

✓ Executive Summary

The Economic Review 2012-13, is the documentation of the progress, developments and achievements of the government over the previous years. This Review strives to be counted as the credible account of the performance and sheer determination and hard work of the governments for fulfillments of promises to the people of this State. It throws light on different sectors of the economy and summarizes the performances on major development of various programs undertaken in the State. The initiatives and policy adopted by the government to transform the entire structure of the economy of the state from nadir to a new high have also been incorporated in this review. The success observed in every sphere of the State is mainly attributable to the policy and thoughts implemented in the right direction especially in the area of agriculture, industry, health, minorities, women and child development and other backward classes.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) at factor cost is considered as the most important single economic indicator to measure the growth and pattern of economic development of a state.

The Per Capita Income is a useful measure of the prosperity of an economy. True, it cannot accurately capture some vital aspects of human welfare like the health and educational standards of the society, nor does it take environmental degradation into account, but it is still believed to be the best single parameter of a region's welfare. This indicator is now frequently used by the Planning Commission (PC) and Finance Commission (FC) for devolution of a part of plan resources and distribution of proceeds of central taxes to different states.

The Advance Estimate of GSDP at factor cost at constant price (2004-05) in 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 365919.83 crore which registered a forecast of growth of 7.67 per cent in this fiscal over the previous year whereas the growth of GDP of All India is estimated at 5.0 per cent. The Advance Estimate of NSDP at factor cost at constant price (2004-05) in 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 331469.80 crore registering a forecast of growth of 7.81 per cent over the previous year. The forecast of growth in Per Capita Income is estimated to the tune of 6.84 per cent in this fiscal.

The sectors which registered growth rate of over 5 per cent are 'Manufacturing (unregistered)', 'Construction', 'Electricity, Gas & Water Supply', 'Transport, Storage & Communication', 'Trade, Hotel & Restaurant', 'Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services' & 'Community, Social & Personal Services'. There also may be growth in the sectors of 'Agriculture' (2.63%), 'Manufacturing (Regd.)' (4.49%).

Advance Estimates of NSDP of West Bengal at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Sector	2011-12 (Q) (₹ In crore)	2012-13(A) (₹ In crore)	% change over previous year
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	54577.69	55974.36	2.56
Mining & Quarrying	1822.41	1766.14	-3.09

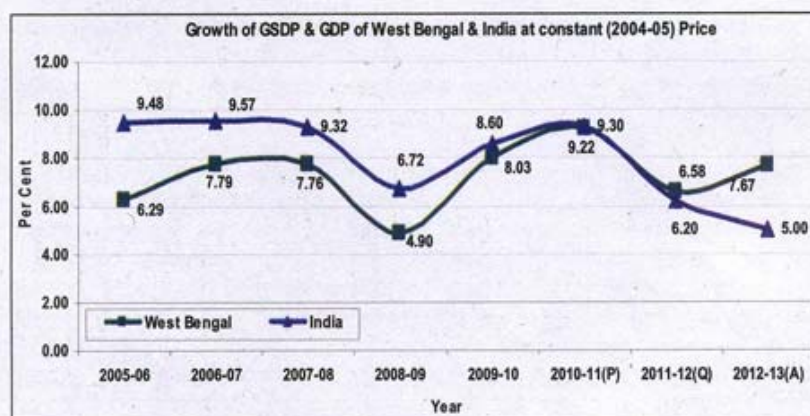
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Manufacturing	26603.01	27913.71	4.93
Construction	19266.77	21171.09	9.88
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2931.66	3099.48	5.72
Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	90907.15	99368.91	9.31
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	54338.70	58713.92	8.05
Community, Social & Personal Services	57005.23	63462.19	11.33
Total	307452.62	331469.80	7.81
Per Capita Income (₹)	34166.34	36504.68	6.84

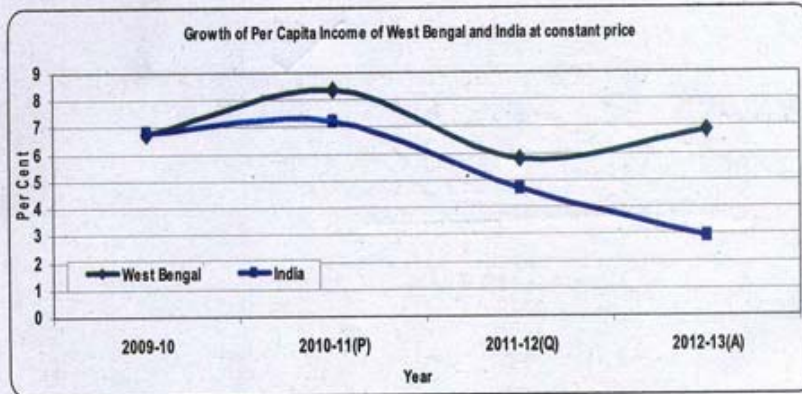
Q : Quick , A=Advance.

