

# PEOPLE'S PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GPDP) 2021-22



**MINISTRY of PANCHAYATI RAJ  
&  
MINISTRY of RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**





**People's Plan Campaign for  
Gram Panchayat Development Plan  
(GPDP)**

**Sabki Yojana Sabki Vikas**

**02nd October 2020 – 31st January 2021**



MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

&

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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### संदेश

भारत सरकार द्वारा ग्राम पंचायतों को 14वें वित्त आयोग अनुदानों के सीधे हस्तांतरण से ग्राम पंचायतों को अपनी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार योजनाएं तैयार करने का बहुत बड़ा अवसर मिला। बड़ी संख्या में ग्राम पंचायतें इस दिशा में उत्कृष्ट कार्य कर रही हैं। सभी राज्यों / केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में योजना संबंधी गतिविधियों की एकरूपता और उन्हें समय पर पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना बनाने के लिए पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा पहली बार जन योजना अभियान "सबकी योजना सबका विकास" 2 अक्टूबर 2018 से 31 दिसंबर 2018 तक चलाया गया। इसी अवधि के दौरान 2019 में यह अभियान दोबारा संचालित किया गया।

इन दोनों अभियानों में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों, राज्य पंचायत विभागों एवं अन्य हितधारकों ने बड़े उत्साह से भाग लिया और अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए समावेशी एवं समग्र ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। उचित समय में की गई इस कार्रवाई से ग्राम पंचायतों को वर्ष के प्रारंभ से ही अनुमोदित गतिविधियों को कार्यान्वित करने में मदद मिली।

पिछले अभियानों की सफलता से प्रेरित होकर पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने कोविड-19 की वैश्विक महामारी के बावजूद इस वर्ष भी सभी राज्यों / केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के परामर्श से जन योजना अभियान "सबकी योजना सबका विकास" 2 अक्टूबर 2020 से 31 जनवरी 2021 तक चलाने और अनुमोदित गतिविधियों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पूरा वर्ष उपलब्ध कराने हेतु वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए जीपीडीपी का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम पूरा करने का निर्णय लिया है। सभी राज्यों / केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में ग्राम पंचायतें, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं। चूंकि इस वर्ष का अभियान, कोविड-19 के समय में आयोजित किया जा रहा है, अतः इसके घातक संक्रमण से बचने के लिए पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान सामाजिक दूरी, फेस मॉस्क का उपयोग और नियमित अंतराल पर हाथ धोने जैसे नियमों को अनिवार्य रूप से अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

इस अवसर पर मैं जीपीडीपी तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में आपकी सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ हार्दिक समर्थन की अपेक्षा करते हुए इस प्रयास की उत्कृष्ट सफलता की कामना करता हूं।

(नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर)

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### MESSAGE

Devolution of 14<sup>th</sup> FC grants directly to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) by the GoI, provided an enormous opportunity for GPs in preparation of plans as per their local needs. A large number of GPs have been doing excellent work in this direction. In order to bring uniformity and ensure timely completion of planning activities across all States/UTs, People's Plan Campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was first launched from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to formulate Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs). This campaign was again organized in 2019 during the same period.

In both these campaigns, Elected Representatives, Panchayat Functionaries, State line Departments and other stakeholders participated very enthusiastically and contributed immensely in formulation of inclusive and holistic Gram Panchayat Development Plans for the next Financial Year. This timely exercise enabled Gram Panchayats to start implementing approved activities from the very beginning of the year.

Catalyzed by the success of previous campaigns, despite global Pandemic of Covid-19, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in consultation with all States/UTs, has decided to launch People's Plan Campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 this year as well for timely formulation of GPDs for the year 2021-22 so as to provide full year for implementation of approved activities. GPs across all States/UTs are playing a crucial role in managing Covid-19 pandemic in rural areas in accordance with the guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Since, this year's campaign is being organized under the shadow of Covid-19, the norms such as social distancing, use of face mask, washing hands at regular intervals etc., need to be practiced mandatorily to avoid spread of its deadly infection.

On this occasion, I hope to get your whole hearted support and active involvement in the GPD formulation process and wish a grand success for this endeavour.

  
(Narendera Singh Tomar)

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### संदेश

73वें संवैधानिक संशोधन ने ग्राम पंचायतों को आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय की योजनाओं के नियोजन और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार दिया था। ग्राम पंचायतों के इस प्रयास को 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुदान के प्रत्यक्ष हस्तांतरण से बहुत बढ़ावा मिला, जिसका उपयोग केवल योजनाओं की तैयारी के बाद किया जाना था।

सभी राज्यों / केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों की ग्राम पंचायतें, सामुदायिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से इस दिशा में अभिनव और सराहनीय कार्य कर रही हैं। यह आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि ग्राम पंचायतों में नियोजन को केंद्र / राज्य सरकारों की सभी योजनाओं के संसाधनों, राजस्व के अपने स्रोतों के अभिसरण और हितधारकों के परामर्श से किया जाना चाहिए। इस पहलू को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समय और समावेशी ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं (जीपीडीपी) की तैयारी के लिए पहले से ही वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए कार्यान्वयन के लिए पूरा वर्ष देते हुए 2 अक्टूबर 2018 से 31 दिसंबर 2018 तक पहली बार सभी राज्यों / केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में जन योजना अभियान "सबकी योजना सबका विकास" की परिकल्पना और शुरुआत की गई। इसने सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में एक साथ मिशन अंत्योदय सर्वेक्षण और ग्राम सभा द्वारा आंकड़ों के सत्यापन का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। राज्यों, एनआईआरडी पीआर, हैदराबाद और अन्य हितधारकों के सहयोग से इसी अवधि के दौरान 2019 में यह कार्रवाई फिर से की गई।

2018 अभियान के दौरान, कुल 2.39 लाख जीपीडीपी तैयार किए गए, जिसके लिए कुल 3.35 लाख फैसिलिटेटरों को 2.56 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर करने के लिए नामित किया गया था। लाइन विभागों से, लगभग 10.84 लाख फ्रंटलाइन कार्यकर्ता नियुक्त किए गए थे। 2018 में, मिशन अंत्योदय सर्वेक्षण भी साथ में 2.47 लाख जीपी में किया गया था। 2019 अभियान के दौरान, फरवरी 2020 तक 2.10 लाख जीपीडीपी तैयार किए गए थे। 15वें वित्त आयोग की अंतरिम सिफारिशों के मद्देनजर, आज तक 2.44 लाख संशोधित जीपीडीपी को ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल पर अपलोड किया गया है। इस अभियान के दौरान, लाइन विभागों के 2.55 लाख फैसिलिटेटर और 13.20 लाख फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स नियुक्त किए गए। मिशन अंत्योदय सर्वेक्षण को फिर से एक साथ सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में बढ़े मापदंडों के साथ किया गया था।

इन अभियानों के परिणामों ने कई अन्य मंत्रालयों को भी प्रोत्साहित किया है और वे जीपीडीपी के माध्यम से अपनी योजनाओं / कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के अभिसरण के लिए उत्सुक हैं। केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्यों द्वारा दिखाए गए उत्साह ने पंचायती राज मंत्रालय को कोविड-19 महामारी के बावजूद वर्ष 2021-22 की जीपीडीपी के समयबद्ध निर्धारण के लिए इस वर्ष 2 अक्टूबर 2020 से 31 जनवरी 2021 तक जन योजना अभियान "सबकी योजना सबका विकास" के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। इस अभियान की सफलता के लिए निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों, पंचायती राज विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों, अन्य हितधारकों और बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की संपूर्ण भागीदारी आवश्यक है।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कोविड-19 महामारी संबंधी मानकों जैसे सामाजिक दूरी, फेस मास्क का उपयोग और बार-बार हाथ धोना आदि का विधिवत रूप से पालन करते हुए वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए गुणवत्ता वाली जीपीडीपी के निर्माण में स्थानीय व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार सक्रिय रूप से भाग लें और इसमें योगदान दें तथा इस अभियान को सफल बनाएं।

(सुनील कुमार)

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## MESSAGE

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional amendments mandated Gram Panchayats for planning and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice. This effort of Gram Panchayats got a major boost after direct devolution of 14<sup>th</sup> FC untied grants to them which were to be utilized after preparation of plans only.

Gram Panchayats across all States/UTs were doing innovative and praiseworthy works in this direction through community involvement. It was felt essential that planning at Gram Panchayats must be done converging resources of all schemes of Central/State Governments and own sources of revenue in consultation with stakeholders. Keeping this aspect in view, People's Plan Campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was envisaged and launched across all States/UTs for the first time from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 for preparation of holistic and inclusive Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs) for 2019-20 in advance, giving whole year for implementation. This paved the way for simultaneous Mission Antyodaya survey in all Gram Panchayats and validation of data by Gram Sabha too. This exercise was again carried out in 2019 during same period in association with States, NIRDPR Hyderabad and other stakeholders.

During 2018 Campaign, a total of 2.39 lakh GPDs were prepared for which a total of 3.35 lakh facilitators were nominated covering 2.56 lakh Gram Panchayats. From the line departments, around 10.84 lakh frontline workers were appointed. In 2018, Mission Antyodaya survey was also simultaneously carried out in 2.47 lakhs GPs. During 2019 campaign, 2.10 lakh GPDs were prepared by February 2020. In view of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission interim recommendations, as on date 2.44 lakh revised GPDs have been uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj portal. During this campaign, 2.55 lakh facilitators and 13.20 lakh frontline workers of line departments were appointed. Mission Antyodaya survey was again simultaneously carried out in all GPs with enhanced parameters.

Outcomes of these campaigns have encouraged many other Ministries and they are eager to converge implementation of their schemes/programs through GPDs. Enthusiasm shown by Central Ministries and States have encouraged Ministry of Panchayati Raj to organise People's Plan Campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" this year as well from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 for timely formulation of GPDs for the year 2021-22 despite COVID-19 pandemic. Whole hearted involvement of Elected Representatives, Panchayat Functionaries, representatives of line departments, other stakeholders and community at large is essential for the success of this campaign.

I request you to actively participate and contribute as per local arrangements, duly following COVID-19 Pandemic norms such as social distancing, use of face mask and frequent hand washing etc in the formulation of quality GPDs for the year 2021-22 converging all resources and make this campaign a great success.

(Sunil Kumar)

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September 17, 2020



## FOREWORD

It is encouraging to see that the Mission Antyodaya(MA) Surveys of Ministry of Rural Development and its website is turning into a very important source of information for policy management and planning across geographies and is being demanded from many quarters. In fact, this database realizes its potential through People's Plan Campaign of Ministry of Panchayat Raj. Through the intensive Peoples' Plan Campaign (PPC), I understand, our database is serving local self governments to fulfill their constitutional mandates. After conducting two Pan-India MA Surveys in 2017-18/2018-19 and 2019-20, we are emboldened to launch the third one in this year also along with PPC, 2020.

The Survey carries forward good work carried on as a part of an overall Mission Antyodaya framework, which aims to bring accountability and convergence aimed to transform lives and livelihoods of people on measurable outcomes. Our Survey did help us to monitor measurable outcomes of development across villages and Gram Panchayats. Moreover, it supports the process of participatory planning for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), which will improve service delivery, enhance citizenship, create pace for an alliance of people's institutions and groups and improve governance at the local level. Needless to say, it helps policy formulation and search for innovative solutions and partnership at higher tiers of governments.

GPDP is a comprehensive exercise that uses both primary and secondary data for preparing final Plan document for any given GP. MA Survey presents us with secondary data to carry out Gap Analysis, both in terms of provisioning goods and services. The objective assessment that any GP could do using MA Survey data renders a firm ground for the GP to draft their GPDP incorporating their local specific needs and preferences. The final GPDP would be a plan of action consisting of GPs' aspirations in the form of objective understanding of their development situation, subjective assessment of their development priorities and, most importantly, their financial resource pool available for them to actualize their priorities.

The recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) have brought a new dimension to MA database also. FC-XV departed from the its predecessors and recommended grants to all tiers of the local self governments for enabling pooling of resources across villages and blocks to create network of durable community assets and improve their functional viability. From the perspective of people's plan, this recommendation widens its' scope to do intermediate and district level planning in addition to planning at Gram Panchayats' level. In this context, MA Survey database become even more important as the data may serve as key input in the preparation of block and district plans.

In this time of pandemic, I believe, we have the wherewithal to conduct the MA Survey in compliance with the COVID-19 guidelines of the Government. I would like to draw your attention to our educational film (available in 11 languages in the website of Mission Antyodaya) on how to do MA Survey using mobile application developed by NIC and a short film on Mission Antyodaya in general. I hope that a wide dissemination of the former would help us in performing virtual training, while the screening of the latter among people would build awareness on the vision of Mission Antyodaya. This year, we are also trying to do Geo-referencing, as appropriate, of physical resources as well as updating our website to generate reports at block and district levels.

As we roll out third all India MA Survey, 2020 along with PPC, I hope that all stakeholders, particularly the most important one, the people, would welcome our aspirations and efforts. While I wish success for PPC, 2020, I seek feedback from the field for improving our database so that its utility may remain undiminished.



[Nagendra Nath Sinha]

# Chapter 1: Introduction

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/ programmes on subjects of National Importance for transformation of rural India. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

## 1.1 What is People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

The People's Plan Campaign is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of GPDP in a campaign mode. PPC 2020 will be rolled out as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from **02nd October 2020 to 31st January 2021**. During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha meetings will be held for preparing the GPDP for the next financial year i.e. 2021-22 respectively.

## 1.2 Objectives of PPC 2020

The main objectives of PPC are:-

- Evidence Based Assessment of Progress made during previous years and consideration of proposals for 2020-21 in all 29 subjects of XI Schedule.
- Structured Gram Sabha meetings spread over 02nd October 2020 to 31st January 2021 having the presence of and presentation by frontline workers/Supervisors of all 29 Sectors in XI Schedule
- Strengthening role of about 31 lakh Elected Representatives (ERs) and 5.25 Crore Self-Help Groups (SHGs) women under DAY-NRLM.
- Public Information Campaign – Full public disclosure on Schemes, Finances, etc. of all schemes & programmes in Gram Panchayat Office and on Gram Samvaad Application.

## 1.3 Covid Related Challenges & Implications on GPDP Process during PPC-2020

Since national lock down was announced in March, 2020 to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, Panchayats have been striving hard to their best in providing relief as well as in supplementing preventive measures in rural areas. With the onset of the People's Plan Campaign (PPC – 2020), Gram Panchayats, which has a pivotal role to play in the preparation of GPDPs, need to adopt a risk-based approach in convening small gatherings with different communities at the village level. Some of the risk-based measures that need to be observed by all at all times in all Gram Panchayats are:

- i. Physical distancing of at least one meter to be followed at all times
- ii. Use of face covers/masks to be mandatory
- iii. Practice frequent hand washing (for at least 40-60 seconds) even when hands are not visibly dirty and use of alcohol based hand sanitizers(for at least 20 seconds)
- iv. Respiratory etiquettes like covering one's mouth and nose while coughing/sneezing with a tissue/handkerchief/flexed elbow and disposing off used tissues properly, to be strictly followed.
- v. Self-monitoring of health by all and reporting any illness at the individual, household and community level, at the earliest.

Additionally, various activities involved in the whole process of GPDP preparation such as conducting survey, awareness generation/raising, holding of Gram Sabha meetings etc. may also require to be modulated accordingly to the Covid-19 pandemic related situation. Some of the suggestions/alternatives that may be adopted during GPDP process are:-

- (i) All trainings whether they are State level, District level or field level, for PPC during the current year are to be conducted through online digital mode as far as possible.
- (ii) While finalizing Gram Sabha calendar State/UTs may also expected to keep in view the local situation of Covid-19 pandemic.
- (iii) With respect to holding of Gram Sabha is concerned, it may be ensured that participatory approach of GPDP is adhered to in its true spirit while preparing GPDP. Gram Sabha meetings could be preceded by meetings of 'Bal Sabha' and 'Mahila Sabha' apart from 'Ward Sabha' - these would facilitate enumeration and articulation of demands of children and women especially and would ensure wider participation in smaller meetings. Outcomes of these meetings could be presented in formal meeting of Gram Sabha wherein the GPDP would be finalized in certain exceptional cases. However, in exception cases, the approval of GPDPs may be got done through meeting of Elected Representatives of respective Gram Panchayats and ex-post-facto approval of Gram Sabha may be obtained whenever the local conditions allow.
- (iv) States may consider circulation of agenda in advance through electronic means such as Whatsapp groups, consultations with special identified groups such as Bal Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Youth Sabha, SHGs, Economically and Weaker Sections, Vulnerable Sections of society etc to ensure participatory

planning in true sense for formulation of inclusive and holistic GPDPs for overall growth of Panchayats and citizens.

#### **1.4 Subjects to be covered as per XIth Schedule**

The preparation of GPDP will cover 29 subjects defined in XIth schedule. These subjects are:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture.                           | 2. Poverty alleviation programme.   |
| 3. Land Improvement.                      | 4. Education.                       |
| 5. Minor Irrigation.                      | 6. Vocational education             |
| 7. Animal Husbandry.                      | 8. Adult and non-formal education   |
| 9. Fisheries.                             | 10. Libraries.                      |
| 11. Social Forestry.                      | 12. Cultural activities.            |
| 13. Minor Forest Produce.                 | 14. Markets and fairs.              |
| 15. Small scale industries.               | 16. Health and sanitation.          |
| 17. Khadi, village and cottage industries | 18. Family welfare.                 |
| 19. Rural Housing                         | 20. Women and child development.    |
| 21. Drinking Water                        | 22. Social welfare.                 |
| 23. Fuel and fodder                       | 24. Welfare of the weaker sections. |
| 25. Roads                                 | 26. Public distribution system.     |
| 27. Rural Electrification                 | 28. Maintenance of community assets |
| 29. Non-conventional energy               |                                     |

#### **1.5 XV Finance Commission – Implications for GPDP**

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) has allocated Rs. 60,750 crore for twenty-eight States for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) in 2020-21 of which 50% of the recommended grant will be Basic grants (untied) and the remaining 50% as tied grants. The Basic Grants are untied and can be used by RLBs for location-specific felt needs, except for salary or other establishment expenditure. The Tied Grants are to be used for the basic services of (a) sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status and (b) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. As per the guidelines of the FC-XV, the States should workout sharing of all grant among all tiers of Panchayats including making allotment of

grants for all the Excluded Areas (where Part IX & IXA does not apply) falling within the State based on the weightage of 90% to population (as per Census of 2011) and 10% for Area.

As per the guidelines, the State Governments (State Finance Department) should transfer each instalment of the RLBs grants received from the Department of Expenditure to all the concerned entities [GP/BP/ZP & Excluded Areas, if any] without any deduction through their nodal Department as per the share worked out within ten working days of receipt from the Union Government. Any delay beyond ten working days will require the State Governments to release the same with interest as per the effective rate of interest on market borrowings/State Development Loans (SDLs) for the previous year.

As per the FC-XV Guidelines, Basic grants i. e. 50% of the allocation will be released in two instalments by the Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division) in the Ministry of Finance after receipt of Grant Transfer Certificate in the prescribed format and as per recommendation from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Govt. of India.

Tied grants i. e. 50% of the allocation will be released in two instalments by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division) after receipt of recommendation from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India. Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India and MOPR will assess the following before recommending for release of grant;

- (a) Status & maintenance of Open Defecation Free local body
- (b) Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.
- (c) Uploading of GPDP and details about utilization 15th F.C. funds on the website.
- (d) Any other condition which Ministry of Jal Shakti may deem fit in connection with the stated objectives of the tied grant.

(Assessment of eligibility for the year 2021-22 will be based on the outcomes during the year 2020-21. Same procedure will be adopted for the remaining period of the award year.)

The XV FC has also recommended that its Grant both Basic and Tied, should be distributed to all the tiers of the panchayats by the States on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and also in conformity of the following bands recommended by XV FC.

- (a) 70-85 % for village/gram panchayats
- (b) 10-25 % for block/intermediate panchayats

(c) 5-15% for district/zilla panchayats

In states having two-tier system with only village and district panchayats, the distribution will be in the bands of 70-85 % for village/gram panchayats and 15-30% for district/zilla panchayats.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India shall monitor the implementation of the FC-XV recommendations with regard to the RLBs.

Gram Panchayats can use XV-FC's grant after the approval of the GPDP in carrying out works relating to tied and untied grants. In line with the XV Finance Commission recommendations, all Gram Panchayats have updated and revised the respective GPDPs of 2020-21.

## **1.6 Roles and Responsibilities**

The PPC will be jointly facilitated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, related Central Ministries, State departments along with the officers, facilitators and frontline workers of all the 16 line ministries related to 29 subjects. The roles and responsibilities that they bear for success of the campaign are:

### **1.6.1 Central Ministry**

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) will be the focal point for launching and monitoring the PPC at the Central level. It will be responsible for the following:-

- Corresponding with all States /UTs for effective rollout and monitoring of the campaign
- Corresponding and liaisoning with Central line Ministries to issue necessary directions to their counterparts in States/UTs to facilitate effective participation of field staff of their schemes in the whole GPDP process with all the relevant information like resource envelope and other benefits available under their schemes.
- Pre- populating relevant data on monitoring platforms e.g. gdp portal/PFMS
- Facilitating appointment of Nodal officers (State, District & Block level), facilitators etc through GPDP portal.
- Preparation of training modules and organize training workshops for nodal officers through NIRD&PR



### **1.6.2 State Departments**

The PPC will be coordinated by Department of Panchayati Raj (DoPR) at the State level. The DoPR will be responsible for the implementation of following activities in a time bound manner:

- Setting-up of an empowered committee
- Framing of detailed guidelines at the State level
- Creating an enabling environment at the State level
- Setting of support systems for resource envelop and fund flow, coordination arrangements at district and block level, personnel management, technology support,
- Administrative and technical approvals
- implementation arrangement
- Accountability systems

### **1.6.3 Nodal Officers**

The appointment of the Nodal officers will be done at 3 different levels where the first level of appointment will be done at the State level. The Department of Panchayati Raj (DoPR) will appoint the State Nodal Officer (SNO). The second level of Nodal Officer will be at the District level and thereby followed-up with the appointment of the Nodal Officer at the Block level. The Nodal officers will be responsible for undertaking the following activities:

- The nodal officers will ensure coordination and monitoring the entire process of GPDP.
- Ensure convergence inter departmental coordination at all levels.
- Provide support to Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team (GPPFT)
- Reporting and monitoring before, during and after the campaign.

### **1.6.4 Facilitators**

A facilitator for each Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat/District Panchayat will be appointed by the State/UT. The role of a facilitator is very crucial in the preparation of the Development Plan as either formally or informally, all the village level communities needs to be involved in the preparation of the Plan. Their role becomes vital as they need to work together with communities at the Panchayat level and also work with all line Ministries simultaneously. An extensive care need to be undertaken during the selection of facilitators. States/UTs may consider Community Resource Persons (CRPs), trained Social Auditors or

other appropriate person including officials, retirees ER etc. for nomination as facilitators. The focus should be on personal attributes, such as people who are involved with community or who are already trained earlier to carry out the tasks of a facilitator. After selection of facilitators, tasks need to be endorsed. It is also important that selected facilitators could be able to carry out mapping of the Poverty Reduction survey as per Mission Antyodaya (MA) (**Annexure 6**) using MA format for scoring under various criteria to get validated in the Gram Sabha. As a part of preparation towards GPDP, facilitators will be required to undertake following activities on priority basis:

- Carry out the **survey** under **Mission Antyodaya (MA)** (As per the guidelines provided by MoRD).
- Coordinate with the **frontline staff** of participating Ministries/ Departments
- Facilitate the **special Gram Sabha** for GPDP on the designated day
- Ensure **community mobilization** including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women/Minorities/Disabled during the Gram Sabha. Community based organizations such as SHG/Youth Groups/Mahila Mandals and other may be supported to ensure their presence in Gram Sabha.

Submit a **report regarding conduct of the Gram Sabha** at Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat/District Panchayat (*A template on Facilitators Report is provided as Annexure 1B*)

- Supporting the Gram Sabha in **preparation of GPDP**
- Uploading of approved **GPDP** on **e-Gramswaraj** portal

### **1.6.5 Frontline Workers**

Frontline workers appointed by of all departments related to 29 subjects play an important role in ensuring converging of activities under the different schemes in GPDPs. Following are the responsibilities they require to undertake during PPC:

- Collect and update data regarding different schemes of the respective Departments
- Provide status of the proposed activities and fund disbursed in previous FY, the data is incorporated in Detailed Status Report
- Present a brief structured presentation having details of schemes, activities, resources of the department in GS
- The frontline workers will read draft GPDP in detail and provide feedback and suggestions in Development Seminar organized by GP

### **1.7 Timeline for preparation of the Campaign at the Central Level**

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) will launch the PPC in a time bound manner following the detailed schedule of activities:

- Information letters from Ministry to all the States /UTs
- Activation of all monitoring platforms like GPDP portal etc.
- Appointment of Nodal officers(State, District & Block level)
- Appointment of facilitators for every Gram Panchayat
- Preparation of Training modules for stakeholders
- Roll out of training modules for facilitators and all stakeholders
- Finalization of schedule of Gram Sabha meetings
- Uploading of Gram Sabha wise calendar
- Display of Public Information Boards in every GP on all the programs
- Issuance of deployment order for Gram Sabha meetings

**(Activity Timeline is provided as Annexure 1C)**

### **1.8 Timeline for preparation of the Campaign at the State Level**

The PPC will be coordinated by Department of Panchayati Raj (DoPR) at the State level. The DoPR will process the implementation of following activities in a time bound manner:

- Appointment of Nodal Officers at State, District and Block levels
- Appointment of facilitators for every Gram Panchayat
- Preparation of Training modules for facilitators
- Roll out of training module for facilitators and all stakeholders
- Finalization of schedule of Gram Sabha meetings
- Uploading of Gram Sabha wise calendar
- Display of Public Information Boards in every GP on all the programs
- Issuance of deployment order for Gram Sabha meetings

- Uploading if geo-tagged visuals of Gram Sabha meetings
- Publishing of approved plan on e-Gramswaraj portal.

