**Guidelines on**

**Addressing the Social issues, Land and Tribal development**

**World Bank funded**

**West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project**

**(WBADMIP)**

**WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

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# Part1: Introduction

# Background

West Bengal has good potential for minor irrigation development. To tap the potential resources of the State for livelihood development of the rural poor, the project “West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project” (WBADMIP) has designed to cover the entire 18 districts across the state. The project provides to explore the social viability and acceptability of various schemes under it based on the clear understanding of relationships among the various social groups including socially vulnerable groups, particularly ST communities and women and level of their participation. Social Assessment study (through the project) has revealed that the tribal are living in all most the entire districts. 7 out of 18 districts turn out to be significant in terms of tribal presence. The major objectives of the project is to provide comprehensive training and support to the Water User Association(s) (WUAs) and develop capabilities within District Water Resources Investigation Department (DWRID) to monitor and provide as needed support to WUAs after project completion. In addition, the project will involve other line agencies (agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries) to maximize the benefits of the water that will be made available to the beneficiaries.

**The WBADMIP has following objectives:**

a) Strengthening Community Based Institutions; b) Irrigation System Development

c) Agricultural Support Services d) Project Management

Primarily the project carried out Environmental& social assessment, Tribal Development Plan, Established State project Management unit (SPMU),has developedcoordination with other line agencies (agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries)to maximize the benefits.

The state wide minor irrigation project will benefit the maximum rural population of the state by enhancing the agricultural production of small and marginal farmers by improving the way of managing water resources. The integrated participatory Irrigation models at grass root level comprising targeted intervention project will not only created the enabling environment for policy changes, but also generate workable models for scaling up.

## About the Guideline “Addressing issues on social impact,Land and Tribal development”

The entire project should implement with the full participation and cooperation of villagers, ensure derive maximum benefit of the project by the small and marginal farmers.

The guideline aims to provide information about the desirable social impact point of view;thrust to make the scheme participatory to avoidelite capture and privatization of the public investment, consider the issues which can affect the livelihood of the neighboring resident,encourage cohesion among different social group, Scope of women involvement, Clarity on land donation as required for the particular scheme, special attention for tribal development, equitable distribution system and sustainability of the project work.

**Operational modalities of the selected minor irrigation schemes**

Each Command area will select with participation and cooperation of villagers considering the technical and environmental feasibility of areafor minor Irrigation will be the unit for planning and implementation under WBADMIP. DPMU (District project management Unit) will responsible for checking the technical and environmental feasibility. Followed by in DLIC (District Level Information Committee) meeting the scheme will discuss and provide approval.With the hand holding support from the Support organization(SO) and departments,Water User Association (WUA) will form and prepare their micro plan called SDMP (Scheme Development & Management Plan) for the command area including social environmental safeguard and Detail Technical Design. The exact number of schemes per districts and their year-wise implementation shall be decided by the district level authorities with the hand holdingfrom Support organization (SO). Monitoring system will set up by SPMU.

**Stake holders Involvement in the Project**

The state Project Management unit (SPMU) is the nodal department at state level for implementing the West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project” (WBADMIP). A technical steering committee (TSC) established at state level, chaired by chief secretary, Project Director is the convener& secretary of the committee. The committee (TSC) will review project progress every six month on average and provide strategic direction, guidance on policy matters, and will resolves conflicts, if any among the implementing partner.

At district level the actual implementation of the day-to-day project activities will be carried out by the staff of DWRID and departments of Agriculture, Food Processing Industries & Horticulture , Fisheries and Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department will participate in the planning implementation, regular monitoring, providing data and mid course correction if required with consultation of SPMU.At district level project will reviewed at least once every quarter by a District Level Implementation Committee, chaired by the District Magistrate.

18 District Project Management Units (DPMU) has set up with Government order in each in one of its respected implementing district. The DPMU will comprise a combination of key staff from government agencies, supplemented with qualified individually selected specialists. The team will be guide by District Project Director (Administration,rank of Additional District Magistrate dept. of Personal and administrative reforms) and one District Project Director (Technical, rank of Superintend Engineer of DWRID) in each District. District Project Director (Administration) will serve as the secretary ofthe DLIC which will include District Project Director (Technical) and have representative from senior district level staff from involved departments, and on invitation basis, representatives of SOs, WUAs etc.The DLIC will be the main forum for district level coordination of project activities with other ongoing government programmers, approval of annual action plans monitoring of project progress,redressing of grievances, and resolution of conflicts, if any, among the implementing partners.

Support Organizations (SO) will work with strong leverage of district administration to community mobilization, participation, and institutional strengthening of the community based

Institutionskeeping in mind sustainability of the project. Support Organization will attend the monthly meeting of DPMU and will provide supporting information as required for smooth implementation of the project.

Each Water User Association (WUA) will be responsible for monitoring and coordinating of the activities related to the planning of the schemes, implementation, crop planning, and water management with the hand holding support from Support Organization (SO).Other water users such as fisherman also be there member of water user Association. It is noted that fishing will be feasible in selected tank only and that agriculture water use has preference.

The WBADMIP consultant team support SPMU/DPMU by providing all necessary technical assistance, advising on over all coordination, institutional, environmental, scientific and technical aspects as well as capacity building and monitoring of the project. (See theAnnex -I.Institutional and implémentation arrangements, WBADMIP)

Part 2: Social Development aspect

The project “West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project” (WBADMIP) will execute with the full involvement and cooperation of villagers, ensure community involvement in site selection, design, installation, maintenance and water distribution. The participating farmers, whose land are falls in the command area of the scheme, form a water user association (WUA).

The size of project insisted to keep small, this enables effective group functioning and make the task of water distribution easier by allowing only one person to irrigate at any point. An operator should be select by the WUA and will trend by Support organization with consultation the Nodal department at District to operate and maintain the scheme. The user pay for the services of the pump operator and for electricity /diesel charges, maintenance and depreciation cost.

**Different Steps need to plan with time line :(The duration of scheme cycle varies from one scheme type to other; however an overall project implementation schedule is given below :)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Pre Planning Stage*** | | | Responsibility |
| 1 | Identification & Selection site | 2 months | SO& Department |
| 2 | Gathering key information | SO |
| 3 | Seeding the concept of irrigated Agriculture | SO |
| 4 | Organizing exposure trip | DPMU & SO |
| 5. | Proposal for Scheme | SO & WUA |
| 6. | Check Technical and Environmental feasibility | DPMU |
| 7. | Approval from DLIC | DPMU |
| ***Planning Stage*** | | |  |
| 8. | Mapping the command area | 4 month |  |
| 9. | Forming Water User Association | DPMU &SO |
| 10. | Developing project proposal (SDMP) | DPMU & SO |
| 11. | Training on Horticulture/Fisheries/Agriculture | DPMU &SO |
| 12. | Training on Accounts and pump operator | SO &DWRID |
| 13. | Ratification of project proposal (SDMP)from DLIC | DPMU |
| ***Implementation Stage*** | | | |
| 14. | Prepare installation schedule and ensure community monitoring , community contribution i.e. required land as donation, collecting seed money etc. | 12months/to 24months | SO ,Installing agency and WUA |
| 15 | Insure Quality | WUA & DPMU |
| 16 | Sharing installing the scheme with community and handing over | SO ,Installing agency, DPMU,WUA |
| ***Post-Implementation Stage*** | |  |  |
| 17 | Establishing System for Water distribution and pump operation | 6 months | SO & WUA |
| 18 | Crop Planning/Fisheries/Horticulture, Credit Planning | SO,DPMU and WUA |
| 19 | Conducting Exposure trip to modern farms | DPMU |
| 20 | Training /Demonstration in agriculture /Fisheries /horticulture, Pest management | DPMU |
| 21 | Establishing Backward and Forward linkage | DPMU |
| 22 | Monitoring and Follow-up | DPMU & SO |

