block level. It was observed that training was imparted in stereo-type trades like tailoring, radio-mechanic, diesel pumpsets repair which could hardly assist the trained youths in seeking self-employment. The demand based and resources based opportunities were never harnessed to explore the new avenues of self-employment in rural areas. Besides, the backward and forward linkage for ensuring supply of raw-materials and extending assistance for marketing were also found missing.

Keeping this in view the following new strategies have been envisaged :—

To strengthen the existing industrial training institutes for providing training under Trysem for trades like—T. V. repair, Auto-electric Tractor mechanic, Softmetal, Welding vulcanising of tyres and tubes, hand pump repairs etc.

8 I. T. I's have been selected for strengthening at a total cost of Rs. 64.33 lakhs. Government of India have accorded their sanction, 50 per cent of the total cost will be met by the Government of India and 50 per cent by the Government of Bihar.

The I. T. I.'s selected for strengthening are as follows :—

- (1) I. T. I., Motihari.
- (2) I. T. I., Sahebganj.
- (3) I. T. I., Munger.
- (4) I. T. I., Bokaro.
- (5) I. T. I., Dehri-on-Sone.
- (6) I. T. I., Muzaffarpur.
- (7) I. T. I., Dumka.
- (8) I. T. I., Nawadah.

The proposal for strengthening will cover the following :—

- (a) Construction of Workshop shed.
- (b) Purchase of machines and equipments.
- (c) Construction of Hostels.

Sanction order for strengthening has already been issued and it is expected that the implementation of scheme will be completed by the end of 1985-86.

4. Government of India have already stressed the necessity of setting up of nodal centres in each district and setting up of sub-nodal centres at the block headquarters to provide forward and backward linkages for the growth and development of rural cottage industries.

At the district level such nodal centres will provide facilities for the supply of raw materials and marketing of the finished products.

It is proposed to set up nodal centres at 10 districts and nodal sub-centres in 50 blocks. The cost of setting a district nodal centre will be approximately 6.5 lacs and a nodal sub-centre will cost 3.5 lacs. The outlay of expenditure will be as follows :—

	Rs.
(a) 10 District Nodal Centres	65 lacs.
(b) 50 Sub-nodal centres at Block headquarters	175 lacs.
Total	240 lacs.

The financial support for setting up such nodal centre is expected to be provided by the Government of India and Council for the development of Rural Technology. Project Reports for such Nodal Centres and Sub-nodal Centres will be submitted in early 1987 and will be forwarded to the appropriate body for consideration and sanction.

II. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

N. R. E. P. 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 avenue of agriculture employment would not be available to any significant extent. At the same time the objective of the programme is to create durable assets in the rural areas strengthening the rural infrastructure. The programme provides for an earmarking of atleast 20 per cent for social forestry and afforestation scheme and another 20 per cent for creating the assets of pre-dominant benefit to schedule castes and scheduled tribes.

As per Government of India's instruction expenditure on material component and wage component can be incurred in the ratio of 50 : 50. The unskilled labourers are to be paid at the rate equal to those prescribed for agricultural labourers under

the Minimum Wages Act. The present rate in Bihar under this programme is Rs. 10 per day per labour, which also includes the price of one Kg. of foodgrains at the subsidised rate of Rs. 1.50.

2. According to the instruction issued by the Government of India district's allocation have to be fixed in the following limits :—

75 per cent on the number of rural agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in the State and 25 per cent weightage for incidence of rural poverty in the district, where districtwise data of incidence of rural poverty is not available, 25 per cent weightage will be given to the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

3. The plan outlay during 1984-85 was Rs. 65.48 crores against which 430 lakhs generation of mandays was fixed but 506.51 lakhs mandays was achieved. The total expenditure incurred was 72.40 crores against total available resource of Rs. 86.81 crores. A list of assets created during 1984-85 is enclosed herewith.

4. Plan ceiling for N. R. E. P. has been fixed at Rs. 65.48 crore; during 1985-86 against which mandays generation has been fixed for 316 lakhs. 133.72 lakhs mandays have been generated and 2244.85 lakhs have been spent till 15th October, 1985.

5. The total plan outlay for 1986-87 under the programme has been proposed to Rs. 4000 lakhs, out of which the State tribal sub-plan has been proposed to Rs. 760 lakhs.

6. The total plan outlay will generate approximately 345 lakhs mandays out of which 69 lakhs will be under tribal sub-plan and 68 lakhs will be under Special Component Plan.

Physical Assets created under N. R. E. P. during 1984-85

Serial no.	Item of works	Achievements
1	Social Forestry—	
(a)	Area covered (in Hect.)	29488.55
(b)	No. of trees planted (in lakh)	460.67
(c)	Liner Plantation (K.M.)	556.07
(d)	Creation of Nursery (Hect.)	29.77
(e)	Roadside Plantation (K. M.)	251.00
(f)	Plantation on road, land, Court land, School Institutes (Hect.)	49.62
2	Work Directly benefitting S C/ST (Nos.)—	
(a)	Development of House sites	47
(b)	Construction of Group Houses	20,854
(c)	Drinking Water Wells for Harijans	143
(d)	Irrigation Wells for Harijans	2
(e)	School building for Harijans	7
(f)	Water pipe for Harijans	13
(g)	Link Road for Harijans	23
(h)	Community Hall for Harijans	2
(i)	Tanks for Harijans	3
(j)	Harijan/Adivasi Hostel	18
(k)	Harijan Colony	11
(l)	Others schemes not specified	107

1	2	3
3	Construction of Village Tanks (Nos.)	650
4	M. I. Scheme (Work Nos.)—	
	(a) M. I. Scheme not specified	2,717
	(b) Pyne	26
	(c) Bund	123
	(d) Channel	76
	(e) Ahar	7
	(f) M. I. Works (in Hect.)	21,340.00
	(g) State Tube Well	3
	(h) Anti-water Logging works	26
	(i) Irrigation Well	44
5	Soil Conservation and Land Reclamation (Hect.)	20.00
6	Provision of Drinking Wells and water resources (Nos.)	410
7	Rural Roads (K. M.)	3272.34
8	Construction of Buildings (Nos.)—	
	(a) School	3,981
	(b) Panchayat Ghar	554
	(c) Community Centre	75
	(d) Balwadi	2
	(e) Poultry	5
	(f) Sheds	1
	(g) Library	1
	(h) Health Centre	1
	(i) Building not specified	777
9	Other Misc. Works (Nos.)—	
	(a) Culverts	607
	(b) Boundary wall	4
	(c) Repair of Drinking well	2
	(d) Repair of school building	1
	(e) Other works not specified	5,863

N. B.—Figures based on the Quarterly Progress Reports,

III. LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

Another major milestone in poverty eradication in the Country was the massive programme launched under the Central Sector for Guaranteed Employment for the rural poor. Under this programme taken up in the later part of 1983-84 and continuing during 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 5563.00 lakhs has been indicated by Government of India besides Rs. 1417.00 lakhs for housing schemes for economically weaker sections in the rural areas. With unspent balance of the last year the total outlay for 1985-86 works out to Rs. 9818.00 lakhs for creating employment of 281 lakhs mandays in all. During the current year funds for social forestry to the tune of Rs. 2028.59 lakhs has been earmarked and Rs. 14.171 lakhs will be utilised for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically weaker sections in rural areas. Funds under this programme are being utilised largely for rural roads, minor irrigation, social forestry, soil conservation, drainage work and construction of school buildings. The execution of the programme is under strain on account of man-power shortages at supervisory and implementation level. The provision of 5 per cent made in the Government of India guidelines for administrative expenditure tools and plants and contingencies is too inadequate.

It is expected that an allocation of Rs. 660 crores would be made for the State in the Seventh Plan in the Central Sector which would be utilised for creation of 2200 lakhs mandays of employment.

For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 12500.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent over the scheme.

IV. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

The Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation in the following Districts with number of blocks shown against them :—

(1) Palamau	..	24 (including 8 blocks under Sub-Plan)
(2) Godda	..	7 Blocks (including 2 blocks under Sub-Plan).
(3) Munger	..	7 Blocks.
(4) Nawada	..	9 Blocks.
(5) Rohtas	..	7 Blocks

The programme in Munger, Nawada and Rohtas has been re-started from 1985-86 after a gap of three years. Thus, from 1985-86, 54 Blocks of the State are covered by the programme and shall continue in 1986-87 too.

The Annual allocation approved for each Block is Rs. 20 lakhs as prescribed by Government of India and accepted by the State Government as communicated through letter no. 2644, dated the 7th October, 1985 of the Development Commissioner, Bihar. Thus the total allocation for 1986-87 comes to Rs. 1080 lacs of which the Centre and State shares will be 50 : 50. The outlay proposed for the State under the Annual Plan for 1986-87 comes as follows :—

(a) Other Areas	..	..	..	Rs. 440 lakhs.
(b) Sub-plan Areas	..	..	..	Rs. 100 lakhs.
			Total	..
				Rs. 540 lakhs.

As in the preceding years, the main thrust during 1986-87 shall be on creation of additional irrigation potential, through execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes (Run off harvesting and ground water draft) on watershed basis. These shall be linked up with adequate treatment of the command and the catchment with Soil and Water conservation works and afforestation. The efforts of drought proofing shall be further augmented by transfer of modern dry-farming technology through extension works as well as infrastructural development works relating to assurance of supply of dry farming inputs and arboriculture (silviculture and Horticulture) in areas not suited for crop raising. Infrastructural developmental works in the Animal Husbandry sector shall be directed to breed upgradation through extensive use of Artificial Insemination using Frozen Semen of Pedegree males; as well as augmentation of fodder resources by improvement of pastured facilities over degraded State owned forests as well un-economic private holdings of identified beneficiaries of the weaker sections. Development of Sericulture and pisciculture as well as items of specific local importance benefitting the weaker sections like lac cultivation in Palamau which is one of the largest lac producing districts of the country; Tassar cultivation in Godda, are also proposed through specific infrastructural development schemes.

All schemes proposed through the annual plan have been classified as district level schemes, as they are oriented to areas specific needs of the drought prone blocks.

Provision for flow in the Tribal Sub-plan has been fixed on Pro-rata basis, as only 10 of the 54 identified blocks are covered by the T. S. P. So far flow under the Special Component Plan is concerned, only approximate indications has been incorporated, due to special nature of the operation of this programme, only area development works being allowed on watershed basis. A reference is invited to Government of India's letter no. 1(i)/9/84-D.P.A.P., dated 1st February 1985 in this context.

Thus a sum of Rs. 7940.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for the Special Programmes for Rural Development as per details given below :—

Item	Annual Plan	
	State Plan	Sub-Plan
I. R. D. P.	3400.00	649.00
N. R. E. P.	4000.00	760.00
D. P. A. P.	540.00	100.00
Total	7940.00	1509.00

CHAPTER 22

LAND REFORMS

The Land Reforms measures under the Plan include implementation of Land Ceiling Act for agricultural and urban lands, assistance to allottees of surplus lands, survey and settlement operations, consolidation of holdings, agricultural census and strengthening of land reforms administration.

2. The schemes to be implemented the financial and physical outlays required during the Annual Plan 1986-87 for land reforms are detailed below :-

1. Up-dating of Land Records

Revisional Survey and Settlement operations are already in progress in 26 out of 38 districts of the State. These districts are Bhojpur, Saharsa, Madhepura, Gaya, Rohtas, Purnea, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Nawadah, Aurangabad, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Palamau, Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Sahebganj, Dhanbad, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum. The rural survey work is complete in 12 out of 26 districts *i.e.* Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Purnea, Katihar, Singhbhum, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawadah and Aurangabad. Urban (Town) Survey is in progress in these districts except Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and Sitamarhi.

An amount of Rs. 450 lakhs is the estimated requirement for the year 1986-87 for continuance of existing settlements and for taking up new settlements. Out of this amount Rs. 194 lakhs would be spent under Tribal Sub-Plan.

2. Consolidation of Holdings

The programme of consolidation of holdings has been given high priority in the State Plan particularly in the command areas of irrigation projects.

In Bihar consolidation work started as Pilot Schemes in 1957-58 and at present is being implemented in 154 Anchals of 13 districts. Work is completed in 8 Anchals which were taken up under the scheme in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Till September 1985, consolidation work had been completed in 28.24 lakh acres including the work done in 8 Anchals which were taken up under the four Pilot Schemes. Physical and Financial Achievements till September, 1985 are given below :-

Period	Financial (Rs. in lakhs.)		Physical (in lakh Acres)	
	Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	327.15	328.62	1.80	3.52
1981-82	356.00	427.93	2.31	1.49
1982-83	434.00	467.52	2.50	2.64
1983-84	580.00	580.10	3.00	4.60
1984-85	600.00	585.75	2.39	4.35
TOTAL	2297.15	2389.92	12.00	16.00
1985-86	584.86	266.35 (Up to September, 1985)	2.50	0.23 (Up to September, 1985)

The existing strength of personnel is very inadequate. To complete the work in a decade the strength of the staff has to be doubled.

On the basis of the present structure the estimated cost of the scheme during 1985-90 is Rs. 4194.15 lakhs.

For the year 1985-86 Rs. 584 lakhs have been allotted for this scheme under Plan which is expected to be utilised not only in full but Rs. 103 lakhs more will be required for continuing with the scheme. The physical target for the year 1985-86 is 250 lakh acres.

A sum of Rs. 682.00 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during 1986-87 for continuing the scheme.

3. Strengthening of Revenue Administration

In order to implement the 20-Point Programme of Prime Minister relating to revenue administration efficiently, it is necessary to provide one Jeep to each of the Additional Collector and L.R.D.C. who are primarily responsible for all revenue work in the District.

Six posts of Additional District Magistrates with complementary staff created for heading special squads for quick implementation of land ceiling laws and restoration of land to Adivasis, are to be continued. The expenditure in Annual Plan, 1986-87 on these accounts will be Rs. 84.51 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 32.00 lakhs will be in the sub-plan.

4. Financial Assistance to the allottees of surplus land

Under a 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.

Target for 1985-86 of distribution of Ceiling Surplus land has been fixed at 2,000 acres. The State Government has so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs as its share for which a matching share will be available from Government of India.

During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 64.00 lakhs only as State Government share will be required and with a matching grant from Government of India. 12,800 acres of such surplus land will be covered.

5. Agriculture Census

Agricultural Census Scheme is a national programme. Since 1970-71 three Agricultural Censuses have been conducted in this State. It deals with the number and area of operational holdings, its tenure and tenancy, irrigation status, land use pattern and details of area sown under different crops in the State. The above data are collected for different size groups. In 1980-81 Agricultural Census, special efforts were made to collect above data separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also.

The second part of the Agricultural Census Scheme is Input Survey in which information regarding different chemical fertilizers and manures, pesticides, saline land, Agricultural implements and cattle and live-stock used and possessed by operational holders on sample basis are collected. Data collected and published during previous three Agricultural Census proved very useful for research workers, Bank authority, Developmental Agencies and Government Departments. Those data have been helpful in framing State and National Plans.

It is proposed to publish those data on Block level because till now only State or district level data have been published. For this the staffing pattern of Agricultural census unit in the State has to be strengthened.

According to the agreement between State Government and the Government of India, the State Government have to bear the cost of printing of forms, rent of office building, stationery, cost of printing of Reports and establishment cost. The following expenditure is considered essential during 1986-87 :—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
Item		Other area	Tribal Sub-Plan
(a) Pay and Allowances	..	8.21	3.03
(b) Travelling allowances	..	0.75	0.25
(c) C.N.C.—			
(i) Printing of schedules	..	15.00	5.00
(ii) Stationery	..	0.75	0.25
(iii) Rent for office building	..	1.00	0.25
(iv) Office Expenditure	..	1.50	0.50
(v) Purchase of Jeep	..	2.00	1.00
Total	..	29.21	10.28

Under the circumstances stated above, in annual Plan 1986-87, the requirement for Agriculture Census Scheme will be Rs. 39.49 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.28 lakhs will be in Tribal Sub-Plan,

Thus a sum of Rs. 1320 lakhs including Rs. 242 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan will be required for the Land Reforms sector during 1986-87 as detailed below :—

			(Rs. in lakhs.)	
Item		Annual Plan 1986-87	Tribal Sub-Plan	
1. Updating of Land Records and survey		450.00	199.72	
2. Consolidation of holding	..	682.00	..	
3. Strengthening of Revenue Administration.		84.51	32.00	
4. Financial Assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land.		64.00	..	
5. Agricultural Census	..	39.49	10.28	
Total	..	1320.00	242.00	

CHAPTER 23

CO-OPERATION

Introduction

Co-operative programmes will be reoriented to shift the focus increasingly in favour of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society as also to provide credit and other services in larger measure. The decision taken by the State Government to advance consumption credit to the weaker sections (i.e. those cultivating up to 0.5 acre of land), agricultural labourers and rural artisans will be implemented with vigour. With this end in view, Co-operative banks will be strengthened by providing them with adequate share capital and managerial subsidy so as to enable them to divert a portion of their own resources for consumption credit. To cover the risk on account of liberalised loaning policy the State Government would contribute to the risk funds created by different Co-operative Banks on matching basis. Marketing societies will be strengthened to take marketing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural production requisites on a larger scale. To enable the marketing Co-operatives to expand their business, adequate facilities for storage will be provided. A large network of consumer Co-operatives will be developed and strengthened to enable them to function as an important chain in the consumer-oriented distribution system. Special Co-operative programmes are proposed to be designed for creating employment and income opportunities for weaker sections of the community.

Sixth Plan Achievements

During the Sixth Plan the economic activities of Co-operatives in the marketing sector has exceeded the targets. As against a target of Rs. 4,500 lakhs for marketing of agricultural produce through Co-operatives during 1983-84, the Co-operatives have marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 13,200 lakhs during 1983-84. The co-operatives distributed consumer articles of Rs. 13,619 lakhs up to 1983-84 and of nearly Rs. 56.00 lakhs in 1984-85. In order to give relief to the small and marginal farmers in areas affected by natural calamities, Crop Insurance Scheme was implemented during the Sixth Plan.

Programme of Work for 1986-87 Plan

In order to achieve the objectives outlined in the above paragraphs, a programme of work as detailed below is envisaged. The broad sectoral break-up together with the amount which would flow to the sub-plan areas is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of sectors.	State Plan proposed Outlay 1986-87	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Co-operation ..	660.50	448.50	212.00	200.50	861.00
Agricultural Credit ..	150.00	116.00	34.00	..	150.00
Storage and Warehousing	9.00	8.00	1.00	..	9.00
Fisheries ..	6.00	5.00	1.00	..	6.00
Village Industries ..	10.00	7.00	3.00	..	10.00
Total ..	835.50	584.50	251.00	200.50	1036.00

A. Direction and Administration

With increased development activities in the Co-operative Sector, the strength of officers and staff have to be suitably augmented during the plan period both at the headquarters and field levels. In this regard it may be pointed out that newly-created divisions and districts have to be provided with requisite officers/staff and other infrastructural support. Due to shortage of Government accommodation it is also necessary to provide for offices and residential building in adequate numbers. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed :—

Name of the Scheme.	1986-87			
	Plan	Other Plan	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Strengthening of staff at head-quarters and field levels.	89.00	67.00	22.00	..
(b) Construction of office and residential buildings.	6.00	3.00	3.00	..
(c) Supply of vehicles, etc. ..	15.00	10.00	5.00	..
Total	110.00	80.00	30.00	..

Co-operative Credit

The agriculture credit structure was reorganised into 0,128 PACS, 474 LAMPS and 101 FSS at the village level to facilitate credit flow and improve viability.

The 1985-86 Plan envisages credit requirement of Rs. 50.00 crores as S.T., Rs. 0.08 crore as M.T., Rs. 40.00 crores as L.T. with a special emphasis on weaker sections.

The Seventh Plan also takes into account the tardy progress of Primary societies in attaining viability and seeks to uplift their status by share participation, subsidies and grants.

1. Subsidy for enrolment of members of weaker sections

The State Government has decided to bring at least one person from each family under the co-operative fold and to provide a subsidy of Rs. 10 to each member to enable him to purchase at least one share of a Primary Co-operative Societies.

A target of enrolling 40.50 lakh members belonging to weaker sections and rural areas was fixed with the total requirement of Rs. 405.00 lakhs including Rs. 93.00 lakhs for Sub-Plan area. A sum of Rs. 111.55 lakhs for other area and a sum of Rs. 93.00 lakhs for Sub-Plan area with a total amount of Rs. 202.55 lakhs have been sanctioned so far to enroll 20,455 members. There is a heavy back-log in the sanctioned fund for the general area which is proposed to be met in the Seventh Plan.

The following outlay is, therefore, proposed for 1986-87 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme.	1985-86				
	Plan	Outlay	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Subsidy for enrolment of members of weaker sections.	5.00	5.00	..	..	..

2. Managerial Subsidy to P.A.C.S.

The reorganised P.A.C.S. have been placed under the wholetime paid managers in the pay scale of Rs. 200—308 per month. 4,000 paid managers have already been employed and 2,000 paid managers are yet to be appointed to cover remaining P.A.C.S.

A cadre fund has been constituted by providing 1.75% from the Primary Societies and 0.25% by the C.C. Banks on the basis of S.T./M.T. lending/financing of the society and Bank. Initially the Government of India and State Government agreed to share the shortfall in the ratio of 50:50 for a period of 3 years. The Government of India has refused to extend the scheme further. However, since societies are not yet viable it will be necessary to continue the subsidy in the Seventh Plan. The total requirement for the Managerial costs is Rs. 540 lakhs, out of which only Rs. 180 lakhs will be available from the societies and the C.C. Banks leaving the State Government with a deficit of Rs. 360 lakhs. Taking into account the available resources the following outlay is proposed during 1986-87 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme.	1986-87				
	Plan	Outlay	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Managerial subsidy to PACS ..	33.00	33.00	..	..	..

3. Managerial Subsidy to LAMPS

Following re-organisation the Sub-Plan area of the State have been covered by 474 LAMPS which has been provided Managerial Subsidy since 1978 through the District Cadre Co-operative Societies on tapering basis i.e. first and second year 100% third year 75% and the fourth and fifth year 50% of their estimated establishment cost.

With the revision of pay scales, the managerial cost of a LAMPS per annum is estimated at Rs. 0.25 lakh and the average transaction (including agricultural financing per LAMPS) annually comes to Rs. 1.00 lakh of which some of the items such as public distribution goods, fertilizers and controlled commodities are mostly non-profit earning. Besides, the burden of overdues of the amalgamated societies with LAMPS has restricted increased agricultural financing. In the present circumstances, if the LAMPS are required to bear the managerial cost out of their own resources, it would lead to capital erosion and the activities of the LAMPS would gradually come to a grinding halt.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide LAMPS with 100% Managerial Subsidy during the Seventh Plan period. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs including Rs. 100.00 lakhs of S.C.A. has been sanctioned during 1985-86. The following outlay is proposed for 1986-87 :—

Name of the Scheme	1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	Plan	Outlay	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Managerial Subsidy to LAMPS ..		20.00	..	20.00	100.00

4. Managerial Subsidy to C. C. Banks for branch expansion

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 67 branches in other areas and 75 branches in Sub-Plan area totalling 142 new branches, out of a target of 200, have been opened with a total expenditure of Rs. 55.90 lakhs *i.e.* Rs. 32.55 lakhs in other area and Rs. 23.35 lakhs in Sub-Plan area.

The establishment cost on the managerial staff of one branch is estimated to be Rs. 20,000. It is proposed to open 100 branches among the 34 Central Co-operative Banks of State during the Seventh Plan period. During the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for said scheme and the following outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87 :—

Name of the scheme.	1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	Plan	Outlay	Other Area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Managerial subsidy to C. C. Banks for Branch expansion.		4.00	2.00	2.00	..

5. Managerial subsidy to C. C. Banks for Field Managers for loan collection

The Government have decided to appoint 400 Field Managers for 34 Central Co-operative Banks for collection of Co-operative loans and to provide Managerial subsidy to Central Co-operative Banks for five years on a tapering basis *viz.* first year 100%, second year 100%, third year 80%, fourth year 60%, fifth year 40% for the maintenance of the field managers. The total establishment cost in the first year is estimated at Rs. 16.20 lakhs and the total cost for five years is estimated at Rs. 72.02 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 12.02 lakhs had been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan and a balance of 60.00 lakhs is to be provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs due to limited plan ceiling, has been sanctioned and the following outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87 :—

Name of the scheme.	1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	Plan	Outlay	Other Area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Managerial subsidy to C. C. Banks for Field Managers for loan collection.		3.00	3.00	..	..

6. Contribution to the Risk Fund for liquidation of bad and doubtful debts

With the adoption of the liberalised loaning policy for weaker sections by the Co-operative Credit Institutions, a portion of advancements is likely to turn into bad and doubtful debts. Hence it is necessary to give assistance by way of subsidy to PACS/LAMPS and LDB for creating a Risk Fund at their level in order to cover the losses likely to accrue on account of advancement of S.T./M.T. loans.

Assuming minimum advancement to weaker sections at 20%, Rs. 68 crores will be advanced as S.T./M.T./L.T. loans during the Seventh Plan. The total requirement for Risk Fund at 10% of the advancement will be Rs. 6.80 crores. However, in view of the available resources a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs have been sanctioned in the year 1985-86 besides a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs of S.C.A., the following restricted outlay is proposed for 1986-87 :—

Name of the scheme.	1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	Plan	Outlay	Other Area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
S.T.	3.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	
L.T.	1.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	
Total	4.50	3.00	1.50	6.00	

7. Interest Subsidy to Central Co-operative Banks/Urban Co-operative Banks

The rate of interest of the Co-operative Banks on advancement of S.T. and M.T. Credit is 12% per annum which is high for the weaker sections of the society. In consonance with the national policy it has been decided to provide loan at concessional rate of interest 7% and to compensate the balance of 5% to the banks by providing subsidy an advancement to weaker sections.

In addition to the Central Co-operative Banks, the Urban Co-operative Banks are also financing weaker sections. The Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of S.C./S.T. has recommended subsidisation on loans advanced by Urban Co-operative Banks. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and the same outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Item	1986-87 (in lakhs)			
	Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan.	S.C.A.
C.C.Bs.	4.00	3.00	1.00	..
Urban Banks	1.00	1.00	..	..
	5.00	4.00	1.00	..

8. Subsidy to PACS for Banking Business

'CRAFICARD' has recommended that the PACS should take active interest in mobilising rural savings. They should develop themselves to work as banks by offering various facilities to their members. It has also been recommended that the State Government should provide financial assistance to set up counter, strong rooms and other facilities for the work.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 per PAC for setting up counter, strong-room etc. and a sum of Rs. 2,000 per PAC for improving their image through publicity incentives is proposed to be provided to 500 PACS during the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for the said scheme and the following outlay is proposed for 1986-87 :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay	Other area.	Sub plan.	S.C.A.
5.00	5.00	..	..

9. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund

Financial assistance is being given to the State Co-operative Bank to tide over the problems arising out of natural calamities under the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund with a view to provide relief to cultivators from repayment of crop loan by converting S. T. Loan into M.T. Loan and thus enabling them to get fresh production loan.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs had been provided during the Sixth Five-Year Plan out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided for Sub-Plan area and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for SCA. During first year of the VIIth Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs of S.C.A. have been sanctioned. As the State is suffering from natural calamities frequently, the following outlay is proposed for 1986-87 :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay	Other area	Sub plan.	S.C.A.
6.00	5.00	1.00	5.00

10. Share Capital to P.A.C.S.

With a view to strengthening the share capital base, a sum of Rs. 73.00 lakhs had been sanctioned to 730 P.A.C.S. at the rate of Rs. 10,000 to each society during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. 5,398 societies have yet to be financed out of which it is proposed to cover 600 P.A.C.S. during the Seventh Plan at Rs. 25,000 per P.A.C.S. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for 40 P.A.C.S. and the same outlay is proposed for 1986-87 for next 40 P.A.C.S.

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other plan.	Sub plan.	S.C.A.
10.00	10.00	..	..

11. Share capital to Urban Co-operative Banks

There is only one Urban Co-operative Bank in the district of Nalanda. There is scope for organising new Banks in fast growing cities like Muzaffarpur, Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Dhanbad etc. to meet the objectives outlined above. To this end it will be necessary to provide share capital contribution. The following outlay, is therefore, proposed.

1986-87 (in Lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
5.00	5.00	..	..

12. Non-overdue cover loan to Central Co-operative Banks (Centrally sponsored)

The Government of India has been providing assistance to the co-operative credit Institutions for meeting their deficit in the Non-overdue cover from the beginning of the fifth five year plan. The Government of India meets 50 per cent of the total requirement and the balance of 50 per cent is met by the State Government.

A sum of Rs. 549.73 lakhs had been sanctioned during the sixth five year plan. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 100.00 crores will be required for short-term loan during the Seventh Five Plan Out of which a sum of Rs. 10.00 crores is estimated to be required for N.O.C.

Due to limited plan ceiling a sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs including 15.00 lakhs of S.C.A. has been sanctioned in the year 1985-86 and the following outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87.

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
95.00	80.00	15.00	15.00

13. Working Capital loan to LAMPS.

There are 474 LAMPS in the Sub-plan area which provide multipurpose services like credit marketing facilities, storage and supply of consumer goods and for which working capital is required. Due to limited plan ceiling a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs including 6.50 Lakhs of S.C.A. has been sanctioned for 34 LAMPS during 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs including 15.00 lakhs of S.C.A. is proposed for the year 1986-87 for the 60 LAMPS.

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
45.00	..	45.00	15.00

14. Share capital to LAMPS for cocoon and other business.

South Chhotanagpur is famous for Tasar/cocoon production. The members who mainly belong to weaker section of the community do not get a remunerative price for their product. Therefore during the sixth five year plan, it has been decided to encourage them by giving share capital contribution for this business. During the first year of the seventh five year plan a sum of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs has been sanctioned for the said scheme besides 15.0 lakhs of S.C.A. The following outlay is proposed for 1986-87:

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
5.00	..	5.00	10.00

15. Loan and subsidy for Agro Service Centre.

The scheme is mainly intended to provide custom hiring facilities for Tractors and other agricultural machineries to the small and marginal farmers and other weaker section of the communities including scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The custom hiring centres may be entrusted to the existing good working PACS/LAMPS.

The total requirement for setting up Agro Service Centre is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh per unit. As the scheme is mainly for weaker section, it is proposed to provide 75 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy of the total cost to 100 PACS during the seventh plan. The following outlay is therefore, proposed for 1986-87:—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
7.00	5.00	2.00	..

16. State's contribution in the share capital of the B.S.C., L.D.B. (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank, unitary in constitution, is responsible for meeting the Long Term Credit requirement of farmers with a net work of its 9 Regional offices, 37 district level offices and 164 branches. During the sixth plan period upto 1983-84 the Bank has advanced Rs. 70.84 crores as against the plan target of 125 crores.

The Bank at present has a total paid up share capital of Rs. 1831.76 lacs, in which the State's share amounts to Rs. 892.62 lakhs.

In order to cover the gap of Rs. 23.26 lakhs a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been sanctioned in the year 1985-86 and the following outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87 :—

1986-87 (In lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
5.50	5.00	0.50	..

17. Managerial subsidy to L.D.B. for opening new branches (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been presently operating its lending programme by having a net work of 9 regional offices, 37 district offices and 164 branches covering 587 blocks of 37 revenue districts. Keeping in view its accelerated large-sized lending programme for the Seventh Plan, the Bank proposes to open 50 new branches during 1985-86 10 branches per year. Presently its one branch consists of 3 to 5 blocks causing much inconvenience to borrowers. The following outlay for the branch expansion programme is therefore, proposed :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
7.00	7.00	..	..

18. Model Failed Wells Compensation Scheme (Rs. 150.00 lakhs) (New scheme).

It is a new scheme proposed to be included in the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90. The scheme shall cover the following types of ground water structure constructed by individual or group of farmers for irrigation purposes with the financial assistance from participating credit institution i.e. Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Patna.

- (i) Shallow tube wells.
- (ii) Filter points.
- (iii) Dug wells and Dug-cum-bore wells.
- (iv) Bore wells.

The norms for determining failure of different types of ground water structure including failed wells on account of bad quality water shall be as indicated in the model failed wells compensation scheme drawn by the informal ground set up by the ERSTWHILE A.R.D.C. and approved by NABAD.

The scheme will be called "Failed Wells Compensation Scheme" and shall come into effect from 1985-86 of the seventh plan period. The fund shall be created by the State Government out of budgetary compensation provided for failed wells. The fund shall be maintained and administered by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar to be designated in this behalf by the State Government.

If the failure of a well is established by the certifying agency on the basis of the norms indicated in the scheme, compensation shall be provided free out of the fund to the extent of 100 per cent of the expenditure actually incurred by the farmers on boring/digging of well, net of margin money and/or subsidy received/receivable from any other sources of the amount of loan outstanding (principal only) in the loan account whichever is lower. The interest on the loan outstanding as admissible under the quantum of assistance shall be waived by the participating Bank i.e. Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank and the amount of interest so waived as the principal amount provided by way of compensation shall be shared by NABARD and L.D.B. in the ratio of 50:50. NABARD, shall however share the interest waiver only in respect of failed wells financed under NABARD assisted schemes. The Bank shall not charge any interest from the date of receipt of information regarding failure of wells. The waiver of interest shall however be granted by the participating Bank to the farmer beneficiary and the participating bank shall thereafter approach NABARD for waiver of interest in so far as it relates to NABARD. The L.D.B.'s own contribution under failed well fund constitutes Rs. 4.08 lakhs. The following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
Plan outlay.	Other area.	Sub-plan.	S.C.A.
8.00	6.00	2.00	..

C. CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

1. Share Capital and Managerial Subsidy to Farming C.S.

An allocation of Rs. 1.00 lakh only was made during Seventh Plan period, against which a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh only was sanctioned to the apex institution, namely, the Bihar State Federation of Farming Co-operatives Ltd. towards share capital contribution. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh stands provided for the scheme in the year 1984-85.

There are some co-operative farming societies which need to be revitalised by strengthening their share base and also providing managerial subsidy. Therefore, the following outlay is proposed :—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
Share Capital	..	0.60	0.50	0.10	..
Subsidy ..	..	0.40	0.30	0.10	..
Total	..	1.00	0.80	0.20	..

D. MARKETING

1 Share Capital contribution and Managerial Subsidy to V.M.S.S. existing and new

There are 475 blocks in the non-Sub-plan area and according to the recommendation of the working group on co-operation, each block should have one Vyapar Mandal. Prior to the 7th plan, 495 blocks had Vyapar Mandals.

During the first year of the VII Plan a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 14 New Vyapar Mandal S.S. Rs. and 7.00 lakhs for old V.M.S.S. Rs. 2.00 lakhs as a Managerial Subsidy has been sanctioned. Due to limited plan ceiling the same allocation is provided for 1986-87.

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
Share Capital	..	14.00	14.00	..	..
Subsidy ..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
Total	..	16.00	16.00	..	..

2. Share Capital contribution to BISCOMAUN—marketing business, and rehabilitation

The BISCOMAUN as the apex co-operative marketing institution has been accounting for a major share of fertilizer and other inputs distribution as also marketing of agricultural produce in the State. The fertilizer business of BISCOMAUN is mainly dependent on the cash credit accommodation available from the nationalised banks at higher rate of interest. The very pattern of fertiliser consumption in the State has been such as to render stocks for seven to eight months in a year. In addition, BISCOMAUN also take heavy financial burden on account of supply of fertilizer on S.T.C. and C.C.B. permits. Between the point of supply and final recoupment adjustment of accounts, there is a big gap and hence the heavy bank interest faced by BISCOMAUN.

In the above context, the State Government have decided to provide share capital contribution to BISCOAUN for expanding its fertilizer business. The following outlay is therefore proposed :—

1986-87 (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)			
State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
25.00	24.00	1.00	..

3. Share Capital to PACS/LAMPS for fertilizer business

It has been felt necessary to expand business of PACS/LAMPS by involving them in fertilizer business for which it was considered necessary to strengthen the share capital base of such societies. Share capital participation @ Rs. 20,000 per society is envisaged during the 7th plan. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which a sum of 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the sub-plan, besides Rs. 25.00 lakhs of S.C.A. During 1986-87 the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)			
State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
25.00	10.00	15.00	25.00

4. Share Capital contribution to KRIBCO

Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd. (KRIBCO) has been set up at the national level to cope with the increasing demand for fertilizer. Government of India has advised all the States to invest in the share capital of KRIBCO through their apex marketing societies.

Initially the target fixed for this State was Rs. 50.00 lakhs but as sequel to increase in block cost of the venture from Rs. 700.00 crores to Rs. 980.00 crores, the target for this State was also raised from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs. Till 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been invested by three different apex institutions, namely, Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union Ltd. (Rs. 25.00 lakhs), Bihar State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Rs. 20.00 lakhs) and Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) besides the sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is also being sanctioned by the State Government for investment during 1985-86.

Thus, the total investment by this State works out to Rs. 85.00 lakhs only leaving a shortfall of Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1985-86 and the same amount is proposed for 1986-87.

1986-87 (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)			
State Plan.	Other Plan	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
5.00	4.00	1.00	..

5. Share Capital contribution to IFFOD's Anola Project

The working group of Planning Commission, Government of India has recommended to contribute a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs as a State share capital during the VIIIth Five Year Plan for the said plant.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1985-86 as a share capital on the recommendation of working group. Due to limited plan ceiling the same amount is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
10.00	10.00	..	..

E. STORAGE

1. Subsidy to LAMPS for construction of godowns complex (100 M.T.)

It is proposed to provide a godown of 100 M.T. to each of the 474 LAMPS. The successive escalation has stood in the way of completion of construction. According to financial pattern 25% of the cost is required to be met by the State Government as subsidy and the remaining 75% is made available by N.C.D.C.

Out of 474 LAMPS, godowns have been completed in 30 LAMPS, N.C.D.C. has approved escalation for 163 and the remaining 281 proposals are pending approval.

The cost of a godown may be estimated at Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

Now, out of 281 proposal pending with N.C.D.C., 178 LAMPS have already been sanctioned @ Rs. 70,000 each and 103 @Rs. 75,000 each. Thus a sum of Rs. 192.00 lakhs will be required to be sanctioned as worked out below :—

				<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i)	178 × 0.70 lakhs (1.40-0.70)	..	..	124.60
(ii)	103 × 0.65 lakhs (1.40-0.75)	..	..	66.95
Total		..	..	191.55

or say Rs. 192.00 lakhs.

Thus a sum of Rs. 48.00 lakhs only being 25% of the total requirement is required to be provided during VII Plan. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed:—

1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
6.00		6.00	..

2. Subsidy to Bihar State Co-operative Lac Marketing Federation, Ltd., Ranchi (BISCOLAMF) for construction of Shellac godown.

BISCOLAMF is the sole State agency for procurement of stick lac on support price and for exporting processed shellac to foreign countries through State Trading Corporation of India (S.T.C).

Stick lac is a perishable item which needs scientific storage. BISCOLAMF has already been sanctioned three godowns of 2000 M.T. capacity at a total cost of Rs. 37.00 lakhs. The State Government have to contribute 25% of the total cost as subsidy.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been sanctioned and the same outlay is proposed for 1986-87.

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other Area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
1	2	3	4
2.50	..	2.50	..

3. Subsidy for completion of incomplete godowns

31 marketing godowns of 200 M.T. each and 98 rural godowns of 100 M.T. each sanctioned during different plan period are lying incomplete for want of funds and N.C.D.C. has not provided further sanction for these incomplete godowns. Since it is not productive to leave the work half done it is imperative to meet the cost on completion of these godowns from State Plan. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs for each marketing godown (200 M.T. capacity) and at Rs. 1.00 lakh for each rural godown (100 M.T. capacity). During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and due to the limited resources the same outlay is proposed for 1986-87.

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan.	Other Area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
1	2	3	4
14.00	14.00	..	..

4. Subsidy to PACS for construction of new godown (100 M.T.) each

There are 6182 PACS out of which 1215 have been sanctioned godowns. Even if 1500 godowns are sanctioned under O.D.A. Scheme, the remaining 3467 PACS are yet to be sanctioned godown facilities.

Under the N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme 75 per cent of the cost is to be borne by N.C.D.C. and 25 per cent by State Government. The total cost has been estimated at Rs. 1.40 lakhs per godown. In view of available resources the following outlay is proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan.	Other Area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
1	2	3	4
1.00	1.00	..	..

5. Share capital contribution to BISCOMAUN for construction of godown under World Bank Project (NCDC-II).

Under N.C.D.C.-II-I-D.A. Co-operative Storage Project 149 godowns have been sanctioned to BISCOMAUN for creation of storage capacity of 2.15 lakh metric tonnes at the total block cost of Rs. 998.40 lakhs. Out of this, 141 sub-projects have been sanctioned by N.C.D.C., two more are being sent to N.C.D.C. and the remaining six sub-projects are yet to be submitted by BISCOMAUN.

According to financial pattern 75 per cent of the total block cost is to be met by N.C.D.C. (50 per cent direct to BISCOMAUN and 25 per cent through State Government) 20 per cent by State Government and the rest 5 per cent by BISCOMAUN.

88 Godowns have so far been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 159.00 lakhs has already been incurred till 1983-84, besides the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lakh during the current year (1984-85). Thus the State share will fall short of Rs. 0.68 lakh only. But it is very likely that the completion of godowns under construction or to be constructed may face escalation of price of construction materials with the result that the estimated cost may increase. Besides, more godowns are to be taken up under this scheme. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
2.50	2.50	..	..

6. Subsidy to V.M.S.S. for construction of godowns (additional and new)

Some of the Vyapar Mandals are facing handicaps for want of additional storage facility. It is, therefore, proposed to provide additional godowns of 200 M.T. capacity each to the existing Vyapar Mandals keeping of course their business turn over and performance in view. 50 Vyapar Mandals are proposed to be covered during VII Plan at Rs. 1.60 lakhs per unit. Further out of 245 newly organised V.M.S.S. godown facilities for 230 V.M.S.S. have to be provided at 25 per cent of the estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per godown. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

	State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
12 New ..	4.50	4.50	..	..
6 Additional	2.50	2.50	..	..
	7.00	7.00	..	..

7. Share capital to PACS for construction of new godowns (100 M.T. each) under O.D.A. Scheme.

1500 godowns are proposed to be constructed under O.D.A. scheme in phases spread over four years. The scheme is under consideration of Government of India and is likely to be approved shortly. The selected PACS will have to be provided share capital by State Government according to financial pattern as decided. The proposed pattern stipulates 20 per cent to be met by State Government. However, providing the estimated cost at Rs. 1.40 lakhs for each godown, a lump sum provision of Rs. 420.00 lakhs (Rs. 0.28 lakh being 20 per cent of the total cost of each godown) is proposed for the VIIth Plan and for the year 1986-87 the following outlay is proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area.	Sub-plan.	SCA
15.00	15.00	..	...

F. PROCESSING

1. Share capital to Biscomaun for cold storage under World Bank Project (NCDC II)

The N.C.D.C.-II-IDA aided Potato storage Project envisaged construction of 17 cold storages to be owned by Biscomaun, the total capacity being 68000 M.T. at a total block cost of Rs. 964.00 lakhs. N.C.D.C. however sanctioned these 17 cold storages for 66000 M.T. capacity only at a total block cost of Rs. 900.00 lakhs. The same funding pattern as of godowns under this project is applicable to this scheme also, difference being that out of 75 per cent to be borne by N.C.D.C., 60 per cent is provided direct to Biscomaun and 15 per cent through State Government.

Only two cold storages have so far been constructed completely in all respects.

Although the State's share has been provided in full the construction of cold storages has been hampered due to by cost escalation and a proposal to offset this increase is under consideration. As such it is proposed to provide the following outlay for 1986-87:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area.	Sub-Plan.	SCA
10.00	10.00	..	...

2. Share capital contribution for setting up new and rehabilitation of old cold storages under N.C.D.C. Sponsored Schemes.

Nearly 21 cold storages were established in the State in Co-operative Sector under various plan periods providing a total storage capacity of about 36000 M.T. Out of these, 10 cold storages need immediate assistance for rehabilitation. These ten cold

storages are located at Mahua, Dumaria, Patna City, Sonepur, Gulabbagh, Ranchi, Banmankhi, Madhubani and Amarpur. Other new proposals are also under consideration, a few of them viz. at Meru (Hazaribagh), Baniapur (Siwan), Bhagalpur, Lakhisarai. According to the prescribed financial pattern, the State Government is required to meet 12 per cent of the total block cost. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed for 1986-87. :—

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
3.10	3.00	0.10	..

3. Share capital and subsidy to Biscomaun for composite Jute Bailing Plant

Grading and bailing of jute is an essential pre-requisite for economic transportation and marketing of jute. Besides, the mills accept jute only in graded and bailed form. In order to facilitate co-operatives to effectively undertake the procurement/marketing of jute, the N. C. D. C. has been encouraging the co-operatives to set up composite bailing/storage units at important jute procurement centres.

Biscomaun had established 10 such units during 1979-80. 35 additional units have been sanctioned out of which 17 are complete and 18 are under construction. After due consideration the N. C. D. C. has sanctioned the escalated cost in respect of 17 units and revised the cost in respect of 18 units under construction.

According to prescribed financial pattern 80 per cent of the total cost is to be borne by N. C. D. C., 12 1/2 per cent by State Government and 7 1/2 per cent by Biscomaun. Further the N. C. D. C. and the State Government also meet the total cost for transit godowns for jute bailing plants in the ratio of 75 : 75. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed :—

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

	State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
(a) Share capital	..	2.00	2.00	..
(b) Subsidy	..	2.00	2.00	..
Total	..	4.00	4.00	..

4. Share capital for Bakery Units

Biscomaun was sanctioned a Bakery unit at Fulwarisharif at a total cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs in 1979. According to the funding pattern of the N. C. D. C. 80 per cent of cost was to be provided by N. C. D. C. to State Government for assistance to Biscomaun as loan and share capital (60 per cent and 20 per cent respectively)

and 12 1/2 per cent of the cost was to be met by the State Government from its plan resources. The unit has been commissioned. Another unit is proposed by the different cooperative societies and the State Government will provide 12 1/2 per cent of the total block cost. Therefore the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
2.00	2.00	..	..

5. Share capital to Biscomaun for Solvent Extraction Plant

One Solvent Extraction Plant of 40 tonnes per day capacity for processing 40 tonnes Rice Bran/Sal seed/Soyabean or 60 M. T. of Oilcakes is being established by Biscomaun at Bikramganj under financial assistance sanctioned by the N. C. D. C., against a block cost of Rs. 123.70 lakhs during 1982-83.

Construction work is in progress. The Civil construction job and machinery work was awarded at a contract value of Rs. 85.00 lakhs on turn-key basis during October, 1983, against the Corporation's sanctioned cost of Rs. 71.25 lakhs. Thus escalation of cost is being proposed. The State Government has to contribute 12 1/2 per cent of the total cost. To meet the requirement of escalation cost, the following outlay is proposed due to limited plan ceiling.

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
1.00	1.00	..	..

6. Share capital to Fruits and Processing units

Three fruit processing units established with the financial assistance of the N. C. D. C. are sick. These units are at Darbhanga, Pusa and Madhubani. Since a large amount of Government as well as society's fund has already been invested, it has become necessary to revitalise and get it run on commercial basis.

One more unit at Arma (Munger) is proposed to be established at a block cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. For this the N. C. D. C.'s technical team has appraised the project viability and sanction expected shortly.

The State Government has to contribute 12 1/2 per cent of the total block cost. Therefore, the following outlay is proposed due to limited plan ceiling :—

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
2.00	2.00	..	..

7. Share capital to Rice Mills for modernisation

There are 18 Rice Mills sanctioned in Co-operative Sector, out of which 6 mills could not be established due to price escalation. Of the remaining 12, 8 Rice Mills have been sanctioned financial assistance for renovation and modernisation and four Rice Mills viz. at Rajaun, Banka, Amarpur and Barharwa were proposed to be assisted during Sixth Plan. But due to limited plan ceiling, no assistance could be provided till 1983-84.

The above four proposals are under active consideration of N. C. D. C. Further one proposal for a new rice mill at Baharagora in Singhbhum district has been sanctioned in the year 1985-86 by N. C. D. C. Besides four new rice mills are also proposed to be established under Co-operative Sector. Thus provision for five Rice Mills is expected to be made during Seventh Plan.

The total cost has been estimated at Rs. 120.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 30.00 lakhs per Rice Mill. According to the financial pattern, the State Government has to bear 12 1/2 per cent of the total cost, N. C. D. C. 80 per cent and the society 7 1/2 per cent. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed.

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
2.30	2.00	0.30	..

8. Share capital to composite units of Dal, Oil and Flour Mills.

With a view to help small farmers the State Government had decided to establish 20 Dal, Oil and Flour Mills during Sixth Plan. But due to limited plan ceiling and also non-receipt of approval from N. C. D. C. no progress could be made towards this scheme. Five proposals viz. at Balughat, Bhagwanpur Desua, Gopalganj, Arrah and Chhatarpur were under active consideration of N. C. D. C. out of which Balughat and Gopalganj's proposals have been approved by N. C. D. C. and rest are still under active consideration.

The Government of India has launched a Dry Land Farming Scheme in 13 districts of this State. This scheme envisages establishment of one Dal Mill in each of the above 13 districts. One Dal Mill would cost Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The total estimated cost would thus work out to Rs. 325.00 lakhs. The financial pattern stipulates that 80 per cent of this cost would be borne by N. C. D. C., 12½ per cent by State Government and 7½ per cent by the society. Thus the State's share would be Rs. 40.625 lakhs (say Rs. 41.00 lakhs) to be spread over five years and this amount is proposed to be provided during Seventh Plan. However due to limited plan ceiling the following outlay is proposed for 1986-87.

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
3.10	3.00	0.10	..

9. Subsidy to LAMPS for lac and forest based processing units.

Processing is essential to add value to minor forest produce and thereby benefit the tribals in securing a higher income. Processing can be done at three stages. The benefit of value addition at the first stage should accrue directly to the tribal. Value additions at the other two stages are to be passed on the tribals indirectly through the financial assistance to the LAMPS and to the apex bodies for processing of the selected items of the N. F. P.'s.

Processing at the stage i.e. at LAMPS level may be taken up in some selected items like tamarind concentrate, oil extraction (Power Chain), Lac refining etc. A sum of Rs. 5.50 l khs have been sanctioned during the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and for the 1986-87 the following outlay is proposed.

1986-87 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

	State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
(a) Lac	4.00	..	4.00	..
(b) Forest produce ..	2.50	..	2.50	..
Total ..	6.50	..	6.50	..

G. CONSUMER.

The State has now a net work of 86 Central Stores, 1700 Primary retail co-operative Consumer stores and 6 Departmental Stores covering all district and Subdivisional towns. The Bihar State Federation of Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative is the apex body of those Primary and Central Co-operative Consumer Stores. The new 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister, lays great emphasis on the development of consumers programme through co-operatives. Out of 37,148 Fair Price Shops, 3058 units are run by co-operatives.

1. Share capital contribution to the Bihar State Federation of Wholesale Consumers Co-operatives Ltd.

The Bihar State Federation of Wholesale Consumer Co-operatives Ltd., Patna is an apex body of consumer co-operatives in this State and plays an important role in public distribution and in the implementation of Rural Consumer Schemes sponsored by the N. C. D. C.

Till 1982-83, the Federation has been sanctioned Rs. 1,27,26,700 as share capital contribution. It is managing its affairs by opening branches in division or towns. Its working capital is required to be augmented by strengthening its share base. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs have been sanctioned in the year 1985-86. Out of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been provided for the Sub-plan. During 1986-87 the following outlay is proposed.

1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other areas	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
6.40	6.00	0.40	..

2. Share capital contribution and Managerial subsidy to Central Consumers Co-operative Stores for organisation expansion and rehabilitation

There are 86 Central Consumers Stores functioning in this State. Due to inadequacy of fund, they are not in a position to cope with the task of wholesale business. The new organised stores at the district/subdivisional level have been sanctioned share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 50,000/Rs. 25,000 respectively. Three new Central Consumers Stores have been registered recently. The newly organised stores are to be assisted through the share capital contribution of Rs. 75,000 at the rate of Rs. 25,000 each. 5 old district Central Stores have been put under rehabilitation scheme. At least Rs. 1,25,000 will be required for their rehabilitation as per norms prescribed by the Government of India.

The Central Co-operative Stores are not in a position to meet establishment expenditure. As such these stores are being given Managerial subsidy for maintaining their station tapering basis (First year Rs. 5,000, Second year Rs. 3,000 and Third year Rs. 4,000).

Therefore, the following outlay is proposed for 1986-87 :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)						
			State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
Share	..	..	5.00	4.00	1.00	..
M. Subsidy	..	..	1.10	1.00	0.10	..
Total	..	..	6.10	5.00	1.10	..

3. Share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to Primary Consumers Co-operatives.

There are about 1700 Primary Co-operative Consumers Stores in the State and they form the retail unit of Urban Consumer Co-operatives. Under the new 20-Point Programme they have to make available the essential consumer articles to their mem-

bers. They are also required to run fair price shops for the benefit of their members for which their share capital base is required to be strengthened. Further, subsidisation of managerial costs on a tapering basis i.e. 2,500, 1,500 and 1,000 for the first three years is also provided. Therefore the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

	State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
(a) Share capital ..	6.50	5.00	1.50	..
(b) Subsidy ..	4.00	3.00	1.00	..
Total ..	10.50	8.00	2.50	—

4. Subsidy to LAMPS for Mobile Fair Price Units

There are in all 14 M.E.S.O. Projects in the Sub-plan area. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period a programme for creating mobile units of LAMPS for supply of Consumer articles in the local Haats was evolved. For this there is already a programme to sanction Tractor with Trailer to LAMPS situated in the remote areas. The following outlay is therefore proposed :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
1.00	..	1.00	2.00

H. EDUCATION

1. Subsidy to Bihar State Co-operative Federation for Member Education Programme

The Bihar State Co-operative Federation is responsible for imparting training to the officials and non-officials of the PACS/LAMPS and other Co-operative Societies under its co-operative education membership programme. The following outlay is proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
8.00	6.00	2.00	..

I. PUBLICITY

To publicise the co-operative movement through exhibitions, fairs and other audio-visual programmes, the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
2.00	1.00	1.00	..

J. RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Co-operative Training Institute of Pusa, Deoghar and Ranchi impart training to the Managers of PACS/LAMPS and other staff of the Department. Periodically they also give refresher course training to the Government staff already in employment. Trainees are also paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month.

The following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
1.50	1.00	0.50	..

K. HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES

1. Share capital contribution to the Apex Housing Co-operative Society

With a view to catering to the needs of the people facing acute housing problems of the State, and Apex Housing Co-operative Federation has been established. It obtains loans from L. I. O. and other sources for making it available to its affiliated Primary Housing Co-operative Societies. It maintains some staff at Patna Headquarters and proposes to open its branches at divisional headquarters. The apex society proposes to make loans available to the Primary Housing Societies of Class IV Government employees and weaker sections of the society in order to attract the low income people to form co-operative societies and solve the housing problems. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the share base of the Apex Housing Society. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
10.00	6.00	4.00	..