### **1.9 Designing GPDP calendar to commensurate with campaign timeline**

Gram Panchayat wise Calendar for holding of Gram Sabhas for the preparation of GPDP will be finalized at District/State level. The calendar prepared during the Campaign timeline from 02 October 2020 to 31 January 2021 will be uploaded on the **e-Gram Swaraj Portal** of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The preparation of the GPDP calendar entails presence of the frontline workers of line departments related to 29 subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the Constitution. As it is important that frontline workers should attend the Gram Sabha, it is advised that not more than two Gram Sabha meetings can be scheduled in a day. However, States may schedule more than one Gram Sabha meeting at the block level on the same date provided presence of frontline workers from line departments in all Gram Sabha meetings. Subsequently, another meeting of the Gram Sabha may also be required to be scheduled within the campaign period for approval of the final GPDP, before the same is uploaded on **eGram Swaraj Portal**. The States/UTs should also factor in the local situation of Covid-19 pandemic while preparing the GPDP calendar.

### **1.10 Reporting and Progress of the Campaign**

Success of a nation-wide Campaign depends on effective communication and monitoring system. To ensure effective sharing of information from all sides, MoPR in 2018 has launched a portal ([www.gpdp.nic.in](http://www.gpdp.nic.in)) to monitor the progress of the campaign. In order to assess various activities before, during and after the campaign, the States need to provide updated information in various reporting formats on the portal. Principal Secretaries of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Departments of all States are requested to immediately appoint respective Nodal Officers (NO) for the campaign. Username and password to operate the portal at the State Level by respective NOs will be generated by MoPR at the Central level. For the District, Block and GP Facilitator level, the username and password will be generated at their next upper level Nodal Officers. Similarly, username and password to state level nodal officers of respective line Departments will be provided. These State level Nodal Officers of line departments will be responsible for appointing and uploading the names of frontline workers who will be deputed for Gram Sabha meetings on designated days.

To coordinate different activities at the National level and also to ensure effective communication with different states, MoPR will set-up a Programme Management Unit (PMU) that will assist in resolving technical queries. The below snapshot comprise of the campaign activities that will be carried in 2020:

### **Snapshot of People's Plan Campaign 2020-2021: Activities**

- Base line survey of Gram Panchayats (**Mission Antyodaya**)
- Appointment of **Facilitator** for every Gram Panchayat/ Rural Local Body
- Finalization of **Gram Sabha Wise Calendar** for organizing Gram Sabhas
- Appointing **Frontline** Workers of all Departments related to 29 subjects to be deputed for structured presentation in Gram Sabha Meetings on the designated days.
- **Organizing** Special Gram Sabha for GPDP
- Display of **Public Information Board** in every Gram Panchayat and uploading of geo-tagged photographs of it on the PPC Campaign Portal.
- Uploading of **Geo-tagged photograph(s)** of **Gram Sabha meetings** in progress
- Preparation of **GPDP**
- Publishing of **Approved Plan on e-Gram Swaraj Portal**.

In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) will also be deployed to carry out their survey during the campaign to ascertain the effectiveness of the campaign. The NLMs are expected to cover some Gram Panchayats based on random selection across the country. They would provide first-hand primary information on the impact of the campaign and also ascertain the level of participation of the frontline workers/ supervisors in the Gram Sabhas.

***Note: In case of Gram Panchayats in areas under Fifth Schedule, the Special Gram Sabha would be conducted as per the provisions of PESA acts of respective States.***

#### **1.11 Facts and Figures: People's Plan Campaign 2018 & 2019**

Launched in 2018, the Campaign was implemented in 29 States and 6 UTs and prepared the Financial Planning at the Gram Panchayat level with the help of available resource envelopes as per FFC Grants. During the first year Campaign, a total of 2.39 lakh GPDPs were prepared for which a total of 3.35 lakh facilitators were nominated covering 2.56 lakh Gram Panchayats. From the line departments, around 10.84 lakh frontline workers were appointed. In 2018, Mission Antyodaya survey was also simultaneously carried out in 2.47 lakhs GPs. In terms of convergence, a total 37 line departments participated at GP level and 1, 94,764 Public Information Board have been installed.

For effective planning at Gram Panchayat level and to provide handholding support to states/UTs, workshops were organized by MoPR in collaboration with MoRD and NIRD&PR for the capacity Building of PRI officials. Workshops were organized with groups of states respectively comprising of:

- 10 PESA States
- 5 High altitude Himalaya States
- 8 North East States
- 6 Gangetic States.

During 2019 campaign, 2.10 lakh GPDPs were prepared by February 2020. In view of 15th Finance Commission interim recommendations, as on date 2.44 lakh revised GPDPs have been uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj portal. During this campaign, 2.55 lakh facilitators and 13.20 lakh frontline workers of line departments were appointed. Mission Antyodaya survey was again simultaneously carried out in all GPs with enhanced parameters.

## Chapter 2: Capacity Building

Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing resources available within the Gram Panchayat. The main focus of the People's Plan Campaign (PPC) is to develop a comprehensive development plan integrating the developmental activities of all 16 line departments working at the Gram Panchayat level. It is based on participatory process involving the community particularly Gram Sabha, and will be in convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Further, PPC aims to promote citizen leaders at the panchayat level to ensure social accountability to address issues relating to Governance at the Panchayat level. The overall aim is to create an enabling environment, whereby citizens feel empowered to work towards development in a participative manner.

For working towards preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) took the initiative of preparing model guidelines and circulated them among States where part IX of constitution is applicable. Based upon these MoPR guidelines, all the states notified their State specific guidelines for GPDP. The GPDPs were being formulated and implemented by States since then, as per their respective State Guidelines.

### 2.1 Capacity Building of stakeholders

In the process of preparation of GPDP, it is vital to ensure the participation and inputs of all relevant stakeholders in a meaningful way before finalizing the Development Plan with their inputs. The roll of the following stakeholders would be important in the preparation of GPDP and whose capacities needs to be improved for them to contribute effectively:

- Constituents of Gram Sabha (GS)
- Facilitators
- Functionaries of three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Programme Officers (PO) at the Block level
- District Programme Coordinators (DPC)
- Functionaries of State Government
- Functionaries from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
- Frontline Workers of Line Departments
- Representatives from Civil Society

- Other stakeholders [viz. line departments, convergence departments, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), etc.]

## **2.2 Possibilities of Online Training**

‘Online learning’ can mean many different things depending on the context, platform, and how an organization implements this strategy. The amount of support worker receives while participating in these learning opportunities can vary as well. Governments are all stepping up efforts to provide training and resources to support frontline workers in adapting to this new learning environment. During the current Covid-19 prevalent situation the online training becomes all the more important and necessary as there are various travel and social distancing related restrictions.

Many benefits of eLearning aren’t entirely new. But the inherent challenges of a manufacturing facility and workforce have made widespread eLearning programs harder to implement than in an office setting. But times are changing. Even in WiFi-scarce facilities, eLearning is being used more frequently, and mobile capabilities are being embraced where they were once impractical. These are the way by which eLearning specifically benefit frontline workers:-

1. Flexibility
2. Cost Saving
3. Safety
4. Retention
5. Consistency

Many States like Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Telangana are using the web based application like Zoom, Google Meet, Webex, for the training of their frontline workers. Others states may adopt this procedure but they have to look into the available infrastructure into their States,



## **Chapter 3: Gram Sabha for Preparation of GPDP**

Gram Sabha is a forum for people's participation in governance. It provides opportunity to the rural people to get involved in the development programmes of their locality and also make the administration transparent.

Also Gram Sabha is the fulcrum of the Panchayati Raj and village development. People use the forum of the Gram Sabha to discuss local governance and development, and make need- based plans for the village.

In the background of these factors it is the responsibility of elected representatives, officers and voters to see that the Gram Sabha functions as per the rules and expectations.

“The Greater the power of the Panchayats

The better for the People”

Mahatma Gandhi

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available with them. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with Schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India. The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) will commence from 02nd October to 31st January 2021 for preparing GPDP 2021-22. The campaign initiated under "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" will be an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Gram Sabha through convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned 16 Line Departments of the State Government.

### **Who are the members of Gram Sabha**

Persons, those who are above 18 years of age and living in the village and whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

## **Scheduled meetings of the Gram Sabha**

According to the State Panchayat Raj Acts, the Gram Sabha must meet at least two to four times in a year. For people's convenience, in most of the States, four national-international days have been identified as reference dates for these meetings. They are

- ❖ Republic Day (26<sup>th</sup> January)
- ❖ Labour day (1<sup>st</sup> May)
- ❖ Independence Day (15<sup>th</sup> August)
- ❖ Gandhi Jayanti (2<sup>nd</sup> October)

Gram Panchayats are however free to convene Gram Sabha on other dates according to their convenience

## **Venue, Time and Place of Gram Sabha**

- Gram Sabha should be conducted within the purview of GP at a place convenient for all the members to sit.
- In case of multiple villages under a GP, Gram Sabha may be conducted on rotation basis in all the villages' one after the other.
- Gram Sabha can be conducted anytime during day time i.e., after sunrise and before sunset.
- In case if conducting Gram Sabha is not possible, the Panchayat Council comprising of all the elected members namely Sarpanch and Warm Members of the Gram Panchayat may convene a meeting to approve the GPDP with further concurrence of Gram Sabha when Gram Sabha is convened.

## **3.1 Gram Sabha Agenda**

Though the Gram Sabha is free to discuss any issue related to the Gram Panchayat, there are some agenda which have to be discussed necessarily. These agenda are as follows:

- The annual statement of accounts of the Gram Panchayat.
- The report of the preceding financial year. Last audit note and replies, if any, by the Gram Panchayat.
- The budget of the Gram Panchayat for the next financial year.
- The report in respect of development programmes of the Gram Panchayat relating to the preceding year.
- Development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the current year considering the grant allocation by 15th Finance Commission.

- Reports of the Vigilance Committee.
- The recommendations of the Ward Sabha/ Mahila Sabha and Bala Sabha.
- The Gram Sabha can discuss those proposals also which it thinks is important enough for a Ward although the Ward Sabha has not included it in its agenda.
- Utilization of funds for the plans & programmes.

### **3.2 Steps to be followed for Successful Gram Sabha**

In order to ensure effective participation in the Gram Sabha all members should be formally and compulsorily informed in time. However, we know through experiences that mere formal notification does not guarantee participation of the people. Their participation depends on the Sarpanch / President's leadership capacity; his/her style of functioning and his/her ability to build interpersonal relations. If the Sarpanch/President is friendly nature, knows how to communicate with the officials and people, and she/he also seems to be participative and transparent in her/his dealings, then all villagers will participate in the Gram Sabha. Following are the major steps for organizing Gram Sabha effectively. A template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning is provided as Annexure 1A.

#### **3.2.1 Formal Notification**

Before organizing the Gram Sabha, it is important to issue notice as per the existing norms of the state. Wide publicity must be ensured. The notice of the Gram Sabha can also be publicized by beating of drums and pasting of the notice at the Panchayat Bhavan, Schools and local market place.

- All voters must receive the notice of the Gram Sabha at least a week before the scheduled date.
- The notice should necessarily mention the date, time, venue and agenda of the Gram Sabha.
- The agenda of the Gram Sabha should be written in a clear and simple language so that people can understand it easily.

#### **3.2.2 Ensuring Participation of people from all sections**

While preparing village development plans, focus should be given for the upliftment of people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and other weaker sections We have to ensure their better participation in the Gram Sabha meeting and provide an opportunity for them to freely express their felt needs and grievances.

In order to ensure their better participation, the information regarding the conduct of gram Sabha should be extensively propagated in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker

Sections. If their grievances are redressed before the next Gram Sabha meeting, their faith on Gram Sabha will increase and they show more interest for attending Gram Sabha meetings regularly.

In case if conducting Gram Sabha is not possible considering the Covid-19 pandemic, Gram Panchayat may organize smaller meetings within communities at the Ward level and collate all the Ward level development plans to integrate into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan. At the same time, if convening of the Gram Sabha at the Panchayat level is not possible, the Gram Panchayat Council may convene a meeting among all its members to approve the Panchayat level GPDP with further concurrence of Gram Sabha when Gram Sabha is convened.

### **3.2.3 Participation of Women and Children through Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha**

Women's participation in Gram Sabhas may, potentially, augment the efficacy of Panchayats. It is another matter that women rarely participate in Gram Sabhas impeded, largely, by social customs and traditions. In order to give voice to women at the level of grassroots' democracy, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has urged state governments to convene separate Mahila Sabhas or female assemblies for the female electorate in the Panchayat. The objective is to include women's issues in Gram Sabha resolutions especially those issues affecting the women. In organizing the Mahila Sabhas and in putting forward problems pertaining to women the women self-help groups in State may be involved to interact on issues for raising educational standards, addressing water and sanitation problems - areas which were generally not discussed by men.

In these Covid circumstances, it is advised that the Gram Panchayat should take initiative and ensure wider participation of women in Gram Sabha by active propagation through women Self-help groups and village Community Based Organisations (CBOs). This can be taken up with the assistance of women ward members and other members.

In organizing Mahila Sabhas, the venue of the meeting is also an important determinant for attendance related decisions with women are likely to face restrictions or may be inconvenienced while moving to certain areas within the village. The Mahila Sabha meetings are to be held at different places depending on availability and other considerations.

For making children's voice to be counted in Gram Panchayat decision making, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is advising state Governments on organizing Bal Sabhas in Gram Panchayat to raise children's issues and concerns. It may be noted that child participation is an important tenet of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Institutionalizing Bal Sabhas to keep the voices of children from the remotest areas, at the centre of our national planning process is one of the most effective ways of honoring the commitments

that the country has made for children. During the COVID-19 pandemic time, it is advised that PRI functionaries may organize an online discussion with children to share how children's issues can be incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan process.

### **3.2.4 Quorum for the Gram Sabha**

The quorum for the meeting of the Gram Sabha needs to be maintained as per the relevant Panchayati Raj Acts of the State. If the first meeting is postponed for want of quorum the meeting shall adjourn to another date and the procedure shall be as per the provisions of State Panchayati Raj Act.

## **Chapter 4: Preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)**

### **4.1 Sankalp of the Gram Panchayat**

With the Gram Panchayats playing a vital role in the preparation of GPDP for the comprehensive development of villages and its citizens, the Gram Panchayat Sankalp with all GP members and Gram Sabha taking a pledge to sincerely work towards developing the Gram Panchayat by preparing the GPDP of the panchayat will ensure winning the confidence of the people. The Sankalp of Gram Panchayat would lead to the following:

- Promote Public health activities especially prevention of diseases and family welfare, within the area of the Gram Sabha
- Activities related to parent-teacher associations of the schools within the area of the Gram Sabha;
- Regulate the sanitation processes and rendering voluntary service for the removal of garbage in Gram Sabha
- Decide the eligibility of persons getting various kinds of welfare assistance from the Government such as pensions and subsidies;
- Promote harmony and unity among various groups of people within the area of the Gram Sabha and to organise arts and sports festivals to develop goodwill among the people of that locality;
- Impart awareness on matters of public interest like cleanliness, environmental protection, pollution control and to give protection against social evils like corruption, illicit and clandestine transactions.
- Finalize the location of street lights, street or community water taps, public wells, public sanitation units, irrigation facilities and such other public utility schemes;

### **4.2 Integration of inputs from Ward Sabha, Mahila and Bal Sabha**

It is important that citizens in the Gram Panchayat have a complete understanding of issues and activities that are being carried out in their area. This is perhaps an advantage of a village or a ward (which is comparatively smaller in size in most places) as compared to a town or a city (with unmanageable and expanding boundaries) where the inhabitants can have a say and control over the developments. Keeping in fact the inability and inconvenience of people participating in a single Gram Sabha due to a variety of reasons such as geographical, social, economical or Covid related etc., there have been efforts to promote people's assemblies below the Gram Sabha such as Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha. Formation and federation of Self Help Groups, Youth groups and other CBOs can also expedite the process of strengthening these sub-Gram Sabha level meetings especially during this Covid times.

For the rural local governance to be effective, energizing Gram Sabhas is the real challenge. There is a need to evolve mechanism for regular and meaningful meeting of the Gram Sabha, active participation of its members and monitoring its functioning. Considering the current situation, integration of the inputs from the Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha along with sub-Gram Sabha level meetings may be promoted to develop a comprehensive plan. ***Guidelines for conducting Gram Sabha meeting are at Annexure. 2.*** Good practices that provides for people's assemblies below the Gram Sabha such as Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha should be promoted.

### **4.3 Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team**

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) is an important initiative that needs continuous people's active participation in the decision-making process for their socio and economic development. To ensure achieving this vision, a pool of dedicated and determined human resource would be required who can voluntarily or philanthropically devote their services. This group of people who comes forward to volunteer are called Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT), who will be involved at every stage of GPDP starting from environment building for plan preparation to the approval of the plan at the Gram Sabha and implementation of activities. The GPPFT members may vary in their number under the chairmanship of Pradhan/Sarpanch/President of Gram Panchayats (GPs). The GPPFT is responsible to follow the methodology of preparing the GPDP in accordance with the guidelines issued by the respective State Government and ensure coordination with all line departments.

The GP may divide the GPPFT members into "Ward Planning Facilitating Team" (WPFT) with a minimum of 3-5 members headed by the respective GP ward members to facilitate community-based planning processes of GPDP. WPFT is responsible to ensure that all members and residents of their particular wards participate in the planning process actively and without any kind of hindrance and hesitation.

To ensure that every thematic area under GPs are covered, the GPPFT members further takes responsibility to get distributed into five groups based on their relevant field experience or inclining specific subjects. These five groups are Human Development Working Group, Women and Child Development Working Group, Livelihoods Development Working Group respectively.

In addition, Social Justice and Social Security Working Group as well as Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Working Group would also be formed. Besides, the GP may constitute more working groups depending upon their local needs. Such groups may be Environment Protection Group, Spatial Planning and Disaster Management Planning, etc. The chairperson of the standing/functional committee of the concerned thematic

areas will chair the working group. The block-level officer of the concerned line department or any local expert in the field may be the vice-chancellor of the respective working group.

#### **4.4 Environment Building**

One of the first steps towards preparation of GPDP is to raise awareness of the people regarding their active participation in the decision-making process towards their socio and economic development. After the awareness-raising process, the next step is to mobilize the community to take part in the process of identifying their needs and address them by preparing a Gram Panchayat Plan. This whole process of awareness-raising and mobilisation comes under the umbrella of environment creation/building. It is the GPPFT with assistance from women ward members and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are involved in the environment building process for GPDP at the GP level.

To involve all people in the process of decision-making in Gram Sabha, separate Gram Sabha for women, children and elderly may be conducted prior to main regular Gram Sabha meetings to ensure better mainstreaming of their issues into the GPDP. To ensure effective environment building to achieve the objectives and goals of GPDP, appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and activities should be initiated by the respective GPs. A successful GPDP depends on the effectiveness of the IEC leading to active people's participation of all stakeholders in the Ward Sabha as well as Gram Sabha.

#### **4.5 Awareness Raising**

As mentioned above, awareness-raising is a part of the environment building for GPDP. It is used to make communities acquaint with the information regarding the social and economic issues and concerns hindering the human and economic development of their Gram Panchayats. So, that the citizens from all communities in that particular GP could identify the gaps, address and provide local remedies to overcome those issue through the GPDP.

#### **4.6 Mobilization**

Mobilization is also a component of the environment building for GPDP. It is a process whereby the GPPFT along with the SHGs to motivate and encourage citizens from all communities of the GPs to ensure their active participation and contribution during GPDP preparation, approval or rejection at Gram Sabha and monitor the implementation of the activities thereafter.



## 4.7 Focus Areas

Gram Panchayats are entitled to provide basic services and take up development works related to the functions devolved to them as per the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India. As per the Schedule, there are 29 subjects where GPs could work to ensure economic development and social justice. However, the current focus of the development plan of the gram panchayats is more on infrastructural development. Therefore, to ensure that Gram Panchayats fulfil the objectives envisaged in the Constitution under Art. 243G, 13 core focal areas have been identified to guide GPs to align their development activities accordingly. These areas are:

- a) Basic Services as enshrined under Article 243G of the Constitution of India and as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. The services include water supply, sanitation along with septic tank management, sewage and solid waste management, stormwater drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial, cremation grounds, etc.
- b) Economic Development and Poverty Reduction – GPs should be encouraged to develop and use locally relevant indicators on issues of development, including aligning actions with localizing SDGs. It should take up activities which would increase local production and productivity, increase employment and employability, improve market access and marketability of the local produce, promote value addition, create productive infrastructure like markets, ponds, fisheries, livestock development, horticulture development, land development, minor irrigation facilities, dug wells, irrigation tanks etc. The GPs should converge different programmes for livelihood promotion through MGNREA, NRLM, PMAY, PMGSY, NSAP, RKVY, etc.
- c) Human Development components are related to literacy, education, skill development, health, nutrition, livelihood promotion, etc. The focus should be on improving the quality of human development index through Anganwadis, schools, hospitals and enhancing access to them.
- d) Social Development includes improving wellbeing of vulnerable and marginalised sections of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) including minorities, persons with disabilities, elderly people, women, children, bonded labourers, child labourers, distress migrants, manual scavengers, victims of trafficking, etc.
- e) GPDP and its linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – GPDP presents an opportunity to localize the SDGs framework. Such a framework could be used as a consolidating tool for actions and impacts on the ground on a range of issues promoting and supporting GP level development in the local term.

- f) Ecological and Environment Development – GPs could plan towards the conservation of biological resources. Actions related to environmental sustainability should capture the contributions of natural resources, including ecosystems and biodiversity to both economic and social security of local communities.
- g) Public Service Delivery – Services include issuances of certificates, compulsory registration and issuance of birth and death certificates, marriage certificates, migration certificates, issues of licenses/permits and social security pensions given special priority with an emphasis on electronic delivery of services.
- h) Good Governance – Emphasis should be given on accountability, transparency and proactive disclosures and community-based monitoring of budget and expenditure.
- i) Skill Building – GPs could play a major role in skill-building and ensure that the most vulnerable sections including women participate in the programme. GPs have to plan for generating awareness regarding skills related programmes, facilitating the mobilization efforts, creating a database for skill demand and placement based on market assessment. Further, GPs can assist in conducting job melas and support the project implementing agencies in all stages of skill training.
- j) Women and Child Protection and Development – Gender mainstreaming across all activities is an internal part of preparation of GPDP. GPs should plan activities for empowerment of women to assert their rights and also generate awareness among children at the village level and take steps to operationalize the same.
- k) Spatial Planning – It is a process for planned development and regulation of growth of urban and rural areas to secure their present and future without compromising on the existing resources. It provides an option for sustainable development of rural areas. The Rural Areas Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) guidelines describe the process of spatial planning.
- l) E-enablement of Panchayat – Panchayat Enterprise Suites (PES) are deployed in the Panchayats to address the core functions of Panchayats such as decentralised planning, budgeting, accounting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery such as certificates, licenses, etc. This is to ensure good, transparent and accountable governance at the GP level.
- m) Infrastructure Development- GPs should identify gaps and prioritise needs relating to infrastructure development. Based on the priorities, GPs should plan accordingly for developing the infrastructure at the local level. This includes repairs, restoration, up-gradation, and new construction of identified infrastructure. Maintenance of public assets should be given due attention and priority.

In addition to the above, the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission provides an overview on the utilization of the Grant by all rural local bodies.

#### **4.8 Data Collection – Situation Analysis**

The main objective of the GPDP is to involve people in the planning process to ensure identification of the gaps as well as problems and address them at the grassroots level. To achieve this, facts and figures of the existing issues need in hand to do proper analysis of existing socio-economic conditions. Therefore, both primary data and secondary data should be collected at the grassroots level. For primary data collection, methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Household Survey and Neighbourhood Survey can be used. PRA tools include Transect Walk, Social Mapping, Natural Resource Mapping. In the case of secondary data, information from Mission Antyodaya (MA), Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), Census and data from different line departments can be used.

The data collected can be put to use to assess and analyse the current situation of GP. The data can be further used for development in the GP. The primary objectives of situation analysis are:

1. To collect details of existing scenario of the GP on various development issues;
2. To assess the quality of basic civic services, infrastructure and amenities available.

Situation Analysis includes collection, analysis and documentation of both primary and secondary data. The data for analysis should be validated by people. For real-time data collection and monitoring, use of technology including web and mobile phone-based applications can be used. The processes for situation analysis are:

1. Existing conditions and development status of the GP related to key areas like health, education, poverty, the situation of vulnerable groups, etc. must be identified.
2. Information about the quality of existing services and quality of life must be collected.
3. Critical information on deficiencies and gaps in basic services, infrastructure and amenities including drinking water, sanitation, drainage, road conditions, cleanliness etc. that exists in the GP must be collected.

Thus, situation analysis serves as the basis for setting priorities for addressing the issues to further incorporate in the GPDP.