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

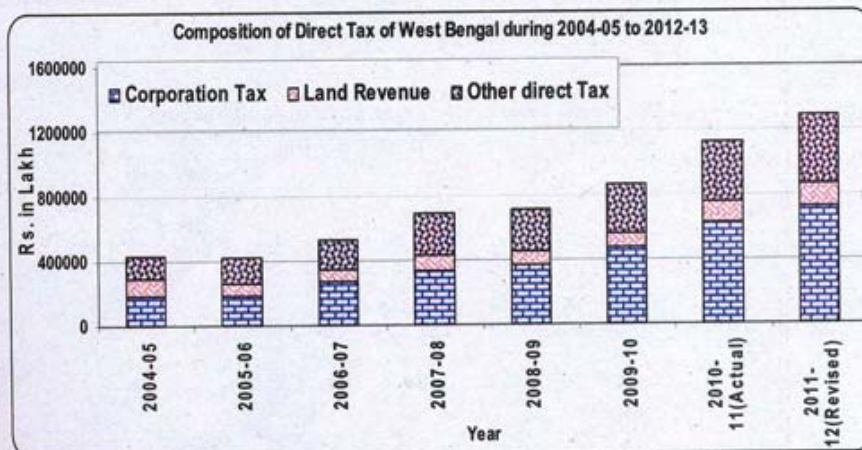
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for All India at factor cost at constant price (2004 -05) in the year 2011-12 (Quick) is estimated at ₹ 52,43,583 crore where the contribution of GSDP of West Bengal is 10.38 per cent. It is significant to observe that the growth of State GSDP at constant price (2004-05), shows lower trend than that of National GDP up to the year 2010-11 and exhibits higher trend from 2011-12 (Q) onwards.



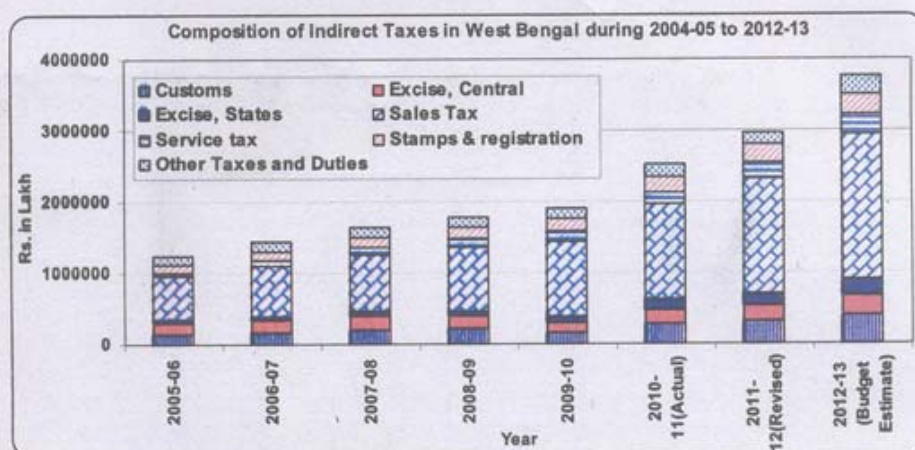
The rate of growth of Per Capita Income (PCI) of West Bengal, considered as an indicator of well being of the people, at constant 2004-05 prices was above 5 per cent during the last seven years except for 2008-09. The average growth of PCI during 2005-06 to 2012-13(A) is being 6.16 per cent. The per capita income of West Bengal in the financial year 2012-13(A) , is likely to be ₹ 36504.68 in against of ₹ 34166.34 in previous year and the same for All India is predicted to be ₹ 39143 in 2012-13(A) in against of ₹ 38037 in the year 2011-12(Q).



It needs to be mentioned here that along with generation of State Income, collection of Revenue from Tax is of a great importance which actually incurred for Public Services of the State. Regarding this, the following pictures depict the scenario of the State where the most important Direct Tax like Corporation Tax and Indirect Tax like Sales Tax play vital role in the process of collection of Tax Revenue.



