

A Study on 15th West Bengal Legislative Assembly

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West Bengal Social Watch Report 2013

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The Forum of Voluntary Organisations, West Bengal (FOVOWB) is a conglomerate of different voluntary social organizations working in the fields of education, health, sustainable agriculture, legal aid, SHGs promotion, empowering the panchayati raj institutions, human rights, women and child development, environment protection, promotion of good governance, research and advocacy in this state. In the year 1996 about 160 small and large voluntary organizations of this state including Loksiksha Parishad-Ramakrishna Mission, Tagore Society for Rural Development, Karmakutir, Child-In-Need Institute, Socio Legal Aid Research & Training Centre came together to form this Forum for all round development of the people. FOVOWB has taken active initiative to develop West Bengal Social Watch Process.

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**West Bengal Social Watch Report
2013**

West Bengal Social Watch

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List of Abbreviations

W.B.S.A - West Bengal State Assembly.

INC - Indian National Congress.

AITC - All India Trinamul Congress.

W.B.E.W. - West Bengal Election Watch.

A.I.F.B - All India Forward Block.

St. Questions - Starred Questions.

RIT Act - Right to Information Act.

W.B.S.W. - West Bengal Social Watch.

S.U.C.I - Socialist Unity Centre of India.

R.S.P. - Revolutionary Socialist Party.

G.J.M - Gorkha Janamukti Morcha.

S.P. - Samajwadi Party.

D.S.P - Democratic Socialist Party.

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Preface

The present volume is intended to explore the profiles of our lawmakers inside the shrine of democracy and beyond as they have been assigned by the people of the country for the governance as well as welfare and security. The West Bengal Social Watch (WBSW) and the Institute for Motivating Self Employment (IMSE) have been engaged in the study and research on the roots of democracy prevailing in the state over the years .

The state Assembly is answerable to the people for various aspect of governance and formation of public policy. At the same time it reviews the functioning of various government departments through the committee system and other tools. WBSW and IMSE have only risen to the occasion to fulfill the aspirations of people. The present study has also provided some basic information about the House (15th Assembly) and how it works during the period since May, 2011 to date. Report includes information on the attendance of lawmakers, details of sessions and sittings held, working hours of the House during 2012-13, questions answered and the number of calling attention motions during the sessions among others over the same period. The volume has also pointed out some deviations from parliamentary practices.

Some encouraging revelations have also been found after an analysis of data on lawmakers. One of them is the higher educational standard of lawmakers, 65 per cent of them having a university degree. On gender issue, ostensibly, only 11.5 per cent of total members of the House are women. The present report also reveals another annoying feature. It is found that more than one-third lawmakers are facing charges for criminal offence.

On the functioning of the House in the last two years it had 43 sittings per year on average, which is on the decreasing mode. Obviously, the rate of work might be classified as one among the lowest strata. Moreover, two-third answers to starred question are laid on the table, which is not a welcome feature.

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In democracy, opposition parties should not feel deprived about tabling their queries. According to our study, opposition members have been given lesser chance than the ruling party members in raising a calling attention motion during all the sessions.

The report also reveals much other startling information. We hope the stakeholders in this largest democracy of the world will find this endeavor as a gainful base for further action.

In fine, WBSW and FOVOWB express their sincerest thanks to Dr. Buddhadeb Ghosh, Senior Fellow, Institute of Social Science, Kolkata for his overall guidance to the research and study and preparing this volume. We also would like to thank Mr. Amit Bandyopadhyay for his active cooperation in bringing out this edition. We are also thankful to Arabinda Mukherjee, D.P. Lahiri and Ms. Debayani Bose of the secretariat of WBSW and other voluntary members of WBSW who left no stone unturned in conducting this complex study. We also convey our thanks to government officials, lawmakers, distinguished persons and citizens from various walks of life who extended their cooperation in the process of the work. Finally, we are thankful to National Social Watch for their pathbreaking initiative to probe the lacunae in the functioning of democratic process, suggest measures through different studies nationwide and support their counter parts in states.

Ujjaini Halim
State Coordinator, WBSW

A Study on West Bengal Legislative Assembly

Executive Summary

Legislature is a very important institution of democracy. Its efficacy in enriching the practice of democracy is directly proportional to the quality of its debate on the floor of the House in respect of various issues ranging from critical assessment of the functioning of the government to the formation of public policy. Its activities in respect of evaluating the functioning of various departments of government through the committee system are also of great importance. The citizens have therefore the right to know how their representatives are discharging their duties in the Assembly. The present study is an attempt to provide some basic information about the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and, in particular, about the functioning of the present Assembly (15th Assembly), which was constituted in May 2011.

The report gives a brief history of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and then proceeds on to provide information on various aspects of the 15th Assembly, such as, party position in the Assembly, average asset of present MLAs, their educational background, age group of members, gender composition of the Assembly, pending criminal cases against MLAs etc. The report also provides information on the attendance of members, details of sessions and sittings held in different assemblies of West Bengal, working hours of the Assembly during 2012-13, questions answered in and the number of calling attention motions discussed during 2012-13 session of the Assembly. The report also contains critical analysis of some data, including a brief analysis of certain instances of deviant parliamentary practices.

The Annexure-I provides information on the details of business transacted between May 2011 and March 2013. The Annexure-II of the report gives a brief analysis of the questions placed before the Assembly up to the session of June-July, 2012. In addition total list of MLA's in present Assembly-List of Ministers with their portfolios - List of Standing Committees and Selected Questions put forward and answered in the present session are given in Annexure III, IV, V & VI.

Introduction

The present study was undertaken by the West Bengal Social Watch (WBSW) at the request of National Social Watch. Considering the resources and time available for research, the scope of the study was kept at a modest level. Its major objectives were (a) to provide certain basic information about the history of the West Bengal Assembly and composition of the current (15th) Assembly, including profiles of members and (b) to make critical assessment of the functioning of the present Assembly.

Limitation of the study: After undertaking the study, the WBSW was faced with considerable difficulties in obtaining both historical and current data. For obtaining current data the researchers had to depend upon applications under RTI Act. Normal procedure of interacting with the Assembly Secretariat for obtaining various data was not available. The problem with seeking information under RTI Act is that one has to ask specific questions to which sometimes vague answers are given. The scope of reframing a question or asking supplementary questions on getting replies to the original question is absent. For these one has to submit fresh application. Obviously this cannot be a proper method to study a functioning institution.

Methodology

Considering these difficulties, the study had to depend a lot on secondary source materials. The source includes previous studies done on state assembly. Data also collected from the website as well as newspaper. To the secondary source data were added information obtained through applications under RTI Act. The views expressed in this study on some aspects of the functioning of the present Assembly are based on the data thus obtained.

Historical Background

West Bengal Legislative Assembly has a long history, the origin of which could be traced back to the early British rule. After Independence, the Legislative Assembly was constituted with those members elected to it in the elections held in 1946 (under the 1935 Act) from the constituencies falling in West Bengal at the time of partition. This Assembly consisting of 90 members met for the first time on 21st November, 1947. It continued till the new House was constituted under the Constitution of India with members elected in the first general elections of independent India held in 1952. The new assembly first met on 18th June, 1952.

The Constitution had provided for bicameral Legislature for several states, including West Bengal. Accordingly the West Bengal Legislative Council was constituted on 5th June, 1952, with the members elected and nominated under the Constitution. It was composed of 51 members. After 1956, the number of members in the Council rose to 75, as some new areas were added to the state following the recommendations of State Reorganisation Commission.

The Second and the Third Legislative Assemblies were duly constituted after the General Elections in 1957 and 1962 respectively.

After the General Elections of 1967, the “United Front” comprising 14 political parties formed the Government, but soon it fell giving way to a ministry that was formed by some parties who formed another Front. But this Ministry could not last long and the State came under the President’s Rule. The United Front Ministry was again formed after the mid-term election in 1969. During the regime of the Second United Front Ministry, the West Bengal Legislative Council was abolished with effect from the 1st March, 1969. This Ministry also could work only for 13 months after which again President’s rule was imposed.

In 1971 there was another mid-term election which returned a fractured Assembly. However a Coalition Ministry was formed. But this Government came to an end within 3 months of its coming into being.

Again President's Rule was imposed in the State.

The Seventh Legislative Assembly was constituted after the General Elections in 1972 and the Congress party again formed the Government. The life of the Assembly was made 6 (six) years following a constitutional amendment, but it was dissolved before its full term after the Lok Sabha Elections in 1977, which installed a coalition ministry of several non-Congress parties at the centre.

After the general elections of 1977, Left Front headed by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) came to power in the State. The Ninth and Tenth Assembly were duly constituted after 1982 and 1987 general elections respectively. The tenure of the tenth Assembly was due to expire in May, 1992. But it came to an end before completing its full term, because it was dissolved on the advice of the Council of Ministers to facilitate holding of fresh Assembly Elections simultaneously with Lok Sabha Polls. The Eleventh and the Twelfth Legislative Assembly were constituted in 1991 and 1996 after general elections. Following the resignation of Shri Jyoti Basu from the Post of Chief Minister, another Ministry headed by Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee was formed in November 2000.

The Thirteenth and the fourteenth Legislative Assemblies were constituted after general elections held in 2001 and 2006 respectively.

As the above account shows, the Left Front led by CPI(M) _ a coalition of Left parties - was in the ministry continuously during the full period of the lives of 7 Assemblies from the eighth Assembly formed in 1977 to the fourteenth Assembly formed in 2006. Election for forming fifteenth Assembly was held in April-May 2011 in five phases. This election dislodged the Left Front government 34 years after it came to power in 1977. In that sense it was a historic election. A coalition of two parties namely All India Trinamul Congress (AITC) and Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mamata Banerjee and her party AITC formed the ministry. This Assembly has 295 members including one nominated member from the Anglo-Indian community. The opposition consists of Left Front

consisting of Left parties and led by CPI (M). INC broke away from the ministry in 2012 and this party also opposes the ruling party namely, AITC. The fifteenth Assembly met for the first time on 30 May, 2011.

Composition of the 15th Legislative Assembly

All India Trinamul Congress (AITC) dominates the 15th Legislative Assembly. When this party formed the ministry in May 2011, it had Indian National Congress (INC) as its partner, with whom it had pre-poll electoral alliance. Another party namely Socialist Unity Centre of India (SUCI) was also the electoral ally of the AITC. But this party did not join the ministry. When the ministry was formed by the AITC and INC with Mamata Banerjee as the chief minister, it commanded a majority of over three-fourth of the total membership. After INC broke away from the ministry in 2012 and occupied the opposition bench, the strength of the combined opposition parties rose to a little over one-third of the total members of the House. Now AITC is the sole ruling party. With its 184 members, the party commands nearly two-third majority in the House. A party-wise composition of the present Assembly is given in Table 1.

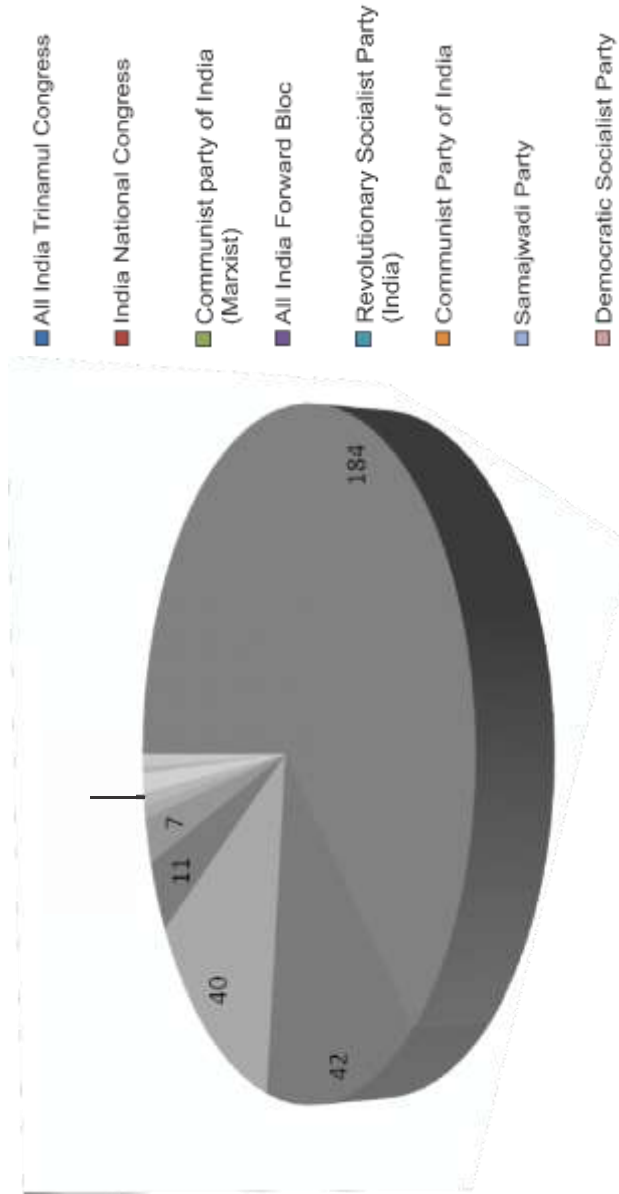
Table 1: Party Position in 15th Legislative Assembly

Party	Number of Members
All India Trinamul Congress	184
Indian National Congress	42
Communist party of India (Marxist)	40
All India Forward Bloc	11
Revolutionary Socialist Party (India)	7
Communist Party of India	2
Samajwadi Party	1
Democratic Socialist Party	1
Gorkha Janamukti Morcha	3
Socialist Unity Centre (Communist)	1
Independents	2
Total	294

Source: West Bengal Legislative Assembly
<http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/html/bp1.htm>

Graph : 1

Party Position in 15th Legislative Assembly



Some information about the members of the present Assembly

Assets of MLAs :

Association of Democratic Rights (ADR) and West Bengal Election Watch have brought out some important data about the profile of the members of the present Assembly. These are presented below.