#### **4.9 Mission Antyodaya Survey (MA)**

Adopted in Union Budget 2017-18, Mission Antyodaya is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated by 27 Ministries/ Department of the Government of India under various programmes for the development of rural areas. It is envisaged as state-led initiative with Gram Panchayats as focal points of convergence efforts. Annual survey in Gram Panchayats across the country is an important aspect of Mission Antyodaya framework carried out coterminous with the PPC and its' purpose is to lend support to the process of participatory planning for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). While preparing the GPDP the latest MA Survey data need to be taken into consideration for ensuring effective use of resources through convergence of various Government Schemes.

#### **4.10 Development Status Report (DSR)**

On completion of situation analysis, the GPPFT is to prepare draft Development Status Report as per indicative guidelines of GPDP and place before the Gram Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation of the community in the respective thematic areas of economic development and social justice.

#### **4.11 Visioning Exercise**

Gram Sabha is to undertake visioning exercise on the basis of the findings of the DSR. The visioning exercise is to ensure objectivity in planning and endow people with a sense of ownership of the planning process. The vision document is to clearly show the commitment of GP to make its functions more effective and efficient in improving the quantity and quality of basic services. It should also help to identify priorities in the identified key thematic areas and set clear milestones to be achieved by the GP during the plan period.

#### **4.12 Prioritization of Needs**

Based on the DSR the GPPFT is to guide the deliberations in Gram Sabha and GP meetings to identify the prioritized needs and crucial issues of the people to fill up the gaps in local development. Prioritization of needs should be done across the various identified thematic sectors 29 covering all sections of the GP. Special focus may be given to economic development, poverty reduction, water and sanitation, natural resource management, social justice etc.

#### **4.13 Resources Envelope**

States are to expand the Resource envelope for the GPs and guide them to create additional resources at local level and also monitor the timely flow of designated funds allocated for the GPs. Resource envelope should also include all the resources received by the GPs. It should be clearly mentioned that the funds

spent by the higher tiers like District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayat in the Panchayat should be mandatorily part of the Resource Envelope of GP. The States should decide on how this transfer is to be made or how this is to be accounted. After finalizing the elements of the resource envelope, the State is to communicate in writing, well ahead of initiation of the planning process, the resources available to each GP. If details of certain categories are not available, they may be broadly indicated and details communicated subsequently. Ideally this should be in form of a Government Order giving GP-wise details at the State level or district level depending on the number of GPs.

#### **4.14 Organizing Special Gram Sabha**

A special Gram Sabha will be organized after the collection of primary and secondary data, and other activities as mentioned above. The frontline workers of each department will give a brief presentation on the activities under taken, funds utilized for the current year and proposed activities, funds allocated for the next financial year and a statement of the same needs to be submitted to the GP. Facilitators appointed shall ensure community mobilization including representation from vulnerable sections such as SCs/STs/Women during the Gram Sabha. Poverty reduction plans prepared by Village Organization (VO) can be incorporated in the GP after presentation and deliberations in the Gram Sabha.

As per the guidelines of the Fifteenth Finance commission, the funds will be allocated to the Gram Panchayats only if the Gram Sabha meetings will be held during the financial year and the Planning done and approved by the Gram Panchayats. In the pandemic time of COVID-19 where people are restricted to stay home and not to move out without any urgency, Gram Sabha is to be organized as per the guidelines of Ministry of health and family welfare (MoHFW).

#### **4.15 Preparation of Draft GPDP**

Draft plan shall be prepared indicating the works identified in each focus area along with cost estimation/fund allocation, timelines for completion of works. A development seminar will be organized to discuss the draft in detail to provide feedback and suggestions. These suggestions will be incorporated in the draft GPDP. A special meeting of the GP shall be convened to discuss and finalize the changes before submitting final Draft GPDP. States are free to customize formats suiting their needs.

#### **4.16 Final GPDP**

In the presence of Officials from all line departments and community including Panchayat President, Secretary and GP members, the final GPDP in the form of a brief Presentation of GPDP document with project-wise details and discussion on the prepared plan is to be placed before the Gram Sabha by GP and

GPPFT members. This draft goes for approval as per the state guidelines. During the process, the minutes of the meeting are to be recorded properly.

## **Chapter 5: Campaign portal vis-a-vis Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)**

Campaign Portal with regard to Project Monitoring Unit will be exclusively developed and designed for monitoring and facilitating real time information sharing towards successful implementation of PPC. MoPR has already operationalized a portal ([www.gdpd.nic.in](http://www.gdpd.nic.in)), through which the progress of the campaign can be monitored. Assistance for resolution of the technical queries to guide the facilitators towards successful implementation of the campaign is in place.

In order to have an assessment on various activities throughout the planning and implementation phase of the campaign, the states need to be proactive and provide information in various reporting formats on the portal. Principal Secretaries of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Departments of all States are to appoint State Nodal Officers (SNOs) for the campaign. Username and password for logging-in into the portal will be generated in a cascading mode where in username and password for State Nodal Officers will be generated at the central level. Further, for District/Block and facilitator level, username and password will be generated at their next upper level by the State Nodal Officers. Similarly, username and password to state level nodal officers of line Departments will be provided. These State level Nodal Officers of line departments will be responsible for appointing as well as uploading the names of frontline workers to be deputed for Gram Sabha (GS) meetings on the designated days.

### **5.1 Activation of GP for developing GPDP on priority basis**

Based on the DSR report, Gram Sabha should discuss and develop a broad vision for improvement in identified key thematic sectors covering the entire GP. Special focus may be given to economic development, poverty reduction water and sanitation, natural resource management etc. The GPPFT shall help the deliberations in Gram Sabha and GP meetings to identify the prioritized needs of the people to fill up the gaps in local development.

### **5.2 Uploading of GPDP on e-Gram Swaraj**

After formulation and thorough vetting of GPDP in the format as specified and with the approval of Gram Sabha in the specified manner, the final plan should be uploaded in e-Gram Swaraj portal.

### **5.3 GP linkage with the PFMS**

As PFMS is a real time common transaction-based on-line fund management and payment system, to track the FFC fund disbursement under all Plan Schemes from Government of India to various levels down below. Therefore, States on their part have to ensure completion of the identified requisites such as

- i) Mapping/Registration of all GPs with bank details as agencies with LGD code on PFMS

- ii) Provisioning of Digital Signatures (DSCs) dongles to Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary (with Maker & Checker facilities) with login facility on PFMS
- iii) Closure of year books/accounts for FY 2019-20
- iv) Mapping/registration vendors/service providers in PFMS with bank details.

## **Chapter 6: Publishing of the Approved Plan**

After thorough vetting of GPDP in letter and spirit, the final uploaded plan should be published in e-Gram Swaraj portal by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021. Hard copy of the plan may be kept in the office of Gram Panchayat for public disclosure. Also, the Asset Creation activities of GPDPs may be published on **Public Information Board** at the beginning of the implementation year i.e 01 January 2021. *A sample of Public Information Board is provided as Annexure 4.*

## **Chapter 7: National Level Monitors (NLM)**

The Institutional NLMs would be deputed to carry out survey of Gram Panchayats on random selection basis and also monitor on various aspects of implementation during the campaign. They will interact with the beneficiaries to find out the impact of the campaign at the grass-roots level. The objectives of this monitoring are to ascertain whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry and also to verify the participation level of the front line workers / supervisors in the Gram Sabhas.



## Chapter 8: Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Recent Initiatives

### 8.1 Model GP Clusters Project

The Constitution of India in its 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1993 under the Article 243G mandates Panchayat to function as institution of local self-government. The purpose was to empower Panchayats at the grassroots level to prepare and implement plans on 29 subjects mentioned in the 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution for ensuring economic development and social justice. Corresponding State Acts and Rules were amended to implement the enactment at the State-level to achieve the goal. In years to come, initiatives such as Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) all are entrusted with the sole objective of strengthening Gram Panchayats as institute of local self-government. However, with 27 years of enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, schemes and two successive implementation of People's Plan Campaign in 2018 and 2019. A majority from its 2.53 lakh Gram Panchayats (GP) in India are yet to demonstrate their institutional capacity as local self-government and preparing GPDP as per the guidelines to achieve the objectives.

The reason behind the slow progress in achieving economic development and social justice is a gap in institutional capability of elected representatives for preparing quality of GPDP. To address this issue, the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) in 2019 implemented the 'Action Research Project for 100+ Clusters Development Programme' aiming to facilitate creation of Model GP Clusters. The objective was to motivate GPs to follow and replicate good practices of Model GPs in their respective areas. The total number of Clusters under the initiative was 125 covering 545 GPs in 55 districts across 11 States. However, releasing the scope of Creating Model GPs, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has approved in favour of NIRD&PR to expand the project on 'Creation of 250 Model GP Clusters across all States and Union Territories during 2020-22'. The two initiatives would thus help to cover 375 (125 + 250) Clusters having around 1400 GPs across India.

The goal of the project is providing technical guidance and handholding support to GPs in 250 Clusters to achieve holistic and sustainable human development through:

- (i) Strengthen institutional capacity of GPs
- (ii) Enabling preparing of quality GPDP.

#### Objectives:

- (i) To enable the project GPs through intense Capability Building & Training to grow as institutions of self-government for demonstrative economic development and social justice.

- (ii) To provide handholding support to GPs through qualified professionals for institutional capabilities and quality GPDP.
- (iii) To infuse science and technology in planning and to demonstrate true sense of convergence of schemes and efforts.
- (iv) To support GPs as Schools of Practice and Beacon GPs to inspire other GPs across the country to follow them as models.
- (v) To facilitate large social/economic returns on investments over 3 years.

**Project Partners:** The Project has been designed with multiple partnerships in its implementation with MoPR, NIRD&PR, the Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department of the States/UTs and UNDP. The partner institutions of the project are:

- (i) The State Rural Livelihoods Mission (for PRI-SHG Convergence).
- (ii) The Line Departments to be operating through their functionaries at District, Block and GP levels.
- (iii) Credit Institutions for support to entrepreneurs for economic development
- (iv) Mission Samridhi (for IT support and structured Exposure Visits named Samridhi Yatra).
- (v) The Vyakti Vikash Kendra India under the Art of Living Foundation (for Training on motivation, leadership, No-Cost voluntary actions etc.).
- (vi) Foundation for Ecological Security (for Training on Economic Development through Natural Resource Management, Watershed Development techniques, Spatial Planning and nation-wide rich database for planning).
- (vii) Anode Governance Lab (for GP Organisation Development and Benchmarking of capabilities of GPs).
- (viii) Madhukar Livelihood Foundation (for creation of Economic Development Models).
- (ix) Ultimate Management Solutions, India (for Training on development of youths as volunteers).
- (x) Nehru Yuva Kendra (for promotion of Voluntary efforts).
- (xi) The People of India (for Training on Constitutional rights).
- (xii) UNICEF (Child-Friendly GPs).
- (xiii) CSOs/local NGOs/local CBOs including SHGs and their Federations/Local Youth Clubs/Volunteers etc.
- (xiv) Any other well-meaning organisation willing to join the mission.

### **Key Project Functionaries and their Major Responsibilities**

- (i) The Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning & Social Service Delivery of the NIRD&PR.

- (ii) The State Link Officers of the NIRD&PR
- (iii) 12 State Programme Coordinators (SPC), one for every 2-4 States & UTs.
- (iv) 250 qualified Young Fellows (YF), one for each Cluster.
- (v) 250 Cluster Level Resource Persons (CLRP), one for each Cluster.
- (vi) 125 Beacon Panchayat Leaders, one for 2 Clusters.

The Project would enable GPs to be at centre stage of all the major activities at the GP level. The activities related to development of institutional capability of the GPs and preparation, implementation and monitoring of GPDP would be done by the ERs and functionaries of GPs. Handholding support from the Young Fellow, support from the line department functionaries operating at the GP/Block levels, GPPFTs and the WPFTs would ensure communication, collaboration and convergence of various programmes, schemes, efforts and resources of various stakeholders. Handholding support to GP also encourages and motivates for direct people's participation in the decentralized planning process. It also ensures SHGs, CSOs, local NGOs/other CBOs and the communities' participation at the core and fore of all initiatives under GPDP. Thereby mandating the revised 2018 GPDP guidelines by MoPR, All these result in enriching the quality of GPDP by addressing the needs of the citizens at the grassroots level.

## **8.2 Spatial Planning in Rural Areas**

Spatial planning is a process for the planned development and regulation of growth of urban and rural areas to secure to their present and future. Spatial planning provides options for sustainable development of rural areas. Since all development projects have direct impact on the use of the land, they need to be coordinated and integrated within a desirable spatial frame. Spatial planning in Gram Panchayats is complementary to Ministry of Panchyat Raj's SVAMITVA scheme in convergence with Rurban scheme of MoRD. Spatial Planning sets out how a particular area/ location in the Panchayat can (as opposed to will) develop and redevelop into the future making a high-level plan intended to set out objectives and strategies to manage development and change over time. The Planning is a process that defines what is important about a place and how its character and quality can be conserved, improved and enhanced. The Planning will focus on 60,000 GPs located on National & State Highways with piloting in collaboration with State Panchayati Raj departments and 15 reputed institutions in 32 Gram Panchayats. The academic institutions provide technical assistance to local authorities for preparation of spatial plans as well as provide research inputs for formulation of policies, standards, regulations and rules pertaining to rural/ regional planning and development matters. Spatial Plans serves in:

- Planning growth and change: Providing for orderly and predictable development
- Protecting environmental resources

- Setting priorities for developing and maintaining infrastructure and public facilities
- Strengthening local identity and creating a framework for future policy decisions
- Providing guidance to land-owners, developers, and Government authorities
- Promoting open, democratic planning

The Pilot initiative of Spatial planning is being carried in 12 states comprising of Maharashtra, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

### 8.3 SANKALP: Skill Development Planning at Gram Panchayats

Panchayats are the vital links of development and democracy. With Panchayats emerging as front warriors in the collective fight against COVID-19 pandemic, making each Panchayat self-sufficient enough to provide for its basic needs becomes even more critical.

The crisis surrounding COVID-19 pandemic has clearly established the centrality of Panchayats in mobilising resources, managing intricate tasks and shouldering responsibilities that no other institution can replace. With the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions funds proving the necessary financial fillip to the Panchayats, a substantive transformation of Panchayats would be required. To effectively manage the increasing responsibilities and the multi-ministerial mandate, it is crucial that the GPs have access to skill certified workforce for implementing their programmes.

With this vision, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is collaborating with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) initiative, taking the skill development & training programme to the grassroots level. It involves a pilot project in the districts of Varanasi and Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh and a country wide project for skill training, upskilling and reskilling through identified job roles in drinking water and sanitation related maintenance services in Gram Panchayats.

The broad objectives of the initiative are:

- (i) Addressing the local employment challenges through skill development.

- (ii) Baselineing of skilled resources and identification of skill deficiency at the Gram Panchayat level
- (iii) Carrying out RPL for all those practising skills without relevant certification
- (iv) Identification of multi-skill job-roles across Gram Panchayats and Districts.
- (v) Establishing role of GPs in monitoring service delivery of Service Providers in relation to the rural water supply, water conservation, sanitation, solid & liquid waste management in rural India

The initiative would train persons/ resources in the Gram Panchayats with prior skills providing certificate(s) through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), equipping them with fresh skill training, upskilling and reskilling.

The collaboration targets following key result areas, viz. Institutional Strengthening; Quality Assurance; Inclusion; Expanding Skills through PPPs; providing sustainable livelihood avenues to the resources proposed to be skilled in requisite rural works.

#### **8.4 Gram Panchayat Ward Members as Agents of Change / Sector Enablers**

In the context of commitment of Country to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and also in view of the fact that the key development challenges faced by the country viz. poverty, public health, nutrition, education, gender, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood generation etc are in sync with SDGs and fall within the realm of Panchayats, Panchayats, thus are a key player for implementation of SDGs. Therefore the scheme of RGSA, inter-alia, envisions developing governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs. Accordingly the States have been asked to focus on priority development areas of SDGs to be undertaken by Panchayats and funds have been provided for Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of Elected Representatives and other stakeholders of Panchayats for the same.

To move in this direction, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared a draft vision document 2024 under the title “**Panchayats: Drivers for Rural Transformation**”. Vision 2024 stipulates ‘making Panchayats and their elected representatives the fulcrum of rural transformation with centrality of Panchayats not only in all Government schemes but also as powerful agents of social and economic change’. As Panches or ward members are to play a pivotal role to be the agents of change, their potential is to be tapped and nurtured realizing the multi-pronged rural development approach to the Government.

In order to fulfil the roles and responsibilities, the elected representatives must be knowledgeable and skilled in the following competencies such as; communication, facilitation, using power, decision making, policy making, enabling, negotiating, financing overseeing and institution building. A sustainable capacity building and training programme is the medium through which the elected representatives can be elevated to reach such a realm and lead the Panchayats attain the vision. To this end, the large number of (i.e. nearly 25 lakh) of elected representatives are to be capacitated in certain thematic areas viz. Animal Husbandry, Afforestation, Agricultural and Horticultural Practices, Agricultural produces and markets; Health & Nutrition; Water conservation, Micro Irrigation and soil conservation; ODF Villages, Sanitation & waste collection; advocacy of Education, Social Issues, Own Sources of Revenue, income generating activities and other themes / matters of local importance. It is envisaged that a particular ward member would be designated as the nodal authority for a particular sector by the GP and their contacts would be required to be available with the State and Central Government for further follow-up and coordination. The RGSA capacity building component has been modulated to that end to tap the reservoir of experience and knowledge that the elected leadership have and to meticulously use them for the development. The following are the pre requisites for realisation of the vision of developing the Ward Members/ Panches as sector-specific enablers.

- **Identification of Sector Specific Enablers:** Orientation training camp can be the venue for selecting / identifying the thematic capacity of elected representatives. Orientation programme is usually conducted for two or three days. Before the end of the programme one session is to be given to the trainees to present their vision on any subject area of their interest and their experience so far on it in the Panchayat. A screening committee of trainers should assess the presentation and award marks. If needed, the sectoral experts from different specialised institutions/organisations may also be co-opted in the screening committee. At the end, a list of potential experts in different sectoral areas, such as, agriculture, cottage industries, water conservation, sanitation, health, education, waste management, micro enterprises etc would be available.
- **Designing thematic training programmes:** The next step would be sector-wise training of the potential candidates to be developed as sectoral experts. This can be conducted preferably immediately after conduct of basic orientation at District or Panchayat Samithi level with the support of the reputed National, State level Institutes of the relevant area. The module for the training must be prepared by the SIRD in discussion with the faculty of the concerned institute. It is advisable to keep ready with a group of master trainers ‘on call’, so that the thematic training can be organized at the District level also. The participants are to be invited from the rank-list already prepared at the orientation programme. At the end of the day of the training, the participants are to prepare an Action Plan on what they are going to do in the coming six months along with long term activity.
- **Refresher Programme:** In the refresher training programme conducted by the States, the elected representatives should be asked to share their experiences. This can be a two day programme at the block or district level. This may also be organized in the institutes where they have undergone thematic trainings. This is to be more participatory in nature. A team of experts should be present to clear their doubts and motivate them.
- **Master trainers for various sectors:** Every State must enhance the number and quality of their existing pool of Master Trainers for imparting specialised training for the potential “Agents of Change”. The elected representatives who have proved their good performance in the sectors of their choice can be made the master trainers or key resource persons at the state/district/block level. There will be more acceptability for them as they are resource persons with field experience.
- **Developing customised Modules for Training:** It will be appreciated that one of the most important aspects to realise the vision of developing the panches as sectoral experts would be development of customised Training Modules and Materials with the help of National and State level Training Institutes

including those of specialised in sectoral areas. Therefore, the States may develop or revisit their Training Modules incorporating the priorities accordingly.

- **Identification/ Mapping of Training institutes at decentralized level:** The availability of training institutes at decentralized levels enables training of large numbers. State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)/PRITs/State Panchayati Raj Training Institutes are the State level apex organizations for conducting training and research in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. However, at present, the availability of training institutes at decentralized level is not uniform across the States. While reaching out to a large number of stakeholders, it is necessary to ensure that the quality of the training programme is maintained, and the needs of people with diverse backgrounds are addressed. This requires a great deal of institution building, networking/convergence with the sectoral training institutes and NGOs. States may do mapping of the accessible adequate training institutes and NGOs and converge with those institutes to fulfil the gap.
- **Panchayat to Panchayat:** There are existing best models in areas such as water shed development, comprehensive drinking water projects, water conservation activities, qualitative education programme, health related activity and other innovative areas in different Gram Panchayats in the country. The potential candidates may be sent to such beacon Panchayats for one day seminar and study their activities. As ‘seeing is believing’ this can create more interest in the elected representatives. Naturally there will be a tendency to replicate. This will motivate the Panches to lead the replication of best practices in their respective Gram Panchayats.

To conclude, without strong Panchayats and motivated elected representatives it is difficult to attain the desired development outcomes. Training and capacity building are therefore regarded as good investment to understand the potentials and traits of elected representatives and to make use of them wisely as ‘Agents of Change’.

## **8.5 e-Gram SWARAJ**

The Panchayats, being the initial interface of rural populace and governance/administrative structures, are the lowest rung of govt. machinery that can induce mass ICT culture at the grassroots level. With a view to enabling large sections of rural population to benefit from new technologies that facilitate access and sharing of information and delivery of services, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has formulated a scheme for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of all the Panchayats in the country in a Mission Mode approach. The Panchayats being the basic unit for planning and implementation of a large number of schemes and services, e- Panchayat programme would also go a long way in improving governance including public service delivery with better outcomes.

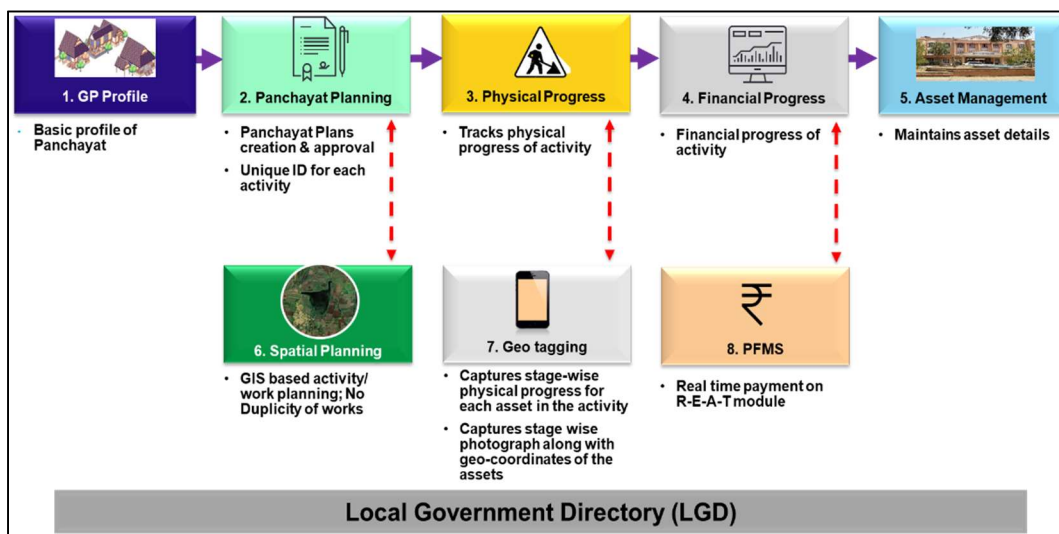


The ‘centrality’ of Panchayats in all development programmes of Government of India is now well accepted. e-Panchayat aims to completely transform the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), making them more transparent, accountable and effective as organs of decentralized self-governing institutions. This will make democracy truly decentralized. The project is aimed at automating internal workflow processes of all the 2.6 Lakh Panchayats across the country benefitting approximately 32 lakh elected members and about 10 lakhs Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) functionaries and improve local governance and make democracy work effectively at grassroots level.



With a vision to usher in digital Panchayats to empower & transform rural India, e-Gram SWARAJ (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), a unified tool for effective monitoring and evaluation of works taken up in the Panchayats was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2020. The application improves reporting and tracking of Panchayat activities, providing a single interface for capturing Panchayat information.

e-Gram SWARAJ application provides a Single window with the complete Profile of the Gram Panchayat, including Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary details, Demographic details of the Panchayat, Details of Panchayat finances, asset details, activities taken up through Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Panchayat information from other Ministries/ departments such as Census 2011, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya survey report etc.



The (e-Gram SWARAJ) application strengthens and decentralizes planning process so that the development funds consumed by the Plans result in effective outcomes.

- Plans prepared through convergence of funds and sectoral integration, ensuring on the one hand that the available funds are utilized to the maximum possible extent, such that important works are not abandoned for lack of funds
- Bottom-up planning process, reflecting the needs and aspirations of the people
- Tight coupling between the Planned outlay and the actual expenditure incurred
- Integration between plans of different local governments, providing facility for co-opting of works of a lower tier by a higher tier Panchayat thereby facilitating vertical integration.