L. LABOUR

1. Share capital/Managerial subsidy to the Apex Labour Co-operatives

It is proposed to organise at least one Primary Labour Co-operatives in a Panchayat area. In order to make them effective and active District Labour Unions and the Apex Labour Union at Patna have been set up. In order to strengthen the share base of the Apex Federation and subsidise managerial costs at its Headquarters, the following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S. C. A.
(a) Share capital	.. 1.80	1.20	0.60	1.80
(b) Subsidy	.. 0.80	0.50	0.30	..
Total	.. 2.60	1.70	0.90	1.80

2. Share capital contribution and Managerial subsidy to the District Labour Unions

With a view to establish liaison between primary co-operatives and apex district labour union has been established at each district headquarters. In order to strengthen their share base and subsidise managerial costs the following outlay is proposed:—

1986-87 (in lakhs)				
	State Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
(a) Share capital	.. 0.45	0.25	0.20	..
(b) Subsidy	.. 0.35	0.25	0.10	..
Total	.. 0.80	0.50	0.30	..

3. Managerial subsidy/share capital to Primary Labour Co-operatives'

There are 375 Primary Labour Co-operatives in the State. It is proposed to organise one per Panchayat. These Primary Labour Co-operatives at Panchayat level will require initial working capital and will have to maintain some skeleton staff for day-to-day work. Further it will be necessary to strengthen their share base. Therefore, a package of incentives is proposed as below:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
(a) Managerial subsidy	..	0.60	0.50	0.10	..
(b) Share capital	..	0.60	0.50	0.10	..
Total		1.20	1.00	0.20	..

4. Share capital/managerial subsidy to Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.

With a view to strengthening the share base of the Forest Labour Co-operative Societies as also to provide initial working capital and financial assistance for managerial costs the following package of incentives is proposed:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
(a) Share capital	..	0.70	0.50	0.20	..
(b) Managerial subsidy	..	0.70	0.50	0.20	..
Total		1.40	1.00	0.40	..

M. OTHER CO-OPERATIVES.

1. Managerial subsidy to Rural Electric Co-operative Societies at Divisional Headquarters on the pattern of Fatwah-Phulwarisharif Electric Co-operative Society

It is proposed to organise at least one society in each of the Divisional Headquarters on the pattern of Fatwah-Phulwarisharif Electric Co-operative Society. With a view to giving financial help for maintenance of staff the following outlay is proposed:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
Total		0.50	0.50	..	..

2. Share Capital and managerial subsidy to Washermen Co-operative Societies.

Washermen's Co-operatives are constituted for weaker sections of society and as such they are to be given financial assistance for their development. The scheme has been included in the Special Component Plan. They are required to be helped in

the shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy for which the following outlay is proposed:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
S.C.	..	0.85	0.75	0.10	..
M.S.	..	0.35	0.25	0.10	..
Total		1.20	1.00	0.20	..

3. Share capital and managerial subsidy to Sweepers Co-operative Societies.

In almost all the District Headquarters and in some of the Subdivisional Headquarters, Sweepers Co-operative Societies have so far been organised for all-round economic and social development of their members. Such societies will also be organised in the areas of large concentration of sweepers. They are being assisted by the State Government under plan allocation in shape of share capital contribution @ Rs. 10,000 each society. Managerial subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per society on tapering basis during three years, viz., 1st year Rs. 2,500, 2nd year Rs. 1,500, and 3rd year Rs. 1,000, and subsidy for purchase of the share of Rs. 10 by individual member. The following outlay is proposed:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
S.C.	..	0.85	0.75	0.10	..
M.S.	..	0.35	0.25	0.10	..
Total		1.20	1.00	0.20	..

4. Share capital and Managerial subsidy to Charmkar and other Audyogic Co-operatives for Harijan.

Harijans engaged in shoe-making and allied work are financially weak and have formed Co-operative societies for their financial development. Such societies are required to be assisted under special component plan scheme in shape of share capital @Rs. 10,000 each and managerial subsidy of Rs. 5,000 each on tapering basis (1st year Rs. 2,500, 2nd year Rs. 1,500 and 3rd year Rs. 1,000). The following outlay is proposed:—

		1986-87 (in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
Share capital	..	2.50	1.50	1.00	..
Managerial subsidy	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	..
Total		3.50	2.00	1.50	..

5. Subsidy to Bihar State Cane-growers' Co-operative Federation.

The Bihar State Cane-growers' Co-operative Federation, Ltd. is an apex institution of the C. D. & C.M. Unions. It is proposed to subsidise the managerial costs and the following outlay is proposed:—

		1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
		1.00	1.00	..	..

6. Share capital contribution to the Handicapped and Women Industrial Co-operative Societies.

On the eve of the International year (1980-81) for the handicapped persons, a special drive for the economic and special development of the handicapped persons was launched in the country by the Government of India. It was felt that their development could be envisaged through co-operative societies as well. As such the working group of the Planning Commission recommended the formation of Co-operative societies only for the handicapped persons. Such societies have been formed and assisted during Sixth Plan period @Rs. 1,000 per society. The following outlay is proposed :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
1.60	1.00	1.60	1.00

7. Bidi Workers Co-operative Societies (new scheme)

Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation has chalked out a scheme of Bidi Workers Co-operative Societies with a view to save the Bidi Workers from exploitation by middle man and to improve their economic status. There are nine concentrated centres of Bidi workers in the State. During 7th Plan Co-operative Societies of 1,000 workers at each of these centres have to be formed. Government will provide Rs. 80 to each worker as share capital loan, managerial subsidy @Rs 50,000 per society per year, Rs. 6.00 lakhs to each society for construction of godown/workshed and shall contribute towards the share capital of the societies also. The workers shall work at a common shed and the society shall arrange for the procurement of raw material and marketing of the finished product. The programme has to be undertaken in a phased manner. The Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation shall also give assistance for construction of godown/workshed. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)				
	State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
Share Capital	2.00	1.00	1.00	
Subsidy	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
Managerial subsidy	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
TOTAL				

8. Share capital and subsidy to BISCOLAMF.

On the basis of assumed procurement of 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the total produce at the present price level in the State, the Bihar State Co-operative Lac Marketing Federation Ltd. (BISCOLAMF), Ranchi is required to invest about Rs. 6.40 crores. The ideal investment in procurement and processing of such materials is supposed to be double of the paid-up share capital. The total paid-up share capital of BISCOLAMF is Rs. 130.00 lakhs upto 1985. Thus it needs strengthening.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide BISCOLAMF with following financial assistances during the plan period:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
	State Plan	Sub-plan	SCA
(a) Share Capital contribution	25.00	25.00	10.00
(b) Subsidy for price fluctuation	4.00	4.00	2.00
(c) Subsidy for brood-lac distribution	1.00	1.00	2.00
(d) Managerial Subsidy for branches	1.00	1.00	..
TOTAL	31.00	31.00	14.00

9. Subsidy to T. C. D. C.

The Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation is an apex body specially created for the welfare of the tribal community. It could not expand its business as envisaged due to lack of storage accommodation. It deals in forest produce which are mostly prone to deterioration. For maintaining the stock of such produce it requires Cold Storage facilities and for processing cocoon, it needs a composite unit of Cocoon reeling and spinning.

It has formulated schemes for massive involvement in diversified activities in MFP during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. For smooth running of the activities, Schemes to construct three godowns with 6,000 M. T. capacity each, three mini Cold Storages of 1,000 M. T. capacity each and a cocoon reeling-cum-spinning composite units have been formulated. The total investment in these schemes is estimated to be Rs. 180.00 lakhs, Rs. 60.00 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively. On the NCDC's financial assistance, the State Government has to bear 20 per cent of the total cost of Rs. 113.00 lakhs as subsidy. The following outlay is, therefore, proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
3.00	..	3.00	6.00

10. Crop Insurance Scheme

In order to provide relief to the Small and Marginal farmers against failure of crop on account of natural calamities, the State Government has introduced 'Crop Insurance Schemes, on winter paddy and wheat crops in 18 districts during 1982-83. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is being sanctioned including 1.00 lakh of Sub-plan. Due to limited plan ceiling the following table is proposed for the 1986-87 :—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)

State Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	SCA
13.00	12.00	1.00	..

11. Tobacco Co-operatives (New Scheme)

Indian tobacco is a remunerative crop and development of co-operative infra-structure in the system of its marketing and processing will ensure better return to the growers and will also create employment opportunities particularly for weaker sections of the society.

On the recommendation of the Indian Tobacco Development Council, N. C. D.C. has extended support in respect of tobacco co-operatives by way of financial assistance on the same pattern as is applicable for financing, marketing, processing, supplies and storage of agricultural produce under various Central and Corporation-sponsored scheme.

The following financial assistance is proposed to be provided to five districts, namely, Samastipur, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and Purnea where the tobacco is produced on large scale :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Share Capital to five district level co-operatives at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each.	15.00
(b) Share Capital to 25 primary level co-operatives at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh each.	25.00
(c) Subsidy to 25 primary level co-operatives for construction of godowns at the rate of Rs. 1.60 lakhs each.	40.00

The ratio proportion to be shared by N.C.D.C. and State Government in respect of (a) and (b) above would be as fixed for N.C.D.C. and that in respect of (c) would be 75:25. Therefore, the following outlay is proposed:—

1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)			
State Plan.	Other area.	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
0.50	0.50	..	..

Thus a sum of Rs. 660.50 lakhs is proposed for co-operation for the year 1986-87 as summarised below:—

Item	State Plan	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
1. Direction and Administration ..	110.00	30.00	..
2. Co-operative credit ..	273.00	95.00	151.00
3. Co-operative farming ..	1.00	0.20	..
4. Marketing	81.00	17.00	25.00
5. Storage	48.00	8.00	..
6. Processing	34.00	7.00	..
7. Consumer	24.00	5.50	2.00
8. Education	8.00	2.00	..
9. Publicity	2.00	1.00	..
10. Research and training ..	1.50	0.50	..
11. Housing	10.00	4.00	..
12. Labour	6.00	1.80	..
13. Other co-operatives ..	62.00	40.00	22.00
Total—co-operation ..	660.50	212.00	200.00

CHAPTER 24

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The ultimate irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation in Bihar has been assessed at 6500 thousand hectares which constitutes over 11 per cent of the potential in the whole country. The development of the potential by the end of Sixth Plan (including pre-plan benefit) was 2,879 thousand hectares which is 44 per cent of the ultimate potential. The corresponding percentage of development for all India is 53 per cent. Considering the slow pace of development in irrigation, the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Major and Medium irrigation while considering the Seventh Plan proposals has suggested a more rapid development of irrigation in the State during the Seventh Plan recommending an outlay of Rs. 1,663.66 crores for Plan 'A' and Rs. 1,000 crores for Plan 'B' to create an additional potential of 537 thousand hectares during the Seventh Plan. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan has, however, been kept at Rs. 1,285 crores envisaging creation of an additional potential of 315 thousand hectares during the period.

By the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan the utilisation of potential was 2,175 thousand hectares against the created potential of 2,879 thousand hectares. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan an attempt will be made to minimise the gap existing between the creation of potential and its utilisation. This means the unutilised potential of previous years will be also utilised during the period. Thus by the end of the Seventh Plan, the figure of utilisation would reach 2,675 thousand hectares against the created potential of 3,194 thousand hectares which works out to 83.7 per cent of the created potential.

SEVENTH PLAN (1985—90)

The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) envisages to create an additional potential of 315 thousand hectares with the approved outlay of Rs. 1,285 crores as detailed below:—

Serial no.	Schemes	Seventh Plan 1985—90	
		Approved Outlay (Rupees in Crore)	Creation of additional potential ('000 ha.)
1	2	3	4
A.	World Bank Assisted Projects	300.00	10.00
B.	Pre-Seventh Plan Schemes—		
	(1) Multipurpose Projects	—	—
	(2) Irrigation Projects—		
	(a) Major Projects	584.22	194.00
	(b) Medium Projects	159.36	86.72
	Total B	743.58	280.72

Serial no.	Schemes	Seventh Plan 1985—90	
		Approved Outlay (Rupees in Crore)	Creation of additional potential ('000 ha.)
1	2	3	4
C. New Schemes of 7th Plan—			
(a) Major Projects	62.90	5.00
(b) Medium Projects	100.00	15.00
(c) Water Course up to 8 ha. chak	19.50	..
Total—C	182.40	20.00
D. Modernisation Schemes	6.52	4.00
E. For clearance of liability of schemes on appearing VIIth Plan.		2.50	..
F. Water Development Services	50.00	..
GRAND TOTAL		1285.00	314.72 or say 315 thousand ha.

4. The yearwise break up of the programme for potential creation and the approved outlay for the Seventh Plan has tentatively been worked out as below:—

Year	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Creation of additional potential ('000 ha.)
1985-86	200.00	54
1986-87	266.60	57
1987-88	270.00	62
1988-89	270.00	68
1989-90	278.40	74
Total (1985—90)	1,285.00	315

5. As per strategies envisaged in the approach of the Seventh Plan, the highest priority has been given to quick completion of on-going projects which are in advanced stages of construction and are capable of yielding full or partial benefits during the Seventh Plan. Thus a major chunk of the allocation in the Seventh Plan has been provided for completion of the following schemes:—

(a) *Major Projects—*

- (1) Western Kosi Canal
- (2) North Koel Reservoir
- (3) Upper Kiul Reservoir

(b) *Medium Schemes—*

- (1) Chousa Pump
- (2) Dakranala Pump Ph. I
- (3) Orni Reservoir
- (4) Biladi Reservoir
- (5) Bateshwarsthan Pump Ph. II
- (6) Phulwaria Reservoir
- (7) Malay Reservoir
- (8) Batane Reservoir
- (9) Belharna Reservoir
- (10) Surajgaraha Pump
- (11) Ajau (Kukuribap) Reservoir
- (12) Anraj Reservoir
- (13) Gumani Reservoir
- (14) Torai Reservoir
- (15) Sugathan Reservoir
- (16) Chirgaon Reservoir
- (17) Kans Reservoir
- (18) Jharjhara Reservoir
- (19) Murahir Reservoir
- (20) Sakrigali Pump
- (21) Sindwarni Reservoir
- (22) Sonua Reservoir
- (23) Suru Reservoir
- (24) Latratu Reservoir
- (25) Torlow Reservoir
- (26) Nandini Reservoir
- (27) Tapkara Reservoir

To accelerate irrigation programme in the State, attempts are being made to complete some of the new schemes taken up during the Seventh Plan itself, such as

(A) *Major Schemes—*

- (1) Punasi Reservoir

(B) *Medium Schemes*—

- (1) Dakranala Pump Ph. II
- (2) Bhairwa Reservoir
- (3) Keso Reservoir
- (4) Salaiya Reservoir
- (5) Panchkhero Reservoir
- (6) Nakati Reservoir
- (7) Surangi Reservoir
- (8) Satpotka Reservoir
- (9) Dhansingh Toli Reservoir
- (10) Katri Reservoir

ANNUAL PLAN (1986-87)

7. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been approved for the Annual Plan (1985-86) to create an additional irrigation potential of 53 thousand hectares. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 266.60 crores is proposed. The additional irrigation potential proposed to be created during 1986-87 is 57 thousand hectares. The details are as follows:—

Schemes	Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Additional Potential ('000 ha.)
1	2	3
A. Externally aided Projects ...	71.00	...
B. Pre-Seventh Plan Schemes—		
I. Multipurpose Projects	2.00	..
II. Irrigation Projects—		
(a) Major Projects	113.05	39.00
(b) Medium Schemes	46.13	17.14
Total—B(II)	159.18	56.14
TOTAL—B(I + II)	161.81	56.14
C. New Schemes of Seventh Plan—		
(a) Major Projects	12.40	..
(b) Medium Schemes	3.90	..
TOTAL—C	16.30	..
D. Modernisation Schemes	3.30	1.50
E. Construction of Water Courses upto 8 ha. block	3.40	..
F. For payment of liabilities and the residual works of other Projects.	1.26	..
G. Water Development Services	7.00	..
H. Direction and Administration .. .. .	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION)	266.60	56.64
Say		57 th. ha.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The important major and medium irrigation schemes in the tribal sub-plan area are Subernarekha Project, the Ajoy Barrage, the Punasi Dam, the Gumani Barrage, the Torai Reservoir, etc.

9. Out of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 1285 crores, for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 a sum of Rs. 537.36 crores has been earmarked for schemes lying in the Tribal Sub-Plan area, which works out to 42 per cent of the total State Plan outlay. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 72.82 crores will be spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan area out of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 200 crores.

10. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 266.60 crores has been proposed for the State Plan. Out of which a sum of Rs. 114.76 crores has been earmarked for the schemes in the Tribal Sub-Plan area to create an additional irrigation potential of seven thousand hectares.

CHAPTER 25

FLOOD CONTROL

Disastuous floods have been a regular feature in Bihar causing large scale inundation, drainage congestion and river bank erosion. All the major rivers of North Bihar emerging from the Himalaya have a very steep slope in the upper regions which gradually grow flatter before draining into the Ganges, whose capacity is limited. The major rivers of South Bihar spill over their banks during and after heavy rains in their catchment area due to poor out fall conditions and inadequate channel capacity. The situation is worsening year by year on account of the increased encroachment of the plains, low out fall capacity and poor drainage conditions.

2. Bihar has a geographical area of 173.50 lakh hectares. The flood prone area in Bihar is 64 lakh hectares which is about 37 per cent of the total area. Bihar accounts for 56.67 per cent of the total affected population of the country.

The river originating from the Himalayas at high altitude cause extensive damage to crops, lives, property, etc., in Bihar. The loses caused by the floods are immense and miseries of the people are untold. This reveals the enormity of the flood problems of Bihar. The problems need to be tackled at the National level.

3. The benefited area and length of embankments constructed up to the end of 1984-85 comes to 28.03 lakh hectares and 3,396 km. respectively. Thus till 1984-85, i.e., at the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan only a part of the flood prone area, 28.83 lakh hectares out of 64 lakh hectares has been protected from flood. The remaining 35.17 lakh hectares are yet to be protected from flood.

4. The outlay approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) for the flood control is Rs. 144 crores with a target to provide flood protection to an area of 1.50 lakh hectares by constructing embankments against a length of 125 km.

5. It may be mentioned here that a long time has elapsed since the existing embankments had been constructed. Due to change in course the rivers have come very close to the existing embankments at a number of places which are compently subjected to erosion. Heavy anti-erosion works are needed to protect the embankments to prevent breach by erosion. Provision for the inevitable anti-erosion works has been made.

6. The approved Annual Plan for 1985-86 is for Rs. 24.00 lakhs. The Draft Annual Plan for 1986-87 has been prepared for Rs. 25.00 lakhs under flood control sectors. It is proposed to construct 25 km. length of embankment in 1986-87 which will protect 0.30 lakh hectares area from flood.

CHAPTER 26

POWER

A. POWER PROJECTS

Electricity today is not an item of luxury even in the developing countries, in fact it is one of the major economic indicators used to gauge the level of overall development of a country or a region. It has been unfortunate with the State of Bihar that the power development programme did not receive the attention it deserved in the beginning, resulting in overall backwardness of the State vis-a-vis other States in the country.

2. The per capita consumption of power is 89.57 Kwh compared to the national average of 146 Kwh. 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 actual per capita consumption of North Bihar and South Bihar would work out to the extremely low figure of 18.42 Kwh (12.6 per cent of national average) and 46.26 Kwh (31.68 per cent of National average) respectively. The State of Bihar is having one of the lowest per capita installed capacity in the country. Against 146.35 Watts per capita in Punjab, the Bihar's figure is only 16.60 Watts. The All-India average of per capita installed capacity during 1984-85 was 47.53 Watts and this was about three times the per capita installed capacity of the State of Bihar. The position would deteriorate further because of proportionately less allocation approved for power in the State during the Seventh Plan.

BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

3. The approved Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) outlay for the power sector was Rs. 800 crores. However, the outlays of the five Annual plans as approved by the Planning Commission from year to year totalled to Rs. 713.07 crores only and against this the actual expenditure in the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been Rs. 592.78 crores. The yearwise break-up is being given below:—

YEARWISE PLAN OUTLAY AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

Year	Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall
1	2	3	4
1980-81	115.00	107.10	7.90
1981-82	137.49	139.98	(—)2.49
1982-83	155.73	132.25	23.47
1983-84	147.50	105.77	41.73
1984-85	157.35	107.67	49.68
Total—(1980-85) ..	713.07	592.78	120.29

4. The main reason for shortfall in the financial achievements during the Sixth Plan was depletion in the Board's own internal resources, primarily due to unabated price rise of the various inputs like that of coal, oil, power purchases, debt servicing charges, establishment charges including escalation in the prices of almost all capital equipments. The tariff revision to counter these price rise has never been possible and thus the Board had to meet these additional burden from its own resources. Consequently there was significant shortfall in the various physical targets as well during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85).

GENERATION

5. The total generating capacity installed by the Bihar State Electricity Board before the commencement of the Sixth Plan was 889.65 MW. The target for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 was to have additional generating capacity of 725 MW, against which the anticipated achievement is 595 MW, as hereunder:

Capacity Additions during Sixth Plan

Subernrekha Hydel	—	2nd Unit	65 MW
Barauni T.P.S.	—	6th Unit	110 MW
Patratu T.P.S.	—	9th Unit	110 MW
Barauni T.P.S.	—	7th Unit	110 MW
Muzaffarpur T.P.S.	—	1st Unit	110 MW
			505 MW

However one unit of 110 MW each at Barauni (7th Unit) and Muzaffarpur (1st Unit) could be synchronised only on 31st March 1985. Their benefits during Sixth Plan could not thus be taken into account. Therefore, the effective additions to the installed capacity during the sixth plan was only 285 MW. Thus by 31st March, 1985 the total installed generating capacity had reached 1379.68 MW. It is proposed to commission 330 MW during 1986-87.

6. A target of generation of 18,156 MU of electricity was set for the Sixth Plan, 1980—85. The target of generation fixed for 1984-85 was 2800 Mkw against which actual generation was 2777 Mkw. Thus the total achievement during 1980—85 was 12853 Mkw. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) the Board's target of additional generating capacity is 561 MW which would be achieved by commissioning 10th Unit (110 MW) at Patratu, 2nd Unit (110 MW) at Muzaffarpur, 1st Unit (210 MW) at Tenughat and extracting 131 MW out of the existing sets by renovation and modernisation works. It may be worthwhile to mention here that the last mentioned thermal project of Patna was yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India, but all other projects have already been sanctioned and works of these projects are in hand.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

7. The Board has been laying due emphasis on the extension of adequate transmission and distribution network, in order to carry power to all the corners of the State. A stable flow of power warrants proper distribution and supply system. 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 line and augmented the capacity of grid sub-station by 250 MVA. The Board had only 3108 Cir.Km of 132 KV line 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 swelled to 4052 cir. km, and 38 nos. (capacity 1491.4 MVA) respectively. Similarly, the position in respect of 33 KV, 11 KV and L. T. Lines are as follows:—

Distribution Statistics

	As on 31st March 1980	As on 31st March 1985	During
33 KV Line (In Km.)	9030	9552	522
11 KV Line (in Km.)	41947	60696	18749
L.T. Line (in Km.)	53270	74649	21379
33/11 KV Sub-station (in nos.) ..	252	318	66
11/0.4 KV District Sub-station (in nos.)	21860	34688	12828

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

8. The rural electrification forms a very vital item in the 20-Point Programme and the Board attaches utmost priority to this aspect of the developmental activity. The State has 67,566 villages and at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, electrification of only 19,199 villages and 1,728 Harijan Bastis, besides energisation of 1,51,985 pum sets could be done. But by the end of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 31st March 1985, the Board had already electrified 32,865 villages, 13,000 Harijan Bastis and the number of pumping sets energised had progressively risen to 1,91,759 nos.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) the Board proposes to electrify 16,000 additional villages besides energising 2,50,000 additional pumping sets.

REVISED PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86)

9. The Working Group on Power, Planning Commission, Government of India had recommended an outlay of Rs. 170.91 crores for the Board. Due to reduction in the size of the State Plan, an outlay of only Rs. 148 crores for the financial year (1985-86) was approved.

On the basis of this, the Planning Commission prepared a National outlay for Rs. 149 crores. Subsequently the State Government decided to raise the outlay of the Board's Annual Plan, 1985-86 from Rs. 148 crores to Rs. 168 crores. Schemewise

break-up of Rs. 168 crores as proposed by B.S.E.B. is indicated in column (5) of the following table:--

SCHEMewise OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN ((1985-86)

1	2	3	4	5	
	Original Planning Commission Outlay (April, 1985)	Schemewise Allocation by the Board in approved State Government Outlay (June, 1985)	Revised Planning Commission Outlay (July, 1985)	Schemewise allocation by the Board on enhanced State Government Outlay (September, 1985)	
A. Generation—					
1. Subernrekha Hydel Power Station (2×65 mw) Unit No. 1 and 2.	2.00	1.60	2.00	1.00	
2. Patratu Thermal Power Station Stage III (2×110 mw), Unit Nos. 7 and 8.	2.00	2.00	Nil	2.00	
3. Patratu Thermal Power Station (2×110 mw), Stage IV, Unit Nos. 9 and 10.	5.00	5.00	5.00	11.60	
4. Barauni Thermal Power Station State III and IV (2×110 mw), Unit Nos. 6 and 7.	6.00	6.40	6.00	9.76	
5. Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (2×110 mw) Unit Nos. 1 and 2.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	
6. Tenughat Thermal Power Station (2×110 mw), Unit Nos. 1 and 2.	30.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	
7. Renovation of Thermal Power Station.	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.35	
Sub-Total (A) ..	70.86	60.86	69.86	79.71	
B. Transmission and Distribution—					
1. Transmission ..	32.00	27.00	} 28.00	30.65	
2. Distribution	22.50	18.00		22.05	
3. Reduction in Transmission losses.	3.00	2.50		29.00	2.50
4. Provision of capacitors ..	2.50	2.00		1.00	
5. System Improvement in Urban Areas.	6.00	4.00		6.00	
Sub-Total (B)	66.00	53.50	57.00	62.15	

	1	2	3	4	5
C. Rural Electrification—					
1. R.E. State Plan		2.00	2.00	1.00	4.00
2. R.E.C.Normal		12.65	12.65	12.65	12.65
3. R.M.N.P.		18.70	18.70	8.70	8.70
Sub-Total (C)		33.35	33.35	22.35	25.35
D. Acquisition of Linensees		Nil	..	0.50	0.50
E. Survey and Investigation		0.20	0.09	0.09	0.09
F. Training		0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20
GRAND TOTAL (A to F)		170.91	148.00	149.00	168.00

Proposals for Annual Plan, 1986-87

An outlay of Rs. 241.20 crores for "Power Sector" is proposed for 1986-87, which is meant for the programmes of both for Bihar State Electricity Board as well as the Bihar State Hydro-Power Corporation. The outlay proposed for the Electricity Board is Rs. 225 crores. The schemewise details of which as proposed by B. S. E. B. are as follows:—

A. Generation Projects

I. *Subernrekha Hydel*.—The actual expenditure on this project till 31st March 1985 was Rs. 32.72 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 34.09 crores, leaving a spill over amount of Rs. 2.44 crores for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). Out of this, Rs. 1.00 crore and Rs. 1.44 crores are expected to be spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. The amounts are to be spent on civil works like repair and maintenance of power channels I, II and III, by-pass channels, service roads, building quarters and structures, etc. The Break-up is as follows:—

Schemewise Outlay.

Details of work.	(Rs. in crores)	
	1985-86	1986-87
(i) Repair and Maintenance of power channels, by-pass channels, services road, etc.	0.95	0.70
(ii) Permanent quarters	0.05	0.74
Total	1.00	1.44

11. *Patratu Thermal Extn. Project, 9th and 10th Units.*—The latest estimated cost of the project is now Rs. 155 and the actual expenditure till the end of Sixth Plan (31st March 1985) was Rs. 132.83 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 22.17 crores is likely to be spent during first two years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). The proposed allocations during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 11.60 crores and Rs. 10.47 crores respectively. The major heads on which these amounts are to be spent are as follows:—

Schemewise Outlay

				(Rs. in crores)	
				1985-86	1986-87
1. Civil Works	...	...	...	2.78	1.75
2. Boiler T. G.	...	...	...	1.03	0.32
3. Coal Handling Plant	...	...	...	0.89	4.00
4. Ash Handling Plant	...	...	...	0.18	0.11
5. Coaling Tower	...	...	...	0.43	...
6. Control and Instrumentation	...	...	...	1.73	1.00
7. Miscellaneous equipments	...	...	...	1.71	1.34
8. Erection charges	...	...	...	1.67	0.09
9. Others including establishment, etc.	...	...	...	1.18	1.86
Total				11.60	10.47

Out of the two units, one unit, i.e., 9th of 110 MW has already been commissioned in 31st March, 1984 and other one (10th unit of 110 MW) is likely to be commissioned in November/December, 1985.

III. *Barauni Thermal Extn. Project, 6th and 7th Units.*—This extension stage project of Barauni involves two units each of 110 MW capacity—6th unit and 7th unit. One of the unit (i.e. 6th unit) was commissioned in April, 1984 and had generated 304 MKWH during the financial year (1984-85). Unit no. 7 at Barauni was synchronised on 31st March 1985 but the unit has yet to be put to commercial operation. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 137.03 crores, out of which Rs. 111.72 crores has

already been spent till 31st March 1985 and the remaining Rs. 25.31 crores is expected to be spent during the years, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(Rs. in crores.)

Serial no.	Item of work.	1985-86	1986-87
1	Civil Works	2.65	3.35
2	Boiler and T. C., etc.	1.85	2.99
3	Coal Handling, Ash Handling, Water Plants	0.67	0.62
4	Control and Instrumentation	0.48	0.74
5	Erection, Testing and Commissioning	1.05	1.69
6	Spares	1.09	2.65
7	Others	1.97	1.64
	Total	9.76	13.68

The remaining amount of Rs. 1.87 crores would be required to be spent during 1987-88 on colony, township water supply, drainage, etc.

IV. *Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station.*—The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 203 crores out of which the Board has already spent Rs. 161.83 crores by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, leaving a spill over amount of Rs. 41.17 crores for being spent during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). The yearwise phasing is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores.)

1985-86	...	...	22.00
1986-87	...	...	15.00
1987-88	...	...	4.17
Total	...	...	41.17

The first unit (110 MW) at Muzaffarpur was synchronised on 31st March 1985, but its commercial commissioning is still awaited. The amount required would be utilised in the following manner:—

Schemewise details of Outlay

(Rs. in crores.)

	1985-86	1986-87
(A) Works by M/s. BHEL.		
(1) Civil Works	2.25	0.25
(2) Plant and Equipments	4.70	1.15
(3) Spares	2.42	2.00
(4) Erection Testing, etc.	8.05	4.00
(5) Others	0.40	0.32
Sub-Total (A)	17.82	7.72
(B) Works by BSEB	4.18	7.28
Total	22.00	15.00

The second unit is expected to be synchronised by March, 1986.

V. *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 1949. The original cost estimate was Rs. 175.13 crores, which now stands at Rs. 400 crores. The major constraint in the execution of the Project was acquisition of land and paucity of fund. With the acquisition of forest land in June, 1983 and other land, the work of dressing and levelling has been started and is in progress. The Central Electricity Authority have been doing the consultancy services for this project. Railway have sent the survey report for laying of railway lines from Dania Railway Station to Tenughat Thermal Power Station. This has been sent to the RITES, our consultant, for finalising the transportation of coal to Tenughat Thermal Power Station.

Letter of intent has already been issued to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited for design, manufacture and supply of boilers and turbo-generators with auxiliaries at a total cost of Rs. 106 crores against which 20 crores advance has been paid.

The actual expenditure on this project till 31st March 1985 was only Rs. 27.04 crores. In the current year a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission, which the Board expects to spend in full. During the next fiscal year the Board has proposed Rs. 60.39 crores for the project. Major heads under which these amount would be spent are as follows:—

Schemewise details of Outlay

		(Rs. in crores)	
		1985-86	1986-87
(1) Civil works including land and Land Development.	...	18.06	22.69
(2) Turbo generator and auxiliaries	... ..	11.00	31.00
(3) Miscellaneous	... ..	0.94	6.70
	Total	30.00	60.39

The two units are likely to be commissioned in March, 1990 and March, 1991 respectively.

VI. *Patna Thermal Power Station*.—The present load demand of the State capital and its suburbs is of the order of 70 MW. This load demand has remained very much suppressed on account of inadequate availability of power supply to the State capital. If all restrictions in the power supply are removed it is expected that the load demand would immediately increase to about 100 MW.

Patna being the State capital, the need to ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply cannot be overemphasised. It is, therefore, proposed to instal two units of 70 MW each near Patna. The detailed project report is under preparation and is likely to be submitted soon. However, a preliminary cost estimate has been prepared based on the present day cost of land, plants and equipments.

It is proposed to acquire 400 acres of land at village Amhara at a distance of about 20 kilometers west from Patna near Bihta Railway Station. The proposed site is about 2 kilometers from this Railway Station.

The requirement of water for the proposed installation is estimated at 16 cusecs. It is proposed to meet the requirement by installing 15 tube-wells of suitable capacity.

The cost of the project on the basis of present day prices has been estimated at Rs. 145 crores. This work out to Rs. 10,347 per KW. The cost compares favourably with the cost of installation at other power stations and is, therefore, considered reasonable.

If the approval of the project is given during 1985-86 and adequate funds are made available during the Seventh Plan period, it is expected that benefits from the project would accrue during 1989-90.

During the financial year 1986-87, the Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 crores, which would be spent in the following manner:—

Schemewise outlay details

		(Rs. in crores)
(1) Civil Works including land acquisition, etc. and general facilities.	...	3.95
(2) Boiler, Turbo-generator and auxiliary (Advance)	...	6.00
(3) Others	... ..	0.05
Total		10.00

The Planning Commission is requested to approve this project, so that its benefits could accrue in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

VII. *Renovation of the Generating Stations.*—Bihar State Electricity Board has taken renovation and modernisation of thermal units in operation at Patratu, Barauni and Karbigahia. On the basis of recommendations of the Task Force set up by Ministry of Energy, schemes were submitted in 1984 to Government of India for renovation and modernisation of the old thermal generating set at Patratu, Barauni and Karbigahia T. P. S. The value of estimated cost, quantum of Central assistance by way of loan, approved outlay for 1985-86 and revised anticipated expenditures, during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:—

RENOVATION DETAILS CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Thermal Station	Total cost.	Total Central Assistance.	Central Assistance for 1985-86.	Anticipated expenditure during			Total required of fund.
					1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	P. T. P.S.	3530.8	194.00	154.66	170.17	60.11	140.83	371.11
2	B.T.P.S.	1556.3	867.1	197.63	103.64	224.85	690.87	1018.86
3	Karbigahia T.P.S.	512.9	473.9	292.76	344.425	121.09	..	465.515
TOTAL		5600.00	1534.0	644.95	618.235	406.05	831.20	1855.485

Since the fund available with Government of India for renovation and modernisation is limited (Rs. 500 crores only) for the whole country, it has been advised that the balance renovation and modernisation activities should be carried out under "State Plan/Own resources".

State Plan Activities

A sum of Rs. 386 lakhs has been provided to Bihar State Electricity Board for carrying out renovation and modernisation activities during 1985-86 under State Plan. There has been no expenditure during April 1985 to September 1985 but every effort is being made to utilize the fund to the tune of Rs. 335.31 lakhs during the remaining period of 1985-86. The requirements of funds during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs. 1035 and Rs. 1874.5 lakhs respectively, as detailed below:—

RENOVATION DETAILS- STATE PLAN							(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of Thermal Station	Expenditure incurred upto March 1985.	Approved Outlay for 1985-86.	Anticipated Expenditure during 1985-86.	Requirement of fund during—		Total requirement fund.	
				1986-87	1987-88		
B. T. P. S.	55.89	348	331.21	985	1425.0	2741.31	
B. T. P. S.	8.00	38	4.0	50	449.5	503.50	
TOTAL	63.89	386	335.31	1035	1874.5	3244.81	

The Bihar State Electricity Board has finalised almost all the offers received from B.H.E.L. and I.L.K. for supply of equipments/spares required for carrying out renovation and modernisation and placed letter of intent/open order. There has been delay in finalising the offers because the prices offered were found exorbitant in view of the limited fund allotted for the purpose. Their officers were also not technically clear. At the instance of C.E.A. open orders/L.O.T. have been placed and the suppliers have been requested to arrange immediate delivery so that R. and M. activities could be taken up during the proposed shut down of the units.

B. Transmission

11. Transmission proposals have been worked out to cater to the anticipated load demands. These proposals take the following aspects into consideration:—

- (a) Requirement of transmission lines for evacuating power from proposed generating stations.
- (b) Requirement of lines for bulk power transfer.
- (c) Requirement of feeder lines.
- (d) Provision for generating unit and line outages.
- (e) Requirement for voltage considerations.
- (f) Additional requirements from transient stability considerations.

While finalising proposals, consideration has also to be given to the fact that the construction of lines, specially in difficult terrains, takes considerable time.

12. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 28 crores under transmission schemes, the Board intends to spend Rs. 30.65 crores during (1985-86). In the Annual Plan (1986-87) the Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 35.42 crores. The break-up of these outlays under major heads are as follows: —

Break-up of outlays (Transmission)

(Rs. in crores)

I. Approved and on going Scheme	1985-86	1986-87.
A. 400 KV Schemes		
(a) Lines	2.65	3.40
(b) Sub-stations	Nil	Nil
Sub-total (A)	2.65	3.40
B. 220 KV Schemes		
(a) Lines	6.37	5.59
(b) Sub-stations	4.55	3.40
Sub-total (B)	10.92	8.99
C. 132 KV Schemes		
(a) Lines	1.34	0.40
(b) Sub-stations	5.04	4.25
Sub-total (C)	6.38	4.65
D. Miscellaneous works including Tele-communication, etc.	1.85	2.98
Sub-total of I (A + B + C + D)	21.80	20.02
II. New Schemes		
E. 220 KV Schemes		
(a) Lines	2.60	5.39
(b) Sub-station	1.22	1.40
Sub-total (E)	3.82	6.79

F. 132 KV Schemes.

(a) Lines	2.76	6.46
(b) Sub-stations	2.27	2.15
	5.03	8.61
Sub-total of II (E + F)	8.85	15.40
Grand total (A + B + C + D + E + F)	30.65	37.42

The following physical works are to be completed during 1985-86 and 1986-87:—

Physical Targets during 1985-86

	Cir. Km.
(A) LINES	
(1) 400 KV, Tenughat Thermal-Biharshariff S/C	15
(2) 220 KV	
(i) Bodh-Gaya-Biharshariff-Fatwah D/C	140
(ii) Hazipur-Muzaffarpur D/C	100
(iii) Stringing of Bodh-Gaya-Dehri, 2nd ckt.	15
Sub-total (2)	255
(3) 132 KV	
(i) Muzaffarpur Thermal, Muzaffarpur S/C	16
(ii) Link line at Lakhisarai S/C	3.4
(iii) Hatidah Sheikhpura S/C	25
(iv) Lakhisarai-Jamaui S/C	40
(v) Motihari-Bettiah S/C	47
(vi) Link Line at Bodh-Gaya D/C	16
	147.4
(B) Sub-stations	
132/33 KV Sub-stations	
(i) Sheikhpura	20
(ii) Kamdara	20
(iii) Lakhisarai	20
(iv) Fatwah	40
(v) Jadugora	20
(vi) Naugachia	20
Total	140 MVA
	6 in number

Physical Targets during 1986-87.

(A) Lines	...	Cir. Km.
(1) 400 KV Patna Thermal Power Station, Tenughat Thermal Power Station, Biharshariff S/C.	...	200
(2) 220 KV—		
(i) Bodh-Gaya-Biharshariff-Fatwah D/C	...	132
(ii) Hazipur-Muzaffarpur D/C	...	40
(iii) Ganga Crossing at Patna	...	20
(iv) Begusarai-Purnea S/C on D/C	...	60
Sub-total (2)	...	252
(3) 132 KV—		
(i) Bettiah-Ramuagar S/C	...	47
(ii) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station Muzaffarpur D/C	...	46
(iii) Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon D/C	...	46
(iv) Lalmatia-Kahalgaon D/C	...	70
(v) Motihari-Bettiah S/C	...	16
(vi) Sahebganj-Sabour S/C	...	35
(vii) Barauni Thermal Power Station, Siwan stringing S/C	...	8
Sub-total (3)	...	250
(B) Sub-station	...	
(1) 220 KV/132 KV		Capacity in MVA
Fatwah	...	200
Biharshariff	...	300
Bodh-Gaya Augmentation	...	150
Sub-total B(1)	...	650
		(in 3 nos.)
(2) 132 KV/33 KV		
Jamui	...	20 MVA
Bettiah	...	20 "
Khagaria	...	20 "
		60 MVA
Sub-total (2)	...	(3 in nos.)

(C). Distribution Programme

13. The development of requisite network of secondary transmission and distribution system is also very important. A good distribution system is also desirable for the proposes of providing proper supply voltage and lesser line losses. The following physical programme is being envisaged for the Annual Plan (1985-86) and (1986-87)

<i>Physical Targets</i>			
	<i>Unit</i>	1985-86	1986-87
(1) Construction of 33 KV lines	Cir. Km	787	895
(2) Construction of 11 KV lines	Cir. Kh	1204	1368
(3) Construction of L. T. lines	Kms.	425	483
(4) Construction of 33/11 KV S/S	Nos.	33	37
(5) Construction of 11/4 KV S/S	Nos.	718	816

The above physical works are to be financed mainly by provisions under the capital head "Distribution" and partly under the head rural electrification. Details of these would be worked out in the Board's Work Programme. The financial provisions under these heads are as follows:—

<i>Financial Outlay</i>			
		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
		1985-86	1986-87
(i) Distribution Programme		22.00	25.00
(ii) Rural Electrification Programme		25.35	30.00
Total		47.35	55.00

14. *System Improvement and Reduction of Lines Losses.*—The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi has carried out some system improvement studies with the aid of computers. Applying the different parameters of loading, conductor sizes vis-a-vis the cost of equipments required for system improvements they have found that optimum feed area of a 33/11 KV sub-station is 15/20 Kms Efforts has thus to be made in the 7th Plan for providing 33/11 KV sub-station in each block headquarter and in the load centres where the 11 KV lines are not able to cope with the demand.

It is also 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 executed the following work for system improvement and loss reduction:—

- (i) Provision of 33/11 KV sub-station at the load centre.
- (ii) Conversion of existing 3.3 KV/6.6 KV system (asked over from the Ex-licensees) to 11 KV system.
- (iii) Provision of additional distribution transformers at the load centre.

- (iv) Changing of distribution transformer and conductors by higher sizes.
- (v) Renovation of distribution sub-stations by providing proper size of I.C.T.P. Switch/fuses.
- (vi) Changing of single phase L. T. lines no. 3 phase system.
- (vii) Changing of old service connection by new ones and providing Kīr Kat fuse/wires of proper size at the poles.
- (viii) Providing special feeders with underground cable system for Water supply, Hospitals and Railways.

Apart from the work envisaged in the cities as mentioned above, the following works are proposed to be done for compensation for the reactive loading for improving the system power factor, the rural as well as in the industrial areas:—

- (i) Provision of capacitors at the consumer's installation.
- (ii) Provision of 11 KV line capacitors. These capacitors, will be installed at 2/3rd distance of the total length of 11 KV line from the sub-station.
- (iii) Provision of capacitors at the grid sub-station total provision for capacitors will be extent of 220 MVR.

It is expected that the line losses will come down to 20 per cent after completion of the above works. A sum of Rs. 9.50 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 12 crores in 1986-87 has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan (1986-87) for carry out system improvement schemes. It is expected that during 1985-86, the line (T & D) loss would be brought down to 21.5 per cent. against the actuals of 23.14 per cent in the preceding year (1984-85). Again during (1986-87) the Board expects to bring it further down to 21 per cent during 1986-87.

15. *Rural Electrification Programme.*—Out of 67,566 villages in Bihar only 19,199 villages were electrified by the end of the 5th Year Plan which worked out to be 38.4 per cent against All India average of 43.4 per cent. In the Sixth Plan it was targeted to achieve village electrification level of 51.9 per cent by electrifying 15,895 additional villages during 6th Plan. However, the actual achievement of village electrification during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) was 13,666 and thus the number of villages electrified till 31st March 1985 was 32,865 which was 48.6 per cent of the total number of villages in the State.

The proposed outlays under Rural Electrification Schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 25.35 crores and Rs. 30 crores respectively. Break-up being as follows:—

Sl. no.	Head of work	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1	State Plan	4.00	1.00
2	R.E.C. (Normal)	12.65	14.00
3	R.E.C. (M.N.P.)	8.70	15.00
	Total (1+2+3)	25.35	30.00

Sl. no.	Item of work	As on 31st March 1985	1985-86		1986-87	
			Anticipated during 1985-86	As on 31st March	proposed during 1986-87	As on 31st March 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Electrification of villages ..	32,865	2,000	34,865	3,500	38,365
2	Energisation of pumpig sets	1,01,759	12,000	2,03,759	20,000	2,23,75
3	Electrification of Harijan Basties.	12,999	2,000	14,999	3,000	17,999

*Thus by the end of (1985-86) and (1986-87) the percentage of electrified villages would go up to 51.6 per cent and 56.7 per cent respectively.

16. *Acquisition of private licensees.*—All the eleven private electric companies were taken over by the Board by July, 1985. They have to be paid an amount equivalent to the value of the net assets taken over. A sum of Rs. 870 lakhs was approved for Sixth Plan 1980—85 for payment to the companies. A sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was paid during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 75 lakhs during 1986-87 has been proposed.

17. *Survey and Investigation.*—A sum of Rs. 450 lakhs was approved for Survey and Investigation during Sixth Plan 1980—85. The actual expenditure was, however, only Rs. 42 lakhs. The provisions for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are respectively Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs. These amounts are envisaged to be utilised for conducting preliminary survey investigation of the thermal generating projects like Tenughat Thermal power Station Extn. Stage (2 × 210 MW).

18. *Training*—As per Indian Electricity (Amendments) Rules, 1981, the power of every generating station of 100 MW above have to arrange for training of personnel, engaged in operation and maintenance of generating stations. Moreover, the approach paper of Planning Commission has laid down the strategy for training needs for all the generating stations. Electrical Engineers of Bihar State Electricity Board have been sent for training at Government of India's Power Engineers Training Society at New Delhi, Nagpur, Neyveli and Durgapur during 1984-85. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86 and Rs. 35 lakhs for 1986-87 for training in Power Engineers Training Society and for establishment of Training Institute of the Bihar State Electricity Board near Ranchi and Barauni.

19. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 22,500 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 the programmes of the State Electricity Board, as summarised below:—

The outlay proposed for the programmes of the State Electricity Board for 1986-87 is Rs. 22,500 lakhs, as summarised below:—

Name of schemes	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
A. Generation Projects	
	State Plan
(i) Subarnrekha Hydro-Electric Project (2 × 65 MW) ...	144.00
(ii) Patratu Thermal Extension Stage IV (2 × 110 MW) ...	1,047.00
(iii) Barauni Thermal Power Ext. Stages III & IV (2 × 110 MW) ...	1,368.00
(iv) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power (2 × 110 MW) ...	1,500.00
(v) Tenughat Thermal Power Station (2 × 210 MW) ...	6,039.00
(vi) Renovation of generating sets ...	1,035.00
(vii) New generation schemes ...	1,000.00
Sub-total ...	12,133.00
B. Transmission and Distribution	
(i) Transmission ...	3,542.00
(ii) Distribution including system Improvement schemes ...	3,700.00
Sub-total ...	7,242.00
C Rural Electrification	
(i) State Plan ...	100.00
(ii) R. B. C. ...	1,400.00
(iii) M. N. P. ...	1,500.00
Sub-total ...	3,000.00

D. Acquisition of Licences	...	...	...	75.00
E. Investigation of schemes	...	...	...	15.00
F. Training	...	...	...	35.00
			Sub-total	125.00
			Grand Total	22,500.00

20. *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 per cent of target of pump energisation per annum is attributable to the funds flowing from such financial institutions. The target of 20,000 pump energisation during 1986-87 is to be financed in the following manner:—

Institutional Finance

	No. of pumps to be energised
Within State Plan	2,000
With the financial flowing from institutional finance.	18,000
Total:—	20,000

II. Maintenance cost per Harijan Basti for 1984-85 and 1985-86
 $(4 \times 8 \times 3) + (18 \times 12 \times 3) + 4 \times 3 \times 625$
 $\frac{\quad}{100} - (72 \times 648 + 75) - 795$ say Rs. 800.

III. Maintenance cost per Harijan Basti for 1985—90
 $(4 \times 8 \times 3) + 20 \times 12 \times 3 + (4 \times 3 \times 800)$
 $\frac{\quad}{100} - (96 + 720 + 96) - 912$, say Rs. 900.

BIHAR STATE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

21. Bihar State Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. was formed by the State Government in conformity with the provisions of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and has been registered by the Registrar of Companies, Patna, vide Registration no. 1627, dated 31st March, 1982 as a Company under the Company's Act, 1956, to give exclusive attention to the development of Hydro-electric Power in the State of Bihar.

22. The following four (4) Projects were posed for sanction of the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission and all these schemes have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission and included in the Seventh Plan:

(1) Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-electric Project (3 × 5 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,740 lakhs (Rs. 2,740 lakhs latest).

- (2) North Koel Hydro-electric Project (2×12 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2194 lakhs (Rs. 3132 lakhs latest).
- (3) Sone Western Link Canal Hydro-electric Project (4×1.65 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,300 lakhs (Rs. 1,868 lakhs latest).
- (4) Sone Eastern Link Canal Hydro-electric Project (2×1.65 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 626 lakhs (Rs. 880 lakhs latest).

23. The investment clearance of the Planning Commission was received for Gandak Project in the month of June, 1983. The investment clearance of the Planning Commission for North Koel Hydro-electric Project and Sone Western Link Canal Hydro-electric Project has been given in the month of March, 1984. The Sone Eastern Link Canal Hydro-electric Project was cleared by the Planning Commission in June, 1984.

24. The slow rate of Hydro-electric development in spite of its need and advantage has been a serious concern in the present power position. Some of the major constraints have been—

- (a) Long gestation period;
- (b) Rising cost;
- (c) Problem of Land Acquisition;
- (d) Constraints of fund shifted the priority to Thermal Stations;
- (e) Environmental Enthusiasm.

25. The financing of Hydro-electric Project has been a problem in this State. Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project was handed over to Centre in 1976—80. Sankh Hydro-electric Project has been under investigation over twenty (20) years and investigations are still not complete due to lack of modern methods and organisation. The work has now been taken by the CWC/CEA. The investigations of upper Sankh Hydro-electric Project (316 MW) has been completed and the project report has already been submitted to CEA, vide letter no. 5 CMD, dated 18th January 1985 for Techno-economic scrutiny and obtaining investment clearance by the Planning Commission.

26. In the present energy situation, it is necessary to give adequate priority to the hydro-electric development and make provisions of funds as hydro-electric power from storage reservoir will be the only source of stand-by energy for use in emergency.

27. The brief description of on-going projects along with the present stage of construction is described hereunder:

1. Eastern Gandak Canal H. E. Project : The Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-Electric Project has been planned to harness the existing power potential of Eastern Gandak Canal Off-taking from Gandak Barrage near Valmikinagar (West Champaran). It envisages the construction of a bye-pass channel off-taking from RD 6.1 and rejoining at RD 23.1 of Tirhut Main Canal with a power

House having installed capacity of 3×5 MW at RD 4.7 of the bye-pass channel. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1740 lakhs (latest Rs. 2740 lakhs). 98 GWh of electrical energy are expected to be generated annually. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in June, 1983. Loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1.6 Billion Yen (Rs. 7.46 crores) under OECF (Japan) has already been pledged for this project. The contract for the civil works of the Power House has already been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Const. Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking and the Contractor has already started the works. The agreement with M/s. Sumitomo Corporation, Japan has already been executed for import of generating equipments and the I/C has been opened with Bank of India, Tokyo. It is proposed to take up the work of Bye-pass canal on the tailrace channel during financial year 1985-86 for which tenders have been invited which will be opened on 21st November 1985. Tenders for other Electrical equipments being invited. The N.I.T. for Generator transformer has been issued. The project is scheduled to be completed in all respect by September 1988.

(ii) *North Koel Hydro-electric Project.*—The North Koel Hydro-electric Project has been planned to harness the hydro power potential of North Koel Dam being constructed by Irrigation Department, Government of Bihar at Mandal in the district of Palamau. The project envisages the construction of Power House near toe of the dam having installed capacity of 2×12 MW with penstock and tailrace tunnel. The estimated cost of the projects is Rs. 2 194 lakhs (latest Rs. 3,132 lacs). GWh of electrical energy are proposed to be generated annually. The project has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1984. The construction of infrastructure is in progress. The civil work of power house has already been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. The generating equipments will be supplied by BHEL Bhopal, for which the letter of intent was issued in January 1985. The work of intake structure and the tailrace tunnel have also been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. Tenders for the penstock have been received and the order is being placed. The Contractor for civil work has already started the work. Tender for E.O.T. Crane has been invited and for other electrical equipments the tenders are being invited. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in all respect by February 1989.

(iii) *Sone Western Link Canal H. E. Project.*—Sone Western Link Canal Hydro-electric Project has been planned to harness the existing power potential of 3.87 metre fall at RD 33.2 of Sone Western Link Canal near Dehri in the district of Rohtas. The scheme envisages the construction of a bye-pass channel with the power house having an installed capacity of 4×1.65 MW for the present with a provision to increase it finally to 6×1.65 MW after the completion of Sone Canal Modernisation Scheme. The scheme will generate 43.2 Cwh of electricity energy annually on average. The estimated cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs (latest Rs. 18.68 lakhs). The scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1984. The construction of infrastructure is in progress. The Empowered Committee of Government of India were approached through the Ministry of Energy to accord permission to global tenders to import the generating equipments for both Western and Eastern Link Canal Hydro-electric Projects, but the permission was denied. It was suggested by the empowered Committee that BHPC should contact BHEL for supply of the Generating equipments. BHEL accordingly were approached for supply of the Generating equipments. BHEL submitted an offer in association with M/s. Neyrpic of France and the letter of intent finally was placed on 28th September 1985 for supply of the Generating equipment. The scheme is expected to be completed in all respect by November, 1988. Tender for Bye-pass channel has been invited and the tender for the P. H. Civil work is being invited.

(iv) *Sone Eastern Link Canal H. E. Project*.—Sone Eastern Link Canal Hydro-electric Project has been planned to harness the existing power potential of 3.57 metre high fall of Sone Link Canal near Barun in the district of Aurangabad. It envisages the construction installed capacity of 2×1.65 MW. The scheme will generate 19.5 Wwh electrical energy annually on average. The estimated cost is Rs. 626 lakhs (latest Rs. 880 lakhs). The scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in June, 1984. The status of procurement of equipments and the Civil Works is same as for Western Sone HEP. The construction of infrastructure is in progress. It is envisaged to complete the work in all respects by July, 1988.

New Schemes:

28. The working group of CEA has suggested in their proposed draft 7th Five-Year Plan to include the following Hydro-electric Schemes:—

	Capacity	Commencement of the scheme.	Benefit from—
1. Sankh	316 MW	1986-87	1993-94
2. North Karo	$3 \times 55 = 165$ 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
6. Major/Medium H. E. Project: Sankh Hydro-electric Project.			