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The contribution of industry in Gross State Domestic product (GSDP) of the State at constant (2004-05) prices varies from 18 per cent to 21 per cent. Over the last few years, manufacturing sector contributes substantially in the growth of GSDP of the secondary sector in the economy.

**Contribution of Industry Sector including Mining and Quarrying
in GSDP at Constant Prices (2004-05)**

(in per cent)

Year	Contribution of Industry in GSDP	Share of Manufacturing in Industry sector
2004-2005	21.66	51.47
2005-2006	21.05	48.67
2006-2007	21.23	50.11
2007-2008	21.05	52.99
2008-2009	19.72	54.41
2009-2010	20.02	55.48
2010-11(P)	19.73	56.49
2011-12(Q)	19.05	56.02
2012-13(A)	18.79	55.30

Source: Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of West Bengal.
P=Provisional, Q= Quick, A=Advance

The index of industrial production (Base 2004-05 =100) of West Bengal is increasing consistently from 115.7 in 2007-08 to 147.7 in 2011-12. During 2008-09 and 2010-11, the State registered a growth rate of around 10 per cent. It is clear from the figure that the index of industrial production in West Bengal

grew at the rate (10.19 & 5.1) faster than All-India index of industrial production (8.2 & 1.0) in 2010-11 and 2012-13 (April –Nov) respectively.

The Government has taken major initiative in giving clearance for holding land beyond ceiling limit. Seven Projects received clearances for holding land beyond ceiling limit under section 14Y of W.B.L.R Act, 1955 during this current financial year is presented below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Unit	Land cleared (in Acres)	Proposed Investment (₹crores)	Employment (Direct + Indirect)
1.	Ankit Metal	182.00	1048.00	694
2.	ACC Ltd.	240.00	500.00	500
3.	SPS Ispat & Power Ltd.	320.00	5000.00	15,000
4.	Patton International Ltd.	56.12	137.70	750
5.	JSW Bengal Steel Ltd.	4834.00	35000.00	10000
6.	Sova Ispat	177.00	700.00	400
7.	Ultra-Tech Cement Ltd.	125.00	331.00	1000

Source: Department of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of West Bengal

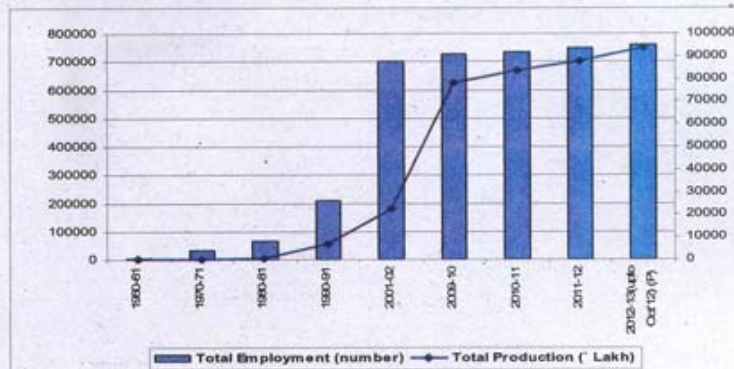
The Micro & Small Scale Enterprises including Handicrafts and Khadi & Village Industries Sector have emerged as the dynamic, dominant and vibrant segment of the economy of West Bengal. West Bengal is one of the leading states in the country not only in terms of its contribution to industrial output and export but also in providing employment. This sector plays a significant role in nurturing entrepreneurial excellence as well as spreading wealth at grassroots level. This sector contributes the largest employment only after the Agriculture sector.

The 4th All India Census of MSME data reveals that there were 21.44 million Micro & Small Enterprises in operation in the country providing employment to 50.20 million people. West Bengal with 0.43 lakh registered working enterprise and 20.80 lakh unregistered enterprises provided employment to 58.53 lakh people from both the sector. The State with 21.23 lakh Micro & Small Enterprises secured second position in the country after Uttarpradesh with 24.22 lakh Enterprises. West Bengal contributes 9.90 per cent of total working MSMEs of the country and West Bengal with other 9 leading states had a share of 75.40 per cent of total working MSMEs of the country. In terms of employment generation West Bengal accounts for 11.66 per cent of total employment in this sector and it with other 9 leading states providing employment to 38.76 million people.