**Gram Manchitra, a Unified/ single window spatial Planning application** has been made available to Panchayats. Gram Manchitra application was launched on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2020 with the following objectives

- A Single window Geo-Spatial platform for users to better visualize developmental works across the 29 sectors
- Integrating inter-ministerial spatial and non-spatial data spanning 29 sectors
- Decision support system for Panchayats; Enabling prioritization of activities based on available resources
- Panchayats can efficiently plan the development work with GIS technology and satellite imagery
- Anyone in the Panchayat can visualise the progress of development work in Panchayat on map
- ‘Real time’ monitoring of activities/ development work; De-duplicating asset-based activities across schemes and programmes

## **8.6 GPDP Linkage with Block and District Plans**

In its interim report for 2020-21, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 60,750 crore for all three tiers of the Panchayats i.e. Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat with half of the funds tied to drinking water and sanitation and the balance to be utilised as per the local felt needs of the people. The Fourteenth Finance Commission, in the case of rural local bodies, had recommended grants to Gram Panchayats only and not to the other two tiers at the District and Intermediate/Block levels. 15th Finance Commission has recommended grants to all tiers of the Panchayati Raj so as to enable pooling of resources across villages and blocks to create durable community assets and improve their functional viability.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India provided the constitutional status and institutional framework to Panchayats to strengthen local level democracy through elected self-governing local bodies in the rural areas. Article 243G of the Constitution mandated Panchayats for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice. The constitutional provision also empowers Panchayats for the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the 29 subject matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Based on this mandate, Gram Panchayats at the village level are preparing Gram Panchayats Development Plans (GPDP) utilizing resources available to them.

Gram Panchayats prepare plans based on available resources but they may also include those activities which are not in their purview. Some of the activities needs to be referred to the upper tiers namely Intermediate and District Panchayats. Further, GPDP cannot cover all the issues within multiple GPs or activities required by more than one GP. Moreover, there are many schemes/departments that operate at the block and district level. In the aforesaid context, there is a need to prepare Intermediate and District Panchayat level plan. In this context, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared a guideline for preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayat Plans, 2020. Further, MoPR has also constituted a Committee for formulating a detailed framework for preparing District and Block Development Plans to facilitate all the stakeholders.

Gram Panchayats with their limitations in terms of human resources, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for and implement only those activities which are possible on their part to implement and monitor; Intermediate/Block level Panchayats with their moderate status in terms of manpower, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for and implement medium types of activities which are possible on their part to implement and monitor; whereas District Panchayats with their better status in terms of manpower and institutional capacity can plan and implement medium to big types of activities

which are possible on their part to implement and monitor. Besides, it may be necessary on the part of each Intermediate Panchayat to plan for and implement those plan activities which territorially cover two or more GPs because, in such cases, the Intermediate Panchayat will be in a better position to take charge of such activities. Similarly, it may be necessary on the part of each District Panchayat to plan for and implement those plan activities which territorially cover two or more Intermediate Panchayat areas because, in such cases, the District Panchayat will be the right rural local government to take charge of such activities. Moreover, from technical point of view, it may be necessary on the part of an Intermediate or a District Panchayat to take up such development activities as require higher technical expertise which may be available with them.

The Intermediate Panchayat has three roles to play in district planning. Firstly, it is a local government in its own right with a clearly mandated functional domain. Secondly, in many states it is given the responsibility to facilitate GPDP through staff support, providing a forum for coordination and discussions between Gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction. Thirdly, it also functions as an agent of the District Panchayat in many States. The process, structure and format of an Intermediate Panchayat Plan will be largely the same as followed at GP level. After GPDPs are prepared and approved at GP level, the same are to be forwarded by the GPs to the Intermediate Panchayat. Those projects and activities, which are to be implemented in more than one GP area and which can be implemented at the Intermediate Panchayat level because of its higher institutional capacity and technical competence, are to be referred by the GPs to the Intermediate Panchayat for consideration at its level.

District Panchayat has two roles to play, namely, as a Panchayat in its own right and as a facilitator for Intermediate Panchayats and Gram Panchayats in the District. However, there are wide variations in the functions devolved upon the District Panchayats from state to state and this would considerably affect the process of planning by it. In states with strong District Panchayats with several line departments functioning below it, the District Panchayat will also provide the secretarial support for the District Planning Committee.

After Intermediate Panchayat Plans are prepared and approved at Intermediate Panchayat level itself, the same are to be forwarded by the Intermediate Panchayats to the District Panchayat. Those projects and activities which are to be implemented in more than one Intermediate Panchayat area and which can be implemented at the District Panchayat level because of its higher institutional capacity and technical competency, are to be referred by the Intermediate Panchayats to the District Panchayat for consideration at its level.

The District Panchayat Plan will have two components: (a) one containing the activities which, out of those referred by the Intermediate Panchayats have been considered by the District Panchayat for inclusion in its Plan and (b) the activities which are possible on the part of the District Panchayat to plan for with resources available at its level and implement and monitor. The plan activities of the line departments operating at the district level should be integrated into the District Panchayat Plan, although the same may be implemented by the line departments themselves. As in the case of the intermediate Panchayat plan, the endeavour is to lead to a situation where there will be no separate scheme-based compartmentalized action plan at the District Panchayat level; in this way the District Panchayat Plan will be a single and comprehensive plan to address all or most of the relevant development issues pertaining to the District Panchayat level. The District Panchayat Plan will be approved by the District Panchayat itself.

As mandated by the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution, consolidation of the three-tier Panchayat Plans into the District Development Plan is a responsibility of the District Planning Committee. The District Planning Committee is to consolidate the three-tier Panchayat Plans and the plans of the Urban Local bodies like Municipalities, Municipal Councils, Notified Area Authorities and Municipal Corporations into a comprehensive **District Plan** in such a way that the rural and urban plans get integrated into it, yet they can remain intact and independent as plans of the rural and urban institutions of local governments.

The Intermediate and District development Plan shall also ensure sector based plans and convergence of all related line department at the block and district level. These plans shall be prepared based on standing/sectoral committees of the Block/Intermediate and District Panchayat. For approval, the draft plan shall be placed before general body meeting of Intermediate and District /Zila Panchayat. All the elected members shall be present in the general body meeting of the Intermediate or District Panchayat. The final integrated District Panchayat Plan shall be placed before District Planning Committee (DPC) for consolidation and preparation of District Development Plan.

### **8.7 RGSA and Aspirational Districts**

RGSA has envisaged a major role for Panchayats in Aspirational Districts and in Mission Antyodaya clusters. “Transformation of Aspirational Districts” Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 117 districts from across 28 states selected on the parameters Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. The three core principles of the programme are - **Convergence** (of Central & State Schemes), **Collaboration** (among citizens and functionaries of Central & State Governments including district teams), and

**Competition** among districts. Driven primarily by the States, this initiative focuses on the strengths of each district, and prioritizes the attainable outcomes for immediate improvement and work towards achievement of SDGs. *A list of Aspirational Districts is provided as Annexure 5.*

## Chapter 9: Gram Panchayats and National Campaigns

### 1. Swachh Bharath Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II

Open defecation and contamination of drinking and bathing water has been an endemic sanitary problem in India. In the list of developing countries, India was placed among those that practices open defecation. The UN Study on Sanitation in 2010 stated that ‘India has more mobile phones than toilets’ with millions of people unable to afford the basic necessity and dignity of a toilet. It had been accounted that approximately 60 percent of rural Indian population practice open defecation that negatively impacts health and wellbeing especially among vulnerable groups including women and children.

Realizing Sanitation as a key indicator to overcome multidimensional poverty associated with women’s dignity, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on 02 October 2014. The aim of the campaign is to eradicate and make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 02 October 2019 to mark 150th Anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi who propagated the concept of “Cleanliness is next to Godliness”. It is a Mission Mode Project to construct 90 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of 1.96 lakh crore (US\$28 billion).

The mission has two thrusts: Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) operated under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) operated under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin includes eliminating open-defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. The mission will also contribute to India reaching Sustainable Development Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6).

Since 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, the progress under the SBM –G is as follows<sup>1</sup>:

- 10,28,67,271 Households toilets has been constructed since 2014-15.
- 61.25 percent increase in household toilet since 2014.
- 100 percent of toilet coverage rate in 2019-20 as against 43.35 percent in 2014-15.
- 26,31,834 toilets has been built in 2020-21.
- 36 States have been declared ODF.
- 703 Districts have been declared ODF.
- 2,62,736 Gram Panchayats have been declared ODF.
- 6,03,177 villages have been declared ODF.

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<sup>1</sup> Swachh Bharat Mission, <http://sbm.gov.in/sbmReport/home.aspx#> (Accessed on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020).

- 63.3 percent of the rural population is practicing Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

The programme has achieved its objectives to make India Open Defecation Free in 2019, the Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II. The focus of the government is now on ODF Sustainability to ensure continuous and sustainable toilet usage. Another highlight of the programme is on ODF Plus, which focuses on addressing the issue of solid and liquid wastes management at the grassroots level. Therefore, SBM-G Phase II encompasses the components of (i). ODF Sustainability; (ii) Solid Waste Management; (iii) Liquid Waste Management; and (iv) Visual Cleanliness. The objectives are achieved through continuous Behaviour Change Communication and Capacity strengthening at all levels. The objectives are:

- Open defecation free behaviours are sustained and no one is left behind.
- Solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible and reinforcing ODF behaviours and focus on providing interventions for safe management of solid and liquid waste in villages
- To encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- To develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.
- To create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities

Furthermore, under the recommendation of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission’s Interim Report, 50 percent of the fund has been tied and to be used for drinking water and sanitation and water conservation and micro-irrigation. This has increased the responsibility of Gram Panchayats in planning activities under drinking water and sanitation under GPDP.

The objectives of SBM – G II, where Gram Panchayats can play an important role are:

- To prepare IEC materials for awareness raising raise awareness and monitor the toilet usage to maintain the status of ODF sustainability.
- To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- To motivate communities to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- To encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.



- To develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) systems for overall cleanliness in the rural area
- Formation of the Village Water Sanitation Committee for awareness raising.
- Allocating place for SLWM
- Converging schemes such as MGNREGS for construction and maintenance of SLWM.
- Frame rules and decides punitive actions for non-adherence.
- Ensuring VWSC to plan, implement and monitor the sanitation activities.
- Evaluating the outcomes of the programme and incorporation of the necessary activities to be incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan aligning with the SDG – 6.
- To create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities.

## 2. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

One of the flagship programmes of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti is Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). It has been launched in 2019 to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme also implements sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. JJM is based on a community approach to water and includes extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) as a key component. JJM aims to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The vision is that every rural household to have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. The broad objectives of the Mission are:

- To provide FHTC to every rural household.
- To prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.
- To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings
- To monitor functionality of tap connections.
- To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan)
- To assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M
- To empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term
- To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone's business

The institutional mechanism comprises of (i) National Jal Jeevan Mission, (ii) State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), (iii) District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) and (iv) Paani Samiti/Village Water Sanitation Committee - sub-committee of Gram Panchayat. The infrastructural included:

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household;

- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;
- Wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;
- Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;
- Greywater management;

JJM also focuses on collaboration and convergence with other on-going Central and State schemes and programmes for water conservation, ground water recharge, and rain water harvesting and greywater management aiming to achieve water security. The mission also converges with other Central and State government programmes aimed at skill development, training, capacity building and awareness generation among communities.

#### Fund Sharing Pattern for Components of Erstwhile NRDWP Subsumed Under JJM

Several sub-components/ sub-missions that were part of erstwhile NRDWP have been funded along with up to 2% of Annual Allocation will be set aside for the following activities at the Department/ National Mission level

Out of 189786242 households in rural India, 53412235 households have got tap water connection.

### 3. Campaign on Single Use Plastics

**Single use Plastics** defined as any plastic item that has to be discarded after being used once and cannot be recycled. But often single-use plastic is misunderstood to be polythene carry bags. The most detrimental single-use plastics are multi-layered sachets for packing products like tobacco. The Plastic Waste Management-2016 rules prohibit their use for storing and selling *gutka* / tobacco and *paan masala*, but it is hardly enforced. Packaging for snacks like chips and fries, chocolates, beverages, etc. are equally harmful. These ubiquitous packages are not recycled.

The Honourable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi declared to ban single-use plastics in his Independence Day speech on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019. The Prime Minister urged all citizens to make efforts for a waste free country by 2022 and raised the possibility of strong steps towards bidding adieu to single-use plastic by 02 October 2019. India aims to drastically reduce the flow of plastic from 1.3 billion people living in the fastest growing economy in the world. Also has taken a most ambitious pledge to combat plastic pollution that are taking place in 60 nations around the world.

According to the Ministry of Environment's Central Pollution Control Board, about 70% of the plastic the country consumes is simply discarded and there is no processing of waste in most of the Indian cities. According to rules, single-use plastics shall not be less than 50 microns, except where the thickness of such plastic sheets impairs the functionality of the product.

“A UN report issued on World Environment day-2019 showed that a dozens of nations acting to cut plastic, including a ban on plastic bags in Kenya, on Styrofoam in Sri Lanka and the use of biodegradable bags in China. In many developing countries, plastic bags are causing floods. In several countries, rules on plastic exist but are poorly enforced.

In India, states such as Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have banned polythene bags, plastic bottles and Tetra packs, single-use straws, plastic/Styrofoam tea cups/containers, etc. However, many states like Bihar banned only polythene bags. The Indian Railways has decided to enforce a ban on single-use plastic materials in its premises, including trains, with effect from October 2, 2019.

According to **Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018** notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, every gram panchayat either on its own or by engaging an

external agency shall set up, operationalize and co-ordinate to address issues relating to waste management under their control and to perform associated functions:

- a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
- b) Creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities; and
- c) Ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place by blocking drains, or they're being eaten by cattle.

Gram Panchayats can incorporate the management of Single Use Plastics in their Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

#### 4. Fit India Movement Campaign

With Health Sector being the priority of the Government of India, a new campaign in the name of ‘Fit India Movement’ to improve the healthcare in the country was conceptualized and launched on 29 August 2019 by the Honorable Prime Minister of India. Under this new initiative, Gram Panchayats were given a vital role to transform villages into healthy hubs especially working with communities at the grassroots level. On the occasion of the National Sports Day on 29 August, Fit India Movement will see the scale and reach set to match the ‘Swachh Bharat’ Mission. To this extent, Prime Minister had called for a fitness movement in his last ‘Mann ki Baat’. Fit India Movement, will be coordinated by the Sports Ministry, with involvement from Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Human Resource Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Health and Youth Affairs. An illustration on the role of **Gram Panchayats in ‘Fit India Movement’ is given below:**

1. At the Gram Panchayat level, one Ward Member can be designated as “**Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator**”. He/ She can be given training and exposure regarding the importance of fitness and activities that can be performed by various age groups of people both men and women for keeping them fit. He/ She can then mobilise the community for carrying out fitness activities while doing advocacy and publicity. At the same time, the Panchayat Ward Member’s mobile number can be registered with the Panchayati Raj Department. His/ Her mobile number can also be shared with District Sports Officer and any other departmental Officers who would be coordinating the Fit India Movement activities. It can be used for directly communicating with him/ her or sending them appropriate messages.
2. Adding to the above, Sarpanchs of all the Gram Panchayats are advised to make the Fit India Movement an agenda item for all **Gram Sabha meetings**. Physical Training Instructors and other instructors from the Sports Department and Education Department of the State Governments can make presentations on Fitness in these Gram Sabha Meetings. Discussions can also be initiated on the subject of physical and mental health. Doctors from local Primary Health Centres or other Health Experts can be invited to deliver talks at the Panchayat level.
3. In the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), Gram Panchayats can be advised to include a component of Fit India Movement under its plan. Activities related to Fit India Movement whether they are related to advocacy or for organization of meetings, discussions and physical fitness events can be included. It may be noted that financial allocation for Fit India Movement can be made from the funds of 14 Finance Commission (FFC), Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and other Central and State Government schemes as well as from Own Source Revenue (OSR) generated by the Gram Panchayats.

**Pictographs** related to the Fit India Movement can be put up in Panchayat Ghars and other common areas including schools. The Grameen Sports Fitness Coordinator identified as above could be the coordinator and enabler for this.

4. Apart from regular activities related to fitness, two major events can be organised at the Gram Panchayat level. This could be a "**Great Village Run**" or "**Grameen Maha Daur**" may be for a distance of 5 kms. which could again be coordinated by the Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator and the funds of the FFC could be utilized for this. Special sessions could be organised in the Gram Panchayat for people who are obese and above the age of 45 years. Doctors or Health Experts could be invited for such sessions.
5. The Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator could be tasked to identify suitable **playing field** in the Gram Panchayat and this could be done in coordination with the Sports Department and the Revenue Department of the State Government.
6. For ease of communication, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, which has a repository of **Mobile Numbers** of Sarpanchs/ Pradhans can send messages (SMS) from time to time on Fit India Movement.

Modalities are being worked out and the government is keen on having measurable outcomes and a tentative monthly and yearly schedule for the campaign. A fitness enthusiast, the Prime Minister is now focused on improving India's global healthcare and happiness index. To start with, he conceptualised the idea of the 'Fit India Movement' that'll help include physical activities and sports into the daily lives of all Indians. It is requested for all states to make 'Fit India Movement' a great success.

# Chapter 10: Ministry of Rural Development and Service Delivery

## Initiatives

### 1. Mission Antyodaya Survey, 2020

The efficient use of public resources is critical for rural development just as devoting more resources for the purpose. This growing recognition guides convergence approach of the various schemes and programmes of the Government. To develop a model for convergence that could consolidate the efforts to eradicate poverty, *Mission Antyodaya* was announced in the Union Budget, 2017-18. Mission Antyodaya is an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable outcomes. The Mission's focus is to improve accountability and outcomes of large pool of resources spent, under different Schemes, for the sustainable and inclusive growth & development of rural areas in the country. The key features of the Mission are;

- Seeks convergence of various Government Schemes with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning.
- Encourages partnerships with network of professionals, institutions and enterprises to further accelerate the transformation of rural livelihoods.
- Conducting Survey to assess measurable outcomes to monitor the progress in the development process across rural areas.
- Supporting the process of participatory planning for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), which will improve service delivery, enhance citizenship, create pace for an alliance of people's institutions and groups and improve governance at the local level.

#### 1.1 Mission Antyodaya Survey

While undertaking Mission Antyodaya, it was also envisaged that a “*composite index for poverty free gram panchayats would be developed to monitor the progress from the baseline*”. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development has been undertaking country-wide Survey, covering all villages and GPs, on various development parameters. Usually it is carried out coterminous with the People's Plan Campaign (PPC) of Ministry of Panchayat Raj and with the purpose to lend support to the process of participatory planning at GP-level. The basic unit of the Survey is village.

Two all-India Surveys were done till date. During 2017-18, the first all India baseline MA Survey, covering 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats (50,000 in 2017 and 2,00,000 in 2018), was done. With an expansion in questionnaire and improvement in methodology, the second country-wide MA Survey was undertaken in



2019. The data collected under Mission Antyodaya lays out the existing development challenges in the villages enabling GP to address the identified issues through allocation of public resources. The results of the Survey are uploaded in the web portal: [www.missionantyodaya.nic.in](http://www.missionantyodaya.nic.in).

## **1.2 Mission Antyodaya Survey and Planning**

GPDP is a comprehensive exercise that uses both primary and secondary data for preparing final Plan document for any given GP. The data of MA Survey come under the category of secondary data as we compile the already existing information with different line departments and other local level functionaries and present as a single database. The Gap Reports generated out of this database for each GP serve as an invaluable guide for the GPs to do Situation Analysis for their GP. The objective assessment that any GP could do using MA Survey data renders a firm ground for the GP to draft their GPDP incorporating their local specific needs and preferences. The final GPDP would be a plan of action consisting of GPs' aspirations in the form of objective understanding of their development situation, subjective assessment of their development priorities and, most importantly, their financial resource pool available for them to actualise their priorities.

The recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) have brought a new dimension to MA database also. FC-XV takes a departure from the past Commissions and recommended grants to all tiers of the local governments for enabling pooling of resources across villages and blocks to create durable community assets and improve their functional viability. From the perspective of people's plan, this recommendation widens its' scope to do intermediate and district level planning in addition to planning at Gram Panchayats level. In this context, MA Survey database become even more important as the data may serve as key input in the preparation of block and district plans.

## **1.3. Key Processes under Mission Antyodaya Survey**

### **1.3.1 Design of survey tool for Mission Antyodaya Survey:**

The questionnaires for Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020 has two parts: Part A and Part B. Part A deals primarily with the availability of the infrastructures under 29 subjects mentioned in the 11<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are expected to ensure *economic empowerment* and *social justice* to the rural poor through implementation of development activities mentioned under 29 subjects of the 11<sup>th</sup> schedule. Part A has 112 questions. The data on these parameters are used for (a) scoring of GPs and (b) developing Gap Report for each GP.

Part B deals with the services availed by the people under sectors like health, nutrition, social security, water management and efficiency for a decent living. There are 31 questions in part B. The data are used for developing composite index, as announced in Union Budget 2017-18. The details of the methodology used for the index are given below;

For the purpose of calculating the index as was mentioned in the Budget Speech (FY2017-18; para 33), instead of framing questions to get ordinal data, quantitative information can be collected. The proposed indicators in the questionnaire are positive and negative in nature. The composite index including both these types of the indicators, which is calculated based on the following formulae.

- The positive indicator can be normalised according to the following formula,

$$z_{ij} = \frac{Actual_{ij} - Min_i}{Max_i - Min_i}$$

- The negative indicator can be normalized according to the following formula,

$$z_{ij} = \frac{Max_i - Actual_{ij}}{Max_i - Min_i}$$

where  $z_{ij}$  means normalized score of parameter/ indicator  $i$  for GP  $j$ ,  $Actual_{ij}$  means actual value parameter/ indicator  $i$  for GP  $j$ ,  $Min_i$  and  $Max_i$  means minimum and maximum values of parameter/ indicator  $i$ .

Once normalized z-score for all indicators are captured, we can arrive at composite index  $I$  for GP  $j$ , by taking arithmetic mean of all indicators for that particular GP  $j$ , according to the following formula.

$$I_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i$$

In the aforementioned method composite index for all GPs in the country can be arrived at and ranking can be given to them according to the value of their respective indices. The value of  $I$  varies between 0 to 1, where 0 represents the least development and 1 represents high development in terms of parameters considered in our exercise.

#### **1.4 Mode of Survey**

The data shall be collected and uploaded in the website of Mission Antyodaya through a mobile application, developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC). After obtaining usernames and passwords, the field enumerators can engage in the Survey.

### ***1.5 Human Resources***

There shall be a State Nodal Officer (SNOs), appointed by the State Governments, for each State. States may also appoint State-level Resource Persons as well for training needs. At district-level, District Resource Persons (DRPs) shall oversee the progress of the Survey. For field level enumeration of Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020, as in previous year, the services of Gram Rozgar Sevaks (GRSs), Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and GP-level functionaries and volunteers can be availed.

### ***1.6 Information, Education and Communication***

The Ministry of Rural Development has developed two audio-visual films for the educational and communication purpose. One is a 105-minutes film on the use and application of MA Survey mobile application. The target audience is all resource persons, particularly field level enumerators. The film is available in the You Tube channel of the Ministry of Rural Development in eleven languages. The other is a two-minute film on the vision of Mission Antyodaya and is intended to screen among people to create awareness about the Government's vision on rural development in general and Mission Antyodaya in particular. Bilingual version of the film is also available in the You Tube channel of the Ministry of Rural Development.

### ***1.7 Training of Resource Teams***

In the context of Covid-19 pandemic and the various social distancing guidelines issued by both the Centre and States, the preferred mode of training the resource teams for conducting MA Survey, 2020 shall be through digital platforms. Resource teams would receive training on MA Survey mobile application and other modalities for conducting the Survey in a cascading manner. The details are under;

- NIRD&PR shall be the National Trainer.
- All State-level Resource Persons (besides SNOs) shall receive training from the National Trainer.
- Eight persons from each district may be identified as District Resource Person for undergoing training by State Resource Person
- The DRPs will impart training to community resource persons (CRPs), Gram Rozgar Sewaks (GRS), other GP-level functionaries and volunteers in Blocks and GPs
- The State Governments may also involve students of higher educational institutions in this planning exercise. These students would also get training along with the CRPs and GRS

The training, however, is not mandatory for all those resource persons, field level facilitators, who partook in the conduct of MA Survey 2019. Given the pandemic situation, all resource persons are encouraged to make use of the two films, developed by the Ministry, for training purposes.

### **1.8 Duration of Survey**

The States are required to complete the survey in GPs from 2<sup>nd</sup> October-31<sup>st</sup> January, 2021. This would require deployment of adequate number of trained teams. A team of two persons (CRPs/GRS/Students etc) can complete/collect information from a village in one day. The States are also required to closely monitor and supervise the entire process of survey. At the Block level the Block Development Officer (BDO) may be made the person responsible for the task.

### **1.9 Method of Survey**

The field enumerators are expected to interact with Ward member/Sarpanch, GP Secretary, Elected office bearers, Anganawadi workers, health workers, school teachers, village revenue officials, NGOs, front line workers of other line departments, representatives of community based organizations etc. and collect information. However, during all such interactions social distancing norms may be strictly adhered to. The field enumerators must use masks and sanitisers all along their Survey.

### **1.10 Validation and Verification of the Data**

For ensuring data quality, during 2019 MA Survey two stages of data quality check were adopted: one, validation by Gram Sabha (GS) and the other, verification by Block Development Officers (BDOs). After completion of the survey, the field level functionaries/ enumerators team would be required to get all the data validated by the Gram Sabha. The team would be required to download a printed copy of the information collected on each village and place it before the Gram Sabha for approval. Based on the feedback, necessary changes will have to be made.

Following social distancing norms, it may not be feasible to place the data before GS. In such circumstance, the collected dataset may be validated by Gram Panchayat Samithi and GP Secretary. Further, as social distancing norms are relaxed, GS-validation must be obtained *post facto*. The verification stage by BDOs shall be followed as in the previous year.