## Selecting villages and Location to install a MI scheme

Key parameter of area selection considering social inclusion:

* A phased approach to selection of districts and Blocks giving priority where irrigation facilities are lacking ( only single cropping is in practice)
* Beneficiaries are small and marginal farmer
* Priority will be given to tribal and backward villages
* Communities are ready to form formal WUAs
* Communities are willing to actively participate in the planning and design of systems
* Communities have made upfront commitment to take over management, operation and maintenance irrigation.

***Three key questions must be asked by the field team before initiating any intervention:***

* *Is there further scope to cover a substantial number of poor people around the present area?*
* *Is there further scope to utilize existing water (Ground or Surface) resources for irrigation/fisheries around the present area?*
* *Whether utilizing more water for irrigation affecting the livelihood of the neighboring resident? (in downstream for surface water in upstream for ground water)?*
* *Is irrigated Agriculture/fisheries a good livelihood choice for the villagers or do they have other options?*

***The respond of these questions will help to determine if the area is appropriately selected.***

**Information required to assessing existing potential of the scheme(s):**

Listing relevant information **is the first step towards the decision making. Four basic type of information are required.**

* Demographic details like Caste profile, poverty indication, prevalent occupation and sources of livelihoods.
* Infrastructure details like connectivity with roads and markets, existing irrigation facilities etc.
* Topographic details like the number and size of water streams and reservoirs (Perennial and seasonal) location and size of habitats, vegetation, forestland etc
* Land details like the types of crops grown, status of Agriculture productivity, land ownership status, altitude, slope, type of land etc

Indicative List of required data

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicative List | | Source |
| 1 | Topographical sheet | DWRID |
| 2 | Population density | District Information centre/NIC website |
| 3 | Caste profile (Whether it is tribal village) | DRDA/BDO/[www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in](http://www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in) |
| 4 | BPL families | DRDA/BDO |
| 5 | Occupational break - up | NIC website |
| 6 | Cultivable land | Block Agriculture office |
| 7 | Net shown area | District Agriculture office |
| 8 | Net irrigated area | Irrigation department |
| 9 | Rainfall | Dy. Director, Agriculture |
| 10 | Ground water Situation | SWID |
| 11 | Irrigation Infrastructure | Minor Irrigation department |
| 12 | Number of existing water bodies (Perennial/seasonal) | PRA |
| 13 | Road connectivity | NIC website |
| 14 | Literature on local tribal culture, belief and practices | District Library |

Such villages need to be explored by visiting a chosen root in the cluster approach. It will impact more and easy to provide hand holding support. The collected data should be verified in order to make a realistic assessment about the existing potential for schemes (considering the environment sustainability). Both primary and secondary data source used to cross check the ground realities.

**Analyzing information for decision making (considering social and environmental point):**

Looking at toposheets is a good way to start; it will give information about the topographical details like location of water stream, catchment area, forest, vegetation, arable land, habitation, altitude slope of land. It also provides information of concentration, accessibility and size of village in a given area. District administration will support in this direction whether top sheet is available or not.

Once the villages cluster are shortlisted need to priorities which cluster to work in. The following factors may be useful:

* Potential to make an impact on comparatively large number of poor families.
* Priority should be given to tribal villages (ST population more than 40%)
* Large chunk of arable land potential to cover under irrigation.

If the substantial number of such villages are found with untapped irrigation potential the next step could be to take closer look at these villages in order to choose a specific site to install the scheme.

**Locate a specific villagebearing in mind the Social and environmental Impact:**

Specific information need to collect to check whether it is feasible to initiate the scheme.

* Whether there is sufficient water available in and around the village for irrigation at least 20 to 40 Ha for surface water and for ground water 6 to 20 hector of a ravi crop and possibilities of a third crop.
* A village only should be selected if there are gross insufficiencies in infrastructure or water resources both ground and surface water for irrigation is underutilized.
* Present Crop production and water demand need to understand.
* Main livelihood of the villagers is important; Livelihood analysis of the village will provide information on the level of dependency on Agriculture and other main source of livelihoods. Areas where very poor people primarily depending on adjacent forest and labour in remote places might not be suitable site to start with despite the availability of water.
* The presence of a large number of small farmers owing most parts of the command area would be an ideal site to intervention.
* Caste- wise and hamlet-wise homogeneity plays an important role in the management of the system, hence crop coverage. It is easier to form a group when all the members from a single tribe or caste.
* Technical feasibility and cost effectiveness of the scheme need to check with DPMU. In case of ground water is the source of irrigation need to check with the responsible department for water availability, quality, source sustainability and technical feasibility (Hydrological clearance, areas under groundwater typologies, high groundwater stress, and the size of the command area).
* Upstream and downstream issue need to consider, whether the proposed scheme impact on the downstream/upstream.

**Identification of a specific site to install the scheme considers access of marginal community:**

Within village location of scheme is an important factor in respect to access of project benefit of vulnerable groups. Identification of the beneficiaries is an important step to avoiding elite capture and privatization of public investment. Social map is a key tool to identify the resource poor families (lack of irrigation infrastructure) with in the village. Due to lack of awareness and influence they often not get benefit and excluded from the main stream of development. In village meeting they often not participate or keep themselves mum in front of powerful people, need to identify them in social map and do Focus group discussion (FGD) to understand their problem and find out scope of involvement. Ensure minimum water service for livelihood needs to all in the command area and surroundings on affordable terms irrespective of landholding i.e. share cropper, fisherman ,livestock rarer consider about the people who are living in downstream in case of surface water scheme, in case of ground water scheme consider about the people who are living upstream. Project cannot provide direct benefit to the landless beneficiaries but indirect benefit as agriculture wage labour / income generation activities with existing tribal women SHG through Convergence with existing Government Scheme dedicated for tribes.