29. Due to resource constraint all the above schemes may not be taken up during this plan. Out of above five schemes, Sankh has been given top priority for investigation as it is amenable to phasing. It can be developed in five stages. Sankh stage II Project report has already been submitted to CEA on January, 1985. Formulation of project reports for stage III development is under preparation by CWC. It has been planned to execute stage II first. In 2nd stage it is proposed to construct a dam at Tururma, a power house at the top of this dam, a 39.8 km. channel to carry the release of this power house to a forebay at Budhama and 2nd power house below Budhama 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 present cost index. The stage II works are expected to be completed in seven years and benefits to the total of 316 MW may start accruing from the year 1994 (in 4th year of 8th Five-Year Plan). The construction work on this project is taken from 2nd year of 7th Five-Year Plan. Accordingly phasing of expenditure has been done and provisions have been made in 7th Five-Year Plan. In any case as per recommendation of Nagambala Committee provisions have to be made for adequate pre-construction survey. This scheme may attract the World Bank or Assian Banks Loan assistance and efforts could be made on this line.

North Karo and other major/medium H. E. Projects

30. The collection of data on these schemes is in progress and it is expected that clearance on these schemes will be obtained in Seventh Five-Year Plan so that work on these schemes can be taken up in Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Small Hydro-electric Projects

31. These schemes are mainly identified on the existing canal system of Sone, Gandak and on the sanctioned Irrigation Schemes (for example Subernrekha Multi-purpose, Barun and Auranga Schemes) which are under construction or under process of commencement. The status of investigated schemes is indicated below:

- (i) Chandil Dam Toe HE Project (24 × 4 MW) on left bank canal of Subernrekha Multi-purpose Project submitted to C. E. A., March, 1985. (Est. cost Rs. 1090 lakhs)
- (ii) Tenu Bokaro Link Canal HE Project (1 MW): already sanctioned by the Corporation and concurrence of the Government of Bihar for implementation awaited (Est. cost Rs. 224.60 lakhs). Expected to be taken up in 1986.
- (iii) Tribeni Link Canal HEP (2 × 1.65 MW): Already project report prepared and is being forwarded to CEA for technographic clearance (Est. cost Rs. 621 lakhs).
- (iv) Draft project report for Kitanallah HEP (2 × 2 MW) on Chandil Left Bank canal at about an estimated cost of Rs. 672 lakhs excluding transmission prepared.
- (v) The data for following project report have been collected and the viability of the schemes is under examination:—
 - (a) Agnoor HEP on Sone Canal (Patna Br. Canal) 2 × 450 KW.
 - (b) Diliya HEP on Sone Canal (Arrah Br. Canal) 1 × 350 KW.
 - (c) Chouri HEP on Sone Canal (Arrah Br. Canal) 1 × 500 KW.

Schemes under Investigation

32. In the light of Planning Commission's directive, it has been planned 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. 4.00 crores were earlier recommended by Planning Commission for the investigation programme of BHPC during the Seventh Five-Year Plan but the size as finally accepted, has been kept as only Rs. 3.00 crores to make available enough investigation schemes for implementation during Eighth Five-Year Plan period. On pro-rate basis Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for training.

Transmission

33. The cost of Transmission and Distribution lines has been included in the cost of each project.

34. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 2,520 lakhs is proposed for Hydro-Electric Projects for 1986-87 as below:—

Schemes.			Outlay.
			(Rs. in lakhs)
			State Plan.
A. On-going Projects			
(i) Eastern Gandak Canal	...	...	917.22
(ii) North Koel	...	...	537.40
(iii) Sone Western link Canal	...	...	625.29
(iv) Sone Eastern link Canal	...	...	295.89
		Sub-Total ...	<u>2,375.80</u>
B. New Projects			
(i) Small schemes	...	...	34.20
(ii) Mini/Micro schemes	...	...	50.00
C. Investigation	...	...	60.00
		Total ...	<u>2,520.00</u>

35. In this manner, a total sum of Rs. 25,020 lakhs is proposed for power projects as below:—

		Outlay.	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		State Plan.	
A. Bihar State Electricity Board	22,500.00
B. Bihar State Hydro-Electric Corporation	2,520.00
		Total ...	<u>25,020.00</u>

B. NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

The use of non-conventional and alternative sources of energy of renewable nature is being encouraged to meet the increasing requirement of energy as also to conserve the traditional sources of energy. The non-conventional sources of energy to be harnessed mainly consists of Bio-gas, solar energy, wind energy, etc. Besides the National Project of improved chulhas a conservation programme for cutting down the consumption of fuel wood is also under implementation, which will be continued.

2. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan for non-conventional sources of energy for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 20 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is approved for 1985-86. The outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 275 lakhs. The programmes in brief are as follows:—

(i) Bio-Gas

The construction of KVIC model Bio-gas plants was started in the State in 1978. A new model, viz., Janta (fixed dome) model was introduced during the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to construct 1.10 lakh bio-gas plants during the Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 14 crores is approved. The target for 1985-86 has been fixed at 15,000 units. A sum of Rs. 106 lakhs has been provided for payment of subsidy over these units. Besides, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for construction of 10 large size community/institutional bio-gas plants. A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these items during the financial year 1986-87 which will be spent on subsidising the construction of 20,000 family size and 15 large size community or institutional plants. Major part of the expenses incurred on construction of bio-gas units is borne by the Central Government. The State Government however also contributes towards sanction of subsidy. Besides, the subsidy on construction, the Government also provides assistance by way of training facilities for masons, users training for maintenance and operation, revival of defunct plants, demonstration of utility of bio-gas slurry as a high quality manure, etc. The entire expenses on these items is met by the Central Government.

(ii) Solar Energy

Sale of Solar Cookers on subsidised rates was started during 1984-85. Besides, the Central Subsidy of Rs. 150, the State Government also gives a subsidy of Rs. 150 per piece. Hot Water systems come in widely varying sizes ranging from 100 litre domestic units to large sized industrial plants. The State Government at present bears the cost on Civil Works, etc. Special efforts are being made to popularise the use of water heating systems for domestic purposes. Photovoltaic systems, based on the direct conversion of sunlight into electricity, are being used for water pumping for irrigation and supply of drinking water, street lighting and house lighting, running of T.Vs. and radios, etc. Other solar schemes include solar stills, driers, refrigerators, etc.

The total outlay provided in the Seventh Plan for solar energy programmes is Rs. 300 lakhs. As against this Rs. 55 lakhs has been provided in the annual Plan 1985-86, which is proposed to be utilised in the following manner:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Subsidy on Solar Cookers		8.5
Subsidy on Water Heating System	...	21
Photovoltaic System		10
Other Schemes		15

Besides, a sum of Rs. 53.40 lakhs is expected from the Government of India by way of Central assistance, which does not include the expenses being directly incurred by them. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1986-87, which will be spent over subsidising the sale of 7,500 solar cookers and installation of 200 water heating systems and 120 photovoltaic systems.

(iii) Wind Energy

Wind mills are being used at present for water pumping in selected pockets of the State. Till the end of the Sixth Plan, about 70 wind mills had been erected mostly on farms of the Agriculture Department. In 1985-86 this facility was extended to private farmers as well. A target of 50 was fixed in the annual plan and a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was provided for subsidising the cost of installation. An identical target of installation of fifty wind mills is proposed for the year 1986-87. The amount proposed for payment of subsidy during 1986-87 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs. These wind mills will be provided mostly to progressive farmers. Proper operation and maintenance of wind mills holds the key to success of this programme. Keeping this in view, the Government started schemes of users' training, training of technicians, supply of Kits, etc. in 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was provided to meet the expenses. During 1986-87 these schemes are proposed to be continued at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs only. Thus a total sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for wind energy programmes for 1986-87.

(iv) Conservation Programmes (NPDIC)

The National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas has been launched with a view to improving the efficiency of wood burning and utilisation of heat in stoves. This shall result in a substantial saving in consumption of fuel wood. Besides, this eliminates smoke, reducing major health hazard to the woman folk.

At present Government provides for organisation of training camps for construction of improved Chulhas. After training, the hardware for construction is provided free of cost, besides a remuneration of Rs. 5 per chulha to the trained person. Under the present pattern of financing the entire cost is being met by the Government of India. Last year a token provision of Rs. two lakhs had been made to meet any unforeseen expenditure due to change in financing pattern. Since the pattern has remained unchanged in the Seventh Plan no provision in State Plan is proposed for 1986-87.

This programme was introduced in Bihar during 1984-85. The target for construction of chulhas is 50,000 during 1985-86. The target proposed for 1986-87 is 75,000. The number of training Camps necessary to achieve this target would be around 750.

(v) Integrated Rural Energy Programme

The outlay approved for the programme for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 200 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was originally approved for 1985-86, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 50 lakhs. The same outlay, i.e. Rs. 50 lakhs, is proposed for the programme for 1986-87 as well.

(vi) Establishment

The target envisaged in the Seventh Plan can be achieved only if adequate hands are available for execution of these schemes. Keeping this in view some posts have been created under NPED and NPDIC. Besides, a work division having jurisdiction

over the entire State has been created to look after the Solar and Wind energy programmes. During the year 1986-87 also, new posts would be necessary for achieving the higher targets. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for meeting the establishment cost during 1986-87.

(iii) Demonstration and Publicity

Since the schemes relating to use of non-conventional sources are new, they have to be popularised by giving wide publicity. The achievement of the envisaged targets depends to a large extent upon successful publicity and demonstration of the schemes. Hence an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for expenditure on publicity.

3. Thus, a sum of Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as below:—

		Outlay-
		(Rs. in lakhs)
		State Plan
1. Bio-gas	...	145.00
2. Solar Energy	...	60.00
3. Wind Mills	...	5.00
4. NPDIC	...	...
5. Rural Integrated Energy Programme	...	5.00
6. Energy Plantation	...	...
7. Establishment Demonstration	...	10.00
8. Publicity	...	5.00
	Total ...	275.00

CHAPTER 27

(A) LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

The State is rich in mineral resources and considerable investments have been made in the State on Steel Plants, Heavy Engineering, Mining Activities, Fertilizer and Petroleum Industries. But these investments have had very little spread effects in the past. The existing large and medium units have also not been able to trigger off development of ancillary and auxiliary industries. As a result, rapid industrialisation and creation of employment opportunities have not taken place on an adequate scale. It was in this background that in the 7th Five-Year Plan, emphasis has been placed on the industrialisation of the State through direct investment, grant of incentives to entrepreneurs and provision of infrastructural facilities to attract entrepreneurs. Efforts will be made to avail adequate assistance from central financial institutions.

In the recent past, a number of new industrial units have been set in the joint/assisted sector, notable among them being—

- (1) Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd., Garhwa Road.
- (2) Vaishali Woollen Fabrics, Hajipur.
- (3) Bihar Fasteners Ltd., Gaya.
- (4) Bihar Air Product Ltd., Adityapur.
- (5) Rajhans Steel Ltd., Mihijam, Santhal Parganas.
- (6) Sri Durga Cement Ltd., Ramgarh.

Besides several new projects are also likely to be commissioned shortly.

The Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) was able to speed up its programme of lending substantially from Rs. 20.40 crores sanctioned and Rs. 9.22 crores disbursed in 1980-81 to Rs. 49.47 crores and Rs. 20.65 crores respectively in 1984-85. B.S.F.C. has fixed a target of sanctioning Rs. 50.00 crores and disbursing Rs. 31.50 crores in 1985-86. These targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the current financial year. The BISCICO has provided term loan to the tune of Rs. 18.30 crores during 1980—84 to large and medium industries. During 1984-85, BISCICO has provided term loans to the tune of Rs. 4.39 crores to such units. The Corporation has a target to sanction Rs. 12.00 crores and to disburse Rs. 7.00 crores to 25 units during 1985-86. There has been an increasingly growing demand for availing facilities like the capital subsidy, Sales-Tax loan and power subsidy, which are also disbursed by BISCICO.

The major objectives of the Annual Plan 1986-87 are to develop the capital 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 S.D.P. and per capita income. The basic priorities will be the creation of employment, increasing productivity, technological upgradation and modernisation. In particular, steps will be taken to maximise utilisation of existing capacities in the public, joint and private sectors. The undertakings in the public sector will be subjected to greater financial and managerial discipline. The projects already taken

up in the State sector or joint sector would be commissioned on priority basis. Fresh investments in the public sector, joint sector and assisted sector would be promoted, preference being given to the joint sector and assisted sectors so that private capital is attracted and the burden on the State exchequer is reduced. The scheme of providing financial incentives to new industrial units along with provision of infrastructural facilities like developed land, sheds, power, water, drainage and sewerage, transport communication, etc. will be continued. The Government has already set up a single window system to provide all these facilities/information/guidance to the entrepreneurs under one roof.

The potential of the State for the development of mineral-based industries, electronics industries, chemical, petro-chemical and light engineering goods industries would be fully explored and steps would be taken to promote new ventures in these areas.

With the objectives set out above, a total plan provision of Rs. 3468.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for implementing the following schemes/projects of the industries sector.

1. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

The main objective of the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation is to establish large and medium industries in both public and joint sectors. It has an authorised and fully subscribed share-capital of Rs 15.00 crores. There is proposal to increase the authorised share capital to Rs. 25.00 crores. The Corporation will take up the following projects, namely, Transmission line tower project at Jasidih (Project cost Rs. 210.00 lakhs), Progressive Cement Ltd. (Project cost Rs. 278.00 lakhs), Bihar Paper Mill, Saharsa (Project cost Rs. 1400.00 lakhs), Bihar Sponge Iron Project (Project cost Rs. 6300.00 lakhs), Nylon 6 Filament Yarn Project (Project cost Rs. 7500.00 lakhs), Pitch Fibre Pipe Project, Light Proofing Project, Bhojpur, Galvanised Sheet Project, Mini Cement Plant at Bundu, Basaria and Caprolactum project in joint sector during 1986-87.

For the implementation of the above projects, a sum of Rs. 485.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal areas.

2. Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation

The Corporation has an authorised and fully subscribed share capital of Rs. 8.00 crores. The Corporation gives term loan to large and medium industries. There is a proposal to increase the share capital by 15.00 crores. The Corporation is expected to begin the year 1986-87 with an undisbursed commitment of Rs. 2,155.00 lakhs. The net effective sanctions likely to be added during the year 1986-87 will be Rs. 1,050.00 lakhs. As against this the disbursement target kept for the year is Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs, which will leave a closing balance of undisbursed sanctions for the year at Rs. 2,205.00 lakhs. Thus, a sum of Rs. 448.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

3. Bihar State Textile Corporation

Bihar State Textile Corporation Ltd., is engaged in establishment of Cotton, Synthetic, Woollen Spinning Mills, medium size process house and other Textile-based industries in joint, public and co-operative sectors. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores against which Rs. 4.72 crores has been subscribed.

During 1985-86, work on four projects, namely, Open and Spinning Process, Industrial Yarn Complex, Readymade Garments Units and a Process House in public sector has been initiated. During 1986-87, the Corporation envisages to take up Jute Twine Project at Purnea, rehabilitation of Bihar Cotton Mill, Phulwarishariff, three Co-operative Mills at Pandaul, Siwan and Bhagalpur, and a 25,000 Spindles Spinning Mill in Co operative sector at Ranchi.

Thus for the implementation of above projects, a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is being proposed during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

4. Bihar State Financial Corporation

The Bihar State Financial Corporation gives financial assistance to large and medium industries in the State. The Corporation has an authorised and fully subscribed share capital of Rs. 10.00 crores. The proposal is to increase it to Rs. 25.00 crores. The Corporation has fixed a target of sanction of Rs. 50.00 crores and disbursement of Rs. 32.00 crores during the year 1985-86. During 1986-87, the Corporation has a target to sanction Rs. 90.00 crores and disbursement of Rs. 50.00 crores.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been proposed as equity and loan to the Corporation for giving financial assistance to large and medium industries out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal areas.

5. Bihar State Chemical Corporation

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crores which is fully subscribed and proposal is to increase it to Rs. 10.00 crores. The following schemes, namely, Bihar Drugs and Chemical Ltd., Hazipur, Bihar Maize Products Ltd., Pandaul, Conveyer Belt, Behea, Industrial Alcohol, Bettiah, Malathion Project, Purnea, P. V. C. Foam Leather Cloth, Behea, Hard and Soft Ferrites, Aurangabad are in advance stages of implementation. Besides, the Corporation has also taken up Fluorescent Tubes, Aurangabad, Naphthal Dyes, Hazipur, Derative Lamunative, Ranchi and Mallmine Crockerics Project, Ranchi.

Thus, for the implementation of the above projects of the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87 out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

6. Bihar State Sugar Corporation

The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 15.00 crores against which Rs. 9.97 crores is paid up. Since the amount of present authorised share capital is inadequate, there is a proposal to increase it to Rs. 50.00 crores. The Corporation is running 11 sick sugar factories which has increased to 15. All these factories are sick, their plant and machines are old and require modernisation and rehabilitation to give better recovery, ensure economy of fuel consumption and reduce high cost of sugar production. The work of modernisation and rehabilitation will be taken up in phases. The Corporation may take up at least two units every year. A rough estimate of expenditure per unit on modernisation is calculated at Rs. 3 to 4 crores. So, minimum requirement for modernisation and rehabilitation during 1986-87 would be for Rs. 6 to 6.5 crores of rupees. But due to paucity of fund, a sum of Rs. 290.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

7. Bihar State Electronic Corporation

This Corporation was incorporated in 1978 under the Companies Act for the development of electronic industries in the State. It has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores against which the paid-up share capital is Rs. 4.24 crores. The Corporation has taken up the following projects, namely, Micro Processor Project, Patna, Mining Start Electronic Project, Dhanbad, T. V. Project, Hazipur, Radio Project, Ranchi, X-Ray Project, Ranchi, Colour T. V. Project, Hazipur, two-way communication, Ranchi, Jelly Filled Cable, Process Control Instrumentation, Jasidih, Black and White picture tube, Ranchi, Rural electronic exchange, Hazipur and a number of other projects for which a sum of Rs. 285.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

8. Bihar State Film Corporation

The Corporation was incorporated in the year 1983 under the Companies Act for the development of Film Industries in the State. It has an authorised share capital of Rs. 1.50 crores and subscribed share capital of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. The main objectives of the Corporation is to provide equipments to producers/Directors on hire, financial assistance for construction of Cinema Houses on the pattern of N. F. D. C. and to produce documentary Films regarding the activities of the Government. Thus, it is proposed to provide Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1986-87 to the Corporation.

9. Power Subsidy

This is a continuing scheme under which subsidy of 7 per cent of the power-tariff is provided to the Large and Medium Industries.

Higher rate of power-tariff is one of the major constraints in attracting new industries in the State. Considering this constraint, State Government provides power subsidy for inducing entrepreneurs to set up industries in Bihar.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs (including Rs. 15.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) has been allocated under this scheme. The entire amount has been utilised. More applications for power subsidy are likely to be received which will have to be cleared in the year 1986-87.

Keeping in view the trend of the current year and past experience, the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan of 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 100.00 lakhs (including Rs. 20.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) under this scheme for Large and Medium Industries sector.

10. Subsidy on purchase and installation of D. G. sets

This is a continuing scheme under which the State Government provides subsidy @ 20 per cent of the cost of purchasing and installing Diesel Generating Sets by industrial units in view of the unstable supply of power to industrial units.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (including Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) was allocated under this scheme for large and medium industries sector. The fund has been entirely utilised.

In view of the experience gained, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs (including Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) has been proposed under this scheme for large and medium industries sector.

11. *Interest Loan in lieu of exemption from Sales Tax*

This is a continuing scheme under which interest-free long-term loan is granted to the industrial units on the basis of sales tax paid by them with a view to inducing entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Bihar. A long-term interest-free loan with a long period of recovery gives the scheme a characteristic of providing equity which the units could count for project finance. This type of loan has also an element of off-setting the diseconomics of backward areas location and enabling the products of Bihar to compete with the products of other States in the market.

For the annual plan of 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 68.00 lakhs (including Rs. 15.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) was allocated under this scheme for large and medium industries sector. The fund has already been fully utilised. More applications are likely to be received which will have to be cleared in the year 1986-87.

In view of the trend in the current financial year, the proposed outlay for the annual plan of 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 200.00 lakhs (including Rs. 30.00 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan) under this scheme for large and medium industries sector.

12. *Feasibility Report*

The work of preparation of pre-feasibility report is continuing process. Since the industrial prospect changes in view of the changes occurring in the growth of industries, market export resources, etc. with the passage of time, the reports are required to be made up-to-date to help the entrepreneurs. Besides preparation of pre-feasibility reports by the consultant, this directorate has prepared reports for use by the entrepreneurs. Besides the above, this directorate also gives subsidy towards cost of preparation of feasibility reports from approved consultants of the department.

During the year 1985-86, 26 pre-feasibility reports were got prepared by this directorate and 11 (Eleven) units were given subsidy towards the cost of preparation of the feasibility reports, prepared by approved consultants.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the preparation of Feasibility reports.

13. *State Capital Investment Subsidy*

This is a continuing scheme under which the State Government provides capital investment subsidy to industrial units in various districts at different rates. State Capital investment subsidy is provided at the rate of 15 per cent (maximum Rs. 15 lakhs) to the industrial units located in three districts that are not covered by the A. B. C. categories of backward districts and where Central Investment subsidy is not available. These districts are Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Rohtas, Katihar, Gumla and Lohardagga. Besides these districts, the State Government also provides 5 per cent (maximum Rs. 5 lakhs) capital investment subsidy in category 'C' districts where Government of India provides only 10 per cent of Central Investment Subsidy. Such districts are Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj, Begusarai, Monghyr, Gaya and Nawadah.

For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is allocated for this scheme. Out of this fund backlog of 95 applications and 50 new applications have already been cleared involving an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. It is expected that the fund provided for this scheme will be fully utilised by December, 1985. Besides, more applications are likely to be received after December, 1985 which will have to be cleared in the year 1986-87.

Keeping in view the past trend and expected industrial development in the State the proposed outlay for the annual plan of 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 200.00 lakhs including Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan.

14. *Industrial Area/Estates*

There are six Industrial Area Development Authorities in the State located at Adityapur, Ranchi, Bokaro, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The Authorities are looking after the work of infrastructure developments, such as construction of roads, drainage, water supply, electricity, construction of sheds in the various industrial area and estates of the State.

Till the end of Sixth Five- Year Plan, i.e., up to 31st March 1985, 42 Industrial Estates and 25 Industrial Areas were set up in the State. Altogether 966 sheds were constructed in the Industrial Estates and against this 867 sheds were allotted to 585 units. Against this allotment 794 sheds were occupied by 550 industrial units. Against this 407 units went into production and 60 units were under construction.

Till 31st March 1985 twenty-five industrial areas were setup out of which 23 areas were developed. These developed areas were divided into 5,051 plots. Against this 3,596 plots were allotted to 2,580 units and out of which 3,434 plots were occupied by 2,464 units. Till 31st March 1985, 1,106 units went into production and 660 units were under construction.

In the year 1985-86, the State Plan outlay was fixed for 140 lakhs out of which 11 lakhs were fixed for Tribal Sub-Plan. The amount has been fully utilised.

The proposed Annual Plan for 1986-87 has been fixed for 183 lakhs out of which 23 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-plan.

15. *Research and Development*

This scheme is meant for research and development work for the small scale sector which is carried out in Engineering Colleges of the State through SIRDO, STEP, etc. Besides this, this is also utilised for giving subsidy to small scale entrepreneurs for the technical know-how obtained by them through NRDC or any other recognised laboratories.

During the financial year 1986-87, it is proposed to strengthen the developmental activities of R & D through SIRDO, STEP and R & D laboratories attached with the State Corporations to subsidise the cost of obtaining know-how besides the committed expenditure to meet the part of the establishment cost of Polytechnology Transfer Centre, Patna and State's contribution towards STEP. An allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1986-87 has been proposed for this scheme out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

16. *Quality Marking Scheme*

To enforce various quality control orders enacted by the Parliament to make industries quality conscious and to withstand competition, quality control scheme has been launched by the State Government. Under this scheme minimum basic testing facilities are being created at divisional levels.

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent in tribal areas for this scheme.

17. Testing of Household Electrical Appliances

To enforce Household Electrical Appliance Quality Control Order of the Government, samples from various industries, trades, dealers are to be drawn and tested according to the prescribed specification of ISI, the cost is to be paid to the dealers, retailers and manufacturer for the sample so drawn by the State Government officials and tests are to be carried out in approved laboratories of ISI. It is proposed to invest Rs. 50,000 for meeting the cost of samples and Rs. 50,000 for creating testing facilities through ISI.

During 1986-87, Rs. 1.00 lakh is being proposed for this scheme.

18. I.S.I. Marking

The State Government has formulated a scheme under State Quality Control Scheme to subsidise the units 50 per cent of the cost incurred for creating testing facilities in their own units, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 6,000 which may increase to Rs. 12,000 with the availability of the fund.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87 for this scheme.

19. Data Bank

Data Bank of the Industries Department would collect and compile all types of informations regarding selection of projects/product-lines, items to be manufactured, the estimated cost of the scheme, market position, availability of raw materials, availability of skilled manpower, type of machinery required and source of supply along with capacity requirements of fixed and working capital and other related aspects.

A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme of Data Bank for the year 1986-87.

20. Rehabilitation of Large and Medium Scale Sick and Closed Units

State Government provide financial assistance to the sick units mainly with a view to provide employment to the workers. In each year fund provided under this scheme is sanctioned as loan for the rehabilitation of large/medium sick units. This fund is parked with the BICICO who sanctions and disburse the amount to a particular sick unit/ Corporation on the orders of the Industries Department/State Government. There is a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of I.D.C. This Committee takes a decision for revival of large/medium scale sick units.

Presently, a number of proposals for the rehabilitation of large scale/medium scale sick units are under the active consideration of the State Government for which the following funds may be required: —

				(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Rohtas Industries Ltd.	...	...	...	300.00
(ii) REHM Jute Mills, Katihar	...	...	...	25.00
(iii) Ashok Paper Mills	...	...	...	310.00
(iv) North Bihar Pulp and Paper Mills, Bagha (West Champaran)				15.00
Total:				650.00

As against the requirement of Rs. 650.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme.

21. *Pilot Plant for Bone-based Industries*

Bihar happens to be quite rich in animal bones and it accounted for 1/3rd of total available bones in the country. Since there is no bone-based industries in the State, most of these bones are exported to Calcutta, Kanpur or Jabbalpur for processing either for exports or for being converted in gelatine. In terms of quality and suitability for the photographic gelatine, crushed bones from Bihar are reported to be the best as compared to the supplies from other sources. So the Pilot plant for bone-based industries is being established.

During the next year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan to meet the expenditure of the project for development of land, building, construction of infrastructure facilities.

22. ELECTRONIC CITY

For rapid Industrialisation of the Electronic Industries in Bihar, the Government have decided to establish exclusive Industrial Estate at Hajipur. Necessary infrastructure such as Common Facility Service Centre, Quality Control, raw materials depot, Industrial aids, Industrial housing, Telecom-complex, marketing assistance, etc., would be available in the Industrial estate.

A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Five-Year Plan especially for establishment of Industrial Estate for setting up Electronics Industries. Out of this Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for the financial year 1985-86. This city is being developed through the B. S. E. D. Corporation and North Bihar I. A. D. A. The provision made in the year 1985-86 is being utilised for the development of infrastructure. It is proposed to establish about 150 large/medium and small units in the State.

For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

23. CHEMICAL ESTATE

Considering Bihar as extremely backward in growth of Chemical industries a decision was taken by Government to put up a clusters of Chemical industries in about 100 acres of land so that the effluent control can be centralised.

Chemical city is being implemented in no industry district in Bhojpur and District Magistrate, Bhojpur has already recommended two-three sites measuring an area of 200 acres out of which 100 acres area are reserved for chemical city. The land will be acquired by the end of this financial year. During 1986-87 basic infrastructure facilities will be developed in the estate which will also include effluent control and a pilot plant unit for testing and development of the technology. Steps are being taken to get the details of the above two schemes.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being proposed during 1986-87.

24. Establishment of Electronic Test Development Centre at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Strengthening of Patna Centre.

Electronics Test and Development Centres (ETDC) have been established in most of the State with the help of grant provided by Department of Electronics (DOE), Government of India. The grants are being provided by DOE for capital expenditure, such as purchase of sophisticated test and measuring instruments, etc. The State Government is required to provide the infrastructure.

E. T. D. C. is a non-revenue yielding set up which is primarily to provide facilities, such as testing, calibration and product development in the field of electronics for the benefit of the Small-Scale Industry. The Centre provides evaluation and trial testing facilities for the benefit of existing electrical electronics industries. The centre also takes up repair job of electronics/electrical instruments of the industries.

As per the scheme, Department of Electronics, Government of India will provide a grant of Rs. 33.9 lakhs for this scheme and the State Government share comes out to Rs. 31.1 lakhs. The D. E. O. has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20.55 lakhs out of Rs. 33.9 lakhs and the State Government has to provide a sum of Rs. 31.1 lakhs accordingly. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided and balance sum of Rs. 21.1 lakhs is required to meet State Government contribution against which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs only is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

25. Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Development

The strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Development will be done at superior level on priority basis with the experts in the line of electronics/electrical, leather and chemical industries during the current financial year. During the next financial year 1986-87 Directorate of Technical Development will be strengthened with the experts in the other line, i.e., electronics, leather, statics/Industrial Engg Ceramics. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this purpose.

26. Manpower Development for Electronics Industries

This scheme envisages creation of suitable manpower for the electronics industries which have got bright future in this State. The State Government is setting up the manpower development Centre at Patna in collaboration with the TCIL, a Government of India undertaking. This will cover courses on Television Electronics, Industrial Electronics and Tele-communication. This project is being implemented on "No Profit—No loss" basis. The total outlay for this scheme is of the order of 23 lakhs (Approximately). The State Government has already provided 12.00 lakhs to the TCIL for creating necessary facilities for this centre. It is proposed to provide the balance Rs. 11.00 lakhs during the financial year 1986-87.

But due to paucity of fund, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

27. Subsidies to Industries According to Special Agreement with the State Government

According to special agreement with the State Government Bihar Caustics and Chemicals Ltd., Garhwa (Palamau) a joint sector venture of Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation are entitled for special power subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5.88 paise per unit and interest-free loan on power consumption at the rate of 4.9 paise per unit.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86, an allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for meeting the claims of Bihar Caustics and Chemicals Ltd., Garhwa (Palamau).

During the ensuing year of 1986-87 also an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is likely to be claimed under subsidy to industries according to special agreement with the State Government.

For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed under the large and medium industries head.

28. International Trade Fair.

The International Trade Fair is held every year in Delhi from 14th November to 28th November and the Government of Bihar has got a permanent pavilion in Pragati Maidan, Delhi.

The promotion of sales is an integral part of overall industrial development in the State. The goods produced by both the public sector and private sector units are

displayed in the fair. This fair has helped a large number of industrial units of Bihar in the past to popularise their goods and boost their sales. The Bihar Government meets the freight of goods from the location they are manufactured to Delhi and back, the cost of keeping/maintaining exhibits at Delhi, the cost of decoration, etc.

A sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has, therefore, been proposed for implementing the International Trade Fair Scheme in 1986-87.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 3468.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 454.00 lakhs will be for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas under large and medium industries sector.

Serial no.	Name of the Sector/Scheme.	State Plan.	Tribal out of State Plan.
1	2	3	4
<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>			
Large and medium industries.			
1	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation ...	485.00	100.00
2	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation ...	448.00	75.00
3	Bihar State Textile Corporation ...	150.00	15.00
4	Bihar State Financial Corporation ...	400.00	75.00
5	Bihar State Chemical Corporation ...	300.00	25.00
6	Bihar State Sugar Corporation ...	290.00	...
7	Bihar State Electronics Corporation ...	285.00	25.00
8	Bihar State Film Development Corporation ...	25.00	...
9	Electric Subsidy ...	100.00	20.00
10	Generating Set Subsidy ...	25.00	10.00
11	Interest-Free Loan ...	200.00	50.00
12	Feasibility Report ...	20.00	...
13	Capital Subsidy ...	200.00	50.00
14	Industrial Areas/Estate ...	183.00	23.00
15	Research and Development ...	25.00	5.00
16	Quality Marking ...	5.00	1.00
17	Testing of Household Electrical Appliances ...	1.00	...
18	I. S. I. Marking ...	2.00	...
19	Data Bank ...	12.00	...
20	Rehabilitation of Sick Mills ...	50.00	...
21	Pilot Plant for Bone-based Industries ...	15.00	...
22	Electronic City ...	80.00	...
23	Chemical Estate ...	25.00	...
24	E. T. D. C. ...	15.00	...
25	Strengthening of DTD ...	5.00	...
26	Manpower Development for Electronics Industries... ..	8.00	...
27	Subsidy on Industries based on special agreement with the State Government.	100.00	...
28	International Trade Fair ...	14.00	...
Total		3,468.00	454.00

(B) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The State Organisation of Weights and Measures is engaged in enforcing the different units of mass, length, area, etc., laid down by the Government of India. In addition to this the Government of India have authorised the State Organisation to enforce the different provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977.

The main objective of State Weights and Measures Organisation is to ensure correct delivery to the consumers for which the Organisation has to register the

traders, verify and stamp the weights and measures used by the traders, collect fees, inspect the trade premises, seize and detain the unauthorised weights and measures and prosecute the defaulting traders.

The annual receipt from verification of weights and measures, registration of trade premises, collection of Surcharge and Compounding fees from the defaulting traders is about a crore of rupees whereas the Annual expenditure including the expenses over the plan is about Rs. 73.39 lakh. Thus it is clear that although the main objective of this organisation is to maintain accuracy in weighment and measurement, this organisation is collecting more than it spends in addition to rendering the services to the public in ensuring the correct delivery.

In order to strengthen this organisation the State Government has approved a scheme during 1985-86 at a total cost of Rs. 7.40 lakhs for other areas.

On implementation of this scheme it would be possible to enforce the different provisions of the Bihar Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules, and the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977 more effectively to safeguard the interests of the consumers which will not only ensure the correct delivery but will also increase the annual receipts. It is, therefore, necessary to continue this scheme during the year 1986-87. The expected expenditure over the continuation of this scheme will be about Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

It has been decided to establish nineteen new units during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 9 new units will be established in 1985-86 and the rest 10 units will be established in 1986-87. In addition to this, one unit of Secondary Laboratory is to be established at Bhagalpur. Each unit of the aforesaid district will consist of 1 post of Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures in the scale of Rs. 1,000-1,820, 2 posts of Clerk in the scale of Rs. 580-860, 1 post of Orderly Peon, one post of Office Peon and one post of Night Guard in the scale of Rs. 350-425. The unit for the Secondary Laboratory, to be established at Bhagalpur will consist of 1 Post of Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures in the scale of Rs. 1,000-1,820, 1 post of clerk in the scale of Rs. 580-860 and one post of Orderly Peon in the scale of Rs. 350-425. The Secondary Laboratory will be equipped with Secondary Standards. This Laboratory will be engaged in verifying the working standards supplied to the Inspectors working in Bhagalpur and Dumka Divisions. The expected expenditure over purchase of equipments for this Laboratory will be about Rs. 3 lakhs and for the establishment of nine new district units the expected expenditure will be about Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The total expenditure during the year 1985-86 over establishment of 9 new units and Secondary Laboratory at Bhagalpur will be Rs. 6.60 lakhs and for the continuation of the scheme (sanctioned during 1985-86) in 1986-87 will be Rs. 8.00 lakhs. For the 10 units which will be established during 1986-87 the expected expenditure will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Thus a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be required for strengthening of weights and measures organisation during 1986-87. With the implementation of this scheme, it will be possible to enforce the different provisions of the Bihar Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules and the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977. In doing so more trade premises will be inspected defaulting traders will be prosecuted. In addition to this, the receipt from the realisation of different fees will also increase.

Annual Plan 1986-87

(Amount in lakhs)

	Other Area	Tribal sub-plan.	Total
1. Weights and Measures	9.00	3.00	12.00
Total ...	9.00	3.00	12.00

CHAPTER 28

(A) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Though endowed with vast reserves of mineral resources like Coal, Mica, Iron, Copper, Uranium, Limestone and Aluminium, and abundance of forest and water resources the State has not achieved the desired level industrialisation. Though availability of local raw material and presence of large industrial complexes in the public sector in the State should have induced growth of small and village industries, the result has not so far been encouraging.

Some of the major factor responsible for low level of industrialisation have been the lack of entrepreneurship among the local people, failure of the large industrial undertakings to inspire and encourage the local ancillary industries, apathetic and conservative attitude of the financial institutions like the IDBI and Commercial Banks in financing small scale industries, and lack of the basic infrastructural facilities available to the entrepreneurs.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 6960.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which an amount of Rs. 1397.50 lakhs is expected to be utilised in the first year of the Plan period. The target to establish 10,000 additional small and village scale units during 1985-86 is likely to be achieved. Under Sericulture Scheme during 1985-86, the target is to produce 3,450 lakh kgs. of raw silk generating employment for 1.09 lakh persons.

The major objectives of the Annual Plan, 1986-87 are generation of gainful employment through small-scale industries by organising local resources based units, drawing off surplus labour from primary sector by generating more employment, improving efficiency and quality of products and dispersal of industries in rural and backward areas. Greater emphasis will be laid on the production of articles of mass consumption. The promotional activities and assistance programmes under implementation of Sixth Plan will be continued and the existing deficiencies in regard to provision of timely assistance to entrepreneurs will be removed, as far as possible.

With the objectives set out above, a total sum of Rs. 1575.00 lakhs for the village and small-scale industries has been proposed for 1986-87 with a view to implement the following schemes :—

1. Bihar State Small Industries Corporation

Registered in 1961 under the Companies Act, 1956, the Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 750.00 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 7,12,89,546 has already been paid up. The main activities of the Corporation are to procure and distribute scarce raw materials to small scale units at controlled rates through its raw material depots and to provide marketing assistance to small-scale units through emporium at Delhi, Patna and Ranchi. It is also assisting in procuring orders for S.S.I units from Government and Public undertakings. The Corporation has a target to distribute raw materials worth Rs. 800.00 lakhs to provide marketing assistance for Rs. 36.00 lakhs worth of products during 1986-87. Through its emporia, the Corporation has sale target for 1986-87 is Rs. 57.00 lakhs. To achieve the target set above, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed to the Corporation, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Areas.

2. Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation

Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation was set up under the Companies Act with a view to establish leather industries in the State. It has an authorised and fully subscribed share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores. For 1986-87, action programmes have been finalised for the expansion and modernisation of existing tanneries and leather goods manufacturing units of the Corporation and also for the establishment of new tanneries, leather goods manufacturing Units and common facility Centres.

Besides, the Corporation will also provide raw materials and financial, technical and marketing assistance to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under special component Plan. During 1986-87, Model Tanneries at Jahanabad and Siwan will be commissioned. Footwear factory at Bokaro, Adityapur, Leather goods Complex at Fatwah, Small and Model Tanneries at Sakri and Bettiah will be taken up for expansion and modernisation. To fund the proposed activities of the corporation, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal areas.

3. Bihar State Export Corporation

Established in December, 1974, the Corporation has an authorised and fully subscribed capital of Rs. 1.00 crore. There is a proposal to increase it by Rs. 2.00 crores. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote and encourage export-oriented units, readymade garments, woollen carpets, tribal handicrafts, handloom projects etc. The expected turnover of the Corporation of 1986-87 is Rs. 950.00 lakhs. Besides, the Corporation plans to set up a common facility centre for carpets and an air cargo complex at Patna Airport. Thus, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided during 1986-87 to the Corporation.

4. Bihar State Khadi Board

The main activities of the Khadi Board to encourage production and sale of Khadi and village industries products and to impart training in Khadi and village industries including bee keeping, food processing, cane and bamboo industry, leather industries, palm leaf, pottery and fibre industries. In all 3,089 persons including 950 Harijans will be given training in different trades mentioned above during 1986-87. After completion of training, trainees will be given financial assistance to set up their units for self-employment. Thus, a sum of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan.

5. Bihar State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation

Registered in May, 1974 under the Companies Act, 1956 the Corporation started functioning from September, 1975. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores against which Rs. 737.98 lakhs is paid up. The main activities of the Corporation are to supply yarn and other raw materials to the weavers and to arrange production and marketing of handloom cloth, including Janta cloth. During the year 1985-86, the Corporation has a target to produce 200 lakh sq. mtrs. of Janta cloth and 80 lakh sq. mtrs. of non-janta cloth, giving employment to two thousand weavers. During 1986-87, the target is to produce 275 lakh sq. mtrs. of janta cloth and 125 sq. mtrs. of non-janta cloth giving employment to nearly five thousand weavers. To achieve the above target, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed, including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Tribal sub-Plan.

6. Power subsidy

This is a continuing scheme under which the Government provides Power subsidy at the rate of 9 paise per unit of electricity consumption by Small and Village Industries.

For the Annual plan of 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs (including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Tribal sub-Plan) was allocated under this scheme for Village and Small Industries Sector. This fund has been entirely utilised for meeting partial claim. More fund is required for meeting the demand fully.

Keeping in view the growing demand, proposed outlay for the annual plan of 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 75.00 lakhs (including Rs. 20.00 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) under this scheme for village and small industries sector.

7. State Capital Investment subsidy

State Government provides capital investment subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent of fixed capital investment to the small and village industrial units located in the districts of Ranchi, Patna, Dhanbad, Chaibasa, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Rohtas, Katihar, Gumla and Lohardagga. These districts have not been declared backward districts by the Government of India and hence Central investment subsidy is not admissible to the industrial units located in these districts. Besides, the State Government also provides 5 per cent additional capital investment subsidy in category "C" districts in addition to the Central Investment Subsidy of 10 per cent so as to make it at par with the districts getting 15 per cent subsidy. These districts are Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj, Begusarai, Monghyr, Gaya and Nawadah.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86 an allocation of Rs. 265.00 lakhs is available for village and small industries sector. This fund has enabled the Government to clear the backlog of pending applications and new applications numbering 560. More claims for subsidy are likely to be received which will have to be cleared in 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Keeping in view the past trend and growing demand for subsidy an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs (including Rs. 36.00 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) is proposed to be allocated under this scheme.

8. Interest Free Loan in lieu of Exemption from Sales Tax

This is a continuing scheme under which the State Government grants long term interest free loan to small and village industrial units on the basis of sales tax paid by them. This type of loan offsets the depletion of limited reserves of small industrial units on account of the payment of substantial amount in the shape of sales tax. Thus, the objective is to create confidence among the small entrepreneurs in respect of soundness of their financial base and inducing them to set up industries in the State.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs (including Rs. 15 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) has been allocated under this scheme for village and small industries sector. The fund provided under this scheme has been fully utilised and more applications are likely to be received leaving a backlog of substantial number of application.

In view of the experience in current year, the proposed outlay for the annual plan for the year 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 225.00 lakhs (including Rs. 35.00 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) under this scheme for village and small industries sector.

9. Industrial Areas and Estates

The programme of development of industrial areas/estates and provision of infrastructural facilities like roads, drainage, water supply, electricity will be continued in 1986-87. The plan outlay for 1985-86 was for Rs. 70 lakhs including Rs. 10 lakhs under Central Additive. Out of this Rs. 50 lakhs was earmarked for tribal areas. Against this an amount of Rs. 96.10 lakhs has already been utilised and an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is likely to be utilised by the end of current financial year.

The proposed plan outlay for the year 1986-87 under this scheme is Rs. 63.00 lakhs and the entire amount will be spent in the tribal areas. The total requirements under this sector on continuing schemes for general areas is Rs. 15.05 lakhs and for tribal areas Rs. 6.45 lakhs. Further for new schemes there is a proposal to spend Rs. 390 lakhs in general areas and Rs. 140.80 lakhs in tribal areas. Thus, the total proposed expenditure is for Rs. 549.30 lakhs.

10. Subsidy on Purchase and Installation of D.G. Sets

This is a continuing scheme. Considering the uncertainty and instability of power supply to industrial units, Government provides subsidy to village and small industrial units for purchasing and installing D.G. Sets.

For the Annual Plan of 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs (including Rs. 7.00 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) was allocated under this scheme which has since been fully utilised.

Keeping in view the popularity of this scheme among the Small and Village Industrial units, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs (including Rs. 10 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) has been proposed under this scheme for the village and small industries sector.

11. District Industries Centre

The D.I.C. Programme consists of three parts, namely, Establishment of D.I.Cs., Rural Artisan programme and seed money Assistance programme.

(i) Establishment (Recurring) in the year 1984-85 the total expenditure on D.I.Cs. establishment (including monitoring cell) was Rs. 133.24 lakhs. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 165 lakhs will be spent in the year 1985-86. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 165 lakhs is needed for the establishment on D.I.Cs. programme in the year 1986-87.

(ii) *District Industries Centres establishment (Non-recurring).*—Out of 33 District Industries Centres, buildings for 11 D.I.Cs. have been completed, 8 D.I.Cs. buildings are on the verge of completion and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of March, 1986, plans and estimates have already been prepared for 9 D.I.C. buildings, which will be completed in the year 1986-87. For 5 D.I.Cs. land is not available, but efforts are on for getting land for them. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs is needed for construction of D.I.C. buildings.

(iii) *Rural Artisan Programme.*—A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made available in the year 1985-86 for R.A.P.A. Target of 100 Trainees has been fixed for each D.I.C. under this programme on which Rs. 50 lakhs will be spent in the year 1985-86. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs to be provided for this programme in the year 1986-87.

(iv) *Seed Money Scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made available in the year 1985-86 for seed money scheme. It is expected that all this amount will be spent in the year 1985-86. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs will be needed for seed money scheme in the year 1986-87. The proposed total expenditure of Rs. 330 lakhs in the year 1986-87 under D.I.C. scheme under different heads is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
(i)	Establishment of D.I.Cs. (including monitoring Cell) Recurring.	165.00
(ii)	Establishment (Building Construction) Non-recurring.	55.00
(iii)	Seed Money Scheme	50.00
(iv)	Rural Artisan Programme	60.00
	Total	330.00

Out of the above amount, 50 per cent will be contributed by the Central Government and remaining 50 per cent by the State Government. Thus a sum of Rs. 165.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 under State Plan, out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be for the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

12. Handicrafts

Handicrafts in Bihar are very rich in their tradition, designs, motives and colour combinations. That is why it has become popular in the country and abroad. Handicraft provides employment to a large number of craftsmen, but most of them are unfortunately idle or engaged in part-time jobs. The major problem faced by the artisans are lack of specialised training, working capital and facilities of marketing. Hence special care and attention is needed for the nourishment and development of Handicrafts Industries so that the financial and social conditions of these artisans, particularly artisans, can be improved.

With the object in mind an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs in State plan including 5 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan have been proposed during 1986-87 exclusively for improved training and self-employment programme for women under Handicrafts scheme.

13. Testing Laboratory

To encourage standardisation, a plan has been drawn to create testing facilities in different regions keeping in view the concentration and the type of industries. Under this plan, one such laboratory has been established in Adityapur Industrial Area at Jamshedpur and Government has provided Rs. 21 lakhs during 1985-86 for the completion of this laboratory.

The State Government has approached the small Industries Development Organisation, Government of India for location of 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 been given a go-ahead signal. Under this scheme, the State Government has provided land and building and equipment and staff shall be provided by the S.I.D.O.

The land is being arranged in the Industrial Area at Ranchi (Kokar) and Bela (Muzaffarpur) through the respective Industrial Area Development Authority. The financial requirement for this scheme during the year 1986-87 is estimated to be Rs. 18 lacs. Thus Rs. 18.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1986-87 and the entire amount will be spent in tribal areas.

14. Handloom (Co-operative)

In Handloom (Co-operative) the schemes include share capital to apex handloom union, share-capital as well as marginal subsidy to primary weavers co-operative societies, rebate on sale of handloom cloth and a number of welfare schemes for weavers. Thus for implementation of the schemes under handloom (co-operative), a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for tribal sub-plan.

15. Handloom (General)

In Handloom (General), the schemes like weavers assistance programme, workshop for weavers, establishment of handloom Board and reorganisation of weavers training centre will be continued in 1986-87. For all these, a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed, including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan.

16. Sericulture

Sericulture in an agro-forest export oriented industry on which tribals are engaged at the primary level. Development of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri has been found feasible in

the State. During 1986-87, under sericulture schemes for reorganisation of Resham Mahavidyalaya, Nathnagar and Tassar Institute, Chaibassa, two Tassar stations and two sub-stations Pilot project centre, common facility centre, Mulbery extension-*cum*-training-*cum*-Demonstration Centre, subsidy to Tassar Reares Co-operative society, Strengthening of Eri Demonstration Centres will be implemented. For all these, a sum of Rs. 172.00 lakhs has been proposed, including Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Tribal sub-plan areas.

17. Publicity and publication

Seminars, exhibitions and publication of bulletins play a very important role in the development of small scale industries. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been allocated during the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is expected to be utilised by the end of this financial year 1985-86.

For 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme and the entire amount will be spent in the Tribal areas.

18. Strengthening of the planning and evaluation cell

The objective of the scheme is to monitor the progress of various Departmental schemes of large and medium and village and small industries groups. Till now, effective monitoring is not being done, so monitoring will be done through economic analysis of determine whether the basic objective of the schemes/programme/project which is being monitored, will be achieved after the completion of the project/scheme.

Keeping these broad objectives in mind, the Department of Industries has decided to strengthen the existing planning and evaluation cell of the Department. Regarding this, the scheme has been formulated and is being implemented from the year 1984-85 and a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been spent over the purchase of two Hindi Typewriter machines and a photocopier machine. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided and is likely to be utilised by the end of the current financial year 1985-86.

For 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed and this amount will be utilised over the establishment cost and purchase of two English Typewriter machines and a Word processor. These machines are required for efficient working of the cell.

19. Feasibility report

The objective of this scheme is to make available to small scale entrepreneurs pre-investment feasibility report and in certain cases to give subsidy for such reports either prepared by the entrepreneurs or got prepared through approved consultants. This will enable the entrepreneurs in taking decision on about a particular Industrial venture.

During the financial year 1986-87 project reports for ancillary products in the small scale sector, market study for consumer products and feasibility reports of many left out times of Electronics, ceramics, Engineering products are proposed to be prepared.

All these activities will require a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during annual plan period 1986-87. But due to paucity of fund, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

20. Rural Industrial Technology :

Rural technology is essential for development of traditional and rural industries based on the local raw materials such as agriculture, forest, livestock, ceramics and stone, medicinal plants, consumer items, etc. in order to provide employment to rural population without uprooting them from their homestead.

During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been allocated for the above purpose and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 including Rs. 1.00 lakh for the Tribal areas.

21. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

The State Government has been arranging entrepreneurship development programme from time to time with the help of BITCO, Bihar State Financial Corporation., St. Xavier Institute, Ranchi, S.I.S.I., State Bank of India, E.D.I., Ahmedabad and others for rapid Industrialisation programme by preparing required type of entrepreneurs. Considering the importance of the programme, the State Government has thought of establishing a permanent Institute for entrepreneurship development.

In the financial year 1986-87 it is proposed to spend Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan) on this programme which will include training and part of the cost on establishment of this Institute, mainly on creation of accommodation and provision of training equipments.

22. Margin money for the sick and closed units

Small Scale Units become sick due to various reasons especially when its production goes below the break even point. In such a situation, even if the unit is declared as sick unit by the State Government it finds difficulty in arranging margin money for working capital. Normally, on the basis of 25% margin money banks provide 75% working capital. The Central Government after considering this problem of the S.S.I. Units have mooted a proposal to sanction margin money facility to the small scale sick and closed units. The Central Government advised the State Government to start this scheme on matching contribution basis. On the advice of the Central Government the State Government have decided to operate this scheme. During the current financial year (1985-86) Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been provided under this scheme. The Central Government will provide matching contribution of Rs. 25.00 lakhs under this scheme.

About 500 sick and closed units may derive benefits from the above scheme during 1986-87.

In view of the facts as stated above, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1986-87 of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent in tribal areas.

23. Powerloom

The Textile Commissioner of Government of India has located a well equipped powerloom Service Centre in Manpur (Gaya). A request has been made to the State Government to share the establishment cost by payment of rent for the hired building and stipend to the trainees. In the absence of provision of stipend, the weavers are reluctant to take training as they are unable to earn any wage during that period. In order to get proper advantage from the Centre, it is essential that agreements for stipend be made. The expenditure on stipend and rent would be Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively.

In the powerloom Service Centre mentioned above, training is imparted on Jaguared, Trill, Drop Box, etc. looms with special attachments. But the weavers are having ordinary powerlooms. In order to encourage production of better quality of cloth, it is necessary that weavers be given improved types for purchase of necessary attachment. With the enforcement of Reservation Act it is essential to desist powerloom weavers from weaving such cloths which are reserved for Handloom.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

24. Electronic corporation

Apart from the other manufacturing activities of the Corporation which are covered under the large and medium industries sector, the Corporation would undertake

training schemes and provide financial and technical assistance to the trainees for setting up electronic industries in the tribal areas. Thus, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 and the entire amount will be spent in the tribal areas.

25. Project Formulation Cell

For the project and plan formulation in the tribal areas, a separate cell has been felt necessary. Thus a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 which will be spent in the tribal areas.

Thus for implementation of scheme under villages and Small industries Sector, a total sum of Rs. 1575.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 348.00 lakhs will be for tribal Areas.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	State Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan out of State Plan.
1	2	3	4
Village and small scale Industries—			
1	Bihar State Small Industries Corporation ..	80.00	20.00
2	Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation	100.00	20.00
3	Bihar State Export Corporation	25.00	..
4	Bihar State Khadi Board	85.00	15.00
5	Bihar State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation ..	50.00	10.00
6	Electric Subsidy	75.00	20.00
7	Capital Subsidy	200.00	36.00
8	Interest Free Loan	225.00	35.00
9	Industrial Areas/Estates	63.00	63.00
10	Generating Set subsidy	50.00	10.00
11	DIC including seed money	165.00	25.00
12	Handicrafts	25.00	5.00
13	Testing Laboratory	18.00	18.00
14	Handloom (co-operative)	100.00	15.00
15	Handloom (General)	60.00	5.00
16	Sericulture	172.00	25.00
17	Publicity and Publication	2.00	2.00
18	Strengthening of planning and statistical Cell ..	5.00	..
19	Feasibility Report	10.00	2.00
20	Rural Industrial Technology	10.00	1.00
21	EDP Centres	10.00	2.00
22	Margin Money for sick small scale industries ..	25.00	2.00
23	Powerloom	3.00	..
24	Electronic Corporation	15.00	15.00
25	Project formulation cell	2.00	2.00
	Total ..	1575.00	348.00

(B) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (Co-operative)

There are about 4,258 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State at the Primary level. No society either at district or State level has so far been organised. The Primary Industrial Co-operatives manufacture goods such as dolls, baskets, soap, shoes, etc. These societies mostly consists of weaker sections of the State. With a view to

giving financial help to them it has been decided to revitalise the existing industrial co-operative.

1986-87 (in lakhs)

Plan	Other area	Sub-plan	S.C.A.
6.00	4.00	2.00	..

