



FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION OF BLOCK AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR RURAL AREA

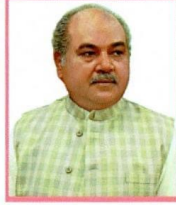
(With Particular Reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats)



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Message

We are proud of our continuing Panchayati Raj System, which has been an integral part of our culture and civilisation. The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi had said that "The greater the power of the Panchayats, the better for the people". The Seventy Third Amendment of the Constitution of India has formalised the three tier Panchayati Raj System viz. (i) Gram Panchayat at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat (IP) at Block / Taluk / Mandal level, and (iii) District Panchayat (DP) at district level in the country. With the sustained effort from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the support of grants received through Fourteenth Finance Commission, framing of comprehensive guidelines for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) in 2018, two successive People's Plan Campaign and active participation from all line departments in the campaigns, by and large all Gram Panchayats are successfully preparing GPDP. However, Intermediate and the District Panchayats need to be supported for the preparation of the Block Development Plan and District Development Plan for rural area in a comprehensive manner.

I am happy that a detailed framework for Planning for Intermediate/Block and District Panchayats has been prepared by a Committee constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India (MoPR). This framework is a step by step guide for Block and District Panchayats for preparing plans and will assist planners and concerned stakeholders at appropriate levels. I hope, this framework by taking into account resources locally available, identified gaps, the aspirations of the local people and focus on priority areas, would definitely foster inclusive growth at block and district levels. The detailed analysis on the process of preparing plans, role of State Governments and other agencies, scope for convergence and collective action at different levels will not only help in developing understanding among the agencies involved but also improve the living standards of people concerned with enabling the conditions for humane planning. I am sure that this framework will serve as an important tool for all the resource persons and stakeholders associated with decentralised planning at the three-tier Panchayati Raj system and will transform rural area by providing accelerated, participative and inclusive growth.


(Narender Singh Tomar)

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Foreword

Panchayats as institutions of local self-governments are key for the development of rural areas of country. Seventy Third Amendment of the Constitution of India provides mandate for the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice at all tiers of Panchayati Raj system i.e. Gram Panchayats at village level, Intermediate Panchayats at Block/Taluka level and District Panchayats at the District level. With renewed focus on planning through *People's Plan Campaign* in the last few years following enhanced grants recommended by Fourteenth Finance Commission to Gram Panchayats, comprehensive guidelines for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) were issued in 2018. This has contributed to preparation of inclusive and convergent GPDPs following transparent process and addressing felt needs of the Gram Panchayats.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India in its memorandum submitted to Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) had requested the FFC to recommend grants to Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) as well in addition to the Gram Panchayats. I am happy that based on the recommendation of FFC, Govt. of India has allocated Rs. 60,750 crore for all three tiers of the Panchayats for financial year 2020-21. In light of the above, need for preparation of Framework for preparation of Development Plans at Intermediate and District levels was felt by all stakeholders. Therefore, MoPR constituted a committee consisting of representatives from the related sister Ministries, representatives from NIRD&PR, SIRDs, KILA, subject experts, representatives from State Governments, Elected Representatives from District and Block Panchayats to prepare the framework for preparation of Block and District Development Plans for Rural Area with special reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats.

I am happy that the Committee has held detailed interaction with various stakeholders and deliberated at length on various dimensions of planning at the upper tiers of Panchayats while preparing this Framework. It has envisaged a system for identifying developmental needs at block and district levels. By adjusting these needs with the consolidated GPDP data at Block level and their further adjustment with the DDP, developmental needs yet to be addressed may be identified. The Framework incorporates constituting representative Planning Committee and

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Sectoral Working Groups, environment creation and community mobilization, consolidation of Mission Antyodaya and GPDP data, spatial analysis, situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification, visioning exercise, identification of resources and corresponding activities, plan development, prioritisation and projectisation and approval of plan.

I hope all stakeholders at different levels viz Intermediate and District Panchayats, State Governments and sister Ministries will find this Framework useful in preparing a comprehensive plan for Block and District Panchayat level. It will also help the intended users, resource persons, trainers at various institutions/organisations as a key knowledge product. I would like to congratulate Dr. Bala Prasad, Chairman and all members the Committee for their contribution and committed effort in finalizing this excellent Framework. I also thank all concerned Central Ministries and State Governments, NIRD&PR, SIRDs, SIRDPRs and Panchayat representatives for supporting the Committee in finalising the Framework.

I am sure this Framework would contribute in developing an enabling environment for better synchronization between different tiers of Panchayats and preparation of inclusive, need based and comprehensive plans at block and district levels for the comprehensive development of rural areas of the country.


2.10.20
(Sunil Kumar)

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PREFACE

India has remarkable achievement of continuing Panchayati Raj System, which is an integral part of its culture and civilization. Panchayats provide unique local self-governance and developmental institution for rural areas. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India introduced uniform structure of three tiers of Panchayat viz. (i) Gram Panchayat at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat (IP) at Block / Sub-Division / Taluk / Mandal level, and (iii) District Panchayat (DP) at district level for rural area. Article 243G of the Constitution of India mandates Panchayats to prepare and implement plan for economic development and social justice by converging and integrating all such schemes of Centre and State Governments within their geographical area as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Thus Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayat are mandated to prepare the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP) respectively for their area.

The Gram Panchayat got a fillip with proactive drive by the Government of India through grants on the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission, comprehensive guidelines for the preparation of GPDP in 2018, two successive People's Plan Campaign in 2018 and 2019, grants from the State Governments on the recommendation of State Finance Commission and active participation in the campaigns and capacity building to formulate the GPDP. By and large all Gram Panchayats are preparing GPDP of their respective area and the quality of the GPDP has improved substantially in the last two year. However, there is need to improve the preparation of the BDP and DDP for rural area by the IP and DP respectively.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India (MoPR) in its memorandum submitted to Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) had requested them to recommend grants to Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) also in addition to that for Gram Panchayat. On the recommendation of FFC, Govt. of India has allocated Rs. 60,750 crore for all three tiers of the Panchayats viz. Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat for financial year 2020-21. A Committee consisting of representatives of related Central Government Ministries; State Governments; DG, NIRDPR; DG, KILA; Director, SIRDs and few Elected Representatives of the IP and DP was constituted by MoPR for preparing a Framework for Preparation of the Block and District Development Plans for Rural area with particular reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats. After series of meetings of the committee and intensive and

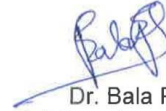
extensive interactions with different groups of stakeholders including representatives of Central Ministries, State Governments, NIRDPR, SIRDPRs, SIRDs and elected representatives of the Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats from different States, international organisation viz. UNDP, World Bank and UNICEF etc. the Committee developed the requisite framework.

The framework provides participative and inclusive processes consisting of organising three meetings of well represented Block Sabha and District Sabha one each in the beginning for initiating the process and at the end for approving the plan. The framework envisages constituting representative Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Groups, environment creation and community mobilization, consolidation of Mission Antyodaya and GDPD data, spatial analysis, situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification, Visioning exercise, identification of resources and corresponding activities, Plan development, prioritisation and projectisation and approval of plan. After completion of situation analysis and preparation of Development Status Report, Special Block Sabha/District Sabha is to be organised to decide about activities along with budget to be included in the plan. The framework covers context of the BDP and DDP and emerging challenges. The framework also points out steps to be taken by the State Governments and the sectors, themes and issues for integration in the BDP and DDP. The institutional arrangements, methodology, formats, sources of secondary data etc. for the preparation of the Block Development Plan and District Development Plan for rural area by Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat respectively have been elaborated in the framework. It also provides a separate Capacity Building Framework for formulation of the BDP and DDP. The framework highlights the issues related to the preparation of the BDP and DDP in non-Part IX Area and the preparation of Draft District Development Plan by the District Planning Committee in terms of Article 243ZD of the constitution. It incorporates process of implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP and action points related to e-Gram SWARAJ and GIS for the BDP and DDP.

The BDP and DDP may not be seen as mere plans, rather they should be seen as need focussed development plans for accelerated, multi-pronged and integrated growth leading to inclusive transformation of rural areas. Many innovations have been incorporated in the comprehensive framework. It has been elaborated that Mission Antyodaya Data and GDPD data may be consolidated at the block and district levels for identifying developmental needs in these areas. By adjusting these needs with the consolidated GDPDs data at block level for the BDPs and further adjusting with the BDPs developmental needs yet to be addressed may be identified for the DDP. Moreover, it also helps in findings the location of these needs through spatial analysis. Very high emphasis has been laid on achieving convergence and collective action *inter-alia* by constituting representative Block Sabha and District Sabha, Planning Committee and SWGs; convergence with line departments, women collectives, and CBOs. The role of Panchayats in economic development has been underlined and it has been suggested that they should establish at least one rural industry cluster in their area. Further, establishing agri-allied and agri- processing units, developing cold chain for perishable products, promoting livelihood opportunities in secondary and tertiary

Sectors, developing robust Panchayat-Private partnership etc. have been specifically suggested in the framework. Moreover, training need assessment, orientation training of all group stakeholders and competence based training for core groups have been incorporated in this framework.

This framework may provide support to States for guiding Intermediate and District Panchayats to mainstream the planning process. Further, it may turn out to be a referral document to the IP and DP for preparing the BDP and DDP respectively. Moreover, the upper tiers of Panchayats may get the much needed rejuvenation by substantially enhancing their contribution in rural transformation across India. Hopefully, the State Governments would follow this detailed framework and customize according to their Acts, Rules and Regulation and tradition and create an enabling environment for successful preparation and implementation of the Block and District Development Plans. It is expected that the Development Plans would be prepared by every Block and District Panchayat in convergence with sister departments and their schemes and SHGs collectives and other collaborators. The convergent and collective actions to envision plan and implement the Block and District Development Plans would go a long way in becoming a game changer for our country by transforming rural area.



Dr. Bala Prasad
Ex Special Secretary, MoPR
& Chairman of the Committee

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Acknowledgement

Panchayat has been an integral part of culture and civilization of India. Panchayati Raj system of India provides unique local self-governance in rural areas. On the recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission Govt. of India has decided to give grants to all three tiers of Panchayats and Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs), a need was felt to prepare Framework for Preparation of Block and District Development Plans with Particular Reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats. Hence, with the approval of Competent Authority, Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted a Committee for Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans. The Committee after detailed deliberations with number of Ministries, State Governments, NIRDPR, SIRDPRs, SIRDs, International Organisations, Elected Representatives, experts and other related Stakeholders prepared the Framework. I would like to place on record deep appreciation of the sustained support and cooperation provided by all Members of our Committee who brought to bear their expertise and experience in the field of decentralised planning and Panchayati Raj on the deliberations and output of the Committee.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj, Government of India for his guidance and encouragement and providing all the support for Framework for Preparation of Block and District Development Plan for Rural Area.

