

Chapter - VI

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Rural Development, Its Approaches

Rural development is an old theme, but has been evolving new contents and fresh concerns. The earlier definitions of rural development assumed the village to be a homogeneous entity but this myth was exploded under the impact of the first set of programmes undertaken for rural development. The benefits of this schemes and plans generally accrued to those with large land holdings, and the lot of those possessing meagre or no land did not improve and, in many cases, even worsened¹.

Rural development rightly acclaimed by our scientists and planners as the most significant programme in the overall upliftment of the country, received due attention from all quarters, particularly since implementation of the development plans. But the techniques employed from time to time to realise its objectives could not yield satisfactory results, sometimes due to the ill conceived formulation of plans and sometimes due to interruption by a new plan, among a host of other causes. Non-coherence in various organs of a plan, and indecisiveness of implementing authorities also prove to be a negative factor, retarding, rather declerating, the growth and development. The planners have also admitted the non-fulfilment of desired goals and lack heartening response from poverty-stricken rural masses towards development strategies. It is most depressing to note that the number of rural poor has in fact increased over the years of planned development, notwithstanding the Government's commitment to wipe out unemployment, poverty and hunger in shortest possible time².

There are three main approaches to rural development, the 'transformation' approach, the 'improvement' approach, and the 'rural Socialism' approach. Keith Griffin classifies them as 'technological strategy', 'reformist strategy' and 'radical strategy'. Where the societal goal is outright industrialization, the accompanying rural sector policies might be termed as transformation strategy. This emphasize physical infrastructure and modernization of farming. The reformist on improvement approach aims at working with peasants in existing communities in a framework of cooperation. The policy measures for this strategy may include land reforms, farm credit, cash crop development, agricultural extension, marketing cooperatives, local associations, etc.

It basically intends to reconcile the needs of modern high volume marketing with the economists of traditional farm land. The 'rural Socialism' or 'radical' strategy, on the other hand, aims at counterbalancing the industrial sector within a hierarchy of peasants collectives and communes³. This is the revolutionary approach of consolidating the power of the peasants.

For India, a huge country with enormous regional disparities in development and difference in institutional framework deriving, in many a case, from cultural diversities, any single strategy for the whole country may not prove appropriate. So, the choice of a strategy or combination of strategies with reference to a particular region is a vital question. For this, national goals, existing structure of the region/area under question and the economic viability of the proposed strategies need be simultaneously examined. Thus in context of India, the strategies can be oriented to (i) maximization of growth through regional development in less developed regions (ii) direct attack on poverty in some of the developed regions and (iii) structural changes in other regions for stimulating growth as well as for ensuring better distribution⁴. Needless to mention here that these strategies appear to underplay the vital role of factors such as entrepreneurship, administration, constraints and possibilities arising from the particular cultural framework, the bargaining power of less developed regions and the less privileged groups.

India has a long history of experimenting with various approaches to rural development. Even in the pre-Independence era, a number of rural reconstruction experiments were initiated by nationalist thinkers and social reformers. Well known among them were the Gurgaon experiment of F.L. Brayne (1920), the Marthondam experiment of Spencer Hatch (1921), the Sriniketan Experiment of Poet Rabindranath Tagore (1920s), the Sewagram Experiment of Mahatma Gandhi (1933), the Firka Development Scheme (1946) and the Etawah Pilot Project of Albert Mayor (1948).

The Grow More Food Campaign (GMFC) was India's first organised effort to increase food production. In 1948, the GMFC was reviewed by the Thakurdas Committee and following its recommendations, the Campaign was re-oriented in 1950-51. In the following year, the GMFC became a part of the First Plan 1952, the Government of India appointed the Grow More Food Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Sir V.T. Krishnamachari to evaluate the campaign. The Committee made a number of recommendations regarding the future policy of the GMFC. One of the

recommendations was that an extension agency should be set up for rural work which would reach every farmer and assist in coordinated development of rural life. It was out of this background and experience that India's Community Development Programme was born. The major concern was to build up a strong rural community complete with infrastructure and communication so that rural masses could be brought in line with the urban communities and participate effectively in the political life of the nation. During the operation of the programme basic amenities like roads, school buildings and community centres came up which helped in psychological rehabilitation of the village in the eyes of the villagers. It also created a development bureaucracy down to the village level." It was the first service-oriented programme whereas the administrative system of the country was firmly rooted in the basic law and order culture"⁵.

The important criticism against the Community Development Programme was the widespread feeling that it has failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. This was confirmed by the findings of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee set up in 1957 to examine the working of the programme. The Committee outlined the necessity of providing a forum for popular participation. This paved the way to the creation of Panchayati Raj system.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP), popularly known as the Package Programme, represents a significant departure in approach from the Community Development Programme (CDP), in that it employed the concentration principle in deploying resources as opposed to the equity criterion used in CDP. If agricultural production was to be boosted up, by releasing Indian agriculture from its traditional subsistence framework, an intensive programme of agricultural extension with supply of inputs was the need of the hour.

But the contribution of IADP to the reduction of rural poverty as such was controversial. In fact, it opened opportunities for rich farmers in selected pockets of the country to use the advanced technology, whereas the small farmers and agricultural labourers were left high and dry. Green Revolution expanded the gap between the rich and the poor and between the advanced irrigated areas and backward dry zones. Though the intensive agricultural development project brought in a degree of mechanisation and introduced high-yielding varieties of seeds and inputs on a wider scale and made the way for agricultural self-sufficiency, yet various regions of the country not having assured sources of the irrigation could not use the technical inputs and thus continued

to remain under a shadow. This aroused a concern for the marginal man and, in the process, the small Farmers' Development Agency was born.

All India Rural Credit Review Committee recommended in 1969 the Pilot Projects should be evolved to give assistance to small and marginal farmers. As such, schemes of Small Farmers' Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers' Development Agencies (MFDA) were started as pilot projects. Their main thrust was to enable the small and marginal farmers to raise their productivity through concessional provision of essential credit, physical inputs and technology and creation of subsidiary occupational and employment in rural work. Being adhoc in nature, most of these programmes could neither solve the immediate problem nor provided any long-term benefit.

The Food for Work Programme redefined and restructured in the form of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was made a regular plan programme in 1981. This programme aims at generating additional employment opportunities in the rural areas simultaneously creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. It also seeks to improve the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural poor. Another Special Employment Programme - The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), launched in 1983-84 has the specific objective of providing upto 100 days of employment per annum to at least one member of each rural landless household. The RLEGP envisages creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth⁶.

The multipurpose approach of Community Development and the target sector approach of intensive agricultural development were found wanting in reaching the vast hinterlands of poverty. Two things became pronounced - inequalities between rich and poor in the village communities, and regional disparities across the country. The concept of 'Trickle down and spread' was found misleading. This realization gave rise to two important new approaches, the target group approach and the area development approach. The concern was to identify the beneficiaries of development programmes and to make programmes to suit the needs of such beneficiaries. The multitude of beneficiary-oriented programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programmes, the Atyodaya programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, testifies to the new concern for the targeted beneficiary. Programmes for backward areas like Drought Prone Area Programme,

Hill Areas Development Programmes, and Special Area Programmes like Command Area Development Programme were the reflection of concern for giving special attention to selected areas to reduce regional disparity and bring about balanced growth.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is the latest model of rural development and with its history, in a sense, may be said to have turned full circle. This programme, which became the range of the late seventies and the early eighties, has a superficial resemblance with the Community Development Programme of the fifties in the sense that both are committed to integrated development. 'Integrated' is the key word here, which basically brings the various development approaches tried so far under one basic strategy of improving the economic and social life of the rural poor in the overall spectrum of development of the multi-dimensionality of IRD by stating that "The objective of IRDP is to harmonise the social welfare approach with the production approach"⁷⁷.

The responsibility of the IRD and other rural development programmes has now been entrusted to a single agency at the district level in the form of district rural development agencies (DRDAs). The DRDAs have been set up on the pattern of earlier SFDAs. It is an arm of the rural development administration in the district. The effectiveness of this body is of critical significance to rural development, and the district collector must be an experienced civil servant capable of providing dynamism to the hierarchy and having a flair for rural welfare.

However, evaluation of IRDP Projects have revealed certain weaknesses in their formulation as well as implementation. The primary criticism of the programme includes that in practice it is devoid of any new element.

In conclusion, it can be said that weak planning component is a serious draw-back of our rural development programmes and it is essential to set up a single planning body at the district level to solve the problems. Unless the various rural development programmes are brought under one body the goals of rural development are not likely to be achieved. Administrative Reforms at district and block levels are very crucial and need to be attended to urgently in the interest of ensuring effective planning and implementation of rural development programmes as also for insuring good administration.

The district of West Dinajpur, is one of the underdeveloped districts in the country. Its rural economy is primarily agricultural and with 70% of its usable land under cultivation of paddy, it is a major and surplus rice-producing district in West Bengal.

The level of infrastructural development in West Dinajpur has, however been relatively poor. The district is not covered by any railway network, even the district headquarter is not connected by rail. The pace of rural electrification has been slow, and irrigation is restricted mainly to or small number of minor irrigation schemes. As regards large scale industrial unit, there is none worth its name in the district. With more than 90% of the districts population living in villages, development of its agriculture and allied activities assumes a crucial importance.

Location and Boundary

The District of West Dinajpur came into being in 1947 by carving out a portion of undivided Dinajpur District and subsequently acquired some portion of Purnea district of Bihar under the transfer of Territories Act, 1956. West Dinajpur district was included within the Jalpaiguri Division having the seat of the district administration at Balurghat. The district was situated between 25°35'55" and 26°35'15" North Latitudes, i.e., entirely to the north of tropic of cancer. Its eastern and western boundaries are marked by 89°0'30" and 87°48'57" East Longitudes and was situated 15 metres above the sea level. The area of the district was 5340 sq.kms. The district was bounded in the north by Darjeeling district, in the east by Dinajpur district of Bangladesh, in the south by Malda and Raishahi district of Bangladesh and in the West by Purnea of Bihar and Malda.

Topography

The district was peculiar in shape, very much like the blade of a scythe. The greatest width of the district was approximately 56 Kms, and the length is about 270 Kms. Flow of the rivers show that the land was flat, sloping gently towards the south. Old alluvium deposits were found in the south and in the west of the district characterising an

undulating terrain interspersed with ravines which sometimes stretch to deeper depression bearing a resemblance of old river-beds locally called 'Kharis'

Another marked feature of the district was the existence of numerous tanks and marshes or 'beels' formed by overflowing river.

History

The early history of the district rests on a number of vague traditions and legend. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton refers to the extreme obscurity of these traditions. It is not until we get to the Pal dynasty that there is much foundation for the stories told about the successive rulers of the district. The Pal Rajas were the princes of Gaur, a name which seems to have applied rather to the whole province, of which Dinajpur formed the principal part, than to the city of that name situated in Malda which was probably not built till a later date. A large tank or dighi in the Banshihari thana bears the name of Raja Mahipal, who according to an inscription found at Nalanda reigned about A.D. 856. There is no certainty as to how long the rule of these Pal Princes lasted; but before the Mohammedan conquest in A.D. 1208, the Sen dynasty had supplanted them. The most famous member of the Sen dynasty was Ballal Sen, son of Advisor Bakhtyar Khilji, after destroying Nadia, made Gour his capital. A different school of historians claim that Bakhtyar Khilji had his capital in Kotibirsha which was a place near the historic Bangarh near Gangarampur. At the beginning of the 15th century, Ganesh, a Hindu Hakim or Raja of Dinwaj, and the ostensible founder of the Dinajpur Raj, becoming powerful, defeated Sahab-Uddin, ruler of Gour. In the reign of Akbar, we find the first authentic traces of the great zamindari family of Dinajpur, with which for the next two centuries the history of the district is closely interwoven.

The district come under the control of the East India Company in 1765, the year in which the East India Company did not bring about any major change in the administrative machinery with a view to siphoning off the surplus revenue of Bengal. During the governorship of verelst, it was decided to associate the Company's servants in the collection of the revenue of the district. The provincial councils which had been established in 1773 were abolished in 1781 in which year the Collectors were posted to the district.