### 1.11 Roles and Responsibilities of the Human Resources

Nodal Officers/ Resource Persons	Responsibilities
State Nodal officer (SNO) Addl Chief Secretary/ Pr. Secretary (RD/PR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate, monitor Mission Antyodaya Survey at the State level as a focal point</li> <li>• Proactive engagement of State level officers implementing different schemes under 29 subjects transferred to GP and other major central and state schemes</li> </ul>
State Resource Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To anchor the survey in the States/UTs.</li> <li>• To undergo training on the mobile application designed for the survey at NIRD&amp;PR Centres</li> <li>• Selection of the District Resource Person (DRP) and field surveyors for training and survey</li> <li>• Preparation of the training schedule for the districts/blocks in the respective States/UTs</li> <li>• Authorizing DPRs for login id and password to be obtained from NIC</li> </ul>
District Resource Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate and monitor the survey at the District level</li> <li>• To undergo training on the mobile application designed for the survey</li> <li>• Selection of the field surveyors for training and conducting survey with due approval from the authority</li> <li>• Preparation of the training schedule for the block/villages</li> </ul>
Block Development officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To oversee the survey in the respective Block/GP</li> <li>• To identify the issues during the survey</li> <li>• Uploading of data in the web portal</li> <li>• To do verification the compile data after validation received from Panchayat Samithi</li> </ul>
Field surveyors/ Facilitators/ enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undergo the training on mobile application</li> <li>• Conducting the survey for data collection</li> <li>• Validation of the data from Panchayat Samithi and GP Secretary</li> <li>• Facilitators to collaborate with DRP and field surveyors to effectively complete the data collection under Mission Antyodaya</li> <li>• Ensure active participation of representatives from Line Departments implementing schemes on 29 subjects transferred to GP and other major programmes for data collection</li> <li>• Active participation of ASHA/ANMs/Anganwadi Supervisor/ Village Level Workers/Agricultural Development Extension Officers should be guaranteed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing Gram Sabha for data validation</li> <li>• Support GPDG preparation based on the reflections from the Mission Antyodaya survey</li> </ul>
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### 1.12 Website for Mission Antyodaya and Help desk

A dedicated web portal ([www.missionantyodaya.nic.in](http://www.missionantyodaya.nic.in)) has already been put in place through which the progress of the campaign can be monitored. The selected State Resource Persons and the field surveyors would be registered and provided with username and password for the Mission Antyodaya web portal. The registered users shall upload the survey information in the web portal after validation by Gram Sabhas. There must be a link between the GPDG portal and the Mission Antyodaya portal for convergence to be successful. A Helpdesk at the Central level shall operate to resolve any technical and other queries as and when required during the survey process. States may also establish such Helpdesks to support MA Survey processes. The specific roles of the personnel at the help desk are;

- Assuring username and password for the State Nodal Officers and the surveyors;
- Address the glitches in accessing the mobile application;
- Establish link with NIC for solutions

### 1.13 Cost of the Survey

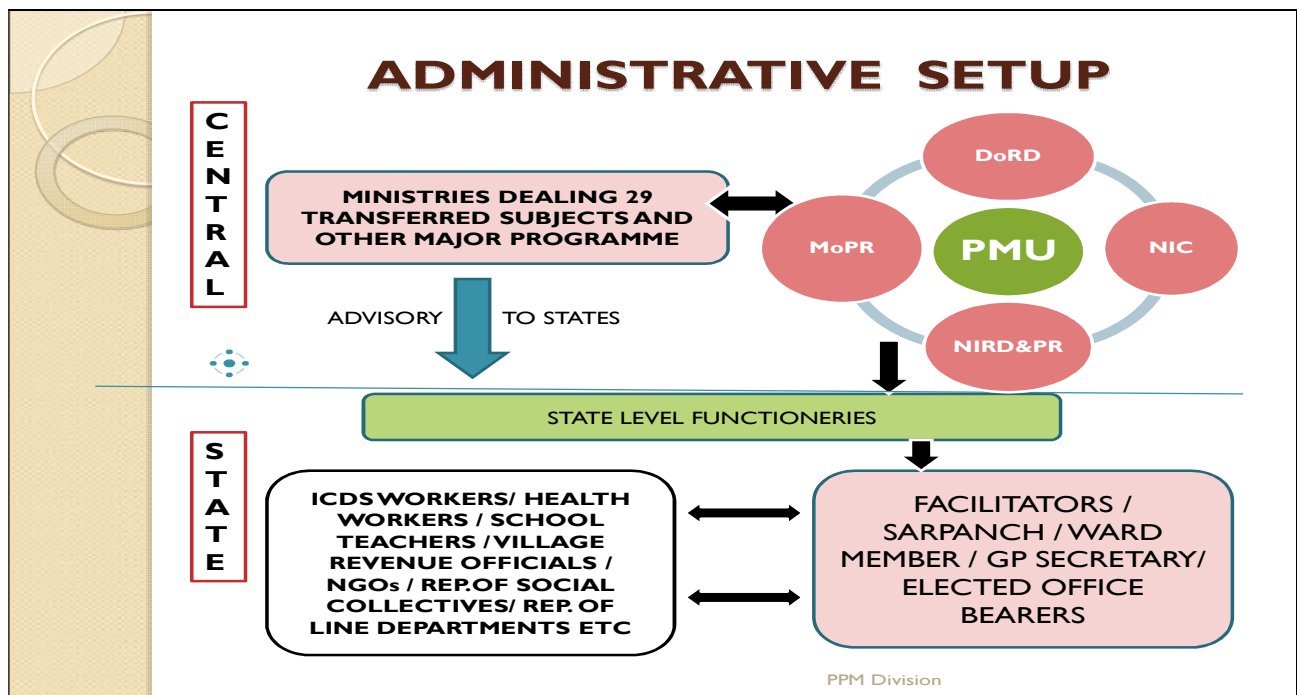
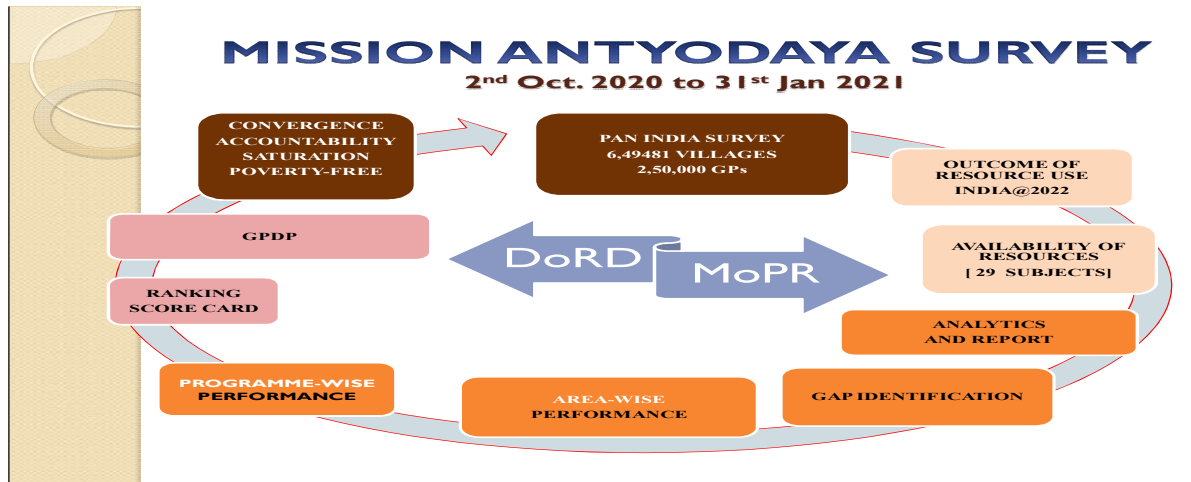
The cost of the Survey would be met from the funds of MGNREGA and DAY-NRLM, as followed in the previous year 2019.

- **Costs of NIRD&PR professionals:** The NIRD&PR professionals (with experience of 5 years) engaged for training the State teams will be paid resource fee as per the existing norms of NIRD&PR
- **Orientation of district resource persons:** The cost of training to orient the District Resource Persons at the state level will be as per the approved DAY-NRLM unit cost norm
- **Training of CRPs/GRS/Students/Support persons at the district level:** Training cost of CRPs/GRS/Students/Support persons will be met by SRLM as per approved unit cost norms
- **Honorarium for GRS/ CRPs/Students/Support Person:** Rs 363/- per day per person subject to the guidelines of MGNREGA and DAY-NRLM w.r.t Gram Rozgar Sevaks (GRSs) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) etc
- **Covid-19 safety cost:** Rs. 100 per enumerator per day

## Estimate of Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020

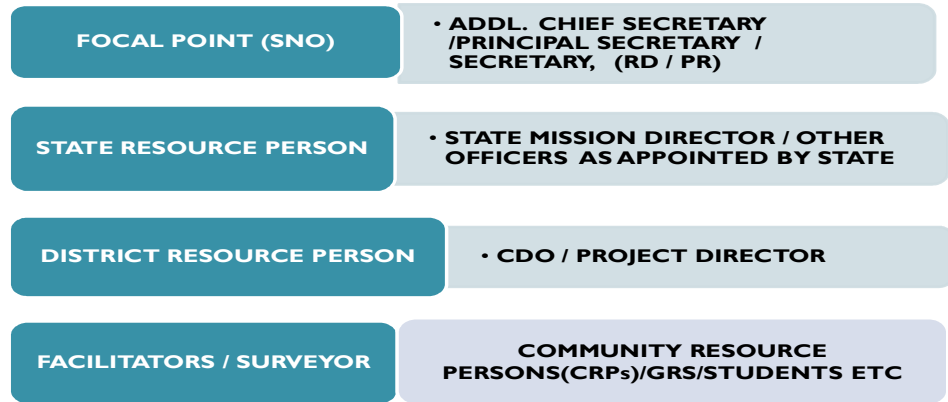
Estimated Cost of Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020		
HONORARIUM & COVID-19 SAFETY FOR FIELD SURVEY		
(a)	Total villages <sup>^</sup>	6,64,287
(b)	Enumerators per village	2
(c)	Survey days per village	1
(d)	Man days per village [(b) * (c)]	2
(e)	Honorarium per enumerator per day (in Rs)	363 <sup>#</sup>
(f)	Covid-19 safety costs (masks, sanitisers etc.) per enumerator per day	100
(g)	Total honorarium cost [(a) * (d) * (e)] (in Rs)	48,22,72,362
(h)	Total Covid-19 safety costs [(a) * (d) * (f)] (in Rs)	13,28,57,400
<b>A</b>	<b>Total field cost of the Survey [ (g) + (h)] (in Rs crore)</b>	<b>61.6</b>
TRAINING COST OF ENUMERATORS		
(i)	Total no. of enumerators to be deployed [ (a)*(b)]	13,28,574
(j)	Enumerators requiring training <sup>@</sup>	3,32,144
(k)	Unit cost of training enumerators (in Rs)	1,200
<b>B</b>	<b>Total training cost for enumerators [ (j)*(k)] (in Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>39.8</b>
TRAINING COST FOR DISTRICT TRAINERS		
(l)	Total districts	734
(m)	Trainer per district	8
(n)	Total district trainers [(l)*(m)]	5,872
(o)	District trainers requiring training <sup>@</sup>	184
(p)	Unit cost per district trainer (in Rs)	2,300
<b>C</b>	<b>Total training cost for district trainers [(o)*(p)] (in Rs crore)</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>TOTAL COST OF SURVEY [ A+B+C] (in Rs crore)</b>	<b>101.4</b>
<b>Notes:</b>		
(i) <sup>^</sup> based on Local Government Directory (LGD) as on 02.09.2020		
(ii) <sup>#</sup> subject to the guidelines of MGNREGA and DAY-NRLM w.r.t Gram Rozgar Sevaks (GRSs) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) etc.		
(iii) <sup>@</sup> 25 per cent of the total enumerators/ district trainers are considered on account of earlier training received		

## 1.14 Presentation on Mission Antyodaya

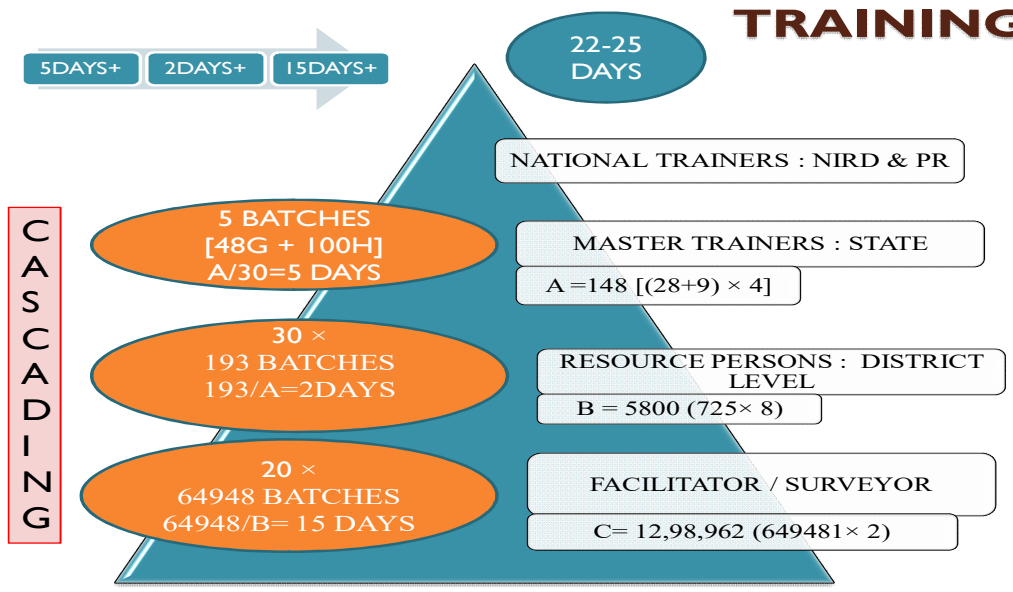




## ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP



## TRAINING



PPM Division

## MA SURVEY PARAMETERS

PART - A		PART - B		TOTAL
SUBJECTS	NO. OF PARAMETERS	SECTORS	NO. OF PARAMETERS	NO. OF PARAMETERS [ PART A+B ]
<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>146</b>

## Chapter 10: Central Line Ministries: Schemes and Programmes

In developing GDPs under PPC 2020, it is important that Gram Panchayats take the cognizance of different schemes/programmes that are being implemented by different Ministries in the Government of India to plan for implementing those schemes. Herewith is a narration of selected line Ministries and their schemes/programmes.

### 1. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

For uplifting the rural sector of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various schemes. These schemes are formulated to benefit the citizens of rural India who will eventually become the pillars of Indian Economy in the long run. Some important schemes for Rural Development under Government of India are –

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Programme Outlay**

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA entitles every rural household with 100 days of wage employment, adult members of which agree to do unskilled manual labour. This programme is currently functional in 2.69 lakh gram panchayats in 7,077 Blocks and 696 Districts. Since its enactment in 2006, the programme has, so far, been able to generate 3025.16 crore person-days with an expenditure of more than Rs. 5,97,458 crore.

While guaranteeing wage employment, the programme focuses on creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood base of the rural poor. This demand-based programme, empowers the citizens with the statutory right to basic employment, in addition, to unemployment allowance, compensation for delayed payment and various facets of transparency and accountability. Pivoted for rural development, the programme aims to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and enable decentralised planning. The provision of additional 50 days of employment during natural calamities establishes Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as the most accessible Shock Response Social Protection (SRSP) programme in India.

**Interventions and Initiatives:** To enhance the reach and effectiveness of the programme, use of latest technology has been pre-dominant. From capture of demand on e-mail/ mobile, to digital marking of attendance to direct payments in the bank account, from participatory planning in Gram Sabha to geotagging of the assets since inception, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been a pioneer in bringing a new dimension to development. To name a few, there is GIS planning of works, SECURE to prepare estimates of works, GeoMGNREGA for geotagging of assets, Direct Benefit Transfer of payments into the accounts of beneficiaries, Good Governance Initiatives to enhance record keeping & transparency, Time and Motion

Study to increase efficiency of work, JanMANREGA- a mobile application system, eSAKSHAM- a digital learning platform, Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP) to position thematic experts at all administrative levels and Unnati to augment skilling of the beneficiaries.

The Government's focus on agriculture and allied activities to boost agricultural production has translated into increased expenditure on this sector over the years. There was only 49% of expenditure on such activities in FY 13-14 which increased to 66% in FY 2019-20 and further to 75.28% in current financial year 2020-21 (as on 02.09.2020).

Planned and systematic development of land and harnessing of water by following the watershed principles have become one of the primary focus of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The mandatory expenditure of 65% on NRM works in the water stressed blocks, laid a firm ground for the launch and success of Jal Shakti Abhiyan in FY 2019-20. Concerted efforts have increased the expenditure on NRM works from 48% in FY 2013-14 to 60%, 55%, 58%, 52% and 75% in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 (as on 02.09.2020), respectively.

Social Audits under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has become a new paradigm for participatory evaluation. With the vetting of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG), the Scheme of Audit Rules and the Auditing Standards are primer for conducting social audits in any social welfare programme. As of now 27 States and 1 UT have established Independent Social Audit units.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers are being trained under Bare Foot Technicians Project (BFT) to provide technical manpower for the implementation of the scheme. So far, over 7900 BFTs have been trained in 20 States.

The project "UNNATI" launched in FY 2019-20, intends to upgrade the skill-base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment.

Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP) introduced by the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA division in 250 blocks of 117 aspirational districts and 50 blocks in other backward areas of States/UTs. The Project provides dedicated thematic experts from the fields of Geographic Information System (GIS), Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Agriculture and Allied at various levels - National, State, district, Block and sub block level.

SAKSHAM Training: Modules for NRM based planning and design of works, developed in consultation with National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad and Central Ground Water Board, has enabled field

functionaries to enrich their understanding on ridge to valley approach while planning works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The course emphasizes GIS based planning and water budgeting, which catalyses the creation of climate resilient rural infrastructure.

**Support during COVID:** In the wake of COVID and lockdown conditions, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA proved to be the safety net for employment and distressed migrants. Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA), launched in June 2020, in association with 12 Ministries is a mission mode project to provide employment to returning migrant workers and resident rural population in 116 districts. So far, 24.89 crore person-days have been generated under the Abhiyan.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA encouraged the construction of individual assets like Cattle Sheds, Goat Sheds, Poultry Sheds, NADEP and Vermi-composting unit, which in addition to the wage employment, shall also be a source of secondary income.

Launched in 2011, the **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)** aims at mobilizing about 9 crore rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in a phased manner and provide them long-term support such that they diversify their livelihoods, improve their incomes and quality of life. The Mission has covered 6286 blocks spread over 680 districts across all States and UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) under the intensive strategy. During FY 2019-20, the State Missions have expanded the DAY-NRLM's footprint to an additional 829 blocks. During financial year 2019-20, 1.07 crore rural poor women have been mobilized into 9.8 lakh SHGs. more than 2.9 lakh Community Resource Persons have been trained on multiple interventions. Cumulatively, about Rs.11177 crore has been provided as community investment support under the Mission. During FY 19-20, 33.5 lakh SHGs have accessed bank credit of Rs. 69957 crore. Rs 3.05 lakh crore of bank credit has been accessed by the SHGs since 2013-14. The RL-Division has transferred Rs.20650 crore benefiting 20.65 crore women PMJDY account holders under the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). Training on COVID-19 for prevention measures were conducted for State Mission staff and cadres and community resource persons to contain the spread of disease.

**Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G):** Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing especially for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. The rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, aimed at providing houses to families below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas has since inception provided assistance for construction of 360 lakh houses, incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,06,798.93 crore

In order to address the gaps that existed in the erstwhile rural housing scheme and in the context of Government's priority for **"Housing for All"** by 2022, the rural housing scheme has been restructured to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), which came into effect from the current financial year 2016-17.

*Salient features of PMAY-G*

(i) The main features of the scheme of PMAY-G are as follows:-

- a) Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
- b) Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- c) In addition, the beneficiary will get Rs.12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence.
- d) Unit size of the house to be a minimum of 25 Sq.m.
- e) Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data. Accordingly, households who are houseless or living in houses with kutcha walls and kutcha roof with two rooms or less after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion category as per SECC 2011 data and after due verification by the Gram Sabha would be provided assistance under PMAY-G

(ii) The cost of PMAY-G would be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas. In case of North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90 : 10. In respect of Union Territories, 100% assistance is borne by Government of India.

(iii) Up to 4% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc., are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.

(iv) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds would be released to States / UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This will also include 4% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant would be retained at the Central Level as reserve fund for Special Projects.

(v) At the national level, 60% of the target is to be earmarked for SC and ST. To maintain this 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/ST subject of availability of eligible PMAY – G beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC and ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States / UTs. *Under PMAY-G, as far as possible*, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

(vi) Selection of beneficiary of PMAY-G: The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are identified by the Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census data of 2011. The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY (G) will include all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC data, subject to the exclusion process.

#### Use of comprehensive E and M- Governance solutions

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is to be transferred electronically through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).
- An android based mobile application- 'AwaasApp' has been launched by the Ministry for inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification. Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs (i.e. Existing dwelling, Place where the house is to be constructed, Foundation / Plinth level, Windowsill / Linter / Roofcast level, Completion) are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft.
- **Enabling real time convergence with schemes--** Real time web link has been developed with NREGASoft to allow creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This will ensure that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA.

- A module on SMS based information retrieval and application status has been enabled in the MIS-AwaasSoft to facilitate access to information on request, to beneficiaries, programme implementers and monitors.

**Convergence:** Convergence for basic amenities will be ensured so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G has access to basic amenities in addition to housing. The schemes sought to be converged with PMAY-G for providing basic amenities are:-

- a) Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house. The toilets are to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source. The house would be treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed.
- b) It has been mandatory that the beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90 person days (95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts) at the current rates with regard to the unskilled labor component for construction of the house under convergence with MGNREGA.
- c) The guideline of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting free LPG connection under the scheme. Further, the identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) is based on the common parameter i.e., SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get free electricity connection under SAUBHAGYA.
- d) The beneficiary of PMAY-G may be provided access to safe drinking water including through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- e) States to ensure that the beneficiaries of the PMAY-G gets the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street lighting systems and the National Bio-Mass Cook stoves Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants.
- f) The State Government may through convergence with the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) or any other scheme of the State Government, ensure management of Solid and Liquid Waste
- g) The state may to the meet the requirement of building materials, may take up production of building materials viz., bricks etc., through convergence with MGNREGA. The material that had been manufactured may be supplied at subsidized cost to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.
- h) States through convergence with MGNREGA, may ensure development of lands of the individual beneficiaries or habitats, soil conservation and protection, bio-fencing, paved pathways, approach roads or steps for the house etc.,



The schemes mentioned above for convergence are illustrative and the State Government may take the initiative to converge the scheme of PMAY-G with other schemes of the Centre and States so that the benefit of those schemes are provided to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G

*Mason Training:* To ensure that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality special focus has been made on rural mason training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training.

**Rural Housing Knowledge Network:** The 'Rural Housing Knowledge Network' was launched in collaboration with IIT, Delhi with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nationwide updatable repository of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing and to develop a multi-lingual web portal in the public domain. The website can be accessed at [www.ruralhousingnetwork.in](http://www.ruralhousingnetwork.in). It is an interactive platform developed with and used by various stakeholders in rural housing. RHKN is actively engaging with home-owners, masons, panchayats, district and state governments, NGOs, corporate bodies and academia to understand ground issues in different geo-climatic zones of the country. State-wise house design typologies / technologies are being documented to create a repository which would aid rural housing practitioners in building durable and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries.

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** was launched on 25th December,2000 with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population size (500+ in plain areas, 250+in North-Eastern and Himalayan States) in rural areas of country. The programme also has an Upgradation component for those districts where all the eligible Habitations of the designated population size have been provided all-weather road connectivity. However, upgradation is not central to the program. The Government approved PMGSY-III on 10th July, 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen KaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY)** is a key component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and

State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East States and Himalayan States where the funding ratio is 90:10. Projects in UTs are being 100% funded by Central Government. With an ambitious agenda to benchmark wage placement-linked programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the Placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on the 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years of experience in implementing skill training programs. DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI).

Skill development through **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)**, which provides skilling, thereby enabling the trainee to take Bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. A total of 3,84,025 youths have been skilled during the year 2019-20. Establishment of RSETIs in each district of the country in collaboration with the Banks and the State governments to provide training to the rural youth from the poor households, is another key component of DAY-NRLM. RSETIs provide short term residential training with long term hand holding support to the youth. Some RSETIs also offer off-site training to the youth depending upon the ground situation and feasibility. There are 585 functional RSETIs in the Country. At present, RSETIs offer training in 61 vocations classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development programme.

**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development wherein monthly financial assistance is provided to elderly, widows and disabled persons belonging to BPL families. One-time financial assistance is also provided to surviving members of a BPL family on the death of the primary breadwinner. Apart from this, in-kind assistance is also provided to elderly unable to avail monthly pension benefits, in the form of food grains every month for free. NSAP is a social security / social welfare programme, which at present comprises of following five sub-schemes:

- a) **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):** A monthly pension of Rs.200/- is given to elderly aged 60-79 years belonging to BPL category. The pension increases to Rs.500/- per month upon attaining the age of 80 years.

- b) **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):** A monthly pension of Rs.300/- is given to BPL widows aged 40-79 years. The pension increases to Rs.500/- per month upon attaining the age of 80 years.
- c) **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):** A monthly pension of Rs.300/- is given to BPL persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities. The pension increases to Rs.500/- per month upon attaining the age of 80 years.
- d) **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** A one-time assistance of Rs.20,000/- is given to the surviving members of a BPL family upon the death of the primary breadwinner. All cases of death (natural or otherwise) are eligible for the benefit. Every case of death of breadwinner in a family will be eligible for assistance
- e) **Annapurna Scheme:** 10 KG food grains (wheat or rice) is given to those BPL elderly who remain uncovered under IGNOAPS.