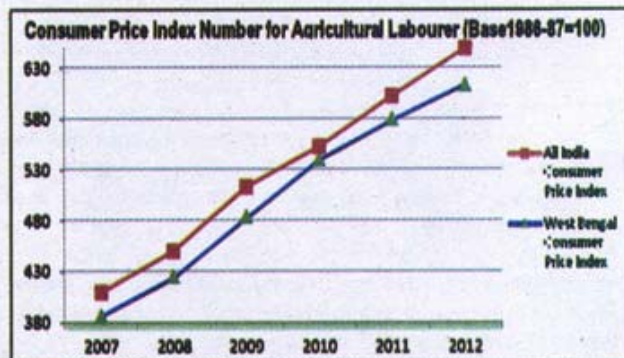
The Government has set up Modern Mini Tool Room & Training Centre (MMTRTC), a Centre of excellence and organized Ancillarization Programme, Awareness & Motivational Programme, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Orientation Programme for existing Entrepreneurs. Achievement under MSE-CDP is highly satisfactory. Special attention has been given to Handicrafts Industries, Setting up of Urban Haats, Setting up of Rural Haats, Programme for promotion of bee

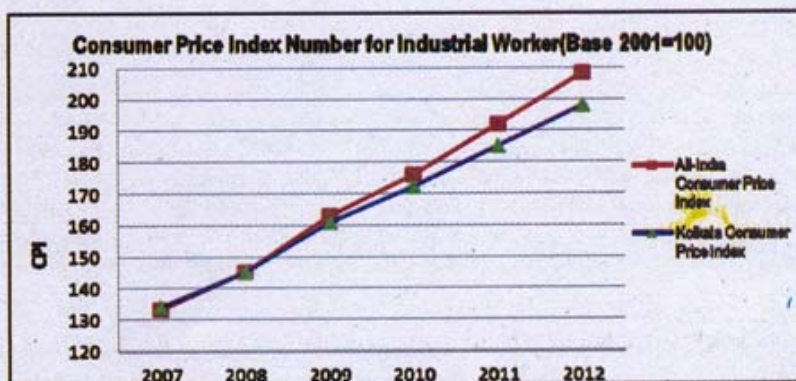
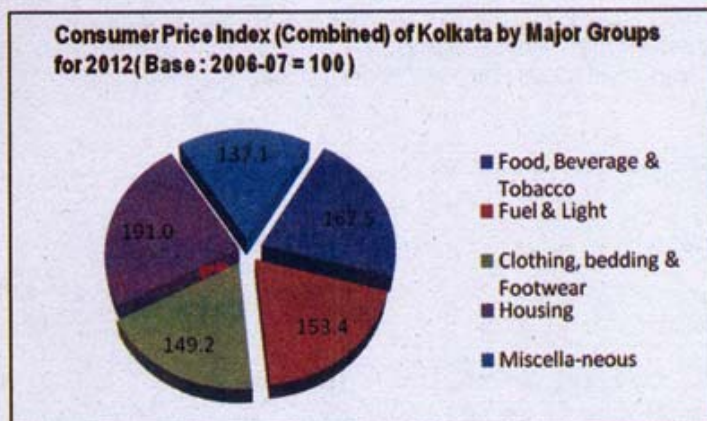
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keeping, Lac Development Programme, Coir Industries Development Programme, Khadi & Village Industry, Handloom, Sericulture, etc. The West Bengal Khadi & Village Industries Board had made a considerable progress not only in the field of production, but also in the field of employment generation during the last 52 years which is evident from the following picture.



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) plays an important role in national policy making, both in the economic and in the social sphere. The CPI is the best and most well known indicator of inflation. The WPI helps in understanding the movement of prices relating to bulk transactions or purchases, which are usually for further sale. WPI measures the general level of price changes at the level of either the wholesaler or the producer; and does not take into account retail margins. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Agricultural Labourer and for Industrial workers along with CPI of Kolkata by major groups are depicted below. It appears from the diagrams that the performance of the State is better in comparison to national level.





The importance of agriculture and allied sectors in the State's economy is reflected in its contribution of 20.34 per cent to Net State Domestic Product. The employment support from the sector is nearly 39 per cent of total work force and about 70 per cent are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The State achieved significant growth in agricultural production over the past few years and is now among the country's top producers in a variety of agricultural produce like rice, jute, potato etc. The State produces 6.2 per cent of total food-grains in the country. Total cultivable land in the State is 56.66 lakh hectares which is about 65.25 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Around 95.4 per cent of the farmers in the State are small and marginal, who own 84 per cent of the land.

It is observed from the table that food-grain production was quite satisfactory during 2011-12.