1. Share Capital contribution to the existing Industrial Co-operative Societies.

The Primary Industrial Co-operatives are to be activised and given financial help. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been allotted as share capital contribution during 1985-86 out of which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be for Sub-Plan Component. The following outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87.

1986-87 (in lakhs)

Plan	Other areas	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
6.00	4.00	2.00	..

2. Managerial subsidy to Old Primary Industrial Co-operative.

In order to revitalise the old Industrial Co-operative Societies, it has been proposed to provide managerial subsidy to the more viable units. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be for Sub-Plan area.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1986-87 out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be for the Sub-Plan area.

1986-87 (in lakhs)

Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan	S.C.A.
4.00	3.00	1.00	..

CHAPTER—29

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

An overall Seventh Plan ceiling of Rs. 56 crores has been indicated for the Mineral Development Sector. The break up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 56 crores is as below in lakh of rupees :—

(1) Directorate of Mines ..	3985.00
(2) Directorate of Geology ..	615.00
(3) Bihar Mineral Development Corporation.	1000.00
	5600.00

Annual phasing of the Seventh Plan ceiling of Rs. 5600.00 lakhs is proposed in the following marks. :—

Year	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Percentage of annual ceiling ..	10%	10.7%	26.6%	25%	30%
Amount of Annual ceiling ..	500.00	600.00	1370.00	1450.00	1680.00

The break up of total outlay of Rs. 600 crores of mineral development on different schemes is indicated below :—

Serial no.	Name of Schemes.	Proposed allocation	
		State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Road Development in Mining areas ..	180.00	95.00
2	Construction of building in mining areas ..	49.00	13.24
3	Railway Siding in mining areas ..	18.00	18.00
4	Strengthening of Mining Establishments ..	20.00	7.76
5	Water Supply in mining areas ..	60.00	..
6	Research and Development ..	10.00	..
7	Assistance to Mineral based Industries ..	30.00	10.00
8	Mineral Research, Investigation and Development ..	95.00	52.00
9	Data Bank, Publication Cell and Consultancy Services ..	20.00	..
10	Expansion of Geological Laboratory ..	15.00	..
11	Training and Public Relation ..	3.00	..
12	Share capital Assistance to B.S.M.D.C. Ltd. ..	100.00	71.00
		600.00	266.00

Items 1 to 8 covering an outlay of Rs. 867 lakhs relate to the Directorate of mines. The following programmes will be examined.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(A) Construction of Roads

Inadequate communication facilities in the mineral bearing areas of the State have stood in the way of Geological Investigation, utilisation and exploitation of mines and Minerals to the fullest extent and setting up of mineral based industries. The prohibitive overhead expenditure and transport charges etc. have made it difficult even to complete the several continuing projects. Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible for the State P.W.D. to take up construction of sufficient number of roads in the mining areas. A provision of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90). Out of the aforesaid amount a sum of Rs. 165.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86. During 1986-87 an amount of only Rs. 180.00 lakhs is proposed for the road schemes out of which Rs. 95.00 lakhs is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

The following road schemes have been included in the 1986-87 Annual Plan :—

Serial no.	Name of Road.	Year of sanction.	Description of the scheme.	Estimated Cost.	Allocation in 1985-86	Proposed allocation in 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chandwa—Mahua (Palamau)	1985-86	25 kms.	137 lakhs	57.78	60.00
2	Benti—Bagda Mines (Ranchi).	1985-86	5 kms.	35 ,,	10.00	25.00
3	Koel bridge to Semra mines (Palamau).	1985-86	20 kms.	124.74 ,,	40.00	35.00
4	Bishrampur—Graphite mines (Palamau).	1985-86	27.25 kms.	219.41 ,,	7.5	25.00
5	Katodi Rly. Station to Katodia mines (Rohtas).	New Scheme	5 kms.	kms	..	3.00
6	Sasaram Gandhi Road (Rohtas).	do	..	..	..	2.00
7	Theri Shikarpur (West Champaran).	do	5 kms.	..	..	5.00
8	Patratu-Hindgir Road Hazaribagh.	do	25 Kms.	..	..	8.00
9	Pakur-Malpahari (Sahebganj)	do	..	..	..	5.00
10	Bridge on Sone river at Tilakhar (Rohtas).	Feasibility report being prepared by RITES.			7.00	7.00
11	Jadugoda Sunder Nagar Road, Singhbhum.	New scheme	25 kms.	..	..	5.00

(B) Construction of buildings (continuing schemes) in mining areas

Mines Department is relatively a new Department. Most of its offices in the Divisional and District headquarters and in some important mining Centres have no building of their own. They are housed in rented buildings which do not fulfil functional requirements. Some field laboratories have also to be provided with suitable buildings. Besides, residential accommodation has to be provided to field officers and staff of Divisional level and District level offices. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme including 330.00 lakhs for T.S.P. in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86 of which Rs. 11.66 lakhs was for T.S.P. One combined office building at Hazaribagh was taken up in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86. Scheme for construction of residential buildings at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Giridih, Pakur and Hazaribagh were taken up in 1985-86 at estimated cost of Rs. 12.54, 14.96, 9.94, 9.94 and 12.54 lakhs respectively. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86. It is proposed to provide Rs. 49.00 lakhs during the annual plan of 1986-87, out of which Rs. 13.24 lakhs will be for the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

(C) Construction of railway siding in mining areas (continuing schemes)

Railway sidings have to be constructed at important mineral loading and unloading stations to facilitate quick transport of minerals since the railways have not been able to include this programme in their budget and the user Industries are unable to make these investments. In the interest of mineral production, this infra-structure item has to be provided for. In 1985-86, the scheme of construction of railway siding at Chandula (Sahebganj district) was taken up. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86 for this scheme against the total estimate of about Rs. 25.76 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 18.00 lakhs in 1986-87, out of which Rs. 18.00 lakhs will be for T.S.P.

2. *Strengthening of the Department.*—It has become necessary to strengthen the Department's capabilities by creating some more cells and by reorganising and strengthening the field offices which may include creation of new circles and purchase of vehicles and equipments. For all these items, a total provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been earmarked in Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90), out of which Rs. 11.25 lakhs is for T.S.P. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86, out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs was earmarked for T.S.P. During the Annual Plan 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be for T.S.P. In 1985-86 some new cells and offices namely, Mineral Conservation Cell, Infrastructure Development and Monitoring Cell, Flying squads and Santhal Parganas Mining Circle have been created. The requirement for 1986-87 will be Rs. 20.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 6.76 lakhs for the sub-Plan out of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be the recurring expenditure on the posts created in 1985-86 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be required for additional posts, equipments and vehicles. The new sub-schemes to be taken up in 1986-87 are as follows :—

(a) Information and Statistical Cell (New Scheme)

In view of the heavy volume of data connected with mineral productions, it has been felt that a nucleus of information and statistical cell is created where informations of all types connected with mining activities is received stored and compiled. This will help the Government in formulating necessary mineral policies for production, transportation and exploitation of minerals in the interest of industrial development of the State. It is therefore proposed that statistical and Information Cell may be created in the department in 1986-87 at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.55 lakhs.

(b) Strengthening of Mining Establishment at Headquarter

Several schemes for strengthening of mining establishment have been proposed which has become necessary due to increase in the nature and volume of work. Also for plugging of leakage of revenue, conservation of mineral wealth and infrastructure development as envisaged in the 7th five-year Plan period, the strengthening of the establishment at Headquarter level is unavoidable. It is, therefore, proposed to create some more posts in 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

(c) Strengthening of Vigilance Wing

The Department of Mines and Geology has a Vigilance, Inspection and Enforcement Cell in Operation. With its skeleton staff, that it has at present it is not able to cope with the large number of leases and the voluminous returns received from them. This however, is the essence of assessment of royalty. The magnitude of the work involved for this cell may be gauged from the fact that there are over 3,000 leases, over 2,000 bricks kilns and several hundreds of mineral concessions in the form of permits. Even if a leakage of 5% is assumed at the present level and half of it is plugged by strengthening the Cell, the recovery would amount to over Rs. 7 crores. The proposed strengthening will cost only 1 per cent of what the State may gain.

It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Vigilance Cell at a total cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

3. Water Supply

Provision of safe and clean water in adequate quantity in mining areas of Bihar is basic necessity for healthy life. The objective is to augment the existing water supply system in the mining areas. Jharia Dhanbad Water Supply is inadequate to meet the demand created by the rapid industrialisation and urbanisation of the area. For the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985-90) a sum of Rs. 1310.00 lakhs has been earmarked for water supply in the mining areas of Bihar out of this amount a sum of Rs. 320.00 lakhs would be utilised in the tribal sub-plan area.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for water supply scheme during the annual plan 1985-86 and it is proposed to allocate Rs. 60.00 lakhs in 1986-87 for this scheme.

4. Research and Development work.

There are many minerals in the State which have excellent prospects for industrial use/export if only they can be beneficiated at reasonable cost. There are other minerals for which new uses may be found or new methods for extracting products may be found. There are Research institutes in the country doing this kind of study e.g. N.M.L. Jamshedpur, GFRI DIGWADIH (DHANBAD) CGCRI JADHAVPUR BHIL Hyderabad and others. This requires a certain amount of risk capital since the institutes' own budget share is usually negligible and they depend mainly on grants fees for tasks entrusted to them. The risk capital must be spent by some one without immediately hope of financial reward. It is suggested that the mineral development fund should be used for this purpose. Following schemes are proposed to be given to NML, Jamshedpur for which total requirement will be Rs. 10 lakhs.

I. Setting up BSMD's graphite beneficiation plant on turn key basis at Daltonganj and also preparation of project profiles on downstream industries based on beneficiated graphite.

II. NML has prepared a project for beneficiation of low grade Magnetite of Palamau. Financial assistance is now required for setting up beneficiation plant on turn-key basis.

III. Financial assistance to NML is required to Develop technology to produce refractory bricks from low grade kyanite of Singhbhum.

IV. NML has already completed study on delimiting of Taljhari Silica sand and suitable treatment of Rajmahal sand. Pilot project study with ultimate aim of utilising silica sand of this area for making glass is required.

V. INDALCO's Muri plant is already extracting vanadium pentoxide. It is proposed to utilise this by product with NML's knowhow.

VI. Recently D.M.G. Bihar has established 19 MTs reserve of sub-bentonites in Santhal Praganas, MECON has already taken up the job for promoting this bentonite. Proposed job includes treatment and marketability of this sub-bentonite.

VII. C.M.R.S. Dhanbad is studying of the prospects of bacterial leaching of low grade ores of Bihar.

VIII. On the advice of D.M.G Bihar M/s Kantipatel, Jhajha is proposing to set-up agomstone processing unit at Jhajha and also a feldspar crushing unit in the same area. There is a proposal to assist this entrepreneur for development of a 6 K.M. road from his mine to Jhajha. This road will be also helpful in the current exploration for Gold in the aforesaid area.

IX. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90). Out of Rs. 175.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the annual plan 1985-86. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the annual plan of 1986-87 for this scheme.

5. *Assistance to Mineral based Industries*—While established mine owners have no difficulty in raising funds, new corners have some difficulty in raising loans. In order to help entrepreneurs, it is suggested that Government should subsidise the payment of margin money and interest in following cases :—

(i) If the interest rate applicable to the lessee is more than the prime interest rate of nationalised banks, for long term manufacturing activity to clients in good standing, which it is, as is found in most cases, split difference, i.e. the prime rate plus half the excess will be payable by the lessee, and the other half of the excess will be paid by the Government. The Government contribution will be payable only where the lessee has paid to the bank his share of the interest. Government's liability will continue only as long as the lessee is regular in payment of the principal and his share of the interest.

(ii) If the lessee is unable to deposit in full the margin money required for raising commercial loan, the Government may give him an interest bearing loan upto half the margin money the interest rate being the same as the lessee's share.

The aforesaid assistance is proposed, for mining activity only. However, in case of an industry set up in Bihar and based on minerals the manufacturing side can be also eligible for margin money/interest subsidy on the same pattern as aforesaid from the balance left after infrastructure investment.

The State Government can guarantee repayment of loan or subsidise the payment of margin money interest or hire purchase of mining equipments out of the Mineral Development Fund.

Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90' Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86, Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be for TSP.

6. *Mineral Exploration Research and Development*—Exploration work is carried out both by the State's Directorate of Geology and the Geological Survey of India in the State. The Directorate has to undertake major responsibility in the development of its vast reserve of Industrial minerals which cover the following Groups of minerals:—

- (A) Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals.
- (B) Refractory and Ceramic minerals.
- (C) Noble and Precious and Semi-Precious minerals.
- (D) Fertilizer minerals.
- (E) Building and Construction materials.
- (F) Mineral Water and hot Springs.

In order to carry out detailed exploratory work for various minerals altogether 80 Geological teams would be required to be deployed in phases during the Seventh Plan Period, out of which 40 Geological teams would be deployed during 1986-87. The Physical target for the envisaged programme of work for the Seventh Plan Period has been fixed as 150 Sq. Kms. of mapping and 53,000 mts. of drilling besides the required pitting, trenching and sampling. The target for 1986-87 has been proposed as 30 Sq. Kms. of mapping and 10,000 mts. of drilling besides the required pitting, trenching and sampling. During the plant year 1985-86 following Sub-Schemes have been created besides strengthening the existing Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Daltonganj Circles, and the drilling Unit.—

- (i) Advance Planning and Monitoring Cell,
- (ii) Central Store and Purchase Section,
- (iii) Ground-Water Cell for Mining Areas,
- (iv) Singhbhum Circle, and
- (v) Santhal Parganas Circle.

In order to cope with the envisaged work load for 1986-87 the following new Sub-Schemes have been proposed besides strengthening of the abovementioned sub-schemes and the existing Circles, drilling unit, office of the Director of Geology, and the office of the Additional Director, Geology (Tribal). Because of increase in geological activities in the State by creation of new circles and cells with the Singhbhum Circle the Santhal Parganas Circle Ground Water Cell for mining areas and the Central Store and Purchase cell the office of the Director of Geology also required to be adequately strengthened. One more geological circle is urgently needed in the North Bihar for exploration of saltpetre, limestone clay, minerals building stone besides quarternary geology work specially for Flood Control Measures and ground water development. For engineering projects in the State, the State Government should have its own Engineering Geology Wing for rapid solution of the required geological studies in the Irrigational project areas and for bridges, dams etc.

- (i) North Bihar Circle
- (ii) Engineering Geology Circle.

The financial outlay for the Seventh Plan period has been fixed at 457.50 lakh out of which plan allocation for 1986-87 has been put at Rs. 95.00 lakh for mineral exploration, research and development Programme of the Directorate. The corresponding allocations under Sub-Plan have been kept at Rs. 274.50 and Rs. 52.00 lakhs respectively.

7. Data Bank Publication Cell and Consultancy Services.

With increased activities of mineral exploration as envisaged, the Directorate has to store and maintain classified data so that they could be retrieved disseminated and utilised for the benefit of the State. With this end in view, the existing Data Bank has been strengthened to some extent during 1985-86 aided by a photo interpretation Cell. The Data Bank and Consultancy Service unit of the Directorate is required to render consultancy services to the intending entrepreneurs with a view to promote mineral-based industries in the State.

The target for publication of reports for the Seventh Plan has been kept at 100 reports besides other consultancy services, out of which 20 reports are required to be published in 1986-87. In order to cope up with the envisaged Programme for 1986-87, the Data Bank, Publication Cell and Consultancy services including the Photo-interpretation Cell is required to be strengthened during 1986-87. A sum of rupees 66.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the entire Seventh Plan Period, out of which Rs 20.00 lakhs has been allocated for 1986-87.

8. Expansion of Geological Laboratory.

There is at present a Central Geological Laboratory at Hazaribagh with three field units at Dehri-on-Sone, Daltonganj and Bhagalpur to analyse mineral samples chemically and petrologically. The target of such analysis during the seventh Plan Period has been visualised at 27,500 nos. of samples out of which different constituents of 5,500 samples have been proposed to be analysed during 1986-87. Attempt to carry out some Rand D work with special emphasis on beneficiation tests for marginal and sub-marginal ores is being initiated in 1985-86 F.S. which is envisaged to be carried out with greater vigour and further onwards. In view of the above the State geological Laboratory is required to be adequately strengthened during 1986-87, at an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of the Seventh Plan allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

9. Training and Public Relation Cell.

Under the training programme introduced in the Department during the Sixth Plan, practical training will continue to be imparted to the technical officers of the Department in modern and advanced techniques of exploration and analytical tests as well as interpretation and exploration. The programme also envisages participation of technical personnel in Seminars, Symposia, Workshops, etc. besides attending the refresher courses and training programmes organised by the various organisations in the country. Holding of such refresher courses and seminars, symposia etc, by the Directorate is also proposed during the plan period. Participation in National and State exhibitions will also be ensured. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for the plan year 1986-87 within the seventh plan allocation of Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

10. Assistance to the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation.

The Corporation was constituted in 1972 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores against which an amount of Rs. 375.00 lakhs has been subscribed up to 1985-86. The main objective of the Corporation are to undertake mining and beneficiation of minerals in the State. Unfortunately infrastructure for the desired development is inadequate and the Corporation has to gradually build it up. Keeping in view the above objectives, during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs. 623.50 lakhs is for T.S.P. During the annual plan of 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the annual plan for 1986-87 out of which Rs. 71.00 lakhs will be for T.S.P. The following schemes are to be taken up by the Corporation in 1986-87:—

Name of schemes	Amounts proposed. (in lakhs)
(1) Bishrampur Graphite project	} 34.14
(2) Semra Limestone project	
(3) Benti-Bagda Limestone project	
(4) Gola Limestone project	
(5) Semra Magnetite project	2.90
(6) Sapahi Mica Mines	4.32
(7) Kynite Project	3.22
(8) Chandula Semalghoda Stone Quarry	42.71
Total	100.00

11. Thus a sum of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed for mineral development for the annual Plan 1986-87 out of which a sum of Rs. 266.00 lakhs is proposed for the sub-plan, as detailed below:—

Sl. no.	Name of Schemes	Proposed allocation	
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1	2	3	4
1	Road Development in mining areas	180.00	95.00
2	Construction of building in mining areas	49.00	13.24
3	Railway Siding in mining areas	18.00	18.00
4	Strengthening of Mining Establishment	20.00	6.76
5	Water Supply in mining areas	60.00	..
6	Research and Development	10.00	..
7	Assistance to Mineral Based Industries	30.00	10.00
8	Mineral Research, Investigation and Development	95.00	52.00
9	Data Bank, Publication Cell and Consultancy services	20.00	..
10	Expansion of Geological Laboratory	15.00	..
11	Training and Public Relation	3.00	..
12	Share Capital Assistance to B.S.M.D. Ltd.	100.00	71.00
	Total	600.00	260.00

CHAPTER 30

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Road Sector though being supplementary to all the developing sectors had been suffering because of its low priority. The flow of investment for development of roads in first five-year plan was 14.4 per cent. This was slashed down to 7.4 per cent in 2nd Five Year Plan, 4.5 per cent in 3rd Five-Year Plan and 3.8 per cent in three Annual Plans. Rural Development Programme was introduced in 4th Five-Year Plan with a view to provide roads communication to villages. However there has been some increase in outlays but it could not maintain the level of first five-year plan even. The provision for Road Development in 7th Five-Year Plan is 6.0 per cent of the total State Plan outlays.

(A) P.W.D. ROADS:

Outlays.—The outlays approved for P.W.D. Roads and Bridges in 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 157.00 crores. The outlays for first year of the Plan is Rs. 30.00 crores which would be fully utilised. The outlays for 1986-87 is proposed to be of the order of Rs. 35 crores.

3. SPILLOVER SCHEME:

3.1. 113 road/bridge schemes spilled over to the 7th Five-Year Plan of which 82 are of the Sixth Five-Year Plan including construction of 3 Major bridge works e.g.—

- (i) Additional 2 lanes of Mahatma Gandhi Setu over river Ganga at Patna.
- (ii) Bridge over river Gandak at Hajipur.
- (iii) Bridge over River Kosi at Dumrighat.

3.2. Out of 31 Schemes of Pre-Sixth Plan period 16 Nos. are likely to be completed in 1985-86. One scheme has been kept in abeyance keeping in view the problem of acquisition of costlier buildings and shops. Thus 14 nos. schemes are expected to spill to 1986-87 annual Plan.

3.3. Out of 79 road/bridges schemes of 6th Plan, 33 nos. are likely to be completed in 1985-86. One more scheme has been kept in abeyance keeping in view the difficulties and complications of non-workable rates provided in the schemes. Thus 45 schemes of 6th Plan are expected to spill in 1986-87.

3.4. All the 3 Major Bridge schemes of 6th Plan are spilling to annual plan of 1986-87.

3.5. *New Schemes sanctioned during 1985-86.*—22 Schemes have been sanctioned during 1985-86 as yet, 5 more schemes are in Pipe Line. Thus 27 schemes are likely to be sanctioned in 1985-86 Annual Plan and all these would spill to 1986-87.

4. PROGRAMME OF 1986-87

4.1. *Gandak Bridge at Hajipur.*—The work of Gandak Bridge at Hajipur is in advanced stage of construction. A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs is required to complete the balance works of bridge and the construction of approaches. The full requirement is being provided to complete this major bridge in 1986-87.

4.2. *Additional 2 lane of Mahatma Gandhi Setu.*—Work of 2 additional lanes of Mahatma Gandhi Setu is suffering due to the stringency of funds. Efforts are being made to procure steel, cement and complete the remaining works in 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed in 1986-87.

4.3. *Kosi Bridge at Dumrighat*.—10 wells out of 31 wells of Kosi Bridge at Dumrighat have been taken up and the work is targetted to be completed by March, 1988. Guide Bund works will be taken in 1986-87. Against the anticipated requirement of Rs. 750 lakhs a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87 to accelerate the work.

4.4.1. To derive the full benefit of the schemes, it is desirable to complete the pre-sixth plan schemes at the earliest. The modest requirement of funds have been assessed in review done in August, 1985 for completion of pre-Seventh Plan scheme as follows:—

				Other Area	Sub-Plan.
Pre-Sixth Plan	...	...	...	322.45	18.00
Sixth Plan	...	...	...	1311.23	201.65

4.4.2. Due to limited plan ceiling it is not possible to provide full funds for the on-going schemes within the indicated outlays. Only 95 per cent of requirement for completion of Pre-sixth Plan schemes and 60 per cent of requirement for 6th Plan schemes has been provided in 1986-87 for accelerating and completion of works. It is hoped that 10 schemes of Pre-Sixth and 25 schemes of 6th Plan period would be completed. The requirement of funds for 27 schemes of 1985-86 annual plan is of the order of Rs. 737.72 lakhs as per schedule of sanction. Only 50 per cent of the requirement has been provided within the available funds. 7 schemes are targetted to be completed in 1986-87.

4.5. *New Schemes*.—Keeping the importance of communication in view, a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs have been provided in Draft Annual Plan to take up the new schemes for removal of deficiency of existing at work.

4.6. *Plants and Machinery*.—For efficient working and expediting the works, the plant and machinery plays a vital role in execution of schemes. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs have been provided in 1986-87 for this purpose.

4.7. *Survey Works*.—For formulation of new schemes advance survey and investigation would have to be carried out. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in 1986-87.

4.8. Similarly for Testing and Research work, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided.

4.9. *Plan Establishment*.—A sum of Rs. 240 lakhs have been provided to meet the Establishment expenditure in 1986-87.

4.10. To derive early. The break-up shown below:—

it of the Scheme, it is desirable to complete them l outlays of Rs. 3,500 lakhs against the requirement is

	Requirement		Provision	
	Other area	Sub-Plan	Other area	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pre-Sixth Plan Road/Bridge Schemes ..	322.45	18.00	306.00	17.00
2. Sixth Plan Road/Bridge Schemes ..	1311.23	201.65	778.00	171.00
3. Major Bridges Schemes---				
(a) Additional 2 lanes of Mahatma Gandhi Setu.	700.00	..	700.00	..
(b) Gandak Bridge at Hajipur ..	300.00	..	200.00	..
(c) Kosi Bridge at Dumrighat ..	750.00	..	400.00	..
4. 7th Plan Schemes—				
(a) Continuing	632.80	104.92	316.00	52.00
(b) New	150.00	50.00	61.00	39.00
5. Machinery and Equipment ..	100.00	..	100.00	..
6. Plan Establishment	140.00	100.00	140.00	100.00
7. Survey	25.00	..	15.00	..
8. Testing and Research	5.00	..	5.00	..
TOTAL	4436.48	474.57	3121.00	379.00

4.11. With these outlays surfacing of 100 K.M. of Kutchha road, widening of 75 K.Ms. of State Road, construction of 6 bridges would be done.

5. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

5.1. *Preamble*.—The Sub-Plan area of Bihar is rich in mineral deposit and forest reserve. Development of road communication in the area is back bone of the development of Industries and improving living standard of the people living in the remote areas. There are 24 road/bridge schemes that have spilled over to 7th Plan. Nearly a sum of Rs. 375 lakhs is required to complete the remaining works.

5.2. *Outlays.*—The approved outlay for 7th Five-Year Plan 1985—90 for P.W.D. road sector is Rs. 18.60 crores and the outlay for 1985-86 annual plan is 3.25 crores which is being fully utilised. 10 schemes are targetted to be completed in 1985-86 and 14 nos. of the Schemes will be spilling. Three more schemes costing Rs. 2.27 crores have been sanctioned in 1985-86.

5.3. *Annual Plan 1986-87:*

5.3.1. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 379 lakhs which would be utilised for completion of on-going works. Sanction of new schemes in the Sub-Plan area is essential keeping in view the backwardness of the area. A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs have been proposed for this purpose.

5.3.2. 20 K.Ms. surfacing of kutchha roads and 40 Kms. widening of State Roads would be done in 1986-87.

5.3.3. No special Central Additive is made available for the P.W.D. road sector.

6. *Swarn Rekha Multipurpose Project*

6.1. The Government of Bihar (Irrigation Department) have entered into an agreement with the World Bank in November, 1982 for financing of Swarn Rekha Multipurpose Project of Bihar. The project envisages construction of dams near Chandil and Icha, two barrages near Ganjia and Galudih and Canal system to provide annual irrigation to 2.42 lakh hectare of land in the Singhbhum district. The project also provides for pucca road communication at 6 KM Matric in the command area for easy marketability of agricultural produce. The Project also provides for linking every village having population more than 1500. The Road Construction Department was requested to do the reconnaissance survey of the Command area in early 1983 for identification of roads. As per discussion with the Engineer of World Bank detailed Reconnaissance survey was submitted in November, 1983. Altogether 713.25 K.M. roads have been identified in the Command area of which 352 K.M. needs new construction and 361.25 K.M. existing roads needs improvement. The cost of construction of these roads/bridges has been assessed at Rs. 44.296 crores to be completed in 7 years.

On recommendation of the Engineer World Bank the Administrator, Swarn Rekha Project approved in first phase the construction of 93.5 Kms. of new road and upgrading 112.25 Kms. existing roads. The Phase I Programme also stipulates to construction of 7 major bridges (80 metres waterways) at a total cost of Rs. 14.43 crores. This programme is to be conducted in 3 financial years. The requirement of funds in the first year, namely, 1986-87, is Rs. 138 lakhs.

(B) **RURAL ROADS:**

In the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan on a National Policy line it was decided to provide all weather pucca road to all the villages having population more than 1,500 and 50 per cent villages having population range between 1,000—1,500 by end of Seventh Five-Year Plan i.e. March, 1990. By the end of 6th Five-Year Plan 10011 KM village road had been constructed and out of total 9,310 villages (of population more than 1500) 6889 villages have been provided rural communication. Similarly out of total 6,104 villages of population range between 1,000 to 1,500 category the 2,873 villages have been linked with pucca all weather village road.

The Road Construction Department submitted a proposal of Rs. 290 crores for construction of Rural Roads under M.N.P. for inclusion in 7th Five-Year Plan to achieve the national targets. There had been drastic cut while fixing the outlay for 7th Five-Year Plan and only Rs. 191 crores had been fixed for development of rural roads. This out would reduce the target to only 8889 villages against 9130 villages of population more than 1,500 and construction of 4,200 K.M. of village roads against the requirement of 6,725 Kms.

The approved outlay of Rs. 34 crores for 1985-86 is being utilised to construct 900 Kms. of village roads to link 400 villages of population more than 1,500 and 55 villages having population range 1,000—1,500.

The proposed outlay including 802 lac for sub-plan of Rs. 4,320.00 lakhs for 1986-87 is being allocated to be utilised as below:—

(a) *On-going Schemes.*—(i) Priority is being given to accelerate and complete the on-going sanctioned schemes. 2,900.00 lakhs have been earmarked.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of new village roads.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of new bridges, causeways and culverts.

(b) *World Bank Project.*—Nearly 700 K. M. of rural road are to be constructed by June, 1987. The cost of construction of these roads are met out of State Plan outlay. It is proposed to spend Rs. 400.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

(c) *Tools and Plants.*—For smoother completion of World Bank Projects and other M. N. P. Roads/Bridges, purchase of tools and plants are essential for this. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

(d) *Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Monitoring and Establishment, etc.*—In order to have preparation of schemes, testing it is essential that organisation for survey investigation, soil testing and quality control and Monitoring and establishment is suitably strengthened. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

(e) *Zila Parishad Roads.*—A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed for grants-in-aid to Zila Parishad for construction of Zila Parishad Roads during 1986-87.

Tribal Sub-Plan

The approved outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan for rural roads is Rs. 40.55 crores for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90 and Rs. 6.50 crores for annual plan 1985-86. The proposed outlays for draft annual plan 1986-87 is of the order of Rs. 8.02 crores. In addition to it a sum of Rs. 0.80 crores is likely to be available as Central additive.

With the utilisation of these outlays of 200 Kms. of kutchha roads would be surfaced. The detailed programme can be glanced through the following table:—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme/Projects	Plan			Sub-Plan			
		1985-90 Outlay in crores	1985-86 Outlay in crores	1986-87 Outlay in crores	1985-90 Outlay in crores	1985-86 Outlay in crores	1986-87 Outlay in crores	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	(a) On-going Schemes—							
	(i) Road	..	82.80	22.34	29.00	12.11	4.70	5.00
	(ii) Bridges	..						
2	(i) World Bank Project ..	..	12.20	5.65	3.00	0.04	0.04	..
	(ii) Tools and Plants for World Bank Project.	..						
3	(a) Survey Investigation and Soil Testing.	..	0.60	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.04
	(b) Monitoring, Quality Control and Establishment.	..	0.80	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.06	0.06
4	Tools and Plants .. ..	..	3.00	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.15	0.12
5	Zila Parishad .. ..	..	8.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.40	0.30
6	New M. N. P. Road other than World Bank Project.	..	59.60	0.70	2.20	20.00	0.44	1.00
7	New Bridges, Causeway and Culverts	..	4.00	0.40	1.50	1.70	0.15	0.50
8	Strengthening of old roads ..	..	20.00	2.43	5.00	4.00	0.50	1.00
	TOTAL .. ..	..	191.00	34.00	43.20	40.55	6.50	8.02

(C) URBAN ROADS

1. The total length of pucca urban roads as per records of the Road Construction Department is 3,286 Kms. They are mostly single lane roads, approximately 11' wide. Due to increasing population of the urban areas, as well as the expansion of the urban areas, improvement/upgradation of these roads has become necessary because of the following considerations. —

- (a) The existing roads are over crowded due to the gross inadequacy of the carriage way (mostly 11' wide) and the increasing volume of traffic they have been carrying.
- (b) The problem is further aggravated because of the absence of traffic, loading and unloading facilities etc. as a result of which the existing carriage way widths are further reduced.
- (c) Roads will also have to be improved and upgraded in the 18 new towns which have been designated as urban areas in the 1981 Census.
- (d) Several towns have also acquired the status of Notified Area Committees recently and improvement/upgradation of roads in these towns will also have to be taken up.

2. In addition to the above situation, immediate attention has also to be paid to the following towns, so far as improvement and upgradation of roads are concerned:—

- (a) The addition of new areas of housing and other uses to the existing urban areas of Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad have resulted into an explosive and chaotic situation in these major towns, which demand immediate attention.
- (b) Programmes of road development in new district headquarter towns and fast growing satellite towns like Hajipur and Chas also need priority.
- (c) The towns of tourist and religious interest and the fast growing towns like Ramgarh, Kahalgaon and Raxaul also need immediate attention.

3. In view of the above situation the outlay for urban roads and bridges sector during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept at Rs. 1,700.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 410.00 lakhs.

The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 400.00 lakhs which has been allotted for improvement/upgradation in 22 towns of various categories.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 476.60 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 92.52 lakhs. It is proposed to utilise these funds for completion of the on-going schemes in twenty-two towns, improvement/upgradation of the roads of the divisional and the district headquarter towns (Annexure VI).

4. *Strengthening of administrative machinery.*—As would appear from the details of the outlays in the various sectors, the Urban Development Department will be spending nearly Rs. 3,600.00 lakhs during the Seventh Five-Year Plan on the various schemes of Urban Development Sector and roads sector. At present there is no technical organisational set up within the Urban Development Department to technically examine the various schemes, make technical inspection of the various schemes under implementation as well as monitor the physical and financial progress of the various schemes and projects for which funds are allotted to the local bodies.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to set up a Technical Monitoring Cell within the Urban Development Department to ensure the above responsibility. It has, therefore, been proposed to set up at each of the ten divisional headquarters one unit to be headed by an officer of the rank of an Executive Engineer.

The total outlay earmarked for strengthening of administrative machinery will be Rs. 23.40 lakhs of which Rs. 4.48 lakhs will be for Sub-Plan.

(D) ROADS IN SUGARCANE AREAS

The approved outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90 is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The approved Plan outlay for 1985-86 annual plan is Rs. 70 lakhs which is being fully utilised on the 17 no. continuing schemes. Five schemes have been targetted to be completed in 1985-86.

The indicated outlays of Rs. 80 lakhs for 1986-87 is proposed to be utilised on the remaining 12 on-going scheme.

Thus the outlay proposed for the Road and Bridges Sector for the annual plan 1986-87 is summarised below alongwith the Sub-Plan for the Tribal area:—

Item	Annual Plan, 1986-87		
	State Plan	Sub-Plan	Special Central Additives.
1	2	3	4
1. P. W. D. Roads	3500.00	379.00	..
2. Rural Roads	4320.00	802.00	80.00
3. Urban Roads	500.00	100.00	..
4. Roads in Sugarcane Area	80.00	..	..
TOTAL	8400.00	1281.00	80.00

CHAPTER 31

ROAD TRANSPORT

The development of passenger road transport in this State has much importance because several parts of the State are not connected with railways.

2. The outlay approved for the 1985-90 plan is Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 490.00 lakhs is the outlay for the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

3. The programme for the year 1985-86 is to acquire 139 new buses but due to shortage of fund this may not be possible. Only 19 new buses of the old lot after body fabrication will be added to the fleet strength. The number of buses as on 1st April 1985 is 1,695. During the year 1985-86, 130 buses have to be condemned. Thus, the number of buses as on 1st April 1986 would be 1,704. During the year 260 new buses are to be added to the fleet strength, and 226 buses would be condemned. The kilometrage to be covered during 1986-87 is estimated at 700 lakhs and traffic earnings at Rs. 2450.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per effective K.M. The cost per K.M. would work out at Rs. 6.33.

4. The details of the programme for 1986-87 are as follows:—

(a) *Acquisition of buses.*—It is proposed to acquire 260 buses during 1986-87 for replacement of Government vehicles. Thus, a sum of Rs. 845 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.25 lakhs per bus is proposed for 1986-87.

(b) *Purchase of departmental vehicles.*—It is proposed to purchase five jeeps during 1986-87 for conducting surprise checks of the buses. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(c) *Acquisition of Land.*—A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for payment towards acquisition of land.

(d) *Construction of Buildings.*—It is proposed to complete the ongoing construction of buildings on priority basis for which a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

(e) *Purchase of Tools, plants, Machines and strengthening of C/W at Phulwari-sharif and R/W at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur* for which a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed.

5. Thus, a sum of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 as below:—

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Acquisition of buses	845.00
(ii) Purchase of departmental Vehicles ..	10.00
(iii) Acquisition of land	10.00
(iv) Construction of Buildings	55.00
(v) Purchase of Machines, tools, plants and strengthening of Workshops.	80.00
Total	1000.00

6. Out of the outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs proposed for the State plan, a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for the Sub-plan area.

CHAPTER 32

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Inland Water Transport is recognised as the cheapest mode of transport. It facilitates transportation of goods to interior of the State where roads are not available but waterways pass through them. The development of Inland Water Transport will therefore act as a catalyst in the development of the State.

In Bihar there are a number of perennial rivers like the Ganges, Gandak, Ghaghra and Kosi which can be developed for inland transport. Among these the Ganges from Farraka to Allahabad has already been declared as National Waterway no. 1 and a project for introducing Passenger-cum-Cargo Service has already been launched in the Central Sector with the assistance of Netherland.

For development of the rivers Gandak, Ghaghra and Kosi a Scheme for Hydrographic Survey and Technoeconomic studies has been included in the 7th five year plan as centrally sponsored scheme on 50 per cent loan assistance basis provided there is equivalent participation by the State. In view of this, State plan outlay for 7th five year plan for Rs. 45 lakhs has been raised to 62 lakhs and annual plan outlay for 1986-87 has been raised to Rs. 12.5 lakhs from Rs. 5 lakhs. The split of Rs. 12.5 lakhs is proposed as below:—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Direction and Administration ...	3.5
2. Procurement of Maintenance of Plants and Machineries ...	1.00
3. Construction and Maintenance of approach road and Jetty ...	0.5
4. Hydrographic Survey and Technoeconomic studies of Gandak, Ghaghra and Kosi. ...	7.5

CHAPTER 33

CIVIL AVIATION.

Air Transport has grown rapidly during the last 2 decades and it has been assuming an increasingly important role in recent years. It is, therefore, desirable that necessary steps are taken in time to meet the requirements of Pilots and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers by extending suitable training facilities and promoting air mindedness among the youths of the State. As such, it is proposed to augment training facilities for Pilot and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers in the State.

2. The outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) is 65.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been allocated for extending aviation training facilities to the Youths of tribal area under tribal sub-plan scheme and the balance of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been earmarked for other areas. Against the total proposed outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs for 1985—90, the provision of 10.00 lakhs has been fixed for 1985-86, out of which 2.00 lakhs has been allotted for tribal area and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for other areas in the year 1985-86.

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 2.40 lakhs is earmarked for tribal area and Rs. 9.60 lakhs for other areas in the year 1986-87.

3. The total flying hours and gliding launches including Patna completed during 1980—85 are 8914 hours and 3557 launches respectively. The licences issued during the period 1980—85 are Student Pilot Licence—96, Private Pilot Licence—39, Commercial Pilot Licence—15, Asstt. Flight Instructor Rating—4, Flight Instructor Rating—1, Student Glider Pilot Licence—22 and Glider Pilot Licence—5.

4. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the targets of physical programme include 6750 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. Besides it is proposed to acquire 2 Trainer Aircraft during the period.

In the year 1985-86 350 hours has been completed and two C. P. L. have been issued against the targets of 716 hours of flying training leading to issuance of S. P. L.-20, P. P. L.-2. The targets envisaged in the year 1985-86 may not be fully achieved due to non-availability of aircraft and Technical/non-Technical personnel.

5. The following are the programmes for 1986-87:—

(a) *Construction/Completion of Taxi-track and Apron.*—The construction of Hangar at Ranchi Aerodrome as well as Patahi aerodrome, Muzaffarpur is nearing completion. As such for construction of Apron at Ranchi aerodrome only, the provision of .50 lakhs has been made for the work, for the time being during 1986-87.

(b) *Direction and Administration.*—9 posts have already been created for Ranchi branch at an annual expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and one post for Muzaffarpur branch has been also created. In order to carry out Flying/Gliding training programme at Muzaffarpur/Patna and Ranchi, other necessary technical/non-technical posts will be needed. As such, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for minimum number of technical/non-technical posts during the year 1986-87.

(c) *Purchase of Aircraft and Equipments.*—For smooth running of flying training programme some equipments for Cessna Aircraft are needed. As such Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for meeting necessary expenditure on this account during the year 1986-87.

(d) *Operation and Maintenance of aircraft.*—To achieve the targets of about 700 hours of flying/Gliding during the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided for repairs of aircraft, operation and maintenance of aircraft on account of spare-parts and Aviation-Fuel.

6. Thus, the details of proposed expenditure against the outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in the State Plan including Rs. 2.40 lakhs earmarked for sub-plan, are mentioned below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Programme	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1.	Construction/completion of apron/Taxi-track	.50	.50
2.	Direction and Administration	3.00	1.50
3.	Purchase of aircraft and equipments	1.00	...
4.	Operation and Maintenance of aircraft	7.50	.40
	Total ...	12.00	2.40

CHAPTER-34

TOURISM AND PILGRIM DEVELOPMENT

The Vishnupad temple of Gaya, the Buddhist temple at Bodh Gaya, Vaidyanath Dham (Deoghar) the Jain shrines at Pawapuri and Parasnath, Harmandir at Patna Saheb the mausoleum of Shershah at Sasaram and the muslim shrines at Manersharif, Phulwarisharif and Biharsharif are the main tourist attractions in the State.

2. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is approved for the seventh Plan (1985—90) for this sector. The outlay approved for 1985-86 is 100.00 lakhs which will be utilised in full.

3. During 1985-86, construction work of the Paryatan Bhawan at Sitamarhi, Deoghar and Basukinath, Youth Hostel and cafeteria at Vaishali have been completed. Construction of staff quarters for Forest lodge, Betla. Paryatak Bhawan at Sasaram, Yatri Niwas at Ranchi and Tirth Yatri Awas-cum-Tourist Information Centre, Madhubani is in progress. Wayside amenities are being provided at Hisua (Nawada) and Behea (Bhojpur). 3.45 acres of land has been acquired to develop a tourist village and construction of a motel at Hajipur. For providing better transport facility to the tourists, grant has been given to BSTDC for the purchase of a Matador Mini Taxi and two cars. On the side of Holiday tourism, water sports facilities including introduction of a floating restaurant are being developed on river Ganga.

4. The works and general schemes proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 are detailed below :—

A. *Tourist Accommodation*.—Accommodation is the basic requirement of tourists and it deserves high priority. During 1986-87, it is proposed to complete the spill-over schemes and to undertake construction of new accommodation projects as detailed below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Completion of Yatri Niwas at Ranchi	16.00
(b) Completion of Paryatak Bhawan, Sasaram	13.00
(c) Completion of Tirth Yatri Awas-cum-Tourist-Information Centre at Madhubani.	5.00
(d) Construction of Paryatak Bhawan at Hajipur (land acquired) ..	5.00
(e) Construction of Paryatak Bhawan at Gaya	5.00
(f) Construction of Paryatak Bhawan at Bhagalpur/Muzaffarpur ..	5.00
(g) Provision of staff quarters	10.00
(h) Renovation of Tourist Bungalow, Hazaribagh	1.00
(i) Renovation/Extension of Youth Hostel, Barabar, Gaya/Hundru falls, Ranchi/Rajgir/Lauria Nandangarh.	5.00

For the above schemes a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(ii) *Assistance to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation*—It is proposed to sanction a grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation for providing wayside facilities like rest room, toilet facilities, cafeteria, snacks Bar, Restaurant in atleast ten places which may cost anything between 20 to 25 lakhs. The Corporation will raise the balance from institutional sources.

B. General

(iii) *Direction and Administration*.—The present administrative set up of the Department of Tourism is inadequate to bear the present load of work. There are only

two Deputy Directors—one for publicity and the other for arranging tours etc. Besides there are two Assistant Directors to assist the Deputy Directors. For the monitoring and execution of Plan Schemes and better supervision of field offices it is necessary to create the following posts :—

Deputy Director (Administration) one, Planning Officer one, steno Typist two, peons, one section consisting of one section Officer, four Assistants, one typist and one Routine clerk.

For the supervision and inspection work it is proposed to purchase two cars/jeeeps for Ranchi and Gaya Regional Offices. Besides funds will be needed for Regional Offices at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur being set up in 1985-86.

For these a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(iv) *Tourist Information Centres.*—The Present Tourist Information Centres at Calcutta, Puri, Varanasi, Delhi and few more are in bad shape. For the renovation and improvement of some of these centres, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(v) *Information and Publicity.*—Tourist Publicity has an important role to play in attracting the tourists. It is proposed to intensify the tourist publicity programme during 1986-87 through a variety of measures.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this work in 1986-87.

(vi) *Tourist Transport.*—(a) *Loan Assistance in public sector.*—To cover the three travel circuits in the State, it is necessary to have adequate number of buses and cars. It is proposed to give loan assistance to BSTDC for purchase of two buses during 1986-87 one for replacement of Ranchi-Daltonganj-Betla route and the other to cover places in Hazaribagh district. For this a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in 1986-87.

(b) *Loan assistance in Private sector.*—As in Government of India, it is proposed to extend loan assistance to the extent of 90 per cent in the private sector for purchasing deluxe cars/Ambassador cars for running them exclusively as tourist taxi in the first instance at Patna, Gaya and Ranchi. In granting such loans preference will be given to co-operative societies of ex-servicemen, unemployed graduates and small entrepreneurs. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this in 1986-87.

(vii) *Share capital to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation.*—The authorised share capital of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation is Rs. 2 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 159.75 lakhs have already been subscribed by State Government up to 1985-86. To create, develop, improve and expand the tourism infrastructure particularly accommodation and transport, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be sanctioned as share capital to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation during 1986-87.

(viii) *Training.*—The Tourist Officers/Guides working in the tourist centres/places require training/refresher training to become more useful to the tourists. The archaeology Department may also be associated in organising and imparting training to the guides as they are in charges of monuments and archaeological sites. For this a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

C. Other Expenditures.

(ix) *Survey and Statistics including Project Formulation.*—For necessary survey of tourist and historical places and collecting statistics including project formulation a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

(x) *Development of historical and other tourist Places.*—Development and beautification of historical and other places of tourist interest are necessary to attract the tourists. It is proposed to take up the following schemes during 1986-87 and also to complete the schemes taken up during 1985-86.—

- (i) Installation of statue of Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad at his birth place Zeeradei.
- (ii) Provision of pedal boat, tea stall, rose garden, fishing angle platform, benches at Ranchi lake, Netarhat Lake and a couple of more places.
- (iii) Construction of Stage for Sound and Light show at Kumhrar, Patna.

For this a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(xi) *Development of pilgrim Centres.*—The pilgrim Centres in the State require to be provided with necessary infrastructural facilities for the comfort of the pilgrim. It is also necessary to provide for furnishing and maintenance of the newly constructed Paryatak Bhawan at Deoghar and Basukimath. It is proposed to construct Yatri Niwas/Cafeteria at Bodhgaya, Rajrappa (Hazaribagh), Areraj (Champanan), Sultanganj (Bhagalpur) and other places for the convenience of pilgrim tourists.

For this, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(xii) *Fairs, festivals and Exhibitions.*—Tourist fairs, festivals and exhibitions are organised to create awareness amongst the people in general to visit the places of tourist interest. Tourist stalls are installed in big fairs. Tourist films are produced and purchased and they are exhibited among the people. Blow ups and exhibits relating to tourist places are exhibited in trade fairs. Seven festivals in the State have been selected for celebrating them as Mahotsava which will attract foreign and domestic tourists on a large scale.

For this, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

(xiii) *Development of water sports and Tourism.*—It is necessary to make provision for operation and extension of floating restaurant and motor boats started in the year 1985-86 besides providing other tourist places with motor boats etc. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

6. Thus an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 as detailed below out of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs would be spent in the tribal Sub-Plan area.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. no.	Item	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1	2	3	4
(i)	Tourist Accommodation	65.00	13.00
(ii)	Assistance to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation	10.00	2.0
(iii)	Direction and Administration	4.00	1.00
(iv)	Tourist Centres	2.00	0.50
(v)	Information and Publicity	5.00	1.00
(vi)	Tourist Transport service	10.00	2.00
(vii)	Share capital to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation.	20.00	8.00
(viii)	Training	1.00	0.25
(ix)	Survey and Statistics including Project formulation	1.00	0.25
(x)	Development of historical and other tourist places	5.00	2.00
(xi)	Development of pilgrim Centres	15.00	..
(xii)	Fairs, Festivals and Exhibitions	7.00	..
(xiii)	Development of Water sports and tourism	5.00	..
		150.00	30.00

CHAPTER 35

EDUCATION

(A) General Education.

1. *Introduction*—Education plays a crucial role among the factors contributing to economic growth, securing returns in the form of specialised man-power geared to the needs of development and creating an environment of discipline and harmony needed for proper development of the country. At a stage where the bulk of the State's population still remains illiterate with only 26.2% of literacy rate as per 1981 census against the All India rate of 36.17% and where the rate of retention at the elementary stage of education (30.40% from Class I to V, boys 32.20 per cent and girls 26.20 per cent and 19.63 per cent from Class VI to VIII, boys 22.33 per cent and girls 12 per cent) is still very low, 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 the stipulated period.

During the first year (1985-86) the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5,137.00 lakhs including 110.00 lakhs for Physical Education and 75.00 lakhs for Sports and Youth Services was earmarked for General Education Sector.

2. *Progress in 1985-86*—The following are the details of the development programme of General Education during 1985-86—

2.1 Elementary Education—

(1) Appointment of 5000 Matric Trained Teachers, 1500 Inter Trained Teachers and an equal number of Graduate Trained Teachers.

(2) Sanction of Rs. 1434.00 lakhs for construction of 7658 school buildings during 1985-86 under the 8th Finance Commission Award of which 1148 buildings would be completed during 1985-86 and 2000 buildings would be completed during 1986-87.

(3) Sanction of Rs. 180.00 lakhs for completion of 2000 school buildings under R.L. E.G. Programme.

(4) Sanction of Rs. 46.47 lakhs for completion of 205 school buildings in the urban areas.

(5) Sanction of Rs. 153.25 lakhs for completion of 950 rooms of schools in the rural areas.

(6) Construction of 379 two roomed new school buildings at a cost of Rs. 301.08 lakhs.

(7) Construction of 200 Lady Teacher quarters at a cost of Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

(8) Construction of 797 Toilets for girls in elementary schools.

(9) Purchase of 1,00,000 sets of schools uniforms to benefit, 51,428 Harijan and Adivasi girl students as well as girls belonging to the weaker sections of the society.

(10) Provision of furniture, teaching aids and science equipments at a total cost of Rs. 240.00 lakhs in 2712 primary schools and 2638 middle schools.

(11) Introduction of education through television in 700 selected elementary schools in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, Gumla and Lohardagga.

(12) Provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs as subsidy grant to the Bihar State Text Book Publishing Corporation to make available text books at 50 per cent of the cost price to the children of classes I to V.

(13) Creation of 200 supervisory posts of Class II Bihar Educational Service Officers to provide one such officer for every three community development blocks towards effective supervision and control of elementary education in the State.

(14) Enrolment of 4.60 lakhs additional children (2.00 lakhs boys and 2.60 lakhs girls) in the age-group 6—11 and 1.92 lakhs additional children (1.40 lakhs boys, 0.52 lakh girls) in the age-group 11—14.

(15) Coverage of 4.41 lakhs children of the age-group 9—14 under the Non-formal system of Education.

(16) Taking up of construction programmes in elementary teachers' training institutions where necessary.

2.2. Secondary Education—

(1) Creation of 1500 teaching posts and 900 non-teaching posts to man 300 girls' secondary schools started in community development blocks.

(2) Setting up of 2 new secondary schools including one for girls.

(3) Sanction of 400 additional posts of teachers to take the load of additional enrolment in the existing secondary schools.

(4) Supply of science equipments, furniture and teaching aids to 300 secondary schools.

(5) Completion of 11 girls' hostels taken up for construction during 1984-85.

(6) Sanction of Rs. 180.00 lakhs towards State share of construction of buildings in the 300 project girls' schools under R.L.F.G. Programme.

(7) Completion of the buildings of 150 project schools for boys started in the rural areas.

(8) Sanction of Rs. 64.13 lakhs for various construction programmes in the old government secondary schools.

(9) Sanction of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for construction of nationalised school buildings.

(10) Construction of toilets in 200 secondary schools.

(11) Sanction of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for providing installation facilities of computers in 25 secondary schools.

(12) Sanction of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for strengthening of book banks in 833 secondary schools.

(13) Sanction of 896 posts of teaching and 128 posts of non-teaching staff for 129 schools where +2 has been introduced during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(14) Introduction of vocationalisation courses in selected 40+2-secondary institutions of the State.

(15) Construction of 12 quarters for the staff of the SCERT Patna and sanction of 12 posts to man the newly constructed hostel-cum-guest house in its campus and organisation of various in-service training courses.

2.3. University Education—

(1) Sanction of Rs. 76.00 lakhs to complete the various programmes of development in the university campuses with the assistance of the U.G.C.

(2) Sanction of Rs. 31.25 lakhs under the scheme of development of P.G. teaching to meet the cost on construction work already taken up together with other development works.

(3) Sanction of Rs. 285.45 lakhs for the development of constituent degree colleges and post graduate sections attached to some of them and also to meet the matching share of U.G.C. schemes in them.

(4) Sanction of a total of Rs. 10.12 lakhs for the development programmes in the 10 institutes of higher learning.

2.4 ADULT EDUCATION—

(1) Coverage of 6.10 lakhs adults under the National Adult education programme.

2.5 LANGUAGES DEVELOPMENT—

(1) Establishment of Oriental Sanskrit Library at Patna and creation of 5 posts to man this library.

(2) Sanction of fund for construction of school buildings of Government Sanskrit High school at Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Ranchi.

(3) Sanction of fund for completion of urdu Bhawan at Patna besides sanction of funds for various developmental activities of the Bihar Sanskrit Education Board and the Bihar Madarasa Education Board.

(4) Grant of funds for the development activities for the various languages academies functioning in the State.

2.5. General.

Creation of one post of Regional Deputy Director of education four post of District Education Officers and eleven other gazetted posts along with a total of 159 supporting staff.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1986-87

3. Elementary education.

3.1. Appointment of Teachers.

By the end of 1985-86 there will be 2,10,533 Teachers composed of 1,92,483 teachers carried over from the Fifth Plan, 10,050 teachers appointed during the 6th plan, and 8,000 teachers scheduled to be appointed with effect from January, 1986 and March, 1986 out of a total of 42,800 teachers to be appointed during the 7th plan period. As per phasing 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 1986-87 besides maintenance of 8,000 teachers of 1985-86 at a total cost of Rs. 1113.40 lakhs. The additional teacher units will also be utilised towards covering

the remaining 8,200 single teacher schools into two teacher schools. Out of the proposed 8,000 teachers, 1,600 teachers are proposed to be appointed in the Madarsas and Sanskrit Tol; of various standards catering to the needs of the children in the age-group 6—14. The needed outlay of Rs. 1113.10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

3.2. ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT RESOURCE CENTRES.

With a view to providing academic leadership to the teachers, it has been planned to set up District Resource Centres which would function as clearance houses of knowledge about the latest educational development in the State, the country and abroad. Two such centres have been sanctioned during 1985-86. As per approved pattern regarding personnel, equipments and other necessary facilities, two more such centres are proposed to be set up in 1986-87. The total cost on the maintenance of the two centres and opening of two new centres works out to Rs. 6.42 lakhs which is proposed for 1986-87.