NSAP was announced as a 'Core of Core' scheme in August 2016 and the scheme is a 100% funded scheme by the Government of India. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 309 lakhs. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.8692.38 crore was released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. NSAP is included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme and during 2019-20, 21.47 crore DBT transactions reported by State/UTs for NSAP. The total number of beneficiaries under NSAP schemes is 3.09 crore.

Keeping in view the spread of pandemic COVID-19 and conditions arises due to lockdown, Government has announced a relief package of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana Package (PMGKYP). One of the component of said package was for providing ex-gratia of Rs. 1000/- in two monthly instalments ( Rs 500 each) to the existing old age, widow and Divyangjan beneficiaries of NSAP schemes. An amount of Rs.2814.50 crore was released to the States/UTs for payment of ex-gratia of Rs.1000 to the existing 2.82 crore old age, widow and Divyangan beneficiaries. Moreover, an amount of Rs.3812.70 crore has also been released to States/UTs as an advance payment under NSAP schemes ( as on Aug. 2020).

**Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)** was launched on 11th October 2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister with the aim to develop model Gram Panchayats under the leadership of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. As per the SAGY Guidelines, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are to identify five Gram Panchayats (one per year) for developing as Adarsh Gram during 2019-24. So far, Hon'ble MPs have identified 428

Gram Panchayats for development during 2019-24. A total of 111 GPs out of the 428 GPs identified under SAGY-II (2019-24) have prepared the Village Development Plan (VDP) so far.

The MoRD in collaboration with NIRD&PR organises periodic capacity building programmes for Charge Officers and other stakeholders of SAGY. So far, more than 1,300 officials have been trained in participative planning, convergence and other aspects of SAGY.

Considering the pandemic situation, the following mitigatory activities were requested to be undertaken by the State Governments in the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Gram Panchayats under the leadership of Hon'ble Members of Parliament:

- a. Creating a voluntary force of young women and men in the SAGY Gram Panchayats to assist in the mitigation efforts including awareness generation on hygiene and social distancing.
- b. Mobilization of SHG members of SAGY Gram Panchayats to produce a sufficient number of masks required for the villagers and healthcare workers.
- c. Home delivery of essential grains and food supplies to the 'poorest of the poor' households of SAGY Gram Panchayats in association with NGOs. Facilities may be set up for providing cooked food to the needy.
- d. Tele-medicine facilities through Video Conference may be set up for the benefit of villagers, especially the senior citizens.
- e. A help desk may be set up at the Gram Panchayat level for assisting people in an emergency.
- f. Efforts may be made towards maintaining the supply of fertilizers, implements and animal feed to farmers.
- g. Alternate marketing channels may be innovated for agriculture produce if required. Converting produce into value-added products of longer shelf life and higher price realization may be explored.
- h. Students and youth may be encouraged to enhance their skill sets and capabilities by leveraging online learning platforms.
- i. Returnees from urban centers may be advised to observe strict quarantine measures. Psychological help may be ensured for the needy during the extended lockdown period. Efforts may be taken to facilitate the laborers to get back to their workplaces safely when the lockdown is withdrawn.

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) converges resources available from a range of existing Central and State Schemes to achieve the programme objectives and thus not depend on additional funds. Till now, 16 Ministries of Govt. of India have amended guidelines or issued advisories for 23 Schemes to enable priority for SAGY Gram Panchayats. The Ministry has published a compilation titled 'Samanvay'

containing 223 central and 1,806 State Schemes available for village development for the benefit of SAGY Gram Panchayats.

The greatest impact of the SAGY is that it has created a paradigm shift in our development discourse, away from the traditional ‘funds’ centric perspective. SAGY has brought the Members of Parliament who usually hold a federal level responsibility at the nation’s capital to the activities in the village grassroots. This has also given additional opportunities for our Members of Parliament to be directly involved in the rural development processes and be informed of the concerns in implementation.

The **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)** was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on **February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016** to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. Rurban clusters are identified across the country based on increase in population density, high levels of non-farm employment, presence of growing economic activities and other socio-economic parameters. The Mission aims to transform these Rurban clusters on the lines of the following vision, objectives and achieving the following envisaged outcomes:

**Mission’s Vision:**

‘Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of Rurban villages.’

**Mission’s Objectives:**

1. To improve quality of life/standard of living in Rurban clusters
2. To bridge the rural-urban divide
3. To reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually to facilitate reverse migration
4. To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

**Outcomes envisaged:**

1. Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services
2. Spreading development in the region
3. Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas
4. Attracting investment in rural areas

**300 Rurban clusters** with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being re-classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the CGF is now shared between the Centre and the State in a ratio of 60:40 for Plain area States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States.

A key point to mention regarding the Mission's approach is **Spatial Planning**. Presently, the plan prepared and implemented in rural areas are social and economic plans which are only sectoral in nature. This, in turn results in non-integrated plan preparation. Under SPMRM Spatial Plans are being prepared which intends to bring in well planned development to stimulate economic growth and enhance basic services of the clusters. These plans will be implemented with enforcement of development controls norms, service level benchmarks and enforcement mechanisms.

A more detailed understanding of the Mission may be derived from the Mission's website and guidelines: [www.rurban.gov.in](http://www.rurban.gov.in)

## **2. Ministry of Women & Child Development (WCD)**

Ministry of Women & Child Development promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential.2. Ensuring development, care and protection of children through cross-cutting policies and programmes, spreading awareness about their rights and facilitating access to learning, nutrition, institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.

For the holistic development of the child, the Ministry has been implementing the world's largest and most unique and outreach programme of *Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)* providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the Ministry in the recent past include universalisation of ICDS and *Kishori Shakti Yojana*, launching a nutrition programme for adolescent girls, establishment of the Commission for protection of Child Rights and enactment of *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act*. The Gram Panchayat (GP) can play a very crucial role in the protection and nurturing of children and in this way, make a very important contribution to the wellbeing of people. Development of women and children is one of the 29 functions listed in the Constitution to be devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Salient features of Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS Scheme:

Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme (earlier known as ICDS) was launched in 1975 with the following objectives:

- i. to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- ii. to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- iii. to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- iv. to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- v. to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The ICDS focuses on providing a comprehensive care to the mother and the child through its 6 components. The schemes try to address the multi-faceted needs of child development as well as reach out to different beneficiaries. Following are the core focal areas of the components:

- Pre School Education
- Supplementary Nutrition

- Immunization
- Health Check
- Referral Services
- Nutrition and Health Education

**Pre-School-Education (PSE)** focuses on total development of the child, in the age up to six years, mainly from the underprivileged groups.

- Beneficiaries between the age groups of 3 to 6 are to be provided PreSchool Education, before they enter class 1.
- It is provided at the Anganwadi centre, by the Anganwadi worker and includes non-formal education and playful activities.

**Supplementary Nutrition:** The objective of the component is to focus on supplementary feeding and growth monitoring for prevention of Vitamin A deficiency and nutritional anemia. It targets children below the age of 6, Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) mothers.

- Beneficiaries are to be provided Supplementary Nutrition (difference between recommended dietary allowance and average dietary intake) for 300 days in an year at the Anganwadi Centre(AWC)
- Severely malnourished children are given special supplementary feeding and referred to Health Sub-Centers , Primary Health Centers, etc.

**Immunization:** Immunization of pregnant women and infants (0-9 months) to protect children from six preventable (through administering vaccines) diseases e.g. poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles.

- Beneficiaries are immunized on specific days in public health infrastructures(such as sub-centers, primary care centers)
- The Iron and Vitamin "A" supplementation (IFA tablets) are provided to children and pregnant women under the immunization programme

**Health Check and Referral Services:** Health care to children and antenatal care of expectant mothers and postnatal care of nursing mothers.



- At the Anganwadi, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by the Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) who diagnose minor ailments and distribute simple medicines
- The Anganwadi worker has also been oriented to detect disabilities in young children.

**Nutrition and Health Education:** Behavior Change Communication (BCC) strategy for women so they can look after their own health, nutrition and development. Focused on women in the age group of 15-45 years, the program is implemented by Anganwadi workers who disseminate information on:

- Knowledge about breast feeding (colostrum feeding)
- Treatment of diarrhea/other illness
- Preparation of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)
- Preparation of nutritious food
- Importance of education of the child
- About cleanliness and hygiene
- Immunization during pregnancy
- Institutional delivery

At the Village level, the package of health, nutrition and educational services are provided at the Anganwadi Center (AWC) located in the village. Hence, Anganwadi serve as link between Primary Health Centre and the Village, wherein PRIs play an important role in monitoring at different level particularly at village level through Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VH&SC).

Coverage of the Anganwadi Services Scheme:

The Scheme of Anganwadi Services was launched in 1975 with 33 Projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects and 6 lakhs sanctioned AWCs in the country, by the end of IX Plan. The coverage of Anganwadi Services Scheme, till IX Plan, was thus not universal as it covered only about 42% of the 14 lakh habitations.

The Anganwadi Services scheme today operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and 13.81 lakh AWCs as on 31.03.2020. The services are currently being provided to 855.05 lakh beneficiaries of which 686.30 lakh are children under six years of age and 168.75 lakh are pregnant women and lactating mothers.

## 2.1 POSHAN Abhiyaan

It is a known fact that under nutrition is an outcome of not one but multiple detrimental factors. These factors play their role in helping sustain this continuous burden of under nutrition; leading to our inability to achieve our desired human resource potential, generation after another. In order to achieve its true potential and play the role as a global superpower India will need to focus on eradication of malnutrition so as to ensure that the coming generations are healthy, enabling higher intellectual potential, leading to enhanced work productivity. On 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2018; Hon'ble Prime Minister launched **POSHAN Abhiyaan – PM's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (National Nutrition Mission)** from Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. Overall budget is ₹ 9046 Crore .

To ensure a holistic approach, all 36 States/UTs and districts have been covered. All the States except West Bengal is implementing the scheme. More than 10 crore people will be benefitted by this programme. Never before has nutrition got so much prominence at the highest level in the country.

### Goals:

The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

Sl.No	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children(6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce mal-nutrition from the Country in a phased manner, through the life cycle concept, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.

POSHAN Abhiyaan ensure convergence of various programmes of different Ministries/Departments. Every State/District/Block develops its Convergence Action Plan which includes their specific constraints and bottlenecks and what can they address in short, mid or long term.

The Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries i.e. anganwadi workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smartphones. The software application, ICDS-Common application Software especially developed for this purpose enables data capture, ensures assigned service delivery and prompts for interventions wherever required. This data is then available in near real time to the supervisory staff from Block, District, State to National level thorough a Dashboard, for monitoring. The procurement and distribution of mobile devices is a part of the project. The application is aimed to augment system strengthening in ICDS service delivery and looks at improving the nutrition outcomes through effective monitoring and timely intervention.

- **Community Mobilization and Behavioral Change** is another important component of the Abhiyaan. The Abhiyaan is focusing on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into a Jan Andolan through involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Villages Organizations/SHGs/volunteers etc. and ensuring wide public participation. Accordingly, inter-Ministerial Guidelines on Jan Andolan have been developed and released, to build consensus, achieve convergence and synergise efforts towards achieving the desired Goals. States/UTs to carry out IEC activities on regular basis for which funds to the tune of Rs. 19.00 lakh per district per year has been already allotted to the States/UTs. Month of September is celebrated as as the Rashtriya Poshan Maah across the Country.
- **Capacity Building of the front line ICDS functionaries through Incremental Learning Approach (ILA):** The Abhiyaan focuses on building the capacity of front-line ICDS functionaries in effective and consistent service delivery by using Incremental Learning Approach (ILA). Under ILA, functionaries are being trained on thematic modules following the cascade of training of State Resource Group (SRG), District Resource Groups (DRGs) and Block Resource Groups (BRGs). Total 21 ILA modules have been provided to the States/UTs. States/UTs have started rolling out ILA Modules. A digital version of ILA has also been developed. The frontline functionaries can learn using a mobile application and the progress can be monitored on the dashboard. 21 Modules have been digitised.

- **Organization of Community Based Events (CBEs):** In order to strengthen processes for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and increased social accountability of ICDS, the POSHAN Abhiyaan provides for the organization of Community Based Events (CBEs) twice in a month on a fixed day of a week by each Anganwadi Centers. The processes under this component also encompass outreach visits by Aanganwadi Worker to prioritized households to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices; development of well-researched designed and tested communication plan & IEC materials and intensive Mass Media Campaign on Nutrition. Detailed Guidelines on conduct of CBE have been issued. The events are being organised in a converged manner (AWW, ASHA, ANM, DAY-NRLM etc).
- **Innovation:** States/UTs may choose innovation pilot either keeping in view the target fixed under POSHAN Abhiyaan. The norms for allocation of funds to States/UTs under the Innovation activities is @ ₹ 27.85 Lakhs per district for the entire duration of the project. States/UTs are setting up Nutri/Kitchen Garden also from this fund.

**Convergence:** Specifically following activities may be carried out in Gram Panchayats with the help of frontline workers of MoW&CD and MoH&FW:

- All pregnant women are to be registered.
- Registered pregnant women are to be given ANC (Ante Natal Checkups ).
- Dropout pregnant women eligible for ANC are to be tracked and services are to be provided to them.
- All eligible children are to be given vaccines against six Vaccine-preventable diseases.
- All dropout children who do not receive vaccines as per the scheduled doses are to be tracked, mobilized and vaccinated.
- Vitamin A solution is to be administered, to children.
- All children are to be weighed, with the weight being plotted on a card and managed appropriately in order to treat malnutrition.
- Anti-TB drugs are to be given to patients of TB.
- All eligible couples are to be given condoms and OCPs as per their choice and referrals are to be made for other contraceptive services.
- Supplementary nutrition is to be provided to underweight children.

### **3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW)**

The National Health Mission targets to improve the primary and secondary health care which are provided through public health institutions including Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres and Sub-district/District Hospitals. Comprehensive Primary Health Care is provided to the community by primary health care team members including Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Multi-purpose workers (male and female) and Community Health Officers at Sub-centres and PHCs. ASHA is the connecting link between the community and the public health institutions and works towards community mobilization and awareness generation. The major schemes and services provided by the public health care facilities/ functionaries are listed below:

- 1. Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs):** Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres are upgraded as AB-HWCs to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), by expanding the services from existing Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) and Communicable Diseases services to include services related to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Mental Health, Ear Nose Throat (ENT), Ophthalmology, Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care as well as health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga. Under the AB-HWC initiative, Community Health Officers (CHO) are posted at SC-HWC along with 1 or 2 Multipurpose Health Worker/s and 4-5 ASHAs. AB-HWCs aim to provide free drugs and diagnostics services for 12 package of primary care services, including screening and treatment of Diabetes, Hypertension, Oral Cancer, Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer.
- 2. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** JSY is a safe motherhood intervention which aims to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the scheme, cash assistance is provided to eligible pregnant women for giving birth in a public health facility or an accredited private health facility as per criteria set for high performing and low performing states. JSY has identified ASHA as a link between the government and pregnant women for which she is also given an incentive to promote institutional delivery.
- 3. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** JSSK aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses for pregnant women (PW) delivering in public health institutions, antenatal and post-natal complications of pregnancy and sick infants up to 1-year accessing public health institutions for treatment. The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for

free pick up and drop back between home and health facility, and also between facilities in case of a referral.

4. **Immunization:** Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes for reduction of vaccine-preventable under-5 mortality rate. Under UIP, Routine Immunization sessions are conducted through RI sessions and Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) to provide free of cost vaccines against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases, nationally against 10 diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B and Rotavirus diarrhea) and sub-nationally against 2 diseases (Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Japanese Encephalitis). Since 2014, special immunization drives including Mission Indradhanush are being conducted to improve immunization coverage in areas where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is high.
5. **Home Based Care of Newborn and Young Children (HBNC/HBYC):** Under this programme, home visits are undertaken by ASHAs to assess the health status of the child and provide counselling to the family on healthy child care practices-
  - For newborns - 6 visits in case of institutional delivery on day 3,7,14,21,28 and 42 days and seven visits in case of home deliveries with an additional visit on the day of birth.
  - For a young child - 4 visits at 3<sup>rd</sup> month, 6<sup>th</sup> month, 9<sup>th</sup> month and 12<sup>th</sup> month.
6. **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Under RBSK, comprehensive healthcare for children is provided to ensure that the children thrive and grow to their fullest potential through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability (4Ds). Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for screening, early detection and free management for children from birth to 18 years of age. The RBSK teams visit schools once in a year and Anganwadi centres twice in a year for screening of children.
7. **Family Planning:** Services are provided to the eligible couples to adopt family planning measures through temporary/ spacing methods such as oral contraceptive pills, IUCDs, Injectable Contraceptive MPA (Antara), condoms and permanent/ limiting methods including male and female sterilization.
8. **National Ambulance Service (NAS):** Free ambulatory services are provided by two models, namely Dial 102 and Dial 108. Dial 102 essentially consists of basic patient transport aimed to cater the needs of pregnant women and children. Dial 108 is primarily an emergency response system that is designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma, accident victims, etc.

**9. Disease Control Programs:** Under various disease control programs, free treatment and diagnostics are ensured for Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kalazar, Filariasis, Viral Hepatitis, etc. Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) are distributed for protection against vector borne diseases.

**10. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** DBT schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) are being implemented.

- Under JSY, Pregnant women are being provided a cash incentive of Rs 1400 for Low Performing States (LPS) and Rs 700 for High Performing States (HPS) in case of Rural areas and Rs 1000 for LPS and Rs 600 for HPS in case of Urban areas to promote institutional delivery. ASHAs are also provided a cash incentive to promote eligible JSY beneficiaries to undergo deliveries at public health institutions which is Rs 600 for rural areas (Rs 300 for ANC component & Rs 300 for facilitating institutional delivery) and Rs 400 for urban areas (Rs 200 for ANC component & Rs 200 for facilitating institutional delivery).
- Nutrition support is one of the essential factors for envisioning Tuberculosis (TB) elimination in India by 2025. In this regard, Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) is being implemented as financial assistance of Rs 500 per month towards nutritional support to each notified TB patient for the duration of his/her treatment.

**Convergence:** MoHFW has partnered with MoPR to provide the essential Health services to the rural community by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The Partnership with MoPR is promoting a decentralized approach through changes in major programs. The following activities are being carried out at the Panchayat level through the support of MoPR:-

- To create awareness in the village about available health services and their health entitlements
- To develop a Village Health Plan based on an assessment of the situation and priorities of the community
- To analyze key issues and problems pertaining to village level health and nutrition activities
- Health sub-centre as Wellness centre
- Coverage under Health Protection Scheme
- Emergency ambulance facility
- 100% immunisation
- 100% institutional delivery
- 100 % treatment for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Filaria, Kala Azar

#### **4. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)**

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been set up in November 2014 to drive the 'Skill India' agenda - to converge existing skill training initiatives and to combine scale and quality of skilling efforts. The MSDE launched the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) to create an end-to-end implementation framework that provides opportunities for quality short and long-term Skill Development (SD), leading to productive employment and career progression that meets the aspirations of trainees. Various programmes of the Ministry are as follow:

##### **i. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched in 2015 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing short duration skill training and incentivizing through monetary rewards to youth for skill certification. The overall idea is to boost both industry and employability of youths. PMKVY was re-launched in 2016-20 by scaling up both in terms of Sector and Geography and by greater alignment with other missions of Government of India like Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc. PMKVY has coverage at State level, District level including Aspirational districts, LWE districts and NE States. The new PMKVY 3.0 is a demand-driven scheme where the Districts will prepare plans for skill implementation. The plans will include youth details wanting to undergo skilling and the job roles in which they are interested. Based on this demand, training can be organized for them. The PRI in the village will be very useful in motivating youth for the skilling schemes and preparing such lists from their jurisdictions.

##### **ii. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)**

"Apprentices Act, 1961" was enacted with the objective of regulating the program of training of apprentices in the establishments by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the-job training. MSDE is the administrative ministry responsible for implementation of this Act. The government brought comprehensive reforms to the Apprentices Act, 1961 in 2014 and the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 in 2019 to make it more employers friendly.

##### **iii. Jan Shikshan Sansthan**

The scheme (previously known as Shramik Vidyapeeth) is being implemented through NGOs in the country since 1967. The scheme was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in 2000. It is mandated to provide vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8<sup>th</sup> and school drop-outs upto 12<sup>th</sup> standard in the age group of 15-45 years. The priority groups are women, SC, ST, minorities and other backward sections of the society thereby reaching out to poorest



of the poor. JSSs are also working at remote areas and empowering the adult population. JSS play a prominent role to minimize the migration of population from rural to urban area and provide vocational skills having local demand.

#### **iv. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)**

SANKALP has four key result areas - Institutional Strengthening; Quality Assurance of skill development programmes; Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes; and Expanding Skills through PPPs.

Decentralisation has been one of the strategies undertaken by SANKALP, along with convergence, to improve short term skill development planning and implementation. SANKALP also encourages innovative best practices at the local level that result in enhanced access, quality and capacity in the skilling ecosystem. Towards achieving the said goal some of the major interventions are as under:

#### **Scope of Convergence with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

MSDE has partnered with MoPR to integrate skill development planning in the Gram Panchayats (GP) and to make skill training relevant to the needs of the rural population. The partnership with MoPR is a unique and pioneering one which will not only help take skill development to the rural local bodies but also equip GPs with skilled resources to deliver essential services to the rural communities. For this to be successful, it is expected that MoPR supports in the following areas:

- Provide access to the Panchayati Raj system to undertake activities essential to the projects;
- Mobilise the three-tier PRI system to support skill development institutions for implementation of the projects;
- Provide data wherever necessary, to enable development of evidence-based programs
- Make provisions in by-laws to enable GPs to employ skilled resources only, to deliver and maintain essential services related to public health and community development.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF):** MGNF was launched to support the District administration in improving skill development program delivery as well as developing a cadre of committed and competent development leaders. In its first year, 74 fellows were deputed in 74 districts across Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for two years. IIM-Bangalore is the Academic Partner for this fellowship. Along with extensive on-ground experience of working directly with the Districts, the fellows will be awarded a Certificate in Public Policy and Management from IIM-

Bangalore upon completion of the fellowship program. In its 2<sup>nd</sup> year, the MGNF program will cover more districts and states.

## **5. Ministry of Education**

To achieve the universalization of elementary education, the government has started numerous projects and programs under the National Policy of Education. The main aim of these schemes is to improve access to quality education, learning capacity and cognitive development. Some of the schemes are:

**1. Samagra Shiksha** - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has been proposed by the Union Budget for holistic school education in 2018-19. It subsumes the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education.

**2. National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Education (NPEGEL)** – aims to reach girls, not enrolled in schools. The main focus of this program is to break gender stereotypes and to make sure girls get a good education at the elementary level.

**3. Mid-day Meal Scheme:** Otherwise known as the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, this plan was launched in 1995 to provide mid-day meals to children studying in primary class. The main objective was to eliminate classroom hunger of children and to increase school attendance and enrolment of children. It also addresses the issue of inadequate and improper nutrition among children.

**National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)** - The Central Sector Scheme ‘National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme’ was launched in May, 2008 with the objective of awarding scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections @ Rs. 500/- per month (i.e. Rs. 6000/- per annum) to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue study at secondary and higher secondary stage up to class XII. Government has enhanced the rate of the scholarship under the scheme from Rs. 500/- per month (Rs. 6000/- per annum) to Rs. 1,000/- per month (Rs. 12000/- per annum) with effect from 1st April, 2017. There is a quota of scholarships for different States/UTs based on population and enrolment. Students whose parental annual income from all sources is not more than Rs. 1,50,000/- per annum are eligible to avail the scholarships.

**National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)** -The centrally sponsored was launched in May 2008. The objective of the scheme is to establish an enabling environment to reduce drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools and ensure their retention. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ ST) and enroll in class IX in State Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools. A sum of Rs.3000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit on enrolment in class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon upon reaching 18 years of age and passing class 10<sup>th</sup> class examination. The scheme is boarded-on National Scholarship Portal and covered under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

**Convergence:** The ministry with MoPR will aim to eradicate the illiteracy and to provide the equal opportunities of education to all the section of the society. In convergence system panchayat raj institution can play the better role in identification of the beneficiaries. Elected representatives could spread awareness on importance of primary education for cognitive and physical development. Thereby ensuring reducing school dropout especially among girl children and improve 100% school attendance and learning outcomes. With Panchayats, line department could provide Higher Secondary facilities for girls, adequate School infrastructure with Sports facility and scope for Adult Education facilities at grassroots level.

## **6. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is one of the three constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the other two being Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). Different Schemes of Department are:-

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) - started with a view to augment the income of the farmers by providing income support to all landholding farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs
2. Pradhan Mantri KisanMaan-DhanYojana (PM-KMY) - started to provide social security to all landholding Small and Marginal Farmers in the country. These farmers have minimal or no savings and also do not have any source of livelihood when they reach old age. Under this scheme, a fixed pension of Rs.3,000/- will be provided to all eligible small and marginal farmers.
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) - implemented to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers of notified oilseeds and pulses qualifying Fair Average

Quality (FAQ) norms. It is an umbrella scheme comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS). These schemes are implemented at the request of the State Governments / Union Territories.

4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) /Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) – implemented to yield index based PMFBY and weather index based WBCIS from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc.
5. The PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop - mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.
6. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Department provides 100% assistance to Haryana, Punjab, UP State Governments and NCT of Delhi for implementation of following components of this scheme.
7. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):- The scheme is implemented since 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. Coarse cereals were also included in the Mission from 2014-15 under NFSM.
8. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):- The scheme is implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. It has following components:
  - I. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
  - II. Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)
  - III. National Horticulture Board (NHB)
  - IV. Coconut Development Board (CDB)
  - V. Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland
9. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR):- RKVY-RAFTAAR aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers' effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-

business entrepreneurship. Under the scheme funds are released to States/UTs for infrastructure and assets development, for value addition linked production projects (agribusiness models), for supporting any projects as per their local needs.

10. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):- The PKVY Scheme is implemented for promotion of Organic farming in our country. The scheme is implemented in a cluster mode with min. 20 ha size and States have been asked to implement in cluster size of 1000 ha in plain area and 500 ha in hilly area to facilitate marketing of organic produce.
11. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):- MOVCDNER is implemented to promote organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country for development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.
3. Apart from these, other important schemes which worth mentioning are: Rainfed Area Development (RAD); Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF); National Bamboo Mission (NBM); Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME); Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP); Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM); National Agriculture Market (e-NAM); Development and Up-gradation of Rural Haats to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs); and Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation.

**Convergence:** In scope for convergence, both of Ministries are scaling up their programmes for the development of farming activities and farm produce. Apart from this, department is taking care of welfare related schemes at the village level with the assistance from elected representatives:

- Sustainable management of soil, water, biodiversity, climate change
- Input supplies such as seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, farm-machinery, irrigation, credit, insurance, extension
- Conservation production and agronomic practices such as soil-testing, zero-tillage, water and nutrient use efficiency; post-harvest activities in drying, sorting, grading, warehousing, cold-storages
- Marketing, related to village markets, mandis, contract farming, cooperatives, farmer associations, e-NAM, private markets, supermarkets; agro-processing linked to milling, preservation of perishables, transportation, supply-chain management

- Retailing, branding, labeling, certification of organics, bio-fortification; services for farmers' welfare such as pensions, insurance, health coverage; rural infrastructure; and rural non-farm income generation.

## **7. Ministry of Jal Shakti: Department of Water and Sanitation**

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DWS) manages the rural component of the mission – Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G), and is the coordinating department for the overall SBM. Going forward, the SBM will focus on moving from ODF to ODF Plus, through a focus on ODF sustainability and Solid Liquid Waste Management under four major verticals: Greywater management, plastic waste management, bio-degradable solid waste management and faecal sludge management. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to the States to provide safe and adequate drinking water to rural India. The Department's Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), currently focuses on providing access to drinking water to India's rural population. The Department is committed to providing household piped water supply to all rural households by 2024 with a focus on small scale, community managed schemes groundwater schemes wherever possible, with emphasis on source sustainability through groundwater recharge and wastewater reuse.

**Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G):-** The Government of India has prioritized rural sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM-G) – Clean India Campaign for rural India and sustaining the gains made thus far in the next phase ODF Plus.

**In addition to SBM-G,** Jal Jeevan Mission is currently being implemented by DWS that aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.

## **8. Ministry of Home Affairs: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

### **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project**

The Government of India has initiated the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with a view to address cyclone risks in the country. The overall objective of the Project is to undertake suitable structural and non-structural measures to mitigate the effects of cyclones in the coastal states and UTs of India. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) will implement the Project in coordination with participating State Governments and the National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM).

The Project has identified 13 cyclones prone States and Union Territories (UTs), with varying levels of vulnerability. These States/UT have further been classified into two categories, based on the frequency of occurrence of cyclone, size of population and the existing institutional mechanism for disaster management. These categories are:

Category I: Higher vulnerability States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Category II: Lower Vulnerability States i.e Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Island.

### **Project Objectives:**

The Project development objective of the NCRMP is to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclone and other hydro meteorological hazards through:

1. improved early warning dissemination systems
2. enhanced capacity of local communities to respond to disasters
3. improved access to emergency shelter, evacuation, and protection against wind storms, flooding and storm surge in high areas
4. strengthening DRM capacity at central, state and local levels in order to enable mainstreaming of risk mitigation measures into the overall development agenda.

The Financing and Project Agreements relating to NCRMP were signed between the Department of Economic Affairs, World Bank and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha on 14.1.2011. The Project completion date of Phase-I is 31st March 2018. NDMA in co-ordination with the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at the cost of Rs. 2541.60 crore.



The project is being funded by the World Bank as an Adaptable Programme Loan (APL) with an International Development Association (IDA) credit amounting to Rs. 1985.68 crore. The remaining amount of Rs. 555.91 crore will be contributed by Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa (Under Component B only). Other components will be funded 100% by the Central Government.

NCRMP (Additional Financing) has been formulated to fill up the infrastructural gaps observed during cyclone Phailin by creating additional infrastructure. The total Outlay under Additional Financing is Rs 835Cr. which includes Rs 645.79Cr credit from the World Bank and 25% contribution by State Governments totalling Rs 189.21Cr under Component-B on the same lines as in the NCRMP Ph-I. Government of India has approved Additional Financing in July, 2015 for the States of AP and Odisha with closure by October 2017.

NCRMP Phase-II Government of India has approved Phase-II in July, 2015 for five years up to March, 2020 covering States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerela, Maharashtra and West Bengal at an Outlay of Rs 2361.35Cr with the World Bank funding amounting to Rs1881.20Cr. The remaining amount of Rs480.15Cr. is being contributed by State Governments as their share. The sub-component of underground cabling has been included under NCRMP Phase-II. (Under Component-B)

### **Disaster Risk Reduction in Gram Sabha**

The PRI is a statutory body elected by the local people through a well-defined democratic process with specific responsibilities and duties. The elected members are accountable to the people of the ward, rural community, block and the district. Keeping the above in view, the PRI, the representative body of the people, is the most appropriate institution from village to the district level in view of its proximity, universal coverage and enlisting people's participation on an institutionalized basis.

It must be conceded that wherever it has strong roots, PRI has played a crucial role in mobilizing people in various situations of crisis. However, it is a fact that it is difficult to pre-empt disasters and also to predict their magnitude. But the impact of disasters on people living in vulnerable areas and losses to their property can be minimized by a proactive role played by PRIs at the grassroots level. Apart from great organizing skills, it may call for courage and leading from the front. The PRI members can play a role of leadership in Disaster Management at all stages. Right from the preparatory stage up to the handling of the long term development activities for risk reduction, PRI can lead in several ways.

To facilitate the discussions on DRR in Gram Sabha, a format developed by NDMA has developed a set of questionnaire for the proper information to understand Pre-disaster and Post-disaster factor.

- History of Past disaster
- Type of the Hazard in the village
- Vulnerability in the village
- Awareness Generation
- Role of Individuals, Community and Panchayat in disaster Risk reduction
- Early Preparation to mitigate hazards
- Response
- Planning

## **9. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the following schemes/programmes, which are directly benefiting the producers at the Panchayat level. Those schemes are:

### **1. Cattle and Dairy Development**

- i. Rashtriya Gokul Mission - scheme is important in enhancing milk production and productivity of cattle and buffaloes to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country
- ii. National Dairy Plan-II - envisages strengthening infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and support for marketing infrastructure to dairy cooperatives, milk producer companies and private dairies by bridging the gap in dairy infrastructure across the country..
- iii. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund - focuses on building a 4 efficient milk procurement system by setting up of processing and chilling infrastructure & installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipment at village level.
- iv. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer - The objective is to provide the working capital loans on softer terms to Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) through 100% assistance. There is no State share under SDCFPO.

2. National Livestock Mission - formulated for development of livestock sector with the objectives to enhance the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers and farmers especially small holders through sustainable, safe and equitable livestock development. It has following four Sub-Missions:-

- i. Livestock Development,
- ii. Pig Development in North-eastern Region,
- iii. Fodder and Feed Development,
- iv. Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

3. Livestock Health & Disease Control (Including National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis) -is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes which supplements the efforts of the States/UTs in development of animal husbandry by providing financial assistance as Central share for control & containment of animals diseases. The details of the components of the scheme with Central and State funding is as under:-

- i. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)
- ii. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
- iii. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)

- iv. Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- v. Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)
- vi. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)
- vii. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
- viii. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- ix. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

4. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey: - There are two schemes Viz. Livestock census and integrated sample survey implemented by the Department. Both schemes are continuing central sector schemes:-

- i. Livestock Census: - The First Census was conducted during 1919- 1920 and since then it is being conducted through all State/UT's in India. It is the only source, which gives disaggregated information on various species of animals and poultry birds.
- ii. Integrated Sample Survey - is implemented throughout in the country to bring out estimates of livestock products such as milk, egg, meat and wool. Under the scheme, the estimates are to be brought out annually, which is used for policy and planning purposes. The sample survey is conducted from March to February on season basis by dividing in 3 seasons; summer, Rainy, & Winter.

**Convergence:** Ministry of Animal Husbandry is partnered with MoPR to improve the income generation and maximum utilization of the available resources. Apart from this following are the scope of convergence with MoPR: (i) ensuring full potential use in dairy, goatery, poultry; (ii) ensuring full potential use of Fisheries; (iii) Effective immunisation services for animal resources and veterinary care; (iv) Breed improvement; (v) Value chain development; (vi) Identify area for fodder development; and (vii) Facilitate fish production.

#### **10. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)**

With a view to promote value addition and better utilization of agricultural produce; minimise wastage/losses at all stages in the food processing value/supply chain is crucial. This needs infrastructural development of storage, transportation and processing of agro-produce; induction of modern technology into the food processing industries; encourage Research & Development for products and process development; initiative and facilities to promote value added exports and create the critical infrastructure to fill the gaps from farm to consumer and above; creating infrastructure for skilling the workforce. For which the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Schemes.

The flagship scheme of MoFPI is Pradhan Pantri Kisan SamapdaYojana (PMKSY) with an outlay of Rs.6,000 crore for the period 2016-2020 that is coterminous with the Fourteenth Finance Commission and now it has been extend to 2020-21 with a budgetary provision of Rs.1041 Crore. The scheme PMKSY has the following vertical schemes to address the farm to form supply chain without any break:

- i. Mega Food Parks;
- ii. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;
- iii. Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities;
- iv. Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters;
- v. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages;
- vi. Operation Greens (exclusively for Tomato, Onion and Potato crops);
- vii. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
- viii. Human Resources and Institutions,

Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABY) 2020 initiative of the Government, the MoFPI launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Prime Minister-Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) with a total outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore over the period 2020-2025. Under these schemes financial support is provided for creation of modern infrastructure projects, food manufacturing units, value chain development, backward and forward linkages and food testing laboratories. Besides, assistance is provided for research & development and skilling infrastructure in the food processing sector.

Under various constituent component schemes of PMKSY, the MoFPI provides mostly credit-linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing/preservation industries. The rate of subsidy ranges from 35% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to a ceiling that may vary from Rs. 5 Crore to Rs.50 Crore depending on the type of projects and location thereof. Financial assistance to the eligible applicant is provided as per the Scheme guidelines and against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time.

#### Role of the Panchayats in Implementation of the Schemes of MoFPI

The central sector scheme of PMKSY is implemented directly by the Ministry. The schemes are demand driven and mostly availed by private sector with matching equity contribution and bank credit. The proposals are invited through Expression of Interests (EoI) from time to time depending on the availability of funds and vacant slots of projects under each scheme components. Panchayats have no role in implementation of the projects at present. However, District and Block Panchayats can apply for scheme

benefits to set up different food processing/preservation projects as per the scheme guidelines within their jurisdiction.

#### Scope of Convergence at Panchayat Level

Various awareness campaigns for popularisation of MoFPI schemes under promotional activities can be organised, particular for PM-FME scheme that is suitable for rural industrialization/entrepreneurship. Since 66% of the Micro Food Enterprises (MFEs) are in rural areas. Groups of farmers, self-help groups, and women entrepreneurs can play a leading role in food processing activities in the rural areas by availing financial assistance and other assistance under the PM-FME scheme. Under the Skill Development scheme of PMKSY, the Panchayats can set-up Skill Centres at District or Block level, as per the need. This requires very little investment as assistance up to five job roles of Rs.15 lakh each (Rs.75 lakh) can be availed under the scheme.

Online free Training and Skilling Programmes for the SC/ST micro food processors entrepreneurs under the PM-FME scheme to be launched soon. It is to be launched under the aegis of two Ministry controlled food technology institutes viz; National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Panchayats through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) or dedicated skilling centre with minimum IT infrastructure and connectivity can avail the service to provide skilling/training opportunities. For effective implementation of PM-FME, involvement of three-tier Panchayats is required. Development of data base on agricultural and allied sector surplus produced in the constituent villages, level of produce processed, farm-gate infrastructure, level of wastage, number of micro enterprises run by SHGs/cooperatives/FPOs/individual units, demand for skilling enabling targeted outreach under PM FME can be done by the District and Block Panchayat.

## **11. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)**

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) account for 8.6% of the total population of the country (Census, 2011) constituting 10.45 Crore people with nearly 705 communities/groups. Out of this, 75 tribal communities/groups are vulnerable called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Nearly 75% of the Scheduled Tribes communities live in Central India. The highest population of STs is in the State of Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra. North Eastern States account for about 10% of the total Scheduled Tribes population.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs. MoTA strives to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth of tribal population in the country. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments, and voluntary organizations, and fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs. Various schemes and programmes are being implemented by MoTA such as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS); Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India;; Pre Matric Scholarship, Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students, Eklavya Residential Model School (EMRS), National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies abroad etc; Conservation-cum-Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Grant to Tribal Research Institutes etc. for development of the STs in addition to the rights based legislation – Forest Rights Act 2006.

### **Major Convergence Opportunities with Ministry of Panchayati Raj:**

Since majority of Tribal population still lives in the rural areas, which under the jurisdiction of the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI); convergence of MoTA schemes and programmes with MoPR at all three levels towards achieving socio-economic development of Tribal population across the country is a requisite. Major mandates of the Ministry are all matters relating to Panchayati Raj Institution and District Planning Committees.

- MoTA focuses on democratic governance of forests and natural resources by securing rights of forest dwelling STs, other traditional forest dwellers over through the Forest Right Act, 2006. It also empowers the Gram Sabhas to govern and manage forest. MoPR aims to address critical gaps that hinder success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness and promote devolution of power and responsibilities according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act

1996.

- MoTA has been recently added 23 new items and revised the list of the Minimum Forest Produce (MFP), to support Tribal population during COVID-19 pandemic situation. Further, MoPR may also put in efforts to identify for convergence related to this scheme and provide benefits at the village level.
- MoTA provides educational benefits to ST children through its several educational schemes. Convergence with MoPR will help in information dissemination about aforementioned educational schemes enabling Tribal youths in accessing quality education and improve their career prospects.
- Under the Van Dhan Yojana with a target of 1126 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK), MoTA has established 500 new VDVKs towards strengthening “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhyan”, promoting Van Dhan Tribal start-ups. The convergence with MoPR will provide advantages to Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha level.
- With the convergence of MoTA and MoPR, especially at District and Block level will ensure financial support for capacity-building activities, monetary assistance, and technical support to the Tribal beneficiaries under the above mentioned scheme.
- Like the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) at GP level, convergence at the other two-tiers will ensure training of election representatives on Tribal rights and entitlements. This will help in preparing an inclusive, comprehensive and sustainable District and Block Panchayats planning and budgeting.
- The functionaries of PRI can help in capturing requisite data and regular up-gradation of the Tribal Migrants Support Portal developed by MoTA at District and Block level.
- Substantial funds are allocated for tribal welfare and development under the schemes of various central Ministries/Departments every year. Optimal utilization of these funds benefitting STs and ST dominated areas is crucial where MoPR can play a bigger catalytic role. Gaps in sectors of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Electrification, Internet Connectivity, etc. to be mitigated by taking support from various schemes of the Central Government in a comprehensive District and Block Panchayats planning.



## **12. Ministry of AYUSH - National AYUSH Mission**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is a flagship scheme of Ministry of AYUSH approved and notified on 29.09.2014. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) launched during 12th Plan for implementing through States/UTs. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials. It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT.

The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 has advocated mainstreaming the potential of AYUSH systems within a pluralistic system of Integrative healthcare. The focus is on holistic wellness approach aiming at prevention of diseases and promotion of health and wellbeing. In 2020, the Union Cabinet has approved Ministry's proposal to operationalise 12,500 Health and Wellness Centre (HWCs) under Ayushman Bharat in a phased manner from year 2019-20 to 2023-24. The existing AYUSH Dispensaries and Sub Health Centres would be upgraded into AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres (AYUSH HWC).

Among the others, the main priority objectives of the scheme are:

- To establish a holistic wellness model based on AYUSH principles and practices, to empower masses for “self-care” to reduce the disease burden, out of pocket expenditure and to provide informed choice to the needy public.
- To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/Collection/Storage Practices.
- Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.

### **Scope of Convergence with MoPR**

Health has multiple determinants and therefore to successfully address the issue multi-sectoral coordination is necessary and therefore the linkages with line ministries & departments to successfully plan and carryout public health activities has already been envisaged in the scheme guidelines. The linkages with State department of

health, AYUSH standalone hospitals, collocated facilities, educational institutions, national level organizations, schools, social groups, private bodies, community groups, local bodies, Panchayati Raj institutions, inter-sectoral convergence have already been included. Engagement of community level collectives such as Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNCs), Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are already part of the activities under AYUSH HWCs. Inter-sectoral convergence for addressing dominants of health have been addressed.

## **6 Proposed activities for convergence at Anganwadi centres**

The Panchayati Raj Institution with its three-tier system functions as a units of local administration and governance. In the District Level Committees for programme planning and implementation, representation of Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat has been envisaged. In consultation with the Village Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat, at the Panchayat Campus, yoga sessions are conducted. In the operational guidelines approved by the Union Cabinet, activities that need to be taken-up by the Ministry with convergence with the Panchayats. Such activities can be organised during public gatherings such as meetings in and around the Panchayat building, after giving due publicity to the public.

- i. Clinical services:** At least one outreach clinical camp in a month by the Community Health Officer (CHO) at Gram Panchayat building may be conducted to provide clinical services including basic diagnostics (such as haemoglobin and blood glucose) and dispensing of essential medicines.
- ii. Developing demonstrative medicinal plant garden in Panchayat building campus:** Cultivation of commonly used medicinal plants and their use in the prevention and management of diseases is an important activity under AYUSH HWC. Some popular medicinal plants in the region may be planted in the Panchayat building campus depending on its geographical location and space available. The State department AYUSH with the help of State Medicinal Plants Board and Horticulture department will provide the planting materials and provide technical support in development of herbal garden. A brochure on selected medicinal plants has been prepared.
- iii. Yoga camps at Panchayat buildings/campus:** Sessions through Yoga instructors deployed at nearby AYUSH HWC may be conducted once in a week or more frequently, depending on the feasibility, which may be mutually decided the AYUSH HWC & Panchayati Raj team.
- iv. IEC activities:** Display of IEC materials in the Panchayat building/campus and IEC activities on healthy lifestyle like seasonal practices, physiological & behavioural code by AYUSH HWC team. Popularising AYUSH based nutritional food recipes based on local resources.

- v. **Training of Gram Panchayat functionaries:** Any field level workers available with Gram Panchayat may be trained in preventive AYUSH interventions by the CHO.

The funding for all above activities is available in the scheme. The Departments of Panchayati Raj and AYUSH in all respective States/UTs are to be requested for joint consultation and drawing the action plan for specific requirement for each AYUSH HWCs.

## **Annexures**

### Annexure 1A: Template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning

Template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning

State:-														
District:-														
Block:-														
Gram Panchayat:-														
Gram Sabha:-														
		October					November				December			
Sl. No	Particulars	week-1	week-2	week-3	week-4	week-5	week-6	week-7	week-8	week-9	week-10	week-11	week-12	week-13
1	Events undertaken													
2	Subjects Covered(As per XIth Schedule)													
3	Line Departments													
4	Total Member													
5	Ready to update in portal													

**Annexure 1B: Template on Facilitators Report**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Remarks (if any)</b>
1.	Number of people present in Gram Sabha		
2.	Number of Schedule Castes present in Gram Sabha		
3.	Number of Schedule Tribe present in Gram Sabha		
4.	Number of SHG members present in Gram Sabha		
5.	Number of Women present in the Gram Sabha		
6.	Sankalp of Gram Panchayat		
6.1	Mapping of Sankalp to Focus Areas		
7.	Frontline workers present and made presentation		
7.1	Department of Panchayati Raj		
7.2	Department of Rural Development		
7.3	Department of Agriculture		
7.4	Department Health & Family Welfare		
7.5	Department of Women & Child Development		
7.6	Department of Power		
7.7	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		
7.8	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying		
7.9	Department of Revenue		
7.10	Department of Drinking Water		
7.11	Department of New and Renewable Energy		
7.12	Department of Education		
7.13	Department of Skill Development		

7.14	Department of Social Justice		
7.15	Department of Food and Supply		
7.16	Department of Health		
7.17	Department of Finance		
7.18	Irrigation Department		
7.19	Department of Fisheries		
7.20	Department of Forest		
7.21	Department of small scale industries		
7.22	Department of Khadi/ village industries		
7.23	<State> Electricity Board		
7.24	Rural Road Development Corporation		
7.25	<State> PWD		
8.	Presentation & validation of Mission Antyodaya Data		
9.	Presentation by SHGs regarding poverty related issues & poverty reduction plans		
10.	Discussion on GPDP		
10.1	Review of current year activities & fund utilised		
10.2	Discussion on resources likely to available to the Gram Panchayats during 2021- 2022		
10.3	Discussion on gaps as emerged from Mission Antyodaya survey and proposed interventions		
10.4	Resolution passed & recorded by Gram Sabha on GPDP		

11.	Geotagged photograph of Gram Sabha in progress		
12.	Geotagged photograph of Public Information Board		
13.	Video of Gram Sabha in progress (optional)		

### Facilitators Report- District/ Block Panchayat

S.No	Field	Details	Remarks (if any)
1.	Number of people present in District/ Block Panchayat Meeting		
2.	Frontline workers present and made presentation		
2.1	Department of Panchayati Raj		
2.2	Department of Rural Development		
2.3	Department of Agriculture		
2.4	Department Health & Family Welfare		
2.5	Department of Women & Child Development		
2.6	Department of Power		
2.7	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		
2.8	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying		
2.9	Department of Revenue		
2.10	Department of Drinking Water		
2.11	Department of New and Renewable Energy		
2.12	Department of Education		
2.13	Department of Skill Development		



2.14	Department of Social Justice		
2.15	Department of Food and Supply		
2.16	Department of Health		
2.17	Department of Finance		
2.18	Irrigation Department		
2.19	Department of Fisheries		
2.20	Department of Forest		
2.21	Department of small-scale industries		
2.22	Department of Khadi		
2.23	<State> Electricity Board		
2.24	Rural Road Development Corporation/ PWD		
2.25	<State> PWD		
3.	Discussion on District/ Block Panchayat Development Plan		
3.1	Review of current year activities & fund utilised		
3.2	Presentation & Discussion on resources likely to available to the District/ Block Panchayats during 2021- 2022		
3.3	Discussion on gaps as emerged from Mission Antyodaya survey and proposed interventions		
3.4	Resolution passed & recorded in District/ Block Sabha meeting		
4.	Geotagged photograph of District/ Block Sabha in progress		


**Annexure 1C: Activity Timeline for PPC 2020: 02<sup>nd</sup> October 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021**

S. No.	Activities	Timeline
1.	Roll out of facilitators Training Module	25 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
2.	Appointment of Nodal Officers (State, District & Block levels) and Registration on web portal by all the nodal officers	05 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
3.	Uploading of Gram Sabha meetings schedule	10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
4.	Pre populating PlanPLus	30 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
5.	Appointment of facilitators for every Gram Panchayat	10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
6.	Roll out of facilitators training	18 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
7.	Completion of Mission Antyodaya Survey in all GPs	20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
8.	Appointment of frontline workers of line departments for Gram Sabha meetings	25 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
9.	Display of Public Information Board in every GP and uploading of geo-tagged photographs of it on the portal	25 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020
10.	Uploading Geo-tagged visuals of Gram Sabha meetings	Immediately after conducting GS meeting
11.	Publishing of approved plan on e-Gramswaraj Portal	31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2021

## Annexure 2: Model Schedule for Conduct of Special Gram Sabha for GPDP

**Model Schedule for Conduct of Special Gram Sabha for GPDP**

Sabli Yojana Sabha Vikas



Meeting Date: .....

Meeting Place: .....

**Gram Panchayat:** ..... **LGD Code:** .....

**Block/Taluka:** ..... **District:** ..... **State:** .....

- ❖ **Agenda of the meeting:** People's Plan Campaign (GPDP)
- ❖ **Attendance of the members, Elected Representatives and officials for the meeting**
- ❖ **Format for conduct of Gram Sabha**
  - i. **Sarpanch/ Pradhan** of the Gram Panchayat will brief regarding the purpose of the meeting to the Gram Sabha.
  - ii. Gram Panchayat Secretary will discuss about the vision of GPDP.
  - iii. Presentation and validation of ranking parameters and data collected under Mission **Antyodaya** by facilitators (if not already validated in earlier Gram Sabha).
  - iv. Village Organisations (VO)/ Self Help Groups to make a presentation regarding poverty related issues and poverty reduction plans before Gram Sabha.
  - v. Gram Sabha to discuss gaps as emerging from Mission **Antyodaya** survey and categorise the priorities in to three classes i.e. **Critically Important, High Priority and Desirable**  
**(By Panchayat Secretary)**
  - vi. Presentation by Frontline Workers from line departments relating to 29 subjects listed in schedule XI to be devolved to Panchayats as per the Article 243G of the Constitution.