Table 2 shows the average value of asset owned by an MLA. It will be seen on an average, an AITC MLA owns assets worth Rupees 85.50 lakhs, followed by INC MLA with Rupees 62.85 lakhs. A CPI(M) MLA's average asset value is Rupees 16.93 lakhs. On the whole, it seems that MLAs of the present Assembly come from well off families, with average asset value per MLA being Rupees 68.19 lakhs. It may also be mentioned that of the top 20 rich MLAs, 18 belong to AITC and 2 to INC.

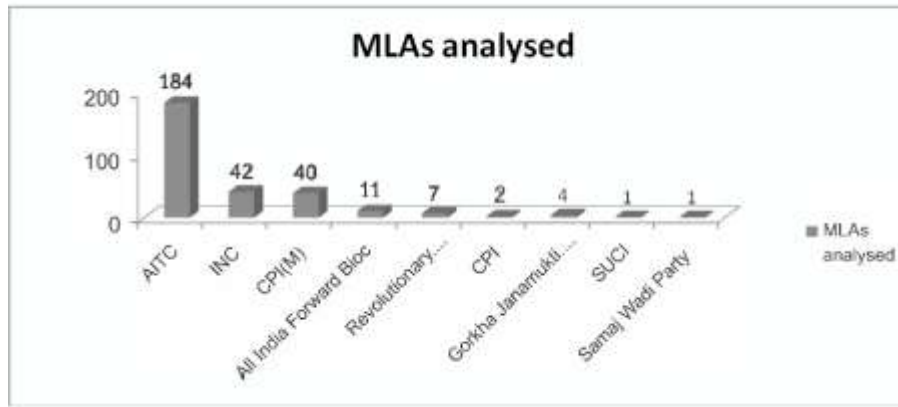
Table 2: Average asset of MLAs

Party	analysed	Average value of assets owned (Rs)
AITC	184	8550108
INC	42	6285573
CPI(M)	40	1693016
All India Forward Bloc	11	4369702
Revolutionary Socialist Party	7	3334315
CPI	2	1341469
Gorkha Janamukti Morcha	4	2831609
SUCI	1	1113648
Samajwadi Party	1	987247
All Parties	294	6818756

Source: West Bengal Election Watch 2011 report, P 7

<http://adrindia.org/research-and-reports/state-assemblies/west-bengal/analysis-mlas-west-bengal-2011-assembly-elections>

Graph : 2



Graph : 2.1



Educational background MLAs

Table 3 provides the educational background of MLAs. It is seen that 191 or 65% of MLAs are graduates or with higher educational qualification, while those with education up to elementary level constitute 7% of the total MLAs. 83 MLAs (28%) have studied up to secondary or higher secondary level. On the whole, this House seems educationally well equipped.

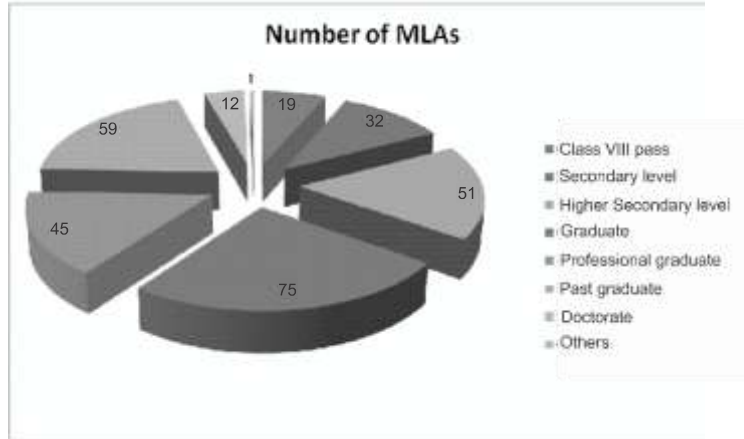
Table 3: Educational background of MLAs

Education	Number of MLAs
Class VIII pass	19
Secondary level	32
Higher Secondary level	51
Graduate	75
Professional graduate	45
Post graduate	59
Doctorate	12
Others	1
Total	294

Source: West Bengal Election Watch 2011 report, P 13

[http://adrindia.org/research-and-reports/state-assemblies/west-bengal/
analysis-mlas-west-bengal-2011-assembly-elections](http://adrindia.org/research-and-reports/state-assemblies/west-bengal/analysis-mlas-west-bengal-2011-assembly-elections)

Graph : 3



Age-group of members

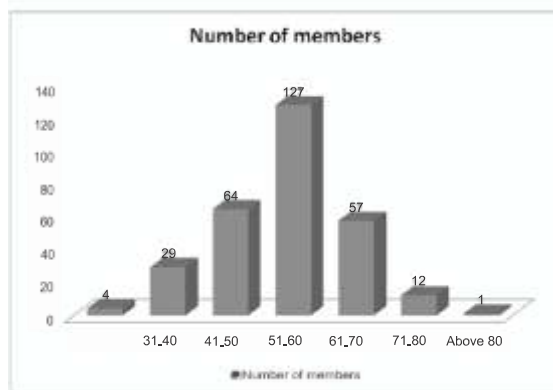
Age-groups of members are shown in table 4. It will be seen that the present Assembly members are generally young in age. 224 members out of 290 or 76% of total members are at 60 years or below, concentration being in the age group of 51-60 (43%) and 41-50 (22%),

Table 4: Age-group of members

Age-group	Number of members
Up to 30	4
31-40	29
41-50	64
51-60	127
61- 70	57
71- 80	12
Above 80	1
Total	294

Source: West Bengal Election Watch 2011 report, P 15
<http://adrindia.org/research-and-reports/state-assemblies/west-bengal/analysis-mlas-west-bengal-2011-assembly-elections>

Graph : 4



Women in the Assembly

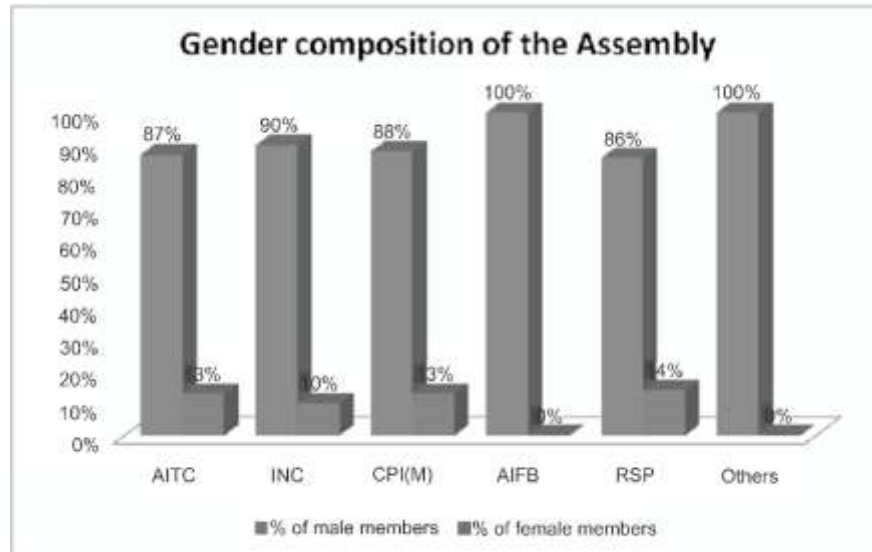
Table 5 will show that the present Assembly is dominated by male members. Women's participation has been very low (only 12%).

Table 5: Gender composition of the Assembly

Party	No of MLAs	Male members	% of male members	Female members	% of female members
AITC	184	160	87	24	13
INC	42	38	90	4	10
CPI(M)	40	35	88	5	13
AIFB	11	11	100	0	0
RSP	7	6	86	1	14
Others	10	10	100	0	0
Total	294	260	88	34	12

Source *West Bengal Election Watch 2011 report, P-15*
<http://adrindia.org/research-and-reports/state-assemblies/west-bengal/analysis-mlas-west-bengal-2011-assembly-elections>

Graph : 5



Criminal background of Members

More than one-third of MLAs (102 out of 294) of the present Assembly are facing charges for committing criminal offence. Number of MLAs of different political parties having criminal cases pending with them is provided in Table 6. The percentage of MLAs with pending criminal cases is highest among those belonging to INC, AITC and AIFB in that order.

Table 6: Pending criminal cases against MLAs

Party	Total Number of MLAs	Members with pending criminal cases	% of total number of members of the party	Number of members with serious cases pending against them	% of total number of members of the party
AITC	184	69	38	51	28
INC	42	17	41	11	26
CPI(M)	40	7	18	4	10
AIFB	11	4	36	4	36
RSP	7	1	14	1	14
Other parties & IND	10	4	40	4	40
Total	294	102	35	75	26

(Source: West Bengal Election Watch 2011 report, P 3)

Graph : 6



Sessions and sittings in each Assembly

In table 7, details of sessions and sittings of all Assembly sessions from the first (1952-57) to the on-going 15th Assembly (2011 -) till April 2013 are shown. The table reveals some interesting features. First, while the number of sessions remains more or less the same, the number of sittings held during the tenure of an Assembly is decreasing. From the first Assembly of 1952-57 through the 8th Assembly of 1977-82, total number of sittings held during their full terms hovered around a little more or a little less than 300 days. (Sittings of three short-lived Assemblies of this period are not taken into account in this observation.). From 1982-87 onwards, average sittings per Assembly during 5-year terms range between 230 and 255 days. In one term _ 1982-87 _ The assembly sat for 219 days only. Secondly, barring the three short-lived Assemblies of 1960s and 1970s, average number of sittings per session ranges generally between 20 and 25. This has come down drastically to 10.5 days in the two-year performance of the on-going 15th Assembly. Thirdly, up to 1982-87, average sittings per year ranged between 57 days and 65 days. Thereafter, Assembly was sitting between 45 and 50 days per year. For the on-going 15th Assembly, average per year (during the last two years) has been 43 days.

