

Appendix-IIA

The Institutional Framework for Decentralized Planning

The following is a summary of the constitutions, functions and responsibilities of the district planning bodies established in 1985. It is based upon orders from the Governor of West Bengal, which were circulated to the districts by the Development and planning Department in May 1985.

The District Planning and Co-ordination Committee (D.P.C.C.):

- Chairperson : A minister of State of the Government of West Bengal.
- Vice-Chairperson : Sabhadhipati (Chairperson) of the Zilla Parishad.
- Member Secretary : The District Magistrate.
- Other Members : Karkadhyakshas (Chairpersons) of the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad; sabhapatis (Chairperson) of all Panchayat Samities; Chairpersons of the Municipalities in the District; The members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.s) of the District; Members of Parliament (Union M.P.s) of the District; One representative from each of the District's Statutory Authorities. District level officers of all Departments.

In addition the Commissioner of the Division has a permanent invitation to attend, and where there is more than one Minister/Minister of State eligible to be present, the Chair of the Council passes by rotation.

The power and functions of the D.P.C.C. are:

- (i) All District Plans and programmes formulated by the District Planning Committee (see below) are to be put up to the District Planning and Co-ordinating Council for discussion and approval.
- (ii) The D.P.C.C. reviews the progress of all district level plan schemes and programmes from time to time.
- (iii) All extant functions of the D.L.C.C. (the former District Level Coordinating Committee) have been transferred to the D.P.C.C.
- (iv) For the District of Darjeeling, an interactive linkage is to be maintained between the D.P.C.C. and the Hill Development Council.

- (v) The D.P.C.C should meet at least twice every year and a copy of its proceedings to be endorsed and sent to the State Planning Board.

The District Planning Committee (D.P.C.):

Chairperson : Sabhadhipati (Chairperson) of the Zilla Parishad.

Member Secretary : The District Magistrate.

Other Members : Karkadhyakshas of the Sthayee Committees of the Zilla Parishad;

Sabhapatis of all Panchayat Samitis;

Chairpersons of the Municipalities in the District;

One representative of each of the Statutory Bodies in the District;

District Level Officer of all departments in the District.

For large districts such as 24 Parganas and Midnapore the District Planning Committee has two or more area-based sub-committees for effective running (24 Parganas has subsequently been divided into two for planning purposes).

In addition to the above members, sub divisional officers have a permanent invitation to attend, and district level officers of the permanent invitation to attend, and district level officers of the banks are invited as and when it is felt their presence is needed.

The powers and functions of the D.P.C. are:

- (i) Within the overall guidelines regarding priorities and the allocation of funds for each district indicated from the State level, the District Planning Committee is expected to formulate a set of schemes within the framework of a plan for the District as a whole. Included within this plan proposal would be schemes to be run by the Departments, by clear indication of how these balanced and integrated with one another. Schemes of a value up to five lakhs (Rs. 500,000) may be approved by the D.P.C. The annual plan prepared by the D.P.C. would be put to the D.P.C.C. for discussion and finalisation.
- (ii) Schemes of a value more than Rs. fifty thousand formulated at the Block level have to be discussed and finalized in the District Planning Committee.

- (iii) The District Planning Committee has the power to approve schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rs. five lakhs. Schemes of a higher value have to be sent to the state Planning Board for approval. In addition if any scheme involves more than one district in its implementation, for example a drainage scheme, it also has to the State Planning Board.
- (iv) After formulating an Annual Plan and Programme for the District the D.P.C. discusses the proposals with State Planning Board. U
- (v) The D.P.C is also required to regularly evaluate and if necessary revise the implementation of the District Plan schemes being executed through the Panchayats as well as joint schemes excited through the Panchayats and Departments.

The implementation of the departmental schemes is the responsibility of the concerned departments, though there should be co-ordination between such schemes and the Panchayat-run-schemes. The implementation of Panchayat-run-schemes is conducted through the relevant panchayat body. Where there is a need for joint implementation by more than one panchayat or any other agency, in such instances the D.P.C. has the role of co-coordinating and regularly reviewing the schemes implementation.

Beneath the District level operates the Block Planning Committee (B.P.C). Is constituted as follows:

Block Planning Committee (B.P.C.)

- Chairperson : Sabhadhipati (Chair if the Panchayat Samiti)
- Member Secretary : Block Development Officer (B.D.O).
- Other Members : Karkadhyakshas of the Sthayee Committees of the P.S.U.
Prodhans of the Gram Panchayats;

The powers and functions of the B.P.C. are:

- (i) Within the guidelines regarding priorities and financial allocations for each block indicated by the District Planning Committee, the Block Planning Committee formulates a set of schemes that have a command area within the Block.