3.3. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMES.

(a) *School buildings*—9772 primary schools have no buildings of their own and a large number of them have kacha buildings which need to be replaced by pukka ones. 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 total of Rs. 1017.30 lakhs would be needed in 1986-87 with which 2,651 buildings would be completed. 1,500 school buildings in the rural areas would be taken up under R.L.E.G.P. and 340 school buildings in these areas under construction would be completed. Besides this, 125 two-roomed new school buildings would be constructed at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. For all these programmes a total of Rs. 1455 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87. Some of the buildings would be constructed under R.L.E.G.P. in which 80 per cent expenditure will be met from that scheme and 20 per cent by the State Government. The above proposed provision of Rs. 1455.00 lakhs included this item.

(b) *Lady teachers quarters*—For accelerating the enrolment of girls the State Government appoints 50 per cent teachers against the sanctioned posts. Lady teachers have necessarily to be posted away from their homes. There is need therefore to during construct quarters for them. There is great shortage of such quarters. 1986-87, it is proposed to construct 100 lady teachers quarters. The unit cost of construction is Rs. 65,000 per quarter. A total of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to cover the above programme.

(c) *Recreation rooms and toilets*—Most of the primary and middle schools of the state lack toilet facilities. In 1985-86, 797 schools were provided with toilets. In during 1986-87 it is proposed to construct 920 toilets at the rate of Rs. 6200 per toilet. A sum of Rs. 57.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for 1986-87.

Thus for the three different programmes a total outlay of Rs. 1577.00 lakhs is proposed.

3.4. *Supply of school uniform*—It is proposed to supply two sets of uniforms to 50,000 girl students during 1986-87 at the rate of Rs. 100 per two sets for which an outlay of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed.

3.5. *Supply of furniture teaching aids and science equipments.*

(a) It is proposed to furnish 2050 school rooms with furniture at the rate of Rs. 8,000 each at a total cost of Rs. 164.00 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to provide teaching aids to 18,000 primary schools and to 2,500 middle schools at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively for each primary and each middle school. A total outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(c) It is proposed to equip 1,500 schools with science equipments at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per school. A total of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87. Thus all an outlay of Rs. 194.00 lakhs is proposed for three different categories of programmes.

3.6. *Socially useful productive work.*—It is proposed to organise socially useful productive work in 1,336 schools during 1986-87 at the rate of Rs. 500 per school. An outlay of Rs. 6.68 lakhs is proposed.

3.7. *School Broadcast and telecast schedule.*—700 schools are being supplied television sets for providing education in elementary schools in five districts of Chhotanagpur belt during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to maintain 700 custodian teachers at the rate of Rs. 50 per teacher per month for maintaining the television sets and providing other physical requirements besides expenditure on script writing.

3.8. *Supply of text books.*—It is proposed to continue the scheme of supplying state subsidised text books to all students upto class V. A subsidy of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in 1986-87 at the level of 1985-86 for the purpose.

3.9. *UNICEF/UNFPA assisted programme.*—For this programme an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

3.10. *Administrative support.*—In order to implement effectively the universalisation of elementary education, 200 posts of gazetted rank officers in class II Bihar Educational Service to provide one such officer for every three community development blocks was created in 1985-86. For the maintenance of these posts, strengthening of the engineering cell and provision of administrative facilities including construction of quarters, a total outlay of Rs. 71.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

3.11. *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 cost a proportionate number of centres. The number of centres sanctioned and started up to 1985-86 is 15,200 i.e. 7,700 general centres and 7,500 centres exclusively for girls. The centres at the State cost would be maintained in 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. It may be noted here that 50 per cent of the cost on general centre and 90 per cent of the cost on girl centres are met by the Government of India.

3.12. *Construction of quarters, hostels and buildings of training institutions.*—An outlay of Rs. 20.41 lakhs is proposed for elementary training institutions to meet the immediate needs of these institutions.

3.13. *Enrichment of library, furniture and teaching aids in training institutions.*—An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs is proposed.

3.14. *Inservice training and orientation programmes.*—An outlay of Rs. 7.19 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

3.15. In this manner a sum of Rs. 3439.00 lakhs is proposed for this sub-sector. Schemeswise outlay is summarised as below:—

Serial no.	Names of Schemes.	Outlay 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Non-tribal	Tribal S. P. area	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Appointment of Teachers	900.12	213.28	1113.40
2	Establishment of District Resource Centres	3.21	3.21	6.42
3	Construction Programmes—			
	(a) School Buildings—			
	(i) 8th Finance Commission Award	651.90	365.40	1017.30
	(ii) R.L.E.G.P.	225.00	50.00	275.00
	(iii) Completion of incomplete buildings	109.00	52.70	162.70
	(b) Lady Teachers Qrts.	50.00	15.00	65.00
	(c) Toilets	45.00	12.00	57.00
	Total—Const. Programmes	1080.90	496.10	1,577.00
4	Supply of school uniform	34.00	16.00	50.00
5	Supply of furnitures, teaching aids and science equipments.	144.00	50.00	194.00
6	Socially useful productive work.	5.00	1.68	6.68
7	School Borad cast and telecast	0.50	6.00	6.50
8	Supply of Text-Books	56.00	19.00	75.00
9	UNICEF/UNFPA Assisted programme	9.50	0.50	10.00
10	Administrative support	57.50	13.50	71.00
11	Non- formal Education	236.00	64.00	300.00
12	Const. of quarters, hostels and buildings of training institutes.	15.41	5.00	20.41
13	Enrichment of library, furnitures and teaching aids in training institutions.	1.10	0.30	1.40
14	In-service Training and orientation Programme.	5.76	1.43	7.19
	Total—Elementary Education	2,549.00	890.00	3,439.00

4. Secondary education.

4.1. There are at present 3,587 secondary schools in the state comprising of 66 old Government secondary schools, 3,276 nationalised schools, 205 minority schools and 40 proprietary schools (including 45 Government secondary schools and 98 nationalised schools where +2 teaching has been started). 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 pose

a serious problem of quality and standard of education. Facilities for girls education are also not upto the mark. As per decision of the State Government at least 4 secondary schools, including one for girls have to be provided in each community development block. In pursuance of this decision, the State Government have established 300 girls secondary schools the cost on which has spilled over to the 7th plan. The development cost on the Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh and the Netarhat Vidyalaya has also spilled over to the 7th plan. In this background, the schemes for the year 1986-87 have been drawn out, which are as follows:—

4.2. *Establishment of secondary schools—(a) Spill over cost*—During the last year of the 6th plan sanction to set up 300 schools for girls in rural areas were accorded and funds for construction of school buildings were allotted. Teaching in those 300 girls schools will start from January, 1986 for which 5 teaching and 3 non-teaching staff have been provided in each school. A sum of Rs. 285.00 lakhs would be needed in 1986-87 to continue these posts, which is proposed.

Since the Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh a residential school for girls as per programme would fully develop by the year 1989-90, the cost on salary, stipends, furniture, library, laboratories etc. has spilled over to the 7th plan. The minimum requirement for this institution works out to Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

The Netarhat Vidyalaya also requires a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to meet the establishment cost on account of increase in seats.

(b) *New schools*.—Two new schools have been set up in 1985-86. Besides 14 secondary schools are proposed to be sanctioned in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 333.00 lakhs is proposed for the above scheme for 1986-87.

4.3 *Appointment of additional teachers*.—Conservatively estimated about 10,000 additional teachers would be needed during the 7th plan to take the load of additional 4 lakh children expected to be enrolled during the period. Against this requirement, only 2,000 teacher units are targeted to be sanctioned during the 7th plan at the rate of 400 teacher units per year. As per programme an outlay of Rs. 70.50 lakh is proposed to cover the cost of maintenance of 400 teachers appointed in 1985-86 and appointment of an equal number of teachers during 1986-87.

4.4. *Supply of science equipments, furniture and teaching aids*.—Acute shortage of science equipments, furniture and teaching aids still exists in the Government Secondary Schools as most of these schools were set up through private enterprise. It is proposed to provide Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the 1986-87 to meet the pressing needs of 300 newly set up girls secondary schools in the rural areas at the average rate of Rs. 15,000 per school.

4.5 Construction Programme

A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is being utilised during 1985-86 to construct 1,500 class rooms for 300 project secondary schools and Rs. 63.00 lakhs towards construction of 87 Government Secondary Schools including 13 old govt. schools. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 358.00 lakhs is proposed for completion of 387 school buildings and 150 construction projects in additional secondary schools besides covering the cost of constructing toilets in 150 girls schools and 50 boys schools. This includes Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Netarhat Vidyalaya.

4.6 Enrichment of Library and Book Banks

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during 1986-87 for opening and strengthening of book banks and enrichment of library in 800 schools at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per school.

4.7 Introduction of Computer Education

Under this programme, the training of teachers and supply of appliances is being met 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 1986-87, an equal number of schools are proposed to be covered. A total outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme in 1986-87.

4.8 Development of Sainik School, Tilaiya

The Sainik School, Tilaiya started up in 1962 is housed in temporary building of the D.V.C., Tilaiya Dam. Since the building is dilapidated, it requires construction work where necessary. Hostel building to accommodate 768 students is under construction at an estimated total cost of Rs. 102.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the committed expenditure as well as to start the next phase of construction of school building for the year 1986-87.

4.9 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 would be extended to another 100 secondary schools. A total outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs is proposed to cover the maintenance cost of the existing 128 schools and one hundred new schools proposed to be set up during 1986-87.

(b) *Vocationalisation.*—So far vocationalisation is concerned, sanction has been accorded in 1985-86 for its introduction in 40 secondary institutions. In 1986-87, a further 40 secondary institutions are proposed to be covered. A total outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this scheme.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs is proposed for these two programmes under the scheme.

4.10 Construction of Quarters, Hostels and Buildings

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for construction work in 1986-87 in secondary training institutions.

4.11 Enrichment of Library, Furniture and Teaching Aids

An outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

4.12 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. 6.59 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

4.13 Research and Pilot Projects

As a part of its function the S.C.E.R.T., Patna undertakes Research and Pilot Projects. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87 for this scheme.

4.14. *Strengthening of S.C.E.R.T. and its Enrichment.*—The S.C.E.R.T. is still to be strengthened on the pattern of other states. All the posts required for it could not be created so far, except 12 posts of supporting staff for the hostel-cum-guest house constructed in the campus of the Council. These posts created in 1985-86 would be continued and atleast 4 posts of Research Officers in Subordinate Educational Service with supporting staff are proposed to be created in 1986-87 to meet the pressing needs of the Council. Grants are also necessary for the purchase of equipments, teaching aids, office machines and books for the library as well as furniture. Two

projects of quarter-construction-programme, one for Class III employees and the other for Class IV employees have been sanctioned in 1985-86. These would be completed in 1986-87. Besides, further residential facilities would be provided to these categories of staff within the outlay provided for this scheme. The Council would also need adequate fund for publication and other development work. In all a total outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the S. C. E. R. T. and its enrichment in 1986-87.

4.15. In this manner a total outlay of Rs. 1286.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 summarised as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Serial no.	Names of Schemes	Outlay 1986-87		Total
		Non-Tribal	Tribal Sub-Plan	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Establishment of Secondary Schools—			
	(i) <i>Spill over—</i>			
	(a) Spill over cost of 300 girls schools ..	237.00	48.00	285.00
	(b) Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazari-bagh.	20.00	..	20.00
	(c) Netarhat Vidyalaya .. ..	..	10.00	10.00
	(ii) New Schools	15.00	3.00	18.00
2	Appointment of addl. teachers	61.75	8.75	70.50
3	Supply of Science equipments, furniture and teaching aids.	37.50	7.50	45.00
4	Construction Programme	243.60	114.40	358.00
5	Enrichment of Library and Book Banks ..	21.00	3.00	24.00
6	Introduction of Computer Education ..	2.40	0.60	3.00
7	Development of Sainik School, Tilaiya ..	30.00	..	30.00
8	Introduction of +2 teaching and Vocationalisation	291.00	69.00	360.00
9	Construction of Quarters, hostels and buildings, Training Colleges.	20.00	5.00	25.00
10	Enrichment of Library, furniture and teaching aids in Training Colleges.	1.10	0.50	1.60
11	In-service Training/Orientation programme. ..	5.80	1.60	7.40
12	Research and Pilot Projects	0.80	0.20	1.00
13	Strengthening of SCERT. and its enrichment ..	27.50	..	27.50
TOTAL—SECONDARY EDUCATION ..		1014.45	271.55	1286.00

5. University Education—

5.1. There are 7 universities of General Education in the State. The number of constituent and affiliated colleges are 265 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 for 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 schemes for implementation during 1986-87 are as follows :—

5.2. *Development of University Campuses.*—A number of construction programmes sanctioned during the Sixth Plan under the U. G. C. scheme that spilled over to the 7th plan would be completed in 1985-86. But a number of fully State supported schemes of construction work in different universities of the State would be completed at a total cost of Rs. 26.00 lakhs in 1986-87 which is proposed.

5.3. *Development of Post-Graduate teaching.*—On a persistent demand Post-Graduate teaching has been decentralised and added to 35 constituent colleges of the State where facilities for Honours teaching exist. These Post-Graduate centres urgently need physical facilities like lecture halls, laboratories, libraries etc. and teaching and non-teaching staff. Besides, some of the existing P. G. departments of sciences also need expansion of teaching and research facilities. A total outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

5.4. *Development of Colleges.*—Out of Rs. 165 laks needed during the 7th Five-Year Plan to meet the State share of the different construction projects of lecture rooms, library buildings, teachers' quarters, laboratories, hostels and other schemes taken up with the assistance of U. G. C. a sum of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is being released in 1985-86. In 1986-87 it is proposed to provide the balance of Rs. 117.00 lakhs. Besides, 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, constituent colleges, develop libraries, provide equipments, add additional rooms to the existing buildings and purchase buses for women's colleges. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme on priority basis in 1986-87.

5.5. *Development of Institutes, organisations of Higher Learning and Research.*—For the Development of the Institutes/organisation of higher learning and research an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) K. P. Jaiswal Research Institute	..	..	1.50
(b) A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies	..	..	2.50
(c) Rural Institute, Birauli	..	..	1.00
(d) L. N. Mishra Institute	..	..	3.50
(e) Nava Nalanda Mahavihar	..	..	1.50
(f) Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali	..	..	1.00
(g) Arabic and Persian Institute	..	..	1.30
(h) Bihar Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration.			0.50
(i) Bihar Research Society, Patna	..	..	1.00
(j) Bihar Puravid Parisad	..	..	0.20
			<hr/>
			14.00
			<hr/>

5.6. Thus an outlay of Rs. 345.00 lakhs is proposed as summarised below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	Outlay 1986-87		Total
		Non-Tribal	Tribal	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Development of University Campus ..	21.00	5.00	26.00
2	Development of Post-Graduate Teaching ..	60.00	15.00	75.00
3	Development of Colleges	200.00	30.00	230.00
4	Institutes of Higher Learning	14.00	..	14.00
TOTAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ..		295.00	50.00	345.00

6. Adult Education—

The number of illiterates in the age-group 15—35 was 143.88 lakhs in 1981. Assuming that the inflow of illiterates in this age-group has remained static at 2 percent during the period 1981 to 1985 due to gains in the elementary and non-formal education, the persons remaining illiterate at the end of 1984-85 may be in the neighbourhood of 123.14 lakhs. This increase of 2 per cent 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 Yrs. Increasing 2% per annum (In lakhs)	Coverage during the year	Balance to be covered.
1	2	3	4
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 6.10 lakhs. This was because of the fact that a sum of Rs. 6.50 crores only was provided under plan head 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 and 47 projects of 100 centres each). An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to cover 10,00,00 adults. Besides 16,800 centres will be financed

under R. F. L. P. with a coverage of 5,04,000 adults. With reduced outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs it will not be economical to operate all the 256 state projects and some will have to be closed down.

7. *Language Development*.—For the development of various languages an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed as detailed below—

Serial no.	Nam of Schemes	Outlay in 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sanskrit Education	16.00	3.00	19.00
2	Madarsa Education	7.50	0.50	8.00
3	Magahi Academy	2.00	..	2.00
4	Urdu Academy	3.50	0.50	4.00
5	Maithili Academy	2.00	..	2.00
6	Bhojpuri Academy	2.00	..	2.00
7	Rashtrabhasha Parishad	2.00	..	2.00
8	Bangla Academy	2.00	..	2.00
9	Sanskrit Academy	2.00	..	2.00
10	Tribal Languages Academy	..	2.00	2.00
11	Development of Rajbhasha	17.00	3.00	20.00
TOTAL LANGUAGES DEVELOPMENT		56.00	9.00	65.00

8. *General (Direction, Administration and Supervision)*—An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to cover the development programmes including construction of quarters for officers, a Rest House at Ranchi for inspecting Officers and to maintain 166 posts of different categories created in 1985-86 for manning new divisions, districts and sub-divisions in the State.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 5965.00 lakh for General Education (excluding Physical Education, Sports and Youth Services) is proposed for 1986-87 as summarised below :—

Serial no.	Programmes	Outlay 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Elementary Education	2549.00	890.00	3439.00
2	Secondary Education	1014.45	271.55	1286.00
3	University Education	295.00	50.00	345.00
4	Adult Education	602.55	197.45	800.00
5	Languages Development	56.00	9.00	65.00
6	General (Direction, Administration and Supervision).	20.00	10.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL		4537.00	1428.00	5965.00

(B) Sports and Youth Service

Introduction—A new department for Sports, Youth and Culture has been created to give close attention to the Development of activities associated with their subjects which had received very little attention so far.

(*) Spill over Projects

In the 7th Five-year Plan construction of sports complex in 6 universities other than Patna University has been taken up. A sum of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was released for this purpose in 1984-85 and Rs. 9.75 lakhs in 1985-86. In 1986-87 Rs. 11.60 lakhs is proposed to be made available for this purpose.

It is proposed to provide funds for two undernoted continuing schemes—

- (i) Sports equipment for one college in each District headquarter at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per college:—In 1984-86 and 1985-86 each, a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was provided for this purpose. This year also an equal amount has been provided.
- (ii) Sports equipment for one high school in each subdivisional headquarter :— Under this scheme 10 schools were given grants of Rs. 10,000 each in 1984-85 and 1985-86. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose.

(2) Development of stadium and sports grounds

It is the policy of the Government to encourage construction of stadiums in various parts of the State particularly in District headquarters. Government provides grant for the purpose and it is expected that resources will be raised locally also. Similarly assistance is also provided for development of sports grounds Rs. 15.85 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose in 1986-87, out of which 4.00 lakhs is meant for tribal sub-plan. It may be noted that construction of stadium is in progress at 27 places in the State.

(3) Development of Moinul Haque Stadium

Moinul Haque Stadium is a premier stadium of the State. A small cricket pavilion incorporating player's rooms, press gallery, A.I.R. and Doordarshan boxes, storage space, rest rooms and a canteen is proposed to be constructed on the south side of the stadium. This is expected to cost Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be made available for this purpose during 1986-87.

(4) Development of coaching centres

In 1985-86, construction of sports hostels at Patna and Ranchi has been sanctioned. Each of these is expected to cost Rs. 30.07 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been released for each of the hostels in 1985-86. During the coming year, Rs. 11.00 lakhs for each hostel is proposed to be given for continuing the construction work.

Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for starting two sports development centres for hockey in schools at Torpa (Ranchi) and Simdega in 1985-86. Similarly in 1986-87, two new centres will be opened, one each in tribal and non-tribal areas. Accordingly Rs. 6.00 lakhs (3 lakhs for centres started in 1985-86 and 3 lakhs for the new centres) have been kept, in the outlay of 1986-87.

(5) Organisation of sports competitions

The department conducts sports competitions 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. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been kept for incurring expenses over these competitions.

(6) Grants to the State Sports Council

The State Sports Council, apart from advising Government in matters of games and sports, also disburses grants-in-aid to various sports organisations. A sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been provided for this purpose, out of which Rs. 2.0 lakhs will be made available for tribal sub-plan. The running cost of the council will also be met out of the same fund.

(7) Administrative support to sports

A post of Dy. Director of Sports has been created during 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 0.65 lakh is being made to met the pay and allowances for this post.

II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(1) Development of Government College of Health and Physical Education, Patna

Government College of Health and Physical Education, Patna is the only college of its type in our State in the Government sector. A comprehensive plan for its development has been prepared incorporating construction of Gymnasium, boundary wall and hostel, development of play grounds etc. In 1985-86 Rs. 7.00 lakhs was given for the construction of boundary wall and Rs. 7.0 lakhs for construction of Gymnasium which is estimated to cost Rs. 20. lakhs. Money will be made available for continuing the construction of the Gymnasium and taking up the work of play ground development in 1986-87. Rs. 14.00 lakhs is kept for this purpose.

(2) Administrative support to physical education

An outlay of Rs. 10.10 lakhs is proposed including Rs. 2.90 lakhs for tribal sub-plan. 4 posts of Regional Deputy Director of Sports are proposed to be created, one each at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Patna along with supporting staff. The proposed amount will cover expenditure over these posts as well as the posts of Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Physical Education created during 1986-86.

(3) Development of play-grounds in schools and Refresher course for the Physical Education Teachers.

In order to popularise and facilitate sports and games in schools, grants are given to schools for development of play grounds. Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose in 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs will be for the tribal sub-plan.

(4) Bharat Scouts and Guides

It is a continuing scheme and Rs. 3.0 lakhs has been provided for it, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be under the tribal sub-plan. The outlay is the same as during 1985-86.

(5) National Services Scheme

This scheme is meant for college and university students of the State. The scheme covers all the universities of the State and I.S.M., Dhanbad. Government of India meets the expenditure over the scheme partially, the ratio of Central and State contribution being 7:5. Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose (3 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan) which is the same as previous year.

(6) N.C.C.

The allocation for N.C.C. has been raised during 1985-86. However the amount sanctioned during 1985-86 (Rs. 70.00 lakhs) was much less than the actual demand. As such, allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 out of which the tribal sub-plan component will be Rs. 21.00 lakhs.

Serial no.	Name of Sector/Sub-sector	Proposed outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Tribal Sub-plan
1	2	3	4
(A) Sports and Youth Services		72.00	25.10
1	Spill over projects	14.00	3.00
2	Development of stadium and play grounds	15.85	4.00
3	Development of Moinul Haque Stadium	5.00	..
4	Development of coaching centres	28.00	15.50
5	Organisation of sports competitions	2.50	0.60
6	Grants to State Sports Council	6.00	2.00
7	Administrative support to sports	0.65	..
TOTAL		72.00	25.00
(B) Physical Education			
1	Development of Government College of Health and Physical Education, Patna.	14.00	..
2	Administrative Support to Physical Education	10.10	2.90
3	Development of Physical Education in schools and refresher courses .	5.00	1.25
4	Bharat Scouts and Guides	3.00	0.50
5	National Service Scheme	18.00	3.00
6	N.C.C.	75.00	21.00
7	Construction of Gymanasium in divisional headquarters	9.90	4.40
Total		135.03	33.05

RAJBHASHA DEVELOPMENT

The following are proposed for implementation during 1986-87.

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 Hindi Literaterue In this scheme. provision for 134 different awards has been made at a total cost of Rs. 3.61 lakhs during 1986-87.

2. Propagation of Hindi

With a view to propogating Hindi and giving publicity to various activities some programmes have been chalked out under this scheme. It will cost Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1986-87.

3. Construction of Hindi Bhawan

The State Government has decided to construct a 'Hindi Bhawan' at Patna. Land for the purpose has already been allotted by the State Government. Foundation stoner was laid by the then Chief Minister on the 15th August 1984. The proposed Hindi

Bhawan will be a 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. The Bihar Cabinet has approved this scheme in principle. A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1986-87.

4. Strengthening of Headquarters.

The Department of Rajbhasha has spread up to Block Level but for the sake of proper control, supervision and direction, the administrative machinery has not been strengthened at the Headquarters. Hence it has been decided to strengthen the Headquarters at a cost of Rs. 3.04 lakhs during 1986-87.

5. Establishment of Rajbhasha Units in Districts

For efficient implementation of development Plans of State Language it has been decided to set up Rajbhasha Unit in nine districts of the State, namely, (1) Purnea, (2) Aurangabad, (3) Munger, (4) Giridih, (5) Dhanbad, (6) East Champaran, (7) Singhbhum, (8) Bhojpur and (9) Palamau. This scheme will cost Rs. 2.60 lakhs during 1986-87.

6. Strengthening of all Divisional Rajbhasha Units and maintenance of Santhal Parganas Divisional Rajbhasha Unit.

Rajbhasha units were established in nine divisions of the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Santhal Parganas Divisional Rajbhasha Unit was also sanctioned in 1985-86. A post of clerk is proposed to be created in each division for clerical work. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.75 lakhs during 1986-87.

7. Tribal Sub-Plan.

Under this sub-plan a few incentive programmes for the tribal language and literature as well as compilation of Hindi-Tribal Languages dictionaries have been chalked out. This scheme will cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

The schemewise details are given below:—

Serial no.	Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs).
		1986-87
1	Honour and Award for rendering service to Hindi	3.61
2	Propagation of Hindi	1.00
3	Construction of Hindi Bhawan	5.00
4	Strengthening of Headquarters	3.04
5	Establishment of Rajbhasha Unit in districts	2.60
6	Strengthening of old Divisional Rajbhasha Units and maintenance of Santhal Parganas Divisional Rajbhasha Unit.	1.75
7	Tribal Sub-Plan	3.00
TOTAL		20.00

CHAPTER 36

ART AND CULTURE.

(1) *Development of Archaeology and Museum.*—Outlay for 1986-87 has been kept at the same level as in 1985-86, i.e., Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This money will be utilised for excavation and conservation works, strengthening photography and drawing sections on the archaeology side and construction of museum building, development of gardens in Patna Museum and strengthening of administrative structure, etc., on the museum side.

(2) *Development of archives.*—Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed under this sub-sector which is slightly less than the last year's outlay. This is because of the reduction of the overall outlay under the Art and Culture sector.

(3) *Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir.*—An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the civil works relating to air-conditioning of Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna and construction of staff quarters.

(4) *Kala Academy.*—Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed for the activities of Kala Academy. The Academy will organise art exhibitions, workshops and seminars, cultural festivals, talks and lectures, etc., with this money.

(5) *Youth festival.*—Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed for organising youth festival in 1986-87. The festival includes competition in essay and debate, poetry, drama, quiz, dance and music. Some funds will be given for organising competitions at the district and divisional levels also.

(6) *Development of Library Services.*—The outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs proposed for 1986-87 is the same as 1985-86. This money will be utilised for purchase of books and furnitures for classified non-government libraries and construction of buildings.

(7) *Inter-State Cultural Tours.*—With a view to promoting national integration inter-State Cultural tours have an important position in the activities of the department. Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose with which 2 cultural troupes will be sent to other States and cultural troupes from other States will be invited to tour and give performances in Bihar.

(8) *Development of Theatre.*—This is a new scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed. This fund will be utilised for holding national and State drama festivals, theatre workshop and seminar and providing scholarships to Bihari students studying in the National School of Drama.

(9) *Development of Plastic Arts.*—This is also a new scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme. Out of this fund, national and State level art exhibitions, seminars, publications of artists' works, survey of folk and tribal arts, artists' camp, etc., will be organised and fellowships will be provided for research in this field.

(10) *Programme sponsored by the I.C.C.R.*—Cultural troupes from abroad visit India under the scheme of I.C.C.R. The expenditure over organising performance of these cultural troupes is met partly by the I.C.C.R. but some arrangements have to be made by the State Government also, Rs. 0.75 lakh has been kept for this purpose,

Schemewise details are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Names of Schemes	Outlay, 1986-87	
		Total	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
Art and Culture Programmes			
1	Museums and Archaeology	10.00	1.50
2	Development of Archives	4.00	0.75
3	Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna, Ranchi, Dumka	6.00	2.00
4	Kala Academy	2.50	..
5	Youth Festival	2.50	..
6	Development of Library Services	8.00	2.10
7	Inter-State Cultural Tours	1.50	..
8	Development of Theatre	2.00	..
9	Development of Plastic Arts	2.75	0.25
10	Programmes sponsored by I. C. C. R.	0.75	..
	Total	40.00	6.60

CHAPTER 37

A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The policy of the State Government has been to consolidate the existing facilities by completing the ongoing construction work, modernising laboratories, intensifying research programmes and introducing qualitative faculty improvement. There are three Engineering Colleges, viz, B.I.T., Sindri, M.I.T., Muzaffarpur, B.C.E., Bhagalpur, 21 Polytechnics and Mining Institutes, 14 Women Industrial Schools and a Printing School under the Department. There is a State Board of Technical Education for conducting Examinations and regulating academic matters of Polytechnics and Mining Institutions. This Department also extends financial support to Bihar College of Engineering, Patna, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi and Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

2. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan a total outlay of Rs. 1,100 lakhs has been provided for this Department, out of which Rs. 800 lakhs is fixed for Technical Education sector and Rs. 300 lakhs is fixed for Scientific Services and Research sector. In 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 190.00 lakhs has been made for different schemes of the department and the entire fund is anticipated to be spent in full by the end of 1985-86.

3. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for Technical Education and Rs. 45 lakhs for Scientific Services and Research has been provided for 1986-87. A brief description of each scheme along with break-up of outlay for these schemes in the year 1986-87 are given below:—

A. Technical Education

(1) *Direction and Administration.*—The Department of Science and Technology is not organised adequately. For strengthening of administration an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 1.982 lakhs is provided in 1985-86 and Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87. In 1985-86 the amount provided is expected to be fully spent by the end of the financial year.

(2) *State Board of Technical Education.*—The State Board of Technical Education was created in 1955 for conducting examinations and regulating academic activities of Diploma Level Institutions. There were only five Institutions at that time but now it controls 21 Institutions. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is proposed to consolidate this board for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the year 1985-86 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(3) *Establishment of Technical University and creation of Autonomous Institutions.*—It is proposed to establish a Technical University in Bihar during the Seventh Plan period. Besides, there is a proposal for granting autonomy to one of the existing Engineering College on experimental basis. It is also being proposed to establish Government Engineering Colleges in Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(4) *Schemes relating to Engineering Colleges—(i) Grants to Non-Government Technical institutions.*—The non-Government Engineering Colleges in this State are partly of fully financed by the Department of Science and Technology. These are B.C.E., Patna and B.I.T., Mesra. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(ii) *Spill-over-Schemes.*—A number of schemes in Engineering Colleges executed since the Sixth Plan or even the Fifth Plan has not been completed as yet. These comprise mostly construction work of institute building and student hostel. A sum of

Rs. 60 lakhs is provided for this purpose under the Seventh Plan, out of which, Rs. 16.85 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iii) *Constructions of Staff Quarters.*—Engineering Colleges under this Department do not have sufficient number of residential quarters. All these colleges are situated away from towns; as a result, teachers, Instructors and other staff members face a lot of difficulties in attending to their duties. In order to ameliorate the grievances of the staff it is proposed to construct staff quarters in Engineering Colleges during the Seventh Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in 1985-90 plan, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iv) *Constructions of Girls' Hostel.*—The number of girl students seeking admission in Engineering Colleges is increasing every year. It has become essential to construct girls' hostel in some of the Engineering Colleges, if not all. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs is being provided in 1986-87.

(v) *Student Amenities.*—In order to extend essential facilities like canteens, cycle sheds and facilities for sports and games to the students of Engineering Colleges a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided, out of which Rs. 2.82 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(vi) *Strengthening of B. Pharma Course.*—Degree Course in Pharmacy was started in M.I.T., Muzaffarpur in the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. There is still need for strengthening this course in terms of creating requisite number of teaching and non-teaching posts and purchasing equipments for the Pharmacy Laboratory. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

(vii) *New Courses.*—Degree course in Leather Technology has been started in M.I.T., Muzaffarpur in 1985-86. Teaching work in this course will start in session commencing from July 1986. Besides, degree courses in Ceramic Technology, Computer Science and Petroleum Technology will also be started in 1986-87. Consolidation and expansion of degree course in Electronics and Communication will also be taken up in B.I.T., Sindri in 1986-87. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 10 lakhs is being proposed for 1986-87.

(viii) *Strengthening of Degree Course in Mining at B.I.T., Sindri.*—Degree course in Mining Engineering was started in the Sixth Five-Year Plan in B. I. T., Sindri. This course has not been fully developed as yet. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(ix) *Computer Relating Schemes.*—Computer has been an essential part of engineering education these days. Computers have been installed in all the Engineering Colleges. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan for salary and allowances of operating staff and maintenance and provision for software. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(x) *Training and Placement Cell.*—It is important for the Engineering Colleges to provide proper training and assist the engineering graduates in seeking proper employment. With this in view, Training and Placement Cells have been created in all the Engineering Colleges. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be spent in 1985-86 and the same amount is proposed for 1986-87.

(xi) *Institutional Network.*—This scheme is intended towards modernisation of specific laboratory in order to bring it at par with the level of laboratory in premier Engineering Institutions in India like I.I. Ts. Central assistance is directly given to Institutions

for which matching grant is to be given by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

(xii) *Special Training Facility to S.C. and S.T. Students.*—This scheme is intended to provide pre-coaching facility to S.C./S.T. students. Besides, under this scheme special coaching facility will also be provided during their educational career in the institution in order to make up their deficiencies in different subjects. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 2.55 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(xiii) *Modernisation Schemes.*—None of the Engineering Colleges in Bihar is adequately equipped with modern and requisite number of the machines and equipments. Existing laboratories and workshops need to be modernised gradually by providing up-to-date equipments and facilities so as to keep them in tune with sophistication and advancement in technology. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 33.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 21.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(xiv) *Library Consolidation.*—It is proposed to strengthen the existing libraries in various Engineering colleges by providing additional books and research journals for the benefit of students and staff members. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

B. Scheme relating to Polytechnics and Mining Institutions.

(i) *Spill over Schemes.*—Many of the construction works of Polytechnics and Mining institutions started in the Sixth Plan or even in the Fifth Plan are still in unfinished state. In order to complete spill over construction works in Polytechnics and Mining Institutions a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 7.36 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(ii) *Establishments of Women's Polytechnics.*—In 1984-85 one Women's Polytechnic in Patna was established by the Department of Science and Technology. In 1985-86, three more Women's Polytechnics have been established at Muzaffarpur, Bokaro and Jamshepur by this Department. Presently all these institutions will run in hired buildings. In subsequent years separate land for these institutions will be acquired and building constructed. The estimated cost of each of these institutions is Rs. 149 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 9 lakhs recurring at current prices. In the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 72 lakhs is provided for this purpose. The anticipated expenditure in 1985-86 is Rs. 14.95 lakhs. Again a sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iii) *Library Consolidation.*—It is proposed to strengthen the existing libraries in various Polytechnics and Mining Institutions by providing text books and reference books for the use of students and teachers. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 1.65 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iv) *Automobile Servicing Centre.*—Post diploma course in Automobile was started during the Sixth Plan. Students require both class room instructions as well as practical training in the workshop. With this end in view an Automobile servicing centre has been established in 1985-86. Besides imparting practical training to students this centre would also take up servicing and repair works of Government vehicles which would fetch additional income to the Government. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1985-86 and Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

(v) *Computer Relating Schemes in Polytechnics.*—Post diploma course in computer science has been started in 1985-86 in new Government Polytechnic, Patna-13. This course needs further consolidation. Besides, a certificate course of six months duration has been started in 1985-86 in this institute. For consolidation of these programmes a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(vi) *Student Amenities in Polytechnics.*—It is proposed to extend essential facilities like canteens, cycle sheds, sports and games to the students of Polytechnics and Mining Institutions. For this a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 0.85 lakh will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

(vii) *Modernisation Scheme for Polytechnics.*—The laboratories and workshops in Polytechnics are not adequately equipped with requisite number of modern equipments. Under the Modernisation scheme, modern machines and equipments will be purchased for the laboratories so as to keep the students at pace with the latest development in technology. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 7.50 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 12.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

4. *Grants to R.I.T., Jamshedpur.*—In order to provide financial support for land and site development and electricity in the campus a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

5. *Grants to B.I.T., Mesra, Ranchi.*—Degree Course in Computer science was started in B.I.T., Mesra in the year 1982-83 with the approval of the Ministry of Education and Culture. It was stipulated in the scheme that the fund for this course will be provided by the State Government and the amount will be reimbursed by the Central Government through State Plan. The requisite grant for running the course could not be provided by the State Government in full. For this Scheme a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been granted in 1985-86 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

B. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH.

Introduction.—The schemes relating to Scientific Services and Research are being implemented through Bihar Council on Science and Technology which was established in June 1984. The main thrust of its activities started in 1985-86. Scheme-wise proposals for 1986-87 are given below:—

1. *Centre for Remote Sensing.*—This scheme has been started in 1985-86. A model scheme has been prepared as per literature made available through ISRO and other agencies. The scheme will be given final shape in consultation with the Department of Space, Government of India in 1985-86 itself. The outlay over this scheme is Rs 7.00 lakhs during 1985-86. The financial and physical targets of this scheme expected to be achieved. Most of the equipments of the first phase will be purchased. During 1986-87 the tempo of activities of Remote Sensing Centre will have to be ageared up and hence it is suggested that a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs may be provided for Remote Sensing Centre. The amount proposed will be utilised in purchase of remaining equipments of Phase-I and equipment of Phase-II. Further some staff will be trained and the centre will start operating.

2. *Centre for Appropriate Technology.*—In 1985-86 feasibility report for Centre for Appropriate Technology, selection of site, and activities to be started in Seventh Plan, etc. will be prepared and initial work will be started in tribal area. The total amount provided for this scheme during 1985-86 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. During 1985-86 financial and physical targets will be achieved. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be utilised for tribal area. The schemes, as envisaged at present,

comprises of one centre at Patna with one or two sub-centres. An important sub-centre will be located in Tribal area.

3. *Support for New and Emerging Technologies*.—A number of new and emerging technologies have been identified for support. Support will be provided for conducting researches by making available fund only for equipment, books, etc. In this field a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86. During 1985-86 the amount provided will be utilised fully. It is proposed that the amount for support during 1986-87 may be kept at Rs. 7.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be utilised in Tribal area. Different Engineering and Science Institutions of the State are being contacted to obtain relevant proposals for which financial support will be extended during 1986-87.

4. *Instrumentation and Repair Cells*.—During 1985-86 two Instrumentation and Repair Cells, one at B.I.T., Sindri and the other at R.I.T., Jamshedpur, are proposed to be set-up for which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided. During 1985-86 the financial and physical targets will be achieved. It is proposed that during 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs may be provided out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be utilised in Tribal area. It is proposed that Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be provided for a mobile van for B.I.T., Sindri and Rs. 2.00 lakhs be given to R.I.T., Jamshedpur for strengthening the activities of Instrumentation and Repair Cells.

5. *Co-ordination of Science and Technology Components of Socio-Economic Sectors*.—In 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose of co-ordination of Science and Technology Components. The amount is to be utilised for conducting survey to identify the present status of R and D activities of different sectors and for locating over-lapping and duplication of R and D activities and also for locating gaps in existing R and D activities. During 1985-86 the financial and physical targets will be achieved. The main work of co-ordination will start in 1986-87 for which a co-ordination cell consisting of a few staff will have to be provided. It is proposed that in 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided for the work of co-ordination.

6. *Electronics R and D Centre*.—The scheme of Electronics R and D Centre is being finalised in consultation with the Department of Electronics, Government of India. In 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. During 1985-86 the financial and physical targets will be achieved. In 1986-87 the activities of this centre will have to be initiated and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested for the same which will be utilised for purchasing equipments for the centre.

7. *Bihar Council and its activities*.—In 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided for the Council and its activities. It is proposed that in 1986-87 also a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs may be provided for the Council and its activities. In this connection it is to be stated that one of the important schemes is establishment of Planetorium for which a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs can be allocated out of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. But this would be quite insufficient. Nearly Rs. 100.00 lakhs need to be provided for Planetorium during 1986-87 in addition to the above amount. Separate proposal for additional fund is also being initiated. Land for Planetorium has already been provided and by the end of the 1985-86, the selection of Machine and equipment, selection of Architect and finalisation of design, etc. will be done.

Break up of Rs. 16.00 lakhs suggested for Bihar Council on Science and Technology and its activities is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1. Strengthening of Secretariat of the Council ..	1.00	..
2. Planetorium	7.00	..
3. District Science Centre	3.00	1.00
4. Popularisation of Science	2.50	2.00
5. Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development.	2.50	2.00
Total ..	16.00	5.00

CHAPTER 38

MEDICAL

In conformity with the National Health Policy, the State is committed to attain the goal Health for all by 2000 A. D. through the provision of universal comprehensive health-care schemes. Since the attainment of independence, considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the health status of the people. Small-pox has been eradicated and mortality from cholera and other fatal diseases has decreased. Malaria and Kalazar have been brought under control and programmes for control of other communicable diseases like T. B., Leprosy, etc. have been vigorously taken up. The mortality rate per thousand of population has been reduced from 27.4 per cent to 14.8 per cent and the life expectancy has increased from 32.7 to over 52%. There has been considerable expansion of urban and rural health infrastructure along with provision of improved and specialised services in hospitals. In spite of this impressive record the demographic and health scenario continues to cause serious concern. High birth rate still prevail with no dent on material and infant mortality rates which is estimated around 129 per thousand live birth at present. Malnutrition continues to be a major problem causing deficiency diseases and retarding both physical and mental growth of children. Communicable and non-communicable diseases are yet to be brought under manageable proportions. Lack of safe drinking water and poor environmental sanitation continue to cause high incidence of mortality. A majority of the population in the rural areas does not have access to proper health care facilities.

1.2. The State is committed to provide comprehensive health services to the people in a phased programme by making up the deficiency in existing management and ensuring qualitative improvement in providing health services to the people. During the Seventh Plan special emphasis has been given to promoting and preventive health services instead of merely catering to the requirement of curative services for the urban population in the cities and towns. Priority has been given to expansion and consolidation of health services in rural areas with special attention to the quality of health services and provision of referral facilities. A programme has also been drawn up for making up the shortfall of trained para-medical and other health staff in rural areas and with this end in view training facilities have been suitably strengthened. Health services facilities available in the District and Subdivisional Hospitals have to be augmented further so as to provide improved services to refer patients from rural areas. The new medical colleges are being developed in a manner which would meet the requirements of the Medical Council of India. Steps have been taken to make up the deficiency in those medical colleges in respect of buildings, staff and equipment and other advanced medical facilities. Greater emphasis is being given to the effective implementation of the programmes for the control and eradication of communicable diseases.

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 14,640.00 lakhs has been provided for the health sector in the Seventh Plan 1985--90 of which Rs. 2,788.00 lakhs was for 1985-86. In addition Rs. 124.00 lakhs has been provided as special central additive in 1985-86 and this allocation will be fully utilised.

2.2. (a) *Primary Health Centre*.—One Primary Health Centre has been established in each of the 587 blocks in this State before the Sixth Plan. Sanction for construction of 78 Primary Health Centres was accorded in 1982-83 and 1983-84 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 404.56 lakhs of which eight additional primary health centres to be commissioned after completion of buildings. Construction of buildings of another 22 PHC centres have been sanctioned in 1984-85 at an estimated cost of Rs. 132.00 lakhs. As such 92 buildings for primary health centres will be completed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, which are in various stages of construction.

(b) *Subsidiary Health Centres.*—The target for the Sixth Plan was to set up 109 subsidiary health centres and all of them have been set up. Construction of additional accommodation in 23 rural dispensaries converted into subsidiary health centres was sanctioned during 1983-84 at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.00 lakhs and in 14 more in 1984-85 at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.45 lakhs. These buildings are to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) *Health Sub-centre.*—The total number of Health Sub-centres in this State was 3,199. The target for 1985—90 is to establish 6,500 more Health Sub-centres and the target for 1985-86 is to establish 600 Health Sub-centres. It is proposed to establish 1,500 more Health Sub-centres in 1986-87.

(d) *Community Health Centres.*—The total number of Community Health Centres, formerly called referral hospitals, established in this State up till now is 60. The establishment of 10 Community Health Centres was envisaged in 1985-86 and it is proposed to establish 15 more Community Health Centres in 1986-87.

2.3. The physical target of the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan of 1985-86 is as follows:—

Name of the Schemes.	Target of 1985—90	Target for 1985-86	Anticipated Achievement.
1. Health Sub centres	6500	600	600
2. Subsidiary Health Centres.	807	150	150
3. Additional Primary Health Centres.	193	...	..
4. Community Health Centres.	97	10	10

In addition to this, funds for the sanction of new buildings for health sub-centres, subsidiary health centres, additional primary health centres, and community health centres have also been provided in the Annual Plan which will be operational during Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

3. Detail of the programmes for 1986-87 are as follows:—

I. *Rural Health Programme.*—The Rural Health Programme envisages expansion as well as consolidation of health services. According to the revised norm, there should be one additional primary health centre for 30,000 population in general areas and for a population of 20,000 in Sub-Plan areas. It is proposed to sanction and commission 250 additional primary health centres in 1986-87 for which Rs. 312.00 lakhs have been proposed. There are 589 Blocks in this State. Against a requirement of 147 community health centres only 60 could be established by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Work is in progress in respect of 37 community health centres and for the on-going work and for taking up 10 new centres for construction a sum of Rs. 402.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87. Rs. 1,225.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87 in M.N.P. in which Rs. 150.00 lakhs is in Sub-Plan.

II. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—(a) The Sadar (District) and subdivisional (Taluk) Hospitals in this State require improvement and expansion for rendering better services to the urban as well as rural population. It was proposed to provide a minimum 100 beds in Sadar and 50 beds in subdivisional hospitals.

(b) *District Hospitals.*—During the Sixth Plan sanction was accorded for the construction of 20-bedded wards for Sasaram, Hazipur and Nawadah Sadar Hospitals and 40-bedded ward for the Madhubani Sadar Hospital. These are under construction. During 1985-86 sanction has been accorded for the construction of a 60-bedded ward at Siwan, 40-bedded ward at Samastipur and latrines at the Gividi Hospital and the Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital, Gaya.

(c) *Sub-divisional Hospitals.*—Construction of 20 bedded additional ward units at 28 sub-divisional Hospitals was sanctioned in Sixth Five-Year Plan out of which at three places (Gumla, Banka and Simdega) building has been completed and commissioned. The rest are under construction and will be commissioned after completion of the buildings. During 1985-86 at Simdega 40 beds has been sanctioned and X-ray machine is being provided each for Sahebganj, Hilsa, Bagaha, Lakhisarai, Nawgachhia, Koderma and Jehanabad.

(d) Owing to paucity of funds during the previous plans, proper attention could not be given to Sadar and sub-divisional Hospitals. They require further augmentation for promoting comprehensive health care and serving referral purposes. On-going construction programmes have to be completed and new/additional equipment/furniture etc. are to be provided. During 1986-87 Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been proposed under this sub-sector for the following purposes:—

- (i) Setting up new sub-divisional Hospitals at newly created sub-divisions and expansion of existing hospitals at New District Headquarters town as per norms laid-down.
- (ii) Providing a centralised out patient block at Sasaram and Motihari; and a kitchen and a pathological block at Hazipur the existing buildings of M. J. K. Hospital, Bettiah have been declared unserviceable and require renovation.
- (iii) Creation and extension of posts of specialists in newly created district headquarters.
- (iv) Creation and extension of V. D. Clinics for the headquarters of District Hospitals in tribals areas.
- (v) Creation and extension of posts of occupational therapist, physical therapist for district hospitals where orthopaedic surgeons are available.
- (vi) Provision of Modern post-mortem houses in Sadar and sub-divisional Hospitals.
- (vii) Provision of Pathological and Dental Clinics.
- (viii) Creation of posts of Civil Surgeon-cum-Chief Medical Officers for new district headquarters.
- (ix) Provision of Staff Quarters.
- (x) Provision of Ambulance, X-ray Machine etc.

(e) *Mental Hospital.*—The Mental Hospital at Kanke in Ranchi District is the largest Mental Hospital in the Eastern Region having 1580 beds. It caters to the needs of patients of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura States. As no attention has been given to this institution in the previous plans, it requires improvement. During 1985-86, Rs. 12.55 lakhs have been provided for provision of trucks, tractors, pumps, generators and agricultural implements for the farm attached to the hospital

from the Special Central Additive. Rs. 28.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87 for this hospital for the following purposes:—

- (i) Creation of additional posts of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric nurses etc.
- (ii) Provision of trucks, tractors, pumps generators etc.
- (iii) Provision of occupational therapy equipment.
- (iv) Improvement of the water-supply system for the patients.
- (v) Replacement of beds and bedding for patients.
- (vi) Construction of quarters for Medical Officer staff, Nurses etc.

In all an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1986-87 of which Rs. 57.00 lakhs is in the Sub-Plan

MEDICAL EDUCATION

There are Nine Medical Colleges in the State of which three are old Government Institutions, Bhagalpur Medical College has also been started by the State Government with the Old District Hospitals as its teaching Hospital. Subsequently the Government took over 5 Private Medical Colleges thus making a total of 9. The total annual admission in these institutions is at present 580. Besides under-Graduate teaching post Graduate teaching is also being imparted in 4 of the Medical Colleges.

There is no proposal to establish any new Medical College, however, consolidation and strengthening of the present institutions are essential for which action is contemplated as below:—

(a) *Construction of Buildings.*—The additional Hospital Buildings for Nalanda Medical College, Patna, Magadh Medical College, Gaya and M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur are expected to be completed in this financial year. The construction of Hospital Buildings at Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur and at Bhagalpur Medical College is expected to be completed in this Financial Year. Construction work of new 500-bedded Hospital for Patliputra Medical College at Dhanbad has also been started. All these works were sanctioned during the 6th Five-Year Plan. Some new Buildings have also been sanctioned during 1985-86 keeping in view the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. Further the Buildings of the old Institutions need renovation. A sum of Rs. 481 lakhs out of a total outlay of Rs. 860 lakhs fixed for Medical Education during 1986-87 has been earmarked for construction works.

(b) *Creation of extra beds.*—During 1985-86 150 additional beds have been sanctioned for Anugrah Narain Magadh Medical College, Gaya and 121 Additional Beds have been sanctioned for M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur so as to bring the total number of beds in the institutions to 500 as per Medical Council of India recommendations. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to create 200 extra beds for S. K. Medical College, Muzaffarpur so as to bring the total no. of beds to 500 as per recommendation of Indian Medical Council of India.

(c) *Purchase of Ambulance*—During 1985-86 sanction has been given for purchase of new Ambulance for P. M. C. H./N. M. C. H./R. M. C. H./M. G. M. Medical College and Hospital.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to sanction purchase of new Ambulance for Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital and S. K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur and provision has been made accordingly.

(d) *Expenditure over take over of S. S. L. N. T. Hospital, Dhanbad and M. D. D. Hospital, Maniari, Muzaffarpur.*

(e) *Dental College*.—There is only one Dental College in the State which imparts both under-Graduate and P.G. Training in Dentistry. Provision has been made for purchase of new equipments and for the development of its laboratory which is essential.

(iv) *Training Programme*.—Training Schools for 'A' Grade Nurse with 50 seats each attached to Nalanda, A. N. Magadh Medical College, S. K. and M. G. M. Medical College hospitals and 20 seats at Patliputra Medical College Hospital during the Sixth Plan have been sanctioned. They have been transferred to non-Plan. For extra requirement of nurses, additional 50 seats have been provided in this Plan, for training of various types of technician and para. Medicals and stipend to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in medical ancillary courses, Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87 of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is in Sub-Plan.

(v) *Other programmes*.—Following schemes have been included in this sub-sector:—

(a) *Subdivisional Medical Officers*.—During Sixth Plan 31 posts of subdivisional Medical Officers were created which have gone into non-Plan. 41 posts of subdivisional Medical Officers are required to be created. For this Rs. 31.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87.

(b) *Jay Prabha Hospital and Research Centre, Patna*.—It was decided to provide specialised treatment in Cancer and Nephrology in the Jay-Prabha Hospital and Research Centre, Patna which was set up by a non-Government agency in memory of the wife of late Shri Jaya Prakash Narain. A sub-Committee consisting of Dr. S. L. Mehta of Jaslok Hospital, Bombay and representatives of the Central and State Government was constituted in the above Committee. A token provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made in the 7th Five-Year Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1986-87.

(c) *Development of Pharmacy School*.—Administrative approval has been accorded for the construction of a building for the Pharmacy School in Ranchi (which has no own building) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.00 lakhs. It has to be equipped. Besides fund is required for the development of Pharmacy School, Patna and Rs. 7.50 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

(d) *Development of combined Food and Drug Control Laboratory at Agamkuan, Patna.*

During the 5th Five-Year Plan the building for combined Food and Drug Control Laboratory was constructed at Agamkuan, the cost of construction of which was Rs. 18.88 lakhs. The entire cost was borne by the Government of India. It is essential to equip this and staff this laboratory. Rs. 8.50 lakhs have been proposed for this during 1986-87.

(e) *Prevention of food adulteration programme.*—To control adulteration in food the provision of staff and proper facilities for testing of samples is essential. For this Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87.

(f) *Strengthening of Drug Control Administration.*—For the proper checking of the manufacture and sale of medicines, it is essential to strengthen the existing organisation for Drug Control for which Rs. 13.50 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87.

(g) Besides Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been earmarked for grant to voluntary organisations and Rs. 0.50 lakh for Health Education.

Thus Rs. 75.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87 in this sub-sector of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is in sub-Plan.

(vi) *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. Sufficient fund should be made available for the expansion of I.S.M. in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided in the plan outlay of 1985-86 of which Rs. 28.50 lakhs was utilised for the on-going schemes, namely extension of 31 joint dispensaries at District Headquarters in 31 old districts carried over from 1982-83 of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This could not be transferred to non-plan and as such very few new schemes could be taken up during 1985-86 with the balance funds. Within the plan outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is necessary for the continuation of schemes taken up in non-tribal areas in 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs is necessary for continuation of those schemes taken up in tribal area in 1985-86. It is proposed to establish 10 new Ayurvedic, 5 new Unani, 5 Homeopathic dispensaries in non-tribal in rural area and 4 joint dispensaries at new district Headquarter in 1986-87. It is also proposed to provincialise the Ayurvedic colleges as recommended by the Mishra committee in 1982 and to establish a new 10-bedded Homeopathic bedded Hospital at Patna. For these purposes a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed in 1986-87.

(vii) *Employees State Insurance Scheme.*—This scheme is a part of the statutory obligation of the State Government to provide Medical facilities to workers in factories and commercial and industrial establishment in cases of sickness, maternity, and employment injuries. The E. S. I. Corporation meets 7/8 of the cost of Medical facilities, the State Government bears 1/8 of the cost. The scheme concerns with 50 dispensaries, five Hospitals and one T. B. Annexe. The number of workers entitled to get benefit under this scheme is 3 lakhs for which Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 in which Rs. 2 lakhs is in sub-plan.