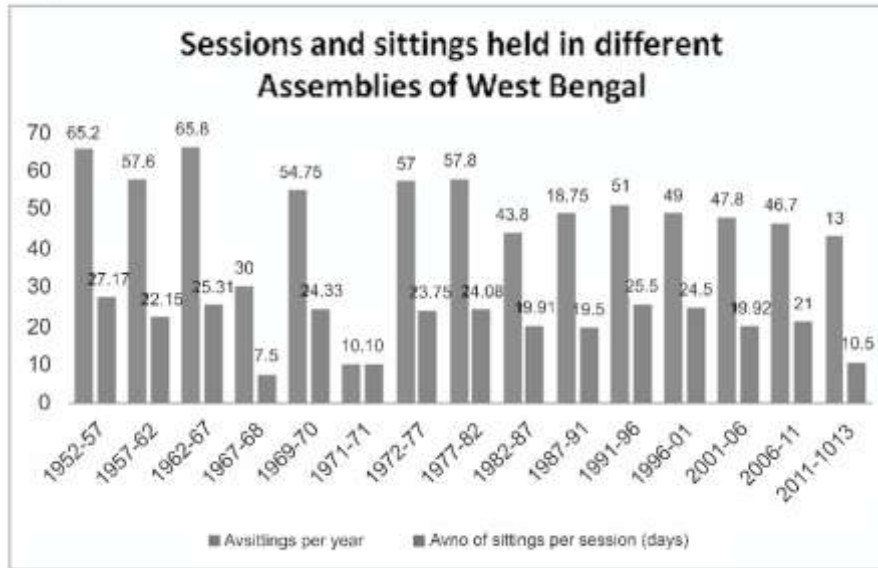
Table 7: Sessions and sittings held in different Assemblies of West Bengal

Assembly	Period	No of Sessions	Total no of sittings	Av sittings per year	Av no of sittings per session (days)
1st	1952-57	12	326	65.2	27.17
2nd	1957-62	13	288	57.6	22.15
3rd	1962-67	13	329	65.8	25.31
4th	1967-68 (1 year approx)	4	30	30	7.5
5th	1969-70 (1 year 4 months)	3	73	54.75	24.33
6th	1971-71 (One month 23 days)	1	10	10	10
7th	1972-77	12	285	57	23.75
8th	1977-82	12	289	57.8	24.08
9th	1982-87	11	219	43.8	19.91
10th	1987-91 (4 years approx)	10	195	48.75	19.5
11th	1991-96	10	255	51	25.5
12th	1996-01	10	245	49	24.5
13th	2001-06	12	239	47.8	19.92
14th	2006-11	11	231	46.2	21
15th	2011-	82 years	862 years	43	10.5

Source: West Bengal Legislative Assembly Website

<http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/html/bp1.html>

Graph : 7



Sessions of the 15th Assembly

As table 7 shows, the 15th Legislative Assembly had held 8 sessions between May 2011 and March 2013.

The sittings of the **first** sessions were spread over 9 days on May 30 and June 13, 17, 24, 27 and 28. The **second** session was of 13 days' duration and it sā on August 11, 12, 16 – 19, 23 – 26, 29 and September 1 and 2,

2011. The **third** session was held in December 2011 for 9 days on December 12 – 16, 19, 20, 22 and 23. The **fourth** session was of 13 days' duration and was held on March 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 – 30 and on April 2 of 2012. The **fifth** session was of the duration of 17 days and was held on 15, 18 – 22, 25 – 30 June and 2 – 5 July of 2012. The **sixth** session was a short one and it sat for 5 days on 21 and 24 – 27 September 2012. The **seventh** session was also a short session having 7 days' sittings on 7 and 10 m- 15 December 2012. The **eighth** session sat for 12 days on 8, 9, 11 – 15, 18 – 22 March 2013.

	2011			2012				2013
Sessions	Ist session	2nd session	3rd session	4th session	5th session	6th session	7th session	8th session
No.	9	13	9	13	17	5	7	12
Of days								

Source- *West Bengal Legislative Assembly*
<http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/html/bp1.html>

The above account gives an idea of the number of sessions held and the duration of each of them. An attempt has also been made to collect some other information regarding duration of sessions, number of questions allowed, calling attention issues discussed, number of bills introduced and the reports of the committees placed. These are laid down below. But in the absence of comparable data of previous Assemblies analytical review of the data of the current Assembly could not be carried in depth.

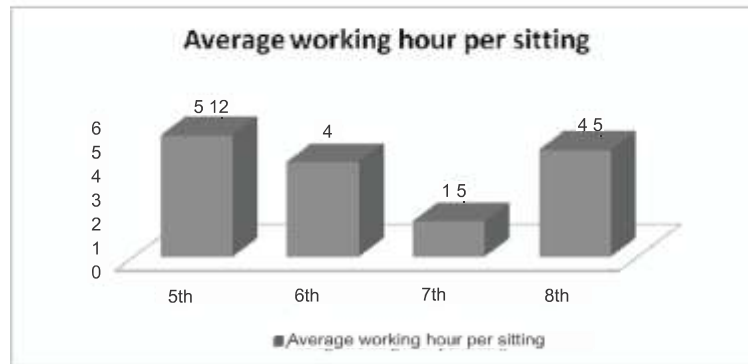
Working time per sitting

Do the legislators spend enough time on deliberations? One of the indicators to measure the time spent in the business conducted inside the House of the Assembly is the working time per session. Table 8 provides an idea about the time spent in each of the four sessions held in the year 2012-13.

Table 8
Working hours of the Assembly during 2012-13

Session	Total Sittings (days)	Total working hours (Hour/minute)	Average working hour per sitting
5th	17	88.20	5.12
6th	5	20.15	4.0
7th	7	12.35	1.50
8th	12	57.35	4.50
Total	41	178.45	4.35

Graph : 8



As table 8 shows, during 2012-13 the Assembly worked on an average only for 4 and a half hours per working day. Only 5th and 8th sessions worked around 5 hours a day. In other sessions, working hours were less than 5 hours. It was shown in table 7 that the number of sittings per year is gradually decreasing. If both the number of sittings and the working hours per sitting go on decreasing, then it would indicate that the Assembly is taking less and less workload.

Questions

Questions are important instruments at the hands of the legislators not only to elicit information about government's performance on various matters of public importance, but also to hold the executive accountable to legislature. Questions asked by members in the legislature may be of three types: (a) short notice question, (b) starred question, (c) un-starred question.

A short notice question means nglo-Indian community. The of urgent public importance. Such questions are answered orally. A starred question means a question which is also to be answered orally by the minister in charge of the subject. Supplementary questions can be put on such answers with the permission of the speaker. An un-starred question means a question on which a written reply may be given and no supplementary question is permissible. Short notice questions are asked on exceptional circumstances. The members generally submit starred and un-starred questions and seek answers to them from the ministers-in-charge. Asking questions and getting replies from the treasury bench constitute an important business of the legislature. Generally the first hour of a sitting is devoted to questions and answers.

Giving proper replies to the questions of the members within reasonable time is a measure of the efficiency of the government of the day.

Table 9 gives an idea of the number of questions asked and the number of questions answered, starred and un-starred, in the four sessions held in 2012-13. Since a question asked in one session is not necessarily answered in the same session, there is hardly any relationship between the questions asked and questioned answered. The latter may refer to the questions asked in previous sessions. But from the total number of starred questions answered, session-wise or during the whole year, one may draw

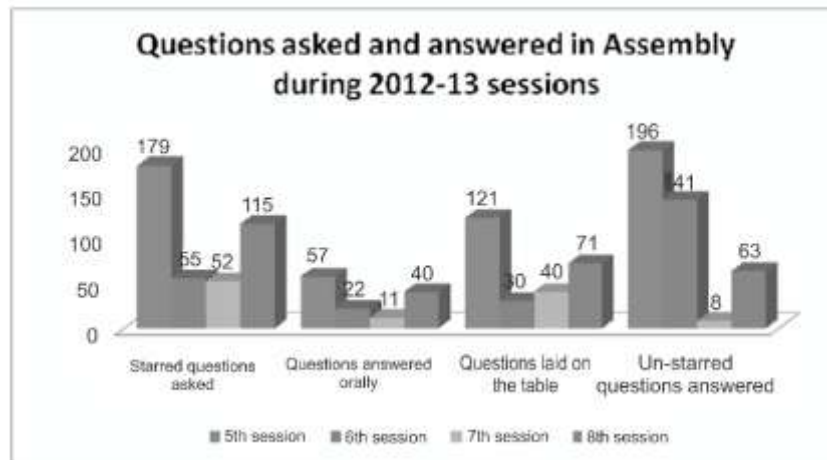
a ratio of answers given orally or laid on the table. This figure is given in parenthesis in the second row of table 9 from where it will be noted that of the total answers to starred questions, only one-third answers were given orally by the concerned ministers-in-charge. Two-third answers to starred questions were laid on the table. This is not a good parliamentary practice, because when answers are given orally on the floor of the House, members get opportunity to ask supplementary questions, which is denied if answers are laid on the table. However, it has not been possible for us to study the time period taken for answering questions.

Table 9
Questions asked and answered in Assembly during 2012-13 sessions

	5th session	6th session	7th session	8th session	Total
St questions asked	179	55	52	115	401
questions answered orally	57(32)	22(42)	11(27)	40(35)	130(33)
Questions laid on the table	121	30	40	71	262
Un-starred questions answered	196	141	8	63	408

Source- Compiled from *West Bengal Legislative Assembly*
[http:// www.wbassembly.gov.in/ html/question.html](http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/html/question.html)

Graph : 9



Motion on calling attention to matters of public importance

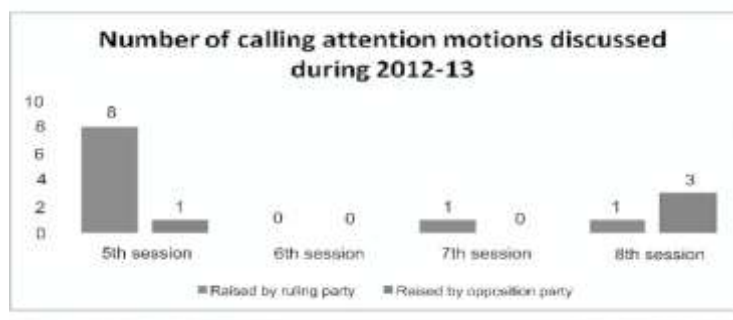
To table a calling attention motion is an important instrument at the hands of the members, particularly the opposition members, to engage the government in tackling some grave problems hurting the interest of the public. Table 10 shows that in the four sessions of 2012-13, calling attention motions were allowed 14 times. But 10 times, such motion was raised by the ruling party members and the opposition members were allowed to raise it for only 4 times. It may not be unreasonable to assume that the opposition members have been given lesser chance than the ruling party members in raising and discussing a calling attention motion.

Table 10
Number of calling attention motions discussed during 2012-13

	5th session	6th session	7th session	8th session
Raised by ruling party	8	-	1	1
Raised by opposition party	1	-	-	3
Total	9	-	1	4

(Source: Computed from the Bulletins of West Bengal Legislative Assembly)
<http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/html/bp1.html>

Graph : 10



Committees of 15th Assembly

There are as many as 40 committees of the present Assembly. Of them 16 are general committees, including three finance-related committees. These committees are as follows.

- Public Accounts Committee
- Estimates Committee
- Committee on public undertakings
- Business Advisory Committee
- Committee of Privilege
- Committee on petitions
- Committee on government assurance
- Rules Committee

- Committee on reform of committee system
- Committee on subordinate legislation
- Library Committee
- House Committee
- Committee on entitlement of members
- Committee on women and children
- Committee on papers laid on the table
- Bidhayak elaka unnayan committee

Apart from these general committees there are 24 committees, known as Subject/Standing Committees, each devoting on one or more related departments of the government. The purpose of constituting these committees was to ensure legislative scrutiny of executive actions in a more effective way. It deserves to be mentioned that formation of such subject committees for ensuring more effective application of the principle of accountability of the executive to the legislature was first innovated in Kerala legislature and then adopted soon by the West Bengal legislature in the mid- 1980s. The Lok Sabha adopted such Subject/Standing Committee system after it was introduced in West Bengal Assembly.

Distribution of Ministerial Responsibilities and portfolios a brief analysis

An analysis of the distribution of portfolios of the Ministers of Fifteenth Legislative Assembly shows that it is not only unevenly distributed but also subject to frequent changes since the take over of the new Ministry in May 2011. For example the portfolios belonging to the present chief Minister includes Home, Land and Land Reforms, Health and Family

Welfare, Information and Cultural Affairs, Hill Affairs, Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education, Personnel and Administrative Reforms. She was also in charge of Agriculture up to 08th June, 2011 and power up to 01st August 2011. These two portfolios had been handed over to Shri Moloy Ghatak (Agriculture) from 22nd November 2011 and to Shri Manush Gupta (power) from 01st August 2011 onwards. Shri Rabindranath Bhattacharya was in charge of Agriculture in between the period from 07th July 2011 _ 21 November 2012. Before that Moloy Ghatak was in charge of the same department from 8th June 2011 July 2011.

Next to C.M is Shri Partha Chatterjee who is in charge of 5 Departments – Commerce and Industries, Public Enterprise, Industrial Reconstruction, Parliamentary Affairs and Information Technology. Very recently however Chief Minister herself took over the charge of Industrial Reconstruction.