**Legitimate local level institutions (Formation of water user Association)**

Success of a scheme depends on the way the community approaches it, makes use of it and sustains it. A strong local level institution can support in social justice-which includes issues related to equity, human right, participation in decision making and all are part of overall quality of life. It is helpful tofind out if some existing Self-helf groups (SHGs) functioning in the command area before introducing irrigation. SHGs will provide a platform for livelihood; irrigation then can be integrated with other livelihood activities. As a result the member of WUA will already be the member of the well-functioning SHGs. In project villages, prospective female dominated SHGs could be identified.Some of its active & interested members must be motivate to be the member of WUA. The following aspects are key for the Sustainability of the WUA after project period:

* Nurturing a collective vision of a better life among the member;
* Developing a strong sense of ownership for new initiative
* Facilitate the realization for the positive change, group effort is required
* Develop appropriate attitude among members about working together in a group
* Imparting the necessary skills in operating and managing the system

These requirements call for a lot of preparatory work with the community: bringing members together, initiate the process of strengthen the group and training the group members and improve coordination with service provider in building the skills of running and managing the system.

**Mapping the command area**

Visit potential scheme sites in the villages proposed by the villagers and map its command area (land covered under irrigation from proposed site) with the involvement of villagers. The command area mapping will give a true picture of land holdings (location, size and type of land of all village residents) that helps in preparing the effective area to be covered under irrigation, potential members list, fixing the layout of the pipeline and position of out lets.

* Ask villagers to mark key landmark like rivers, trees, wells etcin the revenue map of proposed command area.
* Identify the owner of each plot and provide a unique number to each name in the list prepared by the villagers. Ask the villagers to mark plots in the revenue map with the identification numbers.
* If any plot under the proposed command area belongs to the people from other villages or hamlets a special symbol need to mark on it to make it distinct from others.Landless farmers who cultivate the land of other people in the command area could be considered for membership. If so the unique identity number of that person will be marked in the map, instead of the identity number of the original owner of the land.
* Visit each plot in the command area with the villagers; mark an arrow along each side of all the plots in the proposed command areamap based on direction of water flow in the fields. This helps in identifying the ridgeline in the command area that will guide lay out of the delivery pipe and its lateral extension.
* Classify the plots according to land type, such as upland, medium upland, low land etc and mark them with different colors. It helps in crop planning in future.
* Ask owner to measure the plot and take a note of the information in more popular measuring unit of land in the region i.e. decimals/acre etc.

Now identify whether the distribution of plots under the command area is fair or skewed in favors of few members.Remember the paramount criteria for designing a command area is **to provide the benefit to more members of the families** rather than covering more area of land for irrigation. Secondary parameters of selection of command area are distance and elevation to which water is to be carried in the field and type of land to be covered. Cover more medium to medium upland fields which are more suitable for growing crops. Growing crops in upland is not cost effective.

Explore the all possible command areas from a given source and then select the command area found to be best suitable starting from the coverage of family, coverage of land, cost effectiveness, and technicalities ,upstream and downstream issues.

**Community Capacity Building**

Capacity building of Stake holders to manage and execute the project at different level i.e. community, Block and district is the key in success of the programme. The capacity issues can be broadly categorized in two: one is hand holding supports and another is Training; workshop; exposure etc. The previous one is mainly aimed at mobilizing communities into local level institutions such as water user’s organizations, SHGs, Fisheries and other Community Interest Groups, for group action and links them with local service provider from government, private, NGO, INGO, corporate sector, the external world as well etc.

In nutshell three are the different steps need to follow for capacity building;

* Mobilizing communities into local level institution
* Developing knowledge, skills & management practices in them
* Linking them with the external world.

**Community Contributions**

During planning phase ask for community contribution as land donation,(encourage the small and marginal farmer for land donation to avoid elite capture),contribute labour in demonstration plots, contribute time in monitoring the installation of scheme etc.Though communities have no formal role in implementation, arrangement should be made for holding consultations with them through the scheme cycle. DWRID procures pipes, pump-sets andaccessories centrally and undertakes construction through selected agencies. Supervision be there done by the WRIDD with the assistance of members of beneficiary committee and representatives of PRIs work together and contribution of labour and invest time for monitoringduring installation of schemes will build the foundation of working together towards a better future. Generating initial funds as membership fees for operation and maintenance of a scheme is useful.

**Insurance of Assets**

WUAs must insist to insured their assets like pumpset and renew when it expire. It covers the theft (only if a FIR is lodged and if the asset was kept under lock in the pump house), major mechanical breakdowns like bursting of engine, damage due to fire, floods etc.

Different insurance policies are there for example: kisan Agricultural pump set Insurance of National Insurance Company Limited, A government of India undertaking follow the link:[**http://www.nationalinsuranceindia.com/nicWeb/nic/fnclInfo.jsp**](http://www.nationalinsuranceindia.com/nicWeb/nic/fnclInfo.jsp)**(**Policy covers centrifugal pump sets (Electrical and Diesel oil) submersible pump sets up to 25 HP used for agricultural purposes against Electrical/Mechanical Breakdown, Fire /Lighting, Theft and Burglary, Riot/Strike/Malicious damage etc.)

**Community managed Maintenance Operational Management (MOM) System**

Developing the system for maintenance operational management includes pump operation and water distribution among its members for Agriculture, fisheries and other livelihood option. Need to design by the WUA through discussion among members, considering the crop type,type of Fisheries and broad guidelines need to establish the system. It can vary from WUA to WUA. The basic principals are outlined below.

The pump is the central object of the scheme. Rules for its operation are crucial for the management of the Minor Irrigation system.WUA members collectively frame rule according to their convenience and the local context. Despite variations in the rules across WUAs, there are some general principals of pump operation that must be followed by all. As follows:

* Select and train the operator among the group member to exclusively run and maintain the pump.
* Water users pay the pump operator for the services
* Pump operators attend a refresher course to upgrade the knowledge and skills
* Water user pay for repair and maintenance of pump
* A pump log book will maintain by the pump operator and follow the maintenance schedule provide during training.

**Framing rules for water charges and distribution**

The WUA will decide the water rate per hour from members. General principal for water pricing are also laid down.WUA should take into account Monthly Electricity expenses,operator charge, regular repairs , maintenance of pump, official correspondence , office expenses (organizing meeting of WUA ) etc while fixing the hourly water charges.

The head reach farmers can control the flow going to the tail-end portion of the command and the tail-enders do not have any control over this process.WUA have a crucial role for **equitable distribution** of the Water. The WUA should decide the timing (different time) for each area of opening the spout to ensure the full pressure of water for tail end farmers. Support Organization should facilitate the process.

Users may introduce a coupon system to minimize the conflict within the WUA and ensure the regular payment of fixed water charges. In this system, an authorized representative (usually treasurer) of the WUA issued coupon (Specific time, minutes) for irrigation as per crop requirement. User first purchase coupons depending on (crop and area) irrigation time required by paying the full amount.

On the day when she/he needs irrigation will submit the coupons to the operator. Accordingly the operator allows her/him for irrigation. Water will distributed among the member on a first come first serve basis as per decided time.

In case of water scarcity WUA may priorities plots with dire need of irrigation. If any fisher community doing fisheries in water bodies of command area need to calculate the water demand both for Agriculture and fisheries and availability of water in the command area at planning stage. And WUA will ensure the agreed amount will leave for fisheries.