(viii) *Centrally sponsored schemes.*—Communicable diseases still continued to be a major cause of mortality and morbidity in the country. Health for all by 2000 A.D. can not be achieved unless communicable diseases are controlled and eradicated. So emphasis has been on the effective implementation of the programme for the control and eradication of Malaria and Kalazar, T. B. and Filariasis. The National Malaria

Eradication programme is being executed under modified plan of operations since 1977-78. 366 blocks of this State has passed in to maintenance phase of the programme before 1977-78. So the cost of these blocks are borne from non-plan budget. Remaining 221 blocks are covered by a modified plan of operation, the expenditure of which is booked to the plan and shared by the State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis. The contribution of the Central Government is in the shape of material while State Government bears the cost of establishment, purchase and maintenance of vehicle and Railway freights, etc. At present there are 31 Malaria Districts in this State of which 20 are affected by Kalazar with a population of 12 million of which 7 million population is at high risk of Kalazar. The Kalazar affected districts are in maintenance phase where spraying of D.D.T. could not be done due to non-availability of funds under non-plan. In view of the serious health hazard posed by Kalazar, it is absolutely necessary that at least the 7 million population spread over 20 Malaria Districts are given immediate protection through D.D.T. spray against Kalazar on the pattern of N. M. H. P. Rs. 480.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87 of which Rs. 200.00 lakhs is in sub-plan.

Tuberculosis.—There are about one million persons estimated to be suffering from T. B. out of which 2.5 lakhs are sputum positive cases. 10 lakhs T. B. patients are proposed to be treated in this State. Besides, provision of beds in the hospitals and of 6 follow-up of O.P.D. cases domiciliary treatment is also to continue. Emphasis has been given on case detection and treatment. For opening of District T. B. Centres, X-Ray Units with generators and two vans, provision of B. C. G. kits for 535 Ph. H.C.'s and 200 bedded T. B. hospital in North Bihar Rs. 70.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1986-87.

Filaria.—Filaria Control Programme is also one of the important programmes. Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87 of which 5.00 lakhs are in the sub-plan areas.

(ix) *Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science.*—Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences has been established at Patna by an Act of the State Legislature on the pattern of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as a centre of excellence for providing specialised diagnostic as well as treatment facilities.

2. According to State Government decision this institute has to be completed in four phases within six years. According to project report submitted by the Roorkee University, the total estimated cost of this project would be Rs. 110 crores out of which Rs. 70 crores would be for Hospital and Institutional complex and central services and rest Rs. 40 crores will be earmarked for housing complex. A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for this institute for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the current financial year 1985-86, Rs. 4 crores has been sanctioned as grants to the institute.

3. During the Sixth Plan period Rs. 7.40 crores was earmarked for this project of which Rs. 6.98 crores was utilised. The institute has started functioning, on limited scale, with effect from 15th March 1984 by providing specialised treatment in gastroenterology and Nephrology. A modern bio-chemical laboratory has been set up for conduction of all types of tests. Besides, Radiology, Haematology, Ultrasenography and Endoscopy services are also available in the institute for facilitating the conduct of sophisticated investigation and tests.

4. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been kept for Indira Gaudhi Institute of Medical Sciences. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences has a plan to develop the following works during the year 1986-87:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Gastroenterology and Human Nutrition	182.89
2.	Nephrology/Urelogy	182.89
3.	Service Block (1)	95.70
4.	Link patient corridor	39.75
5.	Entrance Hall	121.00
6.	Laundry plants	25.42
7.	Incinetor Building	7.41
8.	Dharam Shala	18.62
9.	Underground parking	27.90
10.	Guest House	8.10
11.	Married Doctors' Hostel	33.89
12.	Married lady Doctors' Hostel	33.89
13.	Nurses Hostel	33.89
14.	Director's Bungalow	5.11
15.	Bulk services like roads, drainage, sewerage w/s and electricity.	251.66
16.	Furniture and fixture	3.00
17.	Machine and Equipments	22.00
18.	Electrical Goods and Equipments	0.80
19.	Library books and journals	2.00
20.	Non-consumable store	1.00
21.	Office Equipment	0.40
22.	Residential Complex—	
	Type—A	33.22
	Type—B	30.85
	Type—C	9.16
	Type—D	18.42
	Type—E	17.52
	Total	1,206.08

5. Total cost on the above works are expected to come to tune of Rs. 1,206.08 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 350 lakhs will be met from the grants sanctioned for the year 1985-86. Rs. 495 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the institute on capital items during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs is being proposed to be provided to meet the expenses on the revenue side. Thus Rs. 1,000 lakhs will be covered up in both capital and revenue side. The rest spill over expenditure will be met from the plan ceiling fixed for the subsequent year.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

6. Funds for the Family Planning Programme including mother and child health are provided by the Government of India on 100 per cent basis. Achievements in respect of sterilisation and I. U. D. in the first four years have been quite satisfactory. As per 1981 Census the total population of the State was 6,98,23 lakhs. The percentage of eligible couple ranges between 15.85 to 19.64 in various districts, the average being 16.74 per cent. As estimated 22.88 lakhs couples out of the total of 133.00 lakhs have been protected upto 31st March, 1985 which works out to 17 per cent which is quite low compared to All India performance. The target for 1985-86 is 5,71,000 under sterilisation and 1,74,000 for I. U. D. To achieve this target it is proposed to continue with the stated scheme of providing additional incentive of Rs. 60 per vasectomy and Rs. 40 per tubectomy in the last 3 years of Sixth Plan.

Thus for the Family Welfare Programme a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made. This includes Rs. 25.00 lakhs in the Sub-Plan.

The details of proposal for health sector for 1986-87 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Item.	Proposed Outlay 1986-87	
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Rural Health Programme	1225.00	150.00
2.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	250.00	57.00
3.	Medical Education	680.00	98.00
4.	Training Programme	15.00	5.00
5.	Other Programme	75.00	20.00
6.	Indian System of Medicine	80.00	17.00
7.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00	2.00
8.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	565.00	220.00
9.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1000.00	—
10.	Family Welfare	200.00	25.00
Total		4100.00	594.00

TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

The 20-Point Programme includes Family Welfare, Primary Health Care, Control of T. B., Blindness and Eradication of Leprosy. Of these, the programmes of Family Welfare Control of Leprosy and Blindness are fully funded by the Government of India. For the remaining programmes i.e. Primary Health Care and Control of T. B. the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is as follows: —

S. No.	Programme.				Proposed outlay 1986-87.
1.	Primary Health Care	...	...	...	1225.00
2.	T.B.	...	...	...	70.00
				Total	1295.00

National Programme for control of Blindness

This programme has been under implementation from 1981-82 and is at present fully funded by Central Government. 118 Primary Health Centres have been provided with ophthalmic equipment. Training of Ophthalmic assistants has been taken up at Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Bhagalpur Medical Colleges. The first batch of 44 candidates have completed 2 years training. 25 District Hospitals have been developed under this Scheme. Six more districts have also been selected. Mobile Units have been sanctioned for Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Bhagalpur and S. K. Medical College, Muzaffarpur. The Department of Ophthalmology of Patna Medical College and Ranchi Medical College have been upgraded under this scheme. A post of Associate Professor and an Assistant Professor for the Patna Medical College and an Associate Professor at Ranchi Medical College have been sanctioned.

Against the target of Cataract Operation of 1,00,000, 63,572 operations were performed in 1984-85. The target for 1985-86 is 1,40,000.

In this State a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology has been allotted which will require 250-bedded hospital, a community ophthalmology wings with mobile Units, a rehabilitation wing, a regional eye bank and a teaching and research centre including basic Sciences, para clinical and visual science laboratory.

LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRESS

This Scheme is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The prevalence rate of the disease is 12.8 per thousand population. During the Sixth Plan efforts were made to detect and bring under treatment the cases of Leprosy in accordance with the strategy of the National Programme.

CHAPTER 39

SEWRAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

A. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

1. Assessment of the problem

1.1. Problem Villages

There were 15,194 problem villages on 1st April 1980 i.e. at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plans.

The coverage during the Sixth Five Year Plan was as follows :—

Year	Coverage of Problem Villages		
	MNP	ARP	Total
1980-81	1734	926	2660
1981-82	1950	750	2700
1982-83	2142	873	3015
1983-84	1670	1111	2781
1984-85	1985	1031	3016
	9481	4691	14172

1.2. Water Supply

The international Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation decade Programme (1981—90) envisages the coverage of the entire rural population with water supply by the end of the Seventh Plan.

At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan there was a balance of 1022 uncovered problem villages with a population of 15.33 lakhs. These would be fully covered by the end of 1985-86.

Besides additional sources have to be provided to the 20,000 hamlets and partially covered 15,194 villages which would benefit a population of 171 lakhs.

1.3. Sanitation

The International Drinking Water Supply Decade Programme (1981—90) envisages the coverage of 25 per cent of the rural population with low cost sanitation facilities. This State has been able to cover 3.9 per cent. The rural population by the end of the decade will be 6.95 crores, out of which 0.23 crores has already been covered. Hence a population of 1.51 crores remains to be covered.

With the provision of piped water supply schemes, the problem of water logging has increased posing health hazards. It is, therefore, imperative that all such places be provided with low cost drainage schemes also.

2. Objectives

The outlay for 1986-87 under MNP is Rs. 270.00 lakhs with an additional Rs. 30.00 lakhs outside it. The objectives are to complete the spill over schemes of water supply and dispersed sources like wells, tube wells and drilled tube wells, relocate the existing sources where they have become derelict and to meet the maintenance cost of schemes completed during the Plan period. The strategy is to lay greater stress on provision of dispersed sources so as to accelerate the pace of coverage.

3. Works Programme

(A) MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME :

3.1. Direction and Administration , Survey and Investigation, Research Machinery and Equipments.

For the Successful implementation of the Programme the Organisational set up both at headquarters and field have to be strengthened. With increasing numbers of water supply schemes it is essential that there is proper survey and investigation so as to make them cost effective. The existing research and quality control units need also to be strengthened. In addition essential machinery such as drilling, rigs, compressors, vehicles and equipments etc. have to be acquired for effective execution of Works Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

3.2. Piped Water supply (Continuing Schemes)

(i) 92 Piped Water Supply Schemes were in progress up to the end of 1981-82 which were targetted for commissioning in 1984-85 out of which 24 Schemes have already been commissioned and 24 Schemes can be commissioned after electrification. Another 11 schemes taken up in 1982-83 are targetted for commissioning in 1985-86. In addition 47 schemes taken up in 1984-85 have spilled over to the Seventh Plan. In addition to these schemes 29 Standardization schemes of drought relief scheme of 1966-67 and 63 Old schemes of ARP were financed from the State Plan in 1984-85 out of which 47 schemes spilled over to 1985-86. It is proposed to meet the cost of 62 schemes of MNP taken up prior to 1984-85, 47 schemes taken up in 1984-85 and 6 schemes of 1985-86. Similarly one old A.R.P. Scheme sanctioned in 1984-85 and additional 40 Old ARP Schemes are also proposed to be financed. The Physical target being coverage of 165 villages benefiting a population of 3.30 lakhs. The total requirement of funds for all these schemes is Rs. 700.00 lakhs in 1986-87.

(ii) New Schemes

In addition it is proposed to take up 60 new schemes in villages with large population and located in difficult areas, Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1986-87.

3.3. Dispersed Sources, Wells, Tube-wells, Drilled Tube-wells.

(i) Continuing Schemes—

781 ongoing schemes of wells will be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.00 lakhs in 1986-87.

(ii) New Schemes—

New Schemes of 2500 wells, 16000 tube wells and 3000 drilled tube-wells are proposed to be taken up in 1986-87 for which Rs. 1125.00 lakhs has been proposed.

‡ The coverage by dispersed sources in 1986-87 will be 4500 villages/hamlets benefiting a population of 30.00 lakhs.

3.4. Relocation of Sources

Sources already provided are subject to continual wear and tear besides becoming defunct due to recession of water table, chokage etc. It is imperative that they are relocated so as to maintain the level of coverage. Altogether 27300 sources will be relocated in 1986-87 for which Rs. 300.00 lakhs have been provided in 1986-87.

3.5. Maintenance cost of completed schemes.

In order that schemes completed during the plan period operate properly and benefits really accrue to the rural population their maintenance is essential for which a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided in 1986-87.

3.6. Rural Sanitation.

(i) Low Cost Latrine.

It is proposed to provide 2,045 individual household with low cost latrines for which Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided.

(ii) Low Cost Drainage.

No provision has been made for the purpose in 1986-87.

(B) Outside MNP.

3.7. Bihar State Water Sewerage Board

This Board has been created for design and implementation of World Bank Projects and is under the administrative control of the Public Health Engineering Department. Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 to meet the cost of over heads.

4. Thus the schemewise proposed allocation are as given below :—

MNP	Seventh Plan (1985—90)		Annual Plan 1986-87	
	State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
1. Direction, Administration Survey, Investigation, Research, Training, Machinery and Equipments.	350.00	50.00	120.00	10.00
2. Piped Water Supply ..	4000.00	1435.00	850.00	180.00
3. Drilled Tube-wells/Wells/Drilled Tube-Wells.	4870.00	1090.00	1195.00	560.00
4. Relocation of Sources ..	1600.00	300.00	300.00	50.00
5. Maintenance of Completed Schemes	300.00	120.00	60.00	20.00
6. Low cost Sanitation ..	200.00	20.00	45.00	10.00
Total—MNP ..	11320.00	3915.00	2570.00	830.00
7. Outside MNP ..	150.00	..	30.00	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	11470.00	3915.00	2600.00	830.00

B. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

1. Provision of safe and wholesome water in adequate quantities and at a reasonable distance has been identified as one of the basic necessities of the community. Another issue which needs consideration in respect of urban water supply is that even in the towns where piped water supply is available, it is available in parts of the town, and the per capita availability of water is much less than the minimum requirement. Accordingly the programme for water supply in urban areas has been prepared to meet the above issues.

The outlay proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plans is Rs. 6530.00 lakh, out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept as Rs. 2135.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1400.00 lakh out of which the sub-Plan component has been kept as Rs. 577.00 lakh. The scheme/programmes envisaged to be implemented within this sector are explained hereinafter.

2. With the purpose of meeting the above objectives in respect of urban water supply, a sum of Rs. 1450.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for the implementation of urban water supply schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 290.00 lakh.

The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 330.00 lakh out of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 90.00 lakh. This has been allotted for completing the seven out of the 34 on-going schemes, as well as a few new schemes.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 450.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 180.00 lakh. Out of this outlay, it is proposed to utilise Rs. 239.262 lakh for completing the 16 on-going schemes and the remaining funds will be utilised for the other 14 on-going schemes.

3. World Bank assisted Water Supply and Sanitation schemes ,

The State Government have decided to seek World Bank assistance in respect of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in the towns of Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad Jharia and negotiations with the World Bank are in progress. Project reports prepared by the Consultants have been scrutinised by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Government of India and approval of the World Bank has been sought.

The Project, in the first phase, envisages to meet the increased demand of water supply of these three major cities of the State up to 1995 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8661.24 lakhs. The salient features of this Project are presented in the Statement hereinafter :

Town	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Population (lakh)			Water supply (M.L.D.)		
		1981	1995	2001	1981	1995	2001
1. Patna	3,789.92	10.33	17.93	26.40	167.86	301.01	436.15
2. Ranchi	2,508.77	5.93	9.42	14.70	158.883	171.383	254.497
3. Dhanbad-Jharia	2,362.55	8.09	13.31	18.64	55.529	84.919	139.662

The Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1400.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 280.00 lakhs.

The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 70.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Since the World Bank Scheme has still not been finalised, these provisions have been utilised for funding general urban water supply schemes during 1985-86.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 88.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 40.00 lakhs. It should be possible to arrange some additional funds for the Dhanbad-Jharia segment of the Project from the Mining Cess Fund. The position in respect of availability of additional funds will be reviewed from time to time during the course of the Plan.

4. Water Supply Schemes to be funded by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)

With a view to make available additional financial resources for implementation of water supply schemes it is proposed to seek financial assistance from the LIC during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Since the LIC will provide financial assistance on a sharing basis, an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year-Plan, out of which the Sub-plan component has been kept as Rs. 50.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was kept during 1985-86, with a Sub-Plan component of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Since the negotiations with the LIC would not be finalised during 1985-86, this outlay was utilised for the on-going schemes of water supply.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. It is proposed to utilise these funds as seed money for seeking financial assistance from LIC for implementation of water supply schemes for the towns of Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger and Jamalpur estimated to cost nearly Rs. 1568.00 lakhs. The Project envisages to meet the increased demand of water supply of these fast-growing Divisional and District headquarter towns of the State.

5. Subarnarekha Water Supply Scheme (Getalsud 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 Ranchi town and its neighbouring areas.

The Scheme was proposed to be implemented in two phases as follows :—

- (a) Creation of a capacity of 12.5 MGD at an estimated cost of Rs. 260.00 lakhs, in the first phase. This phase has since been completed in 1973.
- (b) The second phase envisaged the creation of a capacity of 25.0 M.G.D. at an estimated cost of Rs. 365.00 lakhs. But due to escalation in the costs, this phase of the scheme has not been fully completed.

The revised estimate for the Second Phase estimated to cost Rs. 1256.53 lakh was approved by the State Government in 1983 and the amount sanctioned up to 1984-85 has been Rs. 854.47 lakhs. The fund allotted during 1985-86 has been Rs. 150.00 lakhs for this scheme.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 152.00 lakhs.

6. Sewerage and Drainage

Under this scheme, grants and loans are given to the local bodies for implementing the surface drainage schemes. However, due to limited financial resources

available for this scheme and the urgency to remove water-logging, it is proposed that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period the available funds should be utilised mainly for two purposes, namely :—

- (a) completion of on-going schemes, and,
- (b) Implementation of integrated drainage schemes for Patna and such other towns, which have serious drainage problems, e.g. Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gaya etc. (ANNEXURE I).

The Seventh Five-Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 830.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 166.00 lakhs.

The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 125.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 35.00 lakh. This has been utilised for major drainage schemes of Chapra (Khanua Nala), Katihar and Shivganga Tank at Deoghar as well as for implementing the surface drainage schemes of urban local bodies.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 240.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 95.00 lakhs. It is proposed to utilise this outlay for the three on-going schemes and implementing integrated drainage schemes as follows :—

Town/Scheme	Amount sanc-		
	Estimated Cost.	tioned up to 1985-86	Proposal for 1986-87
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
A. ON-GOING SCHEMES			
1. Katihar Drainage Scheme	37.10	6.00	15.00
2. Chapra (Khanua Nala) Scheme	83.50	46.50	10.00
3. Shivganga Scheme	40.718	18.46	22.258
B. INTEGRATED DRAINAGE SCHEMES			
1. Patna (Kankarnagh, Rajendra Nagar, Anand-puri, Srikrishnapuri, Budh Colony).	50.00	..	50.00
2. Darbhanga	30.00	..	30.00
3. Gaya	30.00	..	10.00
4. Arrah	40.00	..	10.00
5. Siwan	44.00	..	10.00
6. Other towns .. ..	..	..	17.742
7. Sub-Plan .. ..	..	..	65.00
Total Outlay .. ..	..	..	240.00

An integrated drainage scheme for Muzaffarpur town is being implemented by BISWAS Board through funds of the Muzaffarpur Regional Development Authority.

7. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

Under this scheme, loans and grants are given to the local bodies for conversion of service latrines into water seal latrines. This is an important programme of the State Government and the target is to convert 100 per cent of the service latrines in all the towns 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 of the State Government ;
- (b) Financial assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Protection of Civil Rights Act ; and
- (c) Loan assistance on matching share basis from the Ministry of Urban Development under the IDSMT Scheme.

Steps are also being taken to utilise the loan assistance from the HUDCO for this scheme and also to utilise the Bio-Gas energy for street-lighting.

It has been possible to declare nineteen towns as "Bhangi-Mukt" by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. These towns are :

North Bihar—Saharsa, Purnea, Madhubani, Chapra, Begusarai and Madhepura.

South Bihar—Biharsharif, Barh, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Mokamah, Deoghar, Madhupur and Sasaram.

Chotanagpur—Ranchi, Daltonganj, Lohardaga, Chakradharpur and Jheria.

According to the survey made at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, there were nearly three lakh service latrines in the State, which had to be converted into water-seal latrines. It has been possible to convert about 1.30 lakh service latrines, thereby leaving a backlog of about 1.70 lakh service latrines. This will need an outlay of nearly Rs. 1870.00 lakhs, the unit cost of conversion of service latrines being Rs. 1170.00.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan outlay, therefore, for this scheme is Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs, out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 740.00 lakhs.

The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 200.00 lakh out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept at Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component has been kept as Rs. 80.00 lakhs. It is envisaged to utilise this outlay for the State capital of Patna, followed by the completion of on-going schemes in the towns along the River Ganga, Divisional and District headquarter towns and the religious and tourist towns.

A sum of Rs. 112.81 lakhs has been approved by Government of India under the IDSMT scheme for eight towns, namely Gopalganj, Bettiah, Siwan, Hajipur, Katihar, Giridih, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh and the State Government will have to provide a matching share of Rs. 44.56 lakhs for completing the low cost sanitation schemes in these eight towns during 1986-87. This matching share will be provided from the outlay of 1986-87.

8. Thus the total outlay for SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY SECTOR in the Seventh Five-Year Plan will be Rs. 6530.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component will be Rs. 2135.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1400.00

lakh, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 577.00 lakhs. The details of the outlay are given in the Statement hereinafter :—

Name of the Scheme/Programme.	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)			
	1985—90		1986-87	
	State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Urban Water Supply	1450.00	290.00	450.00	180.00
2. World Bank assisted Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.	1400.00	280.00	88.00	40.00
3. Water Supply schemes to be funded by L.I.C.	250.00	50.00	70.00	30.00
4. Subarnrekha Water Supply Scheme (Getalsud Project).	600.00	600.00	152.00	152.00
5. Sewerage and Drainage	830.00	166.00	240.00	95.00
6. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme ..	2000.00	740.00	400.00	80.00
Total Outlay	6530.00	2135.00	1400.00	577.00

9. Thus a sum of Rs. 18,000.00 lakhs is provided for Water Supply for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) out of which Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87, as detailed below :—

Programme	Seventh Plan, 1985—90		Annual Plan, 1986-87	
	State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
	2	3	4	5
A. Rural Water Supply	11470.00	3915.00	2600.00	830.00
B. Urban Water Supply	6530.00	2135.00	1400.00	577.00
Total	18000.00	6050.00	4000.00	1407.00

CHAPTER 40

HOUSING.

(A) GENERAL HOUSING.

Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. The shortage of dwelling units has continued to grow with the rise in population from year to year. Efforts so far made have touched only the fringe of the problem.

2. The physical target fixed for the year 1985-86, is to complete 3,122 dwelling units of the on going schemes. For 1986-87 the physical target proposed is to complete 4,497 units out of the old on going schemes, as well as to construct fresh 562 dwelling units.

3. The programmes for 1986-87 are as below :—

(i) *Economically weaker section housing scheme*—This scheme provides for housing facilities to the economically weaker section of the society. For 1985-86 the target fixed is to complete 1,580 tenements at a total cost of Rs. 56.00 lakhs and for 1986-87, the proposal is to complete 1,195 old dwelling units and also to construct fresh 25 tenements at total cost of Rs. 124.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Low income group housing scheme*—Under this scheme, built houses and developed plots are provided and also loans are advanced to people having income not exceeding Rs. 7,200 per annum. Maximum loan admissible under this scheme is Rs. 14,500 per individual. It is proposed to complete 492 dwelling units during 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 61.00 lakhs For 1986-87, the target is to complete 2,050 incomplete dwelling units and also to construct 250 fresh dwelling units at a cost of Rs. 324.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Middle income group housing scheme*—Persons falling within the income bracket of Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 18,000 per annum are covered under this scheme. Loans up to a maximum of Rs. 27,500 per individual is sanctioned. Besides houses are constructed and residential plots are developed and allotted among the people of this income group. For 1985-86, the target is to complete 1,050 incomplete dwelling units at a cost of Rs. 298.00 lakhs, During 1986-87, the target proposed is to complete the remaining 1,262 incomplete dwelling units as well as to construct 62 fresh dwelling units at a total cost of Rs. 252.00 lakhs.

(iv) *Land acquisition and development scheme*—Under this scheme, land is acquired and developed for providing houses and plots for the people of different income groups. The target for 1985-86 is to acquire and develop 60 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 85.00 lakhs. For the year 1986-87 it is proposed to complete the acquisition of 128.60 acres of land as well as to acquire a fresh 200 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

4. Details of schemes to be taken up during the annual plan 1986-87 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Programme	State plan	Sub-plan
(i)	E.W.S. (Urban) Housing scheme	124.00	38.90
(ii)	Low Income group housing scheme	324.00	101.60
(iii)	Middle Income group housing scheme	252.00	79.00
(iv)	Land Acquisition and development	100.00	31.50
	Total	800.00	251.00

B. LOAN ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

Nearly 7,000 applications for House Building Advance from Government employees are pending for disposal for which a sum of about Rs. 35.00 crores would be required. There is acute shortage of Government accommodation and the level of satisfaction is much below the all-India average for State's Government servants. As such, the programme requires special attention. In view of the resource constraint, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs only could be provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan out of which Rs. 450 lakhs are expected to be disbursed during 1985-86.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 450 lakhs, including Rs. 72.00 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan for the purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

C. HOUSE SITES FOR RURAL LANDLESS FAMILIES.

The scheme to provide house-sites to rural landless labourers originated in 1972 is being implemented as minimum need programme. This programme is included as item ten (10) of the 20-point programme. Under this scheme, 100 sq. yards of land is to be provided to each rural landless labourer family free of cost for construction of houses. 30 sq. yards is provided additionally for environmental development, construction of road, drains, etc. Under this scheme a sum of Rupees 760 and 860 is being spent in plain and hilly areas respectively on providing land, its development and construction assistance on house sites. 2.91 lakhs landless families have been identified to whom developed house sites is to be provided in rural areas. Up to the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 77,057 families have been provided with developed house sites. Due to financial constraints it is proposed to provide house sites to 1,55,200 families only during the Seventh Plan leaving 58,800 families uncovered.

Out of the proposed Rs. 1,200 lakhs financial target for the Seventh Five-Year Plan flow to the sub-plan would be rupees 192.0 lakhs. It is planned to cover 1,55,200 families under the plan and 22,500 families under the sub-plan.

During the 1st year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided for development and distribution of 25,900 house sites out of which sub-plan content is Rs. 27 lakhs. Target for 1986-87 is to provide 32,350 developed house sites at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs out of which tribal sub-plan content would be Rs. 34.00 lakhs. Most of the beneficiaries are scheduled castes in the non-sub-plan area.

CHAPTER 41

POLICE HOUSING

During recent years, the Police force in the State has expanded considerably and this trend is likely to continue. Many new police lines and other functional buildings like police stations etc. are accommodated in rented buildings and improvised Government accommodation, not suited for the purpose. 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	72,700	(Projected strength)
Accommodation available (including Barracks)	24,876	33,078	
Satisfaction level	41.8 per cent	45.5 per cent	

Between 1985--90, with the allocations envisaged under the 8th Finance Commission and 7th Plan of the State Government, 6160 additional accommodation including barracks will be available for the force, taking the total accommodation available to 39238 in 1990. If the strength of the police force is assumed to be static at 72700, it will amount to a satisfaction level of 53.97 per cent. This assumption, however, would not be in keeping with facts. During the last 10 years i. e. between 1975—1985, the average annual increase in the strength of the force is 2.75 per cent, per year. Assuming the same rate of increase in the number of police personnel during the coming 5 years, the projected strength of the force in 1990 will be 82696. Accepting this projected strength of the force in 1990, the satisfaction level will come down to only 47.44 per cent.

2. REVIEW OF SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The outlay approved for the 6th Five-Year Plan (1980—85) was Rs. 600 lakhs against which the target was to complete 875 nos. of residential quarters 2420 nos. of barracks accommodation of constable and 76 non-residential buildings. Against the approved outlay in the 6th plan, the actual release totals up to Rs. 635.50 lakhs. The total number of building and other services completed in 1980—85 as against the targets is shown below:—

Sl. no. Type of buildings	Target on outlay of Rs. 635.00 lakhs	Target to be achieved by 1980—85.
1 Residential	875	431
2 Barracks for constable	2420	1360
3 Non-Residential	76	110
4. Campus Development	...	10
5 Land Acquisition	...	2

The shortfall against the targets 15 due to increase in cost, change in the scope of works, inclusion of additional items not envisaged earlier under non-residential buildings and campus development, etc. as also for creating infrastructures such as roads, water-supply, power connection in Thana Campus, police lines and B. M. P. campus, etc.

3. SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A sum of Rs. 2,520 + 840 = 3,360 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five-Year Plan including the provision of capital expenditure of Rs. 2,520 lakhs under the Eighth Finance Commission during the period 1985—90. Out of Rs. 3360 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 1064.11 lakhs was provided in the current year and a provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been made for the year 1986-87 including an outlay of Rs. 796 lakhs from the Finance Commission and 204 lakhs under Annual Plan 1985-86.

The distribution of the proposed outlay between various items is as below:—

Sl. no.	Item	Annual Plan 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)	T.S.P. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Residential buildings	719.00	211.00
2	Non-Residential buildings	162.00	48.00
3	Campus Development	84.00	25.00
4	Land Acquisition	35.00	10.00
	Total ...	1000.00	294.00

CHAPTER 42

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

1. There are 220 towns in the State of Bihar (according to the 1981 census) whose urban management is being done by the following organisations :—

- (a) 163 towns are administered by six Municipal Corporations', 68 Municipalities and 89 Notified Area Committees and remaining 57 towns are at present being administered by the Gram Panchayats concerned.
- (b) Out of these 163 towns, the five divisional towns of Patna, Ranchi, Muzafrapur, Darbhanga and Gaya have Regional Development Authorities, which are responsible for the preparation and enforcement of Master Plans for Planned development of these towns as well as for preparation and implementation of urban development schemes.
- (c) During 1984-85, a Coal Mining Area Development Authority has been set up for Dhanbad district with the objectives of integrated development of the settlements in the Coal Mining Area.

2. The Urban Development Department through the above organisations is concerned primarily with regulating the planned development of the towns as well as with the implementation of schemes of Water Supply Drainage and Low Cost Sanitation, provision of civic amenities, improvement of urban slums, integrated development of small and medium towns of the State as well as improvement and upgradation of urban roads.

Urban development sector.

1. The outlay proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 1900.00 lakhs, out of which the sub-plan component has been kept as Rs. 340.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 for this sector is Rs. 370.00 lakhs, out of which the sub-plan component has been kept as Rs. 59.00 lakhs. The schemes envisaged to be implemented within this SECTOR are explained hereinafter.

2. Civic amenities.

(a) *Non-remunerative Schemes.*

Under this Scheme grants are given to the local bodies for provision of civic amenities like town halls, parks, bathing ghats, community toilets, street lighting, etc.

The outlay for this Scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept as Rs. 200.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Sub-Plan Component.

A provision of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been made for 1985-86 which has been utilised for completion of the on-going schemes of parks, community toilets and the construction/completion of Town Halls at Hajipur, Gaya, Nawadah and Jagdishpur.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 62.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) Remunerative Schemes.

Under this scheme, loans are given to the local bodies for construction of markets with a view to increase the revenue-earning capacity of the local bodies.

The outlay for 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.

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made for 1985-86 which has been allotted for completion of the on-going schemes, as well as for construction of new Market Schemes.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

3. Master Plan and Training in Town Planning.

The preparation of Master Plans for enforcing Planned development of the cities and the towns, is a statutory function of the Regional Development Authorities and the State Town and Country Planning Organisation. To keep the officers concerned with the preparation and enforcement of Master Plan abreast with the latest principles and techniques of urban planning and management, it is also necessary to impart training to them in these aspects.

To achieve these objectives, the outlay for this Programme, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, has been kept as Rs. 70.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This will be utilised for preparation/revision of Master Plans for Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya and the other fast growing urban areas of the State.

The provision for 1985-86 has been Rs. 4.00 lakhs which has been allotted for preparation/revision of Master Plan and related studies for Patna, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs which is proposed to be utilised for finalising the Master Plan for Patna, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga as well as for preparation of Traffic and Transportation Action Plan for major cities of the State, as well as training of town planning personnel and the strengthening of the Town Planning Organisation.

4. Grants-in-aid to Regional Development Authorities.

There are five Regional Development Authorities at Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya at present and a few more are proposed to be set-up. These Authorities are statutorily required to prepare and implement urban development schemes as also to prepare and enforce 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 use as seed-money for raising commercial loans for discharging these statutory functions.

The Authorities have been experiencing great difficulty in implementation of urban development schemes due to non-availability of land required for such schemes. It has been felt necessary, therefore, to assist the Authorities in respect of land acquisition.

To achieve the above objectives, 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 provision for 1985-86 has been Rs. 15.00 lakhs which has been allotted to the five Regional Development Authorities.

The magnitude of the problem can be explained by the following statement :—

- (a) Nearly 30 to 40 per cent of the population in the urban areas live in the slums and estimates based on a number of surveys have indicated that the estimated slum population in 1981 is 32.70 lakh persons.
- (b) The larger cities have the highest percentage of slum dwellers and the small and medium towns (towns below 1,00,000 population) have a lower percentage of slum dwellers.
- (c) During 1981, the four major cities having a population between 5,00,000 to 10,00,000 namely, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad had a total estimated slum population of 9.21 lakh persons and the cities between 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 population had a slum population of 7.30 lakh persons. The towns between 50,000 to 1,00,000 population had a slum population of 3.847 lakh persons, thereby the slum population in these categories of towns have been estimated as 20.357 lakhs.

Realising the criticality of the problem, great emphasis has been given in the 20-point programme to improve the living conditions in the urban slums. The scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (E.I.U.S.) envisages to implement the following specific programmes to improve the living environment of the slum dwellers as per the following norms :—

- (1) Water Supply—One tap for 150 persons.
- (2) Sewer—Open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of water.
- (3) Storm Water Drains—To quickly drain out storm water.
- (4) Community Baths—One bath for 20 to 50 persons.
- (5) Community Latrines—One lavatory seat for 20—50 persons.
- (6) 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.
- (7) Street light— One pole 30 metres apart.

The cost of providing these services was fixed at Rs. 150 per beneficiary, but was revised to Rs. 250 w.e.f. April 1984. The cost has further been revised to Rs. 300 per capita during 1985-86. The centre is also studying the working of the scheme to assess the relative effectiveness and the need of the different amenities with a view to review the scale of provision as also introducing new civic amenities which are needed.

For the implementation of these components, grants are given to the Authorities/Local bodies and the per capita ceiling prescribed by the Government of India is Rs. 250.00 at present.

It has been possible to benefit nearly 1,62,207 persons living in the slum areas during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The outlay for 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. This will cover a slum population of nearly 2.20 lakh persons.

The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 100.00 lakhs including the Sub-Plan component of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. This has been allotted for completion of the fourteen on-going schemes as well as new schemes.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. This will be utilised mainly for two purposes, namely,

- (a) Completion of on-going schemes of Divisional Towns of Patna, Gaya, Muza-farpur, Bhagalpur and Saharsa and other towns namely, Biharsharif, Siwan, Madhepura, Nawadah, Mokama and Chatra.
- (b) Implementation of schemes in the major towns (Divisional and District head-quarter towns and industrial areas).

7. Rickshaw puller Welfare Scheme.

This scheme has been envisaged as a package of socio-economic benefits for the welfare of the Rickshaw pullers. Important components comprise of giving ownership of the rickshaws to the rickshaw pullers, insurance of the rickshaw pullers and the rickshaw against risks of accident, provision of amenities like shelters, community toilets, shops for cheap meals and repair shops etc. However, due to paucity of resources, this scheme could not be implemented during the Sixth Plan period.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been envisaged for this schemes. In addition, a sum of Rs. 16.80 lakhs has been made available from the Special Component Plan assistance during 1984-85 which is being utilised during 1985-86. The outlay for 1985-86 has been Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

The outlay for 1985-86 and 1986-87 is proposed to be utilised for providing seed money for purchase of motorised rickshaws. With the help of institutional finance from the banks other components of this scheme will be implemented as and when adequate funds are available.

8. Thus the total outlay for the Urban Development Sector for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1900.00 lakh, out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 340.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 for this Sector is Rs. 370.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 59.00 lakhs. The details of the outlay are given in the statement hereinafter.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Outlay			
		1985-90		1986-87	
		State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Financial assistance to local bodies for—				
	(a) Non-remunerative schemes	200.00	50.00	62.00	15.00
	(b) Remunerative Schemes	60.00	15.00	9.00	2.00
2	Master Plan and Training in Town Planning	70.00	5.00	4.00	..
3	Grants-in-aid to Regional Development Authorities	150.00	30.00	15.00	3.00
4	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	550.00	100.00	120.00	25.00
5	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	800.00	140.00	150.00	12.00
6	Rickshaw Puller's Welfare Scheme	50.00	..	10.00	2.00
	TOTAL— OUTLAY	1900.00	340.00	370.00	59.00

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. It is envisaged to utilise these funds for land acquisition for schemes of urban development.

5. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

This is a centrally-sponsored scheme which was initiated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to provide financial loan assistance on matching basis for the implementation of selected programmes of urban development in the small and medium towns i.e. towns with a population of one lakh and below on the basis of the 1971 census. In selecting the towns preference has to be given to district headquarter towns followed by subdivisional headquarter towns, Mandies and other important growth centres.

The selected programmes of urban development under this scheme, have been grouped into two categories as follows:—

(a) *Category A Schemes*. The programmes envisaged in this category are land development for housing and industries, municipal markets, improvement and upgradation of roads, traffic and transportation schemes and Low Cost Sanitation Programme.

The estimated cost of these programmes should generally not exceed Rs. 80.00 lakhs per town, out of which the central loan assistance will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and the balance amount will have to be financed on matching basis by the State Government.

The Central loan assistance will have to be repaid with interest by the implementing agencies over a period of 25 years through the revenue earned from the housing, commercial and industrial schemes. State Government share is released as grant to the implementing agencies, who are the District Magistrates.

(b) *Category B Schemes*—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 playgrounds.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, schemes for fifteen towns namely Hajipur, Chapra, Gopalganj, Bettiah, Begusarai, Katihar, Saharsa, Arrah, Deoghar, Dumka, Giridih, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Chaibassa and Daltonganj have been approved at a total estimated cost of Rs., 1267.325 lakhs. In addition Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for seven towns namely Gopalganj, Bettiah, Hajipur, Katihar, Giridih, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh have also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.75 lakhs.

Project Reports for fourteen additional towns namely Motihari, Madhubani, Samastipur, Si'amarhi, Purnea, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Banka, Jehanabad, Buxar, Biharsharif, Siwan, Kishanganj and Sahebganj have also been submitted to Government of India for approval and allotment of funds.

In respect of the fifteen towns, the allocation of funds till the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan i.e. March 1985 has been as follows :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Central loan assistance	.. .. .	314.50
(b) State Government share	.. .. .	360.525
(c) Central loan assistance for low cost sanitation scheme in seven towns.		34.21

Thus the additional funds required for completion of the on-going schemes in the fifteen towns will be as follows :—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(a) Central loan assistance	282.50
(b) State Government share	309.80
(c) Central loan assistance for low cost sanitation scheme ..	26.02
(d) State Government share for low cost sanitation scheme	44.56

In addition, funds would also be required for the additional towns which will be approved by the Government of India. Scheme for Siwan town has been approved during 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.57 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been allotted as central loan assistance during 1985-86. In addition, the low cost sanitation scheme for Siwan town has also been approved during 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.06 lakhs and the central loan assistance of Rs. 7.22 lakhs has been released during 1985-86.

The outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan has accordingly been kept as Rs. 800.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 140.00 lakhs. This will be utilised mainly for two purposes, namely :—

- (a) State Government share for completion of the on-going schemes in the fifteen towns ; and,
- (b) State Government share for implementation of schemes in additional towns to be approved during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Funds for the low cost sanitation scheme will be made available from the outlay for low cost Sanitation in the sewerage and water supply sector.

The provision for 1985-86 has been Rs. 100.00 lakhs which has been allotted to the implementing agencies of the fifteen towns for the on-going schemes.

The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan component is Rs. 12.00 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 128.54 lakhs will be utilised for the on-going schemes in the fifteen towns and Rs. 21.46 lakhs will be utilised as matching share for the additional towns approved during the Seventh Plan including Siwan Town.

6. Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)

Slums have emerged as a major urban problem due to many socio-economic factors and the most important factors have been migration of the rural population to the urban areas, coupled with lack of the desired level of control over the land and building development activities in the urban areas.

The problem of slums in urban areas is not just because their numbers are disfiguring face of our urban areas. The problem is one of lack of opportunities of the urban areas to make them lead a better healthy life. The polluted environment in the slum areas robs its residence of a healthy life and resident of the slum areas are denied of social justice, because the urban area uses their cheap labour and gives very little in return.

Over the years, the low income migrants have settled in pockets of the cities slums which are characterised by over crowding lack of sanitation and specific amenities and violating every norm of planned urban growth.

Thus, an outlay of Rs 48 lakhs out of which Rs. 12 lakhs would flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan is proposed for Information and Publicity Sector in the Annual Plan 1986-87 as summarised below:—

Schemes	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan	
	(1986-87)		(1986-87)	
1. Direction and Administration	1.00	...	...	...
2. Field Publicity Scheme	21.80	...	3.60	...
3. Song and Drama Services	2.00	...	1.50	...
4. Advertisement and Visual Publicity	4.00	...	1.00	...
5. Films Exhibition of	3.00	...	0.50	...
6. Films Exhibition/Studio	1.00	...	...	...
7. Publications	2.00	...	0.40	...
8. Press Information Service	3.00	...	...	...
9. Training	0.20	...	...	...
10. Community Viewing Scheme	10.00	...	5.00	...
Total	48.00	...	12.00	...

CHAPTER 44

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

A total sum of Rs. 179.00 lakhs has been provided for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90), out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan i.e. 1985-86. For 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs has been earmarked. The details of the different schemes and the proposed outlay for the year 1986-87 is as below:—

- (1) *Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Centres.*—During the 6th Five-Year Plan, 41 new welfare centres were established at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.81 lakhs. During the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 100 more such centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. These rural Labour Welfare Centres have proved useful in creating awareness amongst the agricultural labour about the various welfare measures of the State Government as well as to provide cultural, educational and recreational facilities. In the year 1985-86 orders have been issued to establish 20 such centres at a cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs out of which five would be in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

In the year 1986-87, 20 more such centres are to be established. The estimated cost on the establishment of 20 new rural welfare centres as well as on the existing 20 centres would be Rs. 4.00 lakhs only. Out of the total amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, Rs. 1.00 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan Area for the establishment of 5 new labour welfare centres as well as on the establishment of 5 welfare centres to be established during 1985-86.

- (2) *Vitalisation of Industrial Labour Welfare Centres.*—There are at present 25 Labour Welfare Centres established in various industrial centres of the State. These welfare centres provide recreational and cultural activities for the industrial workers and in some of the welfare centres medical units are also attached to provide medical facilities at a limited scale to the industrial workers and their families. These Welfare Centres were established long ago and most of the equipments of these welfare centres have become old obsolete requiring their repairs or replacement.

During 6th Five-Year Plan also the Labour Welfare Centres were revitalised to some extent, but it could not be possible to replace or repair all the existing old and obsolete equipments. As such during the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to revitalise all industrial Labour Welfare Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 0.50 lakh, is proposed to be spent during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1986-87. Out of this Rs. 0.10 lakh would be spent on Welfare Centres in Tribal Sub-Plan Area each year. Sanction orders for Rs. 0.40 lakh to be spent this year have already been issued.

- (3) *Organisation of Rural Camps.*—With a view to creating awareness among the rural workers about their rights and the various measures being taken by the Government for their upliftment, training camps are being organised since 6th Five-Year Plan. During the 6th Five-Year Plan, 47 training camps under the State Plan and 129 training camps under the Special Component Plan were organised. In the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to organise 100 such training camps at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is being spent during 1985-86 for the organisation of 20 camps. Sanctioning orders have already been issued.

CHAPTER 43

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The people in general and the rural population in particular have to be informed of Government policies and programmes and the welfare measures taken for the different categories of the population. The role of the State Public Relations and Information Department is not only to inform and educate but also to mould public opinion and make it receptive to new and the 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.

2. The outlay approved for the sector in the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 is Rs. 200 lakhs out of which Rs. 40 lakhs including Rs. 10 lakhs for the Tribal Sector were to be spent during 1985-86. This amount is expected to be utilised in full.

3. The details of the programmes proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 are as below:—

- (1) *Direction and Administration.*—To cope with the increased load of work of publicity activity at the administrative level, a post of Budget-cum-Accounts Officer has been created in the current year 1985-86. Now, it is proposed to maintain the post of Budget-cum-Accounts Officer and his staff in 1986-87. Besides this it is also proposed to create one section to cope with the increased load of work with one gazetted Section Officer and five Assistants and a Peon. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh only.
- (2) *Field Publicity Scheme.*—(a) It is proposed to maintain Divisional Publicity Unit at Chapra at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
(b) It is proposed to create a Divisional Publicity Unit at Dumka at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs during 1986-87.
(c) It is proposed to replace three vehicles at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
(d) It is proposed to allocate Rs. 8.00 lakhs towards construction of Suchana Bhawan at Patna and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the construction of Suchana Bhawan at Ranchi in the Tribal Sub-Plan.
(e) It is proposed to maintain the post of Assistant Director and his staff in the Harijan Cell, which has already been created in 1985-86. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lakhs. The posts of Joint Director and his staff in the Branch Secretariat, Ranchi are proposed to be continued at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakhs in T. S. P.
- (3) *Song and Drama Services.*—It is proposed to invite cultural troupes of other states to give performance during important fairs for promotion of national integration. The cost involved in Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs only. The two tribal cultural troupes will be maintained in the Tribal Sub-Plan area for which Rs. 1.50 lakhs are proposed to be spent.

- (4) *Advertisement and Visual Publicity.*—(a) It is proposed to organise exhibitions on plan achievements, prepare hoardings and permanent exhibits in non-tribal areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. 20 exhibitions are proposed to be organised in the Tribal sub-plan area during the period at a estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh.
- (b) It is proposed to spend Rs. 0.50 lakh on plan advertisement and advertisements regarding Harijan welfare in news papers and periodicals during 1986-87.
- (5) *Films-Exhibition etc.*—For the publicity of plan achievements, it is proposed to purchase 20 V. C. P. sets in the non-tribal area and 3 V. C. P. sets with cassettes in the tribal sub-plan area at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakh respectively in the year 1986-87.
- (6) *Publications.*—For extensive publicity of 20-Point Programmes and Harijan Welfare, it is essential to bring out sufficient number of multi-colour publicity literature in shape of posters, pamphlets, brochures and booklets. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakh has been provided for 1986-87. Rs. 0.40 lakh would be spent in the tribal sub-plan area for such literature on tribal welfare schemes.
- (7) *Press Information Service: (a) Direct Teleprinter Lines to Divisional Headquarters.*—In the first phase direct teleprinter lines from Public Relations Directorate to New Delhi was started in 1985-86. Now for quick and effective dissemination of State Government and development news to small newspapers published from Ranchi and Muzaffarpur, it is proposed to establish direct teleprinter link from the Public Relations Directorate to Divisional Units at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.
- (b) *Subsidy to under Newspapers for efficient Services.*—To improve the standard of Urdu news papers, it was decided by the State Government to grant 50 per cent subsidy to the Urdu news papers in 1983-84, who use teleprinter service of any one news agency. It is proposed to continue this scheme during Seventh Five-Year Plan by giving subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent in 1985-86 and 1986-87, 40 per cent in 1987-88, 25 per cent in 1988-89 and 10 per cent in 1989-90.
- Total expenditure of both the above schemes will be Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1986-87.
- (8) *Training.*—An allocation of Rs. 0.20 lakh for training of Public Relation Personnel is envisaged during 1986-87.
- (9) *Community Viewing Scheme.*—It is proposed to instal 200 T. V. sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1986-87 out of which 100 T. V. sets at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs would be installed in the tribal sub-plan area.
- (10) *Films Production Studio.*—It is proposed to purchase films production equipments worth Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1986-87.

During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh on the organisation of 20 training camps. Out of which Rs. 0.16 lakh would flow to Sub-Plan area.

- (4) *Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.*—Peaceful industrial relations are an important input in the industrial growth and productivity. With a view to achieve better result in the field of industrial relations, it is necessary to establish 3 Industrial Tribunals (new) and 8 new Labour Courts during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and one Monitoring Cell at the Headquarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86 for establishment of one Industrial Tribunal at Muzaffarpur and two Labour Courts at Dhanbad and Dalmianagar and one monitoring cell for industrial relations at the Headquarters. During 1986-87 it is proposed to establish two labour courts. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4.60 lakhs.
- (5) *Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act and Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.*—One of the important points of the new 20-Point Programme is effective enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture. Special emphasis has been given on this programme and a separate Directorate has been set up. With a view to strengthening the Directorate of Agriculture Labour, it is proposed to create three posts of Assistant Labour Commissioners and twenty-one posts of Labour Superintendents to supervise the work of Labour Inspectors and to effectively enforce the minimum wages in agriculture.

With a view to provide necessary help to the voluntary organisations in organising the agriculture workers, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the trade unions during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The total allocation on the above schemes during the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 54.00 lakhs.

Out of the total allocation of Rs. 54.00 lakhs during the 7th Five-Year Plan, the proposed allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs. It is proposed to establish one office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and four offices of the Labour Superintendents with requisite staff during the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan i.e., 1985-86. Sanction orders for the same have been issued. Besides, it is also proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.30 lakh for organisation of trade unions (20 trade unions) of agricultural workers. Out of Rs. 7.00 lakhs the flow to Tribal Sub-Plan would be Rs. 1.40 lakhs. During 1986-87, it is proposed to establish one office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner and two offices of the Labour Superintendents with requisite staff. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.70 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. There is also a proposal to provide financial assistance to 20 trade unions during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 0.30 lakh. Out of this Rs. 0.30 lakh, Rs. 0.12 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area to provide financial assistance to 8 trade unions.

- (6) *Legal aid to Agriculture Labourers for Attending Courts in connection with claim cases.*—Agriculture Labourers being daily wage earners hesitate to attend the courts as they have to lose wage for that 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 only has been allocated for the 7th Five-Year Plan for providing financial assistance to the workers attending courts @ Rs. 12.00 per workers per day.

CHAPTER 44

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

A total sum of Rs. 179.00 lakhs has been provided for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90), out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan i.e. 1985-86. For 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs has been earmarked. The details of the different schemes and the proposed outlay for the year 1986-87 is as below:—

- (1) *Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Centres.*—During the 6th Five-Year Plan, 41 new welfare centres were established at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.81 lakhs. During the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 100 more such centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. These rural Labour Welfare Centres have proved useful in creating awareness amongst the agricultural labour about the various welfare measures of the State Government as well as to provide cultural, educational and recreational facilities. In the year 1985-86 orders have been issued to establish 20 such centres at a cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs out of which five would be in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

In the year 1986-87, 20 more such centres are to be established. The estimated cost on the establishment of 20 new rural welfare centres as well as on the existing 20 centres would be Rs. 4.00 lakhs only. Out of the total amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, Rs. 1.00 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan Area for the establishment of 5 new labour welfare centres as well as on the establishment of 5 welfare centres to be established during 1985-86.

- (2) *Vitalisation of Industrial Labour Welfare Centres.*—There are at present 25 Labour Welfare Centres established in various industrial centres of the State. These welfare centres provide recreational and cultural activities for the industrial workers and in some of the welfare centres medical units are also attached to provide medical facilities at a limited scale to the industrial workers and their families. These Welfare Centres were established long ago and most of the equipments of these welfare centres have become old obsolete requiring their repairs or replacement.

During 6th Five-Year Plan also the Labour Welfare Centres were revitalised to some extent, but it could not be possible to replace or repair all the existing old and obsolete equipments. As such during the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to revitalise all industrial Labour Welfare Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 0.50 lakh, is proposed to be spent during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1986-87. Out of this Rs. 0.10 lakh would be spent on Welfare Centres in Tribal Sub-Plan Area each year. Sanction orders for Rs. 0.40 lakh to be spent this year have already been issued.

- (3) *Organisation of Rural Camps.*—With a view to creating awareness among the rural workers about their rights and the various measures being taken by the Government for their upliftment, training camps are being organised since 6th Five-Year Plan. During the 6th Five-Year Plan, 47 training camps under the State Plan and 129 training camps under the Special Component Plan were organised. In the 7th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to organise 100 such training camps at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is being spent during 1985-86 for the organisation of 20 camps. Sanctioning orders have already been issued.

CHAPTER 43

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The people in general and the rural population in particular have to be informed of Government policies and programmes and the welfare measures taken for the different categories of the population. The role of the State Public Relations and Information Department is not only to inform and educate but also to mould public opinion and make it receptive to new and the 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.

2. The outlay approved for the sector in the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 is Rs. 200 lakhs out of which Rs. 40 lakhs including Rs. 10 lakhs for the Tribal Sector were to be spent during 1985-86. This amount is expected to be utilised in full.

3. The details of the programmes proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 are as below:—

- (1) *Direction and Administration.*—To cope with the increased load of work of publicity activity at the administrative level, a post of Budget-cum-Accounts Officer has been created in the current year 1985-86. Now, it is proposed to maintain the post of Budget-cum-Accounts Officer and his staff in 1986-87. Besides this it is also proposed to create one section to cope with the increased load of work with one gazetted Section Officer and five Assistants and a Peon. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh only.
- (2) *Field Publicity Scheme.*—(a) It is proposed to maintain Divisional Publicity Unit at Chapra at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
(b) It is proposed to create a Divisional Publicity Unit at Dumka at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs during 1986-87.
(c) It is proposed to replace three vehicles at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
(d) It is proposed to allocate Rs. 8.00 lakhs towards construction of Suchana Bhawan at Patna and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the construction of Suchana Bhawan at Ranchi in the Tribal Sub-Plan.
(e) It is proposed to maintain the post of Assistant Director and his staff in the Harijan Cell, which has already been created in 1985-86. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lakhs. The posts of Joint Director and his staff in the Branch Secretariat, Ranchi are proposed to be continued at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakhs in T. S. P.
- (3) *Song and Drama Services.*—It is proposed to invite cultural troupes of other states to give performance during important fairs for promotion of national integration. The cost involved in Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs only. The two tribal cultural troupes will be maintained in the Tribal Sub-Plan area for which Rs. 1.50 lakhs are proposed to be spent.