We feel immense pleasure in expressing our heartfelt regards to Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for his active support and continuous encouragement during the whole process. I would like to specially convey our sincere gratitude to Dr. Bala Prasad, Former Special Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Chairman of the Committee for his energetic and sagacious contribution and sheer dedication in finalizing the framework.

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Secretary, Ministry of Education; Shri Sudhir Garg, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises; Dr. Naval Jit Kapoor, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Shri K.C Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Shri Bijaya Kumar Behera, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Shri Roshan Jaggi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH.

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Alok Prem Nagar

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj &
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FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION OF BLOCK AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR RURAL AREA

(With Particular Reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats)

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Chapter 1

Context of Block and District Development Plans

“The greater the power of the Panchayats the better for the people”

- Mahatma Gandhi

1.1 Background

Panchayat has been an integral part of culture and civilization of India. Panchayati Raj system of India provides unique local self-governance in rural areas. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India gave Panchayats uniform structure and mandate to function as an institution of self-government at local level in rural area, preparation of plan for economic development and social justice and implementation of scheme of Central and State Governments. Further, this amendment provided three tiers of Panchayats viz. (i) Gram Panchayat at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat at Block / Sub-Division / Taluk / Mandal level, and (iii) District Panchayat at district level for rural areas. Moreover, this provided Constitutional status and uniform administrative framework to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Over the years Panchayats have developed as dynamic organizations and contributing substantially for rural governance and development. They are representative institutions of rural India, particularly Gram Panchayats have started playing important role in development of their respective area.

Gram Panchayats have been formulating the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for their respective area since 2015. “Guidelines for Preparation of Gram Panchayat Level Development Plan” was circulated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (MoPR) in 2015. In pursuance of the guidelines all States prepared their guidelines for the preparation of GPDP by the Gram Panchayat. On the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission, Central Government provided enhanced grants to Gram Panchayats since financial year 2015-16 for providing basic services in their areas and these grants were to be utilized in accordance with the approved GPDP. A comprehensive “Guidelines for Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan” was prepared by MoPR in 2018 in consultation with States, SIRDs and other stake-holders. Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India jointly launched People’s Plan Campaign (PPC) under the theme “Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas” (meaning plans of everybody and development of everybody) in 2018 and 2019 for preparing comprehensive GPDPs. These campaigns improved the quality of the GPDP substantially.

MoPR in its memorandum submitted to Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) had requested to recommend grants to the Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) also in addition to that for the Gram Panchayat. On the recommendation of FFC Government of India has decided to provide grants also to the IP and DP for 2020-21. A Guidelines for Preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayat Plan 2020 was circulated by MoPR for utilization of grants to IP and DP. However, it was thought to have a comprehensive Framework for preparation of the Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP) for rural area by the IP and DP respectively. In this context, a Committee was constituted by MoPR vide letter No.M-11015/139/2020-CB dated 27th July 2020 (**Annexure-I**). In view of the deliberation, the Committee co-opted Members from Central Government Ministries and a few representatives from State Govt. and SIRD and some elected representatives of Panchayats as detailed at **Annexure-II**. It may be possible that area of a Block and Intermediate Panchayat may not be same. However, in this framework Block stands for area of the Intermediate Panchayat.

1.2 Constitutional Provision for Planning at Block and District Level

Article 243G of the Constitution of India has the following provision:

“243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayat—Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by Law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-

- (a) The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;*
- (b) The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.”*

The above provision is intended to empower all three tiers of Panchayats by enabling the State Governments to devolve powers and authority including those matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule for planning for economic Development and Social Justice and implementation of schemes in their area. This will also include the powers to impose taxes and provisions of funds to Panchayats. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the following subjects:

Box 1: Subjects Listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension	11. Drinking Water	21. Cultural activities
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation	12. Fuel and fodder	22. Markets and fairs
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development	13. Road, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication	23. Health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries
4. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry	14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity	24. Family welfare
5. Fisheries	15. Non-conventional sources of energy	25. Women and Child Development
6. Social forestry and farm forestry	16. Poverty alleviation programme.	26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
7. Minor forest produce	17. Education including primary and secondary schools	27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of schedule caste and schedule tribes
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries	18. Technical training and vocational education	28. Public distribution system
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries	19. Adult and non-formal education	29. Maintenance of community assets
10. Rural housing	20. Libraries	

All three tiers of Panchayats have been mandated to plan for economic development and social justice. The planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process, which *inter alia* involves the full convergence with schemes of 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 schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India. Thus through Article 243G of the Constitution of India, Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayat are mandated to formulate the GPDP, BDP and DDP respectively for the rural area.

Article 243W of the Constitution of India has mandated that State Governments to devolve powers and authority to Municipalities including those matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution for planning for economic Development and Social Justice and implementation of schemes in their area. As detailed in Chapter – 9, Article 243ZD of the Constitution makes it mandatory for the State Governments, to constitute District Planning Committees (DPC), which are

mandated to prepare Draft District Development Plan by consolidating the plans prepared by all the Panchayats and Municipalities. Thus the Constitution of India has provided meticulous structure for decentralised planning from village to district level.

1.3 Decentralised Planning in India

Decentralised planning is the process of planning in which some of its functions and responsibilities of decision-making are delegated to the lower level units of governance. It requires active participation of the community both in the formulation and implementation of plan. It is also known as grass-root level planning or bottom up planning. Community participation in planning and development was the core philosophy of India's freedom struggle that was best expressed by the term Swaraj (Self Rule). This principle was duly reflected in Article 40 of the Constitution of India as Directive Principles of State Policy. The Article provides that, "***The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government***".

Decentralized Planning in India has been practised from long time for some sectors. In the First Five Year Plan 1951-56 it was suggested that the planning processes be undertaken at the state and district level. Further, Community Development Blocks were established to take planning up to block level *inter alia* for involving local community. During the Second Five Year Plan District Development Council was constituted for drawing village plan and popular participation in the planning through democratic decentralisation. In 1957 Balwant Rai Mehta Committee submitted its report and in many States Gram, Block, District Panchayats were established. Further in 1969 the Planning Commission issued First Guidelines for District Planning leading to several States preparing District Plan (Planning Commission, 2008).

As mentioned in Section 1.2, the 73rd and 74th Amendments in the Constitution of India provided formal structure to the decentralized planning for economic development and social justice and the implementation of schemes. Accordingly decentralised planning was started at three tiers Panchayats for rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas and consolidation of these plans by District Planning Committee in a Draft Development Plan for district as a whole. Further, on the recommendation of expert group chaired by Shri V. Ramachandran constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, the then Planning Commission issued its detailed guidelines on 25-08-2006 for district plans in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (Planning Commission, 2008).

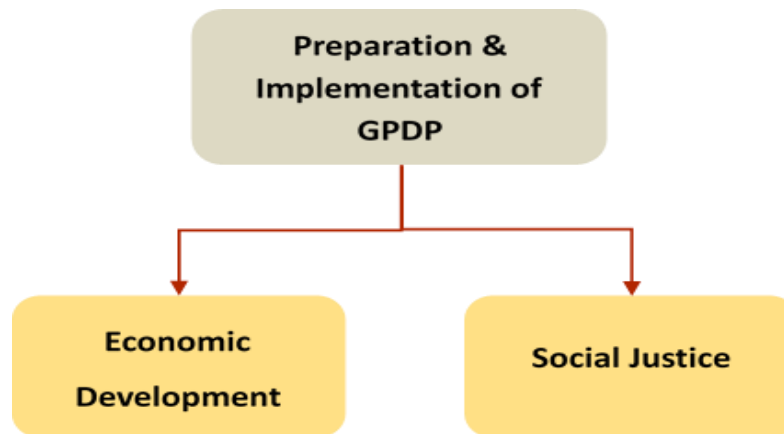
With the comprehensive “Guidelines for Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan” in 2018 and People’s Plan Campaign (PPC) under the theme Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas (meaning plans of everybody and development of everybody) in 2018 and 2019 the quality of GPDP have improved substantially. With the availability of fund from Fifteenth Finance Commission to the IP and DP, decentralised planning would be further strengthened, and its potentiality would be tapped in larger interest of rural people of India. In this context this framework would boost need based comprehensive planning by the IP and DP leading to meticulous the BDP and DDP for their respective rural area.

1.4 Gram Panchayat Development Plan

Article 243G of the Constitution of India mandates the GP to prepare and implement the GPDP for economic development and social justice by converging and integrating all such programmes of the Panchayat, State and Centre within their geographical area. Further, as local government, they are responsible for delivery of basic services to local citizens and address vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized sections of the population. This got a fillip with proactive drive by the Government of India and the State Governments through grants on the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission, comprehensive guidelines for the preparation of GPDP 2018 and two successive People’s Plan Campaign in 2018 and 2019 and grants on the recommendation of State Finance Commission and also ensuring active participation in the campaigns and capacity building to make GPDPs more comprehensive and enhance their quality with equity and inclusiveness.

The GPDP should ideally match people’s needs, basic services and their aspirations, prioritized in accordance with the needs and available resources. It should be prepared through a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. The plan should be long-term (perspective plan) in nature (ideally five years plan), which is implementable on annual basis as operational plan (annual action plan) based on priorities arrived at Gram Sabha. After implementation of annual plan, the perspective plan would be reviewed by taking the performance / feedback / impact of the annual plan implementation into account and making changes and reprioritising the activities/projects for the coming financial year. The Gram Panchayat and their committee play very important role from initiating to completing the GPDP and then implementing and monitoring it. Thus, they are mandated to envision, plan and implement GPDP to achieve economic development and social justice in their respective area as shown schematically in diagram 1.