- (ii) Where necessary or relevant the B.P.C can propose a scheme covering a command area which extends over an adjoining block, but such a scheme must be put up to the D.P.C for approval.
- (iii) The B.P.C. is empowered to approve Block-specific schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rs. 50,000. Schemes involving more than Rs. 50,000 have to be put to the D.P.C. for approval.
- (iv) After drawing up its proposals for Block for the coming year these are forwarded to the D.P.C. for consideration and incorporation into the overall District Plan if they fulfill the guidelines previously set down.
- (v) The B.P.C is responsible for coordinating and regularly reviewing all schemes prepared by it; schemes run by the Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat; schemes jointly implemented by Panchayat, Departments or any other agency falling within the Block area.
- (vi) Schemes having command area covering more than one Block can be implemented only under the guidance of the D.P.C.
- (vii) The B.P.C. has to hold a meeting at least every two months and copies of the proceedings have to be endorsed by the D.P.C.

Appendix- III A

Brief History of the district Cooch Behar

Cooch Behar is the North-Eastern district of Jalpaiguri Division. In shape it is an irregular triangle. The name of Cooch Behar is rather of recent origin. In ancient times, the country was called Kamrup. Even during the reign of the last but one line of kings, the Khens, about 450 years ago, the country was known by that name. It came to be called Cooch Behar after the Koch kings had come into power in the beginning of the 16th century, long after all Buddhist influence had died out in Bengal. The name of Cooch Behar is a compound of two words : Cooch and Behar. The term "Cooch" is a corrupt form of Coch or Koch, being the name of race of people, inhabiting a large tract of country to the north-east of Bengal, and Behar or more properly vihara donetes abode or sport. "Cooch Behar" means the abode or the land of the Koches.¹

W. W. Hunter in his book "A statistical Account of Bengal" Volume X writes "The name 'Koch Behar' is derived from the Sanskrit Vihara (Bengali, Bihar) meaning 'recreation', especially applied to a Buddhist monastery. The latter is probably the historical basis of the name, as in the case of our province of Bihar. This name, however, is used only by the outside world. The appellation acceptable at the court of the Raja, who repudiates the theory of a Koch descent, is Nij Behar; the word Nij, 'own peculiar', being applied to distinguish the country from Bihar proper."²

Until January 1950, it used to be a feudatory state in political relations, first with the British government and then with the Government of India. On August 28, 1949 an agreement was contracted between the governor general of India and His Highness of Maharaja of Cooch Behar, which came to be known as the Cooch

Behar Marger Agreement in which His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar Ceded to the Dominion government (Govt. of India) "full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for the in relation to the governance of the State", and agreed "to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the 12th Day of September, 1949". It was stipulated that from the 12th September, 1949 the government of India would be competent to govern the State in such a manner and through such agency as it might think fit.

Between 12th September and 31st December 1949, Cooch Behar was known as a Chief Commissioner's Province in the government of India under a Chief Commissioner. After a series of talks between the union government, the West Bengal Government and the Government of Assam, in which the wished of the people of Cooch Behar was taken into account, the government of India reached a conclusion that the best interest of the people of Cooch Behar and of India as a whole would be served by the merger of Cooch Behar in the province of West Bengal. This was done with effect from January 1, 1950.³

Source:

1. A. Mitra District Hand books census 1951, Cooch Behar District West Bengal (Published G.S.N. Guha Roy).
2. W. W. Hanter A statistical Account of Bengal, Volume X, Statistical Account of Cooch Behar, London, 1876, P-332
3. Durgadas Majumdar West Bengal District Gazetteers, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, Gour Press, Cal-27, P-1.

Appendix- III B

Table showing Number of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samity, Zilla Parishad in West Bengal.

District	Panchayat					
	Number			Number of seats		
	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samity	Zilla Parishad	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samity	Zilla Parishad
Year	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Unit	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
(1)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Burdwan	277	31	1	4460	743	68
Birbhum	167	19	1	2334	422	35
Bankura	190	22	1	2742	496	42
Midnapore	514	54	1	7188	1295	108
Howrah	157	14	1	2576	433	34
Hooghly	210	18	1	3418	577	47
24-Parganas (N)	200	22	1	3233	549	50
24-Parganas (S)	312	29	1	4879	843	67
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadia	187	17	1	3052	504	41
Murshidabad	255	26	1	4159	700	60
Uttar Dinajpur	99	9	1	1594	272	23
Dakshin Dinajpur	65	8	1	1009	178	15
Malda	147	15	1	2195	385	33
Jalpaiguri	148	13	1	2341	388	32
Darjeeling*	22	4	1	405	64	7
Cooch Behar	128	12	1	1879	339	27
Purulia	170	20	1	2140	391	34
West Bengal	3248	333	17	49604	8579	723