The rebellion of 1857 left the district undisturbed. The most important result of the rebellion was that the administration of the affairs of India was taken over by the British Government and the East India Company ceased to exist. By the first world war, revolutionary movement spread in the district. Even in the thirties of the present century, the district continued to figure in the reports of the government as "troubled district". During the 1942 Quit India Movement, the districts had played a noteworthy role.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterised by hot summer, abundant rainfall and humid atmosphere. The summer begins from the middle of March while rainy season continues from early June to end of September. Rainfall is steadily heavier towards the north of the district. October and November may be called autumn when nights begin to become cooler. January is the coldest month. Occasional showers are not uncommon during the winter.

Average temperature is 36° C towards maximum and 9° C towards minimum and average annual rainfall in 1634 mms.

Administrative Set up:- The district has three sub divisions.. viz. Balurghat, Raiganj and Islampur and Sixteen Blocks. There are 3365 mouzas of which 3173 are inhabited. All the three sub-divisional headquarters are municipal towns while quite a few block headquarters are growing as urban complexes among which Kaliaganj Town has been notified as a Municipal area.

Riversystem :- The river of the districts generally have the direction from North to South. Mahananda, Nagar, Tangan, Purnarhaba, Atreyee, are the main rivers. Among the large number of small rivulets mention may be made of the Kulik, the Sui, the Gamari, the Chiramati, the Ichhamati and the Yamuna. None of the rivers is navigable throughout the year.

Occupation Pattern:- Agriculture is the most predominant economic activity in the district . Cultivators (45%) and Agricultural labourers (35%) form the bulk of total working population. Only 0.030% of the working population are engaged in factories and registered SSI units.

Sericulture: Special mention may be made of the enormous sericulture prospects in the district. It will lessen the burden of overcrowding in the agricultural sector and help generation of additional income for the farmers and other agricultural labour. As a whole, this is likely to give a great fillip to the economy of the district.

Transport and Communication:- Road Transport is the chief mode of transport in the district. But road linkage is inadequate. National Highway runs for 165 kms through this district and state Highway for a length of 118 kms. Metalled road or other description is around 490 kms.

The district has only 96 kms. of Railway line in Islampur and Raiganj sub-division with 17 Railway Stations. It has 337 Post offices, 7 P & T combined offices of the registered Newspapers and Periodicals 39 appear in District Information officer's approved list.

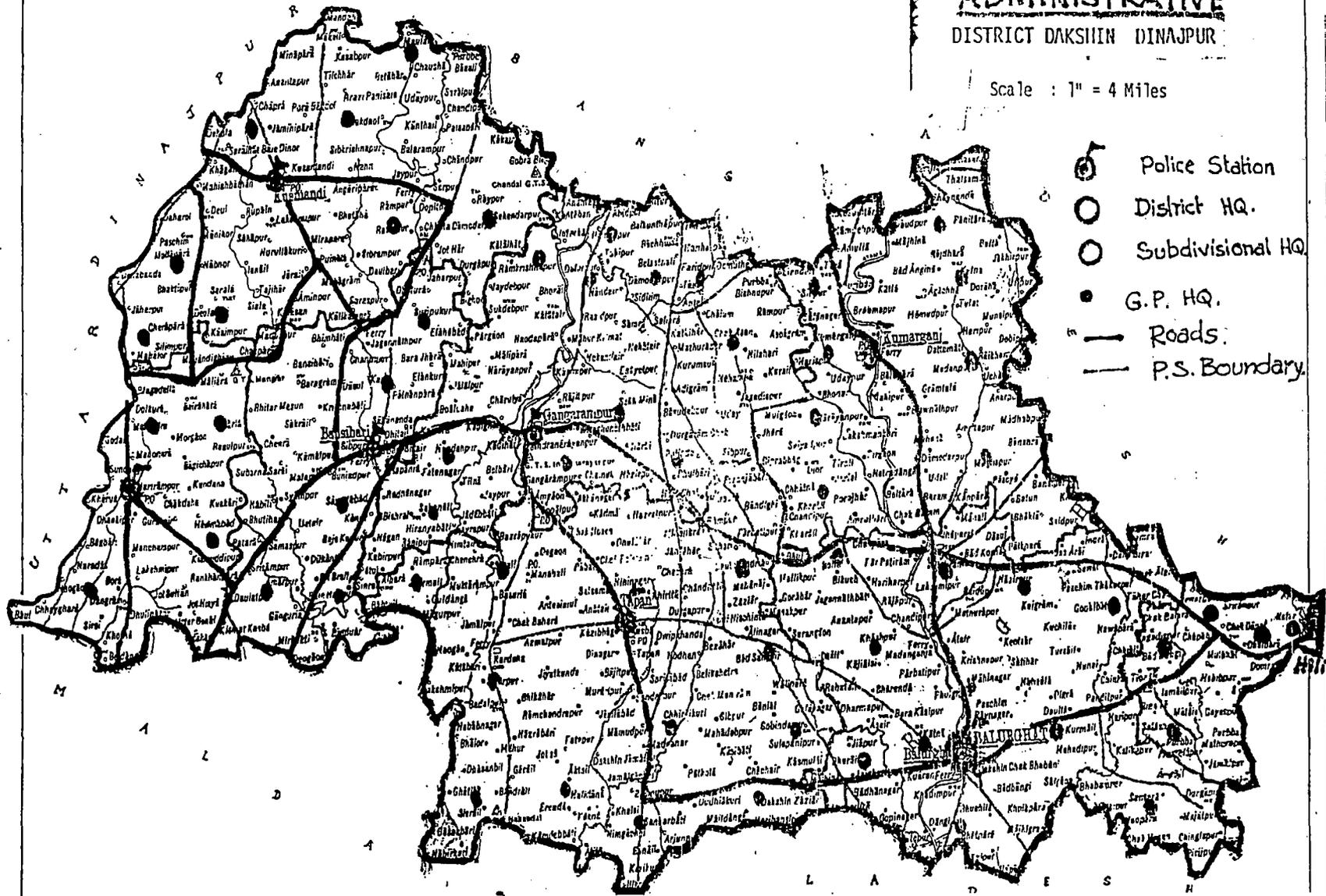
As regards financial institutions, Gour Gramin Bank has largest number of branches 63 out of the total 152 branches. Next comes 23 branches of State Bank of India and 20 branches of UBI.

Structure of District Administration

When West Bengal came to be constituted as a separate state after the partition in 1947, there were only fourteen districts. In 1950 it rose to fifteen with the merger of Coochbehar as a separate district. A new district of Purulia was created in 1956 with the territory transferred to West Bengal from the Manbhum district of Bihar. For the sake of administrative convenience in 1986 the district of 24 Parganas was bifurcated into two separate districts : 24 Parganas (North) and 24 Parganas (South), (Vide Notification No - Govt. of West Bengal Home Deptt, No. 91 - PsAR/AR) Date 17.2.86. Bifurcation of the district has been done on the form of Administrative Reforms Committee, WB (1983) and recently on 1st April, 1992, the district of West Dinajpur also been bifurcated into two separate districts : West Dinajpur (North) and West Dinajpur (South). This has raised the number of districts in West Bengal to eighteen and it has remained so at least till today. However, a recommendation to further divide the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore is still awaiting final decision of the Government

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT DAKSHIN DINAJPUR

Scale : 1" = 4 Miles



-  Police Station
-  District HQ.
-  Subdivisional HQ.
-  G.P. HQ.
-  Roads.
-  P.S. Boundary.

(Para 2.2 of the Report of the Administration Reforms Committee, Govt. of West Bengal, 1983)

Dakshin Dinajpur District : A Profile

West Dinajpur district was created out of erstwhile Dinajpur district in 1947 at the time of partition of India. The rest of Dinajpur district is now in Bangladesh, and West Dinajpur district which was enlarged in 1956 with the addition of some areas of Bihar was bifurcated into Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur on 1.4.92 followed by subsequent re-adjustment of merging Saiyadpur and Gokarna Grams of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur with Banshihari Block of Dakshin Dinajpur and merging of 10 no. of Mouzas of Sirsi Gram of Banshihari Block with Itahar Block vide Govt. of West Bengal notification No. 239/I-R. dated 18.3.93.,863/I/Punch dated 19.3.93.

A. General Information

1. Geographical area	:	2233.49 sq.KM
2. No. of Gram Panchayat	:	65
3. No. of Village	:	2,317
4. No. of Mouzas	:	646
5. No. of Police Station	:	8
6. No. of Blocks (i.e., No. of Panchayat Samities)	:	7
7. No. of Municipalities	:	2
8. No. of Sub-division	:	2
9. No. of Bank Branches including CCb & LDB	:	69
10. Main Rivers : Atreyee, Punarbhaba, Tangan, Brahmani.		
11. Annual average rainfall	:	1817.9 m.m.

B. Population

1.	Total Population	:	12,30,608
	a) Male	:	6,32,969
	b) Female	:	5,97,639
2.	Total Literates Population	:	4,63,871
	(excluding 0 to 6 age group as per 1991 Census)		
	a) Male	:	2,93,273
	b) Female	:	70,596
3.	Total S.C.Population	:	3,56,646
	a) Male	:	1,83,940
	b)Female	:	1,72,706
4.	Total S.T.Population	:	2,05,971
	a) Male	:	1,04,039
	b) Female	:	1,01,932
5.	No. of Landless labours	:	78,840
6.	No. of Bargaders	:	71,725
7.	No. of Patta Holders	:	70,128
8.	No. of Small Farmer	:	52,351
9.	No. of Marginal Farmer Families	:	1,07,486

Land Used

1.	Net area under cultivation	:	1,73,332 Hec.
2.	Cultivable Waste land	:	200 Hec.
3.	Cultivable Fallow Land	:	612 Hec
4.	Area of Fruit Orchard	:	1,212
5.	Home Stead Land	:	354,48 Hec
6.	Area of vested land	:	50,670.17 Hec
7.	Area in which more than one crop is grown	:	3,08,580
8.	Amount of Land distributed thereof	:	44,516.84
9.	No. of Assigness	:	70,128 Hec

D. Animal resources Development Department

i)	a)	No. of cross bread Female cow	:	6,282	
	b)	No. of cross bread Male cow	:	1,208	
	c)	No. of Dasi Female cow	:	1,70,260	
	d)	No. of Dasi Male Cattle	:	2,09,418	
	e)	No. of Male buffalo	:	21,249	
	f)	No. of Female buffalo	:	129	
	g)	No. of Pig	:	50,247	
	h)	No. of Goats	:	2,84,589	
	i)	No. of Sheeps	:	5,633	
	j)	No. of Duck	:	3,02,790	
	k)	No. of Poultry	:	5,80,937	
	l)	No. of State Poultry Farm	:	1	
	m)	No. of C.S.C.S.	:	1	
	n)	Area under Fodder cultivation	:	121 Acre	
ii)	a)	No. of veterinary Hospitals	:	02	
	b)	No. of Dispensaries	:	15	
	c)	No. of veterinary Surgeon:			
		i) S.L.D.O.	:	2	
		ii) B.L.D.O.	:	7	24
		iii) B.A.H.C.	:	0	
		iv) A.B.A.H.C.	:	15	
	d)	No. of F.S. (A.I. Centres)			
		i) F.S. Unit	:	10 Nos.	27
		ii) L.S. Unit	:	17 Nos.	
	e)	No. of veterinary Aid Centres	:	19	
	f)	No. of Ambulatory Clinic van	:	02	
	g)	D.I. Laboratory	:	01	
	h)	B.C. Unit	:	01	
	i)	Pathological Laboratory	:	01	

iii) AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES.