Diagram 1: Preparation and Implementation of GPDP



(Source: MoPR, 2018)

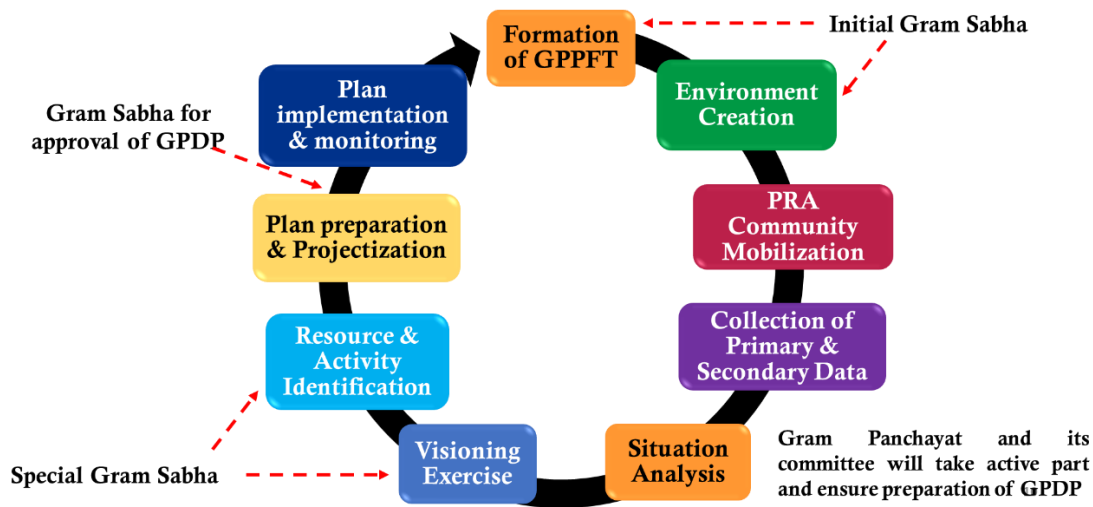
The following are the steps for formulation of GPDP (MoPR, 2018):

- i. Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) for every GP for shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process orienting and activating them to take up and carry forward the entire process of GPDP
- ii. Environment creation and community mobilization
- iii. Collection of primary and secondary data
- iv. Situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification and preparation of Development Status Report
- v. Visioning exercise for goal setting
- vi. Resources and identification/estimation of corresponding activities – Special Gram Sabha
- vii. Plan development, prioritisation and projectisation
- viii. Approval of the GPDP
- ix. Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis

1.4.1 Processes of GPDP

The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process, which *inter alia* involves the full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries / Line Departments including those dealing with 29 subjects (Box 1) enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. GPs have significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India. The Plan cycle of the GPDP is depicted in Diagram 2 schematically.

Diagram 2: Plan cycle of GPDP



(Source: MoPR, 2018)

Formation of a Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) - As part of enabling wider participation, optimal utilisation of resources and getting maximum developmental benefits, well-meaning / philanthropic / voluntary human resources should be roped in who can help the GP in formulating holistic and visionary plan, a group namely 'Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team' (GPPFT) may be formed in every GP under the chairmanship of Pradhan / Sarpanch / President of the GP. **The GPPFT will facilitate all the steps of planning exercise right from the stage of environment creation to the final stage of plan approval and later on implementation and monitoring.** The representatives of sectoral / line departments at GP level should invariably be the members of this team. Apart from this, the citizens of the GP who are working / living elsewhere either in the country or outside should also be invited to become members of the GPPFT. This is aimed at harnessing their knowledge, skills and expertise for sustainable development of the GP area. The known "Beacon leaders" of other GPs of the district / nearby districts / States /other States can also be invited as special invitees of GPPFT. Using existing Standing Committees and available human resources and thematic needs, Working Groups may be constituted to provide focussed input to the GPPFT. Moreover, the GPPFT should have Community Resource Person (CRP) of National Rural Livelihood Mission as Facilitator of the team. In case of non-availability of CRP, Gram Rojgar Sewak (GRS) may be nominated as Facilitator.

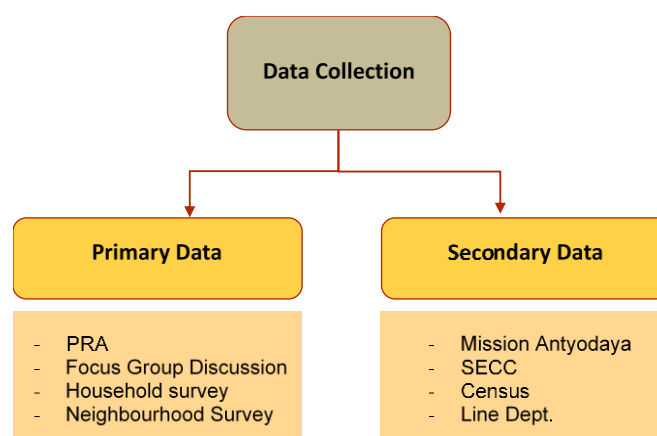
Environment creation – There is need for environment generation and social mobilization. The environment generation activities are of immense importance to bring about attitudinal changes, outlook and re-orientation among the community and governance systems. Therefore, the first activity in the GPDP process is to organize

a Gram Sabha to kick-start the planning process by creating awareness among the villagers. The GPPFT should take initiative in proper environment creation and ensuring wider participation of women in Gram Sabha. To involve all citizens of the Panchayat in the process of decision making in Gram Sabha, separate Gram Sabha for women, children and elderly may be organised prior to main Gram Sabha meetings to ensure better mainstreaming of their issues in the GPDP.

Data Collection – The primary objective of preparation of the GPDP is to identify and formulate ways of addressing the development needs of the GP. Hence, the analysis of data already collected and available in the GP or sourcing from various secondary sources such as Census, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya, published data by line departments and previous GPDP surveys etc. are pre-populated in the PlanPlus software (subsumed in e-Gram SWARAJ). The GP may use it for better plan preparation after verification. Over and above the secondary data, primary data collection is also required to update and validate the secondary data, fill the gaps and to have 360-degrees coverage of each household for enabling individual household development plan based on the potential of each member of the family, for which household survey is conducted. Sector-wise data collection and compilation have been shown schematically in Diagram 3.

Situational Analysis - Situation analysis is a process through which the issues and the needs of the community and the gaps, where interventions may be needed, are identified. Situation Analysis refers to assessment of development status of the GP. It also provides basic information on the gaps in infrastructure, amenities and services that exist as well as the potential for their future development. This analysis can serve as the basis for setting priorities for the issues to be incorporated in the GPDP. The analysis should be based on data and validated by people’s knowledge (MoPR, 2018).

Diagram 3: Sector-wise Data Collection and Compilation



(Source: MoPR, 2018)

Development Status Report (DSR) - On completion of situation analysis, the GPPFT needs to prepare a Development Status Report of the GP which is to be placed before the Gram Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation of the community in the respective focus areas. The DSR helps the villagers to identify the following:

- Status of development of the GP in various thematic sectors in terms of achievements, limitations and gaps in development efforts of the GP.
- Convergence strategies for optimizing development goals for the GP
- Prioritization of development agenda to be taken up over next five years on annual basis.
- Issues that are to be addressed by various authorities and institutions including the GP.

Visioning Exercise – Gram Sabha is to be organised for visioning exercise on the basis of the findings of the DSR. The visioning is the process of evolving the perspectives of the GP development agenda in terms of economic development and social justice. It is an articulation of what the local people want to be undertaken in their GP in the next five years and succeeding year in the identified key thematic areas. The visioning exercise would ensure objectivity in planning and endow people with a sense of ownership of the planning process.

Resources for Planning – Resources are not confined to financial resources only. The GP should be aware about all kind of resources at its disposal to carry out activities through the GPDP. Therefore, identification of these key resources is an essential part of the planning process. Broadly, these resources can be classified in following four categories:

- i. **Social Resources**- Institutional strength, peace, social harmony/unity within the community
- ii. **Natural Resources** – Land, forests, water, air and all naturally available resources
- iii. **Human Resources** – People living in the GP area, people associated with the area in any other capacity, GPPFT, women SHGs
- iv. **Financial Resources** – The resource envelope of a GP may be prescribed by the State, the indicative list is as follows:

i. Own Source Revenue (OSR)- to be projected based on actuals of the last three years	vi. Schemes for which the GP take decision even if the fund is not transferred
	vii. Voluntary contributions (cash, kind and

ii. FFC grant iii. SFC grant iv. MGNREGS v. Other CSS and State Schemes entrusted to GPs	labour)-States may fix a suggestive figure as appropriate viii. CSR funds if assured and available to the GP ix. Funds available through banking sector / leveraging bank finances

Special Gram Sabha and Involvement of Frontline Workers of Line Department

- A comprehensive special Gram Sabha may be organized in a prescribed schedule after the collection of primary and secondary data, gap analysis, visioning, estimating resource envelope and identifying corresponding activities. In this special Gram Sabha, all developmental needs and gaps are to be deliberated. The frontline workers will give a brief structured presentation regarding the activities of the department along with public disclosure before the Gram Sabha regarding progress of activities being implemented in the current year along with fund utilization for the same, as well as activities proposed to be taken up during plan period and funds to be allocated for the same for incorporation in the GPDP. Further, the Village Organisations / SHGs collectives may be supported to present before the Gram Sabha, a poverty reduction plan which may after deliberation may be incorporated in the GPDP.

Preparation of Draft GPDP - After deliberation on the DSR in the Gram Sabha, listing the priorities and taking the resource envelope into account a draft GPDP is to be prepared. Draft Plan may be prepared indicating the works identified in each of the focus areas, fund allocation, timelines for completion of the works. While preparing development plan, special attention should be given for the upliftment of people belonging to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, and other weaker sections. The draft plan should contain *inter alia* prioritised activities to be undertaken in Panchayat area and corresponding estimated cost. This draft plan is to be deliberated in detail in the development seminar. After incorporating the feedback and suggestions emanated from the development seminar, special meeting of the Gram Sabha is convened to discuss and finalise the GPDP (MoPR, 2018).

1.4.2 People's Plan Campaign for GPDP

Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India jointly launched People's Plan Campaign (PPC) under the theme "Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas" (meaning plans of everybody and development of everybody) in 2018 and 2019 for preparing comprehensive GPDPs. The GPDP planning process would target developmental challenges being faced by rural India in the following interrelated dimensions:

- ✚ **Economic dimension:** To alleviate poverty and create employment opportunities. Providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income rural households to participate, and to benefit from the economic growth process of the country.
- ✚ **Social dimension:** Social development of poor and low-income households and disadvantaged groups, eliminating inequalities in social indicators, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and providing social safety nets for vulnerable groups. Providing opportunities for the poor and low-income people in rural areas, including women and SC and ST Communities to effectively and equally participate in the Panchayat processes at the village level and beyond.