**Monitoring and hand holding**

The enthusiasm and regularity seem in the pre formation phase must continue or improve after its formulation. The support organization should ensure this through proper follow up and monitoring.

Responsible person from Support Organization should attend most of their meetings in the first 3 months of formulation (post implementation stage) because a fair amount of hand holding is required in the initial stage to establish the system.

SO not only ensure that WUA meets regularly but also facilitate the discussion at the meeting: monitor and guide them in writing meeting minutes and recording financial transaction.

In post implementation stage agriculture development is critical. Need to facilitate the discussion time to time on current agricultural practices and scope of improvement, efficient water management, adverse effect on environment etc.

Krishi PrasharSahayak ,( Agricultural Extension Support Officer,Agriculture Department) has a crucial role in the agricultural development. Such person need to identified and groomed from the beginning. Some common issues concerning everybody i.e. availability of fodder for cattle grazing;Sources of credit, market for farm produce etc.

The farmers mostly lacking in basic agricultural technique like calculation of volume of water, requirement of water as per crop, minimization of water loss, efficient water use through adoption of drip and sprinkler etc. and also in technical skill to operate pump sets, time to time need to check whether they are doing or need refresher course.

Support WUA to evolve norms to meet their changing requirements such as maintenance and operation, regularity on electricity bill payment ,water distribution, conflict resolution, collective procurement and distribution of Agricultural imputes and marketing farm produce.

## Part 3: Involvement of women

Women have large contribution in agriculture production but have limited influence. Their inclusion &participation are critical for the success of the project. In command area, if the women headed households have land ownership they should invite to join in managing committee of WUA. One third of its managing committee member should be women. Prospective female dominated SHGs should be identified. The experiences of women in managing finance in SHGs help them to carry out the task of collecting rental and keeping accounts. The familiarity of managing SHGs has also help of supervising the service providers such as pump operator and accountant and to resolve conflict. Working in a group is a distinctive competency that the women posses which help them in make adjustments, resolve conflicts amicably and developed synergy. Important part is to impart proper skills for Leadership development and in the technical tasks related to managing assets of minor irrigation.Encouragement from support organization/Nodal Department and concerned men from villages can make them successful to run the Scheme. DPMU with the help of SO should take up exposure visit to women managed Water User Association, Leadership skill training exclusively for women.

*Reference: Social Assessment of WBADMIP, WAPCOS: -*The Social Assessment (SA) team observed that across the districts most of the female dominated SHGs are engaged in mid day meal cooking in school, beediroling, micro credit & puffed rice making. A few are engaged in ‘Zari’ work, mat weaving, candle making, plantation in nursery, NREGA Scheme etc. A very few were found engaged in fodder farming & agriculture. Performance of some female SHGs in agriculture in the command area of Jyotinagar RLI Scheme in Phansidewa Block, Darjeeling District appeared best. They managed some plots on lease, started agriculture on its own labor, established expert & market links, and took care in smooth running of the RLI. In due course they managed to purchase some land with their profit, arranged repair of field channels. As the command area now remains full of crops & vegetables round the year so economic status of their families remains in happy condition.

**Scope of involvement of women in WBADMIP:**

* Women in Managing committee (At least 3 women in managing committee)
* Women member in (4) sub-committees (works, water management, finance and monitoring)
* Women headed household (HH) member of WUA
* Demo plot managed by women Member
* Promote women managed Water User association

General Recommendation: Membership of Water User Association should be household basis (So he &she (husband and wife) both automatically is member of WUA).

**Table no A. Required information on Women Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Project year | District | Block | Mouza | Scheme name & ID | Type of scheme | Total member in WUA | No. of Women headed House hold in WUA (member of WUA) | No of Tribal women-SHG (existing) member in WUA | No. of Women member in managing committee (1/3) | No. of Women member in sub-committee (works, water management, finance and monitoring) | Women managed demonstration plot for Agriculture/fisheries/horticulture (please mention name) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Land Requirement:** Requirement of land in the Project is very small i.e. construction of pump house, laying pipe line, trench preparation etc, in those cases where private land is required it can be secured on a volunteer basis as donations. The opportunity of installation of pump houseshould offer to small and marginal farmers in order to avoid centralization of power and the pump house size has decided to keep to the minimum (See table no-B ).Water User Association will responsible for coordination with the members and make a resolution among them who can donate land as required to schemes for common benefit, considering the following stipulation and ensure proper documentation.

Table no: B Agreed minimum land requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Land requirement for different scheme , WBADMIP | |
| 1.RLI (MIDI &Mini) | 30 sqm /322.92 sq. ft |
| 2.MDTW | 30 sqm /322.92 sq. ft |
| 3.LDTW | 10 sqm /107.64 sq.ft |
| 4.STW | 10 sqm approx per point /107.64 sq.ft |
| 5.PDW | 5 sqm approx per point /53.82 sq. ft |

* Water User Association will be responsible to ensure the ownership of agreed donated land that the said property is belongs to his/her in respect of title and firm without any ambiguity. It is easy for them as theyfamiliar with each other.The land in question must be free of squatter, encroachers, share cropping or other claims or encumbrance.
* The whole process of discussion of land donation should be documented in the meeting minutes of the Water Users Association. Support organization should facilitate the process; ensure voluntariness of the donor and donor’s commitment to WUA that he/she shall not create any pressure to other members (those are using the land) directly or indirectly
  + - * Support Organization and Assistant Engineer of the Department shall conduct enquiries as deemed necessary, to understand the land user’s ‘interest’ / ‘motive’ behind the offer to donate land for the scheme.
* The land donation will be for the sake of common benefit and with commitment to provide benefit to others and should not result in any physical relocation.
* Water user Association will accountable for complete the legal land transfer of land, land title will be vested in the government; and provision will be made for redressal of grievances if any. (See the declaration of donor in annex-II)
* District Water Resources and Investigation Department will ensure that there shall be no adverse impacts on the livelihood of household donating the land. To avoid any adverse effect, land donated shall not be more than, 1.500sq ft viz,0.035 Acre from individual donor.( Please see the reference: *Social Assessment of WBADMIP, WAPCOS)*
  + - * Redressal of Grievances. The Executive Engineer, District Water Resources and Investigation Department shall address grievances, if any. If an amicable solution cannot be found at Executive Engineer level, the same shall be referred to the Superintending Engineer whose decision shall be final and binding. The State Project Management Unit will function as a supervisory in the process grievance redressed.
* It is the courtesy of Water user Association to express their gratitude note to the donor. With the consent of all members of WUA may entail some cash, location of spout or employment as pump operator etc. This gratitude note shall find a reference in and annexed to the MOU as and when it is signed.

Note: WUA may set Preference to waive some water charges annually considering his/her income from the particular land (donated) or some cash one time. Selection of pump operator is discouraging to connect with the land donation to avoid centralization of power (privatization of scheme).