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Area, Yield Rate and Production of Principal Crops in West Bengal

Crops	2010-11			2011-12		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
Autumn (Aus) Rice	212.1	2138	453.4	213.0	2213	471.3
Winter (Aman) Rice	3362.1	2507	8429.3	3999.6	2565	10259.4
Summer (Boro) Rice	1369.9	3290	4506.8	1221.1	3174	3875.1
Total Rice	4944.1	2708	13389.6	5433.7	2688	14605.8
Wheat	316.8	2760	874.4	315.7	2765	872.9
Total Cereals	5364.9	2728	14634.5	5859.5	2706	15855.8
Total Pulses	197.1	896	176.5	199.0	890	177.1
Total Foodgrains	5562.0	2663	14811.0	6058.5	2646	16032.9
Total Oilseeds	670.8	1048	703.3	678.8	1047	710.5
Potato	408.8	32831	13421.0	379.2	25641	9723.0
Jute*	568.5	14.31	8137.5	599.0	14.29	8558.6

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal

A = Area in '000 hectares

Y = Yield rate in kg/ha

P = Production in '000 tonnes

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

During 2012-13, according to advance estimate, for this State, the area under Kharif paddy would be around 40 lakh hectares and production of rice during this season is expected to be about 104 lakh tonnes, which is slightly higher than previous year. The total rice production (Kharif and Rabi) is expected to be around 148 lakh tonnes. The expected production of Maize is 4.20 lakh tonnes. The production of Wheat, Pulses and Oilseeds are expected to be around 9.00, 2.00 and 7.74 lakh tonnes respectively. The total production of cereals is expected to be around 161.38 lakh tonnes, and that of total foodgrains would be 163.38 lakh tonnes this year. Expected production of Potato is 110 lakh tonnes.

The cropping intensity which is the ratio of gross cropped area to net sown area, increased to 180 per cent in 2011-12 from 177 per cent in 2010-11. The gross cropped area in State increased by 6 per cent during the period resulting rise in cropping intensity. The net area sown in the State has also increased during this period. Significant achievements have been observed in Agri-Horticulture sector, National Bamboo Mission, National Mission on Medicinal Plants, Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana etc.

During 2012-13, 47 nos. compact demonstration of Hybrid Maize per 10 hectare, 73 nos. compact demonstration of Ground Nut per 4 hectare and 150 nos. compact demonstration of Pulse crop per 4 hectare have been conducted in 62 Blocks of six districts namely, Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Midnapur, Burdwan, Birbhum and Jalpaiguri.

During 2012-13, a programme has been taken for demonstration of new machines namely Zero Till Seed Drill and Laser Land Leveler among the farmers out of the fund for 2011-12. For this purpose 25 nos. Laser Land leveler and 61 nos. Zero Till Seed Drill and Laser Land Leveler have been supplied to

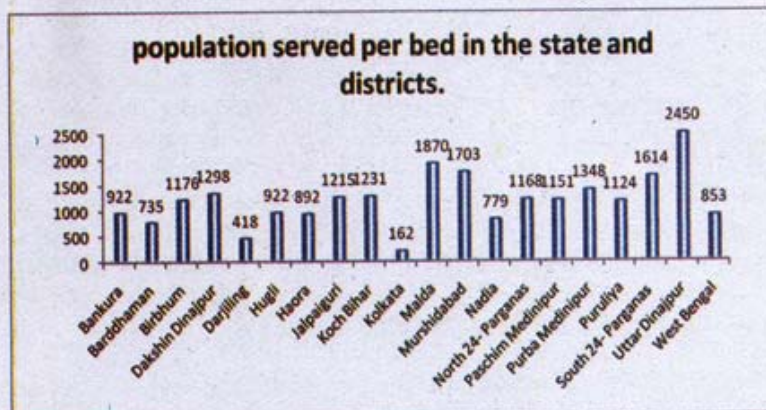
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Includes Rural Hospitals ungraded from BPHC

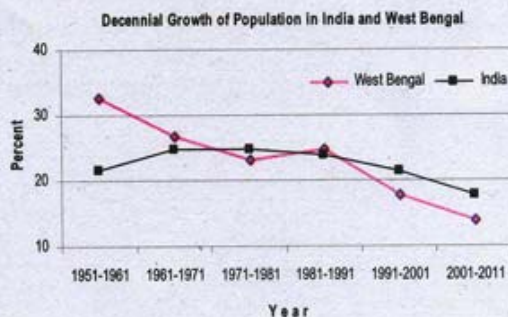
** Includes Government undertaking organisations

Note : 7 District Hospitals, viz. Bisnupur DH, Asansole, DH, Diamond Harbour DH, Jhargram DH, Nandigram DH, Rampurhat DH and Basirhat DH newly upgraded from SDH/RH under newly created Health Districts are included in the respective Administrative District. Also, 700 beds have been planned to be enhanced shortly for these hospitals.