The Campaign also strengthened the role of 31 lakh elected Panchayat leaders and 5.25 crore SHG women under DAY-NRLM in effective Gram Sabha. The Public Information Boards installed in the Gram Panchayats led to transparency regarding utilisation of funds placed at the disposal of Gram Panchayats for development under the various schemes. The ranking of Gram Panchayats on the basis of Social and economic development, as done for Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats, helped in identifying gaps at the village, and Gram Panchayat level and facilitate systematic thrust on evidence-based planning and implementation for the GPDP. The campaign initiated under "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was an intensive and structured exercise for planning at the GP level through convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned Line Departments of the State/UTs. The PPC-II was launched from 2nd October to 31st December 2019 onwards with the sole objective of preparation of comprehensive GPDP for the year 2020-21. The net result of the campaign had been that most of the Gram Panchayats across the country have prepared the GPDP in a time bound manner. The campaign spanned all States & UTs. Taking a cognizance of the importance of the PPC, it is pertinent to analyse its progression in the two iterations (i.e. PPC-I & PPC-II).

Preparatory activities: PPC-I laid the foundation for the 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' campaign.

- A central portal (www.gpdp.nic.in) was operationalized to monitor the progress of the campaign.
- Nodal officers at State, District and Block levels, along with Facilitators for each Gram Panchayat were appointed in the States/ UTs to enable Gram Sabhas.
- Front-line workers of all departments related to 29 subjects to be deputed for structured presentation in Gram Sabha meetings on the designated days.
- A dedicated PMU was established at MoPR to provide handholding support and to resolve any technical issues of the end users.

- Organizing Special Gram Sabhas for GPDP
- Proper environment creation through electronic and print media.

Based on the learnings of PPC – I, PPC – II was further streamlined to include the following:

- Roles and responsibilities of Ministries and Departments were properly laid down.
- The role and responsibilities of Facilitators were clearly articulated.
- Timelines of various activities to be carried out at the Centre, States and Gram Panchayat levels were also stipulated.
- Effective communication system was also arranged to monitor the campaign.
- Environment creation was given more thrust, involving and sensitizing the Elected Representatives as 'Agents of Change'.

Mission Antyodaya (MA) Survey: In both PPC campaigns, the gap assessment and identification through the Mission Antyodaya surveys was the cornerstone for the GPDP preparation. In PPC-II, MA Survey was expanded by enhancing the number of measuring parameters to 146 (**Annexure-III**), thus covering gaps spanning infrastructure, human development, and economic development across the 29 subjects. Further, considering the missing relationship between GPDPs prepared and the gaps emerging from MA survey findings in PPC-I, erstwhile PlanPlus was restructured, with MA survey providing the baseline data for the GPDP preparation by the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in PPC-II. Each Panchayat was mandatorily required to link the activities taken up in the GPDP with the gaps identified in the MA survey.

Achievements of PPC 2018 and 2019 - In 2018 Campaign was successfully rolled out in 29 States and 6 Union Territories, resulting in preparation of GPDP by 2,40,220 Gram Panchayats. The following are the key achievements:

- Special Gram Sabhas organised – 2,45,588
- No of Facilitators involved – 3,35,370
- Mission Antyodaya survey conducted – 2,47,910
- No of frontline workers participated in Gram Sabha – 10,83,541
- No of Public Information Boards – 1,94,730

In 2019 also the campaign was successfully rolled out in 28 States and 7 Union Territories, resulting in preparation of GPDP by 2, 29,189 Gram Panchayats. The following are the key achievements till 23rd July:

- Special Gram Sabhas organised – 2,79,827
- No of Facilitators involved – 2,89,110

- Mission Antyodaya survey conducted – 2,38,854
- No of frontline workers participated in Gram Sabha – 13,20,297
- No of Public Information Boards – 2,02,187

The increased participation of line department officials in Gram Sabhas during 2019 and sharing the schemes related details, resulted in better distribution of activities planned in the GPDP prepared for 2020-21, covering 29 sectors, particularly for sanitation, drinking water, Agriculture and other sectors, compared to the GPDP prepared prior to People’s Plan Campaign.

Diagram 4: State-wise Uploading of GPDP of 2019-20 on PlanPlus

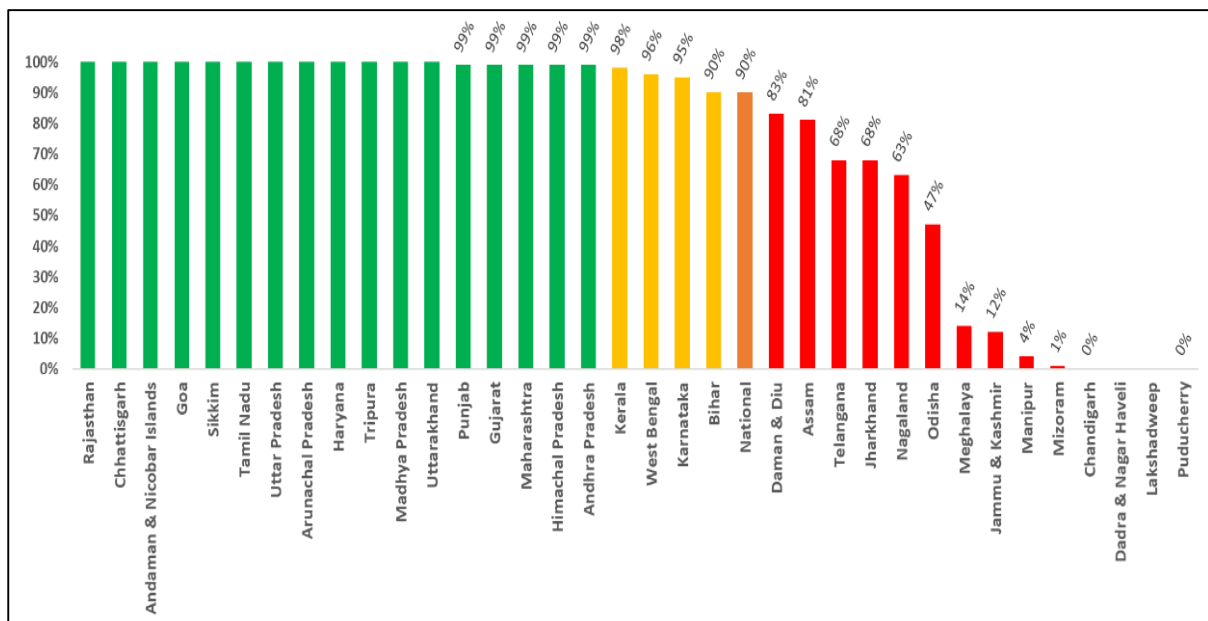


Diagram 5: State-wise Uploading of GPDP of 2020-21 on eGram SWARAJ (erstwhile PlanPlus)

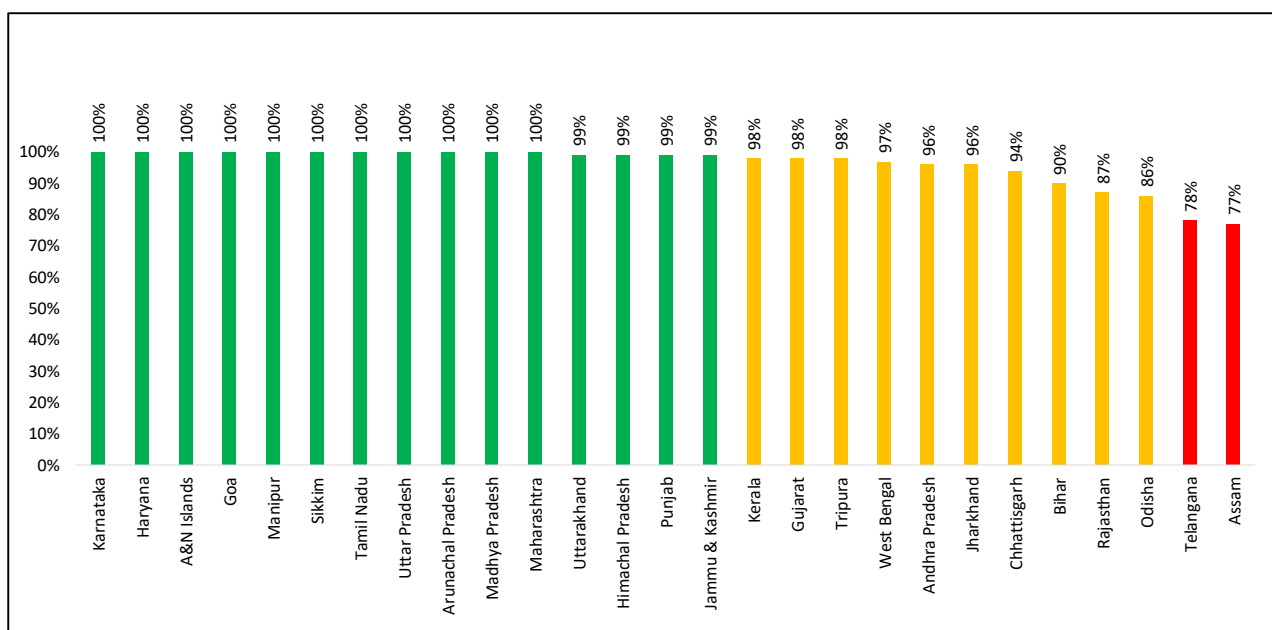
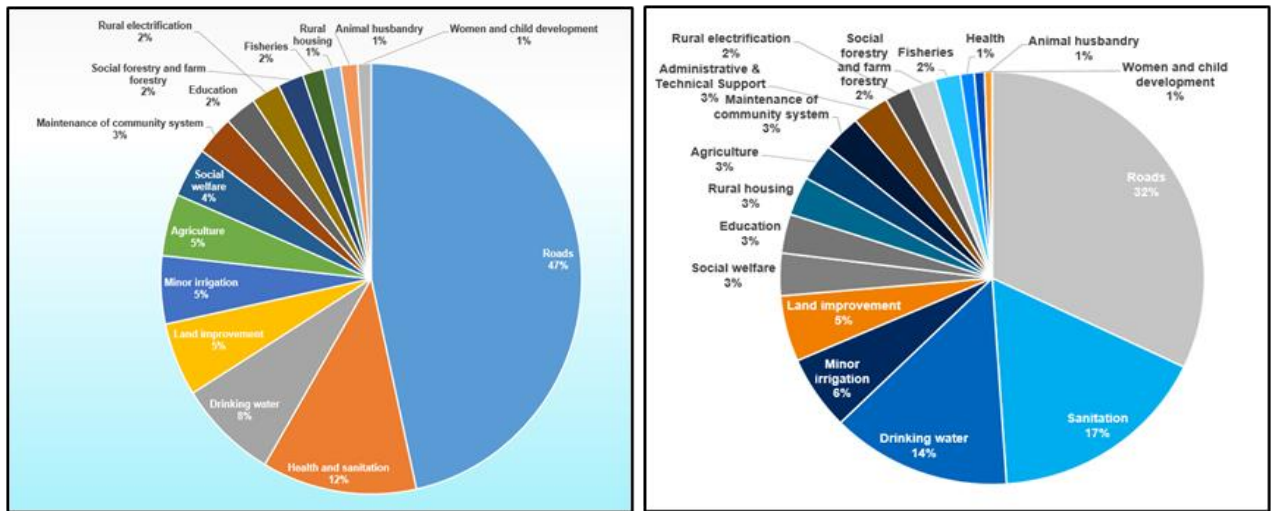