1. Major crops grown in different seasons :-
 - i) Pre-Kharif:- Jute, Aus Paddy, summer vegetables.
 - ii) Kharif:- Aman Paddy, Kharif Vegetable, Kalai.
 - iii) Rabi:- oil seeds, winter vegetables, pulses, wheat, potato, Boro paddy, sugarcane.
2. No. of Hats/Regulated Market

a. Hat	:	168 Nos.
b. Market	:	1 No.
3. Average:-

a) Purchase	:	Jute 90%
b) Sale	:	Paddy 35%
4. No. of Block Seeds Farms : 05
5. No. of sub-divisional : 01
Agri-Research Farm

iv) FISHERIES:

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| a) Net Water Area | : | 8,260 Hec. |
| b) Net Water Area under effective Pisculture | : | 2,849 Hec |
| c) No. of Persons engaged in the profession of pisculture (Approx) | : | 31,265 |
| d) Approximate Annual Production | : | 1,040 M.T. |

V) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| a) No. of Primary school | : | 1,139 |
| b) No. of Secondary school | : | 77 |
| c) No. of Higher Secondary School | : | 16 |
| d) No. of High Madrasas | : | 5 |
| e) No. of Junior High School | : | 44 |
| f) No. of Junior Madrasa | : | 5 |
| g) No. of Senior Madrasa | : | 4 |
| h) No. of College | : | 3 |
| i) No. of Rural Libraries | : | 52 |
| j) No. of Town Library | : | 04 |
| k) No. of District Library | : | 01 |

l) No. of Jana Shikshanilayan	
Central	
i) Balurghat -Kumarganj Project	: 25
ii) Hili - Tapan Project	: 25
State	
i) Kushmandi	: 05
Total	: 55
m) Non-Formal Education Centre	: 99 (Functioned upto 1990-92)
n) No. of R.F.L.P. Centres	: 750 (not in operation from 1.4.91 for want of approval).
vi) HEALTH FACILITIES:-	
a) No. of P.H.C. (Previously S.H.C.)	: 19
b) No. of B.P.H.C. (Previously/ P.H.C)	: 07
c) No. of Beds	: 110
d) No. of Medical Practitioners	
i) Allopathy	: 28
ii) Homeopathy	: 07
iii) Ayurvedic	: 01
vii) IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPARTMENT	
Flood Control and Drainage	
1. No. of Flood Control Schemes	: 25 Nos.
2. No. of Drainage Schemes	: 6 Nos.
3. Total Length of Embankments	: 80 kms.
4. Fund Alloted for 1995-96 for	
a) Flood Control	: Rs. 80,00Lacs (Revised)
b) Drainage	: Rs. 03.00 Lacs ("
Buildings	
Under construction	: 3 Nos.
Fund alloted for 95-96	: 09.00 Lacs.

DEVELOPMENT FEATURE OF THE DISTRICT**1994-95**

1. Purarbhaha Bridge - is under construction
2. Tangon Bridge - is on process.
3. Alternative Road from Balurghat to Malda via Tapan -Kardaha-Vikahar-Amtali-Nalagola is on process.
4. Fire Brigade Office - Already completed.
5. B.L.R.O's Office; Balurghat -Already completed.
6. Funeral of dead bodies by Wooden Chulli - Now functioning constructed by the Balurghat Municipality.
7. District Jail Construction - is on process.
8. Juvenile Home - is on process.
9. Water Supply scheme by Municipality - is on process.
10. Computer Training Centre at Balurghat College under college Management - Already started.
11. Computer Training Centre at Balurghat Municipality - (Fund allotted from DUDA Fund Rs. 1.36 Lakhs.)
12. Zilla Parishad new building - Completed and functioning.
13. Police administrative Building -completed and functioning.
14. Repair of the Agriculture Training Centre at Mongalpur - (Zilla Parishad).
15. Swimming Pool by Municipality - is under process.
16. We have one Museum at our Balurghat College.
17. Satyajit Mancha at Balurghat Municipality.

1995-96

1. Purarbhaha Bridge at Gangarampur Block - just constructed
2. Tangon Bridge at Baanshihari Block - is on progress.
3. Alternative road Balurghat to Malda via Tarapore - Kardala - Vikahar - Amtali - Nalagoha is on progress.
4. District Jail Construction - is on progress
5. Juvenile home - is on progress.
6. Water supply scheme by Municipality - is on progress.
7. Computer training centre at Balurghat Municipality - (Fund allotted From DUDA Fund Rs. 1.36 Lakhs)
8. Swimming Pool by Municipality - is under progress.
9. Satyajit Mancha by Balurghat Municipality - is on progress.
10. 2nd Census of Minor Irrigation for the year 1995-96 (work is started).
11. 15th Quinquennial Census of Live stock, Farm, Equipment & Fishery, 1994 - 1st Phase is completed and 2nd Phase is started.

UNDER D.P.S.F. SCHEMES ARE ON PROCESS

12. Meeting Hall at Administrative Complex.
13. Annex Building at Balurghat Circuit House.
14. Administrative Building at Gangarampur Block.
15. Two Micro Water Shed Project at Chakchandmukh at Banshihari Block and Ukhalia at Kushmandi Block.

UNDER B.A.D.P. SCHEMES ARE ON PROCESS

16. Four non-conventional energy units at Hili, Balurghat, Gangarampur and Kushmandi Police Station have already installed.
17. Construction of Relief Centre.
18. Construction of Health Centre.

19. Procurement of Ambulance
20. Construction of Market Complex at Binshira of Hili Block.
21. Construction of R.C.C. Gate at Hili Check Post (India-Bangladesh)
22. Construction of Market Complex at Teor of Hili Block.
23. Repair/Renovation of 6 Police Stations.
24. Link road from Tulshipur to Kamalpur.
25. Market Complex at Saheb Kachhari of Balurghat Block.
26. Construction of Truck Parking Zone at Hili for International Business.
27. Road Side Gardening.
28. Wireless Communication.

**M.P.'s LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF SRI NILOTPAL
BASU, HON'BLE M.P(RAJYA SABHA)**

29. Kamdebpur Bridge, Kumarganj
30. Baghara Bridge, at Gangarampur.
31. Jagadishpur Bridge, Gangarampur -Kumarganj Link.
32. Mahipur Bridge at Gangarampur -Banshihari Link.
33. Tuali Bridge at Kushmandi.
34. Community Hall at Gangarampur
35. Kumarganj Open Air Stage.
36. Buniadpur Bus Stand.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

37. Nandanpur Gram Panchayat.

38. Sukdevpur Gram Panchayat.
39. Jahangirpur Gram Panchayat.
40. Basuria Gram Panchayat.

District Administration in West Dinajpur District.

In West Bengal, with a view to involving the people at the grassroot level in the planning process, and securing better co-ordination of plan effort by different departments at an area level, a district and block level planning set up has been envisaged in the context of the Seventh Five Year Plan. (Resolution of Department of Developing and Planning, Government of West Bengal, Rajbhaban, Calcutta, Vide Resolution No. 3230/P-Is-6/85 dated 24.5.1985). The State Government has since had under its consideration the need for better monitoring and coordination of various social and economic programmes and matters of public interest in different districts.

With a view to achieving the above, a District Planning machinery for each district would be organised in three tiers. The existing District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) in each district would be reconstituted as the District Planning and Coordination Council (DPCC), with a Minister of the West Bengal Government as chairman. A District Planning Committee (DPC) would be constituted as the planning and executive arm of the DPCC, with the sabhadhipati of the Zilla Parishad as the chairman and the District Magistrate as the Member-Secretary. At the Block level, a Block Planning Committee (BPC) for each development block would be set up with the sabhapati of the panchayat Samiti as the chairman and the BDO as the Member-Secretary. The offices of the DPCC and the DPC would be located at the district headquarters and of the BPC at the block headquarters. The Constitution, powers and functions of the District Planning and Coordination Council (DPCC), District Planning Committee (DPC) and Block Planning Committee (BPC) are being discussed in the next page:-

A District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC)

The District Planning and Coordination Council shall be constituted as follows:-

- i) A Minister/Minister-of-State of the Group of West Bengal chairman
- ii) Sabhadipati, Zilla Parishadvice-chairman
- iii) Karmadhyakas of the standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad..... member
- iv) Sabhapatis of all Panchayat Samitismembers
- v) Chairman of the Municipalities members
- vi) M.L.A.s of the district members
- vii) M.P.s of the district members
- viii) One representative of each of the Statutory Authorities in the district ... members
- ix) District Level Officers of all departments....members
- x) District Magistratemember secretary.

Commissioners of the Division will be present invitee. Where there is more than one Minister/Minister-of-State of the Government the chairmanship of the Council would go by rotation.

Power and Functions:

- i) All district plans and programme formulated by the District Planning Committee will be put up to the District Planning and coordination Council for discussion and approval.
- ii) The DPCC would review the progress of all District Level Plan schemes and problems from time to time.
- iii) All extent functions of the DPCC would devolve on the DPCC.
- iv) The DPCC shall meet at least twice every year. A copy of the proceedings shall be endorsed to the State Planning Board.

B. District Planning committee (DPC)

The District Planning Committee shall be constituted as follows:-

- i) Sabhadhipati, Zilla Parishad chairman
- ii) Karmadhyakar of the Sthayee Committees of the Zilla ParishadMembers.
- iii) Sabhapatis of all Panchayat Samitis Members
- iv) Chairman of the Municipalities in the district Members.
- v) One representative of each of the statutory bodies in the district.....Members.
- vi) District Level officers of all departments in the district.....Members
- vii) District MagistrateMember Secretary

For large district like Midnapore the district planning committee would set up two or more area based sub-committees for effective functioning.

2. Sub-divisional officers will be permanent invitees.
3. District Level officers of the banks would be invitees as and when necessary.

Powers and Functions

- i) Within the overall guidelines regarding priorities and the allocation of funds for each district indicated from the State level, the District Planning Committee shall formulate a shelf of schemes within the framework of an overall plan for the district as a whole, wherein the Departments schemes, the Panchayat-run-schemes, etc. would be indicated with a view to securing better balance. Schemes of a value upto Rs. 5 Lakhs may be approved by the DPC. The annual plan prepared by the DPC would be put up to the DPCC for discussion and finalisation.
- ii) Schemes of a value more than Rupees Fifty thousand formulated at the block-level shall be discussed and finalised in the District Planning Committee.
- iii) The District Planning Committee shall empowered to approve schemes with

estimated costs not exceeding Rupees Five Lakhs, schemes of a higher value would be sent to the State Planning Board for approval. Likewise, schemes, if any, which impinge on more than one districts; e.g. drainage schemes, would be sent to the State Planning Board;

- iv) The District Planning Committee shall after formulating the Annual Plans and Programmes of the District, discuss the proposals with the State Planning Board;
- v) The District Planning Committee shall review and evaluate regularly the implementation of the district plan schemes which will include the schemes to be executed through the Panchayats and joint scheme to be executed through the Panchayats and the Departments.

Implementation

- i) Implementation of Department schemes will be 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 will be done through the relevant Panchayat Bodies. There would be a need for joint implementation by more than one Panchayat Bodies in some cases, and between Panchayati Body and a Department or some other agency in other cases. The District Planning Committee would co-ordinate and review regularly the implementation of such schemes.
- ii) The District Planning Committee shall meet at least once every quarter. A copy of the proceedings shall be endorsed to the State Planning Board.

C. Block Planning Committee (BPC)

The Block Planning Committee shall be constituted as follows:-

- i) Sabhadipati, Panchayat Samity.....chairman
- ii) Karmadhyakshas of the Sthayee Committees of the Panchayat Samity....Members.
- iii) Prodhans of the Gram Panchayats.....Members
- iv) Block-level officers of all departments....Members

- v) Block Development officer....Member Secretary.

Powers and Functions

- i) Within the over-all guidelines regarding priorities and financial allocations for each Block indicated by the District Planning Committee for approval.
- ii) Where necessary or relevant, the Block Planning Committee may prepare schemes covering command areas which extend over adjoining Blocks also, but such schemes must be put up to the District Planning Committee for approval.
- iii) The Block Planning Committee shall be empowered to approve Block-specific schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand. Schemes involving more than Rupees Fifty thousand would be put up to the District Planning Committee for approval.
- iv) The Block Planning Committee shall, after functioning the annual plans and programme of the Block, transmit their proposals to the District Planning Committee for information and for incorporation in the overall district plan, except to the extent that approval of the District Planning Committee would be necessary where the schemes prepared by the BPC fall under sub-section (ii) or are beyond the powers of the DPC envisaged under sub-section (iii).
- v) The Block Planning Committee shall co-ordinate and review regularly:
 - a) all schemes prepared by it.
 - b) Schemes run by panchayat, and
 - c) Schemes jointly implemented by Panchayat, Departments or any other agency falling within the Block area.
- vi) Scheme having command area covering more than one Block shall be implemented only under the guidance of the District Planning Committee.
- vii) The Block Planning Committee shall hold meetings at least once in two months. Copies of the proceedings of such meeting shall be endorsed to the District Planning Committee.