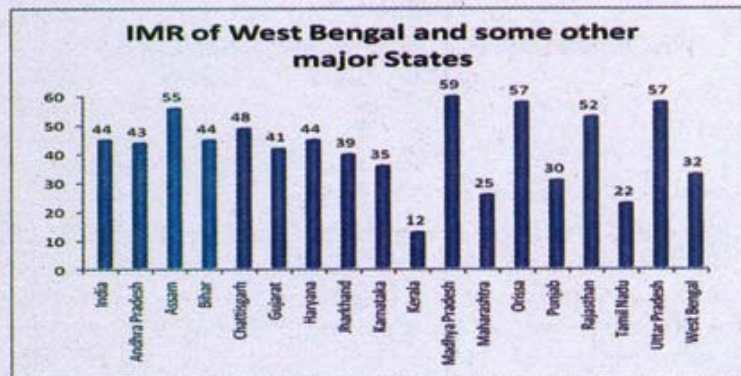
The number of population served per bed in the state and districts are depicted below.



The demographic features of a State give a clear vision about the social scenario of the State and is crucially important for proper planning. The population of West Bengal is 9.13 crore as per census 2011. In 2011, the population density increased to 1029 per sq. km (from 903 per sq. km in 2001) which is the second highest among the States. Significant downfall in decennial growth of population has been observed in the period 2001-2011 as compared to that in 1991-2001. In 1991-2001, the decennial growth of population was 17.77 per cent; it reduced to 13.93 per cent in 2001-2011, which is even below the national level decennial growth of 17.64 per cent.



The Birth Rate, Death Rate as well as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in West Bengal remained steady at a lower level than the same for India. In 1981, the Birth Rate in West Bengal (33.2) was almost same as India (33.9). The difference widened over the years and in 2011, the Birth rate registered in the State was 16.3 whereas at national level it was 21.8, much higher than the State. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in West Bengal was found to be 32 in 2011 whereas the corresponding rate at national level was 44, significantly higher than that of the State.



The government of West Bengal is giving special thrust towards rural development and as a strategic plan various schemes are being implemented specifically for the poor people of rural areas, which may be broadly grouped under the following heads, namely, (i) Schemes for generation of wage employment (MGNREGS) and self-employment (SGSY), (ii) Dwelling houses for the poor (IAY), (iii) Social sector development (Sanitation programme and rural water for the poor (TSC), (iv) Social Security Measures (Old age pension scheme, family benefit scheme, provident fund for agricultural labourers, relief for destitute people etc.), (v) Infrastructure development and natural resource management (PMGSY, NABARD assisted RIDF, Watershed development and drought prone area development programmes). There are some other programmes aimed at quicker development of some backward regions. These programmes supplement the efforts undertaken under all the above-mentioned schemes. They are (i) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), (ii) Special programmes for villages identified as backward, (iii) Funds provided by Uttaranchal Unnayan Parishad and Paschimanchal Unnayan Parishad for development of the North Bengal districts and some of the Western districts.

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The performance of the wage employment scheme MGNREGA, guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year, in West Bengal is as follows:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Person days created under MGNREGA (in lakh person days)
2007-08	96825.68	959.77
2008-09	94038.48	786.62
2009-10	211039.87	1551.71
2010-11	253395.02	1553.49
2011-12	295904.22	1502.25
2011-12 (up to November, 2011)	108848.03	469.13
2012-13 (up to November, 2012)	261063.57	1305.23

Source: Department of Panchayats and Rural Development, Govt. of West Bengal

The State Government works for social, economic and cultural development of the people belonging to SC, ST and OBC in this State. The main objectives are promotion and implementation of educational schemes including training for enhancement of capabilities in them, issuance of caste certificates and enforcement of reservation rules in services, posts and educational institutions, implementation of schemes including income generation schemes for economic development, strengthening of infrastructure and creations of community assets for integrated development, social and cultural development of the backward classes. Several schemes like Income Generation Programme and Infrastructure development programmes, Individual Beneficiaries Oriented Scheme, WADI scheme, Spoken English Course, Old Age Pension Scheme, Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, Bi-cycles for Tribal Girls, Village Grain Bank Scheme etc have been opted in the state to facilitate the other backward class people. Some remarkable achievements during 2012-13 in backward classes welfare are upgradation of the Human and material resources of cultural research institute, e-submission of reports and returns and outreach to the poor SC/ST/OBC people, online application of SC/ST/OBC certificate, distribution of 11078 Bi-cycle to the tribal girls and implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.