**List of 29 Subjects as per Article 243G of the Constitution**

1. Agriculture 2. Land Improvement 3. Minor Irrigation 4. Animal Husbandry 5. Fisheries 6. Social Forestry 7. Minor Forest Produce 8. Small Scale Industries 9. Khadi, village and cottage industries 10. Rural Housing	11. Drinking Water 12. Fuel and fodder 13. Roads 14. Rural Electrification 15. Non-Conventional Energy 16. Poverty Alleviation Programme. 17. Education 18. Vocational Education 19. Adult and Non-Formal Education 20. Libraries	21. Cultural Activities 22. Markets and Fairs 23. Health and Sanitation 24. Family Welfare 25. Women and Child Development 26. Social Welfare 27. Welfare of the Weaker Sections 28. Public Distribution System 29. Maintenance of Community Assets
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- vii. Review of current year activities and fund utilization.
- viii. Discussion on resources likely to be available to the Gram Panchayat during the FY 2019-2020, viz. FFC/ SFC/ Own Source of Revenue/ MGNREGA/ Other Centre & State schemes.
- ix. Gram Sabha may discuss the reasons for the Gaps and propose interventions
- x. Based on identified gaps, Gram Sabha to identify & prioritize the activities to be included in GPDP such as asset creation, asset maintenance, low cost/no cost (e.g. community mobilization for 100% immunization, no school dropout, ODF/ODF plus, social harmony, awareness on social issues etc).
- xi. Gram Panchayat to finalize activities to be taken up under GPDP
- xii. Only activities related to delivery of basic civic services such as water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial and cremation ground etc. to be planned from FFC allocation. Other approved activities in relation to various sectors related to 29 subjects listed in the XI schedule are also to be included in GPDP.
- xiii. Gram Sabha shall pass a resolution on the prioritized list of development activities. The resolution must be read out before the Gram Sabha and should be recorded accordingly.
- xiv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Gram Sabha to be uploaded on People's Plan Campaign Portal.
- xv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Public Information Board to be uploaded on People's Plan Campaign Portal.

### Annexure 3: Model Presentation by frontline workers/line departments



#### Model Structure of presentation by frontline workers/ Line departments during Gram Sabha

##### Indicative discussion points for presentation by a frontline worker of department:

1. Frontline workers of respective departments will present brief overview of schemes related to that department including eligibility criteria, entitlements and benefits accruing/ to be accrued under scheme; indicating role of Gram Panchayat and incorporation in GPDP.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Activities permissible under Scheme	Eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection	Benefits/Entitlements under the scheme

2. Activities taken in current FY 2019-2020 and progress made so far along with time lines.




Sl. No.	Name of Activity	List of Beneficiaries	Activity Wise Status Report							
			Progress Status			Timelines		Funds utilization Status		
			Activity completed	In-Progress	Not started	Planned Timelines	Actual Time Line	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	

3. Activities proposed to be taken in next FY 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Continuation of ongoing activities	New activities to be taken up	Proposed Plan of Action

4. Copy of this information is to be handed over to the Panchayat Secretary by the frontline workers of line departments during the Gram Sabha.

## Annexure 4: Illustrative design of Public Information Board

Gram Panchayat: .....

LGD Code: .....

Block/Taluka: .....

District: .....

State: .....

Name of Sarpanch: .....

Names of Villages: .....

Total Population: .....

Population of Scheduled Caste: .....

Population of Scheduled Tribe: .....

Sl. No	Scheme	Activity	Funds	Year

**Critical Gaps as per Mission Antyodaya**

- 
- 
- 
-

### Annexure 5: Aspirational Districts and Ranking

District	State	Delta	Rank	District	State	Delta	Rank
Dahod	GUJARAT	19.8	1	Guna	MADHYA PRADESH	8	28
West District	SIKKIM	18.9	2	Baran	RAJASTHAN	7.7	29
Ramanathapuram	TAMIL NADU	17.7	3	Chandel	MANIPUR	7.6	30
Vizianagaram	ANDHRA PRADESH	17.5	4	Khunti	JHARKHAND	7.5	31
Y.S.R.	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.9	5	Firozpur	PUNJAB	7.4	32
Bijapur	CHHATTISGARH	14.7	6	Gajapati	ODISHA	7.2	33
Washim	MAHARASHTRA	13.8	7	Pakur	JHARKHAND	6.9	34
Udham Singh Nagar	UTTARAKHAND	13.7	8	Kondagaon	CHHATTISGARH	6.8	35
Korba	CHHATTISGARH	13.6	9	Udalguri	ASSAM	6.8	36
Virudhunagar	TAMIL NADU	13.1	10	Rajnandgaon	CHHATTISGARH	6.8	37
Khammam	TELANGANA	11.5	11	Dhalai	TRIPURA	6.7	38
Raichur	KARNATAKA	11.3	12	Yadgir	KARNATAKA	6.6	39
Narmada	GUJARAT	11	13	Kalahandi	ODISHA	6.5	40
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	14	Sonbhadra	UTTAR PRADESH	6.5	41
Asifabad (Adilabad)	TELANGANA	10.8	15	Chamba	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6.5	42
Moga	PUNJAB	10.7	16	Gaya	BIHAR	6.4	43
Ramgarh	JHARKHAND	10.3	17	Mewat	HARYANA	6.4	44
Dantewada	CHHATTISGARH	9.5	18	Mahasamund	CHHATTISGARH	6.3	45
Dhaultpur	RAJASTHAN	9.2	19	Khandwa	MADHYA PRADESH	6.1	46
Chitrakoot	UTTAR PRADESH	9.1	20	Sirohi	RAJASTHAN	6	47
Aurangabad	BIHAR	9	21	Jaisalmer	RAJASTHAN	6	48
Bhoopalapalli	TELANGANA	8.9	22	Barpeta	ASSAM	5.9	49
Purbi Singhbhum	JHARKHAND	8.6	23	Sitamarhi	BIHAR	5.9	50
Damoh	MADHYA PRADESH	8.5	24	Baksa	ASSAM	5.9	51

Namsai	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8.3	25	Osmanabad	MAHARASHTRA	5.7	52
Kiphire	NAGALAND	8.3	26	Nandurbar	MAHARASHTRA	5.7	53
Malkangiri	ODISHA	8.1	27	Chhatarpur	MADHYA PRADESH	5.7	54

District	State	Delta	Rank	District	State	Delta	Rank
Baramula	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5.6	55	Fatehpur	UTTAR PRADESH	3.5	82
Chatra	JHARKHAND	5.5	56	Barwani	MADHYA PRADESH	3.2	83
Lohardaga	JHARKHAND	5.5	57	Rajgarh	MADHYA PRADESH	3.2	84
Pashchimi Singhbhum	JHARKHAND	5.4	58	Karauli	RAJASTHAN	3.2	85
Gumla	JHARKHAND	5.3	59	Palamu	JHARKHAND	3.1	86
Araria	BIHAR	5.2	60	Muzaffarpur	BIHAR	2.9	87
Narayanpur	CHHATTISGARH	5.2	61	Dhubri	ASSAM	2.9	88
Singrauli	MADHYA PRADESH	5.2	62	Purnia	BIHAR	2.9	89
Chandauli	UTTAR PRADESH	5.2	63	Kandhamal	ODISHA	2.8	90
Hazaribagh	JHARKHAND	5.2	64	Sheikhpura	BIHAR	2.8	91
Sahibganj	JHARKHAND	5.1	65	Godda	JHARKHAND	2.7	92
Dhenkanal	ODISHA	5	66	Bokaro	JHARKHAND	2.6	93
Hardwar	UTTARAKHAND	5	67	Rayagada	ODISHA	2.6	94
Bastar	CHHATTISGARH	4.8	68	Katihar	BIHAR	2.5	95
Goalpara	ASSAM	4.8	69	Nawada	BIHAR	2.3	96
Hailakandi	ASSAM	4.5	70	Giridih	JHARKHAND	2.3	97
Garhwa	JHARKHAND	4.4	71	Nabarangapur	ODISHA	2	98
Gadchiroli	MAHARASHTRA	4.4	72	Jamui	BIHAR	2	99
Darrang	ASSAM	4.3	73	Sukma	CHHATTISGARH	1.9	100
Shrawasti	UTTAR PRADESH	4.2	74	Siddharthnagar	UTTAR PRADESH	1.9	101
Vidisha	MADHYA PRADESH	4.1	75	Balrampur	UTTAR PRADESH	1.5	102



Ribhoi	MEGHALAYA	4.1	76	Banka	BIHAR	1.4	103
Uttar Bastar Kanker	CHHATTISGARH	4	77	Khagaria	BIHAR	1.4	104
Dumka	JHARKHAND	4	78	Simdega	JHARKHAND	1.2	105
Mamit	MIZORAM	3.8	79	Ranchi	JHARKHAND	1.2	106
Bahraich	UTTAR PRADESH	3.8	80	Begusarai	BIHAR	0.8	107
Latehar	JHARKHAND	3.7	81	Kupwara	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.5	108

**Source:** “Deep Dive Insights from Champions of Change The Aspirational Districts Dashboard” booklet published by NITI Aayog June 2018.

## Annexure 6: Mission Antyodaya Questionnaire

Development Sector	Parameter Name	Source of Information
<b>PART-A</b>		
1	Parliament Constituency	
2	Assembly Constituency If more than one AC, enter name of constituency	
3	<b>Basic Parameters</b> Total Population	Census/Panchayat Office
4	Male	Census/Panchayat Office
5	Female	Census/Panchayat Office
6	Total Household	Census/Panchayat Office
7	Number of households engaged majorly in Farm activities	Agri. Officer/ Village Administrative Officer
8	Number of households engaged majorly in Non-Farm activities	Agri. Officer/ Village Administrative Officer
9	Availability of government seed centres (Yes-1; No-2) If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Government Seed Centre; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	Agricultural Officer
10	Whether this village is a part of the Watershed Development Project (Yes-1; No-2)	CRP/Agri. Officer
11	Availability of Community Rain Water Harvesting System/Pond/Dam/Check Dam etc. (Yes-1; No-2)	CRP/ Agri. Officer
12	Does the village has any Farmers Collective - Farmers Produce Organization (FPOs) =1, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS) =2, Both=3 or None =4	Agri. Officer
13	Availability of warehouse for Food Grain Storage (Yes-1;No-2) If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest warehouse for Food Grain Storage; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	Agri. Officer
14	Availability of Primary Processing facilities at the village level (Yes-1; No-2)	Agri. Officer

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
15		Does the village have access to Custom Hiring Centre (Agri-equipments) (Yes-1; No-2)	Agri. Officer
16	<b>Land Improvement and Minor Irrigation</b>	Total Cultivable Area (in hectares), If in acres divide by 2.47	VRO
17		Net sown Area (In hectares) , If in acres divide by 2.47	
		Kharif.....(In hectares), If in acres divide by 2.47	
		Rabi.....(In hectares), If in acres divide by 2.47	
		Other.....(In hectares),If in acres divide by 2.47	
18		Availability of soil testing centres (Yes-1; No-2)	Agri. Officer
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Soil Testing Centre; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	
19		Availability of fertilizer shop (Yes-1; No- 2)	Agri. Officer
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Fertilizer Shop; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	
20		Main Source of irrigation (Canal-1; Surface water-2; Ground water (tube well/well/pump)-3; Other-4)	Agri. Officer
21	Number of farmers using drip/sprinkler irrigation	Agri. Officer	
22	Total area irrigated (in hectare), If in acres divide by 2.47		
23	Total Unirrigated land area (in hectares), If in acres divide by 2.47		
24	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	Does the village have Livestock Extension services; Livestock Extension Officer=1, PashuSakhi/PashuMitra/GopalMitra or equivalent=2, Not Available=3	Panchayat Secretary
25		Availability of Milk Collection Centre /Milk routes / Chilling Centres (Yes-1; No-2)	Livestock Extension Officer, Pashu Sakhi, Pashu Mitra, Gopal Mitra
26		Any Project supporting Poultry Development (Yes-1; No-2)	
27		Any Project supporting Goatary Development (Yes-1; No-2)	
28		Any Project supporting Piggery Development (Yes-1;No-2)	
29		Availability of Veterinary Clinic or Hospital (Yes-1; No-2)	

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Veterinary Clinic or Hospital; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	
30	Fisheries	Pisciculture - InLand Fishery/Coastal Fishery/Any Other (Yes-1; No-2)	Fisheries Deptt.
31		Community Ponds Used for Fisheries (Yes-1; No-2)	
32		Extension facilities for Aquaculture (Yes-1;No-2)	Fisheries Deptt.
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Extension facilities; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	
33	Rural Housing	<b>No of household with kuccha wall and kuccha roof</b> (Kutch a Wall is ... 1 Grass/thatch/bamboo etc., 2 Plastic/polythene, 3 Mud/unburnt brick, 4 Wood, 5 Stone not packed with mortar, Kutch a Roof Is... 1 Grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud etc., 2 Plastic/polythene, 3 Hand made tiles)	Panchayat Office
34		No of Households who have got a PMAY House (completed or sanctioned)	Panchayat Office
35		No of Households who are in the Permanent Wait List	Panchayat Office
36		No of Households who got benefit from any State Specific Housing Scheme?	Panchayat Office
37		No of Households who are in the Permanent Wait List of State Specific Housing Scheme?	Panchayat Office
38	Drinking Water	Availability of Piped tap water (If Piped Water Available, Availability in terms of Hours of Supply) ((1) 100% habitations covered (2) 50 to 100% habitations covered (3) <50% habitation covered (4) only one habitation is covered (5) Not Covered)	Panchayat Office
		<i>If not covered in the village; the distance to the nearest Piped tap water facility; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>	Public/Local Community
39	Roads	Whether the village is connected to All weather road (Yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Office
		<i>If not connected, the distance to the nearest all weather road ;(&lt;1km=1; 1- 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km=5)</i>	Panchayat Office
40		<i>Whether village has internal pucca roads (cc/ brick road) (Fully covered-1; Partially covered-2; Not covered-3)</i>	Panchayat Office

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
41		Availability of Public Transport (Bus-1; Van-2; Auto-3; None-4)	Public
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Public Transport facility; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	Public
42		Availability of Railway Station (Yes-1; No- 2)	Public
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Railway Station; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; 10 -20 Km=5; >20Km = 6)	Public
43	<b>Rural Electrification</b>	Availability of electricity for domestic use (1-4 hrs-1; 4-8 hrs-2; 8- 12 hrs-3; >12 hrs-4; No electricity-5)	Lineman Electricity Dept
44		Number of Households availing the benefits under Saubhagya Scheme	Lineman Electricity Dept
45		Availability of Electricity Supply to MSME Units (Yes-1; No-2)	Lineman Electricity Dept
46	<b>Non-conventional energy</b>	Use of Solar Energy/Wind Energy for electrification of the house (Yes-1; No-2)	Lineman Electricity Dept
		If yes, Number of Households electrified by Solar Energy/Wind Energy	Lineman Electricity Dept
47	<b>Maintenance of community assets</b>	Availability of Panchayat Bhawan (Yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
48		Is there a Common Service Centre (CSC) in the village (Co-located with Panchayat Bhawan-1; Separately located-2; No CSC- 3)	Panchayat Secretary
49		Availability of Public Information Board under People's Plan Campaign (Not Available-1, Available and updated -2; Available but not updated -3)	Panchayat Secretary
50	<b>Fuel and fodder</b>	Common pastures as per revenue records (Yes-1; No-2)	Revenue / Forest Deptt.
51		Number of Households availing benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	Panchayat Secretary
52	<b>Libraries</b>	Availability of Public Library (Yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
		If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Public Library; (<1km=1; 1- 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)	
53	<b>Cultural activities</b>	Availability of recreational centre/Sports Playground etc. (Indoor -1, Outdoor-2, Both-3, None-4)	Panchayat Secretary
54	<b>Financial and Communicati</b>	Availability of banks (Yes=1, No=2)	MPDO, Panchayat Office

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
	<b>on Infrastructure</b>	If bank is not available in the village; the distance to the nearest bank; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)	
55		Availability of Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?	Panchayat Secretary
		Availability of ATM (yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
56		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest ATM; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2- 5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km=5)</i>	
57		Number of households having Jan-Dhan bank account	Nearest Bank
		Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office (Yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
58		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Post Office; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km=5)</i>	
59		Availability of telephone services (Landline-1; Mobile-2; Both-3; None-4)	VAO / TRAI website
60		Availability of Internet/Broadband Facility (Yes-1; No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
		<b>Public distribution system</b>	Availability of Public Distribution System (PDS) (Yes-1; No-2)
61	<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Public Distribution System (PDS) facility; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km=5)</i>		
62	Number of Households having BPL ration cards		Civil Supplies Deptt.
	<b>Education</b>	Availability of Primary School (Yes-1; No-2) If Yes Then	School Teacher / HM / Principal / Parents Teacher Association / Sarpanch
		With Electricity (Yes-1; No-2)	
		Toilet- Boys Toilet =1, Girls Toilet =2, Both = 3, None = 4	
		With Computer Lab (Yes-1; No-2)	
		Play Ground: (Yes-1; No-2)	
		Drinking Water: (Yes-1; No-2)	
		Availability of mid-day meal scheme (Yes-1; No-2)	
		Number of Students in primary School(s)	
		Number of Teachers in primary School(s)	
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Primary School; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>	
64		Availability of Middle School (Yes-1; No-	

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information	
65		2)		
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Middle School; (&lt;1km=1; 1- 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
		Availability of High School (Yes-1; No-2)		
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest High School; (&lt;1km=1; 1- 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
		Availability of Higher/Senior Secondary School (Yes-1; No-2)		
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Higher/Senior Secondary School; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
		67	<i>No.of Children not attending the school</i>	
		68	Availability of Degree College (Yes-1; No- 2)	
			<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Degree College; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; 10 -20 Km=5; &gt;20Km = 6)</i>	
69	Number of Graduates/Post Graduates in the Village	Sarpanch / BDO		
70	<b>Vocational education</b>	Availability of Vocational Training Centre/Polytechnic/ITI/RSETI /DDU-GKY (Yes-1;No-2)	CRP / SHGs	
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Vocational Training Centre/Polytechnic/ITI/RSETI /DDU-GKY; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
		71	Number of trainees trained under any Skill Development Program	CRP / SHGs
72	<b>Markets and fairs</b>	Availability of markets (Mandis-1; Regular market-2; weekly haat- 3; none-4)		
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest market; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
73	<b>Health and sanitation</b>	Availability of Sub centre PHC/CHC (PHC- 1; CHC-2; Sub Centre-3, None=4)	ASHA/ANM	
		<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest CHC/PHC/Sub centre; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
74		Availability of Jan Aushadhi Kendra (Yes- 1; No-2)	ASHA/ANM	

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information	
75		No. of Households registered for health insurance services under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)/State specific Health Insurance Schemes		
		<i>Distance to the nearest hospital empaneled under PMJAY/State specific Health Insurance Schemes; (&lt;1km=1; 1- 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>		
Availability of drainage facilities (Closed drainage-1; open pucca drainage covered with tiles slab-2; open pucca drainage uncovered-3; open kuccha drainage-4; no drainage-5)		Panchayat Secretary		
Community waste disposal system (Yes- 1;No-2)		Panchayat Secretary		
Total no of households using clean energy (LPG/Bio gas)		Panchayat Secretary		
Community bio gas or recycle of waste (Yes-1;No-2)		Panchayat Secretary		
Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF) (Yes-1;No-2)		Panchayat Secretary		
81		<b>Women and Child Development</b>	Availability of Aanganwadi Centre (Yes- 1;No-2)	Panchayat Secretary
	<i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Aanganwadi Centre ; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>			
Is Early Childhood Education provided in the Aanganwadi (Yes-1;No-2)	ANM/ASHA			
Total no of children in the age group of 0-3 years in the village	ANM/ASHA			
Total no of children aged 0-3 years registered in Aanganwadi	ANM/ASHA			
Total no of children aged 3-6 years registered in Aanganwadi	ANM/ASHA			
No of children aged 0-3 years immunized	ANM/ASHA			
No of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	ANM/ASHA			
No. of Anaemic Pregnant Women	ANM/ASHA			
No. of Anaemic Adolescent Girls	ANM/ASHA			
No. of children under the age of 6 years who are underweight	ANM/ASHA			
No of Male Children (0-6 Years)	ANM/ASHA			
No of Female Children (0-6 Years)	ANM/ASHA			
93	<b>Social Welfare</b>		Number of SC/ST/OBC/Minority Children getting Scholarship	ANM/ASHA
94			Number of SC/ST/OBC/Minority households which received bank Loans	ANM/ASHA



Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
95		No of physically challenged persons who received implants and appliances	ANM/ASHA
96	<b>Family Welfare</b>	Number of Households with more than 2 Children	ANM/ASHA
97		Availability of Mother and Child Health facilities (Yes-1;No-2)	ANM/ASHA
		<i>If not available in the village, distance to the nearest Mother and Child Health facilities ; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>	
98	<b>Welfare of the weaker sections</b>	Number of Households getting pensions under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (Old Age/Disability/Widow/National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	Panchayat Secretary
99	<b>Poverty Alleviation Programme</b>	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs)	VO, SHG members
100		Number of households mobilized into SHGs	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
101		Number of SHGs federated into Village Organisations (VOs)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
102		Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups (PGs)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
103		No of SHGs which accessed bank loans	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
104	<b>Khadi, village and cottage industries</b>	Bee Keeping (Yes-1;No-2)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
105		Sericulture (Silk Production) (Yes-1;No-2)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
106		Handloom (Yes-1;No-2)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
107		Handicrafts (Yes-1; No-2)	CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary
108	<b>Social Forestry</b>	Availability of Community Forest (Yes- 1;No-2)	AAO
109	<b>Minor Forest Produce</b>	Availability of minor forest production (Yes-1;No-2)	BDO/ITDA
110		Number of Households where only source of livelihood is minor forest production	BDO/ITDA

Development Sector		Parameter Name	Source of Information
111	Small scale industries	Availability of cottage and small scale units (Fabrication/Construction material/Dairy based/Textile etc.) units (Yes-1;No-2)	BDO/ITDA
		If yes, Number of Households engaged in such units	
112	Adult and non-formal education	Availability of Adult Education Centre (Yes-1;No-2)	Education Deptt.
		<i>If not available in the village, distance to the nearest Adult Education Centre ; (&lt;1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; &gt;10 Km = 5)</i>	
<b>PART-B</b>			
1	Health and Nutrition	Total number of registered children in Anganwadi	ANM/ASHA
2		Total number of children (0-6 years) immunized under ICDS	ANM/ASHA
3		Total number of Pregnant women	ANM/ASHA
4		No of pregnant women receiving services under ICDS	ANM/ASHA
5		Total number of lactating mothers	ANM/ASHA
6		No of lactating mothers receiving services under ICDS	ANM/ASHA
7		Total no of women delivered babies at the hospitals who are registered with ASHA Anganwadi workers	ANM/ASHA
8		Total no of children in ICDS Common Application Software	ANM/ASHA
9		No of young anaemic children in ICDS Common Application Software (6-59 months)	ANM/ASHA
10		Total number of newly born children <i>during the year 2018-19</i>	ANM/ASHA
11		No of newly born children underweight during the year 2018-19	ANM/ASHA
12		No of households not having sanitary latrines	Panchayat Secretary
13	Social Security	Total no of eligible beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
14		No of beneficiaries receiving benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC

15		Total no. of eligible beneficiaries under Aayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Health scheme	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
<b>Development Sector</b>		<b>Parameter Name</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
16		No. of beneficiaries receiving benefits under Aayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Health scheme	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
17		Total number of eligible households under National Food Security Act (NFSA)	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
18		Total no of households receiving food grains from Fair Price Shops	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
19		Total number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY)	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
20		Total number of farmers in the age of 18-40 years subscribed to Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY)	Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC
21	<b>Agriculture &amp; Livelihoods</b>	Total no of farmers	Agri Officer / Asst Agri Officer
22		No of farmers received benefits under PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana )	Agri Officer / Asst Agri Officer
23		No of farmers adopted organic farming during 2018-19	Agri Officer / Asst Agri Officer
24		Number of farmers received the soil testing report	Agri Officer / Asst Agri Officer
25	<b>Good Governance</b>	Total no of elected representatives	Panchayat Secretary
26		No of elected representatives oriented under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	Panchayat Secretary
27		No of elected representatives undergone refresher training under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	
28	<b>Water Management and Efficiency</b>	Total approved Labour Budget for the year 2018-19	GRS
29		Total expenditure approved under NRM in the Labour Budget for the year 2018- 19)	CRP
30		Total area covered under irrigation (drip, sprinkler), If in acres divide by 2.47	AO/AAO
31		No of households having piped water connection	Panchayat Secretary

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CRP	Community Resource Person
DAY-NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission
DPC	District Programme Coordinator
DSR	Development of Status Report
EFMS	Electronic Financial Management System
ER	Elected Representative
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FY	Financial Year
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPPFT	Gram Panchayat Plan Facilitation Team
GS	Gram Sabha
HR	Human Resource
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LGD	Local Government Directory
MA	Mission Antyodaya
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NLM	National Level Monitor
NO	Nodal Officer
NPMU	National Programme Management Unit
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
OBC	Other Backward Class
PESA	The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PMASY	Pradhan Mantri
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PO	Programme Officer
PPC	People's Plan Campaign
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
RADPFI	Rural Areas Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SECC	Socio Economic Caste Census
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UT	Union Territory
VO	Village Organization
WPFT	Ward Planning Facilitation Team

**MINISTRY of PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
&  
**MINISTRY of RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**