Source: Economic Review 2000-2001

Appendix- VA
Khagrabari Gram Panchayat
Income & Expenditure Account for the year 1999-2000

Income		Expenditure	
Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Opening balance	221680.00	Salary to Secretary	79243.00
Salary to G.P. Workers & Chowkidars	103580.00	Salary to Job Assistance	70750.00
Salary Secretary	79243.00	Commission for Tax collector	600.00
Salary to Job Assistance	70750.00	Contingency	98306.00
Other workers	720.00	Entertainment	16735.00
Honorarium to Pradhan & Upapradhan	39950.00	Convenor allowance	9800.00
Fixed allowance to members	18240.00	allowance to workers	3800.00
Convenor allowance	9800.00	allowance to members	9480.00
Old age pension scheme	175600.00	Honorarium to Pradhan & Upapradhan	39950.00
POPLAL	31400.00	Entertainment expenses	7147.00
Lalgi	50000.00	Expense for GP Workers	101580.00
Literacy	23184.00	Passenger shade	60136.00
Tax (House)	29743.00	Management Expenses to market	60556.00
Receipt from Market	54488.00	I.A.Y.	2806840.00
Registration Fee for House construction	18840.00	J.R.Y.	1490409.00
Fees for trade license	4796.00	Track terminus	358723.00
Sale of forms	983.00	J. R. Y.	85457.00
I.A.Y.	2852000.00	Construction of wall	99894.00
J.R.Y.	1643911.00	Drinking water project	135302.00
Misc.	3535.00	Old age pension scheme	179500.00
Cattle shade	3017.00	POPLAL	35900.00
Interest	5841.00	Lalgi	4500.00
Fish cultivation	5100.00	Literacy	25793.00
Leasing of ponds	2500.00	M.W.S.	31980.00
Nursery	11600.00	Employment assurance scheme	147040.00
Truck Terminus	339945.00	Library	106097.00
Construction of Walls	100000.00	Library	49996.00
Social Forestry	79082.00	Street light	91852.00
Drinking water scheme	241000.00	Sports competition	57668.00
Tupewell scheme	9392.00	Donation for Homeo	3614.00
Passenger shade	90000.00	Fish cultivation	37180.00
M.P. fund	50000.00	Charitable Homeo	17180.00
		Social Forestry	30152.00
		Payment for daily workers	1100.00
			11500.00
			4160.00
Total	6348765.02		6369920

Source: Annual Reports, Khagrabari Gram Panchayat for the years 1999-2000.

Appendix- VB
Sikarpur Gram Panchayat
Income & Expenditure Account for the year 1999-2000

Income		Expenditure	
Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Opening Balance	107641.85	Salary to Sactetary	85568.00
Salary to Sactetary	85568.00	Job Assistant	69066.00
Job Assistant	69066.00	G.P Workers	93746.00
G.P Workers	93746.00	Tax Collection (House)	40047.00
Tax Collection (House)	40047.00	Honariun to Pradhan & Upa Pradhan	36050.00
Honariun to Pradhan & Upa Pradhan	36050.00	T.A.	952.00
Members allowance	15280.00	Commission for Tax	1742.00
Allowance to Tax Collector	960.00	LALGI	10000.00
LALGI	10000.00	Allowance to Tax Collector	960.00
Rent from House	7650.00	J.R.Y	255289.00
Deposits	4000.00	J.G.J.S.Y	1734189.00
Khoar	2061.00	J.A.Y	3171360.00
Bank Interest	25940.00	Oldage allowance	163900.00
Sale of Tree	49905.00	Tube well for drinking water	24045.00
J.G.J.S.Y	1882431.00	J.R.Latrin	9890.00
I.A.Y	3301789.00	D.P.E.P.	23282.00
Oldage Allowence	122900.00	Construction for House of Primary School	12304.00
Literacy	2000.00	Deposits	2000.00
Sale of form	2700.00	Literacy	4496.00
Contingent	6388.00	Sales Tax	1814.00
Gram Panchayat Convener Club	7000.00	Chair & Table	7000.00
Tax From Market	15000.00	Ganasakti Paper	459.00
Agricultural Training	26000.00	Repairing for Tubewell	1807.00
Income from Ponds	10000.00	Electricity Bill	7532.00
Block Bhayer Sangeet	2101.00	Daily Works	5200.00
POPLAL	5000.00	Bamboo Bridge	15010.00
	1140.00	Chair Table	7000.00
		Office Cup	12738.00
		Guest Cup	4046.00
		Purchasing of Prawn	2829.00
		Construction of Building of a Club	15000.00
		Agricultural training	10818.00
		Prem chand Hat	20000.00
		Entertainment of Members	5943.00
		Allowance of Convener	13000.00
		Entertainment of Gram Sabha Meeting	3110.00
		Expense for Hat and building of primary school	29723.00
		Sports to Primary School	3480.00
		Telephone Bill	845.00
		Burnt house grant	700.00
		Repair to Sanitary	2000.00
		Bhawaya Sangeet	13480.00
		POPLAL	1140.00
		Misc.	8803.85
Total	5824722.00	Total	5932363.85

Source: Annual Reports, Sikarpur Gram Panchayat for the years 1999-2000.