The West Bengal State Haj Committee makes arrangements for the pilgrims of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. Financial support is being given by the State Government for meeting different expenses in connection with Haj. For better and smooth functioning the office of the Board of Wakfs has been strengthened and for development of wakf properties. The main function of this Board of Wakf, West Bengal is development of wakf properties, hostels for minority girls, special repairs and renovations of the existing minority hostels. Construction of Aliah University Complex at New Town at an estimated cost of ₹236.00 crore on 20 acres of land at Rajarhat is under process. The West Bengal Board of Madrasah Education has been given autonomous status. As on 31.12.2012, there are 613 recognised Non-Government Madrasah. 5, 46,908 students are reading in those Madrasah. The percentage of non-Muslim students and Girls students are approximately 20 & 60 respectively.

Some remarkable achievements in minority development during FY 2012-13 are sanction of 650 teaching posts in High/Higher Secondary Madrasah, Bicycles provided to 1,60,002 girl students of Madrasah (Class IX, X, XI, XII), Construction of Minority Bhavan in each district, Monthly Honorarium @ ₹ 2500/- to 20,465 Imams and @ ₹ 1000/- to 16,726 Muezzins are being distributed regularly., Urdu language has been accorded the status of official language.

Some remarkable achievements in Child Development during 2012-13 are Variation of SNP menu: Instead of Khichri with vegetables and egg on six days of week, rice and egg curry for 3 days in week and rice, dal, vegetables and soya chunks for rest 3 days, Reduction of severely undernourished children: 50% reduction in severe under nutrition in last 1 year from 3.58% in July, 2011 to 1.75% in June, 2012, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRC) for facility based management of severely malnourished children, Track-01 scheme to track the missing children, 24-hour open shelter in the districts of Kolkata, North 24-Pgns and Howrah, State commission for protection of child rights, Adoption of state action plan for campaign against child marriage during 2013-16, ICDS strengthening and restructuring and construction of AWCs under 13th Finance commission.

Significant achievements observed in women and social welfare during 2012-13. These are SABLA and IGMSY schemes were rolled out, State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) under National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) in 2012-13, Regular counseling clinic, Shelter for urban homeless in Kolkata, Howrah and Asansol Municipal Corporation areas, SWAWLAMBAN scheme for rehabilitation of sex worker of red light areas, Economic Rehabilitation Grant, Monitoring committee for Homes.

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. Educational advancement acts as prime mover for improvements in other indicators of social and human development. The literacy rate in West Bengal has always been higher than the all- India average. As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate in West Bengal has increased from 68.64 per cent in 2001 to 77.08 per cent in 2011. The literacy gap has also reduced considerably. The Literacy rates in India and West Bengal are given below.

	2001			Gender gap in literacy in 2001	2011			Gender gap in literacy in 2011
	Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female	
West Bengal	68.64	77.02	59.61	17.41	77.08	82.67	71.16	11.51
India	64.82	75.20	53.70	21.50	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: Census Operation

The state government has given special thrust in this sector through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education(Right to Education/RTE) Act,2009, provision of Cooked Mid day Meal Programme in schools, special efforts Education for the Minority Children in West Bengal, launching of the scheme Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), inclusive Education of the Children with Special Needs (CWSN), etc.

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The West Bengal College Service Commission Bill, 2012, has been passed. West Bengal State Council of Higher Education is a statutory advisory body set up by the State Government. It oversees the quality of academic and administrative standards of all institutions of higher learning in the State. In 2012-13, till 17.12.2012 an amount of ₹13.53 crore was released for various development activities of the 14 State aided Universities under the control of Higher Education Department. ₹ 2 crore has been released for purchase of books and journals for library of Calcutta University. ₹ 06 crore and ₹ 1.19 crore have been released for various development and electrical installation works in Bengal Engineering and Science University. ₹ 0.99 crore has been released for construction of three storied composite building of Burdwan University. ₹ 0.83 crore has been released for vertical extension for girls' hostel for ST student's of Vidyasagar University. ₹ 1.00 crore has been released for creation of new infrastructural facilities and improvement of existing facilities of the Agricultural Experimental Farm at Baruipur under Calcutta University.