*Reference: Social Assessment of WBADMIP, WAPCOS: Regarding Land requirement:* Technologies / schemes can be classified into two broad categories: one, those drawing water from surface sources and two based on Ground Water. The former comprise: River Lift Schemes,Water Detention Structures,Surface Flow MIS, Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Schemes. The later comprise: Tube Wells (Medium / Light / Shallow) and Pump Dug Wells. The scheme typology is also indicative of the command area that it would serve. River lifts will have a command area of a maximum of 40 ha, whereas Tube Wells 20 ha. Of the 2395 SWS proposed, 80% of the schemes will have a CCA of a maximum of 20 ha. Likewise, 95% of the GW schemes will have a CCA of 6 ha. Thus, MI scenario is characterized typically by small scale systems and consequently small land requirements. The Social Assessment study indicates that the land requirement arises for three purposes: Source Works – Head Works and Pump House, Spout - Water outlets for regulating distribution; andDistribution System – Field channels for transmitting water to the fields. Distribution line are laid at least 1.2 m below ground elevation, no lands need to be ‘acquired’. A spout is a small regulatory chamber requiring at the most an area of 16 sq. ft. Farmers competes with each others to have a spout in their plot as it provides them an advantage in securing water. So, no lands need to be acquired for a spout as not only the requirement is too small but also that it is demanded highly by the farmers. This leaves with the Source Works. Though the extent of land required depends on the type and size of the scheme, at the maximum, it works out to about 1,500 sq. ft., viz, 0.035 Acre. And it is not necessary that the project should acquire ‘the’ piece of land. Enough flexibility is available for the choice of a land. Given this situation, of lands required being quite small and that it is not necessary that a particular piece of land is required, traditionally, land for source works are secured on a voluntary basis, through donations. Thus, there is no need for involuntary land acquisition.

**Format no: a. required information for land donation**(this information needs to update for each scheme after DLIC approval)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Project year | District | Block | Mouza | Scheme name & ID | Type of scheme | Cause of land required (i.e.pump ,house,  spout,  channel etc) | If it is on private land name of the owner | ST/SC/obc/Gen | Total area of land in (ha) | Plot no | Donated area in Sqm  /Ac | Pl.mention type of document attached with SDMP for land transfer | Date of availability of the donated land for common use  common use | What advantage(s) WUA is offering to the donor please mention |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Special Attention for Tribal development

Social Assessment studyfrom the project pointed out,7 out of 18 districts turn out to be significant in terms of tribal presence are: (i) West Midinipur ; (ii) Purulia (iii) DakshinDinajpur: (iv) Malda; (v) Jalpaiguri; (vi) Birbhum; and(vii) Burdwan. Government of West Bengal identified based on the tribal predominance 4568 no villages as tribal village. In comparison to the socio-economic condition between a tribal (Tribal population more than 40%) and non tribalvillages (Tribal population less than 40%) it seemsnon tribal villages are substantial. Considering the situation and breezing the gap project has designed Tribal Development Plan (TDP) exclusively for tribal villages. Block wise list of tribal concentrated villages (ST population more than 40%) for the all districts of the state are presented in Table -7: Schedule Tribe Villages,area and population by District of TDP in **Appendix -II**

Out of 4568 tribal villages 450 or 10% already covered under minor irrigation facilitiesthus the remaining 90% or 4000 is coming under the project purview. However seeing the resource limitation it is not possible to cover 100% tribal villages from project. Moreover there are a number of non tribal habitations uncovered (*reference TDP of WBADMIP, WAPCOS*).Considering the situation,it is called for a prioritization.

To ensure ‘inclusion’ of Tribals, in accordance with the World Bank’s policy, a separate Tribal Development Plan (TDP) has been prepared.13% of the total project cost should be spent for the tribal community. Details of which are available in a separate Report.Please find the table no -17 Fund allocation proposed for Tribal development Plan for WBADMIP of TDP isAppendix –II-Total outlay of the project dedicated for tribal community.

**Scope of involvement of Tribal in WBADMIP:**

* 13% of the total project outlay will spend for Tribal community
* In Tribal villages Chairperson and Secretary of WUA will be ST
* Ensure Tribalrepresentative in Managing committee of WUA
* Tribal representative in (4) sub-committee (works, water management, finance and monitoring)
* 6% Lead farmer for crop demonstration should select from ST community (as per population sharing of state)
* Identify Women tribal SHG; link them with different government schemes and the guidelines to tap the fund for their own development. (See in Annex-1V)
* Promote Tribal women managed Water User association

It is customary in West Bengal for every department to set apart 6% of their budget for tribal development. Now Government of WB has agreed to set apart 13% of the total financial outlay for TDP. See the **Annex-II**. Government schemes dedicated for Tribal development.

Format no: b. Need to update information of covered tribal villages :( This information need to update after DLIC Approval)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total HH in Village | | | | | Scheme covered household | | | | |  |  |
| **Project Year** | **District** | **Block** | **Village** | **Scheme Name & scheme ID** | **Type of scheme** | **Total no of HH** | **ST (HH)** | **SC (HH)** | **Gen (HH)** | **% of ST (HH)** | **Total covered (HH)** | **ST (HH)** | **SC (HH)** | **Gen (HH)** | **% of ST (HH)** | Whether it is a tribal village yes/no | Major tribescovered in scheme (i.e.Santhal,Oraon,Munda,Bhumij,Kora,\*Lodha,\*Birhor,\*Toto,Mahali,Bhutia,Bedia,Birhor,Savarothers) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\***Primitive tribe in West Bengal**

**Seeding the concept of irrigated Agriculture (Post Implementation Stage)**

Generating awareness and creating a demand for participation by tribals is the key to success. Once have gathered the preliminary information about the caste composition, land distribution, agricultural practices etc encouraged people to think ways to increase their incomes. If Agriculture is the primary means of livelihood of most of the residents, it is likely that they would discuss possibilities of farm based interventions /if fisherman they would plan for aquaculture or can be mixed on farm /off farm. Encourage people who have some experience of irrigated agriculture using well/river water to express their opinion. An Exposure visit to a nearby community managed minor irrigation project can be effective for the opinion leaders to create awareness and demand among the targeted people. Establishing demonstration plot for agriculture/fisheries/horticulture linking with line department will ensure support services. SO will support to select lead farmers following the norms of Line departments.

## Livelihood Promotion plan apart from Irrigated Agriculture

The livelihood option of tribal’sby and large divided into on-farm and non- farm based. Increasing the potential of irrigation alone may not lead the economic development as in most of the cases as their land holdings are very small. Focused on best utilization of the small land holding hence ; need to crop planning with farmers, secondary crop i.e. vegetable, and moisture induce horticulture, Agro-forestry, need to plan for common property resources i.e. grazing land for fodder, seasonal village pond for fisheries, minor forest produce they collecting like sal ,kendu leaf etc.Some of the key intervention can be sabai grass & rope making, vermin composting, kitchen garden, grafting, nursery raising, back yard poultry, goat rearingetc as per need and the expertise they have of the local area. Many Government sponsored (GoI&WB Govt.) schemes are implementing in the Project district for tribal development, need to enhance the knowledge of WUA about the different government schemes and the guidelines to tap the fund for their own development. (See in Annex-111) Support Organization should push WUA to participate in the Gram Sabha and annual planning of GP& raise their needs.