Diagram 6: Sector-wise Activities Planned as Outcome of PPC 2018 and PPC 2019



1.4.3 Status of GPDP

As already mentioned in the preceding section, by and large all Gram Panchayats across the country have started preparing GPDP. The quality of GPDP varies. As a combined effect of the GPDP Guidelines 2018, focus on Mission Antyodaya, support from RGSA for Capacity Building & Training, two successive PPCs, incentivization through awards and sustained monitoring by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the States, during the last two years preparation of GPDP has improved substantially both quantitatively and qualitatively. For the financial year 2019-20, final GPDP was uploaded on PlanPlus by 2,40,220 Gram Panchayats (many States 100% as shown in Diagram 4), while for the financial year 2020-21, 229189 final GPDPs have been uploaded on e-Gram SWARAJ Portal till 23rd July 2020.

It is obvious that in last five years number of GPDP uploaded on MoPR software has increased substantially, number of activities and resources have increased three times within last five years (Table 1). Moreover, sectoral allocation is also showing substantial improvement (Diagram 5). There is need to give focused attention on the GPDP centric development through convergence and collective action. Further, economic development and income enhancement through rural industrialization and doubling farmer's income and eradication of poverty, localizing SDGs, achieving ODF plus, managing water etc. are emerging needs to be addressed through Panchayats.

Table 1: Progress Made in GDP in Last Six Year

Year	GDP on PlanPlus	Total Activities	Total Resources (Rs. Cr)	Average activity	Average fund (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	59,491	4,65,713	10,680.28	7.83	17.95
2016-17	1,95,215	21,02,668	42,509.79	10.77	21.78
2017-18	2,17,542	41,82,923	86,660.70	19.23	39.84
2018-19	2,14,871	40,50,601	83,560.00	18.85	38.89
2019-20	2,40,195	57,47,951	1,32,877.00	23.93	55.32
2020-21	2,43,869	68,43,106	1,35,662.45	28.06	55.62

1.5 Planning by Intermediate and District Panchayats

As elaborated in Section 1.2, Panchayats have been mandated for preparation of Plan for economic development and social justice and implementation of Central Government and State Government Schemes in their area. Therefore, the planning for block and district level should be undertaken by the IP and DP respectively under participating process, which *inter alia* involves the full convergence of the schemes of Central and State Governments on the development including those related with 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, the IP and DP should envision, plan and implement comprehensive plan and economic development and social justice as shown schematically in Diagram 1. Different States had issued guidelines/directions to the IP and DP for preparation of their Plans. The processes, structure and system vary widely. Few states have well organised system of planning at the block and district levels. But in most of States there is need to strengthen planning at the block and district levels in systematic manner.

After the acceptance of the recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India (MoPR) has issued "Guidelines for Preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayat Plans" (MoPR, 2020). Accordingly states have also prepared their Guidelines for the said purpose in consonance with that issued by MoPR. The salient features of the guidelines of MoPR are as follows (MoPR, 2020):

- i. In Intermediate Panchayats, a meeting/seminar comprising of all Block/Intermediate Panchayat members, District Panchayat members in the Block Panchayat area, GP Presidents/Sarpanches of all the Gram Panchayats from the concerned block shall be convened and this meeting has to be considered as Block Sabha.
- ii. Apart from elected representatives, block level line department officials, Facilitators, leader of SHG federations should also take part in the Block Sabha meeting
- iii. In District Panchayats, a development seminar/workshop of all the District Panchayat members, Block Panchayat Presidents, Gram Panchayat Presidents/Sarpanches, related line department officials shall be convened to discuss the proposals to be included in the District planning.
- iv. The project proposals of Block Panchayats and District Panchayats which are to be included in their plan must be prepared in the prescribed format and distributed to the relevant stakeholders for discussion. The draft project proposals of the Block Panchayats shall be discussed on Gram Panchayat basis and that of the District Panchayat on Block Panchayat basis and decisions taken thereon.
- v. The proposals prepared by the Gram Panchayats for the consideration of IP and DP must be presented and discussed in the meetings/seminars/workshops held at respective IP and DP.
- vi. Convergence with importance schemes must be given adequate priority.

1.6 Enabling Local Participatory Planning

Over the last twenty five year, several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India, as well as State Governments to realize the Constitutional mandate by enabling the Panchayats to prepare decentralized participatory plans. As described in Section 1.4 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) are being prepared in participatory manner. The GPDP has already laid a solid foundation for participatory planning. The IP and DP need to join the GPDP initiative with active participation of all stakeholders, particularly deprived and weaker sections. The immediate triggering effect has been brought in by the recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission of giving grants to the IP and DP and a decision at the level of Government of India for preparation of the BDP and DDP from 2020-21 onwards.

1.7 Emerging Issues and Challenges

At present there are some blocks and districts in the country in which comprehensive and integrated plans are being prepared. The new initiative of getting the BDP and DDP prepared by the IP and DP respectively in a comprehensive manner, will have to be driven with intensive capacity building and hand holding. Therefore, major issues and challenges need to be identified and addressed for achieving rural

transformation through the BDP and DDP. Some of the important issues and challenges are as follows:

- i. Rectifying over- emphasis on investments on infrastructure
- ii. Expanding scope for harnessing social capital in the form of convergence between PRI- SHGs collectives
- iii. Integrating gender, child issues, needs of marginalised sections, elderly and persons with disabilities (PWDs)
- iv. Prevention of malnutrition
- v. Need for robust monitoring, MIS and transparency in planning and implementation
- vi. Enhancing people's participation in the planning process
- vii. Building capacity and experience of the ERs and functionaries of IP and DP in preparation of comprehensive and integrated plans
- viii. Enhancing institutional capacities of PRIs and capacity of ERs and functionaries.
- ix. Improving apathetic and lukewarm attitude of the line department officials.
- x. Achieving convergence between initiatives of PRIs and line departments
- xi. Providing adequate resources for meaningful planning
- xii. Increasing inter-tier coordination
- xiii. Organizing social audit
- xiv. Constraint on mobility owing to COVID-19 affecting participation of people in stakeholders' meets and inter-tier interactions

Issues and challenges listed above need to be addressed by the IP and DP through their plans to reach out and fulfil the development aspirations of the rural people through effective decentralised participatory planning.

1.8 Need for Framework for Preparation of Block and District Development Plans

On the basis of critical analysis of preparation and management of the BDP and DDP, it is obvious that present generation of these plans needs improvement due to the following reasons:

- No system of capturing development needs of the area
- Miniscule presence of major sectors like Economic Development & Income enhancement, Agriculture, Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Nutrition, Education, Animal Husbandry, Skill development etc.
- No convergence with Central and State Govt. Scheme in most of States
- Block and District Panchayats have been formally devolved only few subjects out of 29 listed in Eleventh Schedule

- System of capturing developmental activities being undertaken by other Panchayats in the area
- Three tiers of Panchayats are working in isolation
- No consolidation and review of the GPDP in Block and District Development Plans
- Uploading of District and Block Development Plans on e-Gram SWARAJ and expenditure through PFMS to be ensured.

Taking note of the fact that every State has developed guidelines / issued direction, it is felt desirable by MoPR to initiate and support the States with suggestive measures to cope with the new challenges as listed in preceding section. Since all the GP in good measure have been enabled to prepare the GPDP, it is also necessary to upscale the planning process to the other two tiers of the PRIs *i.e.* the IP and DP and further preparation of Draft District Development Plan by District Planning Committee (DPC). Hence there is a need for a framework for addressing emerging challenges and opportunities in integrated planning process for the BDP and DDP by the IP and DP respectively for their respective area.

The Gram Panchayat 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. The Intermediate Panchayat with their moderate status in terms of manpower, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for and implement medium types of activities, important for some GPs, which are possible on their part to plan, implement and monitor. The District Panchayat with their better status in terms of manpower and institutional capacity can plan and implement medium to big types of activities important for many GPs across blocks which are possible on their part to implement and monitor. Moreover, from technical and investment point of view, it may be necessary on the part of the IP and DP to take up such development activities, which requires higher technical expertise and investment which may be available with them.

1.9 Structure of Framework

With support from many experts including DG (NIRD&PR), DG (KILA) and representatives of selected Central Govt. Ministries / Departments, State Governments and SIRD an all-out efforts were made to develop this framework for the BDP and DDP focusing on comprehensive and integrated planning at respective levels. The framework consists of eleven chapters. The context of the BDP and DDP, the Constitutional provisions, the GPDP – processes, status and People's Plan Campaign, the emerging challenges and need for this framework for preparation of the BDP and DDP have been elaborated in the first chapter. The importance for the

BDP and DDP has been explained in the second chapter. This chapter also deals with special process for the BDP and DDP in the Fifth Schedule Areas and the need of Convergence for Panchayat and SHG Collectives for participatory planning at district and block levels. Necessary steps to be taken by the State Governments have been underlined to facilitate planning at block and district levels in the third chapter. The fourth chapter deals with the sectors, themes and issues for integration in the BDP and DDP in conceptual framework. It also describes the important schemes of the concerned Central Ministries for convergence and collective action and consolidation of Mission Antyodaya data and GPDPs to identify and prioritise developmental needs. The fifth chapter contains the institutional arrangements, methodology, formats, sources of secondary data etc. for the preparation of Block Development Plan by Intermediate Panchayat. Similarly the sixth chapter contains the institutional arrangements, methodology, formats, sources of secondary data etc. for the preparation of District Development Plan by District Panchayat. The seventh chapter provides Capacity Building Framework for formulation of the BDP and DDP. The issues related to preparation of the BDP and DDP in non- Part IX Area have been highlighted in eighth chapter. The preparation of Draft Development Plan by the District Planning Committee in terms of Article 243ZD has been explained in the ninth chapter. The tenth chapter outlines the process of implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP. The action points related to e-Gram SWARAJ and GIS for the BDP and DDP have been elaborated in the eleventh chapter.