Zilla Parishad in West Dinajpur District

West Dinajpur Zilla Parishad nothing but the same office/organisation of the district board. It is called the office of the Zilla Parishad from the year 1964 and all of its functions are more or less guided by the West Bengal Zilla Parishads (Election, Constitution and administration) Rules, 1964 and by the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973.

After the bifurcation of the district vide Govt. notification in terms of section 140(5) of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973, the erstwhile West Dinajpur district has been bifurcated with effect from 1st April, 1992 into two newly constituted Zilla Parishad i.e., Uttar Dinajpur Zilla Parishad with headquarters at Raiganj and Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad with headquarters at Balurghat. The last Panchayat Election has been held in the year 1993. Now the structure of the Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishads being discussed. The name of the Sabhadhipati and Sahakari Sabhadhipati are Shri Narayan Biswas and Shri Kshitish Sarkar respectively. Besides the Sabhadhipati and Sahakari Sabhadhipati, there have been ten members of Sthayee Samiti in the administration of Zilla Parishad at present system as per West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1985 (Revised). The name of the Sthayee Samitis with item numbers and the Karmadhayshayas of the Zilla Parishad of Dakshin Dinajpur District are being attached in the Appendix No 2.

Dakshin Dinajpur District Plan : 1992-'96

Economic planning to be successful must start from the base and should encompass mass enthusiasm and mass participation with that end in view, the concentrated planning efforts at the National level of our country was made more broad-based to make it pragmatic and fruitful, when the Seventh Five Year Plan was launched. Planning has now come to the grass-root level and involvement of different Panchayat functionaries in formulating the plan targets has made planning more effective as this has also increased mass awareness. Previously, various Government Departments set the plan targets with hardly any involvement of the common people, which invariably failed to do proper justice to the peculiar local problems resulting thereby in failure to awaken peoples' interest.

Table No - 6.1

Financial Review

District :- Dakshin Dinajpur

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Sector/scheme 1	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	Approved Outlay 2	Actual Receipt 3	Expenditure 4	Approved Outlay 2	Actual Receipt 3	Expenditure 4	Approved Outlay 2	Actual Receipt 3	Expenditure 4
AGRICULTURE INCLUDING CROPS HUSBANDRY									
A. AGRICULTURE									
1. Sub-sidy sale of quality seeds	3.52	9.63	9.63	2.30	2.063	2.063	2.10	2.6146	2.6146
2. Distribution of soil condition	2.21	2.0	1.99	0.888	----	3.999	0.45	no fund received from Govt.	----
3. Oilseed Development including sunflower	1.37	1.51	1.025	1.00	0.56578	0.5503	1.11	0.53	0.53
4. Development of Plantation Crops	1.28	1.24	0.745	0.728	0.13875	0.11940	0.375	no fund received	----
5. National Pulse Development Project	0.90	1.02	0.88	0.44	0.31250	0.31250	0.40	do	0.685
6. Integrated Programme for Rice (IPRD)	16.00	27.496	22.60	7.00	7.98796	7.0286	6.22	5.444	5.435
7. Farmer's Training Centre	3.30	----	----	0.68	----	----	0.82	no fund received	----
8. Sugarcane and sugar beet Development	0.45	0.24	0.21	0.216	0.2611	0.22473	0.30	----	8.866
9. Scheme for strengthening of State Plan Protection Organisation including quality control of pesticide	0.94	0.334	0.198	0.42	0.01935	0.0171	0.47	0.03116	0.03116

Table No - 6.2

Physical Performance Review

District : Dakshin Dinajpur

<i>Name of the Sector/Scheme</i>	<i>Performance of 1991-92</i>		<i>Performance of 1992-93</i>		<i>Performance of 1993-94</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Subsidised sale of quality seeds.	176 MT	558.4 MT	115 MT	82.5 MT	105MT	96.84 MT
2. Distribution of Soil condition	775 MT	750 MT	254 MT	930 MT	139.5	MT 850 MT
3. Oilseed Develop including Sunflower	208 MT	1650 MT	200 MT	110 MT	222 MT	minikit-2000 nosD.C.521 MT
4. Development of Plantation Crops.	8535 MT	10748 MT	3649 MT	597 MT	1875 MT	----
5. National Pulse Deve. Prog.	140 MT	100 MT	110 MT	78 MT	100 MT	310 MT
6. Integrated Programme for Rice (IPRD)	16 MT	3000 MT	7 MT	7 MT	7MT	7MT
7. Farmer's Training Centre	225	----	68	----	164	----
8. Sugarcane and Sugarbeet Development	90 MT	14 MT	115 MT	32 MT	187 MT	----
9. Scheme for strengthening of the State Plan Protection Organisation including quality control of pesticides	188 MT	59 MT	84 MT	12 MT	94 MT	16 MT

Dakshin Dinajpur district is mainly agriculture-based and that perspective has been the guiding principle in formulation of the district plan. Attempt has been made here to make a brief review of financial resources and performance appraisal of schemes relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, social forestry, Public Works Department, land reforms and social welfare.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the pivot of the overall economy of this district like that of our state. The development of Agriculture through improved means is, therefore, of immense importance for increasing agricultural production and for generation of more employment in agriculture for our rural people who are both economically and socially weak. The scheme involves Distribution of seeds, fertiliser minikits, subsidies, oil seeds, pesticides and implements subsidy for transport, storage of fertiliser etc. Under the oil seed development and pulses development cultivators are taught management of cultivation of different types of oil seeds and pulses. The schemes aim to popularise the better varieties of oil seeds and pulses and to increase the area thereof.

It has been cited in Table No. (6.1) that among the major schemes taken in this sector some of those schemes had been able to achieve the proposed target. For example in the year 1991-92 Scheme no 1, i.e., subsidised sale of quality seeds shows that approved outlay was Rs. 3.52 Lakhs, actual receipt Rs. 9.63 Lakhs, Expenditure Rs. 9.63 Lakhs, Target 76 mt., and achievement 558.4 mt. In 1992-93, the target was 115 M.T. and the actual physical achievement was 82.5 mt. while in the year 1993-94, the target was 105 Mt, and the achievement 96.84 mt. Scheme No. 2, i.e, Distribution of soil condition received actual financial assistance Rs. 2.00 Lakh, and had been able to achieve 750 MT in the year 1991-92. In the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, the target was 254 MT and 139.5 MT, whereas it had been able to achieve 930 MT and 850 mt respectively. In 1991-92 Scheme No. 3, i.e., National Oilseed Development including Sunflower achieved the proposed target. The target was to extend benefit to 208 number of farmers but ultimately 1650 farmers had been benefited. In the same scheme the target was for 200 farmers whereas 110 nos of farmers were benefited. In the year 1993-94 the scheme achieved the proposed target. In 1991-92 Scheme No. 4 i.e., Development of Plantation Crops the actual receipt was Rs. 9.24 Lakhs, the target was

Table No. 6.3
District : Dakshin Dinajpur

Financial Review

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the Sub-Sector/Scheme ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	1991-92 (West Dinajpur)			1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Approved outly	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Apporved outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditur
1	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Veterinary Services & Animal Health												
1. Provision of Life Saving drug	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.575	1.575	1.575	0.30	0.30	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. Foot and Mouth disease control programme	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.065	0.065	0.65	0.30	0.30	—	0.30	0.30	0.30
3. Procurement & Main- tenance of Refrigerator, Microscope & furniture etc.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.044	0.044	—	0.30	0.30	—	0.30	0.30	0.15
4. Organisation of Animal health camp.	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.022	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	—	1.10	1.10	1.10
5. Strengthening of artificial insemination culture and adoption of Frogen Semen Techonology	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.675	1.20	1.00	0.50	0.50	—	0.30	0.30	0.30
6. Control of Sterility & Infertility cases in cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.30	—	0.50	0.50	0.50
7. Maintenance of S.A.H.C/ B.A.H.C/etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.50	—	0.50	0.50	0.50

Table No. 6.4
District : Dakshin Dinajpur

Physical Performance Review

Name of the Sub-Sector/Scheme ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	1991-92 (West Dinajpur) Performance of 1991-92		1992-93 Performance of 1992-93		1993-94 Performance of 1993-94		1994-95 Performance of 1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(Veterinary Services & Animal Health)								
1. Provisions of life Saving drug.	Procured & distributed	Achieved	Procured & distributed	Achieved	Procurement of life serving drugs	likely to be achieved	Procurement of medicines and treated 1,90,00 of minerals	Medicines procured & treated 1,75,000 of animals
2. Foot and Mouth diseases control	continued the programme	Achieved	Health Camp Organised	Achieved	Protection of cattle from Foot disease	likely to be achieved	Protection of 20,000 cattle from foot & Mouth disease	470 animal Health Camp organised protected 20,000 cattle from foot & Mouth disease
3. Procurement & Maintenance of Refrigerator, Microscope and furnitures etc.	Maintained	Achieved	Maintained	Achieved	Repair of Refrigerator, Microscope etc.	likely to be achieved	Repair of Refrigerator, Microscope, creat etc.	Repaired
4. Organisation of Animal Health Camp	Health Camp Organised	Achieved	Continued to the programme	Achieved	Organisation of Animal Health Camp	likely to be achieved	Organisation of 400 Animal Health Camp	470 animal Health Camp organised
5. Strengthening of Artificial insemination Centre and Adoption of Frozen Semen technology	Maintained	Achieved	4 Centre	Achieved	Establishment of Frozen Semen Centre	likely to be achieved	Establishment and strengthening of Frozen Semen Centre	Frozen Semen Centre strengthened and maintained
6. Control of Sterility and Infertility cases in cattle	---	---	maintained	Achieved	Sterility and infertility cases in cattle	likely to be achieved	treatment of sterility and infertility cases in cattle	sterility and infertility cases of cattle treated through camp
7. Maintenance of S.A.H.C./ B.A.H.C./etc.	---	---	maintained	Achieved	Maintenance of S.A.H.C./B.A.H.C.	likely to be achieved	maintenance of S.A.H.C./B.A.H.C.	S.A.H.C./B.A.H.C./ maintained partially

8035 MT and achievement 10748 MT in the year 1991-92. 1992-93 the target 3649 MT, achievement 597 MT whereas in the year 1993-94 the achievement was lagging behind the target. Scheme no 5, i.e., National Pulse Development Project showed actual receipt in the year 1991-92 Rs. 1.02 Lakhs, 1992-93, 0.31250 Lakhs whereas the target and achievement were 140 MT and 100 MT (1991-92) and 110 MT and 78 MT in 1992-93. The scheme achieved the proposed target in the year 1993-94, In this year the target was 100 MT. and the achievement was 310 MT. . Scheme no. 6 had achieved successfully by fulfilling the proposed target. (Table No - 6.2)

There were some other schemes which were lagging behind. For example, scheme no. 7, i.e. Farmers training centre in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 had not been able to achieve the target Scheme no. 8 i.e., sugarcane and sugarbeet Development scheme and scheme no. 9, scheme for strengthening of the state plan protection organisation including quality control of pesticide were also lagging behind the proposed target.

The district is primarily an agricultural district. Formerly, mono-crop was the principal pattern. Gradually the pattern is changing to double cropping and multiple cropping. The crop productivity however, is not optimum as yet. Above study shows that development in all the schemes in agricultural sector is not satisfactory. Of late, much stress should be given on the use of high-yielding and improved varieties of seeds, increased application of fertilisers & insecticides and creating regular irrigation facilities. Adequate emphasis should give on surface - flow- irrigation. Importance should be given on the overall agricultural development of the district as it is mainly based on agriculture.

Animal Husbandry

Life stock development programmes can not possibly succeed unless and until a well organised animal health service is built up and protection of live stock against diseases and pest, particularly against the deadly infections ones is assured. Live stock plays a very vital role in supplying quality food to human population, raw materials for industry and agriculture. Besides, additional employment opportunities for unemployed persons who do not get employment for the whole year can be created through animal husbandry. In the district plan of Dakshin Dinajpur several schemes have been taken for

the development of this sector. Some important schemes are strengthening of field administration, establishment of veterinary dispensary, establishment of veterinary aid centres under S.C.P., strengthening of existing A.I. Centres and adoption of frozen semen technology and cutting distribution etc.

The production of the indigenous livestock is very low as compared to that of the animals in countries with better breeds of live stock. A massive programme of cross breeding with exotic animals was therefore initiated in the recent years through frozen semen. For building on efficient animal health service, the existing facilities for clinical and preventive veterinary medicine and for diagnosis and investigation of disease will have to be greatly expanded. It will also be necessary to strengthen the veterinary biological production station. Since several contagious and infectious diseases are still prevalent in the district, efficient animal disease control and intelligence service will be essentially required.

There were veterinarian for about 41,000 Live stock units in this district by the close of the 7th Five Year Plan. This number was considered inadequate to ensure the health and production of live stock. The ratio of veterinarian to the livestock population should therefore be narrowed down. There should be at least one veterinarian for 20,000 Livestock units by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. To expand greatly the work of the veterinary of this district 2 veterinary Hospitals, 2 veterinary Dispensary and 5 Animal Development Aid centres were required to be established in the 8th Five Year Plan Period so as to veterinary Aid might be reached to the door of the live stock owner where they were neglected.

It is evident from table no 6.3, that most of the schemes had been able to achieve the proposed target. For example, scheme no 1, i.e., provision of life saving drug showed total fulfilment of the proposed target in the year 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. For this purpose the proposed outlay and actual receipt were 2 Lakhs in the 1991-92, Rs. 1.575 Lakhs in 1992-93, Rs. 0.30 Lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs. 1.00 Lakh in the year 1994-95 Scheme no 2. i.e, Foot and Mouth disease control Programme had been able to achieve success in the year 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 Scheme No 3, and 4, i.e., Procurement & Maintenance of Refrigerator Microscope & furniture etc, organisation of Animal Health Camp achieved a remarkable success in the above mentioned year. Scheme No 5, that means strengthening of Artificial Investigation

Table. No: 6.5

District Dakshin Dinajpur

1992- 93

Financial Review

1993- 94

1994- 95

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Name of the Sub-Sector/Scheme	Approved Outlay	Outlay made available		Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Outlay made available		Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Outlay made available		Expenditure
		Govt. 3(a)	Vol. 3(b)			4	Govt. 3(a)			Vol. 3(b)	4	
1. Farm Forestry												
A. Creation Work	2.75	2.465	--	2.465	4.20	2.565	--	2.565	4.18761	4.18761	--	4.18761
B. Advance Work	2.34	1.785	--	1.785	1.06	2.825	--					
2. Strip Plantation												
A. Creation	--	--	--	--	1.7672	1.7672	--	1.7672	2.1064	2.1064	--	2.1064
B. Maintenance	--	--	--	--	--	.766	--	.766	81.08	81.08	--	81.08
C. Advance	0.80	1.058	--	1.058	1.058	1.058	--	1.058	--	--	--	--
3. Intercropping												
A. Creation	0.0555	0.0555	--	0.0555	--	--	--	--	4.880	4.880	--	4.880
4. D.P.N (Decentralised Peoples Nursery)												
A. Creation	1.32	1.50	--	1.50	3.00	1.88	--	1.88	4.23,3	4.23,3	--	4.23,3
B. Advance	1.54	2.235	--	2.235	2.24	--	--	--				
5. J.R.Y.F.F												
A. Creation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.40	4.40	--	4.40
B. Advance	--	--	--	--	3.315	3.315	--	3.315	--	--	--	--
C. Strip Plantation Maintenance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.60	--	--	--
D. Strip Plantation Advancw-cum- Creation	--	--	--	--	15.00	15.00	--	13.09283	12.00	4.34854	--	4.34854

Table 6.6
District:- Dakshin Dinajpur

Physical Performance Review

<i>Name of the Sector/Scheme</i>	<i>Performance of 1992-93</i>		<i>Performance of 1993-94</i>		<i>Performance of 1994-95</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Sub-Sector: Forestry and Wildlife						
Social Forestry						
1. Farm Forestry	366.00ha	290 ha	425 ha	270 ha	391 ha	391 ha
A. Creation						
B. Advance Work	425.00 ha	300 ha	300 ha	391 ha	--	--
2. Strip Plantation						
A. Creation	--	--	40 ha	40 ha	40 ha	40 ha
B. Maintenance	--	--	--	--	20 ha	20 ha
C. Advance	40 ha	40 ha	40 ha	40 ha	--	-
3. Intercropping	5ha	5 ha	5ha	5ha	4 ha	4ha
A. Creation						
4. D.P.N. (Decentralized Peoples Nursery) Seedlings	1.83 Seedlings	3.75 Seedlings	7.5 lakhs Seedlings	4.40 LakhsSeedlings	5.10 Lakhs Seedlings	5.10 lakhs Seedlings
A. Creation						
B. Advance	2.86 Seedlings	7.45 Seedlings	7.45 Seedlings	--	--	--
5. J.R.Y. FF						
A. Creation	--	--	--	--	11.05 lakhs	10.98 lakhs
B. Advance	--	--	--	11.05	10 lakhs	--
C. Strip Plantation						
i. Maintenance	--	--	--	--	150 ha	150 ha
D. Strip Pltn Adv-cum-Creation	--	--	150 ha	150 ha	150 ha	150 ha

Centre and adoption of Frozen Semen Technology was successful in the year 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95. The target was achieved fully in these year. Control of sterility and infertility cases in cattle was also a complete success. From Scheme No 7, i.e, Maintenance of S.H.H.C/B.A.H.C/ etc. It was evident that the proposed outlay for the year 1992-93 was nil, yet it maintained the development. For this purpose the actual fund was received Rs. 0.30 Lakh and Rs. 1.50 Lakh in the year 1993-94, and 1994-95. The target was achieved fully in the year 1993-94, and partially in the year 1994-95. Table No 6.3 shows the actual achievement of fund and table no 6.4 shows the proposed target and the achievement.

It is evident from the above study that Live stock schemes have achieved almost full success in the above mentioned year. Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the Dakshin Dinajpur district. More importance should be given on this sector in the coming years. It is necessary that all Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries should have sufficient stocks of medicines as well as facilities for routine laboratory examination and undertaking surgical operation. For smooth running of the units of the District a proposal for purchase of medicines is given in the 8th Five Year Plan. To diagnose the animal disease through laboratory it is required to be reorganised the existing laboratory facilities and a scheme is given in the 8th Five Year Plan. In order to save the livestock from further degeneration, production of animal feed and fodder should be augmented and to verify the nutritive value of the commercial concentrated feed as well as the fodder available in the market for which a laboratory to be set up in the Disease Investigation Laboratory of this district.

Social Forestry

Indiscriminate destruction of trees in the wake of rapid population growth in the last few decades has resulted in shortage of wood for fuel, furniture, house construction and variety of other uses. It also had its telling effects on ecological balance.

The Social Forestry Division, Raiganj started functioning from the year 1982 with the purpose of bringing a Green Revolution in this traditionally non-forest district, Dakshin Dinajpur. The district had only 0.34% forest area. After the bifurcation of the district, Dakshin Dinajpur is in dire need of massive programme for the afforestation.

Table No : 6.7

District: Dakshin Dinajpur.

Physical Performance Review

For Schemes pertaining to
Dakshin Dinajpur District
(Rs. in Lakh).

Name of the Sector/Scheme I	Performance of 1992-93		Performance of 1993-94		Performance of 1994-95		Performance of 1994-95	
	Target 2	Achievement 3	Target 2	Achievement 3	Target 2	Achievement 3	Target 2	Achievement 3
Land Reforms								
A. Collection of land Revenue cases etc.	Rs. 30.25	Rs.35.32615	Rs.5000	Rs.27,97,63181	Rs.28.00	Rs.19.00	Rs.20,008	Rs. 56,104
B. Collection of Royalty on Minor Minerals	Rs.14.00	Rs.15.13416	Rs.50.00	Rs.9.07,889	Rs.10.00	Rs.10.36	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 6.82,238
C. Distribution of Vested	1000 Acres	1200Acres	500 Acres	181 Acres	200 Acres	325 Acres	200 Acres	325 Acres
1) Agriculture								
2) non-Agriculture	400Acres	450Acres	700Acres	309.09Acres	400Acres	60.00Acres	100Acres	150.00Acres
D. Total No.of Home-Ste Beneficiaries Recorded	500 Nos.	350Nos.	600Nos.	91Nos.	90Nos.	55Nos.	60Nos.	52Nos.
E. No. of Bargadars Recorded	750Nos.	900Nos.	900Nos.	44Nos.	100Nos.	65Nos.	75Nos.	71Nos.

But the problem in the district is that it is the Rice Bowl of West Bengal and particularly for the Northern part of the state. The areas are under extensive cultivation of paddy and other agricultural crop. To bring more areas under vegetative cover and increase tree population, the marginal land should have to be tapped for this purpose and AGRO-FORESTRY is the only answer.

With the explosion in population, there is a tremendous increase in demand for food and wood. To meet both the demand of food and wood, shortage of land is badly experienced. No single use of land can meet our demand. The land shall be put under multiple use. Agro-Forestry is advocated as the most efficient land use practice for such complex situation. Major schemes adopted in this sector are Farm Forestry, ship plantation, Intercropping, decentralized Peoples Nursery, J.R.Y. Farm Forestry.

Scheme no 1, i.e., Farm Forestry had achieved partial success in the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 but it achieved full success in the year 1994-95. Scheme no 2, had been able to achieve 100% success in the year, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. Regarding financial assistance it is evident from table no 6.5 that scheme no 1 required Rs. 2.75 Lakhs in 1992-93 to achieve its goal and it receives Rs. 2.465 lakhs. In 1993-94, the financial requirement was Rs. 4.20 Lakhs and it received Rs. 2.565 lakhs and in 1994-95 it was Rs. 4,18761 Lakh both in its requirement and actual receipt.

The scheme no 4 i.e., Decentralised Peoples Nursery had achieved remarkable success in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and actual financial achievement was Rs. 1.50 Lakhs and Rs. 4.233 Lakhs respectively in those year.

The scheme 5 i.e., J.R.Y had been achieved almost total target in the year 1994-95. In 1994-95, the financial requirements was Rs. 4.4 Lakhs and it receives the same (Table No - 6.6).

Land Reforms

India is predominantly an agricultural country where 68 to 70 percent people depend on land for their livelihood in comparison with 6 percent in the U.S.A, 20 percent in the U.K, 50 percent in France and Germany. Land Reforms have two aspects:

Table No:-6.8

Financial Review

District:- Dakshin Dinajpur

(Rs.in Lakhs).

Sub-Sector/Scheme	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure
Social Welfare									
1. <u>Welfare of handicapped</u>									
i) Prosthetic Aid to handicapped	.59	.59	.59	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.2196	1.2	1.2
ii) Scholarship to Student studying below class IX	.62	.62	.59	0.972	0.972	0.972	0.9	0.57	0.5688
iii) Assitance to physically handicapped (Disability pension)	2.56	2.56	2.56	3.02688	3.02688	3.02688	3.02688	2.61	2.59428
iv) Economic rehabilitation to physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons	.32	.32	.32	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.4	0.08	0.079
2. <u>Women's Welfare</u>									
i) Grant of pension to destitute widows	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5224	2.5224	2.5224	2.5224	2.34	2.33752
3. <u>Children Welfare</u>									
i) Non-Institutional care for destitute children	.97	.97	.97	1.09794	1.09794	1.09794	1.09734	0.1938	0.1938
4. <u>Welfare of aged infirm and destitute of old people</u>									
i) Grant of provision to destitute old people	6.94	6.94	6.94	7.31496	7.31496	7.31496	7.31496	6.98232	6.98232

Table No:-6.9

Physical Performance Review

District:- Dakshin Dinajpur

<i>Name of the Sub-Sector/Scheme</i>	<i>Performance of 1992-93</i>		<i>Performance of 1993-94</i>		<i>Performance of 1994-95</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
SOCIAL WELFARE						
1. <u>Welfare of handicapped</u>						
	(Actual Receipt)					
i) Prosthetic Aid to handicapped.	35 (.59)	33	70(1.40)	33	36 lakhs(1.2)	12
ii) Scholarship to Student studying below class IX.	100 (.62)	92	135 (0.972)	86	100 (0.57)	78
iii) Assistance to physically hadicapped (Disability Pension)	205 (2.56)	202	240 (3.02688)	202	240 (.61)	207
2. <u>Women's Welfare</u>						
i) Grant of pension to destitute widows.	180 (2.3)	177	200 (2.5224)	177	200 (2.34)	182
3. <u>Children Welfare</u>						
i) Non-Institutional care for destitute children	130 (.97)	128	145 (1.09794)	128	128 (0.1938)	102
4. <u>Welfare of aged infirm & destitute old people</u>						
i) Grant of pension to destitute old people	550 (6.94)	546	580 (7.31496)	546	580 (6.98202)	551

Social Justice and equality before the law. In case one's economy is not planned then social justice necessitates that each and every person of the society must have an equal share in the land so that the bare necessities of life may be fulfilled. So far as the equality before the law is concerned the justice demands that as the land is a natural resources, every individual should have equal right to it like air and water⁸. These objectives were sought to be achieved by abolishing all intermediary, interests between the State and the tiller of the soil, regulating rent, conferring on tenants security of tenure and, eventually ownership rights, imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings, distributing surplus land among landless, agricultural labourers and the small holders and bringing out consolidation of holding⁹.

Scheme no. A i.e. collection of land Revenue Cases and B.i.e. collection of Royalty show us that the target was Rs. 30.25 lakh and Rs. 14.00 lakh respectively in the year 1991-92 whereas the achievement was Rs. 35.39615 lakh and Rs. 15.13416 lakh in that year. (Table No. 6.7) The scheme had been able to achieve Rs. 27,97,631.81 and Rs. 9,07,889.00 1992-93 Rs. 19,00,000 and Rs. 10,36000.00 in 1993-94 and Rs. 8,56,104.00 and Rs.6,82,238.00 in 1994-95.

Distribution of vested lands in respect of both Agriculture and Non-Agriculture had been able to achieve its proposed target in the year 1991-92 and 1994-95. But the success was lagging behind in 1992-93 and 1993-94. Total number of Home -Sted Beneficiaries 350 in 1991-92, 91, in 1992-93, 55, in 1993-94 and 52, in 1994-95 which were behind the proposed target. No of Bargadars recorded 900 in 1991-92, 44 in 1992-93, 65 in 1993-94 and 71 in 1994-95. Except 1994-95, the success was lagging behind the target in 1992-93 and 1993-94. Land Reforms plays a vital role in developmental Planning in Dakshin Dinajpur district, more emphasis should give upon it.

Social Welfare

Welfare is essentially a psychological sense of well being enjoyed by an individual as a beneficiary and by the Community in general. The Welfare Department, Government of West Bengal through its welfare Branch providing services for the welfare of children, women, aged person and physically and mentally retarded persons through various social

Table No- 6.10
District :- Dakshin Dinajpur.

Financial Performance Review

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Name of the Sub-Sector/ Scheme	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Receipt	Expenditure
ROAD BRIDGES INCLUDING VILLAGE ROAD CULVERT ETC.									
A. West Dinajpur									
Highway Division, Raiganj									
1. Bridge over Tangon on Kushmandi-Mahipaldigu Road	60.00	32.40	22.50	62.31	62.31	33.06284	32.585	40.00	67.01
2. Construction of Bridge over Baliakhari on Harirampur Dhumsadigi Road	40.00	21.60	12.29	8.40	8.40	----	----	36.00	46.07
3. Construction of Fulbari Kumarganj Road	50.65	37.35	40.92						
4. Udaipur Mahipaldighi Project	4.00	2.16	----	4.00	4.00	1.16	41.44	4.00	----
5. Kamarpara Kurmail Road extended to Chinghishpur with a link to Teor Binsira-Goalpur	6.00	6.00	5.16476	----	10.00	10.07			
6. Construction of Bridge over Tangon at Banshihari	BADP		----		----				
7. Replacement of Weak Bridges by R.C.C Bridges at Harirampur Beldangi Road	20.00	14.00							
8. Construction of Road from Goalpur to Binssira	5.6	----	----						
9. Construction of alternative BADP road from Balurghat to Malda via Tapan with a Bridge over River Punarbhaba		70.00			0.39				

Table No. 6.11

Physical Performance Review

District : Dakshin Dinajpur

Name of the Sub-Sector/ Scheme	Performance of 1992-93		Performance of 1993-94		Performance of 1994-95	
	Target	Achivement	Target	Achivement	Target	Achivement
ROAD BRIDGES INCLUDING VILLAGE ROAD, CULVERT ETC.						
A. West Dinajpur High Way Division, Raigaj						
1. Bridge over Tangon on Kushmondi Mahipaldighi	All works of sub-structure SuperStructure and 75% of both side approach	All works of sub-Structure complete of 25% of Super-structure completed over all progress 765%	90% of total work	80% of total work	Completion of the project project	Completion Bridge 'c' stage of approach
2. Construction of Bridge over Baliakhari on Harirampur Dhumsadighi road	Completion of works	25%	80% of total work	80% of total work	Completion of Bridge 'c' project & Strengthening of 3 KM Road.	Completion of Bridge 'c' stage work of approaches
3. Constructions of Fulbari Kumarganj Road	Financial Completion	Completed. road.				
4. Udaipur Mahipadohigh Project	Initiation to take over Forest land	No achivement due to nonavailability of Reserved Forest	3.5 KM	N.L.	Construction of R.C.C. Box Bridge	Nil (Fund not yet received) 2 K.M.
5. Karnarpara Kurmail Road extended to chonghishpur with a lind to Teor Binsira, soalpur.	-	-	3 K.M.	3 K.M.	2 K.M.	
6. Construction of Bridge over Tangon at Banshihari	-	-	-	-	20% work with full collection of materials.	Project deferedes
7. Replacement of Weak Bridges by R.C.C Bridge at Harirampur-Beldangi Road.	-	-	-	-	-	Work Commenced
8. Constr. of Road from Gopalpur to Binsira	-	-	-	-	-	Work Commenced.
9. Construction of Alternative road from Balurghat to Malda Via Tapan with a bridge over River Punarblaba at Amtalighat	-	-	6 K.M. road from Vikarhat to Punarbhaba bridge site		(1994-95) 3.60 K.M. (actual) Road from Vikarhat to Punarbhaba upto 'c' stage work & collection of matirials for Amtalighat Bridge.	

welfare schemes. Scheme no.1, that means welfare of handicapped had different sub schemes. The target was 35 units in the sub scheme. (i) Prospective Aid to handicapped which had been able to achieve 33 units in 1992-93, 33 units in 1993-94, target was 70 units whereas in 1994-95, the target was 36 units and the achievement was 12 units. The scheme (ii) Scholarship to Student studying below class IX, the target was 100 units, 135 units and 100 units in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively and the scheme had been achieved 92 units, 86 units and 78 units respectively in those above mentioned year. Assistance to physically handicapped scheme had been achieved 202 units in both the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 and 207 units in 1994-95. Scheme No. (iv) that means Economic Rehabilitation to physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons had achieved 32 units against the target 40 units in 1992-93, 04 units in 1992-93, 04 units as against 70 units in 1993-94, and 04 units as against the target at 40 units in 1994-95.

The financial sanction in the scheme no 1 was Rs. 4.09 Lakhs in 1992-93, Rs. 7 Lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs. 4.46 lakhs in 1994-95.

Scheme no 2 i.e., Women's Welfare had been possible to achieve 177 units in 1992-93, 177 in 1993-94 and 182 in 1994-95. Children Welfare had achieved almost its proposed target and received financial assistance of Rs. .27 lakhs in 1992-93, Rs. 1.097 lakh in 1993-94 and Rs. 0.1938 lakh in 1994-95. Regarding the financial assistance in respect of Welfare and aged infirm & destitute old people, the scheme received Rs. 6.94 lakh in 1992-93, Rs. 7.314 lakh in 1993-94 and Rs.6.982 lakh in 1994-95. It had been able to achieve almost full success in 1992-93 to 1994-95. Table No 6.8 shows the financial Review and Table No 6.9 shows the physical Performance Review.

Roads

The economy of Dakshin Dinajpur district is based mainly on Agriculture. The number of rural roads, bridges, are insufficient for carriage of Agricultural products to the towns. So, plan for construction of important rural roads, bridges, culvert have been provided in the district plan.

In the year 1992-93, the scheme no 1, i.e., Bridge over Tangon on Kushmondi-Mahipaldighi Road Achieved overall 75% progress (table No-6.11). In the year 1993-94, 80% of total work and 1994-95 had achieved complete success by completion of Bridge with 'c' stage of approach road. In this scheme the financial assistance was Rs. 32.40 in 1992-93, Rs.62.34 lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs. 40.00 lakhs in 1994-95 (table No.6.10) Scheme no 2 that means construction of Bridge over Baliakhari on Harirampur Dhumsadighi Road was achieved 25% success in 1992-93, 80% of total work in 1993-94 and the target was achieved fully in the year 1994-95. For this scheme actual financial achievement was Rs.21.60 lakhs in 1992-93, Rs.8.40 lakh in 1993-94 and Rs.36.00 lakh in 1994-95. Scheme no 3, was completed in 1992-93.

Scheme no 5, that means Kamarpara-Kurmail Road extended to Chingishpur with a link to Teor, Binsira, Goalpur. The physical target was to set up 3km road and the actual achievement was the same in the year 1993-94, and target was 2 km road and had been able to achieve the same in 1994-95. Actual Financial assistance was Rs.6 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in the year 1993-94, 1994-95 respectively. Although some of these schemes had achieved success in their actual performance but the progress was not uniform in all the schemes in all the years. Scheme no 4, that means Udaipur, Mahipaldighi Project, there was no achievement due to work-availability of Reserved Forest Land in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, although financial assistance was recorded Rs.2.16 lakh in 1992-93, Rs.4.00 lakh each in 1993-94 and 1994-95. Construction of Bridge over Tangon at Bansihari was deferred in 1994-95. Scheme no 7 and 8, that means Replacement of weak Bridges by R.C.C. Bridge at Harirampur-Beldongi Road and Construction of Road from Goalpur to Binsira were just commenced in the year 1994-95.

It had been proposed to connect Malda and Balurghat via Tapan availing the existing Balurghat - Laskarhat Tapan- Kardah - Vikarhat Road within the District of Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda-Bulbulchandi-Habibpur-Mirzapur-Banshihaari Road within the District of Malda and by constructing 5 km length of new road from Bikar hat to Amtalighat in the district of Dakshin Dinajpur and by constructing a major bridge over river Punarbhaba at the district boundary of Malda-Dakshin Dinajpur. Preliminary project survey work done. Preparation of detailed estimate is in progress. Total estimated cost (Approx) including widening and strengthening of existing 96 km, Construction of 5 km new Road and construction of Bridges over Punarabhaba comes to Rs. 30 Crores (Approx).

The road condition in West Bengal is not up to satisfaction on a general assessment. Almost entire communication system is spread over alluvial soil except for a part of Bankura and Purulia. Dakshin Dinajpur district is linked through road only. The district experienced three devastating flood in 1987, 1988 and 1995. The communication system faces almost at the verge of collapse during the rainy season every year. Replacement of all narrow and weak bridges, most of which are wooden bridges on wooden piles, seems to be essential not only for increasing the carrying capacity of the bridges but for avoiding chances of accidents leading to loss of human life and essential commodities. The District Planning Committee can play a very effective role in this sector by timely sanction of funds so that the projects can be carried out properly.

Rural development has to be viewed as part of all rounded development in keeping with the national objectives of national development. National development is closely linked with the rural development. The rural sector in India commands dominating position in the Nation's progress.

A new approach to Rural Development was adopted known as Integrated Rural Development Programmes. Integrated Rural Development Programmes means the Integrated Development of the areas and the people through optimum Development and utilization of local resources - Human, Biological and Physical and by bringing about necessary institutional, structural and attitudinal changes and by delivering a package of services to encompass not only the economic fields but also the establishment of the required social infrastructure and services in the areas of Rural Housing, Rural Drinking Water, Rural Literacy, Rural Sanitation and Rural Health and Nutrition with the ultimate objective of improving the Rural Quality of Rural Life of the Rural Poor.

A major step was taken with the amalgamation of the different agencies existing hitherto for different programmes into a single "District Rural Development Agency". New DRDAs were created in areas where no agencies existed earlier. The DRDA has been made responsible for the implementation of the IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP/RLEGP, DPAP, DPP and the programme of Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

In Dakshin Dinajpur, the proposed Annual Action Plan on IRDP for the year 1993-94 had been prepared with the total allocation of Rs.133 lakhs covering 3584 targetted families.

The target on IRDP had been proposed to be sub-allocated to the Blocks on the basis of No of Gram Panchayats. The number of families to be assisted under IRDP stood 56 plus per G.P during the financial year 1993-94. The proposed women coverage continued to be 40 p.c. of the total IRDP Physical target. Accordingly out of the total physical target of 3584, target set so far women coverage was 1434.

1.	Target	a)Physical	92-93	:	3218
			93-94	:	3584
		b) Financial	92-93	:	113.75 Lakhs
			93-94	:	133.00 Lakhs
2.	Basis of allocation		92-93	:	51 plus per G.P
			93-94	:	56 plus per G.P
3.	Project Cost (Per Capita)		92-93	:	Rs.7600.00
			93-94	:	Rs.8000.00
4.	Subsidy Involvement (per Capita)		92-93	:	Rs. 3039.00
			93-94	:	Rs. 3200.00
5.	% of SC/ST Coverage		92-93	:	50.93%
			93-94	:	50.89%
6.	% of women Coverage		92-93	:	40.05%
			93-94	:	40%

In a meeting convened by Bansihari Panchayat Samiti on 13-10-93, it was decided that an enquiry would be made by a team consisting of sabhapati or his representatives, BDO or his representatives, Karmadhakshya, Purta-O-Karya Sthayee Samiti, D/Dinajpur Z.P., Prodhan, Ellahabad G.P, concerned members of the Gram Panchayat and the Branch Manager in respect of eligibility of all the 108 IRDP

beneficiaries. The meeting unanimously accorded permission for conducting this enquiry. Project Officer would inform sabhapati & B.D.Os accordingly. It was also decided that after determination of the eligibility of the beneficiaries, the Branch would disburse IRDP subsidy and loan component to the eligible beneficiaries at the earliest convenience¹⁰.

Another Development meeting held on 27.1.96 and 31.1.96 in the meeting hall of Zilla Parishad and Bansihari High School sponsored and sanctioned of all IRDP and TSP/SCP cases. Attention of all BDOs and sabhapatis was drawn by disbursement within the given time.

Trysem

Separate allocation had been made under this head by the Government to fight against burgeoning rural unemployment. In fact, the practice had been in force since 1991-92.

For the financial year 1993-94, the proposed financial allocation under this head was taken at Rs. 6.351 lakhs for 219 nos. of trainees of the target group.

Target	a) Physical	:	92-93	:	219
			93-94	:	219
	b) Financial	:	92-93	:	4.38 lakhs
			93-94	:	6.351 lakhs

In the meeting of the Dakshin Dinajpur District Rural Development Agency held on 26.09.94, it was decided that training under TRYSEM in Animal Husbandry Schemes be made centrally. Two day orientation course might be organised in a large scale in Dakshin Dinajpur.

Allotment of Special Fund to the extent of Rs.1,56,750/- for TRYSEM training Handloom (weaving) for 55 nos. of heads : The Project Officer Informed the Governing Body that Executive officer, Balurghat Panchayat Samity under No. 81/Ps dt. 4.7.95 submitted a proposal for 55 nos. of trainees under TRYSEM training (Handloom Weaving) with an allotment of Rs. 1.57.500/-. The proposal had been received by the Panchayat Samiti from the Handloom Development Officer,

Gangarampur, D/Dinajpur. This was an additional proposal and the DRDA had nothing to do but to refer to Govt. for additional allotment after obtaining necessary approval of the house. The house, participating in the discussion approved the proposal and authorised Project Officer to do the needful for receipt of additional allotment under TRYSEM Programme from the Govt. for the year 1995-96 and to arrange the training under weaving of 55 heads at Balurghat Tantabai Samabay Samiti Ltd., Hossainpur after supervising the infrastructural facilities which were essentially required for arrangement of weaving training if the additional fund was available at DRDA level from the Govt.¹¹

Minor Irrigation

Departmental Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)
for 1992-93	Rs.157.400
1993-94	Rs.256.90
1994-95	Rs.142.80
1995-96	No plan received

From the figure stated earlier, it is found that for the scheme of Minor Irrigation, departmental outlay was Rs.157.00 Lakhs in 1992-93, Rs.256.90 Lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs.142.80 Lakhs in 1994-95. No plan was received in 1995-96.

Minor Irrigation Schemes under PM's Grant : Out of Rs.21.00 Lakhs on account of Minor Irrigation Schemes under PM's Grant by DRDA sub-allotment of 5-HP pumpsets @3 pumpsets per each G.P. in a Panchayat Samiti was accepted by this house. However, Panchayat Samiti was to be authorised to sub-allot pumpsets to GPs as per SWID report. The house expressed its pleasure of purchasing 171 pumpsets by the Zilla Parishad. All the house expressed its pleasure that the Zilla Parishad had purchased 8 pumpsets out of its own fund to meet the shortfall.

Office Equipments like Electronic Typewriter & Photo copier Machine : Participating in the discussions on the subject captioned above, District Magistrate wanted to know from the Project Officer whether this DRDA had its own office equipment like Electronic Typewriter Machines as well as Photo Copier Machine. Project Officer replied that his office had no such office equipments, He apprised the meeting that the G.B. of the erstwhile West Dinajpur DRDA in its meeting dated 28.3.88

by adopting a resolution in this regard agreed to purchase a photo-copier machine but it remained withheld considering the limited space allotted to DRDA. He then pointed out that at present the said photo-copier machine could be purchased as the office of the DRDA had already been shifted to spacious building, if GB of D/Dinajpur has agreed to make the resolution alive. The office then discussed the matter carefully and unanimously it was resolved thus.

Project Officer is empowered to purchase one Electronic typewriter Machine, one Photo-Copier Machine out of IRDP fund duly earmarked for "Administrative Infrastructures" for 1995-96 observing necessary formalities likely to be maintained by the DRDA in this regard¹².

Infrastructure Proposal for Printing Centre at M/S Gangarampur Thana Tantujibi Samabay Samiti Ltd. under the scheme of Common Facility Centre.

Project officer drew the attention of the meeting on the subject captioned above. The proposal with a Project cost of Rs. 7,10,523.00 (Block Capital Rs. 6,05,935.00) plus working capital Rs. 1,04,588.00) duly vetted by the Handloom-Development Office, Gangarampur was approved by the house subject to the obtaining of necessary consent of the Govt. in Rural Development Department considering the fact that 50% of the Block Capital would be borne by the Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad¹³.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojna

J.R.Y. is a very important poverty alleviation programme. In Dakshin Dinajpur, the programme received adequate importance. Following is year wise allocation on this programme.

Approved Outlay for	(Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	Rs.587.524
1993-94	Rs.897.009
1994-95	No Plan Received
1995-96	Rs. 776.95

From the proceedings of the Development meeting it was found that many Gram Panchayats had huge unspent balance. Sabhadhipati and District Magistrate, Dakshin Dinajpur requested all the Prodhans to utilise the fund by 15.1.96 positively. So that the district could reach in the position to get the third instalment of JRY.

Attention of all Block Development Officer was drawn to obtain the utilisation certificate in time¹⁴.

In another meeting it was reiterated that the Proadhan who had J.R. Y fund still in hand should be utilized by the month of March¹⁵.

In the proceedings of the Meeting of District Planning Committee held in the chamber of the Sabhadhipati, Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad on 31.3.97, the following allotments were made out of Dist. Plan (1996-97) unanimously for the schemes mentioned below:

1. a) Balurghat Municipality : For construction of Road near Circuit House P.W.D. road to Police Line Rs. 1,49,838.00
- b) Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad ; For Purchase of Kaldighi Rs. 8,00 Lakh.
- c) Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Malda Electrical Divn. for A/C connection in the chamber of the District Magistrate and Addl. District Magistrate (Dev) for installation of computers.

2. District Plan Fund

Out of District Plan (1996-97) Fund Rs.1,91,016.00 was decided to allot the above funds as noted under:

- a) To install sodium light at Balurghat College Compound and road leading Circuit House to S.P. Bungalow, Balurghat Municipality to amount sanctioned was Rs. 68,515.00.
- b) For opening of stall and small savings campaign the Dy. Director, Small Savings, Dakshin Dinajpur was granted Rs. 31,000.00

- c) For construction of 1st Floor of C.M.O.H. office the Executive Engineer, P.W.D; Dakshin Dinajpur was sanctioned Rs. 91,501.00

3. Basic Minimum Need Services Fund

One of the important components of District Plan is basic minimum need services.

The district so far received a total of Rs. 439.48 Lakh during 1996-97. After detailed discussion* it was decided that sector-wise fund would be utilised as noted under:

i) Drinking Water

Drinking Water in the district received importance. That is why out of Rs. 73.24 lakhs an amount of Rs. 7.11 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 2.79 lakhs is approved for allotment in Balurghat and Gangarampur Municipality respectively after deducting 2% on administrative cost. The balance amount of Rs. 63.34 lakhs was approved for allotment to Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad for creation of Drinking Water facilities in Rural Areas.

ii) Primary Education

The entire amount of Rs. 43.96 lakhs was approved for allotment to Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad for construction of Primary Schools to be done through Panchayati Raj set-up.

D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad will initiate necessary action as per the guidelines issued by the Education Department in this regard.

iii) Primary Health

An amount of Rs. 43.96 lakhs received under this Programme was decided to be spent as per the recommendation of the District Health Committee meeting held on 1.2.97. The entire amount was approved for allotment to Zilla Parishad,

The Zilla Parishad would arrange to place the fund to the necessary Executing Agencies for early execution of the scheme.

iv) Mid-day-Meal

The programme has been intended to attract children to the school so as to make the programme of literacy a success.

In case of any excess fund available under this programme after meeting the above cost, this would be utilised for meeting the deficit under the Nutritional Support to the Primary Education Programme.

v) Shelter for Shelterless

An amount of Rs.29.30 lakhs had been received under this programme. 50% of amount which was allotted earlier to the two municipalities, i.e., Balurghat and Gangarampur was approved in the meeting. It was also decided to allot balance 50% to the two Municipalities i.e. Balurghat and Gangarampur.

vi) Roads

Out of the total amount of Rs. 161.12 lakhs, it was decided to allot Rs. 15.66 lakhs and 6.13 lakhs to Balurghat and Gangarampur Municipalities. The balance amount was approved for allotment to Zilla Parishad for construction of Roads and Bridges. Some are listed here:

Roads, Bridges and Culverts

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>		
		<i>Wages</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Improvement of Road Bagdhara to Chandipur more in P.S.Gangarampur by brick on ending over a brick flat soling length 2000 M wide 3M.	2.525	9.97252	12.49752
2.	Construction of House Pipe Culvert from the road in P.S.Gangarampur	2.55733	3.47510	2.603243
3.	Construction of metal road from Chakvrigu to Rajua.		4438910	44.38910

4.	Improvement of road from Baul to Deor road in P.S. Kumarganj by brick on ending over a brick flat soling length 2.km	2,41677	10,07354	12,49031
5.	Double layer brick solving for Doulatpur to Bagduar road length 4 K.M.	8,74866	18,60456	27,35322
6.	Scheme for drainage work on road running from Kumarganj to Jagadishpur road in P.S. Kumarganj	95563	3.47436	4.42999
7.	Construction of R.C.C Pile Bridge 155'00 length at Sidha in P.S.Hili	3.73	22.46	26.10
8.	Construction of Majhian Bridge in P.S. Kumarganj	4.83	21.16	25.99
9.	Construction of Pile Bridge at Suraj Ghat in P.S.Banshahari	6.00	30.84	36.84
10.	Construction of Pile Bridge at Thakurpur Ghat in P.S. Banshihari	6.00	36.84	36.84

vii) Rural Electrification

Out of the total amount of Rs. 58.60 lakhs Rs. 45 lakhs was allotted to the W.B.S.E.B for electrification of 23 mouzas. This allotment was approved in the meeting. The balance amount was approved for placement to Zilla Parishad for purchase of materials and labour component.

viii) District Magistrate, D/Dinajpur was authorised to deduct 2% out of total fund available under B.M.S. towards administrative costs.

***Note :** Proceedings of the meeting of District Planning Committee held in the chamber of the Sabhadhipati, D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad on 31.3.97 at 11 A.M.