The Department of School Education was at first conferred upon Shri Rabindranath Bhattacharya up to 07th July 2011. Since then the charge has been taken over by Shri Bratya Basu who was already in charge of Higher Education. The Department of Technical Education and Training was entrusted in the hands of Dr. Rabiranjan Chattopadhyay till 21st November 2012. Then it was shifted to Shri Ujjal Biswas from the very next day. Dr. Chattopadhyay at present is in charge science and Technology and Bio-Technology departments. Some Departments however remains constant up till now such as Higher Education, North Bengal Development, Labour, Food and Supplies, Women Development and Social Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Finance and Excise, Environ glo-Indian community. The of Congress from the combined TMC _ Congress Ministry brought about some changes in the distribution of some major portfolios. For example Dr. Manas Ranjan Bhunia was in charge of Irrigation and Water ways and also of Micro and Smalas Higher Education, North Bengal Development, Labg with some others held by the congress ministers had to be reallocated. Out

of a total list of 53 Ministers 39 are Ministers In charge and 17 Ministers of State. (A comprehensive list of Ministers along with their respective portfolios is being provided in the Appendix/Annexure at the end of the Report). Apart from these Ministers, there are 24 Parliamentary Secretaries who are entitled to salaries and some other privileges of the Ministers.

Attendance of members of the Assembly

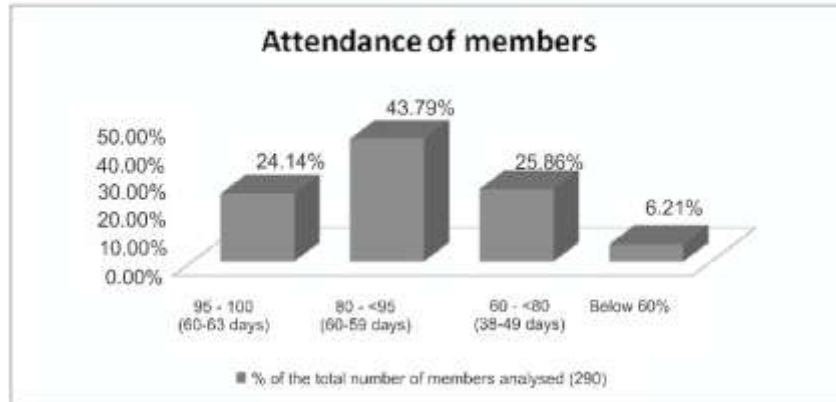
Data regarding attendance of members till the June-July, 2012 session have been collected. During this period the Assembly had 63 days of sitting. Table 11 gives a synoptic picture of attendance of members. This table is based on the data of 290 members. Attendance figures of 4 members were not available, including that of the chief minister. It will be seen that the attendance rate of members is very high. About one-fourth of the members attended the proceedings for 95% to 100% sittings. Quite a good number of MLAs attendative Assembly had held 8 s members attained 80% or above attendance rate. Thus nearly 68% members recorded attendance of 80% or more sittings. For nearly 26% MLAs the attendance rate ranges between 60% and less than 80%. On the other hand a small number of MLAs (18 only) attended less than 60% sittings.

Table 11: Attendance of members

Attendance (% of 63 days)	Number of Members	% of the total number of members analysed (290)
95 - 100 (60-63 days)	70	24.14
80 < 95 (50 - 59 days)	127	43.79
60 = < 80 (38 - 49 days)	75	25.86
Below 60% -	18	6.21
Total	290	100

Source: Computed from the Data obtained from West Bengal Legislative Assembly under RTI Act

Graph : 11



Even though the members of the present Assembly have registered good record of attendance, complaints have been raised by the opposition parties about very low attendance of the chief minister. It was mentioned earlier that we have not been able to collect information about the attendance of 4 members of whom that of the chief minister is one. However, the main opposition party, namely CPI(M) had mentioned in their web site (<http://www.cpimwb.org.in>) that up the September 2012 session the chief minister was found to be present in the Assembly for only 20 sittings (29.41%) out of a total of 68 sittings.

Instances of unhealthy parliamentary practices

Even though only two years have passed since the present Assembly was formed, some instances of unhealthy parliamentary practices have become visible.

On 11 December 2012, the Assembly witnessed unruly scene as MLAs of Left Front and TMC got involved in a brawl inside the floor of the House.

The fracas broke out when the Left Front moved an adjournment motion over the state government's alleged failure to curb chit funds in the state. The demand for the motion was rejected by the speaker. Some Left Front MLAs descended on the well of the House and started protesting against the decision of the speaker. Then a scuffle began, as a result of which two Left Front MLAs and one TMC MLA, one of whom was a woman, were reported to have sustained physical injury. The injury of a Left Front MLA was found to be quite serious and he had to be hospitalised.

The leader of the opposition had complained that the chief minister, who holds at least six portfolios, including Home, Land and Land Reform, Health and Family Welfare etc, did not care to answer most of the questions asked. It was also mentioned that in the first 16 months (that is up to the September 2012 session of the Assembly), 275 questions relating to the departments of which the chief minister was minister in charge were asked. But replies were received in respect of only 22 questions of which only 2 were starred questions. The complaint could not be cross checked with official data, since, as mentioned before, information on the questions asked and replies given by the executive to the legislature from the Assembly Secretariat. However, this fact was published in several newspapers and reported in the web site of the main opposition party (<http://www.cpimwb.org.in>).

Discussions on the budget proposals of individual departments are an important instrument at the hand of the members to review the activities of the government relating to such departments. Sometimes for want of time, guillotines are applied on budget proposals of some departments, which means that no discussion is allowed on such proposals and the demands for grants are put to vote straightway. But this is not a good practice and therefore is resorted to if situation so demands. It is not applied in case of too many departments and never in the cases of major departments. But within

the course of last two years, West Bengal Assembly has applied guillotine on the budget proposals twice in respect of some vital departments. After coming to power in May 2011, the Government had guillotined budgets of some important departments like Home Department, Health and Family Welfare department, Land and Land Reform department (all headed by the Chief Minister) and Panchayat and Rural Development department. The same practice was repeated in the budget session of 2012. The duration of the budget session was reduced suddenly without assigning any valid reason and the budget of as many as 31 departments were guillotined. These departments included all the 6 departments held by the chief minister. Thus for two consecutive years, no discussion was allowed before passing the budgets of several important departments like Home including Home (Police), Health and Family Welfare, Land and Land Reform, Panchayat and Rural Development, Information and cultural Affairs, Minority Affairs etc.

Concluding Remarks

It is quite encouraging that the educational standard of the members of the 15th Legislative Assembly of West Bengal appears to be quite high, over 65% of them having a university degree. They are also comparatively younger. 224 members out of 290 or 76% of total members are at or below 60 years of age. A large number of them (43%) are in the age group of 51-60 and a little above one-fifth of them are in the age-group of 41-50. At the same time it is quite disheartening to note that it is a male-dominated House, women members constituting only 11.5% of the total members. Another disquieting feature is that more than one-third of MLAs (102 out of 294) of the present Assembly are facing charges for committing criminal offences. Class-wise, most of the members seem to be belonging to the middle-income group.

The present study captures some aspects of the functioning of the Assembly to which, it seems, deeper attention needs to be given. Firstly, it is seen that over the years the numbers of sittings per year or per session are decreasing. In the last two years, the present Assembly had only 43 sittings per year on average. If it continues functioning at this rate, then it would be classed among those Assemblies which worked least. Besides, average working hour per sitting of the present Assembly is also low, as revealed in table 8. Can one then conclude that the Assembly has been working less? It needs to be probed further.

Secondly, questions are one of the instruments available to members to ensure accountability of the government. Particularly important are the starred questions which are required to be answered orally giving members opportunities to ask supplementary questions. An estimate made by this study shows that that of the total answers to starred questions, only one-third answers were given orally by the concerned ministers-in-charge. Two-third answers to starred questions were laid on the table. This is not a

good parliamentary practice.

The ruling party has an overwhelming majority in the present Assembly. The opposition parties have only about 37.5% of the total members. It is, accordingly, necessary to ensure that the opposition parties do not feel deprived in terms of getting adequate opportunities to get their voices heard. This study cannot provide definitive answer to the question as to whether opposition parties are getting such opportunities. However, it has recorded certain features that tend to indicate that there might be real causes for the opposition to feel dissatisfied. Mention has been made to the practice of the ministers of the government not to give oral answers to the majority of the starred questions, thus denying the members the opportunity to ask supplementary questions. Calling attention motion is another important instrument by which members may require the government to respond immediately to some public issues of grave importance. Our study shows that the opposition members have been given lesser chance than the ruling party members in raising and discussing a calling attention motion during the four sessions of 2012-13.

Fourthly, this study also shows that large numbers of bills have been passed in the last two years of the present Assembly. It has not been possible for us to find out the time spent for discussions on such bills, some of which dealt with very complicated matters. Considering the number of working days and working hours of the present Assembly, it seems that not much time had been given for debate over even important bills. As later events showed, at least two important bills passed hurriedly in the Assembly met with rough weather later. One of them (Singur Act) was declared unconstitutional by the division bench of the High Court. Another bill (bill on chit funds) was passed by the Assembly, but could not receive President's assent, thus defeating the very purpose for which the bill was introduced and passed hurriedly. The voters would expect that their representatives in the

Assembly would be serious and responsible when they join a debate over supporting or opposing a bill.

Fifthly, mention has been made about the fact that in the budget sessions, demands of many important departments have been passed without discussion. Guillotining demands of important departments like Home or Health is a bad practice that should be dispensed with.

Lastly, mention has been made in this report about one unseemly incident that occurred inside the House, when members of the ruling party and those of the main opposition group became involved in a brawl. Such incidents undermine the position of the Legislature and, therefore, all the parties should join together to ensure that similar instances are not repeated.

Annexure I

Business transacted in the 15th Assembly

An idea about the kinds of business transacted between May 2011 and March 2013 in the 15th Legislative Assembly of West Bengal may be formed from the following examples.

Acts and Rules passed

Singur Land Rehabilitation and Development bill 2011

West Bengal Staff Selection Commission bill 2011

West Bengal Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules 2012

The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2) Bill 2012

The West Bengal Escheats and forfeitures Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Backward Classes (Other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) Bill, 2012

The Techno India University, West Bengal, Bill, 2012

The Kazi Nazrul University Bill, 2012

The Cooch Behar University Bill, 2012

The West Bengal College Service Commission Bill, 2012

The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalay (Temporary Supersession) Bill, 2012

The Diamond Harbour Womens University Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Parliamentary Secretaries (Appointment, Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Right to Public Services, Bill, 2013

The West Bengal State Higher Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments, Bill, 2013

West Bengal Land Acquisition Laws (Amendment and Validation) bill 2011

West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) bill 2011

West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) bill 2012

West Bengational background, ageendment) bill 2012

West Bengal Minorities Commission (amendment) bill 2012

West Bengal Legislature (Removal of disqualification) (Amendment) bill 2012

West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2011

West Bengal Salaries and Allowances (amendment) Ordinance 2011

West Bengal Medical Council (Temporary supersession) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012

Amendment to West Bengal Panchayat (Constitution) Rules 1975

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Amendment to West Bengal Panchayat Election Rules, 2006

The Howrah Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill 2010 as passed by the House and returned by the Governor

The Bengal Excise (Amendment) Bill 2012

The West Bengal Advocates Welfare fund (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Additional Tax and One Time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Panchayat Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Panchayat Elections (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal School Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal University (Laws) Amendment Bill, 2012

West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The Kolkata Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal State Health Service (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal School Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The Presidency University (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Cooperative Societies (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013

The West Bengal Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

Laying of Reports and Accounts

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of Government of West Bengal 2010-11 (Revenue, Commercial, State Finances and Civil).

First and Second Reports of the Committee on Government Assurances 2011-12, Irrigation and Waterways department, Agriculture department, Public Works department, School Education department during the year 2010-11.

Second Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Bio Technology, 2011-12

Report of the Standing Committee on Municipal affairs and urban Development (2011-12).

Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, West Bengal, 2010-11.

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Accounts of the Government of West Bengal for 2010-11 submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

First Report of the Standing Committee on Environment, Forest and Tourism, 2011-12

First Report of the Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture, Cooperation and Consumer Affairs, 2011-12.

Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, Excise, Development and Planning, 2011-12

15th Annual Report containing annual accounts and auditor's report and comments of CAG on West Bengal Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation for the year 2010-11.