Chapter 2

Importance of Planning at Block and District Levels

The concept of Block Development was implemented with the launching of Community Development Blocks by the Union Government in 1952 on a pilot basis that was later on extended across the country in 1956. The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) also suggested that the planning be undertaken at the state and district levels too. Initially the focus was on using it as a platform for strengthening the agricultural activities and also as a prelude to launching of the Green Revolution initiatives in the sixties. However, the focus apart from agriculture also included systemic improvements in the areas of health, education, rural communication and other issues related to economic development in the villages. The scheme covered entire country by 1964 and the block development concept acquired enhanced significance since then. As a continuation of the process of integration at the intermediate level the post of Block Development Officer (BDO) was created at the block level, which was the second tier of governance at a sub-district level. The BDO was also provided with technical staff e.g. Agricultural Extension Officer and Panchayat Extension Officer, who played key role in the integration and convergence of activities aimed at rural development at the block level.

The first Administrative Reforms Commission (1967) stressed the need for meaningful planning at the district level especially focusing on local variations in development patterns. The district level scenario in terms of plan preparation and implementation is better across the country due to the presence of adequate infrastructure including the technical support facilities. Eleventh Five Year Plan further brought District Planning at the important stage of developmental planning (Planning Commission,2008).

The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution of India mandated the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice by Panchayats and Municipality along with integration by District Planning Committees. These initiatives were largely aimed at involving the community in the preparation of plans at the grassroots level by capturing the needs and demands while ensuring optimum utilisation of all kinds of local resources. The initiatives provided space for meeting the requirements of large sections of the society that included the marginalised sections, vulnerable groups and women and children. Govt. of India has been implementing schemes based on decentralised planning e.g. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) to mitigate regional imbalances, contribute towards poverty alleviation in backward districts and promote accountable and responsive Panchayat and Municipality (MoPR, 2007). After the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance

Commission providing enhanced grants to the Gram Panchayat, it was made mandatory for the Gram Panchayat (GP) across the country to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan by MoPR, thus ensuring bottom up planning process with critical threshold fund to the GP. In a way it provided an opportunity for institutionalising the decentralised planning process in rural areas. However, in many states across the country, there are weak links in the planning process at the block and district levels. Thus there is need to strengthen decentralised planning for rural areas.

2.1 Need for Comprehensive Decentralised Planning

The Constitution of India and the State Panchayati Raj Acts lay emphasis on decentralized planning for local economic development and social justice by Panchayats. As mentioned in the preceding section the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India and Fourteenth Finance Commission gave comprehensive decentralised planning a boost and acceptability. The decentralised planning process may fulfil the following important needs (MoPR, 2018):

- Capturing local needs
- Tapping of local potential
- Operationalising methodology for convergence, at the ground level, based on local need and demand.
- Accessing the unreached/excluded within a panchayat area
- Responding to differential needs of different groups
- Enabling mobilisation of all sections and their participation in governance and development
- Providing space for integration of people's knowledge and wisdom into local development efforts
- Understanding development by citizens and elected representatives
- Accessing resources/entitlements/services
- Absorption and targeting of funds from different sources, especially Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
- Forging better bond between the Panchayat and local citizens
- Leading to responsive governance
- Facilitating enhanced local resource mobilization
- Promoting economy and efficiency
- Ensuring direct accountability of the local government to its citizens
- Activating local institutions and structures as functional bodies
- Making officials working at the cutting edge level responsive to people's need
- Promoting democracy and local ownership

2.2 Importance of Block and District Development Plans

Gram Panchayats with their limitations in terms of human resources, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for and implement only those small activities, which are possible on their part to implement and monitor. The Intermediate Panchayat (IP) with their moderate status in terms of manpower, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for catering to the needs of the people in their area. While planning they may ignore those needs, which were addressed and planned to be addressed by the GPs in their area. The District Panchayat (DP) 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. While planning they may cater to those needs of districts, which could not be addressed and planned to be addressed by the GP and IP in their areas. 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 the District Panchayat to plan for and implement those plan activities which territorially cover two or more blocks because in such cases it 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 the IP and DP to take up such development activities, which require higher technical expertise, which may be available with them (MoPR, 2020).

The Block Development Plan (BDP) provide space for consolidation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) at block level and similarly BDPs may be consolidated at district level. Thus the District Development Plan (DDP) provide an opportunity for consolidating and converging the sub district level plans at district level. The BDPs and DDP provide greater scope of convergence of resources, initiatives and activities with line departments. Indeed, it is at block and district levels that line departments dealing with a majority of the 29 subjects are available. As such, holistic and sustainable development may be targeted more effectively through the convergence and integration of plan activities of line departments through the BDP and DDP. It also provides an opportunity for better monitoring and supervision of plans prepared at different tiers and achieving the Vision, Goals and Targets identified under the plans. As described in the preceding sections it also helps in optimising the use of human, natural and all other types of resources. This process ensures horizontal and vertical integration and convergence of development activities.

2.3 Special process for Block and District Development Plans in Fifth Schedule Areas

The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) extended Panchayati Raj system to fifth schedule areas with some

alterations and modifications and empowered local communities in these areas through Gram Sabhas for the purpose of the planning and implementation of all development programmes. The involvement and consent of the people have been ensured specifically in the areas of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, land restoration (in case of alienation), mining of minor minerals, use of intoxicants, ownership of minor forest produce, management of village markets, management of water bodies and control over money lending etc. GPDPs in Fifth Schedule Areas have ensured community participation at the village level. The BDP and DDP provide platform for consolidation and convergence of these initiatives. There is also a need for ensuring the provisions of PESA are effectively adhered to at the time of preparation of these plans for the fifth schedule areas.

There is need to appreciate that in the fifth schedule area, there are preponderance of forests and dependence of tribal people on the forest for livelihood. It may also be seen that the ownership of minor forest produce under PESA Act has been given to the Panchayats and Gram Sabha. Under Forest Rights Act, 2006 also Gram Panchayat has been given important function for registering Forest Rights to tribal people and other forest dwellers. In this context, while preparing the plan in the Fifth scheduled area, there is need to give due importance to forest products particularly minor forest products including medicinal plants and bamboos for creating sustainable livelihood systems for the people in the area. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched *inter alia* two important schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) and Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Under PMVDY there is a provision to establish Van Dhan Kendra (VDK). The Block Development Plan should include establishing VDKs in PESA areas in different parts of the block to facilitate training for collection and processing of minor forest produce for sustainable livelihood and remunerative prices to the tribal people. They may also use the scheme of National AYUSH Mission for cultivation and processing of medicinal plants and Central Sector Scheme of NMPB for resources augmentation and marketing of medicinal plants. The scheme of National Bamboos Mission under Ministry of Agriculture may also be utilized for resource augmentation and processing of bamboo. These activities may be incorporated in the BDP and DDP in convergence with relevant schemes.

2.4 Convergence of Panchayat and SHG Collectives for Participatory Planning at Block and District Levels

India's Panchayati Raj System is unique across the globe in providing not less than one third reservation for women both as the Member and President of all three tiers of Panchayats. Twenty States have provided the reservation up to 50% for women in Panchayats. This mainstreaming of gender has given huge strength to the Panchayati Raj System. Therefore, Panchayats have been taking issues related to women and children and thereby bringing social justice. In GPDP guidelines

(MoPR, 2018) it was provided to constitute Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) and the Community Resources Person (CRP) of National Rural Livelihood Mission was recommended to be the convener of the GPPFT. Therefore, there was further mainstreaming of gender, which contributed substantially in improving the GPDP both in terms of quantity and quality.

The convergence of PRI-SHG collectives for participatory planning has assumed significance during the last five years with the preparation of the GPDP laying emphasis on community participation through SHGs collectives. This has resulted in increased participation of SHGs in the development activities of the Gram Panchayats and in turn Panchayats are providing support to the activities of SHGs. Thus this has emerged an ideal collaboration and cooperation, between the Gram Panchayats and SHGs collectives, which are mutually beneficial to them. The convergence model has also resulted in increased transparency in the functioning of decentralized systems across the country and there is growing need as also demand for strengthening the initiative. There is a need, to further take up the matter by bringing women participation through SHG collectives in planning for the BDP and DDP.

The participatory block and district level planning process can further strengthen the convergence of PRI – SHGs collectives at the time of preparation of the plans as also ensure increased participation of SHGs in monitoring and implementing of these plans in rural areas. The SHG Federations at block and district levels may support this initiative at their respective levels. The symbiotic relationship between PRIs & SHG collectives needs to be appreciated. It has been found that SHG collectives are well organized under NRLM. However, they need capital at low cost or no cost and marketing support. The IP and DP also need well-structured group to help them to carry out their activities. Therefore, there is need to use the SHGs collectives for planning, implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP.

Chapter 3

Steps to be Taken by the State Government for Block and District Development Plans

The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India provided three tiers Panchayati Raj System. As Panchayats come under State list and they are governed by State Act and Rules, States have to take various steps to get the Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP) prepared in a comprehensive manner for their respective area. State Governments have already taken important steps for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and these plans are being prepared by the Gram Panchayat across the country. States will have to take similar steps as detailed in succeeding sections for the preparation of the BDP and DDP for rural areas by the Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) respectively.

3.1 Policy Decision on Operationalizing Block and District Level Planning

States have to play an active role in guiding the IP and DP, enabling the constitution of requisite committees and ensuring full cooperation and participation of their line departments. The BDP and DDP based on convergence and collective action may provide comprehensive development in their respective area. Further, there is need to ensure required capacity building and training of the various stakeholders. Moreover, the requisite resources for the plans may also be provided by the State in addition to the fund being provided by the Central Government on the recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC).

3.1.1 Decision on the Nature and Scope of Block and District Level Planning

Article 243G of the Constitution of India empowers the IP and DP to plan for economic development and social justice and implementation of Central Government and State Government Scheme. These Panchayats may need enabling policy and resources at their disposal and convergence with line departments. Moreover, there is need to have participative and inclusive planning process. FFC has recommended grants to the IP and DP also for the year 2020-21. Moreover, they get funds as grants from the State Govt. on the recommendation from State Finance Commission, own source of revenue etc. There is need to have enabling environmental for CSR funding. Other funds may also be provided to the IP and DP for enhancing their resource envelope for more comprehensive development in their area. The State Government should ensure that the IP and DP comply with the direction of Fifteenth Finance Commission for earmarking funds to drinking water and sanitation. The State may also consider advising to the IP and DP for not more than 25% fund to one set of activities on any subject of the Eleventh Schedule of

Constitution. Further, the IP and DP while preparing their development plan may give priority to the following areas / subjects:

- Planning focused on developmental needs
- Works benefiting more than two Gram Panchayat
- Social planning to be mandatory part of the plan
- Convergence
- Gender responsive plan
- Localising SDG (Sustainable Development Goal)
- Emphasis in planning on basic services like sanitation, water supply (covering multiple GPs), playgrounds, parks (benefiting more than one GP)
- Development and maintenance of the infrastructure handed over to District and Block Panchayats
- Economic development, income enhancement and poverty reduction.
- E-enablement
- Renewable energy

The BDP and DDP plan need to ensure a participatory planning process with special focus on the most marginalised sections to achieve social justice. The IP and DP should prepare the development plan in such a way that it gives an opportunity not only to work towards the realisation of the constitutional mandate of economic development and social justice but also to provide comprehensive development of rural areas and thereby gradually moving towards the achieving targets of SDGs. Moreover, there is need for capacity building and training of various stakeholders.

3.2 Setting up of an Empowered Committee at the State level

In the “Guidelines for Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan” issued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, it was provided that an Empowerment Committee at the State levels headed by the Chief Secretary of the State to be constituted to ensure convergence of the scheme and inter-departmental coordination. The same Committee may ensure due support the planning at the level of the IP and DP and monitor the whole process of the BDP and DDO and later on their implementation and monitoring. The indicative structure and functions of Empowered Committee are given at **Annexure-IV**. The Committee may meet on a fixed day of the month to sort out operational challenges and enable smooth eco-system for the IP and DP to prepare the effective and comprehensive plan for development of their area.

3.3 Framing of Detailed Guidelines for Block and District Level Planning

The IP and DP need to prepare perspective plan and annual action plan in comprehensive manner. They also need to follow participatory and inclusive process for planning. This framework and particularly Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 would help

them in preparing their detailed guidelines for their IP and DP so that they can prepare the BDP and DDP respectively. While modifying the existing process, a quick assessment of past experience may be made through consultation with the officials involved particularly with reference to FFC grants, SFC Grants, MGNREGS, Health, Education, NRLM/SRLM, other State specific projects like UNDP/UNICEF/the World Bank supported decentralized projects etc. States may also refer the documents on SDGs by NITI Aayog, important schemes being implemented by the States etc. The State guidelines may have necessary suggestions for preparing the BDP and DDP incorporating economic development, social justice with localizing SDGs, specifying targets and indicators for monitoring and impact assessment.

Some States have prepared their activity mapping for the three tiers Panchayats with respect to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. There is need that all States may work out activity mapping for these Panchayats in accordance with their developmental needs, strength and principles of subsidiarity. This activity mapping may be made part and parcel of the guidelines of the State Government for the preparation of the BDP and DDP. Further, the role of these Panchayats should be demarcated in the implementation of State and Central Government Schemes.

The IP and DP have to initiate comprehensive planning. As Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants to these Panchayats, their capacity building is to be undertaken in a mission mode. The States have very crucial role to play in capacity building of Block and District Panchayat, their President and members, officials and other stake holders. The State may evolve strategies for capacity building of multi-level stakeholders for strengthening the planning process in the IP and DP.

3.4 Creating and Enabling Environment at the State level

In many States, there is need to develop proper mechanism and system for preparing comprehensive BDP and DDP. Further, the State is required to provide appropriate perspective to the stakeholders. These plans need to be prepared in mission mode developmental approach. Therefore, the programme for preparing the BDP and DDP should be launched in a campaign mode starting at State level functions and in each district by a dignitary. An explanatory meeting at State, district and block levels may be organized to inform the participants about the planning by the IP and DP. The meeting may be attended by the elected representative, official of concerned departments, NRLM representative, CBO, Media etc.

3.5 Support Systems

3.5.1 Resource Envelope and Fund Flow

The information regarding availability of funds to the Intermediate and District Panchayat is very important for realistic planning. Therefore, the Central Government and State Government may provide the information about fund flow to the IP and DP by 30th November of preceding financial year. In case the resource envelope is not informed formally to the IP and DP, they may plan for the same amount as received in the previous year.






States should ensure that all fund flows to the IP and DP are made on Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Clear fund flow mechanisms for all the categories of funds mentioned in the resource envelope need to be developed by the State, which would include defined time period within which the funds would reach them. All out efforts should be made by the States for universal adoption of electronic fund management system, which will help in monitoring both the receipts and expenditure of funds by the IP and DP.

3.5.2 Coordination Arrangements at the District and Block level

The State Government may constitute a District Level Coordination Committee with District Panchayat President / District Magistrate or equivalent as Chairperson, CDO (Chief Development Officer) as Convener (or district officer for the Panchayat / RD department as the case may be depending on the State situation), and a faculty from SIRD/ETC and district level officials from all relevant departments and selected Intermediate Panchayat President as members (may be by rotation). These Committees could include representation of other academic institutions and/or voluntary organizations. The indicative functions of District Level Coordination Committee are given in **Annexure-V**. For coordination at Block level the same committee constituted for the GPDP may be assigned the works for the BDP. The indicative functions of Block Level Coordination Committee are given in **Annexure-VI**.

3.5.3 HR Support

HR support may be required for the following purposes:

-  Capacity Building & Training
-  Situation Analysis
-  Technical and administrative appraisal and approval
-  Implementation
-  Monitoring

Broad categories for deployment of HR would include the following functionaries:

-  Technical appraisal and support teams

- ✚ State level Master Resource Team, District Resource Group
- ✚ Facilitator
- ✚ District and Block level Core group for Planning
- ✚ Charge Officers.
- ✚ Reporting and Documentation specialist.

The State may develop policies and mechanism for mobilizing HR on working arrangement, deputation, or in additional charge. Also, part time/full time volunteers may be identified meeting only the costs actually incurred by them. They could also explore the possibilities of Interns from Colleges and Academic/Technical Institutions. Besides the above mentioned human resource support for the BDP and DDP, the following approaches may further be considered by the State Government for effective preparation and management of comprehensive BDP and DDP in the State:

- **Creating model success stories of cluster of Panchayats in formulation of the BDP and DDP:** Introduction of innovations, new ideas and best practices in local planning should be the key feature as well as an important strategy of this initiative. In the context of the BDP and DDP, a well-conceived intensive Capacity Building programme as well as hand-holding support assumes greater significance for creating successful models.
- **Manuals:** States may prepare Manual with detailing of each and every step to be taken by the IP and DP for more effective BDP and DDP respectively. Such manuals should include information and training material on how to localize the SDGs and implementation and monitoring.

3.5.4 Technology and Technical Support

Any scientific plan preparation needs baseline situation or data. The GIS based resource layers will help the IP and DP to come up with scientific need-based plans. A lot of effort has gone into enabling number of parameters on “to one platform system” and an effort is also being made to map the assets created through plans. A GIS resource booklet with all GIS layers and primary and secondary data available in block and district need to be prepared and made available online and a system need to be created for regular updating from time to time.

The State may adopt a strategy to ensure continuous mentoring and hand-holding support. One strategy may be to have State and district level Resource Pool with professionals from relevant fields and their names may be empanelled. The services of these Resource Persons may be utilised for training at different levels for different stakeholders, mentoring and monitoring support in the entire process. The prepared

plan must be uploaded on e-Gram SWARAJ and progress of the plans must be uploaded on the prescribed software.

3.5.5 Administrative and Technical Approval

Administrative and Technical approval guidelines should be laid down clearly and to be intimated to the IP and DP, so that they can take decisions accordingly. The IP and DP should clearly be informed by name and designation of officers responsible for taking estimates and issue of technical sanction for different categories of projects.

3.5.6 Implementation Arrangements

Once the BDP and DDP are approved, there have to be necessary arrangements in place for timely and effective implementation of the plans. Many blocks and districts are constrained due to lack of regular staff. There has to be a clear engagement of the block and district with various departmental authorities at the field level. Following actions may be taken for smooth implementation of the BDP and DDP:

- The roles and responsibilities of various departments, agencies and functionaries especially for implementation of public works within fixed timelines, should be clearly defined and officials may be assigned specific work.
- The role of functionaries of line departments may be made mandatory in the various processes of the BDP and DDP.
- Strict timeline is to be maintained and issued from appropriate level.
- Plans of block and district level to be uploaded on e-Gram SWARAJ and relevant software to be used to monitor the implementation of these plans.
- Geo-tagging of the civil works to be made mandatory.
- Documents of works related to social planning need to be uploaded compulsorily.

3.5.7 Review, Monitoring and Evaluation

- As detailed in Section 5.16 and Section 6.16, a monitoring committee to be constituted for monitoring and suggesting any modification in the BDP and DDP respectively
- Social Audit of at least 20% of the works to be taken by the Intermediate and District Panchayats
- Third party evaluation by some recognized institutions from the State and District level.

3.5.8 Incentivizing Performance

- Awards for best performing block and district on the basis of plan preparation and implementation
- Special incentive to the IP and DP for taking socially relevant works under social planning
- Special award for being most Women and Child friendly the IP and DP
- Special award for innovative practices.