Appendix- VI A
Performance under I. R. D. P. in West Bengal

Performance	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (P) (S.G.S.Y)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Credit Disbured (Rs. in lakh)	7480.25	6480.70	7166.14
2. Subsidiary Disbured (Rs. in lakh)	3755.94	3141.78	3466.73
3 Physical Achievement (Number of families covered)	91733	71134	75981 (No. of Swarojgaries)

P= Provisional

Source : Department of panchayats
and Rural Development,
Government of west Bengal.

Note : I.R.D.P has been renamed as S.G.S.Y.
(Swarna Jyoti Gram Swarojgar Yojanas)
from 1999-2000.

Appendix- VI B

Performance under Wage Employment Schemes in West Bengal

Year	Stream	Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)	Physical Achievement (in lakh of mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1997-98	JRY -1 st Stream	12409.99	154.62
	JRY- 3 rd Stream	412.63	6.79
	EAS	11411.40	139.44
Total		24234.02	300.85
1998-99	JRY -1 st Stream	12553.60	137.41
	JRY- 3 rd Stream	74.06	1.01
	EAS	10011.61	105.26
Total		22639.37	243.68
1999-2000	JGSY*	13074.47	113.86
	JRY- 3 rd Stream	48.32	0.65
	EAS	12626.39	127.70
Total		25749.18	242.21
1999-2000 (Upto November' 99)	JGSY*	4528.73	41.36
	JRY- 3 rd Stream	1.59	-
	EAS	6192.75	64.32
Total		10723.07	105.68
2000-2001 (Upto November' 2000)	JGSY*	9221.91	74.79
	JRY- 3 rd Stream	-	-
	EAS	6568.65	65.77
Total		15790.56	140.56

* From 1999-2000 JRY-1st Stream has been renamed as Jawahar Gram Sammriddhi Yojana.

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

(b) If yes state the increase in the Annual Income _____
(i) At the end of 1st year
(ii) At the end of 2nd year

(c) Name of the Institutional Financing Agency : _____

(d) State the income of the Household before received of the benefit of the IRDP.

(A) Net farm Income _____
(B) Net non-farm Income _____
(C) Total Income _____

7. Does the beneficiary has any experience in Agricultural and allied activities, industry, service, trade etc.

8. (a) Whether his name was included in the beneficiary, list prepared by the Gram Sabha

(b) Whether the name of the beneficiary was walledup in the Panchayat Office.

(c) Did you face difficulties in oblaing loan – Yes/ No

(d) If Yes, what are the reasons:

(i) Cumbersome process of getting loan.
(ii) Non-co-operation of the Bank Staff
(iii) Non-Co-operation of the Panchayat Member
(iv) Others

9. (a) Nature of the loan repayment : _____

(b) Has he repaid his loan either in full/ or in Part (In %) : _____

(c) If he is a defaulter, what are the reasons ?

(a) Burden of family size.
(b) Expectation of exempting loan by the Govt. circular in future.
(c) Project failure.
(d) Extreme poverty.
(e) Inducement by the Panchayat not to repay.
(f) Contacts with lending Agency personel.
(g) Any other reasons.

10. If the Household does not spend the money for the scheme state what he has done for other works?

COMMENTS:

PART- B
General View & other details related with J.R.Y. Workers.

11. (a) Whether the work done by Panchayat under J.R.Y. scheme is satisfactory/dissatisfactory?

(i) Reasons for satisfactory work.

(ii) Reasons for dissatisfactory work.

(b) Whether any permanent asset has been created in the village by which employment is generated ... Yes / No

(c) State the sectors of permanent employment creation.

(d) What is your view regarding the mandays creation?

(e) who are the receivers of the benefit of employment under J.R.Y. scheme?

A. Are they belong the any ruling political party?

B. Irrespective of any political party?

(f) Under what heads large expenditure of J.R.Y. has been made?

(g) Do you think expenditure has been channelled in proper head or not?

(h) How more mandays could have been under J.R.Y. according to you opinion?

COMMENTS: