

FINAL REPORT

**EXTENT OF DECENTRALIZATION OF
LOCAL PLANNING
AND FINANCES IN WEST BENGAL**

To
PLANNING COMMISSION
SER DIVISION
Government of India
NEW DELHI

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(Subrata Kumar Kundu)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY:

The process of rural development has a changing history in the mobilization of complete solo standing in the flow of main stream of development towards total socio-economic freedom in the society. Several thoughts and approaches have been tested since Independence with limited success. Therefore the article 243(G) of 73rd Amendment of the constitution intends to stabilize the system of decentralization in the process of planning and mobilization of resources through Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country. Now attention has been given towards devolution of fiscal power for grass root planning and implementation thereof.

India is a vast country where desired changes for meaningful development can only be delivered in a programme and time frame process by some stages of operational aspects.

In the state of West Bengal actions have been undertaken to start the process of decentralization of planning from lower levels beginning from Gram Panchayat to Panchayat Samities and Zila Parisad.

The present study makes an attempt to evaluate the action plan initiated by the Govt. of West Bengal in 4 Districts Viz. North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Bankura. & Purulia. The study is a presentation of facts in respect of the portion of strengthening Rural Decentralization in these 4 Districts having broad objectives of all round socio-economic and infrastructural development of rural areas through the preparation of local plans by local people.

Beginning with introduction in general, the study has presented the picture of administrative preparedness of the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development from the middle of 2006 by establishing some important cells to take up the process of fiscal decentralization and planning at desired level.

Then the need and objectives including the sample frame of the study have been drawn up. Details of the study area was finalized through random sampling method sitting with Zila Parisad authorities of 4 Districts.

Therefore, the study has been started with presentation of brief profiles of the districts. All profiles have given the demographic and current socio-economic conditions of the districts along with a picture of tourism with its prospects. Tourism aspects are new additions in the ways of development all over the country.

In the state of West Bengal administrative arrangements started from the year of 2006 but its practical application began later on. The district of North 24 Parganas not officially declared as SRD district as yet but all rural development programme had been implemented in the district.

The district has already started necessary actions so that formalities for preparing decentralized planning and implementation could be taken up immediately. In fact, the district is fairly ready to take up the SRD work. Other 3 Districts Viz. Nadia, Bankura. & Purulia have already taken up rural decentralization programme from middle of 2008. Preparation of Gram Panchayat plans have been started with necessary priorities in Social sector as desired. But the results of such work would be available in the near future.

In the next chapter i.e. in chapter-V the study has come down to deal with the actual field situation of the area under the study. Break up into G.P. areas if each district has been specifically analyzed while describing the status of reality at present. It has been found there that all districts are sufficiently equipped to handle the SRD work and they are dealing with the work satisfactorily.

The following task was an analysis of work done during 2004-05 to 2006-07 (3 years) for all districts under the study. Development programme of 3 years together with respective budget and expenditure have been collected on area basis which show the administrative capacity of handling the whole work.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has a long tradition of rural local self-government institution (LSGIs) especially during the British era. After independence it passed through various legislations for establishment of local government at three levels at District, Block, and Village. West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973, which paved the way for introducing a three tier system with zilla Parishad

at the district level, Panchayat samiti at the block level and Gram Panchayat at the anchal level (Cluster of villages). The state went ached of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 by institutionalizing village assembly, i.e., Gram Sabha, and reserving one – third of the seats for women and proportional seats for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in 1992.

Basic Statistics concerning Panchayati Raj in West Bengal

S/No	Level of Panchayat	Name used	No
1	District panchayat	Zilla Parisad	18
2	Intermediate Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	341
3	Village Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	3354
Total			3713

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the project are to:

- Assess the process of local level planning undertaken by Panchayats at Zilla Panchaayt. Block Panchayat and Village Panchayat level for development work.
- The assessment will include the provision for establishing District Planning Committee (DPC), preparation of consolidated development plan , guidelines for functioning , preparation of perspective annual and five year plan and extent , type of available resources to Panchayats and provisions for standing committee for planning etc.
- Assess the delegation of financial power to Panchayats in the state and quantum of tied and untied funds and its main sources etc
- Examine the role of state and central finance commissions in addressing the financial problems of PRIs.
- Assess the own source revenues of PRIs in terms of tax and non-tax revenue in the states.
- To assess the process of fund flow to PRIs and identify the relevant institution involved in during this process of fund flow such as (Panchayat window in the state budget, central Budget, state treasury, state and central finance commission and DRDA) and performance of PRIs terms of C.S.S.
- Suggest some policy measures in improving the financial health of PRIs in the states

Justification of the Study

Planning is a process of judicious allocation of resources as per the identified problems, local needs and available resources. In the context of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, the states would transfer functions, and devolve funds and powers upon panchayats, the planning can be an important tool for rational allocation of resources. In Kerala, participatory model of development (Isaac, 2000) evolved much before the decentralisation took place in 1996. Under People's Plan Campaign, this model was later adopted by other panchayats in the state. Such models need to be evolved in other states as per their state-specific context. A huge amount is allocated for rural development; there is a need to give adequate emphasis on planning of resources and adequate power spending. Further, how planning can be useful under the existing state of fiscal decentralisation is presented below:

- To utilize local knowledge in local plan preparation
- To make people aware about the need of efficiency of utilisation of existing resources
- To provide framework for convergence of resources and services especially in the social sector (primary education, health care, family welfare, ICDS, mid day meal, etc.)
- To provide framework for allocation of financial resources, so that desired resources could be generated locally and also be devolved from centre and states
- Critically evaluate the effectiveness of CSS & financial spending on development work undertaken by PRIs

PROGRESS OF S R D PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT

The Three Tier Panchayat System was introduced in the state in 1973. The constitution of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission started the creation of Gram Sansad at Panchayat level and the unique system of Gram Sansad at village level started all over the state but the Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) was not effected immediately after. In fact the process of decentralization for good governance with focus on poverty alleviation was started in the state from 02.11.2005. Implementation programme was started by the Panchayat and Rural Development Department in six backward districts viz. Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Purulia and Birbhum. Later on it was extended to 6 more districts.

Under the Study 4 districts have been taken up for in-depth assessment. The districts are 24 Parganas (North), Nadia, Bankura and Purulia. All the districts under the study have not taken up SRD at the same time immediately after clearance from the Govt. of India in October 2005.

In the district of North 24 Parganas the programme of SRD is yet to start officially, but the initial arrangement for the operation of programme have been taken up in different Panchayat Samities of the districts. The Development Programme of SRD have been initiated in different Panchayat Samities of the District. Adequate arrangements are being continued for training and capacity building of Panchayat Samity members as well as members of the Gram Panchayat. Necessary administrative arrangements for carrying out the process of decentralization have been taken up. Primary survey in different Panchayat Samities regarding the members of Gram Panchayat and the members of the Panchayat Samities are being carried on not in official terms, SRD processes are not under implementation in this district.

Development Programmes normally taken up in rural areas of the district are assessed under the preview of the study extraordinarily.

SUMMARY OF FINDING OF THE STUDY

1. Administrative arrangements of the Departments of Panchayat and Rural Developments have been fully geared up to take up the work of strengthening Rural Decentralization in the State of West Bengal.
2. The work of SRD has been undertaken in a phased manner in the Study Area.
3. Formalities of election etc. have been completed from Gram Sansad to Samity and Parisad levels.
4. PRI Establishment has started dealing with all administrative matters of the three- tier Panchayat functionaries.
5. In selected GP areas and at the Blocks sensitization about SRD programme have been completed in all districts. Rate of coverage is about 30%.
6. Of the G.P. Members about 25% of the Candidates are women.
7. The Survey reveals that all discriminations of social classification amongst General/SC/ST Community have been washed away in the election of Panchayat members at all levels.
8. Almost 90% members of Panchayat are literate sex wise.
9. In 30% cases orientation programme with Gram Panchayat facilitating Team (GPFT) have been completed.
10. Necessary support has been given to 50% of the Gram Panchayats in SRD Districts to come up with score-based self-assessment in order to develop a process of self-monitoring by the Panchayats in tracking their progress over time and this developing a baseline on the basis of such analysis.
11. It has become possible to strengthen 30% of G.Ps to develop capacity building intervention (individual, organizational and institutional) for performing more effectively in terms of the constitutional mandate of economic development and social justice.
12. About 15% of the Gram Panchayats have developed a minimum training infrastructure to cope with the increasing training needs at the community level.
13. The SRD Programmes has taken special initiative for mass awareness and mobilizing Community through various strategic campaign interventions including use of folk media.
14. Training on data collection, data analysis, and identification of activities started in many blocks.

15. Gram Sansad and concerned GP Plan and Budget have been completed in most of the study area.
16. Workshops on Natural Resources snapping are being held in 50% of the area under study.
17. Main features of all G.P. Plans divided into 7 sectors viz. Education, Public Health, Women and Child development, Agriculture and Allied Cottage and small scale industries, Infrastructure and poverty reduction.
18. All blocks are also aware to trace the need for developing tourism infrastructure which would increase the scope for local resource.
19. It is observed in the study area that there is a large scale people's participation and interest for bringing SRD programme into success.
20. The base for rural development through SRD is wide and open and going through the process of achieving the goal in the districts under study.

The centralized system of fiscal control and planning has been found not very effective in the delivery of development inputs to all segments of the economy in different parts of the country. Therefore the article 243(G) of 73rd Amendment of the constitution intends to stabilize the system of decentralization in the process of planning and mobilization of resources through Panchayati Raj Institution in the country. The devolution of power in the matter of grass root planning and fiscal administration will bring about desired economical and infrastructural changes to lay the foundation of meaningful development throughout. The preparation of plans for changing social and economical situations and implementation thereof through local arrangements of three tiers of Panchayat Raj will be effective in rural areas.

The process of decentralization of planning initially accommodates 29 subjects for inclusion in the work schedule of local bodies to deal with rural infrastructure important for socio-economic development.

Stipulation under article 243 (G) emphasized the need for planning from lower levels beginning from Gram Panchayats to Blocks and then Zilla Parisad. Convergence of all local plans at different levels will be given the place in the district plan by District Planning Committee. At the Gram Panchayat level plans would be prepared by Panchayat members as per the availability of the local resources and felt needs for sustainable socio-economic growth of area and people.

Panchayati Raj Institution at the helm of affairs will be responsible for providing need of funds and necessary direction of spending the same as per the plan framework. Local resources would include also local taxes, tolls, & fees which would be properly administered by Gram Panchayats. In addition to the source of central Finance Commission for providing necessary funds for development purpose in rural areas, Panchayat Raj Institution has four main sources of receiving funds. The sources are:

- (1) Funds as per recommendations of State Finance Commission.
- (2) Central Government sources through centrally sponsored schemes.
- (3) Grants in aids of Central Finance Commission.
- (4) Sources of own resources like Taxes, Tolls, Levies, revenues, etc.

The sources of funds and utilization are the basis of the transfer of fiscal powers to Panchayats in terms of resource administration. The process of availability of resources and its appropriation is fiscal decentralization.

Implementation of fiscal decentralization by Panchayati Raj Institutions mainly deals 29 subjects in the matters of planning and implementation of development schemes and projects.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in West Bengal have started the process of fiscal decentralization and planning from the middle of 2006 by establishing the following administrative cells under the Directorate of Panchayat and Rural Development. Some of the important cells are as follows:

(1) **Panchayati Raj Institutions Policy Cell:**

Which will mainly deal with the matters of election of Panchayat Bodies and functioning of the Panchayat system with necessary coordination and administrative functions.

(2) **The Budget Cell:**

This Cell has been established for handling the matters of non-planned fund and planned funds for progress like- National Old Age Pension Scheme, National family pension scheme, release and utilization of grants by the State & Central Finance Commission.

(3) **Poverty Alleviation Cell:**

This cell has been created with the responsibilities of implementing programme on wage employment like the Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), etc. Issues of targeting benefits towards SC, ST, OBC, and Minority Community and also Disaster Management and involvement of Panchayats are looked after by the cell.

(4) **Rural Infrastructure Development Cell:**

Infrastructure programme like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) and Infrastructure Development by Panchayats through assistance from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD.

(5) **Self Employment and Women Development Cell:**

This cell has been created for implementation of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY) which is mainly meant for self employment of rural people. All the matters relating to Self Help Groups are also implemented under SGSY. The cell is also responsible for administration of District Rural Development of Zilla Parisad and identification of families living below poverty line.

(6) **Convergent Community Action (CCA) Cell :**

This cell deals with aspects of decentralized planning taken up by Panchayat bodies as well as implementation of specific area development programme for management of National Resources Involving all Communities. The area are mainly draught prone area programme (DPAP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Watershed Development Programme (WDP), assisted by NABARD.

(7) **Social Development Cell:**

This cell deals with issued related to involvement of Panchayat in the promotion of elementary education known as Sishu Siksha Karmasuchi and matters relating to Provident Fund for landless agricultural labourers.

(8) **Public Health Cell:**

This is another important cell to deal with the social sanitation campaign and coordination of matters for providing drinking water supply by PRI with the help of Public Health Engineering Deptt. This cell also looks after the activities for capacity building of Panchayat bodies in discharging responsibilities relating to the public health including necessary prevention measures.

(9) **Training and NGO Cell:**

Training of Govt. Officials and Panchayat Functionaries as well as administrative matters relating to SIPRD and extension of training centres are mainly looked after by this cell. This cell is also dealing with issues relating to CAPART and participations of NGOs in various Rural Development programmes/Projects.

In addition to all these important cells there are management information, audit and accounts, law, vigilance and public grievances cells. All these organizations under the directorate have been established with the aim to enforce fiscal decentralization and preparation of plans at the grass root level.

The implementation of the Article 243-G is not uniform throughout the country. Depending on the capacity of the Panchayat functionaries, the results are found to be uneven at the national level. Due to lack of mobilization in the revenue system, the concept of collecting tax remained in the paper only and funds are mainly provided through sources of centrally sponsored schemes or state grants. The problems faced by the Panchayat from resource side is not satisfactory. Therefore, it is found necessary to organize the whole system at particular level of efficiency by providing goods and services to the rural people.

The Need of the Study:

SER division, Planning Commission, Delhi felt the need of the present study to find out the extent of decentralization of local planning and finances in West Bengal. West Bengal has a long experience of administration of Panchayat System by establishing local Government at 3 levels i.e. District, Block, and Village level. West Bengal Panchayat Act 1973 led the foundation of introduction of three tier Panchayat System in the state. The state has also established essential divisions of administration for effectively dealing with decentralization of planning and finance. The state has 18 districts Zilla Parisad, 341 Panchayat Samity and 3354 Gram Panchayats where basic administrative services have been extended to realize the goal of decentralized planning.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Important objectives of the study are as follows:

- (1) How far process of planning has been started from the local levels in different districts of the state.
- (2) How the district level planning cells have been able to consolidate development as per guidelines for preparation of perspective annual plan for 5 years.
- (3) An assessment of the fiscal power delegated to Panchayat in the state.
- (4) Examination of role of state and Central Finance Commission in solving financial problems of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

- (5) How far own resources in terms of tax and non-tax revenue have been developed by the Panchayats.
- (6) An assessment of the process of fund flow and identify the main windows of operations like state budget, central budget, treasury, state and finance commission and DRDA etc.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY AND DATA COLLECTION:

The study is empirical in nature and involves collection of data from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data are collected on decentralized planning and fiscal outlay at the local offices of PRI beginning from Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samity and Zilla Parisad. The data also include the gender perspective in details of age, occupation, income, education, from all Panchayat members taken through the sample survey. In West Bengal 4 Districts have been taken up in the study purpose viz. North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Bankura & Purulia. In each district a total number of 19 Panchayat Samities have been taken up as per break-up given below. From each Panchayat Samity 15 beneficiaries and 9 non-beneficiary families have been selected for the study purpose. The overall design of the sample study is given as under:

District	Panchayat Samity 2% of the samities		Gram Panchayat. 3 Times of selected samity				Others
	No. of Samity	Three functionaries	No. of GPs	2 Functionaries	5 Benef. From G.P. village	3 Non-Benef. From G.P. village	
North 24 Parganas	5	15	15	30	75	45	45
Nadia	4	12	12	24	60	36	36
Bankura	5	15	15	30	75	45	45
Purulia	5	15	15	30	75	45	45
Total	19	57	57	114	285	171	171

After processing both primary and secondary data the report has been prepared to give a comprehensive picture of the present position of the extent of decentralization of fiscal system and planning in the state. Brief profile of the selected districts with details of geographical location, area, and population etc. have been collected and presented.

A brief profile of North 24- Parganas District:

The district is the nearest of Kolkata with Headquarter at Barasat. No. of Sub-division within the district are 5, namely (1) Bidhan Nagar, (2) Barrackpore, (3) Barasat, (4) Bashirhat, and (5) Bongaon. The district has 1571 inhabitant villages and 1581 mouzas, the area of the district is 4094 sq. km. and number of population is 89, 34,286 as per 2001 census.

The geographical location of the district is:

<u>Latitude:</u>		<u>Longitude:</u>	
<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
22-57'	--	89-6' E	--

It has annual rainfall of 1316 mm. recorded in 2006.

Other important administration set up:

No. of Municipalities	:	27
No. of Block/P.S	:	22
No. of Gram Panchayat	:	200
No. of Gram Sansad	:	2923
Density of population	:	2182 per Sq. Km
% of population	:	Male : 51.92% female : 48.08%
% of rural population	:	45.70%
% of urban population	:	54.30%
Total cropped area	:	260.537 thousand hectare
Total Cultivated area	:	59.76%

Hospital/ Health Centre & sub – health Centre:

Family welfare centre	:	838
Total no. of bed	:	4635
Bed per lakh of population	:	52

Educational institution:

Primary	:	3744
Middle	:	84
High	:	508
Higher secondary	:	439
General college	:	35
University (general & technical)	:	3

Literacy:

Male	:	83.90%
Female	:	71.70%
Total	:	78.10%

The district of north 24 Parganas has a total population of 89, 34,286

With adequate representation of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. The details are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
SC	9,49,294	8,91,130	18,40,397
ST	1,01,488	97,448	1,98,936

The population by religion and by sex as per 2001 census is given in Table No. 3.1

Table No. 3.1 **Population by religion and by sex**

Religion	Rural population			Urban population			Total population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hindu	1218675	1140285	2358960	2272257	2090203	4362460	3490932	3230488	6721420
Muslims	876890	834971	1711861	245243	206954	452197	1122133	1041925	2164058
Christen	3594	3312	6906	6585	6647	13232	10179	9959	20138
Sikhs	243	223	466	5630	4583	10213	5873	4806	10679
Buddhist	638	454	1092	2471	2276	4747	3109	2730	5839
Jains	42	34	76	1616	1484	3100	1658	1518	3176
Others	764	699	1463	964	737	1701	1728	1436	3164
Religion not stated	1362	1153	2515	1782	1515	3297	3144	2668	5812
Total of all religions	2102208	1981131	4083339	2536548	2314399	4850947	4638756	4295530	8934286

In respect of educational institution it is found that there has been continuous progress in the number of institutions in the district. The Table No.3.2 has given represents of the picture of educational and technical institution in the district of North 24 Parganas

Table No. 3.2 **No. of General Educational & Technical Institution in the District of North 24 Parganas**

Institution	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
A. General Recognized School	4866	4880	4868	4774	4775
1) Recognized Primary School	3825	3836	3836	3742	3744
2) Recognized Middle School	143	146	133	123	84
3) Recognized High School	523	513	513	508	508
4) Recognized Higher Sec. School	375	385	384	401	439
B. General Degree College	35	35	35	35	35
C. General University	-	-	-	-	-
D. Study of Open University	-	04	12	12	12
E. Technical School	07	07	10	10	09
1) Engineering Tech. School	03	04	05	05	05
2) All PITI & Nursing Training School	04	03	05	05	04
F. Technical College	10	11	24	23	22
1) Engineering/Medical/Technical College	02	03	12	12	12
2) Teachers Training & Nursing Training	07	07	07	06	05
3) Other Colleges & Institutions	01	01	05	05	05
G. Technical University.	-	01	02	03	03

In addition, there are some non-formal educational institutions functioning in the district. In 2005-06 numbers of non-formal institutions in the district were 6481. As regards female education in the district has improved sustainability. As per the statistics available from the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, West Bengal. Total number of female students in Primary Education were 6,77,077 compared to male students 7,59,973, while at the Higher Secondary stage female students were 2,14,731, whereas male students were 2,58,453. At the college level female students were found to be 27,579 compared to male students of 33,236. Even in Technical College like Engineering, Medical, etc. number of female students studying in

2005-06 were 986 against the corresponding figure of 3259 for the male counterpart. Details of Sub-division wise female literacy of the district are given in the Table No.3. 3 below:

Table No. 3.3 Percentage of Sex wise literacy of the Sub-Divisions of North 24Parganas District.

Sub-Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1) Bongaon S.D.	78.3	63.3	71.1	89.4	77.6	83.7	79.7	65.1	72.6
2) Barasat S.D.	78.4	64.8	71.8	89.8	80.1	85.1	83.5	71.8	77.8
3) Barrackpore S.D.	84.9	71.7	78.6	89.8	80.1	85.1	83.5	71.8	77.8
4) Bashirhat S.D.	73.6	55.9	65.0	85.0	73.4	79.4	74.8	57.7	66.5
5) Bidhan Nagar S.D.	-	-	-	88.7	80.6	84.7	88.7	80.6	84.7

HEALTH FACILITY:

Medical facilities available in the district are given in Table No. 3.4

Table No. 3.4 Medical Facilities in North 24Parganas District.

Year	No. of Hospital	Health Centre	Sub-Centres including Clinics & Dispensaries	Total	Total No. of Beds	No. of Doctors
2001	41	75	1320	1436	4303	531
2002	51	75	1305	1431	4635	492
2003	47	75	703	825	4635	721
2004	47	75	703	825	4635	978
2005	47	75	754	876	4635	941

LAND UTILISATION:

Utilization of land for agricultural purpose:

The classification and utilization of land in the district is given in Table No. .3.5

Table No. 3.5 Utilization of Land (Area in '000 ha)

Year	Reporting Area	Forest Area	Area under Non-Agriculture	Barren & Uncultivable land	Land under Misc. Tree	Cultivable Waste Land	Current Fallows	Net Area Sown
2001-02	386.686	-	102.510	-	6.942	-	0.003	277.231
2002-03	386.686	-	442.039	-	5.830	-	4.435	254.381
2003-04	386.524	-	117.960	-	8.708	-	2.403	257.453
2004-05	386.524	-	114.469	-	4.763	-	1.778	265.514
2005-06	386.525	-	120.336	-	4.317	-	1.334	260.637

Operational Holdings are by and large small and marginal. Details of the holding as per 2000-01 Agricultural Census in West Bengal are given in Table No. 3.6.

Table No. 3.6 Distribution of Operational Holdings over size class in the District of North 24- Parganas

(Area in ha)

Year	Marginal		Small		Semi-Medium		Medium		Large		Total	
	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing	No. of Hold-Ing	Area of Hold-Ing
2000-01	362731	166198	522202	79891	12842	34407	768	3764	05	54	428548	284314

Note: Marginal = Below 1.0 ha
Small = 1.0 ha and above but less than 2.0 ha
Semi Medium = 2.0 - 4.0 ha
Medium = 4.0 – 10.0 ha
Large = More than 10.0 ha

Livestock Resources:

The district is very much resourceful in respect of Livestock and Poultry farming. As per Livestock Census Report of the district it is observed that a good number of livestock population and poultry birds are maintained by the people of the district. Table No. 3.7 gives a picture of livestock resources and poultry birds including ducks as under:

Table No. 3.7 Livestock Resources and Poultry birds in North 24-Parganas District

Category		Year		
		1994	1997	2003
1.	Total Cattle	12,03,323	12,37,861	9,05,485
2.	Total Buffaloes	40,464	40,975	38,551
3.	Sheep	57,992	58,022	60,900
4.	Goat	6,99,562	9,97,150	6,39,536
5.	Pigs	65,219	70,331	43,740
6.	Total Poultry Birds	35,99,414	39,60,946	51,43,111

There are many Veterinary Hospital and dispensaries to provide preventive and supportive services for livestock population in the district. At present there are 9 Veterinary Hospitals in the district added with 22 BAHC, 16 ABAHC, and 89 ADAC.

Cooperative Movement in the district:

In addition to District Central Cooperative Bank, there is one Primary Land development Bank, Agricultural Credit Societies, Non-Agricultural Credit Societies and Non-Credit Societies. Total number of members of Agricultural Credit Societies have touched a height of 1, 91,017.

Commercial Banks:

Commercial Banks had opened 157 rural branches in 2006, in semi-urban areas, there are 38 branches and in urban areas there are 2013 branches. In terms of population served by each branch it has been observed that one bank branch serve the population of 24,000 in 2006. In the corresponding year the total amount of advances reached a level of Rs. 274,300 lakh.

Small Scale Industry Unit:

Growth and development of small scale industrial unit and corresponding employment had been found to be encouraging during 2002 to 2006. The Table No. 3.8 gives the details of the growth in the number of employment position in SSI sector registered with Directorate of Cottage Scale & Small Industries.

Table No. 3.8 No of units and Employment Position in SSI sector

Year	Unit	Employment
2002	40,600	249253
2003	42,033	2,56,717
2004	43,185	2,63,843
2005	44,187	2,70,231
2006	45,056	2,75,625

Rural Electrification:

Out of total number of 1581 mouzas, 1535 mousas have been electrified. The coverage of mouzas are more than 90%.

Transport & Communication:

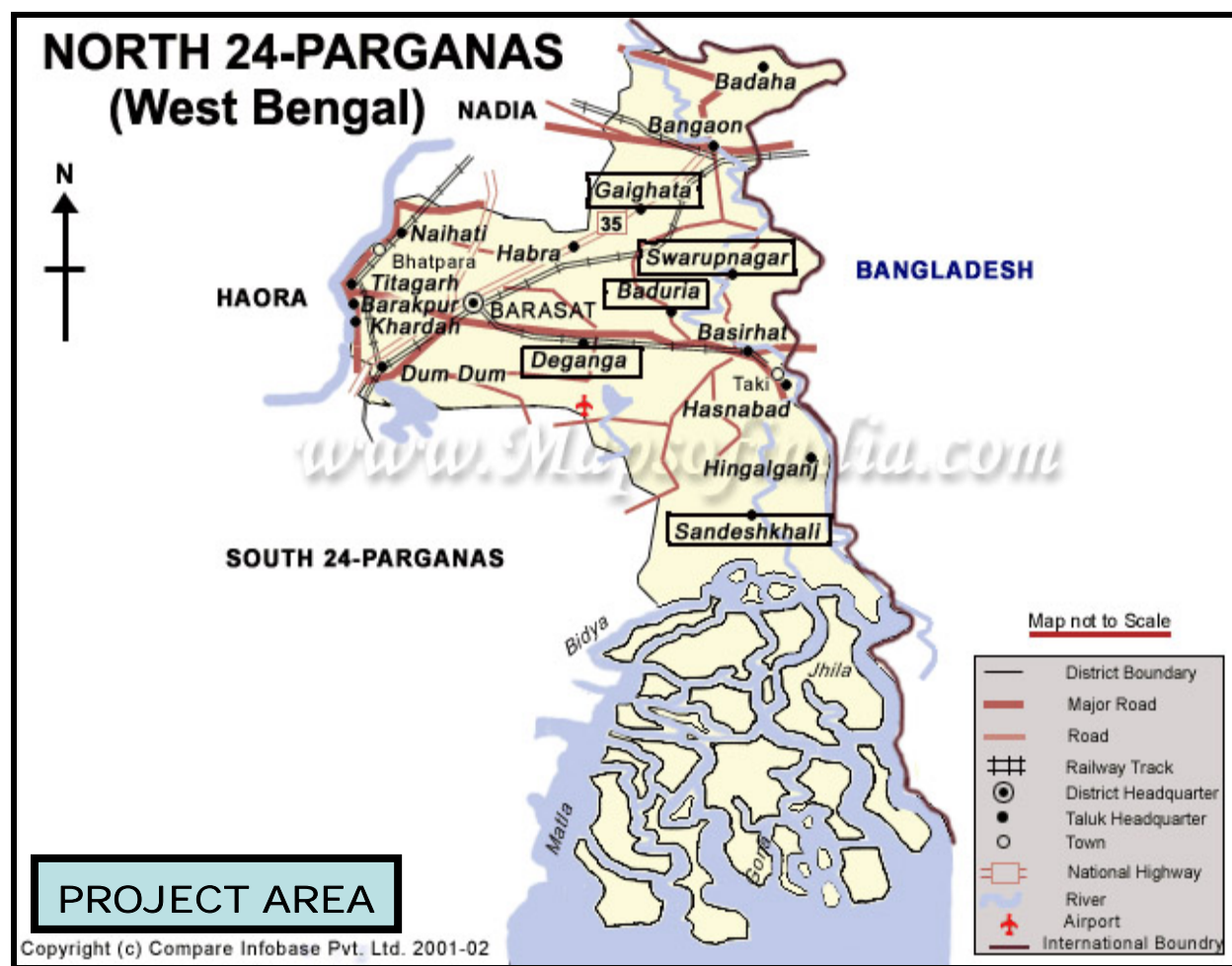
Total number of Post Office in the district in 2006 : 636 Nos.
Length of surface road in the year 2005-06 : 9647.97 km.
Length of un-surface road in the year 2005-06 : 6631.68 km.
No. of Registered Motor Vehicle : 1,95,753 Nos.

Tourism:

The district has a part in the Sundarban areas which has good possibilities of development of tourism. Besides the border river Ichamati has been developed as a tourism bonanja for boating race like that of Kerala.

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT 24 PARGANAS
NORTH AND ITS FIVE SELECTED BLOCK**

Particulars	District 24 PG. North	Community Development Block				
		Deganga	Gaighata	Haroa	Sandesh khali-II	Swarup Nagar
1) No. of Household	1857020	52509	63013	33588	26194	46066
2) Total Population	8934286	275350	300588	182522	138318	226608
a) Male	4638756	141156	154404	94270	70270	115947
b) Female	4295530	134194	146184	88252	66048	110661
3) Total S.C. Population	1840397	52233	144293	45332	60870	71482
a) Male	949294	17492	73852	23500	31676	36696
b) Female	891103	16465	70441	21832	29194	34786
4) Total S.T. Population	198936	2096	4401	10962	30214	182
a) Male	101488	1050	2199	5612	15323	98
b) Female	97448	1046	2202	5350	14891	84
5) Total Literate (%)	78.10	68.30	75.10	62.80	59.30	69.20
a) Male	83.90	74.90	82.40	71.70	71.00	76.00
b) Female	71.70	61.40	67.50	53.30	46.80	62.00



A Brief Profile of Nadia District:

Nadia district is situated in the middle point of Bengal delta. District on one hand there is Bhagirathi or Ganga and on the other hand there is river Mathabhanga. Because of Ganga and its tributaries, the soil of the district is mostly alluvial. Within the district there is Nabadwip which is the birth place of Lord Shree Shree Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, who was born in 1486 A.D.

The north-west and north of the district is bounded by the district Murshidabad. On the North East there is Bangladesh, South and South West part of the district is bounded by North 24 Parganas Dist. Nadia district is formed in the year 1787, Krishnanagar is the Head Quarter of the district and it is divided into 4 sub-divisions namely (1) Krishnanagar Sadar, (2) Tehatta, (3) Kalyani and (4) Ranaghat.

Total geographical area of the district is 3927 sq.km. Total population as per 2001 census was 46,04,827. Nadia rank 8th position population wise, 11th rank in area wise and 5th on the basis of density of population in West Bengal. The climate of the district is characterized by oppressively hot summer, high humidity and high rainfall during the monsoon. Winter starts from the middle of November which continues up to the end of February. During the monsoon from June to September about 71% of annual rainfall occurs. The rainiest month is August.

Majority of the people in the district speak in Bengali followed by Hindi and Santhali. About 75% of the populations are Hindu and the people of the district share the traditional Bengali culture in the state.

The towns like Nabadwip and Shantipur are the main centre for the cultivation of religion and culture which is a tradition from the ancient days. Nabadwip and Mayapur towns are important centers of pilgrimage. The district is primarily agricultural being situated near Kolkata there is much scope for industrial development. The district is divided into some growth centers namely Kalyani, Ranaghat and Krishnanagar. Within the township of Kalyani there are some industrial units belonging to the category of medium and small scale sector.

Shantipur, Fulia, Ranaghat etc. are the areas of traditional rural industry. People living there are artisans who occupied the skill of weaving, brass and bell-metal, carpentry, pottery, basket making, cane and bamboo works, etc. The demographic features of the district are as follows:

There are 19 Police Station, 17 Panchayat Samities / CD Blocks and 187 Gram Panchayats. No. of Gram Sansad are 2653. No. of mouzas are 1346. In addition there are 8 Municipal and 2 notified areas in the district of Nadia.

Other important administrative set up:

No. of Municipalities	:	08
No. of Block/P.S	:	17
No. of Gram Panchayat	:	187
No. of Gram Sansad	:	2653
Density of Population	:	1173 per Sq. Km
% of Population:		
Male	:	51.40%
Female	:	48.60%
% of rural population	:	78.73%
% of urban population	:	21.27%
Total cropped area	:	291.99 thousand hectare
Total Cultivated area	:	72.95%
Hospital/ Health Centre		
Sub -Health Centre	:	605
Family welfare centre	:	531
Total No. of bed	:	4590
Bed per lakh of population	:	100
Educational institution:		
Primary	:	2615
Middle	:	74
High	:	182
Higher secondary	:	216

General college	:	16
University (general & technical)	:	02
Literacy:		
Male	:	72.30%
Female	:	59.60%
Total	:	66.10%

Agriculture:

Total agriculture land in the district is 2, 72,435 hectare while total pasture is 19,214 ha. and orchard and garden is spread over in 5460 hectare.

Agril. Land Owner and Workers:

No. of landless labourers	:	3,87,235 Nos.
No. of Bargadars	:	64,311 ,,
No. of Patta holders	:	89,865 ,,
No. of small farmers	:	73,373 ,,
No. of marginal farmers	:	1,27,605 ,,

Physical Infrastructure:

Water-ways development plan was a good prospect in the transportation of passenger and goods through different rivers of the district viz. Bhagirathi, Jalangi, Bhairav, Mathabhanga and Ichamati. Total length of the water ways is nearly 500 km.

The length of the roadways are as follows:

1. Surface Roadways	:	5142.33 km.
2. Un-surface Roadways	:	2568.38 km.
3. National High Way	:	115.0 km.

Forest:

Total forest area of the district is 1233.43 ha, out of which Reserve Forest area is 510.37 ha and protected forest area is 317.29 hectare.

Irrigation:

The district is mainly irrigated through extraction of ground water. There are 61,024 privately own shallow tubewells, 527 Deep Tube wells run by the Dep't. of Agri-irrigation and 600 Tube wells run by Govt. There are also 317 Nos. of River Lift Irrigation.

Industry:

There are 15718 SSI units registered under C & SSI, There are also 180 Nos. Registered Factory C.I.F.

Financial Institutions:

Commercial Bank Branches	:	115
Financial Corporation	:	01
Gramin Bank Branches	:	67
Central Cooperative Bank	:	17
Agriculture & Rural Development Bank	:	05
Private Bank	:	01

Public Health:

1. District Hospital	:	01
2. Sub-Divisional Hospital	:	03
3. State General Hospital	:	03
4. Rural Hospital	:	07
5. Block Primary Health Centre	:	06
6. New Primary Health Centre	:	50
7. Sanitorium	:	02
8. Chest Hospital	:	01
9. Health Sub Centre	:	469

Electricity:

No. of electrified mouzas are 1281 in the district.

Transport & Communication:

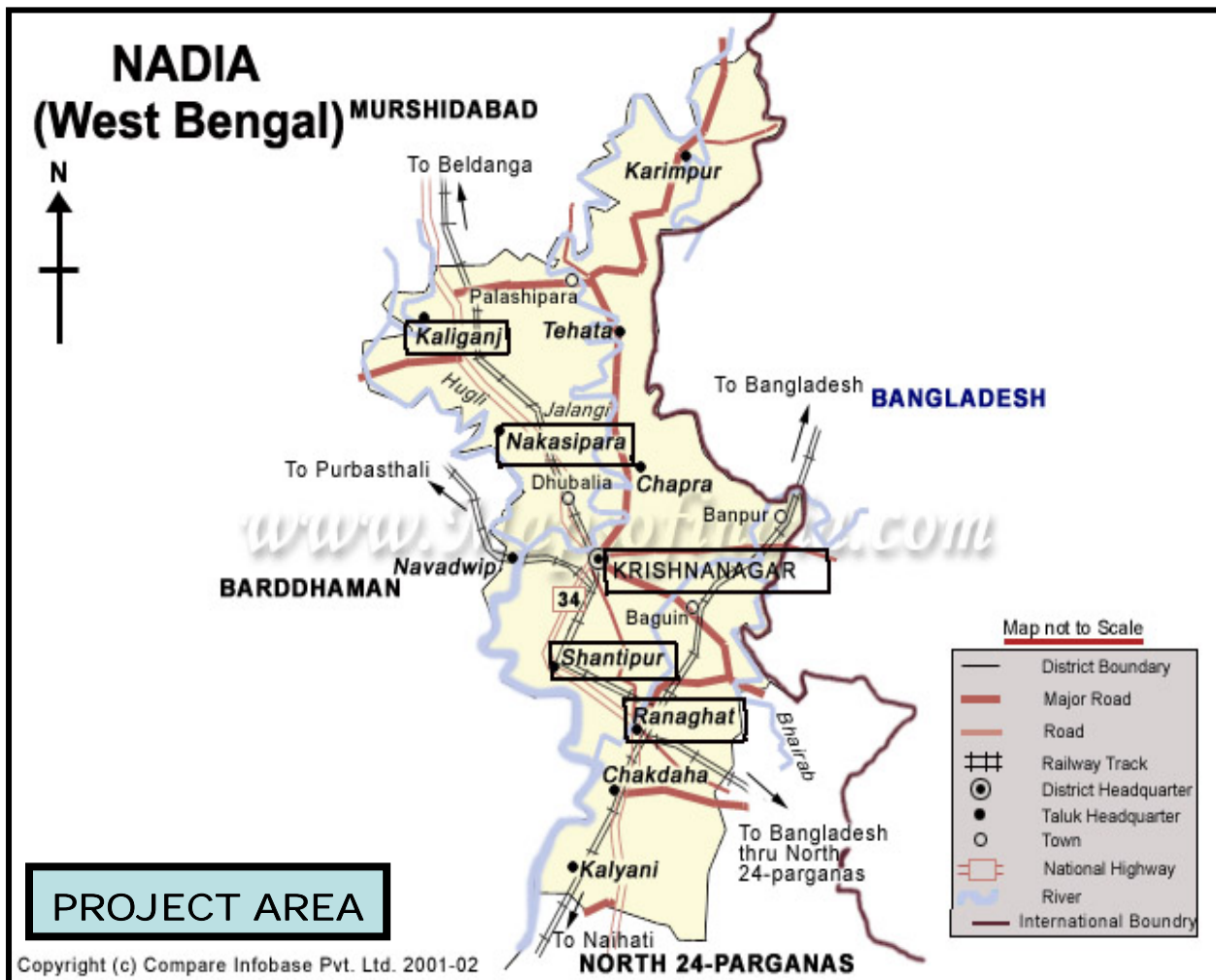
Post Office : 458

Post & Telegraph Office : 119

Nadia is one of the most densely populated districts of West Bengal. A realistic view for decentralized planning has been taken up from Gram Panchayat level to District Planning Cell involving PRIs, Govt. Deptts., ensuring participation of people in the planning process. The action taken in the matter has been primarily articulated in terms of goals and outcomes. Area of planning in this regard has been started in the district from the late 2008. Practical realization of result will be available in due course.

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT NADIA
AND ITS FIVE SELECTED BLOCK**

Particulars	District Nadia	Community Development Block				
		Kaliyaganj	Krishnanagar-I	Nakashi para	Ranaghat-I	Santipur
1) No. of Household	959987	59520	57756	67272	44281	45121
2) Total Population	4604827	290957	124159	334989	207394	217318
a) Male	2366853	149937	64128	172448	106158	111723
b) Female	2237974	141020	60031	162541	101236	105595
3) Total S.C. Population	1365985	49349	22301	80071	74860	85352
a) Male	700622	25239	11399	41173	38222	43550
b) Female	665363	24110	10902	38898	36638	41802
4) Total S.T. Population	113891	1447	1658	7881	3165	8069
a) Male	57475	736	848	3955	1599	4031
b) Female	56416	711	810	3926	1566	4038
5) Total Literate (%)	66.01	53.70	61.80	53.50	68.80	64.20
a) Male	72.30	58.70	69.70	59.90	75.70	72.30
b) Female	59.60	48.30	53.50	46.80	61.50	55.50



A brief profile of Bankura District:

The District of Bankura is located in the western part of the state, the area of which is popularly known as Rarh from time immemorial. Bankura is the fourth largest district of the state. It is a part of Bardhaman Division and situated between 22°98' & 22°38' North latitude and 86°36' & 87°47' East longitude. The total area of the district is 6882 sq.km. As per 2001 Census the population of the district is 31,92,695. It is bounded by Paschim Medinipur in the south Hooghly district in the north, Bardhaman Dist in the north east and Purulia district in the west. The shape of the district is like that of isosceles triangle wedged between Purulia and Burdwan with its apex nearly opposite to Raniganj and with an irregular base line resting on West Medinipur and Hooghly. The District is served by the rivers like Damodar, Darakeswar and Kangsabati along with their tributaries namely Gandheswari, Silai and Kumari.

The district has some area where moderate deposit of coal is found and in some places there are deposits of chaina clay.

Head Quarter of the district is Bankura from which the district derived its name. There is a legend that the town Bankura is named after Bir Bankura, a prince of Bishnupur Kingdom.

Bankura district is acquired its present shape and dimension in 1879 till 1881. The District judgship was known as West Burdwan. The name Bankura was given in 1881. Since then Administrative and judicial jurisdiction of the district separated with geographical boundaries. The district has 3 sub-divisions viz. Bankura, Khatra and Bishnupur.

The total geographical area of the district is 6862 sq.km. The annual rainfall is 1423 mm. Temperature is very high. During summer season it is as high as 45° C. and during winter it is as low as 4° C.

The Demographic feature of the District is as follows:

Total Population	:	31, 92,695 (as per 2001 Census)
Male	:	16, 36,002
Female	:	15, 56,693
S.C. Population	:	9, 97,408 (31.24%)
S. T. Population	:	3, 30,783 (10.36%)
Population between 0- 6 age group	:	4, 49,546 (14.08%)
Literates	:	17, 50,959
Main workers	:	9, 44,216 (29.57 %)
Marginal	:	4, 83,056 (15.13%)
Non-Workers	:	17, 65,423 (55.30%)
Cultivators	:	4, 39,957 (30.82%)
Agricultural Labour	:	5, 03,214 (35.26%)
Household Industries	:	83,492 (5.85%)
Other workers	:	4, 00,609 (28.07%)
Literacy rate	:	63.40% (Male 76.80%, Female = 49.40%)
Density of population	:	464 Sq. km.
Police Station	:	22 No.
Block	:	22 No.
G. P.	:	190 No.
Total Mouzas	:	3830 (Inhabited = 3577 & Uninhabited =253)
ITDP Mouzas	:	747 No.
Gram Sansad	:	2,464 No.
Village	:	5,187 No.

Agriculture:

Net sown area of the district	:	3, 48,129 hectare.
Gross cropped area	:	4, 90,447 ha
Area under Forest	:	1, 47,293 ha
Area under non-agricultural use	:	1, 30,473 ha.

Paddy is the Principal crop, followed by wheat, oilseed, potato and vegetables.

Livestock Resources:

The District has good number of livestock which is as follows:

Total Cattle	:	14, 35,941
Share of cross breed cattle	:	4.83%
Total Buffaloes	:	1, 06,042
Total Sheeps	:	1, 14,529
Total Goats	:	7, 40,830
Total Pigs	:	80,587
Total Foul	:	21, 57,215
Total Duck	:	7, 68,078

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure:

There is a District Veterinary Hospital and 5 State Animal Health Centre.

Block Animal Health Centres are 22

Additional Block Animal Health Centres are 22

Animal Development Aid Centres are 144.

Education:

There is good number of educational institutes which are given as follows:

1. Sishu Siksha Kendra	:	453
2. Primary School	:	3472
3. Junior High School	:	119
4. Secondary / Madhyamik High School	:	217
5. Higher Secondary School	:	102
6. No. of M.S.K.	:	69
7. No.of High Madrasa	:	3
8. Degree College	:	15
9. Technical College	:	3
10. Engineering College	:	1

Health:

There is a District Hospital, 1 Medical Complex, 1 Sub-Division Hospital and 5 Rural Hospitals. There are also 17 Block Primary Health Centers, 68 Primary Health Centers coupled with 4130 ICDS Centers.

Agriculture & Industrial Workers:

Total number of industrial workers in rural and urban area is given as under:

	Male	Female	Total
Total cultivators	331925	108032	439957
Rural	33105	107983	438988
Urban	920	49	969
Total agricultural labourers	260099	243115	503214
Rural	258864	242322	501186
Urban	1235	793	2028
Total household industry workers	34994	48498	83492
Rural	30063	44891	74954
Urban	9331	3607	8538

No. of mouzas electrified in the district as on 2006 are 2912 and in the same year no. of SSI Units are 13236 having employment of 65,720.

There are 145 commercial bank branches in the district as on 2006.

Roads:

As on 2005-06 the position of roadways in the district are as follows:

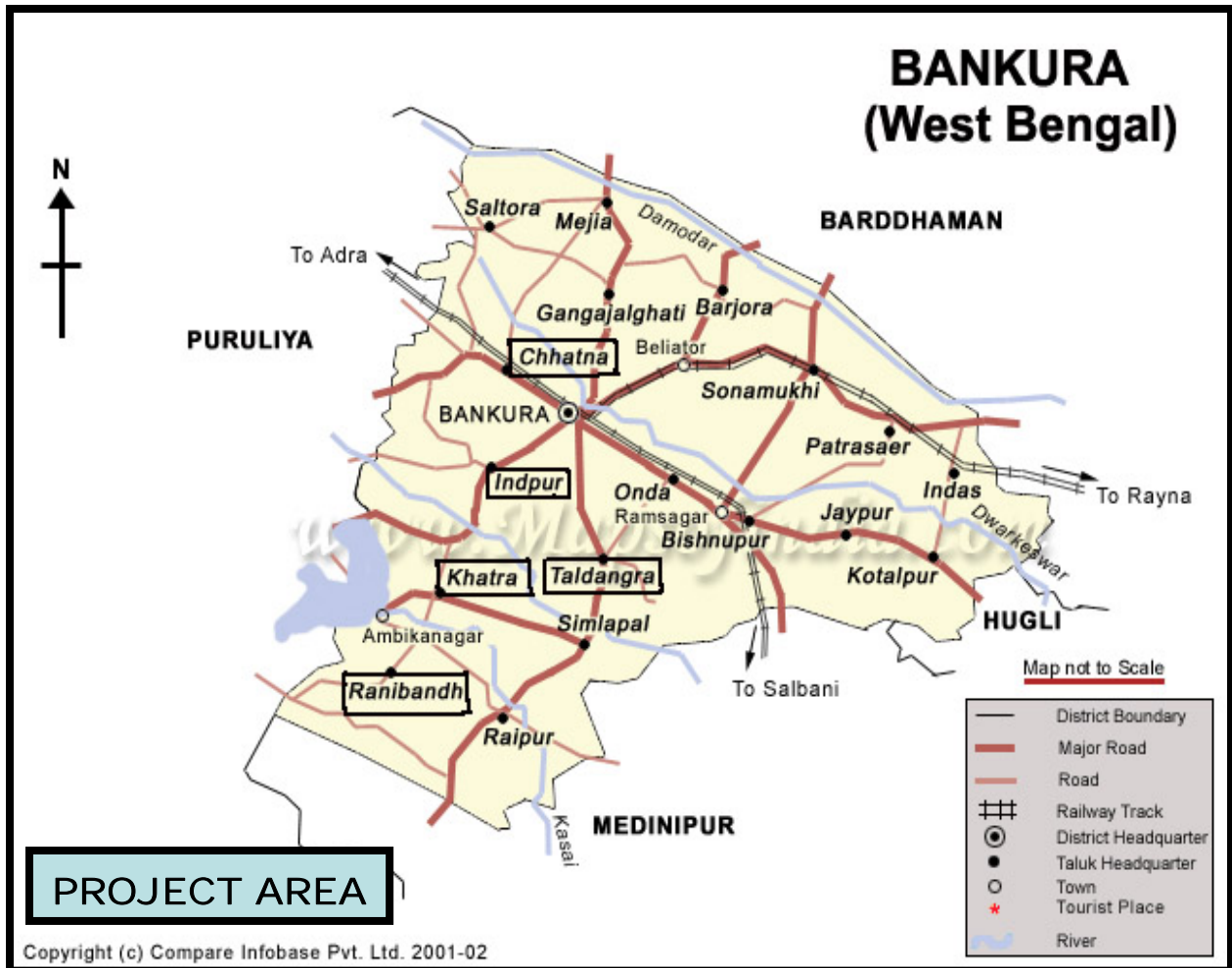
Surface Roads maintained by PWD	:	1170 km.
Unsurfaced Roads maintained by Zilla Parishad	:	573 km.
Unsurfaced Roads maintained by Gram Panchayat	:	147.16 km.
Unsurfaced Roads maintained by PWD	:	16 km.

Post & Telegraph:

In the year 2006 there are 485 post offices, 2 Telegraph Offices and 141 combined offices in the district.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT BANKURA AND ITS FIVE SELECTED BLOCK

Particulars	District Bankura	Community Development Block				
		Chatna	Hirbandh	Indpur	Khatra	Ranibandh
1) No. of Household	606020	31889	13611	24586	19324	21132
2) Total Population	3192695	169215	72502	137825	102569	104326
a) Male	1636002	85669	37301	70990	52563	53168
b) Female	1556693	83546	35201	66835	50006	51158
3) Total S.C. Population	997408	46325	17807	52613	25374	11730
a) Male	506868	23508	9172	26961	12935	6013
b) Female	490540	22817	8635	25652	12439	5717
4) Total S.T. Population	330783	36919	20691	13505	22812	49321
a) Male	166732	18337	10626	6842	11464	24912
b) Female	164051	18582	10065	6663	11348	24409
5) Total Literate	63.40	58.70	58.20	61.90	63.90	61.70
a) Male	76.80	74.90	76.60	78.20	79.50	79.00
b) Female	49.40	42.20	38.70	44.60	47.70	43.80



A Brief Profile of Purulia District:

In 1956 Purulia District came into being as a result of state re-organization in India. It is a western most district of West Bengal having tropical location and it shapes well as function is like funnel. It funnels is not only the tropical monsoon current from the bay to the sub tropical parts of north west India but also acts as a gateway between industrial belts of West Bengal and the hinterlands in Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Location & Administrative Division:

The district is located between 22°-42'-35" and 23°-42'-0" North Latitude and 85°-49'-25" and 86°-54'-37" East Longitude. It is surrounded by Midnapore, Bankura and Burdwan districts of West Bengal and Dhanbad, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, East & West Singhbhum, Ranchi of Jharkhand State. Total area of the district is 6259 sq.km. Out of which the urban and rural areas are 79.37sq.km. (1.27%) and 6179.63 sq.km. (98.73%) respectively. The Head Quarter of the district is situated at Purulia town having 3 Administrative Sub-Divisions viz. Sadar East, Sadar West and Raghunathpur. There are 21 Police Stations, 20 Community Development Blocks, 3 Municipalities, 170 Gram Panchayats and 2683 mouzas (2468 inhabited villages) and 1913 Gram Sansad.

Purulia is a drought prone district and has a sub-tropical climate characterized by high evaporation and low precipitation. Temperature is very high in summer and low in winter. It varies from 3° C in winter to 52° C in summer, causing dryness in moisture. Average annual rainfall carries from 1100-1500 mm. Undulating land surface scanty and irradic rainfall results agricultural drought in kharif season.

The main rivers of the district are Kangsabati, Kumari, Dwarakeswr, Subarnarekha and Damodar. The problem of soil erosion is a most prominent problem of the district resulting huge erosion of fertile soil in the valley region. Depreciation of top soil and water log is a great problem for agricultural operation in the district.

Out of the total area of the district 52.47% is used for agriculture, 29.6% are under forest coverage including social forestry and 10.15% are wasteland. The natural forests of the district are mostly of mixed character.

The district has considerable deposit of coal, apatite, clay, kainite, limestone, base metals, glass sand, road metals, etc. Minerals like Barites, Fluoride, Caluminate, Quartz, Feldspar and Graphite etc. are also found.

The district is a white zone in respect of ground water status. In rainy season the water level in wells rises up to 123.5% metre bgl. Till the end of October and gradually falls down to maximum of 6014 m. bgl, during April – May each year.

The percentage of net cropped area of cultivation is about 73.35% of gross cropped area. Main crops are Aman paddy, which is cultivated in 60% of the total cultivable land and the rate of cropping intensity is 117%. As per minor irrigation census 2001, 17.09% of gross cropped area is under irrigation. Surface flow irrigation covers 88.83% of the total cultivable area. Out of the total gross irrigated area 74.86% is irrigated under kharif and 21.19% under Rabi.

Demographic Features of the District are as under:

Total population	:	25, 36,516 (as per 2001 Census)
Male	:	12, 98,078 (51.18%)
Female	:	12, 38,438 (48.82%)
S.C. population	:	4, 63,956 (18.29%)
S.T. population	:	4, 63,452 (18.27%)
Rural	:	22, 81,090 (89.93%)
Urban	:	2, 55,426 (89.93%)
Sex Ratio	:	1000 Male : 954 Female
Density of population	:	405 per sq.km

Other important administration set up:

No. of Municipalities	:	03
No. of Block/P.S	:	20
No. of Gram Panchayat	:	170
No. of Gram Sansad	:	1913
Density of population	:	405 per Sq. Km
% of population	:	Male : 51.18%
		Female : 48.82%
% of rural population	:	89.82%
% of urban population	:	10.07%
Total cropped area	:	308.64 thousand hectare
Total Cultivated area	:	23.37%
Hospital/ Health Centre & sub – health Centre	:	572
Family welfare centre	:	501
Total no. of bed	:	2451
Bed per lakh of population	:	97
Educational Institution:		
Primary	:	2975
Middle	:	73
High	:	148
Higher secondary	:	122
General college	:	11
University (general & technical)	:	0
Literacy:		
	Male	: 73.70%
	Female	: 36.50%
	Total	: 55.60%

Education:

The overall rate of literacy is 55.60%. The District has 2975 Primary school and 343 Upper Primary School, (73 Middle School, 148 High School and 122 Higher Secondary School.).

The Total Number of Sishu Siksha Kendra is 409.

The District has also 11 Degree Colleges one B.Ed College and one Polytechnic college besides one Industrial Training Institute at Raghunathpur. There is also one Jr. Technical School, 2 Primary Teacher Training Institute and Homeopathic Medical College.

There is famous Sainik School and Purulia Ram Krishna Mission School in the heart of the town. Female literacy of the district is as low as 36.50%. The rate of rural literacy is 53.24% while urban literacy is 75.40%.

Medical Facility available:

Following are the medical facilities available in the district:

Year	Hospital	Health Centre	Sub-Centre (including clinics & Dispensaries)	Total No. of Beds	No. of Doctors
2003	14	73	48	2461	261
2004	14	73	48	2574	266
2005	14	73	485	2451	312

Family Welfare Centre:

There are total No. of 501 family Welfare Centres in the district in the year 2005-06.

Animal Resources:

As per Livestock Census 2003,

Total Numbers of Cattle are	:	850539
Total No. of Buffaloes	:	131483
Total No. of Sheeps	:	273457
Total No. of Goats	:	579990
Total No. of Pigs	:	62793
Other Livestock	:	50808
Total No. of Poultry Birds	:	2074056

A number of veterinary service facilities are available to help the growth of livestock population. There are 8 District veterinary Hospitals and SAHC. No. of BAHC is 20, ABAHC is 19, and ADAC is 128 in the year 2005-06.

(Abbreviation):	SAHC	:	State Animal Health Centre,
	BAHC	:	Block Animal Health Centre,
	ABAHC	:	Additional Block Animal Health Centre,
	ADAC	:	Animal Development Aid Centre.

Physical Infrastructure:

The district is connected by 3 Railway Routes by South Eastern Railway. One Rly Line run from Jharkhand State in the town through the district up to Asansol via Adra. Another line runs from Bankura and Dhanbad. The third one links with towns like Ranchi, Tatanagar, Patna, Howrah, Dhanbad, Asansol, Bhubneswar, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. These are linked by direct Mail / Express Trains.

Road Transport network is also well spread, the National Highway No. 32 passes through the district having links with Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Dhanbad and National Highway No. 60-A connects with N.H. No. 2 State High way No. 2 & 4 play also important role for transportation of passengers and goods with Ranigunj and Asansol industrial belt.

Electrification:

Out of 2190 inhabited villages 88.31% have been electrified.

Post & Telegraph:

Total number of Post Offices in the district are 443 and number of combined Post & Telegraph Office are 10. Linked with 20 Electronic Telephone Exchange connecting different parts of the country.

Financial Infrastructure:

There are 93 branches of commercial banks in the year 2006. United Bank of India (UBI) is the lead bank in the district. In the same year there were 29 branches of Rural Banks and 7 branches of Cooperative Banks and 2 Financial Institutions.

In the light of the new industrial position of the state the District expects a leap in investments in Steel, Cement and Power etc. M/s. Joy Balaji Groups are now setting up one Integrated Steel Plant with production of Cement and Power Generation. The total investment may exceed Rs. 18,000 crores. The focal point is Raghunathpur Sub-Division which will be a prominent place in the industrial map of the state.

In 2005 there were 35 industrial factories with investment of Rs. 25,506 lakh employing a total number of 1838 workers mainly in the field of food products and beverage, wood and wood products, chemicals, rubber and plastic products, base metals, electrical machineries and fabricated metal products.

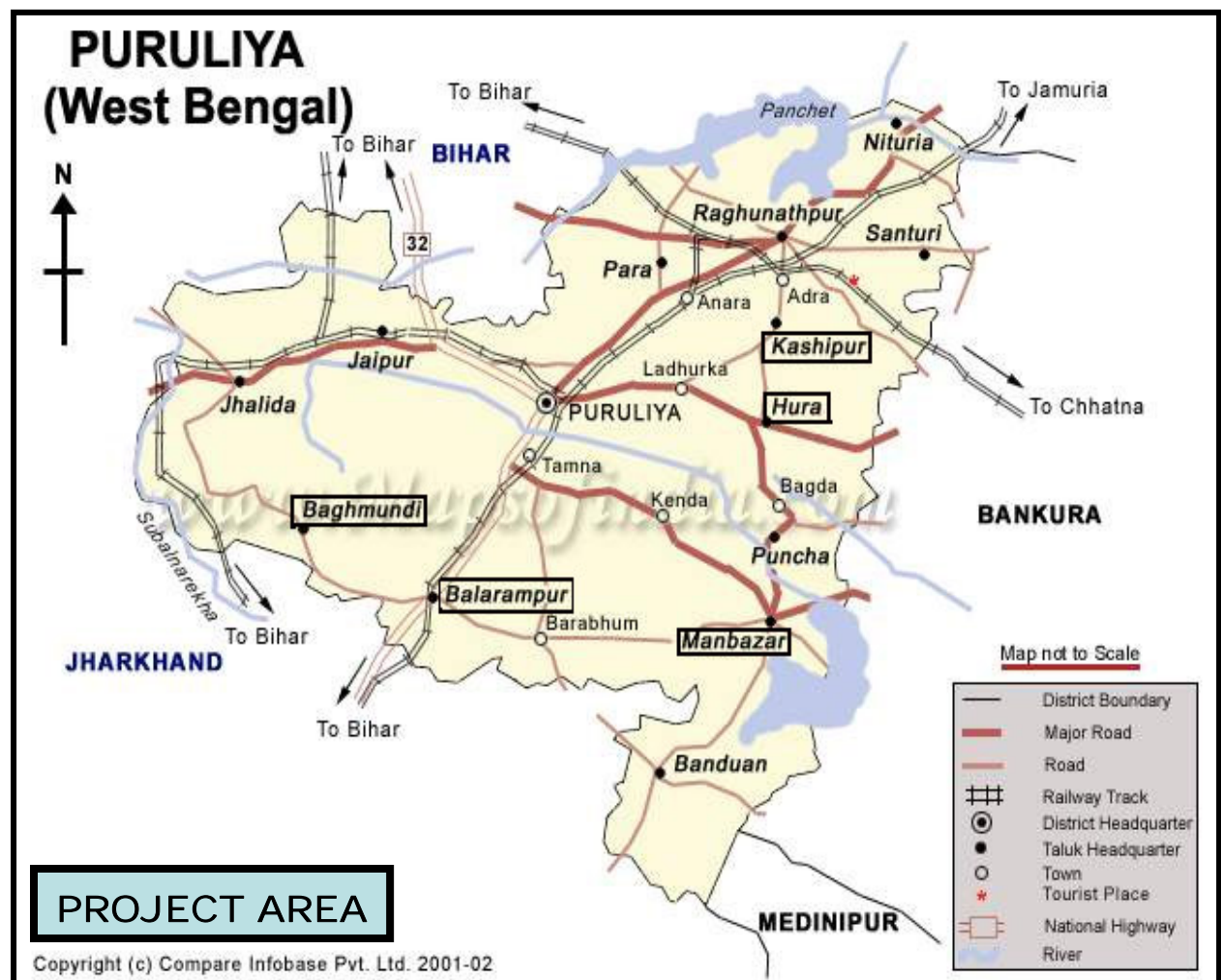
The district has field of Mulberry Production and Tasar which has developed sericulture activities in the state and have attracted more investment opportunities. There are 143 factories involve in the production of Lac. A total number of 2500 persons were employed in this traditional industry which needs modernization.

Tourism:

Purulia has several natural resources of tourist attraction. It has Forest, hillocks, rivulets, streams, wild life, flora and fauna etc. which open tremendous scope for development of tourism. Places like Ajodhyay Hills, Matha and Kualipal Forest and Joichandi Pahar added with Pansha kot Raj and Dharsini Hills and forest attract a host of tourist throughout the year.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT PURULIA AND ITS FIVE SELECTED BLOCK

Particulars	District Purulia	Community Development Block				
		Baghmundi	Balrampur	Hura	Kashipur	ManbazarI
1) No. of Household	449895	21629	20844	22517	33703	24175
2) Total Population	2536516	112448	118102	127443	187038	127601
a) Male	1298078	57599	60446	64453	95255	64280
b) Female	1238438	54849	57656	62990	91783	63321
3) Total S.C. Population	463956	11181	11975	22183	48871	25921
a) Male	237724	5666	6157	11274	24991	13086
b) Female	226232	5515	5818	10909	23880	12835
4) Total S.T. Population	463452	27200	37426	34066	44734	29331
a) Male	235097	13817	19131	16963	22424	14846
b) Female	228355	13383	18295	17103	22310	14485
5) Total Literate	55.60	46.90	49.80	59.00	64.20	55.10
a) Male	73.70	76.60	68.30	76.40	79.80	74.00
b) Female	63.50	25.10	30.20	41.20	47.90	35.90



The Three Tier Panchayat System was introduced in the state in 1973. The constitution of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission started the creation of Gram Sansad at Panchayat level. The unique system of Gram Sansad at village level started all over the state but the **Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD)** was not effected immediately after. In fact the process of decentralization for good governance with focus on poverty alleviation was started in the state from 02.11.2005. Implementation programme was started by the Panchayat and Rural Development Department in six backward districts viz. Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Purulia and Birbhum. Later on it was extended to 6 more districts.

Under the Study 4 district have been taken up for in-depth assessment. The districts are 24 Parganas (North), Nadia, Bankura and Purulia. All the districts under the study have not taken up SRD at the same time immediately after clearance from the Govt. of India in October 2005.

NORTH 24 PARAGANS

In the district of North 24 Parganas the programme of Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) is yet to start officially, but the initial arrangement for the operation of programme have been taken up in different Panchayat Samites of the district. The Development Programme of SRD has been initiated in different Panchayat Samities of the District. Adequate arrangements are being continued for Training and capacity building of Panchayat Samity members as well as members of the Gram Panchayats. Necessary Administrative arrangements for carrying out the process of decentralization have been taken up. Primary Survey in different Panchayat Samities regarding the members of Gram Panchayats and the members of the Panchayat Samities are being carried on but in official terms SRD processes are not under implementation in this district.

Development Programmes normally taken up in rural areas of the district are assessed under the purview of the study.

NADIA DISTRICT:

Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) started in Nadia District from the middle of 2008 and by the end of the year sensitization programme of SRD wise completed in 50 Gram Panchayat with elected members, staff and representatives of Line Departments, SHG members, Teachers and interested persons. Orientation programme with Gram Panchayat facilitating team (GPFT) was completed in 46 G.P. Workshop, social and natural resources, mapping and data collection at G.P. level through participatory learning of action method was conducted in 2 Gram Panchayat, Block / Panchayat Samity level sensitization about Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) programme was held in 7 Blocks. All selected GPs about formation of GUS were taken up. So far 354 Gram Unnayan Samity have been called out of 581 gram Sansad. Training on new accounting system was organized for selected SRDDPs. In addition to training programme on new accounts Rule 2007. Two Block level meetings and twelve G.P. Level meetings were organized on total sanitation campaign. Social Audit Programme in 3 GPs was organized by District NREGS Cell. Block level sanitation programme on SAHAY were organized in 3 Blocks.

A District Programme Management Unit at the district level has been set up in order to facilitate the Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) programme intervention. Elaborate monitoring arrangements have been designed which will be reviewed and redesigned to the extent of necessity from time to time.

BANKURA DISTRICT:

All GPs covering 32 Blocks of the district and 380 Gram Sansad have been taken up for decentralized planning process. Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) programme have been effected in the district from the end of 2008. The arrangement in implementation has been taken up by the administration are as follows:

- 1) Formation of Gram Panchayat facilitating team consisting of all G.P. members, Gram Unnayan Samity Secretaries, SHG members, and social workers.
- 2) GPFT have been constituted in 38 Gram Panchayats.
- 3) Training on data collection, data analysis, identification of problems, available resources and probable activities to solve the problems in participatory way have been taken up.

Training on participation of activities and budget preparation have been done in 38 GPs. Out of 380 Gram Samsad, 360 Gram Sansad prepared the respective plans for development purpose. The plans are prepared under holistic approach based on the activities in 7 sectors viz. Education, Public Health, Women and Child Development, Agriculture and allied activities, Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Infrastructure and others.

The arrangement for implementation of the plan has been supported by financial decentralization of SRD, State United Fund of West Bengal Govt. United funds of 12 Finance Commission of Govt. of India, NREGAs, BRGF, Fund from NRHM etc. These plans are being implemented according to the prescribed budget format following G.P Account, Audit and Budget Rules, 2007.

It has also been formalized for appraisal of plan of each G.P. by another G.P. For the purpose of implementation of the plans necessary training and capacity building of GP members and others are continuing. 289 Gram Unnayan Samities have opened Bank Account as per rules. Flow of fund has also been formalized per Gram Unnayan Samity and Gram Panchayat.

PURULIA DISTRICT:

Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) in Purulia District is also started from late 2008. Out of 122 Gram Panchayats in the district the programme has been divided into 2 parts viz. Phase-I & Phase – II and in each phase 61 GPs would be taken up. In the 1st phase Training of Panchayat members were completed in 61 GPs. The Capacity Building Programme in terms of constitutional mandate for preparation of plans has been completed. In the second phase another 61 GPs have been taken up for training, and capacity building of Panchayat members including resources mapping in all GPs. At present 575 Gram Unnayan Samity of the district are now conversant in better financial management including Accounting & Auditing compliance. Computerised accounting system has been introduced at the GP Level in 48 GPs. SRD Programme for 55 GPs has been initiated and the training programme has been completed by the end of February, 2009. In 31 GPs, 6 Pro-Sikshak Sahayaks have been facilitated on nutrition garden, organic farming, crop production, cutting and grafting, etc. at the Gram Samsad level.

Necessary administrative support was provided to select 122 GPs to prepare Gram Sansad Plan based on the needs of Gram Panchayat. Till the end of February, 2009. 62 GPs have prepared Gram Sansad Plan based for the year 2009-10. Zilla Parishad already conducted Panchayat Samity level orientation programme on SAHAY for SAHAY Bandhu in all GPs.

Training and Capacity Building Programme for all personnel's of Panchayat functionary which are going on at present and would be completed shortly.

Physical and financial monitoring of Indira Awaz Yojana (IAY) together with training programme on Mushroom Cultivation, Soft dori, Chow Musk, Brass, Metal, Kantha Stitch, distribution of Kushmi Good lac, raising of Tasar cultivation, Horticultural plantation, construction of Orchard, Water Harvesting Structure, Vermi-compost, Farm forestry with deep rooted plants, construction of rock check dam, jore bundh, ring well etc. have been continuing.

In the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Plan, social sector activities have been given maximum priorities in the field of child development, general education, art and culture, health, housing,

literacy & adult education, Labour welfare, sanitation, SC/ST development, sports and youth services, technical education, water supply and human development etc.

Next important items are agriculture and allied activities viz. fisheries, horticulture, soil and water conservation, rural infrastructure development programme, construction & up gradation of Anganwari kendras, Sishu Siksha Kendras, Madhyamik Siksha Kendras and infrastructure for elementary education, roads & bridges, minor irrigation, construction of culverts, development of trenches and soil conservation.

The allocations of funds in different sectors have been made on the basis of anticipated flow of funds for rural development purpose under Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) programme. The fund under NREGS has been estimated on the basis of registered job card holders of the programme. Formation of Self Help Groups has been given due stress specially to create continuing job for women.

Responsibilities of Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samities have been adequately increased as they are now working with members of the Gram Sansad and functions thereon. Steps have been taken to improve the status of women as far as practicable through improving women participation and involving elected women representative to suggest development programme themselves. It is also an all out endeavour of the Zilla Parishad to cover and encourage the powers of self governance of disadvantaged sections of population through suitably fitted orientation training. A brief survey is being conducted for listing the capability status as well as socio-economic condition of the people living in village areas. Gram Sansad level members were made to know the purpose of utilizing existing resources for socio-economic development of down trodden people. They are also made to know the planning of resources as well as the methods of its spending while consolidating all the ideas of preparing Gram Sansad level plans. Members have taken adequate care to solve local problems as far as possible.

The process of preparing plan and implementation thereof have just been taken up because it took considerable time for giving training for capacity building and overcoming the initial problems. So far the collection of resources at the village level has been found to be nil and it will take considerable time to develop the concept of generating local resources for which programme implementation will take more time.

The study on Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) covers the area of 4 Districts and 5 Blocks (Panchayat Samities in each district and 3 Gram Panchayats in each Block) The districts are (1) North 24-Parganas, (2) Nadia, (3) Bankura and (4) Purulia.

NORTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT:

In the district of North 24-Parganas the 5 blocks are – (i) Gaighata, (ii) Haroa, (iii) Deganga (iv) Swarupnagar & (v) Sandeshkhali II. These blocks have been taken under the survey of the study purpose. The demographic features of 5 blocks have been placed under Table No. 5.I.

Table No. 5.1

Demography by Sex (2001) North 24-Parganas

Name of Panchayat Samities.	Population					
	TOTAL		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
24 Parganas N):	4638756	4295530	949294	891103	101488	97448
Gaighata	154404	146184	73852	70441	2199	2202
Haroa	94270	88252	23500	21832	5612	5350
Deganga	141156	134194	17492	16465	1050	1046
Swarupnagar	115947	110661	36696	34786	98	84
Sandeshkhali-II	70270	66048	31676	29194	15323	14891

The aforesaid Table has given a picture of status of the population by sex and by Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribe. It is found that the position of SC population exceeds 25% of the total population and the concentration of SC population is much higher in Gaighata Block where they represent more than 50% of the total population.

Since the district is yet to start SRD programme officially, the development programme coming under normal Planning Group has been taken up for the present.

Three Gram Panchayat areas have been taken up in each of the Panchayat Samity area under Gaighata Panchayat Samity: Fulsara, Dharampur-II & Dooma. Within Deganga P.S.: Deganga-I, Kolsur & Sahai Setpur were taken under the survey of study. Under Haroa P.S.: Haroa, Bokjhuri and Salipur were surveyed while under Swarupnagar P.S. – Bonglani, Balti, Bithari were taken up. In Sandeshkhali II Block – Khulna, Bermajur-II and Jeliakhali GPs were sampled out. Since the focus is given on the performance of gram Panchayats, the demography by sex, number of BPL families (as per 2001), No. of GP members are given in Table No 5.2.

Table No. 5.2 **Demography by sex, number of BPL families (as per 2001 Census)**

Name of the Block & Gram Panchayats		Population						BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
24 Pgs. (N)		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Gaighata	Fulsara	11,761	10,841	4,766	4,359	169	161	807	10	06	16
	Dharampur-2	9,973	9,395	5,095	4,735	298	299	620	07	06	13
	Dooma	15,460	15,004	7,699	5,134	36	22	3,591	12	08	20
Deganga	Deganga-I	9,764	9,141	1,783	1,645	181	167	840	08	04	12
	Kolsur	10,030	9,604	1,765	1,677	146	149	782	08	07	15
	Sahai Setpur	11,950	10,750	1,220	1,002	121	98	784	08	06	14
Haroa	Haroa	15,360	14,538	1,509	1,471	472	509	3,014	08	04	12
	Bokjuri	11,982	11,106	1,203	1,032	147	123	1,382	08	04	12
	Salipur	16,092	13,167	1,384	1,210	270	190	980	09	07	16
Swarupnagar	Banglani	12,984	12,377	5,193	4,900	00	00	1,826	13	07	20
	Balti	14,596	11,942	5,098	4,172	00	00	2,336	08	05	13
	Bithari	14,380	13,274	3,273	3,022	00	00	2,168	13	07	20
Sandeshkhali II	Khulna	13,890	12,720	6,095	4,983	1,726	1,458	1,463	07	04	11
	Bermajur-II	8,762	7,169	1,615	1,322	1,379	1,128	260	06	03	09
	Jeliakhali	10,294	8,422	4,171	3,412	1,990	1,629	2,982	06	05	11

NADIA DISTRICT :

In the district of Nadia, sample blocks are Shantipur, Krishnanagar-II, Ranaghat-I, Nakashipara and Kaligunge. In each of the Panchayat Samities 3 Gram Panchayats were taken up in the district. These blocks have been taken under the survey for the study purpose. The demographic features of 5 blocks have been placed under Table No. 5.3

Table No. 5.3 **Demography by Sex (2001) Nadia**

Name of Panchayat Samities.	Population					
	TOTAL		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nadia:	2366853	2237974	700622	665363	57475	56416
Santipur	111723	105595	43550	41802	4031	4038
Krishnanagar-II	64128	60031	11399	10902	848	810
Ranaghat-I	106158	101236	38222	36638	1599	1566
Nakashipara	172448	162541	41173	38898	3955	3926
Kaliganj	149937	141020	25239	24110	736	711

Details of the demographic features of the Panchayat Samities as well as Gram Panchayats, by sex and number of BPL families along with number of GP members of male & female division are given in Table No. 5.4. As regards the number of BPL families, present status is being updated which would be available by the end of this year.

Table No. 5.4 **Demography by Sex & No. of BPL Families & No. of G.P. Members**

Name of the Block & Gram Panchayats		Population						BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
NADIA											
Ranaghat-I	Kalinarayanpur	14102	14480	6790	7325	170	150	NA	11	09	20
	Nopara	8,136	7,939	1,841	1,868	19	20	2,459	07	04	11
	Ramnagar-2	9,800	9,850	5,840	5,942	910	875	1,467	05	06	11
Santipur	Fulia Township	3,285	4,015	1,350	1,650	315	385	218	04	03	07
	Nabla	16,893	16,021	8,106	7,711	775	736	2,059	14	09	23
	Babla	12,798	11,872	2,400	2,672	1,268	1,301	1,479	11	06	17
Nakashipara	Patikabari	9,553	9,178	5,790	5,562	00	00	2,019	07	06	13
	Bethuadahari	13,101	12,283	4,258	3,993	152	143	1,985	10	10	20
	Dharmada	11,887	11,356	1,807	1,755	357	353	1,423	11	04	15
Krishnanagar -II	Nowpara-1	8,387	7,742	1,608	1,484	NA	NA	2,654	08	05	13
	Nowpara-II	7,954	7,367	792	648	31	24	1,204	06	04	10
	Belpukur	13,567	12,045	1,431	1,399	166	134	1,978	12	06	18
Kaliganj	PanighatA	11,988	11,128	3,035	2,745	00	00	2,029	10	05	15
	Mira-I	8,666	8,310	587	495	14	11	1,165	08	04	12
	Mira-II	9,148	8,693	1,830	1,738	00	00	1,855	08	04	12

BANKURA DISTRICT:

In the district of Bankura Five Blocks / Panchayat Samities taken up under the survey are: Chhatna, Ranibandh, Hirabandh, Khatra and Indpur. The demographic features by sex of 5 P.S. are given in Table No 5.5.

Table No 5.5 **Demography by Sex (2001) Bankura**

Name of Panchayat Samities.	Population					
	TOTAL		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bankura:	1636002	1556693	506868	490540	166732	164051
Chatna	85669	83546	23508	22817	18337	18582
Ranibandh	53168	51158	6013	5717	24912	24409
Hirbandh	37301	35201	9172	8635	10626	10065
Khatra	52563	50006	12935	12439	11464	11348
Indpur	70990	66835	26961	25652	6842	6663

Details of the demography by sex, SC & ST Population along with BPL families as compiled in the year 2001 and number of GP members by male & female are given in Table No. 5.6.

The following Gram Panchayats under each of the Panchayat Samity have been taken up under the study.

Table No. 5.6 **Demography by Sex & No. of BPL Families & No. of G.P. Members**

Name of the Blocks & Gram Panchayats		Population						BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
BANKURA		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Chatna	Chatna-I	6,890	6,665	1,540	1,719	595	731	546	06	04	10
	Chatna-II	4,916	4,698	1,939	1,404	783	567	843	04	04	08
	Susunia	5,636	5,432	1,183	1,141	1,349	1,300	939	05	03	08
Ranibandh	Ranibandh	6,901	6,623	997	938	3,795	3,574	492	08	04	12
	Haludkanali	7,252	6,802	717	676	1,880	1,771	146	07	04	11
	Routora	9,118	8,872	971	597	6,203	5,727	1,466	08	05	13
Hirbandh	Hirbandh	15,360	14,538	1,509	1,471	472	509	3,014	08	04	12
	Baharamuri	11,982	11,106	1,203	1,032	147	123	1,382	08	04	12
	Maliyan	16,092	13,167	1,384	1,210	270	190	980	09	07	16
Khatra	Khatra-I	7,998	7,534	2,132	2,129	237	222	986	08	04	12
	Gorabari	5,565	5,346	852	786	2,478	2,287	721	06	04	10
	Supur	7,954	7,367	792	648	31	24	1,204	06	04	10
Indpur	Indpur	10,479	9,577	5,719	5,475	543	428	1,610	10	05	15
	Raghunathpur	9,456	8,729	4,109	3,361	1,905	1,532	1,175	07	04	11
	Veduasole	11,259	10,471	4,566	4,248	987	918	1,727	08	04	12

PURULIA DISTRICT:

Five Blocks taken under the survey in Purulia District are (1) Manbazar-I, (2) Kashipur, (3) Hura, (4) Balrampur, & (5) Baghmundi. Details of population by sex along with SC & ST division are given in Table No. 5.7

Table No. 5.7 **Demography by Sex (2001) Purulia**

Name of Panchayat Samities.	Population					
	TOTAL		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Purulia:	1298078	1238438	237724	226232	235097	228355
Manbazar-I	64280	63321	13086	12835	14846	14485
Kashipur	95255	91783	24991	23880	22424	22310
Hura	64453	62990	11274	10909	16963	17103
Balrampur	60446	57656	6157	5818	19131	18295
Baghmundi	57599	54849	5666	5515	13817	13383

Demography of the Gram Panchayats along with SC & ST population, number of BPL family by GP and No. of GP members by male & female are presented in Table No. 5.8. In case of the number of BPL families the process is not finalized but under revision only

Table No. 5.8 **Demography by Sex & No. of BPL Families & No. of G.P. Members**

Name of the Blocks & Gram Panchayats		Population						BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
PURULIA		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Manbazar-I	Manbazar	8,488	8,174	2,648	2,568	1,235	1,028	1,788	09	08	17
	Jitujuri	7,321	6,320	954	850	2,203	2,140	1,697	05	06	11
	Gopalnagar	7,415	7,370	769	732	887	842	1,667	08	04	12
Kashipur	Kashipur	7,780	7,440	2,527	2,352	610	566	1,187	06	05	11
	Sonathali	6,869	6,590	2,540	2,344	2,051	1,911	782	06	04	10
	HodoldaUpara	5,605	5,541	1,886	1,866	2,890	2,878	813	05	04	09
Hura	Hura	6,681	6,417	634	610	2,252	2,163	902	05	05	10
	Maguria	7,340	7,084	1134	1,048	2,230	2,149	1,254	06	04	10
	Lakhanpur	6,751	6,472	1,441	961	430	287	833	08	03	11
Balarampur	Tentlo	8,070	7,675	1,303	905	2,839	2,041	475	07	04	11
	Darda	7,869	6,909	643	429	5,181	3,000	876	05	04	09
	Gerua	8,937	8,462	1,485	1,356	3,256	2,985	960	08	04	12
Baghmundi	Burdakalimati	7,246	6,689	830	766	1,661	1,533	838	06	05	11
	Birgram	6,062	5,973	767	769	515	509	449	05	04	09
	Matha	5,230	5,026	405	389	2,238	2,187	824	05	02	07

Chapter: VI DELEGATION OF FISCAL POWER TO DEFERENT'S LEVEL OF PRI

NORTH 24-PARGANAS:

The district of North 24-Parganas are preparing development plans considering all-round human development through different approaches. Due weightage has been given for development of weaker sections of society by creating more job opportunities and placing more thrust on health and education as per objectives of the 11th Plan. The important aspects of development programmes comprise the following main areas of thrust for implementation purpose:

- 1) Provide health & nutritional security with special emphasis to women, children and weaker sections of the society;
- 2) Providing safe source of drinking water to all;
- 3) Complete sanitation coverage;
- 4) Conservation of Soil, Water & Plant with effective land use;
- 5) Ensuring healthy environment for sustainable development;
- 6) To achieve 100% literacy;
- 7) More employment generation to provide food and economic security;
- 8) To eliminate gender discrimination;
- 9) Reduction of regional imbalances;
- 10) Removal of backwardness in identified backward villages.

While preparing the district plan, attention has been given to study the current status of the district with respect to basic human needs following the felt need and realities towards a wholesome improvement.

Development programmes have been divided into the following aspects:

- 1) Livelihood options under which importance have been given on agriculture, focus on horticulture, introduction of modern agricultural technologies, floriculture areas together with setting up of processing units and special interventions for areas with salinity and water logging problems. Attention has also been given for fuel wood and fodder to the rural people.
- 2) Secure agriculture, animal resources and Pisciculture development programme and marketing of fish and meat products with care.
- 3) Irrigation and water management programme by pond re-excavation, rain water harvesting and development of drainage system are given attention from the village level;
- 4) Other income generation options, formation of Self Help Groups, creation of employment in rural areas through NREGA, added with preparation of land use plan for setting up of new industries including cottage and small scale industries have been given importance;
- 5) Health – Nutritional securities by providing more ICDS centre, supplementary nutrition of lactating mother, more coverage of IFA & Vitamin-A added with provision for pipe water supply in rural areas and sanitation programme for all households, construction of public toilets at market places etc. are given importance in local plans. Preventive health care and curative health care services were also taken up.
- 6) **Education:** All habitation centres should get access to elementary education either in primary schools or in Sishu Siksha Kendra developing infrastructure for providing mid-day meal, kitchen set are planned. In addition maintaining a good pupil : Teacher ratio monitoring and quality evaluation were traced.

7) Development of Rural Infrastructure :

- a) Constructing of link roads and railway over bridges;
- b) Completion of rural electrification programme;
- c) Construction of terminal hats, bazaars etc.;
- d) Construction of bridge over small rivers;
- e) Construction of old age home for senior citizens.

8) Women Plans :

- a) Social Security;
- b) Complete coverage of all needs of women under social security, wage security social security schemes / Pension scheme etc.
- c) Removal of disparity of wages;
- d) Construction of homes for women;
- e) Providing academic support by supplying free text books, uniform for girl children and promotion of training for development of different trades;

9) Child Development :

All supporting efforts for health, nutrition, education, protection, have been given importance for all children in rural areas.

10) Weaker Section Development :

Weaker sections of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes & OBC have been gradually given coverage in the form of book grant, maintenance schemes, hostel charges, scholarships etc. Income Generation Schemes for BPL, ITDP people, are going to be covered under different development programmes including MPLADS, BADP, BEUP, etc. Minority Community has also been given focus for generation of income and protection.

11) Regional Imbalances :

The district planning process has given due importance on identification of flood prone zones emphasizing need for rescue team, flood shelter and protection of weak embankment specific programme for health, hygiene and sanitation for people residing in slums. Specific development programme for backward villages identified by the district authority have been chalked out and programmes are going to be taken for identified 319 backward villages of the district.

12) Micro Credit :

In the process of Micro Development Programme, credit has a significant role. Target being the BPL families and specially women, micro credit planning has been given priority with gradual increase of shape and size availing the opportunities of credit links. Formation of cluster in each GPs and formation of federation in each block covering all SHGs in a GP or Block is now the target. Importance has been given on the formation of block level SHG Management Team and GP level SHG Management Team for monitoring and management.

13) Development of Municipalities :

There are 27 Municipalities of which 20 Municipalities fall under Kolkata Municipal Development Agency. Municipalities functioning under non-KMDA area, having substantial agricultural area where need based plans would be required are as follows :

- a) Extension of Road Network and construction of Link roads;
- b) Re-excavation of pond and social fishery;
- c) Garbage disposal and solid waste management;
- d) Development of Social Forestry for environment protection;
- e) Beautification of areas through parks and gardens;
- f) Sorting out drainage problems and maintenance.

The coverage under district plan by and large covers the above areas of developmental aspects. Although the district has not yet taken up the Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) programme, a process of preparing the plan follows the ways of decentralized planning at present.

The District Planning Committee (DPC) recognized the need for getting opinion and suggestions from GP Levels. Programme like SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS, Mid Day Meal have been implemented in the district from 2005-06. Recently programme of NREGA is implemented.

For implementation purpose the district received a total fund of Rs. 2,00,08,413/- for 12 GPs in the year 2004-05, whereas the fund utilized in the said year was Rs. 2,10,35,151/-. Details of

total fund utilized and own source of fund for 3 years from 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given in

Table No. :6.1

Table No. 6.1

Total fund Received & Utilized, in 24 PGS (N)

24 PGS (N)	Total fund Received & Utilized					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized
Fulsara	14,64,496	19,84,224	33,95,133	18,12,709	35,89,479	NA
Dharampur	22,13,336	20,16,020	44,94,063	33,67,361	40,24,698	25,82,997
Dooma	24,72,891	30,50,250	52,08,696	33,13,779	48,74,222	48,14,980
Deganga-I	16,30,091	18,35,996	25,74,124	20,10,327	22,23,964	26,52,841
Kolsur	13,36,185	11,42,603	29,31,787	22,29,720	31,08,253	29,51,426
Haroa	11,68,700	16,18,767	23,83,461	13,26,354	24,62,521	24,79,763
Bokjuri	10,91,032	9,05,595	15,57,631	11,27,643	31,55,773	21,45,947
Banglani	19,50,788	17,27,625	37,18,636	21,33,691	46,73,206	38,44,269
Balti	10,65,493	9,31,387	13,36,185	11,42,603	27,83,880	20,29,129
Bithari	14,24,659	16,28,887	17,42,500	10,31,626	26,10,750	24,70,958
Khulna	19,25,050	17,72,351	22,06,544	22,78,221	24,23,682	20,83,740
Bermajur-II	15,92,402	15,74,036	28,74,584	21,19,212	21,70,260	25,07,910
Jeliakhali	20,09,475	19,90,013	36,48,505	27,38,465	36,92,039	36,45,672

Data collection in Table No. : 6.2 indicate a portion of the fund was collection by the Gram Panchayat from their own source at the village level.

Table No. 6.2

Gram Panchayat Own source of fund

24 PGS (N)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Fulsara	92,596	1,68,868	1,41,058
Dharampur	1,17,180	1,27,293	2,37,651
Dooma	1,31,496	1,45,025	1,49,176
Deganga-I	89,980	99,497	1,74,504
Kolsur	NA	71,682	51,536
Sahai setpur	NA	NA	NA
Haroa	NA	NA	NA
Bokjuri	69,152	53,882	76,649
Salipur	NA	NA	NA
Banglani	47,089	77,243	98,646
Balti	NA	NA	NA
Bithari	39,906	87,039	57,785
Khulna	28,883	28,886	80,143
Bermajur-II	1,08,808	81,991	77,688
Jeliakhali	34,692	50,541	49,926

NADIA DISTRICT:

The district of Nadia has started Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) Programme from the month of November 2008, but the district started preparation of plans in consultation with Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats. Sufficient time prior to start. Development Programme implemented during the period of 3 years from 2004-05 to 2006-07 by the different Gram Panchayats under the survey are as follows :

Development Programmes implemented during last 3 years.

NADIA	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Kalinarayanpur	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Nopara	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Ramnagar-2	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Fulia Township	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Nabla	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Babla	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Patikabari	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Bethuadahari	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. MP LAD,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED , BEUP,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED ,
Dharmada	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. MP LAD,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED , BEUP,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED ,
Nowpara-1	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Nowpara-II	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
Belpukur	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS	SGRY, UTF,12 TH FC, IAY, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS
PanighatA	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. MP LAD,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED , BEUP,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED ,
Mira-I	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. MP LAD	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED
Mira-II	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. MP LAD,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED , BEUP,	SGRY, IAY, NOAPS, 12TH FC. UNTIED ,

The programme implemented as above has utilized lot of funds received from state and central sources as well as own source of fund. In the study area a full picture of fund received and utilization for 3 years from 2004-05 to 2006-07 as collected from the Zilla Parishad are presented in Table No. : 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 **Total fund Received & Utilized in Nadia**

NADIA	Total fund Received & Utilized					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized
Kalinarayanpur	27,68,496	24,05,839	48,40,081	33,40,223	32,47,425	20,86,921
Nopara	7,60,628	6,035,987	14,86,012	10,11,528	23,00,043	19,15,456
Ramnagar-2	14,60,582	13,76,757	20,88,275	16,83,287	23,10,048	22,73,455
Fulia	6,61,538	6,52,756	8,04,410	8,12,385	14,35,316	15,28,033
Nabla	17,27,005	15,58,649	34,00,785	18,49,432	44,69,195	50,46,969
Babla	17,48,288	15,55,791	30,96,092	13,54,741	42,79,309	34,62,385
Patikabari	17,64,000	22,21,363	26,48,871	18,28,207	24,96,245	33,79,923
Bethuadahari	17,16,740	15,46,027	32,53,761	24,32,845	44,71,114	40,62,194
Dharmada	9,55,400	12,44,583	22,23,590	12,78,010	17,89,342	23,69,426
Nowpara-1	14,66,760	16,34,532	35,88,383	20,23,041	23,38,834	35,77,172
Nowpara-II	8,08,047	8,53,110	9,43,268	5,86,293	10,50,506	12,31,046
Belpukur	16,19,221	15,89,630	28,79,801	19,53,827	40,20,140	37,62,050
PanighatA	12,27,032	13,02,321	16,76,971	17,67,645	24,76,577	31,18,185
Mira-I	14,57,323	12,86,586	24,94,786	17,01,027	29,28,531	22,03,850
Mira-II	7,11,371	8,43,885	22,32,064	11,22,147	18,18,115	15,72,690

Total population and SC/ST Division along with BPL families and GP members by sex, Panchayat-wise surveyed under the project are given in Table No. 6.4. In case of BPL family members, the numbers of families given in the table are being updated and process would be completed by the end of 2009.

TABLE FOR GRAM PANCHAYATS. NADIA

Table No. 6.4 Demography by Sex & No. of BPL Families (2001) & No. of G.P. Members

NAME OF GRAM PANCHAYATS. WITH PANCHAYAT SAMITY.		Population						BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
Ranaghat-I	Kalinarayanpur	14102	14480	6790	7325	170	150	NA	11	09	20
	Nopara	8,136	7,939	1,841	1,868	19	20	2,459	07	04	11
	Ramnagar-2	9,800	9,850	5,840	5,942	910	875	1,467	05	06	11
Santipur	Fulia	3,285	4,015	1,350	1,650	315	385	218	04	03	07
	Nabla	16,893	16,021	8,106	7,711	775	736	2,059	14	09	23
	Babla	12,798	11,872	2,400	2,672	1,268	1,301	1,479	11	06	17
Nakashi para	Patikabari	9,553	9,178	5,790	5,562	00	00	2,019	07	06	13
	Bethuadahari	13,101	12,283	4,258	3,993	152	143	1,985	10	10	20
	Dharmada	11,887	11,356	1,807	1,755	357	353	1,423	11	04	15
Krishna nagar-II	Nowpara-1	8,387	7,742	1,608	1,484	NA	NA	2,654	08	05	13
	Nowpara-II	7,954	7,367	792	648	31	24	1,204	06	04	10
	Belpukur	13,567	12,045	1,431	1,399	166	134	1,978	12	06	18
Kaliganj	PanighatA	11,988	11,128	3,035	2,745	00	00	2,029	10	05	15
	Mira-I	8,666	8,310	587	495	14	11	1,165	08	04	12
	Mira-II	9,148	8,693	1,830	1,738	00	00	1,855	08	04	12

Demography of the Zilla Parishad and population of disabled persons within the district of Nadia are given in Table No. : 6.5. In respect of the disabled persons 5 different disabilities have been taken into account for which are – (1) seeing, (2) speech, (3) hearing, (4) movement and (5) mental. Blindness is one of the major problems in disability in the district.

Table No. 6. 5 Population of Disabled persons by Sex.

Name of Zilla Parishad	Population of Disabled Persons									
	Seeing		Speech		Hearing		Movement		Mental	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NADIA	27216	23424	5102	4135	4060	3815	16916	9138	8486	6339

There is presentation of data on public health, family welfare centre and coverage of children through immunization programme and educational aspects of Zilla Parishad. In respect of literacy aspect there is a marked difference between rural and urban literacy rate both in case of male and female. The district has a fair number of educational institutions from primary level to college level and technical education.

Total own source of fund created:

The amount of own source of fund created by Gram Panchayat for 3 years from 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 6.6 G.P. wise.

Table No. 6.6 **Gram Panchayat Own source of fund**

NADIA	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Kalinarayanpur	1,46,088	2,12,398	3,15,164
Nopara	87,816	98,146	1,08,376
Ramnagar-2	NA	NA	NA
Fulia Township	1,25,142	1,63,598	1,82,825
Nabla	1,32,858	1,97,516	1,31,654
Babla	65,106	76,616	1,33,920
Patikabari	31,733	62,027	60,029
Bethuadahari	2,75,324	5,80,557	6,73,425
Dharmada	43,037	60,076	1,09,078
Nowpara-1	34,327	47,838	65,348
Nowpara-II	36,426	35,205	45,891
Belpukur	62,566	1,04,344	1,29,277
PanighatA	2 770	52 770	65 728
Mira-I	1,22,266	1,46,997	1,60,572
Mira-II	87,022	92,205	1,40,250

The Plan prepared by the district for the year 2008-09 have the following sectors of development :

- Agriculture & Allied Activities;
- Rural Development
- Special Area Programme
- Irrigation & Food Control
- Power
- Industry & Minerals
- Transport & Communication
- Science, Technology & Environment
- General Economic Service
- Social Service
- General Service

Land Utilization & Operational Holding :

Utilization of land and operational holding data are given in Table No. 6.7 which indicate existence of large number of marginal farmers compared to small and middle farmers. The data on area and production of principal crops and irrigation facilities in the district given by the district agriculture office also indicate that the crops like rice, wheat, mustard and rape seeds, potatoes, etc. are grown in considerable quantity. The irrigation facilities indicate that the main source of irrigation is shallow tube well, followed by deep tube well and river lift irrigation (RLI).

Table No. 6.7 **Utilization of Land (Area in thousand hectares) & Operational Landholdings. (in Hec.)**

Utilisation of Land					Operational Landholdings							
Agril. Land	Forest	Non-Agril-Land	Net Area Sown	Waste Land	Farmers Marginal		Farmers Small		Farmers Medium		Farmers Large	
					No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
291.99	1.22	85.48	4.18	1.24	310374	180534	76386	130547	1159	5858	19	870

Infrastructural facilities :

Details of the infrastructural facilities in respect of roads by PWD, Zilla Parishad, Gram Panchayat roads, both surfaced and un-surfaced, as well as National Highway, State Highway, District roads, Village roads have spread out a good network which is also given in Table No. 6.8 Financial infrastructures are collected from the district authorities have shown both the branches of commercial banks and central cooperative banks including Land Development Banks. This is given in Table No.6. 9

Table No. 6. 8 **Infrastructural Facilities in KM including.**

PWD		Zilla Parisad		G.P. Road		Nationa Highwa ys	State Highway s	District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced					
997	8	757	847.02	2277.19	1636.38	116	159	265	465	1005

Table No. 6.9 **Financials Infrastructure in units.**

Name of Zilla Parisad	Financials Infrastructure				
	Branches of Commercial Banks	Branches of Central Co-operative Banks	Branches of Land Development Banks	No. of PACS	Non-Agriculture Credit Societies
NADIA	115	17	05	15	528

Position of Animal Resources & Veterinary Hospitals :

Details of the animal resources like cows, buffaloes, sheeps, goats, pigs, poultry birds, ducks etc. are given in Table No. 6.10 which indicates a satisfactory strength and to serve the health problems of the animals, there are a number of veterinary hospitals in the district.

Table No. 6.10

Position of Animal Resources & Veterinary Hospitals

Live Stock Resources							Veterinary Hospitals			
Cows	Buffalos	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry Birds	Ducks	SAHC	BAHC	ABAAC	ADAC
321164	29639	12696	652412	13392	2052198	745817	9	17	17	163

Industries & Tourism :

There are 180 large industrial units and 16,246 small industrial units, employing about 77,395 persons in the district. In respect of Tourism it may be mentioned the prospect is enormous. Spots like Krishanagar, Nabadwip, Mayapur, Kalyani will invite huge number of tourists provided suitable number of infrastructural facilities are built up there. The religious centers of Mayapur and Nabadwip attract thousand of international tourists every year.

BANKURA DISTRICT

In the district of Bankura: 5 blocks which have been sample out for the study purpose are Chhatna, Ranibadh, Hirbandh, Khatra and Indpur. Strengthening of rural decentralization has been taken up by the district very recently from the end of 2008. Although various development programmes have been implemented in the district from 2004-05, preparation of the District Development Plan has taken care of wage employment, 100% literacy, elimination of gender discrimination, reduction of regional imbalances, conservation of soil and water, environment protection, complete sanitation and providing portable source of drinking water, etc. Programmes implemented during 3 years with details of fund received and utilized from 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given in Table No.6.11 together with own source of fund created by Gram Panchayat is given in Table No. 6.11 & 6.12

Table No. 6. 11 **Total fund Received & Utilized, BANKURA**

BANKURA	Total fund Received & Utilized					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized
Chatna-I	11,44,302	11,09,566	27,66,644	15,93,681	34,91,900	37,97,129
Chatna-II	15,19,507	15,08,429	17,75,708	20,40,707	28,57,799	28,98,473
Susunia	13,72,566	18,26,565	25,90,636	13,88,460	23,58,322	26,63,561
Ranibandh	20,96,432	17,21,923	23,89,507	19,64,901	45,68,706	39,00,199
Haludkanali	24,97,000	22,96,393	25,42,862	20,83,911	47,41,689	37,32,585
Routora	19,20,467	19,05,580	23,55,116	23,61,393	46,91,877	32,46,312
Khatra-I	17,37,779	17,76,756	19,37,252	17,31,608	42,48,042	30,64,135
Gorabari	28,33,074	25,54,092	20,98,734	22,40,797	58,17,111	41,20,294
Supur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indpur	22,34,755	21,83,444	10,21,265	8,85,185	58,60,616	54,81,700
Raghunathpur	22,88,947	22,91,801	33,29,978	29,64,204	5802,198	60,66,487
Veduasole	24,53,379	23,46,644	41,80,801	24,92,736	93,63,349	65,05,726

Table No. 6. 12

Gram Panchayat Own source of fund

BANKURA	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Chatna-I	20,296	13,731	50,094
Chatna-II	67,808	62,343	38,298
Susunia	4,917	63,492	32,617
Ranibandh	49,464	34,551	60,542
Haludkanali	39,447	3,750	19,890
Routora	85,806	34,390	31,156
Hirbandh	NA	NA	NA
Baharamuri	NA	NA	NA
Maliyan	NA	NA	NA
Khatra-I	2,29,090	2,04,813	3,23,956
Gorabari	3,28,989	4,13,390	4,87,719
Supur	NA	NA	NA
Indpur	79,224	11,664	10,000
Raghunathpur	38,098	42,951	33,899
Veduasole	96,163	83,828	1,61,570

Demography :

Demography of the study area by sex, distribution of workers, non-workers, marginal workers by sex, as per 2001 census has been collected from the Zilla Parishad, has been given in Table No.6.13. Relevant data like population of disabled persons by sex, public health and family welfare programme 2005-06, rate of literacy and educational institutions, land utilization, operational land holding, area of production of principal crops, irrigation facilities in the district, etc. are also given in Table No.6.14 There are also data on infrastructural facilities in respect of roads, financial infrastructure, position of animal resources and veterinary hospitals, position of industries etc. are also listed out in the same annexure.

NAME OF GRAM	Population	BPL	No. of G.P. Members
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		TOTAL		SC.		ST			Male	Female	Total
Chatna	Chatna-I	6,890	6,665	1,540	1,719	595	731	546	06	04	10
	Chatna-II	4,916	4,698	1,939	1,404	783	567	843	04	04	08
	Susunia	5,636	5,432	1,183	1,141	1,349	1,300	939	05	03	08
Ranibandh	Ranibandh	6,901	6,623	997	938	3,795	3,574	492	08	04	12
	Haludkanali	7,252	6,802	717	676	1,880	1,771	146	07	04	11
	Routora	9,118	8,872	971	597	6,203	5,727	1,466	08	05	13
Hirbandh	Hirbandh	8,136	7,939	1,841	1,868	19	20	2,459	07	04	11
	Bahara muri	9,800	9,850	5,840	5,942	910	875	1,467	05	06	11
	Maliyan	3,285	4,015	1,350	1,650	315	385	218	04	03	07
Khatra	Khatra-I	7,998	7,534	2,132	2,129	237	222	986	08	04	12
	Gorabari	5,565	5,346	852	786	2,478	2287	721	06	04	10
	Supur	8,666	8,310	587	495	14	11	1,165	08	04	12
Indpur	Indpur	10,479	9,577	5,719	5,475	543	428	1,610	10	05	15
	Raghunath pur	9,456	8,729	4,109	3,361	1,905	1,532	1,175	07	04	11
	Veduasole	11,259	10,471	4,566	4,248	987	918	1,727	08	04	12

Table No. 6.13 **Demography by Sex & No. of BPL Families (2001) & No. of G.P. Members**

Population of Disabled persons by Sex

Name of Zilla Parisad	Population of Disabled Persons									
	Seeing		Speech		Hearing		Movement		Mental	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BANKURA	13085	11438	4153	3254	3914	3200	12653	7317	5589	4134

Prospect of Tourism :

Prospect of tourism in the district is very good. There are many hills, old kingdom of Bishnupur, big reservoir of Kangsabati River at Mukutmanipur, birth place of Ma Saradamani etc. already attract thousand of tourists every year. Extension of more railway lines, facilities of accommodation for tourists are being built up and within a short period of time tourism will become a part of industrial development of the district.

Demography :

Demography of the Study area comprising 5 Panchayat Samities and 15 Gram Panchayats are spread out over the district. The demographic features over there by sex and number of BPL families including number of GP members by sex are given in Table No. 6.13 Indpur, Raghunathpur and Veduasole GP of the Indpur Block. Rautara of Chatna Block, Hirbandh, Bahara of Hirbandh Block, and Supur of Khatra Block have more number of BPL families which are being update at present.

Table No. 6.14 **Utilization of Land (Area in thousand hectares) & Operational Landholdings. (in Hec.)**

Utilisation of Land					Operational Landholdings							
Agril. Land	Forest	Non-Agril-Land	Net Area Sown	Waste Land	Farmers Marginal		Farmers Small		Farmers Medium		Farmers Large	
					No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
291.99	1.22	85.48	4.18	1.24	310374	180534	76386	130547	1159	5858	19	870

Table No. 6. 15 **Infrastructural Facilities in KM including.**

PWD		Zilla Parisad		G.P. Road		Nationa Highwa ys	State Highway s	District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced					
997	8	757	847.02	2277.19	1636.38	116	159	265	465	1005

Table No. 6.16 **Financial Infrastructure in units.**

Name of Zilla Parisad	Financials Infrastructure				
	Branches of Commercial Banks	Branches of Central Co-operative Banks	Branches of Land Development Banks	No. of PACS	Non-Agriculture Credit Societies
NADIA	115	17	05	15	528

District of Purulia

The study of the Purulia covers 5 blocks of the districts viz. 1. Manbazar I 2. Kashipur 3. Hura. 4. Balarampur 5. Bagmundi as drawn out through random sample method. District Purulia has started annual plan on the basis of Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) concept very recently but the assessment of the programme not yet exposed to be analyzed because of the time factor. The first annual plan has been prepared as above for the year 2008-09 based on ground level data and converging necessary needs of local planning. The plan as above has been prepared on the concept of rural decentralization includes the items of activities and sectors indicate the needs of the GP level requirements. Items like general economic services, PUP, Science & Technology and Environment, social services and area development planning have been specially designed to cover the requirements of rural decentralization.