Audit Report on the accounts of the West Bengal Financial Corporation 2010-11.

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of West Bengal Power Development Corporation for the year 2010-11.

Audit Certificate and Audit Report on the accounts of the West Bengal Human Rights Commission for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 along with the comments of the Commission.

Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation and Development (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Transport (2011-2012)

Committee on Estimates (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Power and Non conventional Energy Sources (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Minority Affairs (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare (2011-2012)

The Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Higher Education (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on School Education (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Labour (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development, Land and Land Reform and Sundarban Development (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services (2011-2012)

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Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation (2011-2012)

House Committee (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Public works and Public Health Engineering (2011-2012)

Committee on Papers Laid on the table (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare (2011-2012)

CoStanding Committee on Labour (2011-2012)

Standing Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2011-2012)

On the functioning of the House in the last two yea

Committee on Public Accounts (2012-2013)

Committee on Bidhyak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (2012-2013)

Committee on the Affairs of Women and Children (2012-2013)

Standing Committee on Labour (2012-2013)

Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Biotechnology 2012-2013

Standing Conglo-Indian community. Thers and Urban Development (2012-2013)

The Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriclture Marketing and Fisheries (2012-2013)

The Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development and Planning (2012-2013)

The Committee on Government Assurances (2012-2013)

The Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2012-2013)

The Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development (2012-2013)

Annexure II

Questions put to the trusted in the hands of Dr. Rabiranjana Chattopadhyaya session of June-July, 2012, have been collected. An analysis of these questions reveals that questions have been asked on local and regional as well as state-level problems. Important issues raised in such questions are as follows.

- Distribution of rice at a low price in the Jangalmahal
- Distribution of arsenic free water in the district of Murshidabad
- Distribution of drinking water in the Piped Water Supply Schemes in West Bengal
- Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme in Murshidabad District
- Supply of arsenic free drinking water in Karimpur Block I & II
- Provisions regarding surface water based piped water supply scheme/ground water based (PWSS) with/without ARP district based on 79 blocks.
- District wise ration card cancelled in M.R. areas in West Bengal from January 2010 to June 2010.
- L Bengal. Accordingly the West Bengal Legislative Coary and also elementary schools in 20 districts of West Bengal from 2006-2010.
- List of BPL in the district of Burdwan
- Supply of drinking water in Tea Garden areas
- Steps taken towards distribution of drinking water in Purulia district

- Recruitment of Primary Teachers in 19 districts of West Bengal
- Vacant post of Lecturers particularly in the colleges in Purulia district
- Upgradation of Upper Primary Schools in Birbhum district
- List of New PWSS sanctioned during 2011-12 in the backward districts
- Prime Ministers Gram Sadak Yojana in the Maldah district
- Mahatma Gandhi National Work Guarantee Scheme in the districts of West Bengal
- Investment in the Small Scale and Cottage Industries
- Status of NREGA Scheme in the district of West Bengal
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Murshidabad and Birbhum district
- Details regarding ICDS projects in 19 districts of West Bengal
- Ration supply in Jangal Mahal
- Supply of drinking water in Jangal Mahal during 2011-12
- No. of Primary and Upper Primary schools in West Bengal and its present status
- Report on Block wise issuance of SC/ST certificate during the period from June 2011 to March 2012 in the district of Maldah
- Pension scheme for Adibasi population in Nadia, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Medinipur, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri (closed Tea Garden), North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Burhnology and Biotechnolouri), DGHC Malda, Purulia and Coochbihar.
- Polytechnic institutions
- Measures taken for controlling price-rise
- Land acquisition for IT sector

➤ Reorganisation of districts

Many among the above subjects were contents of the approved starred questions. From the materials made available to us in reply to our query under RTI Act, it is seen that replies to some un-starred questions have been given with facts and figures. They cover such subjects as indicated in the following examples.

- Distribution of rice at a low price in the disturbed areas of Jangalmahal,
- Planning for supply of safe drinking water in arsenic affected 79 Blocks of different districts,
- Revision of BPL list and issuance of new ration cards in purulia, Bankura and Paschim medinipur,
- Enrolment and drop out rates in primary schools,
- Recruitment of teachers of primary schools
- Filling the vacancies of college teachers,
- ICDS projects
- First track courts, etc.

Annexure III

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE FIFTEENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

No. of Constituency	Name of Constituency	Name of elected member	Party Affiliation, if any
1	Mekilganj (Sc)	Shri Paresh Chandra Adhikari	All India Forward Block
2	Mathabhanga (Sc)	Shri Binay Krishna Barman	All India Trinamul Congress
3	Coochbehar Uttar (Sc)	Shri Nagendra Nath Roy	All India Forward Block
4	Coochbehar Dakshin	Shri Akshoy Thakur	All India Forward Block
5	Sitalkuchi (Sc)	Shri Hiten Barman	All India Trinamul Congress
6	Sitai (Sc)	Shri Keshab Ch. Ray	Indian National Congress
7	Dinhata	Shri Udayan Guha	All India Forward Block
8	Natabari	Shri Rabindra Nath Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
9	Tufanganj	Shri Arghya Roy Pradhan	All India Trinamul Congress
10	Kumargram (St)	Shri Dasrath Tirkey	Revolutionary Socialist Party
11	Kalchini (St)	Shri Wilson Champramary	Independent
12	Alipurduar	Shri Debaprasad (Mithu) Roy	Indian National Congress
13	Falakata (Sc)	Shri Anil Adhikari	All India Trinamul Congress
14	Madarihat (St)	Smt. Kumari Kujur	Revolutionary Socialist Party
15	Dhupguri (Sc)	Smt. Mamata Roy	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
16	Maynaguri (Sc)	Shri Ananta Deb Adhikari	Revolutionary Socialist Party
17	Jalpaiguri (Sc)	Shri Sukhbilas Barma	Indian National Congress
18	Rajganj (Sc)	Shri Khageswar Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
19	Dabgram-Phulbari	Shri Goutam Deb	All India Trinamul Congress
20	Mal (St)	Shri Bulu Chik Baraik	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
21	Nagrakata (St)	Shri Joseph Munda	Indian National Congress
22	Kalimpong	Dr. Harka Bahadur Chettri	Gorkha Janamukti Morcha
23	Darjeeling	Shri Trilok Kumar Dewan	Gorkha Janamukti Morcha
24	Kurseong	Shri Rohit Sharma	Gorkha Janamukti Morcha
25	Matigara-Naxalbari (Sc)	Shri Sankar Malakar	Indian National Congress
26	Siliguri	Shri Rudra Nath Bhattacharya	All India Trinamul Congress
27	Phansidewa	Shri Sunil Chandra Tirkey	Indian National Congress
28	Chopra	Shri Hamidul Rahaman	Independent
29	Islampur	Shri Abdul Karim Chowdhary	All India Trinamul Congress
30	Goalpokhar	Md. Ghulam Rabbani	Indian National Congress
31	Chakulia	Shri Imran Ramz Ali	All India Forward Block
32	Karandighi	Shri Gokul Roy	All India Forward Block
33	Hemtabad (Sc)	Shri Khagendra Nath Sinha	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
34	Kaliaganj (Sc)	Shri Pramatha Nath Ray	Indian National Congress
35	Raiganj	Shri Mohit Sengupta	Indian National Congress
36	Itahar	Shri Amal Acharjee	All India Trinamul Congress

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37	Kushmandi (Sc)	Shri Narmada Chandra Roy	Revolutionary Socialist Party
38	Kumarganj	Smt. Mahamuda Begam	All India Trinamul Congress
39	Ba urghat	Shri Shankar Chakraborty	All India Trinamul Congress
40	Tapan (St)	Shri Bachchu Hansua	All India Trinamul Congress
41	Gangarampur (Sc)	Shri Satyendra Nath Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
42	Hanrampur	Shri Biplab Mitra	All India Trinamul Congress
43	Hahipur (St)	Shri Khagen Murmu	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
44	Gazole (Sc)	Shri Sushil Chandra Ray	Indian National Congress
45	Chanchara	Shri Asif Mehbub	Indian National Congress
46	Hanschandrapur	Shri Tajmul Hossain	All India Forward Block
47	Malatipur	Shri Abdur Rahim Boxi	Revolutionary Socialist Party
48	Ratua	Shri Samar Mukherjee	Indian National Congress
49	Manikchak	Smt. Sabitri Mitra	All India Trinamul Congress
50	Maldaha (Sc)	Shri Bhupendra Nath (Arjun) Halder	Indian National Congress
51	English Bazar	Shri Krishnendu Narayan Choudhury	Indian National Congress
52	Mothabari	Smt. Sabina Yeasmin	Indian National Congress
53	Sujapur	Dr. Abu Nasar Khan Choudhury	Indian National Congress
54	Baisnahnagar	Shri Isha Khan Choudhury	Indian National Congress
55	Farakka	Shri Mainul Haque	Indian National Congress
56	Samseryanj	Shri Touab Ali	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
57	Suti	Shri Emani Biswas	Indian National Congress
58	Jangipur	Shri Sohrab Md	Indian National Congress
59	Paghunathyanj	Shri Akhruzzaman Rahaman	Indian National Congress
60	Sagarighi	Shri Subrata Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
61	Lal gona	Shri Abu Hena	Indian National Congress
62	Bhagabanga	Shri Chand Mohammad	Samajwadi Party
63	Pannagar	Smt. Firoza Begam	Indian National Congress
64	Murshidabad	Smt. Shaoni Singha Roy	Indian National Congress
65	Nabagram (Sc)	Shri Kanai Chandra Mondal	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
66	Khargram (Sc)	Shri Ashis Marjit	Indian National Congress
67	Burwan (Sc)	Smt. Protima Rajak	Indian National Congress
68	Kandi	Shri Apurba Sarkar	Indian National Congress
69	Bharatpur	Shri Id Mohammad	Revolutionary Socialist Party
70	Pejinagar	Shri Humayun Kabir	Indian National Congress
71	Bedanga	Shri Safujjaman Seikh	Indian National Congress
72	Baharampur	Shri Manoj Chakraborty	Indian National Congress
73	Hanharpara	Shri Insar Ali Biswas	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
74	Naoda	Shri Abu Taher Khan	Indian National Congress
75	Domkal	Shri Anisur Rahaman	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
76	Jangy	Shri Abdur Razzak	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
77	Karimpur	Shri Samarendranath Ghosh	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
78	Tehatta	Shri Ranjit Kumar Mandal	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
79	Pashipara	Shri S. M. Sadi	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
80	Kaliganj	Shri Nasiruddin Ahamed (Lal)	All India Trinamul Congress
81	Nakashipara	Shri Kallol Khan	All India Trinamul Congress
82	Chapra	Shri Rukbanur Rahaman	All India Trinamul Congress
83	Krishnanagar Uttar	Shri Abani Mohan Joarder	All India Trinamul Congress

84	Nabadwip	Shri Pundarikakshya Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
85	Krishnanagar Dakshin	Shri Ujjal Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
86	Santipur	Shri Ajoy Dey	Indian National Congress
87	Panaghat Uttar Paschim	Shri Partha Sarathi (Babu) Chatterjee	All India Trinamul Congress
88	Krishnananj (Sc)	Shri Sushil Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
89	Panaghat Uttar Purba (Sc)	Shri Samir Kumar Poddar	All India Trinamul Congress
90	Panaghat Dakshin (Sc)	Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
91	Chakdaha	Shri Naresh Chandra Chaki	All India Trinamul Congress
92	Kalyani (Sc)	Dr. Ramendra Nath Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
93	Haranghata (Sc)	Smt. Nilima Nag (Mallick)	All India Trinamul Congress
94	Barajda (Sc)	Shri Upendra Nath Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
95	Bangaon Uttar (Sc)	Shri Biswajit Das	All India Trinamul Congress
96	Bangaon Dakshin (Sc)	Shri Surajit Kumar Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
97	Gaughata (Sc)	Shri Manjul Krishna Thakur	All India Trinamul Congress
98	Swarupnagar (Sc)	Smt. Bina Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
99	Badura	Shri Abdul Gaffar Quazi	Indian National Congress
100	Habra	Shri Jyoti Priya Mallick	All India Trinamul Congress
101	Ashoknagar	Shri Dhiman Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
102	Amdanga	Shri Parafur Pahaman	All India Trinamul Congress
103	Bijpur	Shri Subhranshu Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
104	Naihati	Shri Partha Bhowmick	All India Trinamul Congress
105	Bhatpara	Shri Arjun Singh	All India Trinamul Congress
106	Jayajda	Shri Parash Dutta	All India Trinamul Congress
107	Noapara	Smt. Manju Basu	All India Trinamul Congress
108	Barrackpur	Shri Shihadra Datta	All India Trinamul Congress
109	Khardaha	Shri Amit Mitra	All India Trinamul Congress
110	Dum Dum Uttar	Smt. Chandrima Bhattacharya	All India Trinamul Congress
111	Panhat	Shri Nirmal Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
112	Kamarhati	Shri Madan Mitra	All India Trinamul Congress
113	Baranagar	Shri Tapas Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
114	Dum Dum	Shri Bratya Basu	All India Trinamul Congress
115	Rajarhat New Town	Shri Sabyasachi Dutta	All India Trinamul Congress
116	Bhannagar	Shri Sujit Bose	All India Trinamul Congress
117	Rajarhat Gopapur	Shri Purnendu Basu	All India Trinamul Congress
118	Madhyamgram	Shri Pathan Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
119	Barasat	Shri Chiranjeet Chakrabarti	All India Trinamul Congress
120	Deganga	Dr. Md. Nuruzzaman	All India Trinamul Congress
121	Hara	Shri Julfikar Molla	All India Trinamul Congress
122	Minakhan (Sc)	Smt. Usha Rani Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
123	Sandeshkhali (St)	Shri Nirapada Sardar	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
124	Basirhat Dakshin	Shri Narayan Mukherjee	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
125	Basirhat Uttar	Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
126	Haryaganj (Sc)	Shri Anandamay Mandal	Communist Party Of India
127	Gosaha (Sc)	Shri Jayanta Naskar	All India Trinamul Congress