- (4) *Advertisement and Visual Publicity.*—(a) It is proposed to organise exhibitions on plan achievements, preparatory holdings and permanent exhibits in non-tribal areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. 20 exhibitions are proposed to be organised in the Tribal sub-plan area during the period at a estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh.
- (b) It is proposed to spend Rs. 0.50 lakh on plan advertisement and advertisements regarding Harijan welfare in news papers and periodicals during 1986-87.
- (5) *Films-Exhibition of.*—For the publicity of plan achievements, it is proposed to purchase 20 V. C. P. sets in the non-tribal area and 3 V. C. P. sets with cassettes in the tribal sub-plan area at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakh respectively in the year 1986-87.
- (6) *Publications.*—For extensive publicity of 20-Point Programmes and Harijan Welfare, it is essential to bring out sufficient number of multi-colour publicity literature in shape of posters, pamphlets, brochures and booklets. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakh has been provided for 1986-87. Rs. 0.40 lakh would be spent in the tribal sub-plan area for such literature on tribal welfare schemes.
- (7) *Press Information Service: (a) Direct Teleprinter Lines to Divisional Headquarters.*—In the first phase direct teleprinter lines from Public Relations Directorate to New Delhi was started in 1985-86. Now for quick and effective dissemination of State Government and development news to small newspapers published from Ranchi and Muzaffarpur, it is proposed to establish direct teleprinter link from the Public Relations Directorate to Divisional Units at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.
- (b) *Subsidy to under Newspapers for efficient Services.*—To improve the standard of Urdu news papers, it was decided by the State Government to grant 50 per cent subsidy to the Urdu news papers in 1983-84, who use teleprinter service of any one news agency. It is proposed to continue this scheme during Seventh Five-Year Plan by giving subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent in 1985-86 and 1986-87, 40 per cent in 1987-88, 25 per cent in 1988-89 and 10 per cent in 1989-90.
- Total expenditure of both the above schemes will be Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1986-87.
- (8) *Training.*—An allocation of Rs. 0.20 lakh for training of Public Relation Personnel is envisaged during 1986-87.
- (9) *Community Viewing Scheme.*—It is proposed to instal 200 T. V. sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1986-87 out of which 100 T. V. sets at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs would be installed in the tribal sub-plan area.
- (10) *Films Production Studio.*—It is proposed to purchase films production equipments worth Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1986-87.

During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh on the organisation of 20 training camps. Out of which Rs. 0.16 lakh would flow to Sub-Plan area.

- (4) *Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery*.—Peaceful industrial relations are an important input in the industrial growth and productivity. With a view to achieve better result in the field of industrial relations, it is necessary to establish 3 Industrial Tribunals (new) and 8 new Labour Courts during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and one Monitoring Cell at the Headquarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86 for establishment of one Industrial Tribunal at Muzaffarpur and two Labour Courts at Dhanbad and Dalmianagar and one monitoring cell for industrial relations at the Headquarters. During 1986-87 it is proposed to establish two labour courts. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4.60 lakhs.
- (5) *Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act and Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery*.—One of the important points of the new 20-Point Programme is effective enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture. Special emphasis has been given on this programme and a separate Directorate has been set up. With a view to strengthening the Directorate of Agriculture Labour, it is proposed to create three posts of Assistant Labour Commissioners and twenty-one posts of Labour Superintendents to supervise the work of Labour Inspectors and to effectively enforce the minimum wages in agriculture.

With a view to provide necessary help to the voluntary organisations in organising the agriculture workers, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the trade unions during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The total allocation on the above schemes during the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 54.00 lakhs.

Out of the total allocation of Rs. 54.00 lakhs during the 7th Five-Year Plan, the proposed allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs. It is proposed to establish one office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and four offices of the Labour Superintendents with requisite staff during the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan i.e., 1985-86. Sanction orders for the same have been issued. Besides, it is also proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.30 lakh for organisation of trade unions (20 trade unions) of agricultural workers. Out of Rs. 7.00 lakhs the flow to Tribal Sub-Plan would be Rs. 1.40 lakhs. During 1986-87, it is proposed to establish one office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner and two offices of the Labour Superintendents with requisite staff. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.70 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. There is also a proposal to provide financial assistance to 20 trade unions during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 0.30 lakh. Out of this Rs. 0.30 lakh, Rs. 0.12 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area to provide financial assistance to 8 trade unions.

- (6) *Legal aid to Agriculture Labourers for Attending Courts in connection with claim cases*.—Agriculture Labourers being daily wage earners hesitate to attend the courts as they have to lose wage for that 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 only has been allocated for the 7th Five-Year Plan for providing financial assistance to the workers attending courts @ Rs. 12.00 per workers per day.

In the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh out of which Rs. 0.20 lakh would flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan Area. Necessary sanctioning orders have been issued. During 1986-87 it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.50 lakh on this scheme out of which Rs. 0.10 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

- (7) *Strengthening of the office of the Additional Labour Commissioner, Ranchi.*—During the 6th Five-Year Plan, an office of the Additional Labour Commissioner with Headquarters at Ranchi was created to look after the labour problems of South and North Chhotanagpur Divisions. Unfortunately, posts of the office staff for the office of Additional Labour Commissioner, Ranchi could not be created during the 6th Five-Year Plan with the result that the office has not been functioning properly. It is, therefore, proposed to create requisite posts for the office of Additional Labour Commissioner, Ranchi during the 7th Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The estimated expenditure on creation of posts for the office of Additional Labour Commissioner, Ranchi during the year 1985-86 is Rs. 0.50 lakh only. Since the office of Additional Labour Commissioner is located at Ranchi and has been created for looking after the problems of North and South Chhotanagpur Divisions, the entire sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh would flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan Area. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The entire outlay would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.

- (8) *Establishment of Canteen at Branch Secretariat, Ranchi.*—A canteen for the employees of the Branch Secretariat, Ranchi is being established in the campus during the year 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. The approved outlay for 1985—90 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed to be spent. Since the scheme is under Sub-Plan Area, the entire allocation is under Tribal Sub-Plan.

- (9) *Extension and Strengthening of 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 4,40,719. The anticipated number of factories at the end of the 7th 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 extension and strengthening. Keeping in view, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period 1985—90 out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the Sub-Plan area. During the year 1985-86, 6 offices of Factory Inspectors are being established at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs out of which two offices will be under the Sub-Plan area at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is being earmarked for the Sub-Plan area. The physical target for 1986-87 is to open two new offices of Inspector of Factories one each under other Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

- (10) *Strengthening of Migrant Labour.*—Thousands of labourers from different districts of Bihar migrate to other States, in search of employment. Most of the migrations are confined to the agricultural season. The districts from which the large scale migrations take place are Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Ranchi, Katihar and Chapra. The States to which the labourers migrate

are Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, West Bengal and Assam. The Government of India have passed the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act, 1979, which is to be enforced mainly by the State Government. However, it would appear that enforcement of this law is not done rigorously in the States. The State Government is unable to take up the matter either with the State Government or with the Central Government in absence of relevant data and other informations about the condition of services of the migrant labourers. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing machinery to take up the work making relevant studies and collection of data. A lump sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh will be utilised in 1986-87. Flow to the tribal Sub-Plan would be Rs. 0.10 lakh during 1986-87.

(11) *Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.*—The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 came into force in this State in the year 1976 and since then 11,002 bounded labours have been identified and released. Out of these 559 belonging to other States have been sent back to their home States on their choice.

2. Out of the remaining bonded labours 9,446 (upto 1982-83) (4,399), 1983-84 (3,032), 1984-85 (1,785) (250 during 1985-86 till the 30th October, 1985) have been rehabilitated. The cost of rehabilitation of a bonded labour is Rs. 4,000 according to the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of the Government of India under which 50 per cent of the total rehabilitation cost is released by the Government of India as matching grant. 501 bounded labourers remained to be rehabilitated at the end of 1984-85. The target for 1985-86 is to be rehabilitate 501 bonded labourers at a total cost of Rs. 10.10 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 0.40 lakh for Tribal Sub-Plan.

3. After achieving the target fixed for 1985-86, 726 bonded labourers will remain for rehabilitation for the next financial year 1986-87. Besides, there is every likelihood that more bonded labourers will be identified during the remaining months of the current financial year thereby leaving more than 726 bonded labourers for 1986-87.

It is, therefore, proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 6.88 lakhs under other sub-Plan, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 1.12 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan for the coming financial year 1986-87 in accordance with the present outlay.

B. CRAFTSMAN/APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME.

During the Sixth Plan period steps were taken for consolidation of existing ITIs, diversification and modernisation of training programme and establishment of three new Mini ITIs for Scheduled Tribes and displaced persons. Besides due emphasis was paid on training of trainers and strengthening of inspection machinery, etc.

Keeping the objectives of Seventh Plan in view, several schemes have been sanctioned during the current year 1985-86 which includes establishment of a new I. T. I., construction of buildings, diversification and modernisation of training programme, Advanced Vocational Training Programme, training of trainers, etc. A plan outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakhs has been approved for current year 1985-86 out of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. Besides a sum of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been provided as Special Central Assistance for schemes of tribal region for the year 1985-86.

Based on the guidelines for the annual plan 1986-87, the following schemes are proposed for the annual plan 1986-87. A total sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will flow to tribal Sub-Plan. As Special Central Assistance, a sum of about Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been marked for the entire period of Seventh Five-Year Plan. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs be provided for the year 1986-87 as Special Central Assistance.

1. *Establishment of new ITIs.*

There are 34 ITIs (including 3 Mini ITIs and 2 Women ITIs) with a total seating capacity of about 12,000 trainees. A scheme for establishment of new ITI at Vaishali has been sanctioned for the current year 1985-86 for which a total plan provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. In order to meet the recurring expenditure as also to provide necessary infrastructure for smooth functioning of the training programme a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed for ITI at Vaishali for the year 1986-87. A women ITI in the tribal belt at Dumka is also proposed and the expenditure will be met from Special Central Assistance Fund. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being earmarked for the said scheme.

2. *Construction of Buildings.*

Out of 34 ITIs in the State, 10 are being run in rented buildings or temporary sheds and 14 of them have no hostel facilities. Some of them do not have well equipped workshops. It has been proposed to expedite work on on-going construction work during the current year at Forbesganj, Sitamarhi and Dumka. It is proposed to take up incomplete construction work of building at Bettiah, Digha-Ghat, Patna, Nawada, Supaul, Dumka and to construct workshops at Daltonganj and Goghardiha and AVTs workshop at Ranchi during the year 1986-87. The hostel at Sahebganj also needs priority attention. Although requirements of construction of building schemes are much higher, keeping the limited resources in view, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs may be provided for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of the total amount proposed for Special Central Assistance, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the building schemes of tribal region.

3. *Diversification of Training Programme.*

The Diversification of Training Programme is a continuous process and the training programmes need to be re-organised to reflect the needs of the region. Further it has not been possible to get permanent affiliation with National Council for Vocational Training in some of the popular trades stated earlier. It is proposed to equip the institutes with necessary equipments in the new trades already started. Further more popular trades like Machine (Radio and T. V.), Tractor Mechanic, Stenography, etc., need to be introduced in the ITIs according to local requirement. Keeping in view the limited resources, a sum of Rs. 5.20 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of the amount proposed for the Special Central Assistance, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be provided under this head.

4. *Modernisation of Equipments.*

A large number of machines in ITIs have become obsolete and out dated which need to be replaced. There is shortage of equipments also in many trades. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs may be provided for the year 1986-87 out of which the Sub-Plan content would be Rs. 1.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is also being proposed from Special Central Assistance Fund under this head.

5. *Advanced Vocational Training Programme.*

With the assistance of UPDP/ILO, training of industrial workers in advanced and higher skills has been organised at ITI, Dhanbad in certain popular trades. Under AVTs Phase-2 programme, the scheme has been extended for ITI, Ranchi as well. It is proposed to strengthen the facilities for trainees at ITI Dhanbad as well as at Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 of which Sub-Plan content will be Rs. 1.70 lakhs. As for ITI Ranchi, a further sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh may be provided from Special Central Assistance Fund.

6. *Training and Re-training for Trainers.*

In order to up-to-date the knowledge and skills of trainers it is necessary to arrange training and refresher training for them at the training institutes set up by Government of India. The total outlay proposed under this scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 0.60 lakh of which Sub-Plan content would be Rs. 0.10 lakh. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh from Special Central Assistance Fund.

7. *Strengthening of Directorate.*

The following posts have already been created during current year 1985-86 under this head:—

(a) Budget Officer	One
(b) Assistant	One
(c) Steno-Typist	One
(d) Class IV staff	Two

The annual recurring expenditure comes to about Rs. 0.90 lakh. As such a sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed to be provided under this head for the year 1986-87.

It has been felt that an officer of the rank of Additional Director of Training be posted at Ranchi in order to monitor and supervise the training programme specially in the tribal belt. It may be added that most of the important industries fall in the Chhotanagpur region. For effective implementation of craftsmen and apprenticeship scheme, it is necessary that a senior officer be posted in tribal belt. It is therefore proposed that a post of Additional Director of Training with supporting staff in the scale of Rs. 2,325--2,800 be created during the year 1986-87 out of the fund available from Special Central Assistance Fund. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh may be provided as Special Central Assistance during 1986-87. The procedure for filling up the post takes time and as such the estimate is based to cover expenditure for the last four months of the year 1986-87.

8. *Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*

As a measure of diversification of training programme, more and more trades are covered under the Apprentices Act. For effective implementation of the scheme, it is essential to improve the mobility of officers and staffs engaged in survey and inspection of the establishments. While formulating the proposal of 7th Five-Year Plan this aspect was also kept in view and the outlay proposed by State Government was approved by the working group of the Planning Commission. It is also necessary to strengthen the survey and inspection machinery. It is proposed to provide two vehicles one at Ranchi and

another at Patna which will cover the important areas for implementation of apprenticeship scheme. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 of which the sub-plan content will be Rs. 1.20 lakhs. Further, it is proposed to provide Rs. 0.50 lakh from the special central assistance fund.

9. *Special Component Plan.*

All the schemes mentioned above are indivisible. Out of total outlay for the year 1986-87, about 14 per cent will automatically flow to Scheduled Caste candidate. There is no scheme under the 20-point programme component and Science and Technology component.

C. MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Keeping in view of the national objectives of generating and harnessing maximum employment opportunities and growing importance in the field of its different activities such as placement, vocational guidance, employment market an outlay of Rs. 77 lakhs have been approved for the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90).

During the first year of the plan period 1985-86, the following schemes have been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 7 lakhs:—

- (1) Strengthening and expansion of Employment Services.
- (2) Computerisation of Employment Service Operations.
- (3) Establishment of Special Cell for Women in employment exchanges.
- (4) Strengthening and expansion of Employment Market Information Programmes.

Under the strengthening and expansion of employment service a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs would be required for the sanctioned employment exchange at Tenughat and proposed employment exchange at Godda under O. S. P. for current year. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs would be utilised for sanctioned employment exchanges at Khuntī, Pakur, Chakradharpur, Adityapur as well as for strengthening of Ghatshila exchange and Gumla Exchange under Tribal Sub-Plan during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh would be utilised in the process of computerisation of Bokaro exchange under O.S.P. during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh each would be utilised for establishment of Women Cell in some of the main employment exchanges both under other Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan during 1985-86.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh would be utilised for establishments of Employment Market Information Programme in some of the employment exchanges of which a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh will go for the tribal belt.

During the year 1986-87 the following schemes will also remain in force, which were taken during the year 1985-86:—

- (1) Strengthening and expansion of Employment Service.
- (2) Computerisation of Employment Service Operations.

(3) Establishment of Special Cell for Women in Employment Exchanges.

(4) Strengthening and expansion of Employment Market Information Programme.

(1) *Strengthening and expansion of Employment Service (Estimated cost Rs. 9.00 lakhs).*—Under this scheme all the aforesaid employment exchanges opened during the year 1985-86 will continue to operate during the year 1986-87. Besides, based on Public demand and keeping in view of gradual development of the employment exchanges in remote corner of the State two new employment exchanges one each at subdivisional town at Jehanabad and Kishanganj will be established during the year 1986-87. Suitable strengthening of the headquarter and as well as the newly created office of the D. D. (Hazaribagh) by providing necessary staff will also be taken up during the year 1986-87.

Due to shortage of fund no fresh proposal for opening of any new employment exchange under the tribal sub-plan is included during 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is estimated to be required during 1986-87 over this scheme of which Rs. 3.70 lakhs will go for tribal belt.

(2) *Computerisation of Employment Service Operation (Estimated cost Rs. 6.00 lakhs).*—A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for preparing profile, e.g., in process of computerisation of Bokaro employment exchange during 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be required for installation of Computer and creation of suitable posts, under this scheme for Bokaro exchange during 1986-87.

(3) *Establishment of Special Cell for Women in Employment Exchanges (Estimated Cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs).*—During 1985-86 schemes for establishment of Women Cell at Patna, Bokaro, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Gaya, Darbhanga and Dhanbad under O. S. P. and at Ranchi under T. S. P. had been taken up. Due to paucity of fund except for continuing of the aforesaid Women Cell no fresh scheme is proposed during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be required for the above on-going schemes of which Rs. 0.30 lakh will go to tribal belt.

(4) *Strengthening and expansion of Employment Market Information Service (Estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs).*—During 1985-86 schemes for establishment of Employment Market Information Unit at Vaishali, Sindri under O. S. P. and Gumla, Sahebganj, Lohardaga, Simdega under T.S.P. had been taken up. Due to paucity of fund except for continuing of the aforesaid EMI Unit no fresh scheme is proposed during 1986-87. The estimated expenditure over the aforesaid continuing EMI Units will be to the tune of Rs. 1.50 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be for the Tribal belt.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (PROPOSED OUTLAY OF RS. 5.00 LAKHS)

Under the Expansion and Strengthening of Employment Service, a sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been earmarked for the on-going schemes. Due to paucity of fund no fresh proposal has been included during 1986-87. Similarly no fresh scheme has been proposed either for establishment of Women Cell and EMI Programme at the employment exchanges during the year 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively for the above two schemes has been earmarked for on-going schemes under them during the year 1986-87.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 112.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 as detailed below:—

Item	Annual Plan 1986-87		
	State Plan	Sub-plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
A. Labour and Labour administration	39.00	10.00	..
B. Craftsman training programme	55.00	10.00	10.00
C. Manpower and employment services	18.00	5.00	..
Total	112.00	25.00	10.00

CHAPTER 45

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% of the total population. Since advancement of education of Scheduled Castes/Tribes is basic 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 Castes Co-operative Development Corporation and the Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation have been set up.

The programme under the Backward Classes sector has been primarily conceived as a supplement 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 1986-87 would continue to be on raising literacy and improving the educational level of Backward Classes through schemes of scholarships, boarding grants, hostel facilities, school buildings, upgradation of schools. Greater emphasis will be placed on girls education and checking dropouts. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been proposed for the Backward Classes sector for the year 1986-87. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed under special Central Assistance for the welfare of primitive tribes.

The Backward Class sector comprises of (A) Scheduled Castes welfare, (B) Scheduled Tribes welfare, (C) other Backward Classes welfare and (D) Direction and Administration. The groupwise breakup is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of group	Approved outlay, 1985-90			1986-87 proposed		
		Total	TSP	SCP	Total	TSP	SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Backward Sector:—							
1	Welfare of Sch. Castes.	2925.10	562.10	2925.10	630.00	63.00	630.00
2	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	2574.90	2277.95	..	740.00	569.00	..
3	Welfare of other Backward Classes.	500.00	81.00	..	66.00	8.00	..
4	Direction and Administration.	300.00	62.00	..	64.00	15.00	..
Total --Backward Classes		6300.00	2983.05	2925.10	1600.00	655.00	630.00

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 are paid to the students of class VII—X, whose guardians are not agriculture tax, income tax, sales tax assesses on the basis of merit-cum-poverty at the rate of Rs. 24 per month for day scholars and Rs. 36 per month for hostellers. The outlay proposed for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 100 lakhs including Rs. 12 lakhs for TSP. The achievements of 1984-85, targets approved for 1985—90 and the proposed targets for the year 1985—90 and 1986-87 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
1984-85	238.58	50.25	56075	13000	205.94	21.81	48403	5642
1985—90	862.10	207.50	299340	74048	..	..	..	..
1985-86	57.60	19.30	20000	6701	..	..	..	..
1986-87	100.00	12.00	27777	3333	..	..	..	..

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. 47 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 including Rs. 6 lakhs for T.S.P. The entire amount is earmarked for the Special Component Plan. The expenditure during the year 1984-85 and the proposed Financial and Physical targets for the year 1985—90, 1985-86 and 1986-87 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
1984-85	624.29	13.12	86300	9111	12108	8.02	84,000	5,570
1985—90	332.00	86.40	30740	60000	..	..	..	..
1985-86	28.80	6.00	26666	5555	..	..	..	..
1986-87	47.00	6.00	32638	41.6	..	..	..	..

3. Primary School Stipends :

Students reading in Class I to IV are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 6 per month. A total sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 including Rs. 2.50 lakhs for T.S.P. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Com-

ponent Plan. The targets for Seventh Plan and Annual Plans, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:—

Year	Financial Target		Physical Target	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	166.00	43.20	53703	40000
1985-86	14.40	4.40	13333	4074
1986-87	21.00	2.50	27777	3472

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 1986-87 is Rs. 10 lakhs including Rs. 2 lakhs for T.S.P. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The achievement of the year 1984-85 and the Financial and Physical Targets of Seventh Plan and Annual Plans for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement	
	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
1984-85	8.00	1.50	1234	231	5.70	0.86	879	132
1985—90	32.50	6.50	6500	1003	..	..	..	..
1985-86	6.50	2.20	1003	339	..	..	..	..
1986-87	10.00	2.00	1543	308	..	..	..	..

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 40 girls hostel with a total capacity of 11697 students. Due to paucity of funds all these girl students are not being awarded stipends.

The present rate is Rs. 80 per month. Due to rising prices it was earlier proposed to raise the rate to Rs. 100 per month but due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to do so.

A total amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.90 lakhs for TSP for the year 1986-87 has been proposed. The entire amount is earmarked for special Component Plan. The expenditure during the year 1984-85 as also the agreed outlay for Seventh Plan and Financial and Physical targets for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 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
1984-85	1.50	0.30	125	25	0.37	0.09	42	70
1985-90	22.50	4.50	3125	625	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.50	0.90	625	75	..	..	..	..
1986-87	7.00	1.90	729	198	..	..	..	..

6. Reimbursement of examination fees. :

Scheduled Caste students do not have to pay examination fees for examinations conducted by the Secondary School Examination Board and Universities. These bodies are, however, to be reimbursed the actual amount claimed.

A total amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1986-87. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component plan. The achievements of 1984-85 as also the approved outlay for Seventh Plan, targets for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 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
1984-85	2.00	0.40	Depends on actual claims.		2.00	0.40	Depends on actual claims.	
1985-90	100.00	19.00	Depends on actual claims.		..	..	..	..
1985-86	20.00	5.00	Ditto		..	..	..	..
1986-87	35.00	..	Ditto		..	..	..	..

7. Supply of Uniforms to girl students in schools :

As a measure to encourage girls education and discourage dropouts among them two sets of uniforms are provided to each girl student per year. This scheme will be dovetailed with womens self-employment programme and the supply of uniforms organised through units providing self-employment to women.

The present rate is Rs. 70 per annum per student. Due to rising trends in price level it was proposed earlier to raise the rate to Rs. 100 per student per annum but due to paucity of funds it could not be done. The achievements of 1984-85 are shown below.

A total allocation of Rs. 26 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87. The entire amount is for S.C.P. The agreed outlay of Seventh Plan, targets of 1985-86 and targets proposed for 1986-87 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
1984-85	6.00	1.20	4000	800	5.75	1.20	3833	800
1985-90	20.00	4.00	40000	8000	..	..	..	..
1985-86	10.00	2.80	20000	5600	..	..	..	..
1986-87	26.00	4.00	37142	5714	..	..	..	..

8. Residential Schools (New Schemes):—

(i) *Opening and Maintenance.*—At present there are 39 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 the existing schools and to provide additional class rooms to the existing schools wherever necessary. In order to promote girls education there is a programme to open 5 girls residential schools during Seventh Plan.

A total allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 5.50 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed for the year 1986-87 for the maintenance of 18 middle schools recently upgraded during the year 1985-86 and also for upgrading 2 more middle schools and opening of 1 girls school in the year 1986-87.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan and the targets for 1985-86 and targets for the year 1986-87 are shown below:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Financial Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	91.00	10.00	39	4	43.69	3.15
1985-90	170.00	34.00	(To be main- tained). 2 Primary 18 Middle Schools to be upgraded and 5 Resi- dential Schools to be set up.	(To be main- tained). 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.	..	..
1986-87	40.00	5.58	18 Middle schools to be maintained and schools to be up- graded.	5 Primary schools to be maintained.	..	..

(ii) *Construction and Repairs of Residential Schools (New Scheme).*—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 and 11 school buildings are proposed to be constructed during the year 1986-87 for which a total amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs including Rs. 13 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed to be allocated.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, targets of 1985-86 and targets for 1986-87 are shown below:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Financial Achievements		Physical Achievement	
	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
1984-85	39.00	..	Construction of additional rooms.	..	17.03	..	Additional rooms completed.	
1985-90	320.00	74.00	22 Buildings to be constructed.	5 Buildings.				
1985-86	140.00	30.00	4 Buildings to be constructed.	1 Building.				
1986-87	120.00	13.00	11 Buildings to be constructed.	5 Buildings to be constructed.				

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 chaukidar. Besides it, other facilities like furnitures, 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 1986-87, 5 hostels are proposed to be opened for which a total amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh for T.S.P. has been proposed. The entire amount is for S.C.P.

The Seventh Plan agreed outlay, targets of 1985-86 and targets of 1986-87 are given below:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements		Physical Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial		Total	T.S.P.
					Total	T.S.P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	12.00	..	328	..	6.56	..	Hostels to be maintained.	
			Hostels to be maintained.					
1985-90	40.00	8.00	25	5	..	..
			Hostels.	Hostels.				
1985-86	4.00	0.70	5	5	..	..
			Hostels.	Hostels.				
1986-87	4.00	1.00	5	1	..	..
			Hostels to be opened.	Hostel to be opened.				

(ii) *Construction of hostels (New Schemes).*—At present there are altogether 339 hostels run by the Welfare Department of which 264 are in rented buildings. During the Seventh Plan period there is a proposal to construct 25 (50 seated) hostel buildings. And during the year 1986-87, 3 (50 seated) hostel buildings are proposed to be constructed. Generally construction of a 50-seated hostel costs Rs. 5.00 lakhs. A total allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs including of Rs. 5 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

The agreed outlay for 1985-86, targets for the year 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87 are given below:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	30.00	..	Construction of additional rooms.	..	25.91	..
1985-90	200.00	50.00	25	5	..	..
			hostel building to be constructed.	buildings to be constructed.		
1985-86	50.00	9.50	5	1	..	..
			Buildings to be constructed.	Buildings to be constructed.		
1986-87	40.00	5.00	8	1	..	..
			Buildings to be constructed.	Buildings to be constructed.		

10th Opening of new residential 10+2 Schools

The Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resources Development has been emphasizing delinking of +2 stage of education from university education. In the meeting of Education Ministers of States held some time in 1983, it was accepted that as a policy there should be gradual delinking of +2 stage and that this should form part of secondary education. Accordingly in Bihar, Education Department started teaching of +2 stage in about 130 High Schools from the academic session 1985.

Welfare Department runs 105 residential high schools imparting education to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of these 44 are meant for Scheduled Castes and 61 for Scheduled Tribes. These schools were started long time back and since then there has been phenomenal increase in the number of school-going children, and also a demand for quality education. This requires increase in the number of residential schools.

Moreover, the Government of India has been laying emphasis on vocationalisation of education at secondary stage. It is emphasized that there should be selective admissions to University education and at +2 stage more vocational courses should be offered, so that those who do not have aptitude for higher education should select such course which brings them immediate self-employment. Such courses cannot be introduced in the conventional Residential High Schools of the Department and a new approach is needed.

Accordingly it is proposed to start two Residential +2 type schools—one in Samastipur in North Bihar and the other at Dumka in Santhal Parganas. Samastipur is an important rail head of North Eastern Railway and has a fair amount of educational institutions, technical and non-technical. The district has 35.82 per cent of Scheduled Caste population and is approachable from most of the districts of Darbhanga and Tirhut Division. Dumka is situated in Santhal Parganas Division. Scheduled Tribes population in this district is 46.3 per cent. This place is easily accessible from Sahebganj, Godda, Pakur and Giridih districts.

Each Residential School shall have 5 classes VIII, IX, X, XI and XIIth. Strength of each Class would be 40. Thus the total number of students studying in a particular session would be 200. The school will be headed by a Principal in the pay-scale of Rs. 1,350—2,000, with 5 teachers in the pay-scale of Rs. 1,000—1,820. In addition, there would be 2 Instructors in the pay-scale of Rs. 1,000—1,820 for vocational subjects. The school shall have standard complement of 2 clerks, 2 peons, 1 chaukidar and 1 Sweeper on daily wages.

The Residential complement of the school would comprise of four 50 seated hostels, each requiring one cook, one peon, one choukidar and one sweeper on daily wages. The Plan estimate for teaching block and the residential block of the school have been prepared by the Engineering Cell of the Bihar State Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation. It is estimated that Rs. 7 lakhs would be required for construction of the teaching block covering an area of about 4,000 sq. feet and each 50 bedded hostel covering an area of about 4,000 sq. feet would cost Rs. 5 lakhs.

In Bihar, the education session starts from 1st January of every calendar year. It is proposed to start these two schools with effect from 1st January 1987. The period from April, 1986 to December, 1986 would be utilized in the construction of school and hostels and appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff.

A total sum of 59.137 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these two schools in 1986-87.

11. Strengthening of Educational Wing of the Welfare Department

Welfare Department runs in all 105 residential schools of primary, middle and high school categories for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In these schemes more than 1,000 teachers are working. At present administrative control over the working of these schools is exercised by the District Welfare Officers. There is however no supervision so far as their teaching skills are concerned.

The efforts of the State Government can be fully successful only when the quality of teaching also improves. This cannot be ensured unless the quality of teachers is constantly checked and method of teaching properly supervised, with a view to improve the teaching skills. It is proposed to upgrade skill of teachers by sending them to different training institutions for refresher courses for effective supervision two posts of Inspectors of schools one for North Bihar and the other for South Bihar are created. The Inspectors of schools would be in the pay scale of Rs. 1,575—2,300 and shall be taken on deputation from the Education Department.

The Education Department maintains two types of training institutions for its teachers, one for those who are not trained in formal education and the other for giving refresher courses. It is proposed that the Welfare Department teachers be sent on formal as well as refresher training. It is estimated that the cost of sending 100 teachers on such training course would come to Rs. 50,000 per year.

A total sum of Rs. 0.14 is proposed to be spent on the creation of the office of the Inspector of Welfare schools.

12. Provision of T. V. sets in Residential Schools of Welfare Department

Ranchi T. V. Station has recently been upgraded and a high power transmitter has been installed, thus making it possible to cover areas falling within a radius of 80 Kms. from Ranchi. In collaboration with the Education Department of the State Government, the Ranchi Doordarshan Kendra will telecast for schools in the morning hours between 8.30 to 9.15 hours. The Government of India has approved installation of 700 T.V. sets in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardagga, Singhbhum and Palamau. These will be installed in Primary schools of the Education Department. None of the schools of the Welfare Department have been covered in this programme.

In the 80 Kms. zone of Ranchi Doordarshan Kendra, Welfare Department has 20 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Residential Schools. It is proposed to provide 51 cms. Black and White T.V. sets manufactured by BELTRON, a State Government undertaking, in the schools, This will require electrification of the rooms and service connections from the nearest electric poles. The cost of a T. V. set and Antenna is about Rs. 5,000 and minor repair and electrification of the rooms would require about Rs. 1,000. Since all the schools are not located very near the electric pole, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per school is expected for electrification. Thus on an average Rs. 10,000 will be required for installation of a T. V. set in 20 residential schools.

Television is by far the most powerful medium of information and children exposed to educational programmes and community programmes through Television are expected to show better awareness of their surroundings.

It is thus proposed to spend Rs. 2.00 lakhs on installation of 20 T. V. sets in 1986-87.

B. ECONOMIC SCHEMES

(1) Assistance to the Bihar State Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation (continuing schemes)

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 approval pattern 51 per cent of the share capital of the Corporation is contributed by the State Government and the Government of India provides the remaining 49 per cent. The Corporation has so far provided marginal money of Rs. 954.36 benefitting 48,366 persons. Institutional credit of Rs. 1129.14 lakhs has also been arranged up to the end of the Sixth Plan.

During 1986-87 a total outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan and the targets proposed for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements (Contd.)			
					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
1984-85	23.00	..	Assistance to share capital to be given.	..	23.00	..	Assistance given.	
1985—90	500.00	..	Assistance to share capital.	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	100.00	..	Assistance to share capital.	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	100.00	..	Assistance to shaer capital.	..	..	..	..	..

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 lkh. During the Annual Plan 1986-87 it is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

out of which Rs.1.60 lakhs is for T.S.P. The entire outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for the special Component Plan. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, the targets of 1985-86 and the proposed targets for the year 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets (No. of persons)		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
1984-85	2.00	0.10	200	10	1.98	0.08	198	8
1985—90	20.00	4.00	6,666	1,333	..	..	..	..
1985-86	5.00	1.50	1,666	500	..	..	..	..
1986-87	10.00	1.60	3,333	533	..	..	..	..

2. Legal aid (continuing scheme)

The members of the Scheduled Castes involved in litigation are assisted upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary to defray legal expenses. During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 7.20 lakhs was utilised benefiting 866 persons. The requirements for 1986-87 will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for T. S. P. The entire outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, the targets for the year 1985-86 and the targets proposed for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Achievement (contd.)			
					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
1984-85	1.80	0.43	1,80	43	1.80	0.43	180	43
1985—90	20.00	4.00	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	5.00	1.50	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	6.00	1.00	2,000	333	..	..	..	..

D. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON 50 : 50 BASIS

(i) Pre-matric scholarships for the Children of those engaged in unclean occupations

School students reading in classes VI—X will continue to be given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 146 per month. During the Sixth Plan, 414 persons availed of this scheme. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a 50 : 50 basis by the Government of India and the Government of Bihar. For the year 1986-87 a total provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is being proposed as State share, out of which Rs. 1 lakh is for T. S. P.

The entire outlay is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay of Seventh Plan, the targets for the year 1985-86 and the proposed targets for 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets No. of Students		Achievements (<i>contd.</i>)			
					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
1984-85	2.00	0.40	115	22	0.99	0.18	57	10
1985-90	20.00	4.00	1149	229	..	..	..	..
1985-86	2.61	0.50	150	28	..	..	..	..
1986-87	3.50	1.00	201	57	..	..	..	..

(ii) Book Bank for Medical and Engineering students

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme essential Text-Books are purchased and supplied to the students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges. There are presently Nine Medical and Six Engineering colleges in the State, Scheduled Caste students of these Colleges are benefited from this scheme. During the Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 12.35 lakhs was incurred on this scheme.

An allocation of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87 including Rs. 1 lakh for T. S. P. The entire outlay is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan, the allocation and physical targets for 1985-86 and the proposed targets for the year 1986-87 are as below :—

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
1984-85	2.00	..	Books to be supplied to 15 College libraries.	..	2.00	..	Books supplied	
1985—90	5.00	1.00	Books to be supplied to 15 College libraries.	4 Colleges	..	..	..	..
1985-86	2.00	0.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	2.50	1.00	Books to be supplied to 15 College libraries.	Books to be supplied to 4 College libraries.	..	..	..	..

(iii) Construction of Girls hostels (New scheme)

There are at present only 17 hostels for Scheduled Caste girls including the 3 sanctioned in 1985-86. With a view to give a further push to education among Scheduled Caste girls, it is proposed to construct 5 (50-seated) hostels for them during the year 1986-87. The unit cost of construction of a 50-seated hostel comes to about Rs. 5.00 lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is being proposed as State share for the year 1986-87, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs is for T. S. P. The entire outlay is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, the targets fixed for 1985-86 and proposed for 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements (contd.)			
	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
1984-85	2.00	..	Construction of 1 hostel.	..	2.00	..	..	1 hostel constructed.
1985-90	40.00	8.00	Construction of 10 hostels (50-seated).	2 hostels to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	10.00	3.00	Construction of 2 hostels (50-seated).	1 hostel to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
1986-87	15.00	5.00	5 hostels to be constructed.	1 hostel to be constructed.	..	..	..	..

(iv) Protection of Civil Rights Act

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 1986-87 for the implementation of the following programmes:—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Total	T.S.P.
(1) Legal aid	3.00	0.20
(2) Incentive to Inter Caste marriages .. .	3.00	0.20
(3) Grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisations .. .	2.00	..
(4) Evaluation studies	1.00	..
(5) Publicity	1.00	0.10
Total	10.00	0.50

The entire allocation is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, the targets for 1985-86 and the proposed targets for the plan 1986-87 are given below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements (contd.)	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	3.00	..	Various schemes of Harijan Welfare to be implemented.	..	3.00	..
1985—90	20.00	4.00	Ditto	..	..	..
1985-86	10.00	3.00	Ditto	..	..	..
1986-87	10.00	.50	Ditto	..	..	..

(v) Pre-examination 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 Tribes students is going to be started from the Financial year 1985-86 with a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This scheme will provide Sc. and St. students with the facilities of coaching for I.A.S. and the allied examinations.

However, it is felt that from 1986-87 onward coaching should be provided to Sc. and St. students for Medical and Engineering facilities also. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50 per cent cost of which will be met by Government of India. Keeping this in view, a total sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in 1986-87 out of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the cost of building under this scheme, which will be met entirely by stateshare. The rest amount of Rs. 4.00 is meant for recurring cost towards stipends, honorarium etc. as state share for the year 1986-87.

B. WELFARE OF 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 rate of Rs. 24 per month for day scholars and Rs. 36 per month for hostellers.

An allocation of Rs. 200 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 160 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for the seventh plan, the targets of the year 1985-86 and the targets proposed for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements			
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Financial		Physical	
					Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	228.359	196.402	37847	34077	160.50	144.37	26600	25049
1985—90	899.32	889.32	312263	297922	..	..	..	..
1985-86	165.00	100.00	57291	33332	..	..	..	..
1986-87	200.00	160.00	55555	44444	..	..	..	..

(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 1986-87 is Rs. 95 lakhs out of which 75 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan area. The agreed outlay for VII plan, target of 1985-86 and proposed outlay for 1986-87 is as follows :—

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements—Contd.			
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Financial		Physical	
					Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	114.398	93.775	48185	43518	95.82	79.62	40359	36949
1985—90	380.00	370.00	263888	256944	..	..	..	..
1985-86	78.00	32.40	54166	22500	..	..	..	..
1986-87	95.00	75.00	65972	25083	..	..	..	..

(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 1986-87 Annual Plan is Rs. 67 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 52 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The agreed outlay for VIIth plan, targets of 1985-86 and the proposed outlay targets 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial		Physical	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	170.58	152.594	236916	211936
1985-86	55.00	29.978	76388	41636
1986-87	67.00	52.00	93055	72222

(4) Technical Stipends—

Students receiving training in various industrial training institutes are awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 54.00 per month. The proposed outlay plan for 1986-87 is Rs. 12 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan area. The agreed financial outlay for the VIIth Plan 1985—90 and 1985-86, expenditure of 1984-85 and proposed targets for the 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (No. of Students)		Achievements			
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Financial		Physical	
					Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	4.163	3.663	462	406	2.41	2.17	267	240
1985—90	30.00	28.00	4629	1120	..	..	..	..
1985-86	5.184	4.15	800	640	..	..	..	..
1986-87	12.00	8.00	1851	1234	..	..	..	..

(5) Reimbursement of Examination Fees—

Scheduled Tribe students do not pay any examination fees for examinations conducted by the Secondary School Examination Board and Universities. For the year 1986-87 Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 5 lakhs is for tribal sub-plan area. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 and the proposed targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	67.50	54.00	} Depends on actual claims	
1985-86	13.50	10.80		
1986-87	10.00	5.00		

(6) Hostel grants to girls—

This is an incentive given to attract tribal girls to live in hostels and pursue their studies. The Welfare Department, maintains 40 girls hostels with a total capacity of 1,697 students. Due to the paucity of funds, all these girls are not being awarded stipends.

The present rate is Rs. 80 per month. Due to rising prices, it was proposed to raise this rate to Rs. 100 per month but due to paucity of funds it could not be raised. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 23 lakhs, out of which Rs. 18 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 and proposed targets for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (No. of Students)	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	97.82	95.256	13586	13230
1985-86	18.964	15.17	2632	2106
1986-87	23.00	18.00	2395	1875

(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 devetailed 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. On account of the rise in cloth prices, the present rate has become inadequate for providing two sets. It was proposed earlier to raise the rate to Rs. 100 per student per annum but due to paucity of funds it could not be raised.

* The proposed outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 15 lakhs out of which Rs. 10 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90, the expenditures of 1984-85 and the proposed targets of 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:—

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (No. of Students)		Achievements			
					Financial		Physical	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	6.00	5.25	6000	5250	5.21	4.56	5210	4560
1985-90	25.00	24.00	35714	34285	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.00	3.20	5714	4571	..	..	..	..
1986-87	15.00	10.00	21,428	14,285	..	..	..	..

(8) Opening and Maintenance of Residential Schools—

Upgradation of Schools—

(i) *Primary schools to Middle schools.*—During 1985-86 Seven Junior Primary, 5 primary, 4 Middle schools were upgraded to 7 Primary, 5 Middle and 4 High Schools respectively. Besides five new primary schools were opened in 1985-86. In this way all the 21 schools (16 upgraded and 5 new opened schools) are to be maintained during 1986-87. Besides 5 new primary schools will be opened during 1986-87 and 4 Primary schools will be upgraded to 4 Middle schools. The total requirement for opening upgradation and maintenance of Residential schools will be Rs. 50 lakhs out of which Rs. 36.00 lakhs is for TSP. The expenditure of 1984-85 agreed outlay of Seventh Plan 1985-90, allocation of 1985-86 and proposed for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements			
					Financial		Physical	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	180.00	81.00	Maintenance	38 to be	62.35	46.63	54	38
			of 56 schools	maintained				
1985-90	420.82	231.88	To open	25	..	..	..	..
			Primary					
			schools to					
			upgraded	15				
			schools.					
1985-86	43.22	19.72	5 Schools to	5 schools to	..	..	..	..
			be opened, 5 to	be opened				
			be upgraded					
1986-87	50.00	36.00	5 Primary	4 Primary	..	..	..	..
			schools to	schools to				
			be opened.	be opened,				
			4 Primary	4 Primary				
			schools to	schools to be				
			be upgraded.	upgraded.				
			16 upgraded	10 to be				
			and 5 new	maintained.				
			created					
			schools					
			during 1985-86					
			to be main-					
			tained.					

(9) Construction of Residential Schools (including construction of additional rooms in the upgraded schools)—

There are 61 (sixty one) residential schools maintained by the Welfare Department of which 28 are located in Government buildings and the remaining 33 in rented houses as detailed below :—

Total no.	Government buildings	Rented buildings
61	28	33

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 15 school buildings during the year 1986-87. An allocation of Rs. 180 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 138.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90, expenditure of 1984-85 and the targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial targets		Physical Targets		Achievements	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Financial	
					Total	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	61.00	54.00	Construction of additional rooms.	..	30.42	32.52
1985—90	170.00	150.00	Construction of 15, High, 10 middle, 12 Primary school buildings.	13 buildings to be constructed	..	—
1985-86	159.00	150.00	Construction of 18 school buildings.	18 to be constructed.	..	..
1986-87	180.00	138.00	15 school buildings to be constructed.	11 school buildings to be constructed.	..	..

(10) Hostels

(i) Opening and Maintenance of Hostels.—There are 312 Adivasi hostels maintained by the Welfare Department with a capacity of 10,672 students.

During 1985-86 only 16 hostels have been opened as against the target of 34 during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed to maintain the hostels opened during 1985-86, out of which Rs. 7.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The Agreed outlay for Seventh Plan, 1985—90, the expenditure of 1984-85 and target for 1985-86 and the target proposed for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year.	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	8.00	6.50	296 to be maintained	32 to be maintained.	7.34	6.50
1985—90	20.76	16.60	To open 34 (50 Seated) Hostels.	34 hostels	..	..
1985-86	9.00	7.20	34 hostels	34 hostels	..	..
1986-87	9.00	7.00	16 Hostels to be maintained	15 Hostels to be maintained	..	..

(ii) *Constructions of hostels.*—The Welfare Department has 312 Adiviasi hostels, of which 265 are in hired buildings.

A 50 seated hostel costs about Rs. 5 lakhs for its construction. It is proposed to construct 5 boys (50 seated) hostels during the year 1986-87 for which a total allocation of Rs. 32 lakhs is proposed for this purpose out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan, the expenditure during the year 1984-85 and targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year.	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	20.00	20.00	Construction of 3 hostels.	3 hostels	20.00	20.00
1985—90	69.10	69.10	Construction of 14 hostels.	14 buildings	..	..
1985-86	21.282	21.282	Construction of 4 buildings.	4 buildings	..	..
1986-87	32.00	20.00	Construction of 5 Hostels	Construction of 3 Hostels.	..	..

A. Special Schemes for Paharias

Residential Schools.—Paharias numbering about 1 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 in one Middle School. There is need to increase the number of Schools. It is proposed to upgrade 3 existing primary Schools into 3 middle schools (residential) for the Paharias during the year 1986-87.

A total allocation of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is being proposed in the year 1986-87 for the upgradation of 3 Primary Schools and for maintenance of one School upgraded during the year 1985-86 and the entire amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 expenditure of 1984-85, target for the year 1985-86 and the proposed target for 1986-87 are as follows.

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	3.00	3.00	Special schemes.	1.18	1.18	1.18
1985—90	15.00	15.00	5 Schools to be opened.	5, to be opened. 10, Primary Schools to be upgraded.	..	..
1985-86	2.00	2.00	1, to be opened. 2, to be upgraded	1, to be opened. 2, to be upgraded.	..	..
1986 87	2.40	2.40	1, upgraded School to be maintained and 3 to be up-graded.	1. to be maintained 3 to be up-graded.	..	..

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 its 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 VII Plan which includes Rs. 20 lakhs for 1985-86 under Special Central Assistance.

During the year 1986-87 an allocation of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed to be sanctioned as share capital to Bihar Tribal Development Corporation under State Plan in addition to Rs. 20 lakhs, as special Central Assistance.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan, 1985-90, target for 1985-86 and proposed target for 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985—90	30.00	30.00	Assistance to be given	..	..	..
1985-86	5.00	5.00	Assistance to corporation to be given,	..	..	..
1986-87	6.00	6.00	Ditto,	..	..	..

C. Other Schemes—

(i) *Legal Aid.*—Restoration of alienated lands to tribals is an 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. 1 lakh is being proposed for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 0.80 is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 the expenditure in 1984-85, target for the year 1985-86 and the proposed targets for 1986-87 are as follows.—

Year	Targets				Achievements			
	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (Persons)		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
1984-85	1.00	0.70	100	70	0.48	0.31	48	31
1985—90	5.00	4.00	2,000	400	..	..	..	..
1985-86	0.80	0.80	320	320	..	..	..	..
1986-87	1.00	0.80	333	266	..	..	..	..

(ii) *Medical Aid*—Scheduled Tribes 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. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 out of which Rs. 0.80 lakh is for T.S.P. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed from Special Central Assistance.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 the expenditure of 1984-85, target for 1985-86 and proposed the targets for 1986-87 are as below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		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
1984-85	0.50	0.35	100 Persons	70	0.50	0.35	100	70
1985—90	5.00	4.00	1,000 Persons	800	..	..	..	..
1985-86	1.00	0.80	200 Persons	160	..	..	..	..
1986-87	1.20	0.80	400	266	..	..	..	..

(iii) *Grants-in-aid to Non-Official Organisations.*—Voluntary organisations play an important role in mobilising and organising people's participation in execution of development schemes. As a measure of incentive, they are sanctioned grants.

During the VIth plan, Rs. 4,056 lakhs were utilized. During 1986-87 it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.80 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlays for the Seventh Plan, 1985—90 and 1985-86, are as follows :—

Year	Financial Target	
	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3
1985—90	12.00	9.60
1985-86	1.50	1.20
1986-87	2.00	1.80

(iv) *Sports Scholarships*.—Tribals are very good at sports. They have made a mark in hockey and foot-ball, 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 VI th Plan, A sum of Rs. 7.27 lakhs was utilised. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1985—90, out of which a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for 1985-86, A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87. The entire amount is for T.S.P.

(v) *Re-organisation of Ayurvedic Dispensaries*.—Scheduled Tribes mostly live in the interior and inaccessible areas where even ordinary 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 reorganised. For this propose Rs. 1.80 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87. Out of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs is for T.S.P. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed out of the special Central additive.

D. Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

The following schemes are implemented under Centrally Sponsored Programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribe 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 utilising the amount of Central grant. To overcome such difficulties, it is proposed to earmark adequate funds for the Centrally Sponsored schemes in the State Plan.

(i) *Girl Hostel*.—The cost of construction of one 50 seated girls hostel is nearly Rs. 5.00 lakhs. During 1986-87 it is proposed to construct 5 (50 seated) Hostels. For the propose an allocation of Rs. 24.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87, out of which a sum of Rs. 90.00 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. 1.80 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is for T.S.P.

(iii) *Pre Examination Training Centre*.—To increase the capabilities of the scheduled Tribes to compete in the Competitive Examinations conducted for recruitment to various services, Pre-Examination Coaching, schemes are necessary. At present such Pre-Examination coaching is arrange for typing shorthand writing, assistant grade examinations, and B.P.S.C. examinations. The main centre is located at Ranchi with branches at Latehar, Chaibassa and Dumka. During the VII plan it is proposed to augment and diversify the coachings at these places. For the period of coaching, each students is awarded Rs. 100 per month as stipend under the scheme.

For the Annual Plan 1986-87 it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.90 lakhs and the entire amount is for T.S.P. The outlays approved for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively.

(4) 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 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 1986-87, it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.40 lakhs from the State Plan. The entire amount is earmarked for the Sub-plan area. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, is Rs. 15 lakhs and for 1985-86 is Rs. 2 lakhs. Special Central Assistance.

Special Central assistance is available for the Welfare of Primitive Tribes, *i.e.*, Asurs, Birhore Paharias, etc., for income generating schemes for individual families or groups and for certain social welfare schemes.

The details of funds approved for 1985-90 and 1985-86 for Special Central Assistance, and proposed for 1986-87 are as follows:—

Name of Schemes.	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1985-86	1985-90	Proposed for 1986-87
1. Assistance to Bihar T.C.D.C.	70.00	20.00	20.00
2. Medical Aid	25.00	7.00	7.00
3. Welfare of Paharias	60.00	..	8.00
4. Re-organisation of Ayurvedic Medical Dispensaries.	45.00	5.00	5.00
TOTAL	200.00	32.00	40.00

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. In the sub-plan area, it is proposed to earmark 20 per cent of the outlay. An allocation of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87, out of which Rs. 3.60 lakhs is for T.S.P. The

outlays approved for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Annual Plan, 1985-86 and the same proposed for 1986-87, 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
1984-85	10.00	2.00	3,472	694	9.82	1.82	3409	631
1985—90	211.00	43.00	73,263	14,930	..	..	...	...
1985-86	14.40	2.88	5,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1986-87	18.00	3.60	5,000	1,000	..	..	..	..

(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. In the sub-plan area, it is proposed to earmark 20 per cent of the outlay. An allocation of Rs. 11 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 out off which Rs. 2.20 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90, the expenditure of 1984-85, target of 1985-86 and the targets proposed for 1986-87 are as follows:—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements			
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(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
1984-85	7.00	1.40	5481	1296	6.83	1.23	5397	1138
1985—90	104.00	20.00	96296	18578	..	..	..	..
1985-86	7.20	1.44	6666	1333	..	..	..	..
1986-87	11.00	2.20	73.38	15.27	..	..	..	..

(iii) **Primary School Students**

Students belonging to other backward classes reading in class I to IV are awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 6 per month. In the Sub-plan area, it is proposed to earmark 20 per cent of the outlay. An allocation of Rs. 6 is proposed for the year

1986-87, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is for T. S. P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, and the proposed targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical Targets (Students)	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	52.00	10.00	48148	9259
1985-86	3.60	0.70	3333	648
1986-87	6.00	1.20	8333	1666

(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 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is for T.S.P. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan 1985—90, expenditure of 1984-85, targets for 1985-86 and the proposed targets for 1986-87 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
1984-85	1.30	0.26	200 Students	40	1.16	0.16	178	24
1985—90	41.00	8.00	8200	1600	..	..	..	..
1985-86	3.24	0.55	648	110	..	..	..	..
1986-87	5.00	1.00	771	154	..	..	..	..

Reimbursement of examination fees

Students of other Backward Classes (Annexure 1) are exempted from paying examination fees for the Board and Universities, which are reimbursed the actual amount claimed by them. For this scheme, an allocation of Rs. 26 lakhs is proposed.

The expenditure of the year 1984-85, the targets for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 and for 1985-86 and those proposed for 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical targets		Achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	1.70	0.46	Depends on actual claims		1.70	0.46
1985-90	92.00	..	depends on actual no. of claims.		..	..
1985-86	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	26.00	..	..	..	..	..

E. Direction and Administration

Over the years, there has been immense expansion in the activities of this Department. A number of new schemes has been taken up and the coverage of the existing schemes has been increased. There, however, has not been corresponding strengthening of the existing machinery as a result of which the implementation of the programmes does not have the required effectiveness and this has also affected adversely the quality of implementation. While new districts and divisions have been created, it has not been possible to man all these new Divisions, Districts and Sub-Divisions with officers, holding independent charges. During the VII 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 the field level. Accordingly 1 post of Deputy Director, Welfare for Dumka Division, 5 posts of District Welfare Officer for Godda, Deoghar, Lohardaga, Gumla, Sahibganj, and 239 posts of Block Welfare Officer have been created during the year 1985-86.

Now it is proposed to create 1 post of Sub-Divisional Welfare Officer, Bikramganj and one post of Special Officer, Paharias Welfare at Sahibganj. Some posts of statistical staff are also to be created for Ranchi, Dumka, Sahibganj. 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 5 posts of Additional District Welfare Officers also. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for creation of these posts, out of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed for Welfare of Backward Classes Sector for 1986-87, as summarised below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan, (1986-87)	
		State Plan	Sub Plan
(A) Welfare of Scheduled Castes			
(i)	Educational Schemes	449.00	52.90
(ii)	Economic Schemes	100.00	..
(iii)	Other Schemes	16.00	2.60
(iv)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	65.00	7.50
	Total—Welfare of Scheduled Castes	630.00	63.00
(B) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes			
(i)	Educational Schemes	693.00	529.00
(ii)	Economic Schemes	6.00	6.00
(iii)	Other Schemes	9.60	2.90
(iv)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	31.40	31.10
	Total—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	740.00	569.00
(C)	Welfare of other Backward Classes	66.00	8.00
(D)	Direction and Administration	64.00	15.00
	TOTAL—(A+B+C+D)—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.	1500.00	655.00

CHAPTER 46

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Programmes fall under two categories, namely—(i) Social Welfare Services, and (ii) Social Defence social which are administered by Welfare and Home (Prison) Departments respectively. Supplementary welfare services are taken up for the socially and physically handicapped and for the vulnerable and weaker sections of society. The social defence schemes are related with the expansion of probation services and management of 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 outlays approved for the two sub-sectors for 1985-86 are Rs. 40.00 lakhs and Rs. 11.00 lakhs respectively which are likely to be utilised. The following in brief are the programmes for 1986-87.—

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 organisations, After Care Homes, Care and Protection Homes, Beggar's Homes and Creches for children of working women and implementation of Children's Act. During Annual Plan, 1986-87 it is proposed to provide adequate institutional support for the implementation of the Children Act by setting up Children Courts, Child Welfare Boards and constructing Children Homes and Remand Homes. It is proposed to segregate, at least in selected Districts to begin 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 Schools.*—There are four Blind Schools in this State run by the Welfare Department. During 1986-87, 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 require renovation. It is proposed to construct one school building at Ranchi. Due to paucity of funds only Rs. 8.50 lakhs for the year 1986-87 is being proposed, out of which the T.S.P. allocation is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(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 the 7th Plan at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The proposed provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of Deaf and Dumb Schools.