Sample blocks of study purpose are – Manbazar I, Kashipur, Hura, Balarampur and Bagmundi. The demography of those blocks by sex and by SC/ST population is given in Table No. 6.17. A large number of Tribal population as well as Scheduled Caste population are found there. The District Development Plan prepared in those blocks during the last few years traced the need for increasing wage employment, elimination of gender discrimination, increasing the rate of literacy, more conservation of soil and water measures, environment protection and 100% sanitation. A complete list of development programme and implementation there of during the 3 years from 2004-05 to 2006-07 will be available from Table No. 6.19. The list of programme indicates that the Blocks under survey have taken up strengthening rural decentralization programme by and large but assessment cannot to be under taken right now.

BPL Families: Numbers of BPL families of the Blocks as well as number of GP members by sex will be available from Table No.6.18. It is also noticed that Panchayati Raj Institution are well founded there but the list of BPL has not yet been completed still now which is being updated and process will be completed by the end of this year.

Table No. 6.17

Demography by Sex

NAME OF GRAM PANCHAYATS. WITH PANCHAYAT SAMITY.		Population					
		TOTAL		SC.		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PURULIA MANBAZAR I	MANBAZAR	8,488	8,174	2,648	2,568	1,235	1,028
	JITUJURI	7,321	6,320	954	850	2,203	2,140
	GOPALNAGAR	7,415	7,370	769	732	887	842
KASHIPUR	KASHIPUR	7,780	7,440	2,527	2,352	610	566
	SONATHALI	6,869	6,590	2,540	2,344	2,051	1,911
	HODOLDAUPAR	5,605	5,541	1,886	1,866	2,890	2,878
HURA	HURA	6,681	6,417	634	610	2,252	2,163
	MAGURIA	7,340	7,084	1134	1,048	2,230	2,149
	LAKHANPUR	6,751	6,472	1,441	961	430	287
BALARAMPUR	TENTLO	8,070	7,675	1,303	905	2,839	2,041
	DARDA	7,869	6,909	643	429	5,181	3,000
	GERUA	8,937	8,462	1,485	1,356	3,256	2,985
BAGHMUNDU	BURDAKALIMATI	7,246	6,689	830	766	1,661	1,533
	BIRGRAM	6,062	5,973	767	769	515	509
	MATHA	5,230	5,026	405	389	2,238	2,187

Table No. 6.18

No. of BPL Families (2001) & No. of G.P. Members

PANCHAYAT SAMITY.	GRAM PANCHAYATS	BPL Family	No. of G.P. Members		
			Male	Female	Total
MANBAZAR I	MANBAZAR	1,788	09	08	17
	JITUJURI	1,697	05	06	11
	GOPALNAGAR	1,667	08	04	12
KASHIPUR	KASHIPUR	1,187	06	05	11
	SONATHALI	782	06	04	10
	HODOLDAUPAR	813	05	04	09
HURA	HURA	902	05	05	10
	MAGURIA LALPUR	1,254	06	04	10
	LAKHANPUR	833	08	03	11
BALARAMPUR	TENTLO	475	07	04	11
	DARDA	876	05	04	09
	GERUA	960	08	04	12
BAGHMUNDU	BURDAKALIMATI	838	06	05	11
	BIRGRAM	449	05	04	09
	MATHA	824	05	02	07

Total Fund Received & Utilized :

Total Fund Received & Utilized during 3 years i.e. from 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given in Table No. 6.19. The annexure also indicates the own source of fund for implementation of the development programme during the aforesaid 3 years in the study area. In the matter of utilization of fund, it is found that the all GP functionaries of the area are capable of utilization of the fund for the development purpose of villages as per the guidelines of the Panchayat Raj System. GP members are also found to be capable of generating own fund for implementation of the development programme which is one of the satisfactory for the development purpose.

Table No. 6.19

Total fund Received & Utilized, PURULIA

PURULIA	Total fund Received & Utilized					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized
Manbazar	36,65,309	24,00,085	31,05,852	42,73,184	72,10,528	45,25,200
Jitujuri	30,87,817	22,15,094	31,93,629	26,41,811	50,09,907	37,92,026
Gopalnagar	28,79,523	27,25,450	25,44,971	19,08,478	71,35,278	50,92,650
Kashipur	80,52,808	76,13,003	53,72,229	76,57,014	86,63,273	56,30,540
Sonathali	70,72,827	61,43,210	46,81,592	55,50,682	81,47,036	76,45,580
Hodolda	55,84,916	41,88,162	37,43,430	52,35,561	76,90,071	46,47,142
Hura	40,82,706	29,66,182	44,29,494	39,84,191	59,16,789	47,95,655
Maguria	45,04,649	30,57,898	39,36,304	41,50,149	75,29,874	55,11,858
Lakhanpur	31,57,695	21,26,172	31,65,099	40,42,492	53,65,056	45,19,969
Tentlo	50,40,228	45,21,526	63,77,756	65,10,955	1,1,005,468	1,08,41,969
Darda	42,49,232	41,92,666	78,63,144	50,17,408	1,20,35,218	1,35,21,224
Gerua	50,05,582	45,31,553	83,53,259	60,35,189	1,29,12,614	1,34,96,526
Burdakalimati	29,67,997	21,17,018	29,95,001	38,28,859	42,11,755	58,45,593
Birgram	12,03,278	13,93,436	30,89,667	28,88,749	47,66,688	46,48,759
Matha	14,06,022	13,17,496	32,48,044	21,10,389	26,83,436	25,59,907

Table No. 6.20

Gram Panchayat Own source of fund

Purulia	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Manbazar	36,846	69,898	1,01,964
Jitujuri	17,952	10,540	78,491
Gopalnagar	87,547	60,635	1,00,900
Kashipur	98,670	1,07,502	58,352
Sonathali	33,855	29,420	89,557
Hodolda UparRaH	6,082	2,500	44,921
Hura	21,541	40,791	11,425
Maguria Lalpur	9,339	9,120	17,100
Lakhanpur	5,933	1,800	19,232
Tentlo	45,384	28,025	22,725
Darda	621	805	2,882
Gerua	8,560	11,142	12,580
Burdakalimati	18,250	26,520	43,633
Birgram	2,917	2,010	3,589
Matha	NA	NA	23,530

Demography :

The demographic picture of Zilla Parishad and population of disabled persons within the district of Purulia are given in 5 aspects of disabilities i.e. Seen, Speech, Hearing, Movement and Mental. A picture of public health centre including family welfare and important programme of immunization are also available. It also presented a picture of educational condition in the district by rural urban segment. Number of educational institutions i.e. Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, College, Technical Educational Centre, Medical Education Centre and Nursing Training Centre are also there, from which picture it is gathered that female literacy in rural areas are very poor which is 30 to 33 percent of the rural female population but the educational institutes are fairly good in numbers

Land Utilization & Operational Holding :

Utilization of land and operational data of the district are given in Table No. 6.21. From the annexure it may be seen that the land under Forest and non-agricultural land occupy the considerable portion of the total land. Similarity number of marginal farmers and small & medium farmers are considerably large in numbers. In respect of data on the production of principal crops and irrigation facilities it is seen that rice is the principal crop over their followed

by potato and maize. As regards irrigation facilities canal irrigation has been provided there to the extent of 30% of the irrigated area followed by Tank irrigation which occupies 28.3% of the total area irrigated.

Table No. 6.21 **Utilization of Land (Area in thousand hectares) & Operational Landholdings. (in Hec.)**

Utilisation of Land					Operational Landholdings							
Agril. Land	Forest	Non-Agril-Land	Net Area Sown	Waste Land	Farmers Marginal		Farmers Small		Farmers Medium		Farmers Large	
					No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
308.64	75.05	103.47	308.64	9.10	213085	100314	63750	89547	2197	11156	27	688

Infrastructure Facilities :

Physical infrastructure like Road and Financial infrastructure like Banks are also given in Table No. 6.22. The network of Road is quite good but most of which are unsurfaced one.

Table No. 6. 22 **Infrastructural Facilities in KM including.**

PWD		Zilla Parisad		G.P. Road		Nationa Highwa ys	State Highway s	District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced	Surfaced	Unsur faced					
847	2	986.2	649.92	697	3378	112	210	342	185	849

Animal Resource :

Position of Animal resources and Veterinary Hospitals in the district is quite satisfactory in maintaining animals like cow, buffalow, sheep, goat, pig etc. In all there are total 8 BAHC, 14 ABAAC and 128 ADAC, details of which are given in Table No.6.23.

Table No. 6. 23

Position of Animal Resources & Veterinary Hospitals

Live Stock Resources							Veterinary Hospitals			
Cows	Buffalos	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry Birds	Ducks	SAHC	BAHC	ABAAC	ADAC
229593	18676	273457	579990	62793	1591956	477282	8	20	14	128

Industries & Prospect of Tourism :

There are 84 large industrial units where 50,700 persons are employed and there are 9800 small industries which are employing 61,200 persons.

The district of Purulia has several centres of Tourism. There are some hills which have been identified as tourist centres by the Govt. and infrastructure for tourism are being built there. Infuture several centres will be identified as Tourist Spot. The Ayodhya Hills particularly is attracting thousands of tourists every year.

Chapter: VII**PERFORMANCE OF PRI AND THE ROLE OF STATE AND
CENTRAL FINANCE COMMISSION**

Within the frame work of the study an attempt has been made to collect primary data from beneficiary of the selected Panchayats of the study area. Category-wise male/female members of beneficiary in four districts are given in Table 7.1. Taking both APL & BPL members the total 360 members have been studied, The details of which are given in Table 7.1.

Table No. 7. 1 **Total House hold and Sex**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	SEX		APL		BPL		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	13	5	9	4	4	1	18
	Gaighata	11	7	7	7	4		18
	Haroa	10	8	7	7	3	1	18
	Sandesh Khali -2	14	4	11	2	3	2	18
	Swarup Nagar	12	6	3	5	9	1	18
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	12	6	8	4	4	2	18
	Krishna Nagar-2	15	3	3		12	3	18
	Nakashi Para	13	5	5	2	8	3	18
	Ranaghat-1	12	6		3	12	3	18
	Santi Pur	14	4		3	14	1	18
Bankura	Chatna	12	6		3	12	3	18
	HirBandh	7	11	4		3	11	18
	Indpur	13	5	3		10	5	18
	Khatra	12	6		3	12	3	18
	Rani Bandh	10	8		3	10	5	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	8	10		3	8	7	18
	Balarampur	10	8	3		10	5	18
	Hura	11	7	3		8	7	18
	Kashi pur	7	11		3	7	8	18
	Man Bazar	9	9		3	9	6	18
Total		225	136	66	55	162	77	360

In the district of North 24 Parganas members from APL category are more than in other 3 districts. Table No. 7.2 has been given to indicate social classification and break-up in beneficiary members from where it is found that among the beneficiary members, SC & ST

categories are less than the general category. Of the beneficiary group members having education with standard of literacy are more.

Table No. 7.2

Social Classification SC and ST families

Name of the District	Name of the Block	SC		ST		Others		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	3		2	1	8	4	18
	Gaighata	8	7	1		2		18
	Haroa		1	2	1	8	6	18
	Sandesh Khali -2	7	2	6		1	2	18
	Swarup Nagar	2		1		9	6	18
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	2	1	6	1	4	4	18
	Krishna Nagar-2	4	2	3		8	1	18
	Nakashi Para	5	2	1		7	3	18
	Ranaghat-1	3	3	5	3	4		18
	Santi Pur			6		8	4	18
Bankura	Chatna	3	1	6	1	3	4	18
	HirBandh			3		4	11	18
	Indpur					13	5	18
	Khatra	1	4	5		6	2	18
	Rani Bandh		1	8	4	2	3	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	4	4	3	3	1	3	18
	Balaram Pur	4	1	9	4			18
	Hura	1		1	4	9	3	18
	Kashi pur	4	8	1	3	2		18
	Man Bazar	5	3	1	2	3	4	18
Total		56	40	70	27	102	65	360

Illiterate beneficiaries are much less than the educated one, The details of which has been given in Table No.7.3 with age group wise break-up with 40 and less and above 40. Whereas beneficiary members having age group of second category i.e. above 40 has been found to be more in numbers in all districts.

Table No. 7.3

Age groups with illiterate beneficiaries

District	Name of the Block	Above Forty		Bellow Forty		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	4	4	9	1	13	5	18
	Gaighata	10	5	1	2	11	7	18
	Haroa	10	7		1	10	8	18
	Sandeshkhali -2	13	3	1	1	14	4	18
	Swarupnagar	10	6	2		12	6	18
Nadia	Kaliyaganj	9	6	3		12	6	18
	Krishnanagar-2	13	1	2	2	15	3	18
	Nakashi Para	6	4	7	1	13	5	18
	Ranaghat-1	11	6	1		12	6	18
	Santipur	13	4	1		14	4	18
Bankura	Chatna	9	6	3		12	6	18
	HirBandh	6	11	1		7	11	18
	Indpur	8	5	5		13	5	18
	Khatra	10	6	2		12	6	18
	Rani Bandh	6	5	4	3	10	8	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	7	9	1	1	8	10	18
	Balarampur	12	5	1		13	5	18
	Hura	5	6	6	1	11	7	18
	Kashi pur	6	9	1	2	7	11	18
	Man Bazar	8	8	1	1	9	9	18
Total		176	116	52	16	228	132	360

Training of the beneficiary members :

Most of the beneficiary members in 4 districts have been trained with concept and formalities within the study area, details of which has been given in Table No. 7.4

Table No. 7.4 **Training of the beneficiary members**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	YES		NO		Total	
		Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	7	4	6	1	13	5
	Gaighata	3	4	8	3	11	7
	Haroa	4	5	6	3	10	8
	Sandesh Khali -2	2	1	12	3	14	4
	Swarup Nagar	7	2	5	4	12	6
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	7	1	5	5	12	6
	Krishna Nagar-2	4	2	11	1	15	3
	Nakashi Para	4	1	9	4	13	5
	Ranaghat-1	10	2	2	4	12	6
	Santi Pur	13		1	4	14	4
Bankura	Chatna	9	2	3	4	12	6
	HirBandh	2	7	5	4	7	11
	Indpur	7	2	6	3	13	5
	Khatra	4	4	8	2	12	6
	Rani Bandh	3	3	7	5	10	8
Purulia	Baghmundi	5	3	3	7	8	10
	Balaram Pur	6	4	7	1	13	5
	Hura	5	2	6	5	11	7
	Kashi pur	4	2	3	9	7	11
	Man Bazar	6	4	3	5	9	9
Total		112	56	116	77	228	132

Overall pattern of benefits:

Benefits mainly given to the current beneficiary in traditional schemes i.e. IAY, NOAPS, NREGA, SGSY, etc. and detailed break-up with male/female beneficiaries are given in Table No. 7.5 Most important of the scheme has been found to be NREGA followed by NOAPS. Then the schemes like IAY are coming up in considerable numbers.

Table No. 7.5 **Overall Pattern of Benefits:**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	IAY		NOAPS		NREGA		SGSY		TOTAL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
24 Pgs.(N)	Deganga	2	1	2	3	9			1	13	5
	Gaighata	3	1	3	4	3	1	2	1	11	7
	Haroa	2	8	5		3				10	8
	Sandesh Khali -2	8	2	3	2	3				14	4
	Swarup Nagar	5	5	4	1	3				12	6
	Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	4	5	4		3		1	1	12
Krishna Nagar-2		6	1	4		5	2			15	3
Nakashi Para		2	4	3	1	8				13	5
Ranaghat-1		4	2	5	3	3	1			12	6
Santi Pur		7	3	4	1	3				14	4
Bankura		Chatna	3	5	5	1	4				12
	HirBandh	3	6		4	4	1			7	11
	Indpur					3		10	5	13	5
	Khatra				3			12	3	12	6
	Rani Bandh	4	4	5	1	1	3			10	8
	Purulia	Bagmundi	3	5	2	4	3	1			8
Balaram Pur		4	3	4	2	5				13	5
Hura		3	4	2	3	6				11	7
Kashi pur		3	2	2	7	2	2			7	11
Man Bazar		3	5	3	3	3	1			9	9
Total			69	66	60	43	74	12	25	11	228

Average Annual Income :

It has been found that in all 4 districts the average annual income out of the scheme have been found to be around Rs. 10,000 only per annum. In the blocks of Sandeshkhali-II of North 24 Parganas and Haroa, Ranibandh of Bankura, santipur of Nadia and Balarampur of Purulia annual income has been found to be more than the average one. No income discrimination has been found in all districts considering the gender criteria. Details of average annual family income of the beneficiary members are presented in Table No.7. 6

Table No. 7.6 **Average annual family income of the beneficiary**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Income		Average Total
		Male	Female	
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	10,000.00	10700.00	10350.00
	Gaighata	10681.82	9742.86	10212.34
	Haroa	10400.00	11062.5	10731.25
	Sandesh Khali -2	11142.86	11750.00	11446.43
	Swarup Nagar	11250.00	7750.00	9500.00
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	8508.33	8083.33	8295.83
	Krishna Nagar-2	11573.33	10666.67	11120.00
	Nakashi Para	11430.77	9400.00	10415.39
	Ranaghat-1	8991.67	8500.00	8745.83
	Santi Pur	9064.29	12000.00	10532.15
Bankura	Chatna	12750.00	9333.33	11041.67
	HirBandh	9142.86	10000.00	9571.43
	Indpur	9538.46	10000.00	9769.23
	Khatra	10000.00	9500.00	9750.00
	Rani Bandh	11550.00	13312.50	12431.25
Purulia	Baghmundi	12187.50	10250.00	11218.75
	Balaram Pur	12615.38	13800.00	13207.69
	Hura	8363.64	10214.29	9288.96
	Kashi pur	10785.71	10772.73	10779.22
	Man Bazar	10166.67	9777.78	9972.22
Average Total		10,507.16	10330.79	10418.98

Mode of Payment :

Normally payments are made in kind, cash and cheque, but the current beneficiary households under survey were paid in cash. Payment by cheques are few and far between, details of which are given in Table No. 7.7

Table No. 7.7 **Mode of Payment to beneficiary**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Cash	Cheque	Total
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	17	1	18
	Gaighata	10	8	18
	Haroa	13	5	18
	Sandeshkhali -2	17	1	18
	Swarupnagar	14	4	18
Nadia	Kaliyaganj	10	8	18
	Krishnanagar-2	18		18
	Nakashi Para	18		18
	Ranaghat-1	5	13	18
	Santipur	6	12	18
Bankura	Chatna	12	6	18
	HirBandh	18		18
	Indpur	18		18
	Khatra	15	3	18
	Rani Bandh	13	5	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	12	6	18
	Balarampur	15	3	18
	Hura	12	6	18
	Kashipur	9	9	18
	Man Bazar	12	6	18
Total		264	96	360

Study of the Non-Beneficiary households.

Under the study survey on 360 Non-beneficiary Households were taken up for analyzing their socio-economic condition of living. These households are yet to be taken under the coverage of any development programme of the District. In each district 90 households have been taken up as presented in Table No. 7.8 with division by sex.

Table No. : 7. 8

Total House hold and Sex

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Female	Male	Grand Total
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	6	12	18
	Gaighata	7	11	18
	Haroa	4	14	18
	Sandesh Khali -2	7	11	18
	Swarup Nagar	5	13	18
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	2	16	18
	Krishna Nagar-2	2	16	18
	Nakashi Para	5	13	18
	Ranaghat-1	2	16	18
	Santi Pur	3	15	18
Bankura	Chatna	7	11	18
	HirBandh	4	14	18
	Indpur	7	11	18
	Khatra	7	11	18
	Rani Bandh	8	10	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	4	14	18
	Balaram Pur	4	14	18
	Hura	6	12	18
	Kashi pur	4	14	18
	Man Bazar	8	10	18
Total		102	258	360

The households are again divided into age classification of 40 years age and above and below 40 years. About 67% of the total households constitute group above 40 years of age. Table No. 7.9 has given a detail picture of the District and age group.

Table No. 7.9 **Total House hold and age groups**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Above Forty		Bellow Forty		Grand Total
		Male	female	Male	female	
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	5	7	5	1	18
	Gaighata	7	6	5		18
	Haroa	4	12	2		18
	Sandesh Khali -2	6	8	3	1	18
	Swarup Nagar	5	10	3		18
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	2	12	4		18
	Krishna Nagar-2	2	14	2		18
	Nakashi Para	5	11	2		18
	Ranaghat-1	1	14	2	1	18
	Santi Pur	3	12	3		18
Bankura	Chatna	6	9	2	1	18
	HirBandh	4	12	2		18
	Indpur	7	6	5		18
	Khatra	6	8	3	1	18
	Rani Bandh	4	10		4	18
Purulia	Baghmundi	4	13	1		18
	Balaram Pur	3	11	3	1	18
	Hura	4	10	2	2	18
	Kashi pur	4	13	1		18
	Man Bazar	6	9	2	1	18
Total		88	207	52	13	360

Household of Non-beneficiaries group are randomly selected and the distribution of social group i.e. General SC & ST groups are equal to each other. An analysis of social groups has been prepared and presented here in 4 Districts by sex and caste.

Table No. 7.10

House hold By Sex and caste

Name of the District	Name of the Block	SC		ST		Others	
		Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
24 Pg (N)	Deganga		1	11	2	1	3
	Gaighata	1	1	8	4	2	2
	Haroa	2		8	1	4	3
	Sandesh Khali -2	5	5	2	2	4	
	Swarup Nagar	5	2	2		6	3
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj			10	2	6	
	Krishna Nagar-2	4	1	4		8	1
	Nakashi Para	5	4	3	1	5	
	Ranaghat-1		1	14	1	2	
	Santi Pur	1		9	3	5	
Bankura	Chatna	1	2	5	3	5	2
	HirBandh	2		8	1	4	3
	Indpur	1	1	8	4	2	2
	Khatra	5	5	2	2	4	
	Rani Bandh	1	3	8	5	1	
Purulia	Bagmundi	9	1	3	3	2	
	Balaram Pur	3	2	6	1	5	1
	Hura		2	4		8	4
	Kashi pur	5	3	5	1	4	
	Man Bazar	2	5	3	2	5	1
Total		52	39	123	38	83	25

The educational status of non-beneficiaries household has been collected at the survey which reveals that about 79% of them are literate. The computed result is given in Table No. 7.11 District wise and by sex.

Table No. 7. 11

House hold by Educational Status

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Illiterate		Literate		Total	
		Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
24 Pg (N)	Deganga			12	6	12	6
	Gaighata			11	7	11	7
	Haroa			14	4	14	4
	Sandesh Khali -2	1		10	7	11	7
	Swarup Nagar			13	5	13	5
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj			16	2	16	2
	Krishna Nagar-2			16	2	16	2
	Nakashi Para	1	2	12	3	13	5
	Ranaghat-1			16	2	16	2
	Santi Pur			15	3	15	3
Bankura	Chatna			11	7	11	7
	HirBandh	1		13	4	14	4
	Indpur			11	7	11	7
	Khatra	1	2	10	5	11	7
	Rani Bandh			10	8	10	8
Purulia	Bagmundi	1		13	4	14	4
	Balaram Pur	3	1	11	3	14	4
	Hura			12	6	12	6
	Kashi pur			14	4	14	4
	Man Bazar			10	8	10	8
Total		8	5	250	97	258	102

Many of non-beneficiaries member have now been taken under the coverage of training programme for increasing their capabilities on various scheme incase of both the sex. Gradually Non-beneficiaries groups' household will be given benefits of different schemes. Table No. 7.12 has been presented in the chapter to indicate household which got training under scheme by sex.

Table No. 7. 12 **Non-beneficiaries will be given benefits of training programme**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	YES		NO		Total	
		Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	1		11	6	12	6
	Gaighata	10	2	1	5	11	7
	Haroa	11		3	4	14	4
	Sandesh Khali -2	9		2	7	11	7
	Swarup Nagar	1	1	12	4	13	5
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	7	1	9	1	16	2
	Krishna Nagar-2	4		12	2	16	2
	Nakashi Para			13	5	13	5
	Ranaghat-1	14	1	2	1	16	2
	Santi Pur	14	2	1	1	15	3
Bankura	Chatna	8	3	3	4	11	7
	HirBandh			14	4	14	4
	Indpur	2	2	9	5	11	7
	Khatra	8		3	7	11	7
	Rani Bandh	9	2	1	6	10	8
Purulia	Baghmundi	5	3	9	1	14	4
	Balaram Pur	4	2	10	2	14	4
	Hura	9	2	3	4	12	6
	Kashi pur	4		10	4	14	4
	Man Bazar	7	3	3	5	10	8
Total		127	24	131	78	258	102

Number of BPL households constitute more than 90% of the total households of non-beneficiaries group. These families are almost evenly distributed in 4 District of study area. It is interesting to note that household of non-beneficiaries group included in BPL list got training under different scheme; Table No. 7.13 has been computed to present the picture of non-beneficiaries household by sex.

Table No. 7.13 **Non-beneficiaries families BPL List**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	YES		NO		Total	
		Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	10	6	2		12	6
	Gaighata	10	5	1	2	11	7
	Haroa	12	3	2	1	14	4
	Sandesh Khali -2	11	7			11	7
	Swarup Nagar	12	5	1		13	5
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	16	2			16	2
	Krishna Nagar-2	15	2	1		16	2
	Nakashi Para	11	4	2	1	13	5
	Ranaghat-1	16	2			16	2
	Santi Pur	15	2		1	15	3
Bankura	Chatna	11	7			11	7
	HirBandh	12	3	2	1	14	4
	Indpur	10	5	1	2	11	7
	Khatra	11	7			11	7
	Rani Bandh	10	8			10	8
Purulia	Baghmundi	14	3		1	14	4
	Balaram Pur	13	4	1		14	4
	Hura	12	5		1	12	6
	Kashi pur	13	3	1	1	14	4
	Man Bazar	10	8			10	8
Total		244	91	14	11	258	102

Average of annual income of non-beneficiaries household has been presented in Table No. 7.14. It is noticed from there that non-beneficiaries households of Balrampur, Hura and Kashipur Block of Purulia Districts have better income than other blocks under the survey. Similarly household of Ranibandh block of Bankura and Krishnanagar-II and Ranaghat-I blocks of Nadia District have more income than other blocks.

Table No. 7. 14 **Average of annual income Non-beneficiaries Families**

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Income		Total
		Male	Female	
24 Pg (N)	Deganga	11916.67	8333.33	20250
	Gaighata	7672.73	6857.14	14529.87
	Haroa	11035.71	10750.00	21785.71
	Sandesh Khali -2	18363.64	19857.14	38220.78
	Swarup Nagar	11230.77	16400.00	27630.77
Nadia	Kaliya Ganj	8931.25	7500.00	16431.25
	Krishna Nagar-2	13181.25	20500.00	33681.25
	Nakashi Para	14223.08	10800.00	25023.08
	Ranaghat-1	8656.25	16750.00	25406.25
	Santi Pur	8766.67	6666.67	15433.34
Bankura	Chatna	16454.55	15928.57	32383.12
	HirBandh	11035.71	10750.00	21785.71
	Indpur	7672.73	6857.14	14529.87
	Khatra	18363.64	19857.14	38220.78
	Rani Bandh	14600.00	18125.00	32725
Purulia	Baghmundi	16464.29	7250.00	23714.29
	Balaram Pur	23250.00	21000.00	44250
	Hura	10208.33	20166.67	30375
	Kashi pur	24571.43	28750.00	53321.43
	Man Bazar	11850.00	14562.50	26412.5
Total		268448.7	287661.3	556110

Chapter: VIII GENERATION OF RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT

Implementation of Strengthening Rural Decentralization (SRD) Programme has given the thrust on participatory planning.

Implementation and Monitoring System in Gram Panchayats through capacity building of GPFT and GUS members have been emphasized.

Plans prepared by GUS are based on 7 thrust areas viz. Education, Health Women & Child care, Agriculture & Allied activities, Industry, Infrastructure and other specific areas like backward area development etc. The Plans prepared by Gram Panchayats are indeed holistic and integrated one. Plans have taken into account all items of resources e.g. Govt. Schemes, Unit funds, own resources of GPS and people own contribution. It is emphasized to mobilize contribution to around twenty percent of Gram Sansad Plan Budget at the time of Implementation.

Appraisal of Gram Sansad Plan :

The system was introduced for appraisal of Gram Sansad Plan and budget of Gram Panchayat Plan has followed several criteria for details study. It has introduced System of Integrated Information Management for updating the existing available data on all operational aspects of the plan. Resource mobilization is another important aspect of the process of SRD. Tax and non-Tax Revenue mobilization are given importance for each GP and at higher level functionaries involving all SRD districts management and Pradhans, Secretaries and Executives Assistants of each GP should attend Workshop and Training are being held.

Internal Audit and SRD Account :

Suitable Internal Audit of SRD Accounts has been given importance as well as an evaluation of the SRD Programme locally intended the Panchayat Samity levels.

1. Administrative arrangements of the Departments of Panchayat and Rural Developments have been fully geared up to take up the work of Strengthening Rural Decentralization in the State of West Bengal.
2. The work of SRD has been undertaken in a phased manner in the Study Area.
3. Formalities of election etc. have been completed from Gram Sansad to Samity and Parisad levels.
4. PRI Establishment has started dealing with all administrative matters of the three- tier Panchayat functionaries.
5. In selected GP areas and at the Blocks sensitization about SRD programme have been completed in all districts. Rate of coverage is about 90%.
6. Of the G.P. Members about 25% of the Candidates are Women.
7. The Survey reveals that all discriminations of social classification amongst General/SC/ST Community have been washed away in the election of Panchayat members at all levels.
8. Almost 90% of Panchayat members are literates sex wise.
9. In 30% cases orientation programme with Gram Panchayat facilitating Team (GPFT) have been completed.
10. Necessary support has been given to 50% of the Gram Panchayats in SRD Districts to come up with score-based self-assessment in order to develop a process of self-monitoring by the Panchayats in tracking their progress over time and this developing a baseline on the basis of such analysis.

11. It has become possible to strengthen 30% of G.P. to develop capacity building intervention (individual, organizational and institutional) for performing more effectively in terms of the constitutional mandate of economic development and social justice.
12. About 15% of the Gram Panchayats have developed a minimum training infrastructure to cope with the increasing training needs at the community level.
13. The SRD Programmes has taken special initiative for mass awareness and mobilizing Community through various strategic campaign interventions including use of folk media.
14. Training on data collection, data analysis, identification of activities have been started in many blocks.
15. Gram Sansad and concerned GP Plan and Budget have been completed in most of the study area.
16. Workshops on Natural Resources mapping are being held in 50% of the area under study.
17. Main features of all G.P. Plans have been divided into 7 sectors viz. Education, Public Health, Women and Child development, Agriculture and Allied Cottage and small scale industries, Infrastructure and poverty reduction.
18. All blocks are also aware to trace the need for developing tourism infrastructure which would increase the scope for local resource.
19. It is observed in the study area that there is a large scale people's participation and interest for bringing SRD programme into success.
20. The base for rural development through SRD is wide and open and going through the process of achieving the goal in the districts under study.

Annexure: 1

List of Government Officials and Others functionaries Contacted during Survey

Name	Designation
Smt Madhumita Roy	Joint Secretary Panchayat \$ Rural Development of West Bengal
Shri Dilip Ghose IAS	Special Secretary to the Government of West Bengal
Shri Dilip Kumar Pal	State Programme Coordinator SRD Cell of West Bengal
24 PARGANAS (N)	
Shri Binod Kumar	District Magistrate (DM)
Shri Umapada Chatterjee	ADM Zilla Parishad
Shri Tushar Kanti Biswas	District Planning Officer
Shri Subhasis Gangopadhaya	District Financial Controller
Shri Indranil Basu	Deganga Block Development Officer
Shri Debashis Baidya	Haroa Block Development Officer
Shri Sudipta Porel	Swarupnagar Block Development Officer
Shri Partha Bhowmick	Gaighata Block Development Officer
Shri Subhajit Mandal	Sandeshkhali II Block Development Officer
NADIA	
Shri Onkar Singh Meena	District Magistrate (DM)
Shri Avijit Bhattacharya	District Panchayat & Rural Development Officer
Shri Superna Roychoudhary	District Planning Officer
Shri Debal Banerjee	Secretary Zilla Parishad
Milan Bhattacharya	District Coordinator, SRD Cell
Smt. Indrani Sarkar	Krishnagar II Block Development Officer
Smt. Samarпита Roychoudhary	Ranaghat I Block Development Officer
Shri Subarna Roy	Kaliganj Block Development Officer
Shri Subal Chandra Mahajan	Nakashipara Block Development Officer
Shri Maya Bhattacharya	Santipur Block Development Officer
PURULIA	
Dipak Ranjan Kar	District Magistrate (DM)
Rahul Majumdar	District Panchayat & Rural Development Officer
Indrajit Talukdar	District Planning Officer
Krishna Kant Singh	Secretary Zilla Parishad
Ashesh Chakrabarty	District Coordinator SRD Cell
Sudeshna Mitra	Kashipur Development Officer
Saikat Ganguly	Hura Block Development Officer
Kamal Chaandra Dey	Manbazar-I Block Development Officer
Govind Bhattacharya	Balarampur Block Development Officer
Rajiv Mandal	Bagmundi Block Development Officer
BANKURA	
Sundar Majumdar	District Magistrate (DM)
Debasish Karmakar	District Panchayat & Rural Development Officer
Madhusudan Roy	District Planning Officer
Amiyo Kumar Nayak	Secretary Zilla Parishad
Anirban Ray Dey	District Coordinator SRD Cell
Pradip Majumdar	Chatna Block Development Officer
Ashok Kumar Sarkar	Indpur Block Development Officer
Shibaji Adak	Hirbandh Block Development Officer
Dr. Babulal Mahato	Ranibandh Block Development Officer
Rana Biswas	Khatra Block Development Officer

Project Staff

Annexure: II

Name	Designation
Dr. M. N. Chakraborty	Director
Dr. Manoj Roy Choudhury	Research Investigator
Shri Subrata Kumar Kundu	Project Coordinator
Shri Samir Biswas	Field Supervisor
Shri Debobrata Kumar Kundu	Field Supervisor
Shri Sandip Acharia	Field Investigator
Shri Somnath Bhowmick	Field Investigator
Shri Prakash Senapati	Field Investigator
Shri Ashok Sarkar	Field Investigator
Shri Bikram Das	Field Investigator
Shri Subir Pal	Field Investigator
Shri Pradipto Pal	Computer Programmer
Shri Raja Das	Computer Operator
Md. Iqbal Ansari	Computer Operator

ABREVIATIONS.

ADC	:	Autonomous District Council
AL	:	Agriculture Labourer
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
ARWS	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CCA	:	Convergent Community Action
CRSP	:	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
DPAP	:	Draught Prone Area Programme
DRDC	:	District Rural Development Council
EAS	:	Employment Assurance Scheme
FC	:	Finance Commission
GKY	:	Ganga Kalyan Yojna
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojna
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IWDP	:	Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
JGSY	:	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna
MF	:	Marginal Farmer
MORD	:	Ministry of Rural Development
MWS	:	Million Well Schemes
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture of Rural Development
NAL	:	Non Agricultural Labourer
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
NFBS	:	National Family Benefit Scheme
NMBS	:	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
NOAPS	:	National Old Age Pension Scheme
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

PAC	:	Poverty Alleviation Cell
PAPs	:	Poverty Alleviation Programme
PHC	:	Public Health Cell
PLI	:	Poverty Line Income
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PRIPC	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions Policy Cell
PS	:	Panchayat Samity
RA	:	Rural Artisan
RDPs	:	Rural Development Programme
RIDC	:	Rural Infrastructure Development Cell
RIDF	:	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
SERD	:	Socio Economic Research Division
SEWDC	:	Self Employment and Women Development Cell
SFC	:	State Finance Commission
SGSY	:	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna
SGRY	:	Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojna
SDC	:	Social Development Cell
SRD	:	Strengthen Rural Decentralization
VAC	:	Village Authority Council
WDP	:	Watershed Development Programme
ZP	:	Zilla Parisad