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128	Basanti (Sc)	Shri Subhas Naskar	Revolutionary Socialist Party
129	Kultali (Sc)	Shri Ram Sankar Halder	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
130	Patharpratima	Shri Samir Kumar Jana	All India Trinamul Congress
131	Kakdwip	Shri Manturam Pakhira	All India Trinamul Congress
132	Sagar	Shri Bankim Chandra Hazra	All India Trinamul Congress
133	Kulpi	Shri Jagaranjan Halder	All India Trinamul Congress
134	Raldighi	Smt. Debasree Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
135	Mandirbazar (Sc)	Shri Jaydeb Halder	All India Trinamul Congress
136	Jaynagar (Sc)	Shri Tarun Kanti Naskar	Socialist Unity Centre Of India
137	Barulpur Purba (Sc)	Shri Nirmal Chandra Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
138	Canning Paschim (Sc)	Shri Shyamal Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
139	Canning Purba	Shri Abdur Razzak Molla	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
140	Barulpur Paschim	Shri Bilman Banerjee	All India Trinamul Congress
141	Magrahat Purba (Sc)	Smt. Namita Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
142	Magrahat Paschim	Shri Giasuddin Molla	All India Trinamul Congress
143	Diamond Harbour	Shri Dipak Kumar Halder	All India Trinamul Congress
144	Falta	Shri Tamonash Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
145	Satgachhla	Smt. Sonali Guha (Bose)	All India Trinamul Congress
146	Bishnupur (Sc)	Shri Dilip Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
147	Sonarpur Dakshin	Shri Jiban Mukhopadhyay	All India Trinamul Congress
148	Bhangar	Shri Badal Zamadar	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
149	Kasba	Shri Javed Ahmed Khan	All India Trinamul Congress
150	Jadavpur	Shri Manish Gupta	All India Trinamul Congress
151	Sonarpur Uttar	Smt. Firdousi Begum	All India Trinamul Congress
152	Tollyganj	Shri Aroop Biswas	All India Trinamul Congress
153	Behala Purba	Shri Sovan Chatterjee	All India Trinamul Congress
154	Behala Paschim	Shri Partha Chatterjee	All India Trinamul Congress
155	Mahestala	Smt. Kasturi Das	All India Trinamul Congress
156	Budge Budge	Shri Ashok Kumar Deb	All India Trinamul Congress
157	Metiaburuz	Smt. Mamtaj Begum	All India Trinamul Congress
158	Kolkata Port	Shri Firhad Hakim	All India Trinamul Congress
159	Bhabanipur	Shri Subrata Bakshi	All India Trinamul Congress
160	Rashbehari	Shri Sobhandeb Chattopadhyay	All India Trinamul Congress
161	Ballygunje	Shri Subrata Mukherjee	All India Trinamul Congress
162	Chowrangee	Smt. Sikha Chowdhury	All India Trinamul Congress
163	Entally	Shri Swarna Kamal Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
164	Belegkata	Shri Paresh Paul	All India Trinamul Congress
165	Jorasanko	Smt. Smita Bakshi	All India Trinamul Congress
166	Shyampur	Smt. Shashi Panja	All India Trinamul Congress
167	Maniktala	Shri Sadhan Pande	All India Trinamul Congress
168	Kashipur-Belgachhia	Smt. Mala Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
169	Bally	Shri Sultan Singh	All India Trinamul Congress
170	Howrah Uttar	Shri Asok Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
171	Howrah Madhya	Shri Arup (Apu) Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
172	Shibpur	Shri Jatu Lahiri	All India Trinamul Congress
173	Howrah Dakshin	Shri Brajamohan Majumdar	All India Trinamul Congress

174	Sankrail (Sc)	Shri Sital Kumar Sardar	All India Trinamul Congress
175	Pancha	Shri Gulsan Mullick	All India Trinamul Congress
176	Uuhena Purba	Shri Haider Aziz Safwi	All India Trinamul Congress
177	Uuhena Uttar (Sc)	Dr. Nirmal Maji	All India Trinamul Congress
178	Uluberia Dakshin	Shri Pulak Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
179	Shyampur	Shri Kalipada Mandal	All India Trinamul Congress
180	Bagan	Shri Arunava (Raja) Sen	All India Trinamul Congress
181	Amta	Shri Asit Mitra	Indian National Congress
182	Udaynarayanpur	Shri Samir Kumar Panja	All India Trinamul Congress
183	Jagatballavpur	Shri Abul Kasem Molla	All India Trinamul Congress
184	Domjur	Shri Pajh Banerjee	All India Trinamul Congress
185	Uttarnara	Shri Anup Ghosal	All India Trinamul Congress
186	Sreerampur	Dr. Sudipto Roy	All India Trinamul Congress
187	Chandani	Shri Muzaffar Khan	All India Trinamul Congress
188	Singur	Shri Rabindranath Bhattacharya	All India Trinamul Congress
189	Chandannagar	Shri Ashok Kumar Shaw	All India Trinamul Congress
190	Chunchura	Shri Asit (Tapan) Mazumdar	All India Trinamul Congress
191	Bagarh (Sc)	Shri Asim Kumar Majhi	All India Trinamul Congress
192	Pandua	Shri Sk. Amjad Hossain	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
193	Saptagram	Shri Tapan Dasgupta	All India Trinamul Congress
194	Chandua	Smt. Swati Khandoker	All India Trinamul Congress
195	Jangipara	Shri Snehasis Chakraborty	All India Trinamul Congress
196	Harpa	Shri Becharam Manna	All India Trinamul Congress
197	Dhanekhali (Sc)	Smt. Asima Patra	All India Trinamul Congress
198	Tarakeswar	Shri Pachhna Singh	All India Trinamul Congress
199	Pursurah	Shri Parvez Rahman	All India Trinamul Congress
200	Arambag (Sc)	Shri Krishna Chandra Santra	All India Trinamul Congress
201	Goyhat (Sc)	Shri Biswanath Karak	All India Forward Block
202	Khanakul	Shri Iqbal Ahmed	All India Trinamul Congress
203	Tamluk	Dr. Saumen Kumar Mahapatra	All India Trinamul Congress
204	Panskura Purba	Shri Biplab Ray Chowdhury	All India Trinamul Congress
205	Panskura Paschim	Dr. Omar Ali	All India Trinamul Congress
206	Moyna	Shri Bhushan Chandra Datta	All India Trinamul Congress
207	Nandakumar	Shri Sukumar De	All India Trinamul Congress
208	Mahisadal	Shri Sujarsan Ghosh Dastidar	All India Trinamul Congress
209	Hajia (Sc)	Smt. Seeta Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
210	Nandigram	Smt. Phiraja Bha	All India Trinamul Congress
211	Chandipur	Shri Amiya Kanti (Kabul) Bhattacharya	All India Trinamul Congress
212	Patashpur	Shri Jyotirmoy Kar	All India Trinamul Congress
213	Kanathi Uttar	Smt. Banasri Maity	All India Trinamul Congress
214	Bhaganpur	Shri Ardhendu Maity	All India Trinamul Congress
215	Khejuri (Sc)	Shri Ranajit Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress
216	Kanathi Dakshin	Shri Dibyendu Adhikari	All India Trinamul Congress
217	Pamnagar	Shri Akhil Giri	All India Trinamul Congress
218	Egra	Shri Samares Das	All India Trinamul Congress
219	Dantan	Shri Arun Mahapatra	Communist Party Of India
220	Nayagram (St)	Shri Dulal Murmu	All India Trinamul Congress

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221	Gopiballavpur	Shri Chudamani Mahato	All India Trinamul Congress
222	Jhargram	Shri Sukumar Hansda	All India Trinamul Congress
223	Keshiary (St)	Shri Biram Mandi	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
224	Kharagpur Sadar	Shri Gyan Singh Sohanpal	Indian National Congress
225	Narayanganj	Dr. Surjya Kanta Mishra	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
226	Sahang	Dr. Manas Ranjan Bhunia	Indian National Congress
227	Pinjala	Shri Prabhuj Chandra Sinha	Democratic Socialist Party (Prabodh Chandra)
228	Kharagpur	Shri Nazmul Haque	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
229	Dehra	Shri Radhakanta Maiti	All India Trinamul Congress
230	Daspur	Shri Ajit Bhunia	All India Trinamul Congress
231	Ghata (Sc)	Shri Shankar Dolai	All India Trinamul Congress
232	Chandrakona (Sc)	Smt. Chhaya Dolai	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
233	Garbeta	Shri Susanta Ghosh	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
234	Sahon	Shri Srikanta Mahata	All India Trinamul Congress
235	Keshpur (Sc)	Shri Rameswar Doloi	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
236	Medinipur	Shri Mrigendra Nath Maiti	All India Trinamul Congress
237	Bhampur (St)	Shri Dibakar Hansda	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
238	Bandwan (St)	Shri Susanta Besra	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
239	Barampur	Shri Santiram Mahato	All India Trinamul Congress
240	Bagmundi	Shri Nepal Mahata	Indian National Congress
241	Joypur	Shri Dharendra Nath Mahato	All India Forward Block
242	Purua	Shri K. P. Singh Deo	All India Trinamul Congress
243	Manbazar (St)	Smt. Sandhyarani Tudu	All India Trinamul Congress
244	Kashipur	Shri Swapan Kumar Belthariya	All India Trinamul Congress
245	Para (Sc)	Shri Umapada Bauri	Indian National Congress
246	Payhunathpur (Sc)	Shri Purna Chandra Bauri	All India Trinamul Congress
247	Satoria (Sc)	Shri Swapan Bouri	All India Trinamul Congress
248	Chhatna	Shri Subhasis Batabyal	All India Trinamul Congress
249	Panchanath (St)	Smt. Dehina Hembram	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
250	Pampur (St)	Shri Upen Kisku	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
251	Tadangra	Shri Monaranjan Patra	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
252	Bankura	Shri Kashinath Misra	All India Trinamul Congress
253	Barjora	Shri Asutosh Mukherjee	All India Trinamul Congress
254	Onda	Shri Arup Kumar Khan	All India Trinamul Congress
255	Bishnupur	Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	All India Trinamul Congress
256	Katulpur (Sc)	Shri Soumitra Khan	Indian National Congress
257	Andus (Sc)	Shri Gurupada Mete	All India Trinamul Congress
258	Sonamukhi (Sc)	Smt. Dhanu Saha	All India Trinamul Congress
259	Khandaghoash (Sc)	Shri Nabin Chandra Bag	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
260	Bardhaman Dakshin	Shri Rabiranjan Chattopadhyay	All India Trinamul Congress
261	Panna (Sc)	Shri Basudeb Khan	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
262	Jampur (Sc)	Shri Ujjal Pramanick	All India Trinamul Congress
263	Monteswar	Shri Md. Hedayatullah Chaudhuri	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
264	Kalna (Sc)	Shri Biswajit Kundu	All India Trinamul Congress
265	Memari	Shri Abul Hasem Mondal	All India Trinamul Congress