In West Bengal, three tribes i.e. Lodha, Birhor and Toto have been declared as primitive Tribe (PTGs).  These PTGs are domiciled in PaschimMedinipur, Purulia, Jalpaiguri i.e. Lodhas in PaschimMedinipurand Totos in Jalpaiguri and Birhors in Purulia.

Birhors live in six villages spread across three Blocks, namely Baghmundi, Balarampur&Jhalda-I of Purulia district of W.B. Villages are situated either on dry & rough undulating plateau or within dense forested tracts. Trend of population growth - Stable

Lodhas inhabit 469 villages situated in 20 blocks of PaschimMedinipur district. They are a semi-nomadic, denotified community who are gradually becoming settled agriculturists nowadays. Trend to population growth positive.Lodhas are primarily a hunting-gathering community whose main subsistence depends on collection of wild roots, tubers & edible leaves fromjungles.Lodhas also collect minor forest produce (MFP) including Babui-grass for rope-making, and 'Tossar' silk cocoons which are sold to a specialized group of weavers making silk clothes gradually, they are becoming familiar with the modern techniques of agriculture, and working as Agricultural labourers. Many of them presently have economically viable trees &medicinal plants. Some of them are engaged in rearing poultry & other livestock. A considerable number still migrate to neighboring states & districts for labour jobs.

**Ensure Involvement of Women (tribal) in the Project**

In tribal society women generally play a significant role in the livelihood system as compared to other castes. Ask to the women who have land in the command area/fishing community should involve in WUA .Women are mostly travelling long distance for collect fuel wood ask if they can plan for fuel wood with agricultural crop adopt WADI model (through convergence. Through National Rural Livelihood Mission they can tap the fund potential for livelihood in the area. Strong SHG in the command area will be supportive for regular savings, community contribution. Support organization should make conscious effort to enhance involvement of Tribal women through convergence with central sponsored scheme in the respective district.

**Convergence with other Programme and Department**

Many Government of India (GoI) and Govt of West Bengal sponsoredprogramme are under implementation in the state have provisions for supporting livelihood promotion activities.Specific emphasis has been laid in this project to achieve inter departmental coordination so that an integrated development approach can be adopted under the project by effective channelization and dovetail of funds and resources for promotion of MI based livelihoods. District Project Management unit will liaison with different department Agriculture, fisheries,SC&ST development department channelizing infrastructural and resource support from the department as well as required administrative support for the benefit of common mass under the MI system. Support organization should work as a catalyst to strengthen the process of coordination.

**Annex-I**.Institutional and implémentation arrangements, WBADMIP

**Annex-II**.

* Schedule Tribes Villages, Areas and Population by District from Tribal Development Plan (TDP ,Table: 7)
* Fund Allocation proposed for Tribal Development Plan for ADMI Project, WB(TDP, Table 17)

**Annex-III**. Government schemes dedicated for Tribal development

**Annex-IV.**Land donation declaration

## Annex-I.

## Institutional and implémentation arrangements, WBADMIP



## Annex-II

## Tribal dominated Village as refer in TDP (source census 2001)



## Annex- II. a

## Total out lay of project dedicated for Tribal community ref. from TDP



## Annex-III

## Government schemes and administrative structures dedicated for Tribal development

*(To safeguard the interest of backward class)*

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution".

The standard followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established.

The tribal population in West Bengal stands at 4.5 million (2001 Census). This constitutes 5.5 % of the total population of the State and 8 % of the total tribal population of the country. In fact, in 6 districts, tribal population exceeds 10% of the total district population.

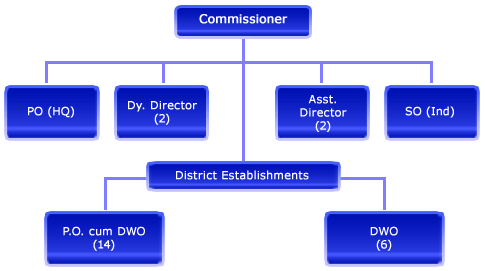
**Primitive Tribes**

In West Bengal, three tribes i.e. Lodha, Birhor and Toto have been declared as PTGs.  These PTGs are domiciled in Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, Jalpaiguri and Sagar Block of South 24 Parganas districts i.e. Lodhas in Paschim Medinipur and Sagar Block of South 24 Parganas, Totos in Jalpaiguri and Birhors in Purulia.

Presently there are about Birhors, Totos & Lodhas in West Bengal.

Birhors live in six villages spread across three Blocks, namely Baghmundi, Balarampur & Jhalda-I of Puruliya district of W.B.Villages are situated either on dry & rough undulating plateau or within dense forested tracts.Trend of population growth - Stable.

Lodhas inhabit 469 villages situated in 20 Blocks of Paschim Medinipur district.They are a semi-nomadic, denotified community who are gradually becoming settled and doing agriculture nowadays. Trend of population growth – Positive (Source: BaselineSurveyData,2004 \*\* Data is based on district report) Lodhas are primarily a hunting-gathering community whose main subsistence depends on collection of wild roots, tubers & edible leaves from jungles. They also collect minor forest produce (MFP) including Babui-grass for rope-making and ‘Tossar silk’ cocoons which are sold to a specialized group of weavers making silk cloths. Gradually they are becoming familiar with the modern techniques of Agriculture labourers. Many of them presently have economically viable trees and medicinal plants. Some of them are engaged in rearing poultry and other livestocks. A considerable number still migrate to neighboring states and districts for labour jobs.

**Administrative Set-up of Commissioner of Backward Classes Welfare**

For effective implementation of various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the SCs & STs and various other protective legislations, the Constitution provided for appointment of a Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution.  The Special Officer who was designated as Commissioner for SCs & STs was assigned the duty to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for SCs and STs in various statutes and to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards.  In order to facilitate effective functioning of the office of the Commissioner for SCs & STs were set up in different parts of the country. The administrate set up is in diagram for West Bengal in state and districts:

**District Establishment**

**PO-Cum DWO**:Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Purulia, South 24 Pgs., North 24 Pgs., Paschim Medinipur, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Siliguri.

**DWO**:Kolkata, Howrah, Purba Medinipur, Nadia, Coochbehar, Darjeeling.

**Addl. DWO** :Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas

**BCWO**:Kolkata, Jhargram, Asansol, Nejat, Barasat, Birbhum, Nadia, Alipurduar.

Special Central Assistant to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)

Out of 19 Districts of the state (West Bengal), 14 districts are declared as ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project, are generally contiguous large areas of the size of one or more developmental Block in which the ST Population is 50% more of the total population). Fund under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) is an additive to the Normal Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of the State and is mainly utilized for implementation of various Income Generation programms with 100% subsidy to bring the ST families above the poverty line.

30% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) grants is utilized for Infrastructure Development Schemes related to Income Generation Activities and remaining 70% is used for Income Generation Activities through SHGs and Job oriented training programmes.