Various developmental works undertaken during current financial year. For example, a Web-based GIS Map for Higher Education has been prepared. This tool is expected to help in undertaking a balanced dispersal of higher education across the State, to address the "felt needs" of the under-served areas. For Presidency University: 5 posts of Distinguished Professors have been created. Each of the posts will carry a pay of ₹ 74,000 (fixed, without any Grade Pay) and other allowances as admissible from time to time. The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Act, 2011 has also come into force, streamlining the affairs of the State Aided Universities, including the selection of the Vice-Chancellor through Search Committee. The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 has been passed for, inter-alia, selection of Dean through a Committee and exclusion of student representatives from the meetings of the UG and PG Council which will discuss matters relating to the University's examinations, etc. Notification for commencement of functioning of Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University has been issued. 20 acres of land has been allotted. The first Vice-chancellor has been appointed. This University will start academic activities from the academic year 2013-14. Notification for commencement of functioning of the Kazi Nazrul University has been issued. 19.42 acres of land have been allotted. The foundation stone has been laid. The first Vice-chancellor has been appointed. This University will start academic activities from the academic year 2013-14. The State's first private university, Techno India University, has been set up in August 2012 and is functional. Techno India Group has been running eleven Engineering and Technology colleges in this State and it is expected that conferment of University status will enable it to make bigger contributions in the field of education. The Diamond Harbour Women's University Bill has been passed in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. This will be not only the first Women's University in the State but in the entire Eastern India. The land has been identified at Sarisha, Diamond Harbour in South 24 Parganas and permissive possession for 7 acres has been taken from Agriculture Department. The Chief Engineer, PWD (C.B) has been requested for preparation of cost estimate and building plan for the new University.

In the current academic year 2012-13, one new Self-financing Engineering/ Technology College, Batanagar Institute of Engineering in South 24- Parganas and one new Self-financing MBA college, IMS Business School at Sonarpur at South 24- Parganas have been established and started

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functioning. In the academic year 2012-13, 2 Govt. Engg. & Technology Colleges namely Govt. College of Engineering & Ceramic Technology, Kolkata and Jalpaiguri Govt. Engg. College, Jalpaiguri and one Self-financing Engineering & Technology Colleges namely JIS College of Engineering, Kolkata have obtained autonomous college status from UGC. Till October, 2012, 80 Polytechnics in the State were conducting 26 number of diploma courses and 2 post diploma courses. Part-time diploma programmes for industrial personnel are conducted in 6 Polytechnics.

Transport is one of such prime sectors where the present Government has laid down an all out emphasis right from the beginning since assuming charge, with the belief that benefits of the efficient planning and development of the transport sector will definitely accelerate the economic growth of the state. The performance of the State Transport Undertaking (STU) according to different efficiency indicators are very much satisfactory.

Performance Parameters of Calcutta State Transport Corporation

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 31.01.2013)
1.	Number of buses purchased during the year (fit for operation after body building)	On 05.10.11 25 JNNURM buses received from SBSTC	-
2.	Number of serviceable buses at the end of the year	794	774
3.	Utilization:		
	(a) Total earning Kms. for the fleet (in lakh)	308.18	219.46
	(b) Percentage of buses on road to the average fleet held	50.47	49.30
	(c) Vehicles productivity		
	I) Kms. per day per bus (on average fleet operated)	191.23	186.29
	II) Kms. per day per bus (on average fleet held)	97.50	92.66
4.	Load Factor (per cent)	67.55	78.87
5.	Staff Per bus		
	I) on average fleet operated	13.81	14.54
	II) on average fleet held	6.98	7.16
6.	Staff productivity (km per worker per day)	13.80	12.93
7.	Number of Depots	11	11

The major developmental works and schemes undertaken by the Transport Department are Development and Up-gradation of Bagdogra & Coochbehar Airport, Computerization of Motor Vehicle Department, Road safety schemes, Bus Stand Schemes, Creation of new Motor Vehicle Offices in Kolkata, new ARTO offices in the sub-division, A new Transport Directorate at the State level, Helicopter Services, river transport, etc. which will provide better transport facilities both for passenger and goods by way of formulation and implementation of policies and creation of transport oriented infrastructures.

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Apart from the above, the policy of the government is focused on people centric and conducive for faster and sustainable growth of the state economy. In every sphere of life, the development and progress is imminent and evident. The mechanism and delivery system of the government has registered 7.67 per cent growth at constant price, which is turn out to be better than that of All-India GDP growth.