266	Baruhaman Uttar (Sc)	Smt. Aparna Saha	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
267	Bhatar	Shri Banamali Hazra	All India Trinamul Congress
268	Purbasthali Dakshin	Shri Swapan Debnath	All India Trinamul Congress
269	Purbasthali Uttar	Shri Tanan Chatterjee	All India Trinamul Congress
270	Kalwa	Shri Pahuranath Chatterjee	Indian National Congress
271	Ketugram	Shri Sekh Sahonawez	All India Trinamul Congress
272	Mangalkot	Shri Sahajahan Choudhury	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
273	Ausgram (Sc)	Shri Basudev Mete	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
274	Ga s (Sc)	Shri Sunil Kumar Mondal	All India Forward Block
275	Pandabeswar	Shri Gouranga Chatterjee	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
276	Durgapur Purha	Dr. Nikhil Kumar Banerjee	All India Trinamul Congress
277	Durgapur Paschim	Shri Apurba Mukherjee	All India Trinamul Congress
278	Pan ganj	Shri Sohrab Ali	All India Trinamul Congress
279	Jamura	Smt. Jahanara Khan	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
280	Asansol Dakshin	Shri Tanas Banerjee	All India Trinamul Congress
281	Asansol Uttar	Shri Moloy Ghatak	All India Trinamul Congress
282	Kulti	Shri Ujja Chatterjee	All India Trinamul Congress
283	Barahan	Shri Bidhan Upadhyay	All India Trinamul Congress
284	Duhrajpur (Sc)	Shri Bijoy Bagdi	All India Forward Block
285	Suri	Shri Swapan Kanti Ghosh	All India Trinamul Congress
286	Enpur	Shri Chandra Nath Sinha	All India Trinamul Congress
287	Nanoor (Sc)	Shri Gadadhar Hazra	All India Trinamul Congress
288	Lahpur	Shri Monirul Islam	All India Trinamul Congress
289	Santaha (Sc)	Shri Dharen Bagui	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
290	Mayureswar	Shri Asok Kumar Ray	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)
291	Pampurhat	Dr. Asish Banerjee	All India Trinamul Congress
292	Hansan	Shri Asit Kumar Mal	Indian National Congress
293	Nalhati	Shri Abhijit Mukherjee	Indian National Congress
294	Mururai	Shri Nure Alam Chowdhury	All India Trinamul Congress

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	Shri Subrata Bakshi	
	Shri Subrata Mukherjee	
	Shri Abdul Karim Chowdhury	
	Shri Upendra Nath Biswas	
	Shri Javed Ahmed Khan	
	Shri Jyoti Priya Mallick	

Sl. No.	Minister Name	Department
15)	Shri Haider Aziz Safai	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Co-operation. ➤ Inland Water Transport. (Upto 21 st November, 2012)
16)	Shri Mokoy Ghatak	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Law. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Judicial. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Agriculture. (From 08 th June, 2011 - 07 th July, 2011) ➤ Agriculture. (From 22 nd November, 2012)
17)	Shri Purnendu Basu	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Labour.
18)	Shri Bratya Basu	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Higher Education. ➤ School Education. (From 07 th July, 2011)
19)	Shri Rishi Pal Singh	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Tourism. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Planning. (From 22 nd November, 2012)
20)	Shri Hiten Barman	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Forests.
21)	Shri Goutam Deb	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ North Bengal Development.
22)	Shri Nure Alam Chowdhury	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Animal Resources Development.
23)	Shri Shankar Chakraborty	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Non-conventional Energy Sources. (Upto 01 st September, 2011) ➤ Correctional Administration.
24)	Dr. Rabirjan Chattopadhyay	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Technical Education and Training. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Science and Technology. ➤ Bio-technology.
25)	Dr. Sudarsan Ghosh Dasgupta	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Environment. ➤ Public Works. (From 16 th January, 2012)
26)	Shri Ujjal Biswas	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Youth Services. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Food Processing Industries and Horticulture. (From 16 th January, 2012) ➤ Technical Education & Training. (From 22 nd November, 2012)
27)	Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Housing. (Upto 29 th February, 2012) ➤ Child Development. (From 29 th February, 2012)
28)	Shri Firhad (Bobby) Hakim	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Municipal Affairs. ➤ Urban Development.
29)	Dr. Sukumar Hansda	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ North Bengal Development.
30)	Dr. Saumen Kumar Mahapatra	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Water Resources Investigation and Development.
31)	Shri Anup (Anu) Roy	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Animal Resources Development.
32)	Shri Chandra Nath Sinha	MINISTER IN CHARGE ➤ Panchayats and Rural Development. (Upto 21 st November, 2012) ➤ Fisheries. (From 22 nd November, 2012)
33)	Dr. Manas Ranjan Bhunia	MINISTER IN CHARGE (Upto 21 st September, 2012) ➤ Irrigation and Waterways. ➤ Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles.

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		I ure (Upto 16
	Shri Manjul Krishna Thakur	
	Shri Shyamal Mondal	
	<i>Shri Pramatha Nath Roy</i>	
	<i>Shri Abu Nezar Khan Choudhury</i>	
	<i>Shri Sunil Chandra Tinkay</i>	
	<i>Smt. Subena Youssain</i>	
	Shri Aroop Biswas	

Sl. No.	Minister Name	Department
45)	Smt. Chandrina Bhattacharya	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law (Independent Charge). (From 22nd November, 2012) ➤ Judicial (Independent Charge). (From 22nd November, 2012) ➤ Health & Family Welfare. (From 16th January, 2012)
46)	Shri Krishnendu Narayan Choudhury	<p>MINISTER IN CHARGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tourism. (From 22nd November, 2012)
47)	Shri Rajib Banerjee	<p>MINISTER IN CHARGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Irrigation & Waterways. (From 22nd November, 2012)
48)	Shri Manturam Pakhira	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sundarban Affairs (Independent Charge). (From 22nd November, 2012) ➤ Irrigation & Waterways. (From 22nd November, 2012)
49)	Shri Swapan Debnath	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles. (From 22nd November, 2012) ➤ Land & land Reforms. (From 22nd November, 2012)
50)	Shri Pundarikakshya Saha	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Health Engineering. (From 22nd November, 2012)
51)	Shri Humayun Kabir	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Animal Resources Development. (From 22nd November, 2012)
52)	Shri Becharan Manna	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriculture. (From 22nd November, 2012) ➤ Child Development. (From 22nd November, 2012)
53)	Shri Giasuddin Mola	<p>MINISTER OF STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education. (From 22nd November, 2012)

Existing Standing Committees

Sl.No. 1.	Name of the Committee 2.	Number of 3.	Manner of 4.	Term 5.	Remarks 6.
01.	Standing committee on Education, Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services.	Not more than Fifteen plus ministers of the concerned Departments as ex-Officio members	Nominated by the Speaker	One Year	
02.	Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
03.	Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs, Urban Development, Hill Affairs, Housing and Fire Services.	-DO-	-DO-	DO - -	
04.	Standing Committee on Commerce & Industries and Industrial Reconstruction.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
05.	Standing Committee on Labour.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
06.	Standing Committee on Cottage and Small-Scale Industries and Animal Resources Development.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
07.	Standing Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities.	DO - -	DO - -	DO - -	
08.	Standing Committee on Transport.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
09.	Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering.	DO - -	DO - -	DO - -	
10.	Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture, Co-operation and Consumer Affairs.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
11.	Standing Committee on Panchayat, Rural Development, Land Reforms And Sundarban Development.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
12.	Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water investigation & Development.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	
13.	Standing Committee on Environment, Forest and Tourism.	DO - -	DO - -	DO - -	
14.	Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Science &	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-	

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15.	Technology and Information Technology. Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Relief and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-
16.	Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Fisheries.	DO	DO	DO
17.	Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jails and Judicial.	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-
18.	Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development & Planning (including Uttarbanga and Paschimanchal Unnayan Affairs)	-DO-	-DO-	-DO-

Existing Standing Committees Sl.No.Name of the Standing Committee

Departments

1.2.3. Committee I The Standing Committee on Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law And Judicial.

Home (Police), Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Home (Civil Defence), Jails, Law and Judicial. Committee II The Standing Committee on Finance, Excise And Development and Planning including Uttarbanga and Paschimanchal Unnayan Affairs.

Finance, Excise and Development and Planning. Committee III The Standing Committee on Education

Education Committee IV The Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

Health and Family Welfare Committee V The Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms And Sundarban Development

Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundarban Development Affairs. Committee VI The Standing Committee on Irrigation & Water-ways and Water Investigation & Development

Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development Committee VI The

Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism.
Environment, Forests and Tourism Committee VIII The Standing Committee on
Power & Non Conventional Energy Sources.

Power & Non Conventional Energy Sources Committee IX The Standing Committee
on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.

Women and Child Development & Social Welfare, Disaster Management and
Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.

Committee X The Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and
Fisheries.

Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries. Committee XI The Standing
Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development.

Municipal Affairs and Urban Development Committee XII The Standing Committee
on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises

Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public
Enterprises Committee XIII The Standing Committee on Labour

Labour, Employment Exchange and Employees' State Insurance.

Committee XIV The Standing Committee on Cottage and Small Scale Industries and
Animal Resources Development.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Animal Resources Development. Committee
XV The Standing Committee on The Welfare of Backward Classes Welfare and
Minorities

Backward Classes and Minorities Development and Welfare. Committee XVI The
Standing Committee on Transport

Transport Committee XVII The Standing Committee on Public Works and Public
Health Engineering

Public Works and Public Health Engineering. Committee XVIII The Standing
Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture, Co-operation and
Consumer Affairs.

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Food & Supplies, Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Co-operation & Consumer Affairs. Committee XIX The Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment

Self Help Group and Self Employment under Panchayat and Rural Development.

Committee XX The Standing Committee on Science and Technology and Information Technology

Science and Technology and Information Technology Committee XXI The Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services.

Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire & Emergency Services, Committee XXII The Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services.

Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services.

Annexure VI

বিগত আগস্ট ২০১১ থেকে জুলাই ২০১২ পর্যন্ত পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বিধানসভায় উত্থাপিত যে সমস্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রশ্নের বিশদভাবে লিখিত উত্তর দেওয়া হয়েছে তারই কিছু বাছাই করা প্রশ্নের এখানে উপস্থাপিত করা হল :

পানীয় জল সরবরাহ প্রকল্পের কাজ

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ৭৭১) শ্রী সুনীল কুমার মণ্ডল : জনস্বাস্থ্য ও কারিগরী বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহ পূর্বক জানাবেন কি—

(ক) রাজ্যের বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলে পানীয় জল সরবরাহ প্রকল্পের কাজ বর্তমানে কোন পর্যায়ে আছে, এবং

(খ) নির্দিষ্ট সময় সীমার মধ্যে এসব কাজ সম্পন্ন করার জন্য কি ধরনের পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে?

জনস্বাস্থ্য ও কারিগরী বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় :

(ক) জেলা ওয়ারী বিভিন্ন নলবাহিত জল সরবরাহ প্রকল্পের ১৫/৩/২০১২ পর্যন্ত অবস্থা (Status)

নিম্ন তালিকায় দেওয়া হল :

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Sanctioned PWSS	No. of Commissioned PWSS	No. of ongoing schemes	% of population covered by PWSS only
1	Bankura	59	37	22	15.03
2	Burdwan	115	97	18	46.31
3	Birbhum	64	51	13	26.01
4	Dakshin Dinajpur	44	39	5	27.52
5	Darjeeling	42	25	17	51.11
6	Howrah	57	47	10	50.00
7	Hoogly	95	87	8	34.56
8	Jalpaiguri	104	94	10	45.43
9	Koochbehar	119	90	29	46.42
10	Maldah	112	52	60	60.93
11	Murshidabad	196	76	120	31.77
12	Nadia	178	92	86	50.78
13	North 24 Parganas	199	118	81	48.06
14	Paschim Midnapore	132	67	65	12.08

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15	Purba Midnapore	111	74	37	36.04
16	Purulia	49	26	23	18.29
17	South 24 Parganas	180	146	34	63.70
18	Uttar Dinajpur	59	44	15	14.49
	Total	1915	1262	653	39.20

(খ) রাজ্যের বিভিন্ন অংশে যে সমস্ত নির্মিয়মান প্রকল্প আছে সেগুলি যথা সময়ে সম্পন্ন (Commission) করার জন্য সমস্ত রকমের উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হচ্ছে। বিভিন্ন নির্মিয়মান নলবাহিত জল সরবরাহ প্রকল্পে পর্যাপ্ত অভিজ্ঞতা আছে এমন বিভিন্ন ঠিকাদার সংস্থাকে নিয়োগ করে সম্পন্ন করা হচ্ছে। এই কাজে জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের জেলা ও ব্লক পর্যায়ের সুসংবদ্ধ বিন্যাস ছত্রদ্বারা দ্বারা অবিরত তত্ত্বাবধান ও নিয়ন্ত্রন করা হচ্ছে। District wise status of piped water supply schemes (PWSS) as on ১৫.০৩.২০১২.