The **Infrastructure Development** Schemes are being implemented by this Department directly through the **P.O.-Cum-Dist. Welfare Officers** at the District Level in the ST dominated areas. Follow the guideline for more details: *Special Central Assistant to Tribal Sub-Plan*

The Income Generation schemes are implemented by the **West Bengal SCs & STs Development** and **Finance Corporation** and ***West Bengal Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.***

Name of Sectors:

**Income Generation Schemes:-  a)Agriculture & allied activities**: Power tiller, Tractor, Diesel Pump set, Minor irrigation (Lift irrigation), Fishery, Composite Fishery,  Beetle - leaf cultivation, Vermi-compost,  **b) Animal Husbandry**: Goatery, Piggery, Milch-cow, Poultry, House dairy, Bee keeping, **c) Small Trade & Business:** Grocery, Ready - made garments, Tailoring, Paddy husking, Fruit & vegetables - Whole sale/retail, Stationery shop, Caine & Bamboo work, Sal -leaf plate making, **d) Rural Transport:** Van-rickshaw, Tata  ace, Mahindra Maxima, Tata Sumo, Diesel Taxi, Truck, e) Horticulture, f) Fisheries etc.

**Infrastructure Development Schemes: -** a) Infrastructure which helps the Tribal to generate their income (Construction of cow shed, goat shed, piggery shed , Poultry etc), b) Link Road, Bridge & culvert, c) Market shed d) Minor Irrigation (Excavation/re-excavation of Pond, Const. of irrigation channel, Sinking of deep tube well, Shallow tube well) etc.

**Job Oriented Training Programme for unemployed Youths:** a) Computer Training under Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), b) Pre-examination training (IAS, WBCS, PSC, SSC, MISC, PSC Clerkship, c) Personal Skill Development Programme (Spoken English, VLE, Spanish language, Basic IT, Soft Skill), d) Agricultural Skill Development Programme through Krishi Shramik Kalyan Kendra etc.

***West Bengal Tribal Development and Co-operative Corporation (WBTDCC)***

This Corporation has been set up as an apex body of the Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS).Through its four Regional Offices at Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram and Jalpaiguri and Branch Offices at Malda and Suri, it plays an important role in promoting socio-economic development of the tribal population of the State. Presently there are 143LAMPS.

The corporation is dealing the following schemes:

**Procurement of Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFP):** The operation is confined to Bankura, Purulia and West Medinipur and relates mainly to collection of Kendu leaves. Kendu leaves collection including pruning provides employment, for a period of 90 days and generates substantial amount of income for the poor tribal families.

**Micro Credit for SHG**

This scheme, being entirely a short term loan at a very low rate of interest and easy repayment terms, is given tothe poor tribal women with an objective of poverty alleviation and income generation. Necessary funds for the scheme are being provided by the NSTFDC (National Scheduled Tribes finance and Development Corporation) Ltd. WBTDCC Ltd. is acting as a channelizing agency.

**Disha under TSP**

Funds received under this head are being provided to the SHGs, formed of poor tribal people, for initiating different income generation schemes. WBTDCC Ltd. is associated with this scheme since 2009-10.

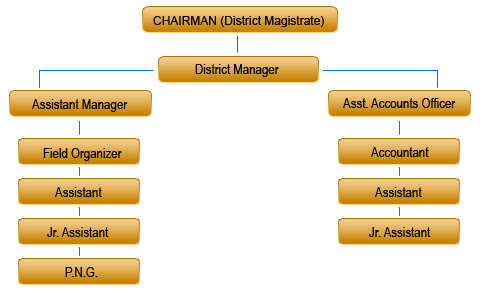
**Village Grain Bank**

To safeguard the poor tribal people against starvation during any natural calamity or lean season.Such people in need of food may borrow food grain from their village grain bank set up within the locality and again repay back when they start earning. This Central Govt. scheme is being implemented by WBTDCC Ltd. through the LAMPS since 2002-03.

**Adibasi Siksha Rin Yojana**

NSTFDC provides concessional loan to the eligible Scheduled Tribes Students for professional and technical courses including PhD. under colleges / universities approved by UGC / Govt. / AICTE / ICMR etc. The scheme, in West Bengal, is being implemented by WBTDCC Ltd. since 2012-13.

***West Bengal S.C. and S.T. Development & Finance Corporation***

This corporation was originally established with a view to discharging its functions for the upliftment of the poor Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and subsequently introduced schemes for poor Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries also, by amendment of [West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation Act](http://www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in/acts/wbscstdfc_Act.pdf).

The corporation has started financing and helping Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes people living below the poverty line through schemes such as NSFDC, NSTFDC, NSKFDC, NSS including Micro Credit / MSY / AMSY / SRMS and other schemes.

From time to time the corporation also organizes training programmes for the Scheduled Castes &Scheduled Tribes people in association with NSFDC ***District Organization structure of the corporation***

(National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation) & NSTFDC (National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation )through ATDC, ECIL, [TCPC](http://www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in/htm/tcpc.html), NSIC etc. The purpose of training is to build confidence in the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes people and to enable them to implement their projects successfully.

Corporation execute the SCA to TSP programme is meant for the Scheduled Tribe people who are below the poverty line and executed through District Magistrate’s office located in each of the districts. Apart from the above, Corporation also executes schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who are below double the poverty line by giving loans at nominal rate of interest from Apex Corporations for disbursement to beneficiaries under the schemes of NSFDC, NSTFDC, NSKFDC, etc.

Under this programme subsidy is given to the maximum of Rs. 10,000/- only to the beneficiaries who are below the poverty line. Regarding the allocation of SCA to SCP funds and funds received from Apex Corporations the same is distributed to all the district branches on the basis of the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes population of that district.

This again is sub allotted to Block levels by the district branches on the basis of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of the blocks, for execution of the schemes. The Corporation’s beneficiaries can be classified sector-wise under the following heads:

* Agriculture & Small Irrigation projects
* Animal Husbandry
* Cottage & Small Scale Industries
* Fisheries
* Trade & Business
* Transport Scheme and others