(II) Training and Other assistance to 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 1986-87, 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 completed. The provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed for the workshop, of which Rs. 0.75 lakh is for the T.S.P. in the year 1986-87 and Rs. 4 lakhs is for construction for the year 1986-87.

(ii) *Assistance or physically handicapped for purchase of special appliances.*—Financial assistance to the physically handicapped for purchase of special appliances upto Rs. 1500 is given through the Red Cross, Financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1500 is

1986-87, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is for T. S. P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, and the proposed targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical Targets (Students)	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1985—90	52.00	10.00	48148	9259
1985-86	3.60	0.70	3333	648
1986-87	6.00	1.20	8333	1666

(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 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is for T.S.P. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan 1985—90, expenditure of 1984-85, targets for 1985-86 and the proposed targets for 1986-87 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
1984-85	1.30	0.26	200 Students	40	1.16	0.16	178	24
1985—90	41.00	8.00	8200	1600	..	..	..	..
1985-86	3.24	0.55	648	110	..	..	..	..
1986-87	5.00	1.00	771	154	..	..	..	..

Reimbursement of examination fees

Students of other Backward Classes (Annexure 1) are exempted from paying examination fees for the Board and Universities, which are reimbursed the actual amount claimed by them. For this scheme, an allocation of Rs. 26 lakhs is proposed.

The expenditure of the year 1984-85, the targets for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 and for 1985-86 and those proposed for 1986-87 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical targets		Achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	
					Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	1.70	0.46	Depends on actual claims		1.70	0.46
1985-90	92.00	..	depends on actual no. of claims.		..	..
1985-86	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	26.00	..	..	..	..	..

E. Direction and Administration

Over the years, there has been immense expansion in the activities of this Department. A number of new schemes has been taken up and the coverage of the existing schemes has been increased. There, however, has not been corresponding strengthening of the existing machinery as a result of which the implementation of the programmes does not have the required effectiveness and this has also affected adversely the quality of implementation. While new districts and divisions have been created, it has not been possible to man all these new Divisions, Districts and Sub-Divisions with officers, holding independent charges. During the VII 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 the field level. Accordingly 1 post of Deputy Director, Welfare for Dumka Division, 5 posts of District Welfare Officer for Godda, Deoghar, Lohardaga, Gumla, Sahibganj, and 239 posts of Block Welfare Officer have been created during the year 1985-86.

Now it is proposed to create 1 post of Sub-Divisional Welfare Officer, Bikramganj and one post of Special Officer, Paharias Welfare at Sahibganj. Some posts of statistical staff are also to be created for Ranchi, Dumka, Sahibganj. 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 5 posts of Additional District Welfare Officers also. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for creation of these posts, out of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed for Welfare of Backward Classes Sector for 1986-87, as summarised below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan, (1986-87)	
		State Plan	Sub Plan
(A) Welfare of Scheduled Castes			
	(i) Educational Schemes	449.00	52.90
	(ii) Economic Schemes	100.00	..
	(iii) Other Schemes	16.00	2.60
	(iv) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	65.00	7.50
	Total—Welfare of Scheduled Castes	630.00	63.00
(B) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes			
	(i) Educational Schemes	693.00	529.00
	(ii) Economic Schemes	6.00	6.00
	(iii) Other Schemes	9.60	2.90
	(iv) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	31.40	31.10
	Total—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	740.00	569.00
	(C) Welfare of other Backward Classes	66.00	8.00
	(D) Direction and Administration	64.00	15.00
	TOTAL—(A+B+C+D)—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.	1500.00	655.00

CHAPTER 46

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Programmes fall under two categories, namely—(i) Social Welfare Services, and (ii) Social Defence social which are administered by Welfare and Home (Prison) Departments respectively. Supplementary welfare services are taken up for the socially and physically handicapped and for the vulnerable and weaker sections of society. The social defence schemes are related with the expansion of probation services and management of 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 outlays approved for the two sub-sectors for 1985-86 are Rs. 40.00 lakhs and Rs. 11.00 lakhs respectively which are likely to be utilised. The following in brief are the programmes for 1986-87.—

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 organisations, After Care Homes, Care and Protection Homes, Beggar's Homes and Creches for children of working women and implementation of Children's Act. During Annual Plan, 1986-87 it is proposed to provide adequate institutional support for the implementation of the Children Act by setting up Children Courts, Child Welfare Boards and constructing Children Homes and Remand Homes. It is proposed to segregate, at least in selected Districts to begin 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 Schools.*—There are four Blind Schools in this State run by the Welfare Department. During 1986-87, 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 require renovation. It is proposed to construct one school building at Ranchi. Due to paucity of funds only Rs. 8.50 lakhs for the year 1986-87 is being proposed, out of which the T.S.P. allocation is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(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 the 7th Plan at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The proposed provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of Deaf and Dumb Schools.

(II) Training and Other assistance to 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 1986-87, 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 completed. The provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed for the workshop, of which Rs. 0.75 lakh is for the T.S.P. in the year 1986-87 and Rs. 4 lakhs is for construction for the year 1986-87.

(ii) *Assistance or physically handicapped for purchase of special appliances.*—Financial assistance to the physically handicapped for purchase of special appliances upto Rs. 1500 is given through the Red Cross, Financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1500 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. 0.50 lakh is being proposed for the year 1986-87, out of which Rs. 0.15 lakh is earmarked for the T.S.P.

(III) After Care Home

An After Care Home for women is running in rented building at Patna. During the year 1985-86, the construction of its building has been taken up which is proposed to be completed, during 1986-87 for which a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed in the annual Plan for 1986-87.

(IV) Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-aid are sanctioned to voluntary organisations engaged in the social welfare activities. A sum of Rs. 4.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 to be provided to the organisations engaged in the welfare of the handicapped and children and women. The T.S.P. share for 1986-87 will be Rs. 0.85 lakh.

(V) Child Welfare

According to the Bihar Children Act, every delinquent child who has come 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 provisions of the Act. It is proposed to set up and maintain the following institutions :—

Scheme.	Nos.	Maintenance.
(a) Remand Homes ..	.. 2 to be opened ..	6 to be maintained.
(b) Children Homes ..	.. Ditto.	1 to be maintained.
(c) Special Schools ..	.. Ditto.	.. ..
(d) Children Courts ..	.. 3 to be opened ..	1 to be maintained.

The main task is to construct buildings for these institutions as private houses are neither available nor suitable for this purpose. A Remand Home costs Rs. 1.35 lakhs per year for the maintenance and Rs. 13 lakhs for construction of building. Similarly, a Children Home costs Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year for maintenance and Rs. 13 lakhs for construction of building. A Children Court costs Rs. 0.65 lakh and a Children Board costs Rs. 0.31 lakh. During the year 1986-87 a total sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for opening and maintenance and Rs. 15.50 lakhs for construction of buildings is being proposed out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs for maintenance and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for construction is earmarked for T.S.P. in the year 1986-87.

(VI) Direction and Administration

Social Welfare is being administered by a Directorate headed by a 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. 8.00 lakhs is being proposed for strengthening the Directorate including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for T.S.P.

(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 1986-87 plan period. Building for both these Homes are proposed to be constructed. But due to paucity of funds, no construction works will be taken up during the year 1986-87. A total sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 which is entirely meant for T.S.P.

(VIII) Women's Welfare

As per instruction received from Government of India, a Women's Development Corporation is to be set up. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87 in the State Plan.

(IX) 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 1986-87. The cost of the scheme is shared by the Central and the State Government as well as the voluntary organisation in the ratio of 45:45:10 respectively. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed as the State share in the year 1986-87 of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will go in the T.S.P.

(ii) *Stipends 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. The rates of stipends vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 170 per month per student. It is proposed to cover 225 students during the plan 1986-87 for which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed as State share out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh 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 grants to the State Government. During the year 1986-87, 3 new Destitute Women Centres are proposed to be opened. A total sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 including Rs. 0.50 lakh for T.S.P.

(iv) *Creation of Social Defence Planning Unit at Headquarters.*—During the year 1986-87, 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, 2 Statistical Assistants, 1 lower Division Clerk and one Peon will be required to be created. A total sum of Rs. 0.95 lakh is proposed for this purpose as State share during year 1986-87.

4. Thus, a sum of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is proposed for Social Welfare Services for 1986-87 as follows :—

	State Plan	Sub-Plan
(i) Welfare of handicapped	22.55	4.75
(ii) Welfare of Women	7.00	..
(iii) Child Welfare	27.50	7.00
(iv) Direction and Administration	8.00	1.50
(v) Beggar's Home	1.50	1.50
(vi) Women Development Corporation	6.00	..
(vii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	17.95	2.00
Total	90.50	16.75

B. Social Defence (Jails)

5. It is necessary to develop the infrastructure for rendering effective probation services statutorily assigned under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. The details of the programmes for 1986-87 are as follows :—

(i) *Establishment of District Probation Units.*—Out of 38 districts, probation services units have so far been established in only 31 districts. It is therefore proposed to set up probation services units in the remaining 7 districts for which a sum of Rs. 5.4 lakhs is proposed.

(ii) *Establishment of Subdivisional Probation Units.*—Out of 42 subdivisions, where criminal courts are functioning subdivisional probation services units have so far been set up in 32 subdivisions. It is proposed to set up the units in the remaining 10 subdivisions for which a sum of Rs. 4.43 lakhs is proposed.

(iii) *Establishment of Regional Probation Services Units.*—It is necessary to set up probation services units at the divisional level to co-ordinate and oversee the probation works being done at the district/subdivisional units. Accordingly it is proposed to set up regional units at 7 divisions for which a sum of Rs. 6.16 lakhs is proposed. Thus a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed for social defence schemes during 1986-87 as below :—

Item				Outlay State Plan
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Establishment of district units	..	..	..	5.41
2. Establishment of subdivisional units	..	..	..	4.43
3. Establishment of divisional units	..	..	..	6.16
				16.00

6. In this manner, a total sum of Rs. 106.50 lakhs is proposed for social welfare as below :—

Sub-Sector				Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	
				State Plan	Sub-Plan
A. Social Welfare Services	..	..	..	90.50	16.75
B. Social Defence	..	..	..	16.00	3.00
Total	..	..	..	106.50	19.75

CHAPTER 47

Nutrition

Special Nutrition Programme.

It has been the endeavour of the Government, both at the Centre and the State levels to provide nutritive diet to the Children, Pregnant women and nursing mothers all over the State specially in tribal backward and slum areas to check mal-nourishment and child mortality. During the year 1984-85 a total sum of Rs. 72.15 lakhs were spent out of which 65.22 lakhs were spent in T.S.P. area.

The Special Nutrition Programme is an essential component under the Integrated Child Development Service introduced by the Govt. of India in pursuance of Point No. 15 of the 20-Point Programme. I.C.D.S. Projects aim at the delivery of a package of services i.e. supplementary nutrition, immunisation, 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.

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. 970 lakhs will be required for the year 1986-87 to maintain the projects opened during the year 1985-86.

There is a proposal to open 25 new projects during the year 1986-87 for which a total sum of Rs. 500 lakhs will be required for nutrition schemes in these projects. Thus a total sum of Rs. 1470 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1986-87 of which 40% i.e. Rs. 588 lakhs will be earmarked for the Special Component Plan.

The statement showing the financial and physical targets and achievements for the year 1984-85 onwards is given below :—

Year	Targets		Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.I	Total	T.S.P.
1984-85				
(i) Financial (Rs. in lakhs) ..	280	70	272.15	65.22
(ii) Physical (No. of beneficiaries)	10,50,050	3,01,275	10,20,500	2,80,000
1985—90 (Seventh Plan)				
(i) Financial (Rs. in lakhs) ..	3500	700	..	..
(ii) Physical—				
(a) No. of Centres ..	17,005	3,401	..	..
(b) No. of beneficiaries—				
(i) Children ..	14,87,935	2,97,587	..	..
(ii) Women ..	2,11,260	42,512	..	..
1985-86				
(i) Financial (Rs. in lakhs) ..	558	108	..	..
(ii) Physical—				
(a) No. of Centres ..	2,915	584	..	..
(b) No. of beneficiaries—				
(i) Children ..	2,91,500	51,100	..	..
(ii) Women ..	36,437	7,300	..	..
1986-87				
(i) Financial (Rs. in lakhs) ..	1,470	250	..	..
(ii) Physical—				
(a) No. of Projects ..	25	5	..	..
(b) No. of beneficiaries—				
(i) Children ..	2,00,000	40,000	..	..
(ii) Women ..	40,000	8,000	..	..

CHAPTER 48

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY

State Government has planned to reach essential commodities to all, particularly in far flung, inaccessible and hilly areas inhabited by tribal population and vulnerable sections of our society. The tribals are concentrated in Chhotangpur and Santhal Parganas where they depend on local Hats for essential requirements. They are exploited by the unscrupulous traders. The fair price shops are not profitable in such areas due to various constraints and difficulties of transport and availability of space. So this gap can be filled only by opening State Food Corporation's Sale Centres and provision of Mobile Shops. Such Sale Centres are not likely to be viable and suffer loss at initial stage of its operation.

The tribals carry their products for sale to the weekly Hat days, sell them at cheap rates and buy their essential provisions from traders at high prices. This exploitation of our vulnerable section can be stopped by establishing Mobile Shops.

Bihar has also large flood prone areas in the north. The Department has to keep buffer-stock of commodities to meet contingencies created by floods.

The Bihar State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation was set up in 1973 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores, out of which Rs. 4.02 crores was paid up. Initially, the Corporation could manage the activities with Cash Credit facilities of Rs. 10.00 crores from State Bank of India. At present, Cash Credit limit with Bank has been raised to Rs. 42.95 crores. With this capital and Cash Credit facilities, the Corporation could transact its business worth Rs. 107.00 crores during the year 1983-84. Now the Corporation finds difficulties in carrying out its multifarious responsibilities with the present Cash Credit limit. Therefore, they have applied to Reserve Bank of India for raising Cash Credit limit. There is also urgent need to increase the paid up share capital and provide adequate subsidy to meet the cost of profitable schemes.

The Department has planned, as under, to strengthen the available arrangement to create/expand the existing infrastructural linkages by training of personnel engaged in Public Distribution System, organising workshops, increasing storage in rural areas, transportation arrangement for speedy, dependable and steady movement of essential commodities, mobile shops, packaging units, managerial subsidy and proper supply of management information system.

1. Training of Personnel (all levels engaged P.D.S., Supply management).

State Government has drawn a scheme for the training of Assistant Godown Managers (AGMs) in Administrative Training Institute, Ranchi. It proposes to organise workshops and train officials in various institutions where such facilities are available. An amount of Rs. 3 lacs only is proposed.

2. Storage in Rural Areas

The Corporation has undertaken construction of two sites at Bettiah and Sasaram. The continuing scheme would approximately cost Rs. 1,98,00,000. Further it has planned to provide 151 nos. of storage godowns in Harijan and Tribal dominated belt. This will cost Rs. 75,50,000.

3. Transport and Mobile Sale Centres

It has been accepted that the Corporation must have their own transportation arrangement for efficient dependable, economical and steady supply of essential commodities, from the areas where the requirement can be procured at minimum prices and of assured quality. The Corporation has planned provision of 50 nos. of Mobile shops. Each vehicle would cost Rs. 3 lacs so it works out Rs. 1,50,00,000. Five nos. of Jeeps at the cost of 5 lacs and 5 nos. of Delivery Vans at the cost of Rs. 6,25,000 have been embodied in the Corporation plan.

4. Monitoring and enforcement expenses

Mobility of flying squad and personnel engaged in enforcement of laws, rules and instructions are necessary so that anti-social and unscrupulous elements are taken to task. At the moment, there are nine enforcement divisions and Flying Squads at Head Office. They need to be equipped with vehicles for speedy movement. Further, there are four special Rationing Officers and their mobility and provision of sufficient staff is also necessary.

5. Managerial Subsidy

Bihar State Food Corporation proposes to set up 50 nos. of shops in far flung, inaccessible and remote areas inhabited mainly by tribals, slums areas of industrial cities/towns and areas populated by weaker sections. This subsidy is required to meet the cost of hiring accommodation, remuneration of staff/furniture/fixtures on the basis of monthly sale turn-over of such shops.

6. Supply Management Information System (SMIS)

Proper information from block/Anchal/Subdivision/District and State Head-Office regarding shortages, availability, allocation, prices, production, enforcement and distribution are to be collected and disseminated to ensure proper supply management.

Computerisation is required to plan the supply management, plug loop holes and introduce improvement. Similarly, Bihar State Food Corporation has 578 nos. of godowns and 338 nos. of Sales Centres and their numbers is increasing every year. Computerisation in District/Corporation Head Office would ensure proper control and management of inventory, off-take and distribution.

Teleprinters are also necessary for quick transmission of messages. It is proposed to cover all the districts with Teleprinter Machine and Data processing machines. So an expenditure under this head is proposed at Rs. 10 lakhs for the year of 1986-87.

For strengthening the Public Distribution System in Tribal dominated belt, provision of Rs. 208.50 lakh has been made for the year 1986-87 out of the proposed plan outlay of Rs. 478 lakhs.

During the period, the Corporation has planned to provide 100 nos. of godowns in tribal belt which will cost Rs. 50 lakhs. Further, it has planned to set up 50 nos. of Mobile Sale Centres for reaching essential commodities to the tribal population. This will cost Rs. 156.25 lakhs. Besides, 50 nos. of P. D. Shops will be opened in remote and inaccessible areas inhabited by tribals.

The summary of the above programmes is given below:—

1. Training of Personnel (for all level of Managers)	..	..	3,00,000.00
2. Storage in rural areas—			
(i) 2 Nos. of Steel Silos at Bettiah and Sasaram ((continuing scheme)			1,98,00,000.00
(ii) Storage in rural areas (Tribal and Harijan dominated belt 151			75,50,000.00
× 50 M.T. Godown @ Rs. 1,000 per M.T.)			
3. Transport and Mobile Sale Centres—			
(i) 50 Nos. of Mobile Sale Centres @ Rs. 3 lacs per vehicle with			1,50,00,000.00
complete fittings.			
(ii) 5 Nos. of Jeeps			5,00,000.00
(iii) 5 Nos. of Delivery Van			6,25,000.00
4. Monitoring and enforcement expenses	..	..	28,00,000.00
5. Managerial Subsidy	..	..	2,25,000.00
6. Managerial information system—			
Cost of Data Centre for computer and teleprinter	..	..	10,00,000.00
			4,78,00,000.00

CHAPTER 49

PLANNING MACHINERY

The Planning and Development Department functions as the focal point of all Planning activities in the State. Its main functions inter-alia include formulation of five years and Annual Plans for the State, allocation of funds to different sectors, scrutiny and clearance of plan programmes and projects drawn by the various departments, appraisal and monitoring of plan performance, manpower Development and District Planning.

2. A State Planning Board has also been functioning in the State since 1972 with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and a whole-time Official as the Deputy Chairman. The Board has three whole-time and two part-time members. The main functions of the Board are to prepare the perspective plans for development of the State and to advise and assist the Planning and Development Department in the formulation of Five Year/Annual Plans. The Board has also been given the responsibility for evaluation of plan schemes:

3. At the regional level, the Regional Development Commissioner has been posted at Ranchi to work as the Principal representative of the State Government in all the matters relating to the formulation, sanction and implementation of the schemes in sub-plan area, which covers 112 blocks of the Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas region. A Branch Secretariat has also been set up at Ranchi under the Regional Development Commissioner for sanction of schemes relating to 29 decentralised sectors.

4. Three autonomous Development Authorities, one each for South and North Chotanagpur Divisions and Santhal Parganas Divisions have been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to plan for better development of these areas which have a large tribal population.

5. At the District level a District Planning and Development Council has been set up in each district for formulation of development plans based on local resources, potentials and priorities. The Council is assisted in the task by the District Planning Officer. It is proposed to involve the D.P.D. Cs. in a big way from 1986-87 so that the local needs and problems are appropriately cared for. For closer supervision of schemes executed by the different departments of the State Government and by the District Planning Development Councils it is necessary to strengthen the Planning Machinery.

6. Success of Planning depends to a great extent on the knowledge, expertise and capabilities of the machinery responsible for formulation, monitoring and appraisal at different executive levels. The planning machinery at present is inadequate to carry out the numerous duties stated above. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 1325 lakhs has been approved for strengthening of the Planning machinery of which a sum of Rs. 232 lakhs has been sanctioned for the current year, 1985-86, which is likely to be utilised fully. The programmes for 1986-87 are as follows:—

(i) *Planning Department.*—The Planning Department is headed by a Secretary, who is in the rank of Commissioner. Development Commissioner and the Planning Adviser is the Principle Secretary to all development departments. He advises the Planning Department and also co-ordinates the planning and development work of other development departments. There are six Additional/Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretaries in the department who are looking after work relating to scrutiny and sanction of plan proposals. There are four sections in the department, looking after establishment, co-ordination, plan scrutiny and manpower and employment. There is no monitoring and plan appraisal cell in the department, though one Joint Secretary has been entrusted with the work relating to the monitoring of plan programmes. It is therefore

proposed to have an additional section consisting of 3 typists (in order to cope with increased volume of typing work), a Section Officer, 3 assistants and an Administrative Officer Under-Secretary.

It is also essential to strengthen the technical and professional competence of the Department particularly in the context of the introduction of multi-level as well as beneficiary-oriented planning. With this end in view, the following new posts have been sanctioned for the Department during the current financial year :—

(i) Regional Planning Officer	1
(ii) Research Officer	4
(iii) Cartographer	1
(iv) Assistant Statistical Officer	4
(v) Investigator	4
(vi) Stenographer	2

It is also necessary to purchase office equipments like Electric Typewriters, Duplicators, Calculators, mini computers, etc. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs would be required for these of which the requirement from the State sector would be Rs. 18 lakhs being 1/3rd of the total cost. 2/3rd of this cost is proposed to be met by the Central Government. For supervision of District Plans, a vehicle with driver is also necessary for which a sum of Rs. 1 lakh would be required.

(ii) *Planning Board*—The State Planning Board was set up in 1972 primarily for preparation of long term perspective plans for development of the State. The Board is also to assist the Planning and Development Department in the formulation of Five-Year/Annual Plans. The work relating to the evaluation of programmes has also been entrusted to the Board. The Board has six divisions, namely, the Perspective Plan Division, Agricultural Division Industries Division,, Social Services Division, Irrigation Division, and Transport Division. It is necessary to strengthen these divisions. Besides it is essential to create a separate division for Human Resource Development and Manpower Planning. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the staff already sanctioned and creation of additional posts for the Board, during 1986-87.

(iii) *Regional Development Commissioner's Office at Ranchi*—The Tribal Sub-Plan is under implementation in 112 out of 193 blocks of South Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Division. A Regional Development Commissioner has been posted at Ranchi to guide the local functionaries as also the State Government Departments in matters relating to the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes in the Sub-Plan area. A Branch Secretariat has also been set up under him at Ranchi to sanction locally the schemes formulated in respect of the 29 decentralised sectors. A Monitoring and Evaluation Cell is necessary to be created under the Regional Development Commissioners to enable him to keep track of all the schemes and review their performance. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for strengthening the Regional Development Commissioner's Office during 1986-87. Also a post of Additional Regional Development Commissioner is proposed to be created.

(iv) *District Planning*—A District Planning and Development Council has been set up in each district under the Chairmanship of a Minister to guide the formulation of district plan based on the local needs and conditions. A District Planning and Implementation Committee has also been constituted under the Council which consists of district level officers and is presided over by the Divisional Commissioner. District Planning Cells under the District Planning Officers have also been sanctioned for 33 out of the total of 38 districts. The cells for the remaining five districts are proposed to be sanctioned during the current year. It is proposed to make district planning operational from the current year. A sum of Rs. 160 lakhs has been earmarked for distribution to the various districts during the current year for formulation and

implementation of local Schemes. It is proposed to allot 30 per cent of the total plan outlay for district sector schemes in 1986-87. Out of this amount, 80 per cent will be left with the concerned departments for formulation and implementation of district sector schemes and the remaining 20 per cent would be allocated to the districts for formulation and implementation of schemes taken up at the District level. This amount of 20 per cent of the funds meant for district sector schemes are proposed to be allocated on the basis of the following formula to different districts :—

Population

(a) Total population	..	..	..	..	40 Per cent
(b) Urban Population	..	..	..	..	5
(c) Population of Scheduled Castes/Tribes	..	..	..	..	10
(d) Population of small farmers, marginal farmers/Landless labourers.	..	..	..	..	5
					<hr/>
					60

2. Backwardness in respect of :

(a) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	5 Per cent
(b) Irrigation	..	..	..	..	5
(c) Industries	..	..	..	..	5
(d) Rural Electrification	..	..	..	..	5
(e) Drinking Water	..	..	..	..	5
(f) Communication	..	..	..	..	5
					<hr/>
					30

3. Special Problems	..	..	..	..	10
					<hr/>
					100

A sum of Rs. 360 crores being 30 per cent of the total outlay proposed for 1986-87 has been earmarked for district sector schemes. Out of this amount, 288 crores would be made available to the concerned departments and the remaining Rs. 72 crores would be allocated to the District Authorities.

The following posts were sanctioned for the District Planning Cells earlier:—

(1) District Planning Officer	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Senior Statistical Assistant	..	..	..	..	2
(3) Assistant	..	..	..	..	3
(4) Clerk-cum-Typist	..	..	..	..	1
(5) Class-IV	..	..	..	..	1

The following new posts have been sanctioned for these units during the current financial year :—

(1) Assistant Statistical Officer/Research Officer	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Compiler	..	..	..	..	1

Keeping in view the recommendation of the Planning Commission, communicated with Secretary's letter dated 10th September 1985, it is proposed to sanction the following additional posts during 1986-87 :—

(1) Credit Planning Officer	..	..	..	1
(2) Cartographer	..	..	..	1
(3) Class-IV	..	..	..	1

Besides, it is proposed to provide one vehicle to each District Planning Cell. However, in 1986-87 only 10 vehicles will be procured.

A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs would be required for strengthening of the District Planning Units.

7. Thus a sum of Rs. 7300 lakhs would be required for strengthening of Planning Machinery including District Planning during 1986-87 as follows :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>			
(i) Planning Department	18.00
(ii) State Planning Board	30.00
(iii) Regional Development Commissioner's Office	7.00
(iv) District Planning Units	[45.00
(v) District Planning	7200.00
				7300.00

CHAPTER 50

STATISTICS

Statistics is a vital pre-requisite of planning. It is required at all the three stages of formulation implementation and evaluation of plan schemes. With a view to improving the statistical base of the State's economy, schemes costing Rs. 500 lakhs in the 7th plan period (1985—90) were proposed. The ceiling for statistical schemes in the 7th plan, has, however, been fixed at Rs. 185 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 36 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86. The ceiling of Rs. 36 lakhs in 1985-86 for statistical schemes was too low to permit introduction of any worth-while scheme. A sum of Rs. 11.62 lakhs could be spared for new schemes in 1985-86 and the balance amount was utilised for schemes continuing from the 6th plan period. The continuing schemes included in the 1985-86 annual plan are those which relate to the State share of Centrally sponsored schemes (Rs. 12.15 lakhs), strengthening of Mechanical Tabulation Unit for National Sample Survey data (Rs. 0.87 lakhs) and Vital statistics (0.60 lakhs), Establishment of an agency for Collection of Agricultural statistics (Rs. 4.89 lakhs), strengthening of Vital statistics sample and Model Registration Units as well as Medical Statistics Units (Rs. 0.82 lakhs) strengthening of the State National Sample Survey Units (Rs. 2.25 lakhs) and establishment of statistical offices at sub-divisional levels (Rs. 2.80 lakhs). The new schemes included in the 1985-86 annual plan relate to setting up of a Divisional Statistical Office at Gaya (Rs. 2.03 lakhs) and 7 district statistical offices at Madhepura, Khagaria, Godda, Deoghar, Sahebganj, Gumla and Lohardaga (Rs. 9.25 lakhs) as well as strengthening of the Headquarters organisation (Rs. 0.34 lakhs).

In 1986-87, all the schemes continuing from the sixth plan (1980—85) as well as those sanctioned in 1985-86 will be continued. The only new scheme proposed in 1986-87 relates to the setting up of a divisional statistical office for the Santhal Parganas division. The details of the continuing as well as the new schemes are given below.

THE STATE SHARE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

There are two centrally sponsored schemes which are being implemented by the Directorate of Statistics. One of these relates to timely reporting of estimates of area and production of crops. The other relates to the Improvement of Crop Statistics. The main objective of the timely reporting scheme is to have a quick estimate of the area and production of important crops by means of a survey of 20 per cent villages in the State. The objective of the second scheme, on the other hand, is to ensure reliability of agricultural data through intensive supervision of the reported areas as well as the yield rates. The estimated annual cost of the timely reporting scheme comes to Rs. 16.12 lakhs. The estimated annual cost of the improvement of crop statistics scheme is Rs. 15.04 lakhs. Government of India will share 50 per cent of the cost of both the schemes in the form of a grant. Accordingly, only a sum of Rs. 15.58 lakhs representing the State share of the cost has been provided for these two schemes in 1986-87 plan.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MECHANICAL TABULATION UNIT FOR NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY DATA

With a view to collecting data on various socio-economic subjects, the Directorate is participating in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The data collected have to be processed and analysed quickly. In order to be able to do this, a scheme of Mechanical Tabulation Unit was drawn up and sanctioned in 1979-80. It has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Plan also. In 1986-87, the requirement of fund for the scheme come to Rs. 0.90 lakhs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MECHANICAL TABULATION UNIT FOR VITAL STATISTICS

The Directorate of Statistics is responsible for collection of data relating to birth and death events in the State. This is a statutory responsibility of the Directorate, as the Director has been designated as Chief Registrar of Birth and Deaths in the State as per provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. The Directorate has set up a registration hierarchy in the State. This registration hierarchy collects data on birth and death events in the State and transmits the same to the State through the different community development blocks as well as the District Statistical Offices.

With a view to compiling the data received under the scheme more expeditiously, a Mechanical Tabulation Unit for Vital statistics was set up in the State in 1979-80. As the scheme could not be transferred to non-plan, it has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Plan also. The total cost of the scheme in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 0.67 lakhs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY FOR COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Directorate of Statistics is responsible for collection and compilation of agricultural statistics. It has, however, no field agency for the same. In the circumstances, the primary work of collection of agricultural statistics is done by the Karmcharies and Circle Inspectors of the Revenue Department. Since they have their own departmental responsibility, they are not able to devote enough time and attention towards collection of agricultural statistics. It has, therefore, been felt that there should be at least one functionary at the Block level for collection of agricultural statistics. On this basis, a scheme for establishment of an agency for collection of agricultural statistics was sanctioned in the Sixth Plan. It has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, because the State Government have decided to introduce the Comprehensive Crop-Insurance Scheme which requires data of yield rates of important crops at the Block level. The cost of the posts sanctioned under the scheme comes to Rs. 10.74 lakhs in 1986-87. Of this Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be earmarked for the tribal areas.

STRENGTHENING OF VITAL STATISTICS SAMPLE REGISTRATION AND MODEL REGISTRATION SCHEMES

Under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969, the Directorate is collecting data on birth and death events from the field. In addition, there is a Sample Registration Scheme Operative in 239 selected Rural and Urban centres of the State which collect data on a continuing basis. The field agency for this scheme is generally the school teachers who get a fixed honorarium for doing this work. Under the Model Registration Scheme, the data on causes of death is obtained from 100 selected centres of the State. Under these schemes, monthly data is being received which have got to be compiled and analysed.

2. With a view to doing this work, a scheme of Strengthening of Vital Statistics, Sample Registration and Model Registration Scheme was sanctioned in 1979-80. As this scheme could not be transferred to the non-plan, it has been decided to continue the same in the Seventh Plan. The total cost of the scheme in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 1.01 lakhs.

STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY UNIT OF THE STATE

With a view to collecting data on socio-economic subjects the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India is conducting every year a survey on specified subjects. The Directorate of Statistics is also 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. With the re-organisation of districts and divisions in the State, difficulties were experienced in the movement of the field staff posted in old districts to new districts. In order to solve this difficulty as well as to ensure more intensive supervision of field work a scheme of Strengthening of National Sample Survey Unit of the Directorate of Statistics was sanctioned in 1979-80. Under the scheme, additional posts of eight Inspectors and three Assistant Statistical Officers were created. As this scheme could not be transferred to the non-plan, it has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Plan. The cost of the scheme in the 1986-87 is estimated to be Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

STRENGTHENING OF STATISTICAL MACHINERY

The size of administrative divisions and districts in the State is too large to permit closer supervision and implementation of development schemes. Accordingly State Government have taken steps to re-organise different districts and divisions of the State. As a result, there are now 38 districts and 10 divisions in the State. The Directorate of Statistics, however, had district and divisional offices only in 31 districts and seven divisions. The new districts which had no District Statistical Offices were Madhepura, Khagaria, Sahebganj, Godda, Deoghar, Gumla and Lohardaga. Similarly, the new Divisions which had no Divisional Statistical Offices were Saran, Magadh and Santhal Parganas. In the absence of District and Divisional Offices in the new Districts and Divisions, difficulties were being experienced in collection and compilation of data in respect of these new administrative units.

2. In 1985-86, therefore, seven new District Statistical Offices in the new district of Madhepura, Khagaria, Sahebganj, Godda, Deoghar, Gumla and Lohardaga together with Divisional Statistical Office at Gaya for the new Division of Magadh have been created. The cost of seven new District Statistical Offices in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 14.70 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 6.13 lakhs will be spent in tribal areas in Districts of Sahebganj, Gumla and Lohardaga. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 4.43 lakhs is also required for continuance of seven Subdivisional Statistical Offices at Pakur, Jamtara, Latehar, Simdega, Khuntī, Saraikela and Dhalbhum set up in the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

3. In 1986-87, it is proposed to continue the Divisional Statistical Office set-up in 1985-86 at Gaya and open a new Divisional Statistical Office at Dumka for the Santhal Pargana Division. The total cost of the two Divisional Statistical Offices is estimated at Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Of this Rs. 2.34 lakhs will be spent in the tribal sub-Plan areas.

4. With the increase in the strength of field offices, strengthening of the Headquarters Organisation has also become necessary. Accordingly, posts of a Cashier, a Bill Clerk, a Routine Clerk and a Jeep Driver were created in 1985-86. The cost of continuance of this scheme in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 0.72 lakh.

In sum, the expenditure on strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different levels in 1986-87 is estimated to be Rs. 24.53 lakhs. Of this Rs. 12.90 lakhs will be spent in tribal sub-Plan area.

CHAPTER 51

EVALUATION

The State Government have implemented various development programmes in the different Five-Year Plans. It is necessary to know the shortcomings as well as the impact of these programmes on the people. With a view to doing this, an Evaluation Organisation was set up in the State which consists of a Joint Director (scale Rs. 1,575—2,300), 2 Deputy Directors (scale Rs. 1,350—2,000) and 11 Assistant Directors (scale Rs. 1,000—1,820) together with certain other non-gazetted statistical and non-statistical staff. There are at present 7 field units in the seven administrative Divisions of the State.

2. The ceiling for Evaluation schemes in the 7th plan has been kept at Rs. 25 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 4 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86 which is expected to be utilised fully. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for evaluation schemes. The schemes include continuance of the Evaluation Organisation set up in the 6th plan in the 14 Meso Project Areas (Rs. 3.75 lakhs) and some strengthening of the Headquarters Organisation (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) as recommended by the Working Group on Evaluation last year.

CHAPTER 52

PRINTING PRESSES

With increase of developmental activities in various sectors, the creation of new districts and the 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. *Seventh Five-Year Plan.*—Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided for this sector in the Seventh Plan. Out of this amount, Rs. 19 lakhs have been earmarked for the Sub-Plan. In 1985-86 Rs. 20 lakhs were provided inclusive of Rs. 8.2 lakhs in the Sub-Plan. This amount is expected to be utilised in full.

3. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87:—

(a) *Purchase of an offset Printing Machine for Gaya Press.*—An offset Printing Machine costing Rs. 14 lakhs was purchased for the Gaya Press. Rs. 2.2 lakhs were advanced to the Firm manufacturing the machine. The remaining amount of Rs. 11.8 lakhs is required to be paid to the Firm.

(b) *Completion of construction of Water Tower for Secretariat Press, Ranchi.*—It is proposed to complete the construction of the Water Tower for Secretariat Press at Ranchi which was taken up earlier. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.10 lakhs to meet the cost of remaining works.

(c) *Construction of a separate building for Secretariat Press, Patna.*—Construction of a separate building for Secretariat Branch Press at Dhobi Ghat, Patna has been started which is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 6 lakhs have been provided this year and the remaining Rs. 9 lakhs will be provided next year.

4. The following amounts are proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
—		
Annual Plan 1986-87		
	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1. For clearance of the remaining price of an offset machine for the Gaya Press.	11.80	...
2. The remaining cost of a water tower at Ranchi branch press.	1.20	1.20
3. The remaining construction cost of separate building for Secretariat Branch Press at Dhobi Ghat, Patna.	9.00	...
...	22.00	1.20

It is thus proposed to provide Rs. 22.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan, for 1986-87 for the Printing Presses Sector out of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan

CHAPTER 53

BUILDINGS

1. There is acute shortage of office and residential accommodation in the State. This has been further accentuated due to creation of new offices. Many Government offices are functioning in rented buildings which is not only expensive but also not conducive to efficient administrative functioning. The percentage satisfaction in regard to residential accommodation for Government employees is presently only 10 per cent of the strength. With the increase in the number of Government employees, the satisfaction level is decreasing. Therefore, there is need to increase the allocation for civil works.

2. The outlay approved for 7th Plan (1985—90) for civil works is only Rs. 1098.15 lakhs. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 200.49 lakhs. In view of the basic necessity of increasing this allocation during 1985-86 the Chief Minister has instructed that the provision of 1985-86 for Building Construction Department be increased by another Rs. 500 lakhs.

2.1. *Sub-Plan.*—Out of the above outlay, the sub-plan component for 1985—90 is 224.89 lakhs, and for annual plan of 1985-86 it is Rs. 34 lakhs.

3. The plan for 1986-87 is proposed at Rs. 976 lakhs of which Rs. 176 lakhs is proposed to be spent in sub-plan area. The break-up of this outlay is explained in the foregoing paragraphs.

4. *On-going Schemes.*—It was indicated in the 7th Plan draft that a sum of Rs. 582 lakhs is required for the pre-7th Plan schemes. The requirement for completing the on-going projects is increasing due to escalation. It is proposed to spend Rs. 235 lakhs during 1986-87 to Complete 18 on-going schemes coming from 6th Plan. the corresponding Sub-Plan component of this is Rs. 72 lakhs.

4.1. *New Schemes.*—During 1985-86, the new schemes sanctioned by the Government are construction of 30 officer's flat at Patna, addition and alteration of Bihar Bhavan, New Delhi and Indira Gandhi Ekta Bhavan. Besides this, completion of the incomplete schemes of 7th Finance Commission are also priority schemes as the half-constructed buildings will deteriorate and will need higher lay out subsequently. The air-conditioning of Sri Krishna Memorial Hall is also likely to be sanctioned during the current year. Therefore, the draft proposal contains all these schemes and an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed on these schemes. All the schemes will spill over to the next year.

5. *New schemes to be taken up in 1986-87.*—In order to achieve even 1 per cent satisfaction level, the requirement is calculated at Rs. 44 crores. Besides this, there is need to construct non-residential buildings especially to accommodate the Divisions, Districts and Sub-divisions created recently. However, in view of the constraints in making funds available, only a few schemes are being proposed to be taken up in 1986-87 which include offices and residences for the newly created Divisional Headquarters at Dumka, Gaya and Chapra, the offices and residences at Lohardaga, Gumla and Sahebganj, officers' hostel at Hazaribagh, Patna and Darbhanga, offices of Superintending Engineer, Building Construction Department, Dumka and extra Court Chambers in Patna High Court, Besides this, construction of quarters for M.L. As. and M. L. Cs. is also proposed. The outlay for these new schemes during the year has been kept at Rs. 241 lakhs.

6. Thus, the proposals for 1986-87 under the Plan is proposed at Rs. 976 lakhs with a component of Rs. 176 lakhs under the Sub-Plan area as has been detailed in the Annexure-I.

7. *Schemes sanctioned under the 8th Finance Commission.*—A sum of Rs. 1624.00 lakhs has been proposed under this head for the year 1986-87.

8. Therefore, the total outlay for 1986-87 under the Plan including the schemes under the 8th Finance Commission will come to Rs. 2600.09 lakhs.

ANNEXURE I

The outlay proposed in 1986-87 under the Plan is as under :—

	State Plan	Sub- Plan
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
(A) Under the Seventh Plan :		
(i) Completion of on-going Schemes (Spill-over) from VIth Plan	235.00	72.00
(ii) New Schemes taken up during VIIth Plan period (1985-86)—		
(a) Addition of one floor over 60 officers' flat at Bailey Road, Patna.	43.00	..
(b) Addition and alteration in Bihar Bhavan at New Delhi..	20.00	..
(c) Office of Divisional Commissioner, Gaya	20.00	..
(d) Indira Gandhi Ekta Bhavam	60.00	..
(e) Air-conditioning of S. K. Memorial Hall (likely to be sanctioned during 1985-86).	50.00	..
(f) For completing the schemes of the 7th Finance Commission—		
(i) Residential	150.00	5.00
(ii) Non-residential	150.00	5.00
(g) Construction of 36 garages for M.L.As.	7.00	..
(iii) New Schemes to be taken up during 1986-87—		
(a) Construction of extra court and chambers in Patna High Court.	12.00	..
(b) Office of the S. E., Dumka	4.00	4.00
(c) Construction of M.L. A. and M.L.C. flats at Patna.	60.00	..
(d) Officers' Hostel at Hazaribagh, Patna and Darbhanga (12 sets each).	35.00	10.00
(e) Office and residence for new Divisional headquarters at Dumka, Gaya and Chapra.	80.00	30.00
(f) Office and residence at Lohardaga, Gumla and Sahabganj.	50.00	50.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	976.00	176.00
(B) Under 8th Finance Commission	1624.00	310.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2600.00	486.00

CHAPTER 54

AUTONOMOUS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

An Autonomous Development Authority for preparation of both long-term and short-term plans for the overall development of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas regions of the State and to guide, co-ordinate and supervise the formulation and execution of Plan schemes was set up in 1975. This Authority was also empowered to accord administrative approval for schemes in the area out of the funds allocated by the State Government or from local resources raised by the Authority. This Authority did not have any executive wing of its own, but had to operate through the Departments of Governments and agencies like Zila Parishads. In the year 1978, the Authority was split up into three separate Authorities, one for North Chotanagpur Division based at Hazaribagh, another for South Chotanagpur Division at Ranchi and the third for Santhal Parganas districts based 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 on the Authorities is made by the Government notification from among the Members of Parliament/State Legislature, Zila Parishad Chairmen, Panchayat Samitis and other non-officials of the area. The Regional Development Commissioner is the Member-Secretary for the Authorities.

In the past, these Authorities had been provided funds for sanctioning schemes of local importance in the rural areas executed through the Community Development Blocks/Zila Parishads and other departmental agencies. The Planning and executive capabilities of these Authorities have not been developed so far. The tribal sub-plan with its focus on intensive development of tribal area is under operation in major portion of the three Divisions. There is a Project Administration for the ITDP set up at the Subdivisional level. The Ministry of Home Affairs have mooted the idea of integration of the three Authorities into a single organisation as before which is under consideration. A provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Plan for these Authorities, of which Rs. 70 lakhs is for 1985-86. The Sub-Plan component is Rs. 230.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and Rs. 35 lakhs for 1985-86. The provision for 1985-86 is expected to be fully utilised.

A sum of Rs. 96 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 48 lakhs will be earmarked for sub-plan area. Besides, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs will be available from Special Central Assistance during 1985-90 for Sub-Plan area out of which Rs. 27.00 lakhs will be available during 1985-86 and Rs. 32 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

CHAPTER: 55

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

A strong administrative structure is an important prerequisite for effective implementation of tribal development programmes. Structural changes in tribal administration have already been brought about to accelerate the pace of development of tribal areas. Besides, setting-up three Autonomous Development Authorities, one each for South Chotanagpur, North Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Divisions, the office of Regional Development Commissioner has been established at Ranchi with substantial powers to sanction schemes. The RDC is also required to carry out field inspections of development schemes. To assist him in this task, additional Heads of Departments namely in Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Industries have been posted at Ranchi with a Finance wing to ensure speedy processing and clearance of schemes. The Branch Secretariat has jurisdiction over 29 sectors of development for the purpose of sanction of schemes and overseeing their implementation.

2. There are 14 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the sub-plan area (commonly referred to as MESO Projects), each headed by a Project Officer, delegated with administrative and financial powers. By and large, a project is co-terminous with a civil sub-division. The concerned SDOs have been made Additional Project Officers and the development functionaries at the Sub-divisional level are under the administrative control of the Project Officer.

3. To cope with the increased volume of work of the ITDP as well as to monitor and evaluate the work being done, the administrative machinery at different levels is required to be suitably strengthened up. For implementation of development schemes of local importance provision of Rs. 4,000 lakhs for 7th Plan and Rs. 90 lakhs for 1985-86 has been made. It is proposed to provide Rs. 110 lakhs during 1986-87.

4. The schemes proposed for 1986-87 are as follows:—

(i) *Strengthening of project machinery.*—Project Officers have been made fully responsible for implementation of the Integrated Tribal Development Project. They are not only to co-ordinate work at the subdivisinal level but also to co-ordinate with the Officers at the District/Divisional headquarters. They have to make extensive tours in the field to inspect the implementation of schemes under various sectors of development. Besides, the Project Officers are required to formulate short-term plans for their respective areas. The job is, therefore, quite responsible and arduous for which they would need staff support. It is proposed to provide two Technical Officers in each MESO Project to assist the Project Officer in formulating and implementing integrated schemes of tribal development. They should be persons with agricultural and rural development background. It is also proposed to convert the Project unit at the MESO level as a sub-agency of the DRDA at the District level, so that the MESO Project functions as an integral part of the scheme of district planning which is being introduced. The Project Officers will also be provided with a Statistical Assistant and a Typist. More sub-agencies of the DRDA have also to be created in those districts where the number of Blocks is more and the district has a large area.

For the continuance and strengthening of the Project Machinery, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

So far the Project Officer has been authorised to sanction schemes up to Rs. 60,000 in respect of only those schemes which are to be taken up with the funds allocated by the RDC. There is need not only to enhance this financial limit but also to extend the power to cover the schemes of all the development departments being taken up in his jurisdiction, subject to technical clearance of the competent authority. By doing this, though schemes will continue to be implemented by the Govern-

ment Departments, the selection of the schemes, the beneficiaries and the locations will be made with the approval of the Project Officers.

(ii) *Creation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Branch Secretariat*—The Regional Development Commissioner posted at Ranchi, has been vested with powers of the Principal Secretary to Government in all development departments to review and guide the local functionaries as well as the Government Departments in the matters of plan formulation and execution of schemes. There is hardly any arrangement for monitoring and evaluation of programmes at the Branch Secretariat. It is, therefore, proposed to create a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Branch Secretariat for proper monitoring and evaluation of the programmes implemented in the area. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the Seventh Plan including Rs. 5 lakhs for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iii) *Construction of office and residential accommodation for the Project Officers and Staff*.—The 14 MESO Project Officers are at present, functioning in the accommodation provided either by the Collectorate or Subdivisional office or in rented buildings. The difficulty is all the most acute so far as residential accommodation is concerned and the Project personnel have to bear a heavy financial burden on rented accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to construct an office and residential complex at the headquarters of the Projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs per Project. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs only is provided in 1985-90 including Rs. 5 lakhs for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(iv) *Office and residential accommodation for the officers and staff of Regional Development Commissioner and Branch Secretariat at Ranchi*—About 20 Officers and more than 120 staffs of different categories are now posted at Ranchi under the establishment of Regional Development Commissioner and Branch Secretariat. All the officers and staff are facing hardship for want of residential accommodation, rents being very high at Ranchi. During 1983-85, 49 quarters for Class-III/IV staff for RDC and Branch Secretariat were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs which is not sufficient. At present, the offices of the Regional Development Commissioner and Branch Secretariat are located in an old dilapidated building. It is, therefore, proposed to construct an administrative building for locating the Branch Secretariat and Regional Development Commissioner's office as well as the offices of the Additional Heads of Department located at Ranchi. Besides, additional residential buildings are also proposed to be constructed for officers and staff of the Branch Secretariat and Regional Development Commissioner's office. Sufficient land is already available within the Ranchi Government House compound. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan period, for these constructions including Rs. 15 lakhs for 1985-86. Another 123 quarters are required to be constructed during 1985-86 for officers and staff of the RDC/Branch Secretariat/Pradhikar office. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

(v) *Schemes of local importance in ITDPs*.—This include small schemes of local importance and renovation of community buildings. About 3000 such schemes were taken up during the Sixth Plan, many of which remained incomplete. The incomplete schemes have to be completed. New schemes will be taken up in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1985-86. It is proposed to provide Rs. 45 lakhs in 1986-87.

(vi) *Augmentation of efficiency of Branch Secretariat*.—The Branch Secretariat has no library at present. Books for reference on development, especially rural and tribal development and magazines and periodicals on public administration and development have to be made available to the officers and staff. Besides, slides and other audio-visual equipment relating to the different aspects of rural development with special emphasis on development would be also necessary. Some staff to maintain these equipments and prepare display materials is also required. Besides, two vehicles are required for Branch Secretariat so that Senior Officers can use them for official tours.

It is also proposed to establish a Talex/Teleprinter link with the outlying districts of the Tribal belt like Singhbhum, Sahebganj and Palamau.

Very often, precious time is lost in copying and circulating statements. In order to overcome this bottle-neck, it is proposed to acquire plain paper copier. Control and monitoring would become far more efficient if a desk top computer is installed in the Branch Secretariat. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs for 1985—90 is provided for all these items including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

5. Thus, a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs is proposed for project Administration for 1986—87, as summarised below ;—

Sl. no.	Programmes	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs) 1986-87
1	Strengthening of Project Machinery	30.00
2	Creation of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	5.00
3	Construction of office and residential accommodation for the Project Officers and Staff.	5.00
4	Office and residential complex for the officers and staff of Branch Secretariat and Regional Development Commissioner office.	10.00
5	Schemes of local importance	45.00
6	Augmentation of efficiency of Branch Secretariat	15.00
	TOTAL	110.00

CHAPTER 56

ESTABLISHMENT FOR MONITORING OF TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

The Development Commissioner, 20-Point Programme heads the department which has been created for effective monitoring and co-ordination of Twenty a point programme in the State. The department is proposed to be strengthened in the following manner :

I. Public relation work, publication and printing and consultancy cell

2. The Twenty-Point programme monitoring and evaluation cell has been publishing necessary literature and releasing information through Public Relations Department in the newspaper to educate the people about the various development programmes falling under the 20-point programme. A total sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose during the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) of which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in 1985-86 and Rs. 6.24 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

II. Co-ordination committee

3. In order to secure co-operation of public representatives, 20-point co-ordination committee has been constituted in all the 589 blocks and 38 districts in the State. At the apex there is a State level co-ordination committee besides a State level executive committee. There is also a proposal to re-constitute Sub-committees of Twenty-point programme for better co-ordination and execution of the schemes, among the various related fields and Departments for quick and better results. A proposal to secure the co-operation of the voluntary organisations is also under consideration.

4. The total membership of these committees is of the order of about 6,000 for meeting the day-to-day office expenses for execution of Twenty-Point Programme, State level co-ordination committee/Executive committee/Sub-committee of twenty-point programme and travelling allowances for their members, a total sum of Rs. 94 lakhs has been to be provided for 1985—90 in during Rs. 16.76 lakhs for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 16.76 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

III. Establishment of reinforcement of Monitoring cell and evaluation cell under Twenty-point programme.

5. No additional establishment has been sanctioned for monitoring and evaluation of the 20-Point Programme as the work has been assigned to the existing establishment of the Institutional Finance Directorate. As a result, monitoring and evaluation of the 20-point programme has not received the attention it deserves. An outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs have been provided in the Seventh Plan for strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation cell, and for purchase of office equipments costing Rs. 1 lakh. The requirement will be Rs. 5 lakhs in the year 1985-86 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1986-87.

6. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for meeting the establishment cost of monitoring and evaluation cell of the 20-Point Programme during the seventh plan period out of which a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is approved for 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item.	Seventh plan		Annual plan	
	State plan.	Sub-plan	State plan.	Sub-plan
1. T.A. to the members of State level 20-point programme committee.	5.00	..	1.00	..
2. Office expenditure including T.A. to the members of district level 20-point programme committee.	24.00	17.00	16.76	..
3. T.A. and office expenditure at head-quarter.	..	..	1.00	..
4. Public relation work evaluation, preparation of reports etc. Display of charts and photographs and also consultancy services, 20-point programme.	25.00	..	6.24	..
5. Establishment and strengthening of Monitoring and evaluation cell.	26.00	..	10.00	..
Total	150.00	..	35.00	3.00

CHAPTER 57

MANPOWER TRAINING

1. The Administrative Training Institute, Ranchi is functioning as Government Training Institute since 1952. The institute originally arranged only foundation training courses for the Bihar Administrative Service officers. Gradually, however, the Institute began to conduct foundation courses for certain other State services also. The institute has been conducting State Appreciation courses for officers of the Bihar cadre of I.A.S., I.P.S., Indian Forest Service, Bihar Police Service and Bihar Forest Service. Since mid-seventies several special training courses sponsored by the Government of India have also been conducted in the Institute which include, (i) Training courses for public sector undertakings, (ii) Courses for officers of Municipalities and corporations, (iii) Courses for district planning officers etc., (iv) Courses on project implementation, Monitoring and evaluation relating to Health, Power, Public Works, Irrigation and Tribal Development, Project identification, Formulation and Appraisal, Block level planning, Financial Management etc. for various sectors of State Administration.

2. The Institute, however, suffers from various constraints like lack of adequate institutional facilities lack of proper and qualified faculty, lack of residential and recreational facilities for the staff and the trainees, lack of modern training equipment etc. Finding the existing hostel accommodation to be inadequate construction of a new 32-bedded hostel at estimated cost of Rs. 11,15,700 has been sanctioned.

3. A sum of Rs. 50 lacs has been allocated for the sector in the 7th five year plan. A sum of Rs. 5 lacs has been allocated for this purpose during 1985-86, which is expected to be utilised in full.

4. The proposed outlay for year 1986-87 for Rs. 6 lacs will be entirely utilised for completing the construction of the new hostel. Thus a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for manpower training during 1986-87 as details below—

	<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>	
	Annual plan	Tribal Sub-plan
1. Construction of 32-bedded new hostel at A.T.I., Ranchi.	6	6

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Technology, Gandhinagar, New Delhi-110016
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