প্রাথমিক ও উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ১৭৫৬) শ্রী শীলভদ্র দত্তঃ বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি

- (ক) রাজ্যে বর্তমানে প্রাথমিক ও উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা কত,
 (খ) ২০১১-১২ অর্থবর্ষে কতগুলি প্রাথমিক ও উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় স্থাপিত হয়েছে (জেলাওয়ারী হিসাব সহ), এবং
 (গ) ২০১২-১৩ অর্থবর্ষে কতগুলি প্রাথমিক ও উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় স্থাপনের পরিকল্পনা সরকারের আছে?

বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ঃ

- (ক) রাজ্যে বর্তমানে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা ৫১২৪৩ এবং উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা ১২৩২৩।
 (খ) ২০১১-১২ অর্থবর্ষে অনুমোদিত প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা ২৬০ এবং উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা ৫৪৯।
 (গ) শিশু শিক্ষার অধিকার আইন, ২০০৯ অনুযায়ী মোট ১১৮৬ টি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় স্থাপনের পরিকল্পনা সরকারের আছে। তার মধ্যে ২০১২-১৩ অর্থবর্ষে ১৯৭টি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় স্থাপনের পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে। উচ্চ-প্রাথমিকের ক্ষেত্রে ২০১২-১৩ অর্থবর্ষে ২০৩৫ টি উচ্চ-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় স্থাপনের পরিকল্পনা নেওয়া হয়েছে।

আদিবাসী বার্ষিক ভাতা

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ২১২০) শ্রী খগেন মুর্মু : অনগ্রসর সম্প্রদায় কল্যাণ বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি-

(ক) ১লা এপ্রিল ২০১১ থেকে ৩০শে এপ্রিল ২০১২ পর্যন্ত কত সংখ্যক আদিবাসীকে বার্ষিক ভাতা প্রদান করা হয়েছে (জেলাওয়ারী তথ্য সহ), এবং

(খ) আদিবাসী বার্ষিক ভাতা প্রাপকদের চিহ্নিত করণের জন্য নিয়মনীতি সরলীকরণের বিষয়ে সরকারের কোন পরিকল্পনা আছে কিনা ?

অনগ্রসর সম্প্রদায় কল্যাণ বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় :

(ক) ১,৩০,৪৬৩ জন আদিবাসীকে বার্ষিক ভাতা প্রদান করা হয়েছে। জেলাওয়ারী তথ্য নীচে দেওয়া হল :

Sl. No	District	Beneficiaries
1	Nadia	1,678
2	Birbhum	13,330
3	Bankura	9,268
4	Hooghly	7,619
5	Murshidabad	4,000
6	Uttardinajpur	2,831
7	Dakshin Dinajpur	7,737
8	Purba Midnapore	273
9	Paschim Midnapore	31,282
10	Jalpaiguri	4,468
11	Jalpaiguri (Closed Tea Garden)	693
12	North 24 Parganas	5,751
13	South 24 Parganas	3,751
14	Howrah	184
15	Burdwan	9,087
16	Darjeeling (Siliguri)	1,242

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17	DGHC	5,606
18	Maldah	4,028
19	Purulia	17,401
20	Coochbehar	234
	Total	1,30,463

(খ) আদিবাসী বার্ষিক ভাতা প্রাপকদের চিহ্নিত করণের জন্য যথেষ্ট সরল নিয়মনীতি সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে এ বিষয়ে আর কোন বাড়তি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা হয়নি।

বন্ধ কলকারখানা

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ৪৮৭) শ্রী যোশেফ মুণ্ডা : শ্রম বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানানবেন কি-

(ক) ৩১শে অক্টোবর ২০১১ সাপেক্ষে রাজ্যে বড় ও মাঝারি মিলিয়ে মোট বন্ধ কারখানার সংখ্যা কত, এবং

(খ) উক্ত কারখানাগুলি খোলার ব্যাপারে কি কি পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হয়েছে?

শ্রম বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় :

(ক) ৩১শে অক্টোবর ২০১১ তারিখে রাজ্যে বড় ও মাঝারি মিলিয়ে মোট বন্ধ কারখানার সংখ্যা ৮৩। বড় কারখানার সংখ্যা ২৫। (এখানে বড় কারখানা বলতে ৫০০ বা তার বেশি শ্রমিক কাজ করেন এমন কারখানাকে ধরা হয়েছে)।

মাঝারি কারখানার সংখ্যা ৫৮। (এখানে ১০০ থেকে ৪৯৯ জন শ্রমিক কাজ করেন এমন কারখানাকে মাঝারি কারখানা বলে ধরা হয়েছে।)

মহাত্মাগান্ধী জাতীয় কর্ম সূনিশ্চয়তা প্রকল্প

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ৩৮৬) শ্রী অজয় দে : পঞ্চায়ত ও গ্রামোন্নয়ন বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানানবেন কি-

(ক) মহাত্মাগান্ধী জাতীয় কর্ম সূনিশ্চয়তা প্রকল্পে বিগত ৯ মাসে কত পরিমাণ অর্থ পাওয়া গেছে,

(খ) উক্ত ক্ষেত্রে জেলাওয়ারী অর্থ বরাদ্দের পরিমাণ কত,

(গ) ২৯শে ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১২ সাপেক্ষে বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের কত পরিমাণ ব্যয় করা সম্ভব হয়েছে

(জেলাওয়ারী হিসাব সহ) এবং (ঘ) বিগত ৯ মাসে এই প্রকল্পে কতদিন কাজ দেওয়া হয়েছে?

পঞ্চায়েত ও গ্রামোন্নয়ন বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ঃ

(ক) ১/৬/২০১১ থেকে ১৫/৩/২০১২ পর্যন্ত প্রাপ্ত অর্থের পরিমাণ - কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার থেকে ১৪৮৭,৭৮,১৮,০০০/- টাকা, রাজ্য সরকার থেকে ২২২,৬২,৫৭,০০০/- টাকা, মোট ১৭১০,৪০,৭৫,০০০/-টাকা।

(খ) ১৯টি জেলায় বরাদ্দ অর্থের পরিমাণ ১৮৬৮,১১,১৩,০০০/-টাকা।

(গ) ১৯টি জেলায় ১/৪/২০১১ থেকে ২৯/২/২০১২ পর্যন্ত ব্যয়িত অর্থের পরিমাণ ১৯৭৬,১৮,৯৯,০০০/-টাকা

(ঘ) ২৯শে ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১২ পর্যন্ত শ্রম দিবসের সংখ্যা রাজ্যের গড় ভিত্তিতে ২৫ দিন। রাজ্যগুলির মধ্যে রয়েছে জলপাইগুড়ি, উত্তর দিনাজপুর, দক্ষিণ দিনাজপুর, মালদা, মুর্শিদাবাদ, দক্ষিণ ২৪ পরগণা, পশ্চিম মেদিনীপুর, বাঁকুড়া, পুরুলিয়া, বীরভূম, কোচবিহার, দার্জিলিং, শিলিগুড়ি মহকুমা পরিষদ, নদীয়া, উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা, হুগলী, পূর্ব মেদিনীপুর, বর্ধমান, হাওড়া।

ক্ষুদ্র ও কুটির শিল্পে বিনিয়োগ

(অনুমোদিত প্রশ্ন নং ৬৬০) শ্রী আবু তাহের খানঃ ক্ষুদ্র ও ছোট উদ্যোগ এবং বস্ত্র বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি-

১লা জুন ২০১১ থেকে ১৯শে ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১২ পর্যন্ত সময় কালে রাজ্যে ক্ষুদ্র ও কুটির শিল্পে বিনিয়োগের পরিমাণ কত (জেলা ভিত্তিক তথ্য সহ) ?

ক্ষুদ্র ও ছোট উদ্যোগ এবং বস্ত্র বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ঃ

নিম্নে Plan & Machinery-তে বিনিয়োগের পরিমাণ (জেলা ভিত্তিক) প্রদত্ত হলঃ

SLNo.	Name of District	Investment (in Lakhs)
1	Bankura	2436.47
2	Birbhum	1647.42
3	Burdwan	2191.66.
4	Durgapur	5862.25
5	Kolkata	5606.93
6	Coochbehar	843.59

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7	Darjeeling	155.79
8	Siliguri	753.18
9	Uttar Dinajpur	13,800.48
10	Hooghly	5189.27
11	Howrah	14,109.00
12	Jalpaiguri	5019.47.
13	Maldah	979.99
14	Paschim Midnapore	1962.93
15	Murshidabad	1032.81
16	Nadia	365.64
17	Dakshin 24 Parganas	7380.00
18	Purulia	2073.23
19	Uttar 24 Parganas	7703.35
20	Dakshin Dinajpur	1733.05
21	Purba Midnapore	1089.88.
	Total	81,936.39

Note : In addition to this elaborate replies with adequate facts and statistics are being provided for such as distribution of rice at a low price in the Jungle Mohal, planning for providing pure and safe drinking water in the arsenic affected districts comprising 79 blocks of North 24 raganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Maldah, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and South 24 Parganas, revision of BPL list and issuance of new raton cards specially in Purulia, Bankura, and Paschim Midnapore, poverty alleviation programme, Prime Ministers Gram Sarak Yojana, developing Self Help Groups of Women, distributions of Seeds, pesticides and establishment of training camps, development of technical education, annual rate of admission and percentage of drop outs in the primary schools, modernisation and building up of new stadiums, sports coayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and economic development of Adibasi people, recuritment of primary trachers, list of vacant lecturer posts in the colleges, changed system in the school service commission, ICDS projects (district wise vacancy position), rationing system for Adibasis in the Jungle Mohal, detailed list of small Industries, supply of drinking water in Jungle Mohal, steps taken by State Polution Control Borad particularly for Sponj Iron Factories, list of SSK and MSK in 19 districts of West Bengal regarding approval of First Track Courts etc.

West Bengal Social Watch (WBSW) is a Federation of NGOs/CSOs, CBOs, Social Movements and Individuals for monitoring performances of democratic institutions and processes in order to uphold inclusive democracy and human rights. It is a partner of National Social Watch (NSW) and works closely with similar social watch processes all over India. West Bengal Social apart from supporting the achievement of food sovereignty of the people and their rights over land, water, forest and seed also opposes imperialist globalization.



About National Social Watch

National Social Watch (NSW) is the national secretariat of the National Social Watch Coalition (NSWC), which is a broad based network of civil society organizations and citizens. The Social Watch process intends to analyze the performance of the institutions of governance, their commitment towards citizens, and their practice of democratic values. The major objectives of NSW are:

- a. To become a key agenda setter for the government
- b. To redefine the politics of knowledge and usher in new dynamics in the processes and quality of governance
- c. To ensure the centrality of people at various levels – national, state, and village, in the processes of governance

The major functions of NSW are: (1) Research, (2) Advocacy, and (3) Networking. Under Research, NSW conducts rigorous research with major focus on 'institutions of governance'. NSW brings out its research in the form of annual citizen's reports, perspective papers, focus papers, and research briefs. Under Advocacy, apart from dissemination of its research output through web-posting and publication, NSW regularly organizes policy dialogues and an annual grand release function of the citizen's report. Apart from national level releases, NSW also organizes state level dissemination workshops in select states, every year. Under Networking, it partners with likeminded national resource organizations, promotes and supports state level social watch coalitions, and collaborates with the International Social Watch, commonly known as Social Watch. Today the NSWC has 8 national coalition partners and has state coalitions partners in 15 states viz. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan. State coalitions prepare the state level social watch reports and lead the state level discourses on the issues related to governance and social development. More about NSW can be seen at www.socialwatchindia.net and NSW can be reached through info@socialwatchindia.net.



NATIONAL SOCIAL WATCH



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