|  |
| --- |
| Details of Centraland State sponsored Schemes |

Out of 19 Districts of West Bengal, 14 districts are declared as ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project, are generally contiguous large areas of the size of one or more developmental Block in which the ST Population is 50% more of the total population). Fund under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Schedule Caste Plan (SCA to TSP &SCP) is an additive value to the State and is mainly utilized for implementation of various Income Generation programs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scheme Name | | Scheme Type | | Implementing Agency | | Sector |
| SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SC & ST, N.S.T.F.D.C. for ST  Welfare schemes for the benefit of the SC & ST people. It provides financial assistance by way of providing subsidy, margin money term loan and bank loan through the banks. | | Provision of Finance for the Scheme:  Project cost:Up to Rs. 30 lakhs for NSFDC (for SC) and Rs. 10 lakhs for NSTFDC (for ST)  Subsidy: Upto Rs. 10,000/- for BPL category  Margin money: 5% of the project cost subject to maximum Rs. 20,000/- for SC & STs with 4% interest p.a.  Interest on NSFDC / NSTFDC Loan:   |  | | --- | | Upto Rs. 5 lakhs - 6% p.a. Beyond Rs. 5 lakhs 8% p.a. | |  | | | WB SCs & STs Development and Finance Corporation | | **Income Generation Schemes:-**a)Agriculture & allied activities;  b)Animal Husbandry;  d) Rural Transport  **Infrastructure Development Schemes: -** a) Infrastructure which helps the Tribal to generate their income. b) Link Road, Bridge & culvert, c) Market shed d) Minor Irrigation (Excavation/re-excavation of Pond, Const. of irrigation channel, Sinking of deep tube well, Shallow tube well) etc. |
| Vocational training: | | There are different schemes of vocational training for SC/ST students.  Such vocational training is provided at Government costs in different Polytechnic Institutions, ATDCs, Central Tool Rooms, Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. and similar other institutions. | |  | | **Job Oriented Training Programme for unemployed Youths:** a) Computer Training under Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), b) Pre-examination training (IAS, WBCS, PSC, SSC, MISC, PSC Clerkship, c) Personal Skill Development Programme(Spoken English, VLE, Spanish language, Basic IT, Soft Skill), d) Agricultural Skill Development Programme through KrishiShramikKalyan Kendra etc. |
| Adibasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana for ST women | | Applicable to Sch. Tribe Women only  Annual Family Income:  Rs. 39,500/- for Rural area Rs. 54,500/- for Urban area  Provision of. Finance for the Scheme Project cost:  Up to Rs. 50,000/-  Subsidy: 50% Subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/-for BPL  Rate of interest:3% p.a. | | WB SCs & STs Development and Finance Corporation | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |   **Income Generation Schemes:-**a)Agriculture & allied activities;  b)Animal Husbandry;  d) Rural Transport |
| N.S.K.F.D.C.  The scheme applies to Safai Karmacharis and their dependents. There is no caste bar or income limit. | | Project cost: up to Rs. 5 Lakhs  N.S.K.F.D.C. loan: Up to 90% of the Project cost  Remaining 10% provided by Margin Money loan and Subsidy. | | WB SCs & STs Development and Finance Corporation | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |   **Income Generation Schemes:-**a)Agriculture & allied activities;  b)Animal Husbandry;  d) Rural Transport |
| Disha under TSP | | Income generation programme for poor Tribal SHG | | West Bengal Tribal Development and Co-operative Corporation (WBTDCC) | | Income generation programme for poor Tribal SHG |
| Village Grain Bank (VGB) | | Setup local grain Bank to safeguard the poor tribal people against starvation during any natural calamity or lean season | | West Bengal Tribal Development and Co-operative Corporation (WBTDCC)through the LAMPS since 2002-03 | | Food security |
| Grants under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution (100% Central Assistance) For more information | | Grant an additional to normal central assistance to State plan | | State & approved by ministry of Tribal affairs | | Welfare and development of ST, creation and up gradation of critical infrastructure development to improve the economy of tribal areas: a) Road, Bridge/culvert b) Minor Irrigation scheme i.e.  Check Dam, Water Harvesting Structure scheme, re-excavation of Cannel, Pond/Tank, Const. of Irrigation Channel, etc.  c) Electrification scheme – through Grid/Non Conventional Energy Sources  d)Const./Re const./Rep./Renovation of Ashram and School attached Hostel/School Building,  e) Lamps godown  f)Const. of Community Hall etc.  g)Women work shed etc. |
| Grants under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution (100% Central Assistance) | | Grant an additional to normal central assistance to State plan | | State & approved by ministry of Tribal affairs | | This fund can also utilize for the construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools for ST boys and Girls and to meet up the recurring cost of the running Eklavya Model Residential Schools @Rs.42, 000/- per student per annum. |
| WADI (Small Horticulture orchard ,0.5 to 1.5 acare) | | Growing orchard per tribal family for enhance income as well as fuel and fodder and small timber | | Backward class welfare Department joint venture with NABARD. | | Two projects, one in Purulia and another in Bankura under joint venture with NABARD.  Besides, four more projects are being taken up - 2 in Paschim Medinipur and 2 in Jalpaiguri. |
| Bi-cycle for tribal girls | | IX to XII girls aimed at reducing drop out | | Backward class welfare Department | | Aimed at reducing drop out |
| Old age pension for tribals: | | The BCW Department has introduced a scheme of providing pension to tribals below poverty level beyond the age of 60 years. The pension amount has currently been set at Rs.750 per month. | | Backward class welfare Department | | Tribals below poverty level beyond the age of 60 years. |
| Cultural Development: | | BCW Department also promotes development of culture of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as follows:  **\*BhawiyaSangeetPratiyogita**  **\*One Act Play Competition in tribal languagesGunijan Sambardhana \*Awarding Thakur Harichand Guruchand Puraskar \*D. B R Ambedkar Medha Puraskar** | | Backward class welfare Department | | Promotes development of culture of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes |
| PRIMITIVE TRIBES | | | | | | |
| Conservation cum Development Plan (CCD) plan | Five year development plan by State government and submitted to Ministry of Tribal affairs | | Backward class welfare Department | | include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity | |
| Janashree Bima Yojana | Providing insurance coverage to three Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) that is Lodha, Birhors and Totos. | | Backward class welfare Department | | Social security | |

**Statistical Data**

For framing of the programmes for development of the scheduled tribes and other backward classes, it is necessary to look into the status of these sections of the people. The Census 2001 covered extensive data which will be useful for the officials, executives, NGOs, Social Workers as well as concerned segment of the society.

Follow the link:[www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in](http://www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in) click on Statistical data you will find the following as example for 15 districts. i. e.List of Mouzas under I.T.D.P. Area with Total Population & Percent to Total, 1991-2001, **(BANKURA)**

Reference:[www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in](http://www.anagrasarkalyan.gov.in)

Annex-IV

## DECLARATION BY DONOR

**LAND DONOTION TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR COMMON USE**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(June14,2013)

(Name of Department)

(Address)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Further to our ongoing discussions, this is the declaration, in good faith, acknowledged the terms and conditions of a land donation agreement under which [insert full legal name of individual(s) donating the land] (the “Donor”) shall donate the land for establishing the pump house under “West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project” for common use of beneficiariesas described in below: in point.1. here in (the “Land”) to [insert full legal name of Government organization receiving the Land]on the following terms:

*Bindings: This document is subject to the negotiation and execution of a land donation agreement as reasonably required for legal land transfer (the “Agreement”).*

The Land to be donated is legally described as:

(full legal description of Land and the part which donor wants to donate)

1. The Donor acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) The Donor is the legal, registered owner of the Land and has the right to donate the Landto the Government and the land is free from mortgage

(b) The Donor unconditionally donates the Land to the Government for common use of WUA

(c) The Donor undertakes to donate the Land to the government freely and voluntarily without any compulsion or coercion by any individual or organization; and

d) The donation of the Land is subject to acceptance by the Government (Department name??).

Signature of the Donor (s) Signature of witness (S)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_