Members Present:

1. Shri N.Biswas, Sabhadhipati, D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad.
2. Shri Kshitish Sarkar, Sahakari Sathadhipati, D.D.Z.P
3. Shri P.K. Bhattacharya, IAS, District Magistrate, D/Dinajpur
4. Shri B.P. Gopalika, Addl D.M.(D), D/Dinajpur
5. Shri A.B.Roy Secretary, D.D.Z.P
6. Sri B.Sarkar Chairman, Gangarampur Municipality
7. Draupadi Roy, Zilla Parishad Member
8. Sri Biren Sarkar, Zilla Parishad Member
9. Namita Sarkar, Karmadhyaksha, Z.P.
10. Mahasena Chowdhury, Karmadhyaksha, Z.P
11. Asraf Ali, Member D.D.C.C
12. Kamaruddin Sarkar, Member D.D.C.C
13. Sri Jitendra Nath Roy, Karmadhyaksha, Z.P
14. Sri S.K. Kundu, D.P.L.O
15. Saheb Murmu, Karmadhyaksha, Z.P
16. Shri Amar Sarkar, Vice-Chairman, Balurghat Municipality.

Flood Restoration Work

Dakshin Dinajpur district had experienced devastating floods in the year 1995. The district administration was expected to assume the role of the crisis administration here and many relief-measures as well as repairing works were taken to tackle the damage of property and loss of life at district level though these were not satisfactory totally.

P.W.D. Roads

Sabhadhipati, Dakshin Dinajpur Zilla Parishad expressed his displeasure about the Bridges occurred in the last flood had not attended after lapse of several months. It was reported that estimate for repair of Gangarampur - Hamjapur road, Fulbari-Kumarganj road, Tapan-Laskar Hat road already prepared and sent to the department. The District Magistrate, however asked the Asstt. Engineer, to submit copy of those estimate to him for further action.

Under B.A.D.P. fund it was stated that Tangon bridge, Amtalighat Bridge were in progress smoothly It was informed that an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakh had been received against Patiram-Trimohini road for which the works would be taken up immediately.

Irrigation & Waterways

According to the statement of the Executive Engineer, the repairing works of embankment of Palpara, Haldarpara, Bajrapukur (Naya bazar), Goal-Khari (Gangarampur College), Babupara Govt. Colony (Kumarganj) taken up and likely to be completed within a short time.

Restoration works at a point such as Hossenpur, Belbari Banshihari - Dak Banglow etc. on river Tangon, Atreyee, Punarbhaba had been taken up and to be completed soon.

It was reported that survey of Kumarganj point already done and the scheme alongwith the estimate would be placed to chief Engineer's Committee shortly. Regarding maintenance of embankment on Punarbhaba from Highway Bridge to Police Station, it was decided the Irrigation Waterways Deptt. would taken up henceforth.

In this regard Zilla Parishad would issue necessary order for handling over to the Deptt. Sabhadhipati also assured fund for immediate restoration of embankment from Bridge to police station from Zilla Parishad.

Public Health Engineering (P.H.E.)

The Executive Engineer stated that the restoration work of Chakvrigu was taken up immediately. Regarding Paharpur Water Supply scheme the Chief Engineer had been moved for plan and estimate. After getting the same the work would be taken up.

The District Magistrate, D/Dinajpur asked all the Deptt. to submit their Annual Plan, 1997-98 and 9th Five Year Plan to D.P.L.O. within 1st week of May.

The District Magistrate chaired the meeting¹⁶. He initiated the discussion and asked Department-wise to give the present position of works.

Members Present

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
1.	Sri N.K.Biswas	Sabhadhipati, D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad.
2.	Sri P.K.Bhattacharya	District Magistrate, D/Dinajpur
3.	Sri B.P. Gopalika	Addl. District Magistrate. D/Dinajpur
4.	M.M. Paul	Sub-divisional officer, Balurghat.
5.	Sri S.K.Kundu	District Planning Officer, Dakshin Dinajpur.
6.	Sri P.G.Sherpa	Project Officer & D.W.O.D/Dinajpur
7.	Sri I.M. Midda	Exe.Engineer / SD Irri. Div.D/Dinajpur
8.	Sri S.Haque	Ex.. Engineers, P.H.E/D/Dinajpur
9.	Sri G.K. Dey Sarkar	Ex. Engineers, (AM) Balurghat
10.	Sri T.K. Chakraborty	Asst Engineer, (Road) Balurghat
11.	Sri N.Bandhyopadhyay	Dy.D.L.& D.R.O, Balurghat
12.	Sri S.Dey	Project Officer, D.R.D.A, D/Dinajpur
13.	Sri M.R.Deb	Executive Engineer, P.W.D./ D/Dinajpur
14.	Sri A.B. Roy	Secretary, Zilla Parishad, D/Dinajpur
15.	Sri C.G.Saha	Executive Engineer (RD) D/Dinajpur Z.P
16.	Sri D.Ghosh	District Engineer, Dakshin Dinajpur, Z.P
17.	Sri B.K. Saha	D.L.& L.R.O., Balurghat
18.	Sri A.Mukherjee	Divisional Engineer, WBSEB, Balurghat.

Indira Abash Yoyana

Since the district was ,heavily affected by flood in the year 1995, it was decided to instruct as many no. of houses as possible under I.A. Y.

For this a part of MWS fund would be diverted and utilised for construction of IAY houses @ Cost Rs. 8.000/- each. The total amount of the construction i.e. Rs. 8.000/- was given to the beneficiaries in cash or cash plus kind. The construction of Latrine & Smokeless Chulha would be taken up by the Zilla Parishad's and after the 1st instalment of Rs. 4000/- was utilised. It was also decided that at least 50% of the GP fund (2nd instalment) would also be diverted & utilised for IAY, Prodhans should hold the meeting of the Gram Sansad and prepare the list of IAY beneficiaries on priority basis latest by 31.12.95. The list should be submitted to the Zilla Parishad through the respective Panchayat Samiti¹⁷.

In the Development meeting held on 27.1.96 in the Zilla Parishad it was reiterated that the construction of house under IAY to be implemented by the beneficiaries immediately since fund had already been received by the Prodhans. In the following meeting on 26.2.96 emphasis was given on the construction of Huts under IAY be completed by the month of March.

National Social Assistance Programme

A new programme had been stated in all the Gram Panchayats/municipalities in this district. Sabhadhipati and District Magistrate elaborated the schemes in detail and the Gram Panchayat wise quota under the programme was also circulated to the Prodhans in the meetings¹⁸. All the Prodhans were requested to make wide publicity about the programme. It was made fully clear that the applications forms under this programme should be distributed free of cost. The names of the beneficiaries should be finalised without any delay and after processing the application these should be sent to the S.D.O., (Sadar), Balurghat through the respective B.D.Os.

In the Development meeting held on 27.1.96 and 30.1.96 in the meeting hall of Zilla Parishad and Banshihari High School emphasis was given on the speedy selection and sanction of NSAP cases so that payment may be made during the month of February, 96.

A District Level Monitoring Committee for evaluating the implementation of National Social Assistance Programme for this district was constituted in pursuance of order no 22/PN/P/IV/35-3/95 pt-II dated 2-1-96 is given in the appendix 1.

From the above study it is found that although several schemes have been adopted in the district plans for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, irrigation, land-reforms, construction of roads, social welfare, a powerful means to develop rural-economy progress is hardly satisfactory. Effective monitoring is necessary for the effective implementation of the district plan. Regarding the rural development schemes the District Magistrate as member-secretary has a monthly occasion to review the progress with the Block Level Personnel. It will be worthwhile if the implementation details like materials procurement etc, can be spelt out in a supplementary plan and fund release is assured on the basis of requirement spelt out in such document.

10th Finance Commission

An amount of Rs.127.04 lakhs had been received for development of infrastructural facilities for Panchayati Raj Institution in the district of Dakshin Dinajpur.

After thorough discussion the following schemes were approved for execution out of the above fund:-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount(in lakhs)</i>	<i>Name of Implementing Agency</i>
a)	Construction of Gram Panchayat office building of 6 G.P.s @Rs. 45 lakhs per G.P.	Rs.27.00	Fund to be allotted to G.Ps through Panchayat Samity.
b)	Repair/Renovation of Gram Panchayat office building of the 17 G.P.s @ Rs.1 lakh per G.P.	Rs.17.00	-do-
c)	Cost for the completion of Bhatpara Gram Panchayat office	Rs.2.30	Gram Panchayat through Panchayat Samiti.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount(in lakhs)</i>	<i>Name of Implementing Agency</i>
d)	Construction of a room and lavatory (attached) for lady G.P. members in 41 G.P.s @ Rs. 60,000/- per G.P.	Rs.24.60	Fund to be allotted to G.Ps through Panchayat Samiti.
e)	Purchase of one Almirah for each of the 65 G.Ps to be purchased centrally by the District Magistrate from West Bengal small scale Industry Corporation Ltd. @ Rs. 4.000/-(approx)	Rs.2.60	District Magistrate.
f)	Cost of Furniture purchased for the newly created office of BDO and Banshihari P.S. at Buniadpur.	Rs.1,44146	District Magistrate.
g)	Construction of the office of the Banshihari P.S.	Rs.25.00	Zilla Parishad
h)	Fund for completion of the Kushmandi Panchayat Samiti building.	Rs.5.32	Kushamandi P.S.
i)	Repair of Tapan P.S. office	Rs.1.36	Tapan Panchayat Samiti.
j)	Construction of B.D.O.s Qtr, at Tapan, Harirampur, Banshihari, Kumarganj blocks @ of Rs. 4.5 lakhs.	Rs. 18.00	B.D.O.s

The Committee¹⁹ expressed grave concern as regards poor allotments for this district.

Notes and References

1. Maheshwari, S.R., **Rural Development in India : A Public Policy Approach**, New Delhi, Sage Publication, 1985, p.16 .
2. Singh, R.S. and Singh, A.P. "Rural Development in India : Past Approaches and Tasks Ahead", in Singh & Singh (ed): **Rural Development in India**, Varanasi, National Geographical Society of India, 1985, p.153.
3. Misra, Ramesh, C., "Rural Development: A Perspective", **Journal of Rural Development**, vol. 9(2) pp.336-37.
4. Hanumantha Rao, C.H., "Poverty and Development: Characteristics of less developed Regions in India", **Economic and Political Weekly**, Spl.No Aug. 1979.
5. Misra, Ramesh, C., op.cit., p.340.
6. CAARD, Department of Rural, Development, Ministry of Agriculture, December 1985, p.17 .
7. Misra, Ramesh, C., op.cit., p.343 ,
8. Mandal P.B., **Land Utilisation: Theory and Practice**, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1982, p.282 .
9. Government of India; Fifth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, p.185.
10. Proceedings of the 2nd Governing Body Meeting of the Dakshin Dinajpur District Rural Development Agency held on 14-10-93 at 12 noon in the Meeting Hall of the D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad, Balurghat.
11. Proceedings of the 8th Governing Body Meeting of the Dakshin Dinajpur District Rural Development Agency held on 26-07-95 at 1 PM in the Meeting Hall of the D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad, Balurghat.
12. Ibid;
13. Proceedings of the 7th Governing Body Meeting of the Dakshin Dinajpur District Rural Development Agency held on 13th March, '95 at 11 AM in the Meeting Hall of the D/Dinajpur Zilla Parishad, Balurghat.

14. Proceedings of the Development meeting with Block Development officer's, Sabhapatis and all Prodhans of this District held at 1 PM on 20.12.95 at Zilla Parishad Meeting Hall and Sibpur Gram Panchayat office, Banshihari respectively.
15. Proceedings of the monthly meeting held on 26.2.96 at Zilla Parishad Meeting Hall and on 28.2.96 at Banshihari High School with the B.D.O.s, Sabhapatis and Prodhans.
16. Proceedings of the meeting in connection with progress of Flood Restoration work held at the chamber of District Magistrate on 12.3.97 at 11 AM.
17. Proceedings of the Development meeting with B.D.O.s , Sabhapatis and all Prodhans of this District held at 1 PM on 20.12.95 and 21.12.95 at 3 PM Meeting hall and Sibpur G.P. office, Banshihari respectively.
18. Ibid;
19. Proceedings of the meeting of District Planning Committee held in the chamber of the Sabhadhipati, D/Dinajpur Z.P. on 31.3.97 at 11 AM.