3.6 Timelines for Block and District Development Plans

- Every year a campaign for plan preparation to be initiated from the top level i.e. State Government level.
- A detailed timeline to be given at the onset of the campaign.
- State Government to ensure that each activity during the campaign should be completed within the timeline.
- Activities of visioning, situation analysis, participatory planning, preparing Development Status Report, prioritisation of needs and approval of the plans need to be undertaken in a time-bound manner.
- The tentative timeline for Block Development Plan may be as follow:

Table 2: Tentative Timeline for Block Development Plan

Sl. No.	Activities / Steps	Time Schedule
1	Initiation of Planning Process at Block Sabha Meetings	In month of November
2	Sector wise data collection, compilation & situational analysis	By December
3	Sector wise prioritization & fund allocation to the Sectoral Working Group	By 7 th January
4	Sector wise draft Plan & Budget preparation and placement of Draft Block Development Plan & Budget of Intermediate Panchayat in the meetings of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee/ Standing Committee	By 10 th January
5	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of Intermediate Panchayat in a Special Block Sabha	By 15 th January
6	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of Intermediate Panchayat in the Block Sabha Meeting for approval	By 31 st January

The tentative timeline for District Development Plan may be as follow:

Table 3: Tentative Timeline for District Development Plan

Sl. No.	Activities / Steps	Time Schedule
1	Initiation of Planning Process at District Sabha Meetings	In month of December
2	Sector wise data collection, compilation & situational analysis	By January
3	Sector wise prioritization & fund allocation to the Sectoral Working Group	By 7 th February
4	Sector wise draft Plan & Budget preparation and placement of Draft District Development Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in the meetings of District Panchayat Planning Committee/ Standing Committee	By 10 th February
5	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in a Special District Sabha	By 15 th February
6	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in the District Sabha Meeting for approval	By end of February

Chapter 4

Important Schemes, Sectors, Themes and Issues for Integration in Block and District Development Plans

The Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP) for rural areas need to be prepared by the Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) respectively for their area to drive economic development and social justice and implementation of Central Government and State Government Scheme. The BDP and DDP may not be perceived as mere plans rather they may be comprehensive need focused development plans for accelerated multi-dimensional integrated growth of their area. Therefore, it is important that important schemes, sectors, themes and issues are integrated in the BDP and DDP. Moreover, needs related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution have to be addressed through these plans in optimal manner. Issues such as poverty, rural industrialisation, increasing farmer's income, drinking water, sanitation, environment and climate change, gender mainstreaming, food security and nutrition need of children and vulnerable groups need to be given higher priority in the planning. Further, for identifying developmental needs, the Mission Antyodaya data and GPDP should be consolidated for the BDP and DDP.

4.1 Consolidating GPDPs, Mission Antyodaya Data and Identifying and Prioritising Developmental Needs

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) is a comprehensive need based development plan for multipronged and integrated growth of the respective Gram Panchayat area (MOPR, 2018). In Section 1.4.1 of this framework it has been underlined that for the GPDP different types of data are collected. Mission Antyodaya (MA) Data is used for finding developmental gaps with respect to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. This exercise is being done annually as a part of People's Plan Campaign for the comprehensive GPDP. Ministry of Rural Development has been undertaking the Mission Antyodaya (MA) survey in villages and Gram Panchayats in the last three years. The developmental gaps identified through MA Survey are important input for Gram Panchayat for formulating GPDP. The survey is based on questionnaire given in Annexure-III. From the analysis of the data every village and Gram Panchayat gets information with respect to the gaps categorised into critical gap, moderate gap and strength. These gaps may be treated as developmental needs and GPDP focuses for addressing them as shown schematically in Diagram 7.

Diagram 7: Developmental Gaps Identified through Mission Antyodaya Survey and Addressing them through GPDG Uploaded in PlanPlus

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Gram Panchayat Development Plan
STATE: RAJASTHAN > DISTRICT: AJMER > DEVELOPMENT BLOCK: ARAN
GRAM PANCHAYAT: AAKODIYA [33588]

पंचायती राज

Villages: Moondoti [91545]

Domain	Parameter Description	Village Status	GP Status	Suggestions
Health and Sanitation	Is the village Open Defecation Free	Yes	Yes	Build and use toilet. Gram Sabha should persuade those who make GP sanitation.
	Community Waste Disposal System	No	No	WATERGA can be used to create waste disposal system.
	Availability of Community biogas or recycle of waste for production use	No	No	
	Availability of drainage facilities	Open Pucca Drainage Uncovered	Open Pucca Drainage Uncovered	Village drain planning. MONRECA can be used.
Agriculture, allied and livelihood	Availability of PHC/CHC Sub Centre	None	Sub Centre	
	Availability of Veterinary Clinic/Hospital	Yes	Yes	
Housing	Availability of Govt. Seed Centre	No	Yes	
	% households engaged exclusively in Non-Farm activities	45	56.06	Contact the Block Mission Manager, National Rural Livelihood Mission of your state.
Land Improvement	Availability of markets	None	Regular market	Farmer groups can be created to build access to markets.
	% of household with kuccha wall and kuccha roof	25.69	12.18	Check the waiting list for PMAY-G.
Animal Husbandry	% of Area irrigated	11.82	10.83	Call Kisan call centre 1800-180-1501.
	Availability of soil testing centres	No	No	Anyone from the village can open soil testing centre.
Drinking Water	Availability of Fertiliser/Shop	No	No	Call agriculture helpline 1094 for states.
	% of households supported by village based Livestock Extension Workers	2.29	0.72	
	Availability of Piped tap water	100% habitations covered	100% habitations covered	

Gap report generated by MA portal

General Action Plan Report of AAKODIYA Village Panchayat & equivalent for the period 2019-2020

SECTION 1 - General Plan Summary

Total Amount Allocated (In Rs.)			Total Planned Outlay (In Rs.)		
Scheme	Unaid	Own Fund	Scheme	Unaid	Own Fund
General	General	General	General	General	Beneficiary Contribution
0	34,43,927	0	0	34,43,927	0

SECTION 2 - Sector View

Sector Wise Planned Outlay - Planning Unit: General

S.No.	Sector	Amount Allocated		Planned Outlay	
		Unaid	Own Fund	Unaid	Beneficiary Contribution
1	Roads	0	17,94,364	0	0
2	Health and sanitation	0	17,46,563	0	0
3	Rural electrification	0	20,00,000	0	0
4	Agriculture	0	4,00,000	0	0
5	Drinking water	0	2,50,000	0	0
6	Small infra	0	2,50,000	0	0

SECTION 3 - Scheme View

Scheme Wise Detail Allocation - Planned Outlay - Planning Unit: General

S.No.	Scheme Name	Component Name	Amount Allocated		Planned Outlay	
			Unaid	Own Fund	Unaid	Beneficiary Contribution
1	Rural Infra Commission	Bare Grant	0	26,46,363	0	26,46,363
2	Rural Infra Commission	DBFOIP 20,00,000	0	17,94,364	0	17,94,364

GPDG plan uploaded in PlanPlus

There is a need to consolidate Mission Antyodaya Data at the Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat levels for identifying developmental needs for their areas. The GPDGs need to be consolidated so that it becomes clear what developmental needs are yet to be addressed by the BDP and DDP. The consolidation of developmental gaps at block level would indicate developmental needs and adjusting these needs with respect to proposed activities would provide the needs to be addressed by the BDP. Out of these needs, which could not be addressed through proposed activities of the BDP, would turn out to be the needs for the DDP. Further, it also helps in findings the location of these needs through spatial analysis. It is also important to find out whether the needs are located in one Gram Panchayat or multiple Gram Panchayats along with the criticality of the needs. GIS platform provides good support for spatial analysis of the MA and GPDG Data.

As elaborated above the consolidation of GPDG along with Mission Antyodaya data at block and district levels would help in identifying needs in their respective area. These needs can be prioritised on the basis of criticality of the needs and the number of Panchayats, which have these needs. Therefore, consolidating data both on the respective software and on GIS platform would help in locating and assessing expected impact of the proposed activities with the location. This analysis would bring in objectivity in situation analysis and prioritisation of the proposed

activity/project in the BDP and DDP. The data on GIS platform would also help in temporal analysis i.e. developments taking place over the years.

4.2 Finance Commission Grants for Empowering Panchayats

Under Article 280(3) (bb) of the Constitution which was inserted vide the 73rd Amendment, Union Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the respective Panchayats on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State. Recommendations for devolution to the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) have begun from the Tenth Finance Commission onwards (period 1995-2000). Up to the Twelfth Finance Commission (period 2005-10), nominal amounts of devolution were made to the RLBs on lump-sum basis as (Table 4).

Table 4: Devolution to Rural Local Bodies from Central Government on recommendable from X to XII Finance Commission

Finance Commission	Period	Allocation Rs. Crore	Release Rs. Crore
X	1995-2000	4,380.93	3,576.35
XI	2000-2005	8000.00	6601.85
XII	2005-2010	20,000.00	18,926.79

Thirteenth Finance Commission (XIII FC), in a radical departure from awarding a small lump sum to the all the three PRIs, awarded a percentage of the divisible pool i.e. (a) Basic Grant amounting to 1.5% of the divisible pool (b) Performance Grant, which were paid for a period of four years starting from 2011-12 at the rate of 0.5% of the divisible pool in the first year and 1% of the divisible pool in the remaining three years. The Commission had also recommended a separate Special Area Basic Grant of Rs. 20 per capita, carved out of the total Basic Grant, for every year in the award period for Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and the areas exempted from the purview of Part IX and IX A of the Constitution. For these areas, it had also recommended a Special Area Performance Grant of Rs. 10 per capita for 2011-12 and Rs. 20 per capita there onwards carved out of the total Basic Grant. Out of the total allocation of Rs.65160.76 Crore of the XIII FC, Rs.58256.63 Crores were released to the States for providing to Panchayats.

Fourteenth Finance Commission (XIV FC) had recommended an amount of Rs.2,00,292.20 Crore to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, an assistance of Rs. 488 per capita per annum at

an aggregate level. Out of this, Rs. 1,80,262.98 Crore (90%) was Basic Grant and Rs. 2,00,29.22 Crore (10%) was Performance Grant for 26 States. Non-Part IX areas where Panchayats do not exist (Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Sixth Schedule areas in the State of Assam (Bodoland, North Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts), Tripura, and Hill areas of Manipur for which District Councils exist) were not recommended the grants. However Govt. of India provided some grants for these areas. On a different stand, the XIV FC adopted a trust based approach and recommended that the devolutions be made directly to the GPs without any share at the levels of other tiers, as they are basically responsible for provision of basic services to the rural citizen. The Grants provided were intended to be used to improve the status of basic services including water supply, sanitation including septage management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. GPs were also permitted to spend up to 10 % of the allocation towards administrative and technical components of O&M and capital expenditure. During XIV FC Period 2015-16 to 2019-20, Rs 180237.06 Crore (90% of allocation) were released to the States, which had been more than three times the corresponding release for the XIII FC period.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) submitted its first report for the financial year 2020-21 and the Government of India accepted the recommendations of the XV FC in respect of the Local Bodies. The XV FC recommended grants for RLBs as Basic (Untied) and Tied Grants. The XV FC Grant-in-aid is allocated to all tiers of the Panchayati Raj including the Traditional Bodies of Non Part IX States and Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas in two parts, namely, (i) 50% Basic (Untied) Grant and (ii) Tied Grant. 50 %. 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, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. The RLBs shall, as far as possible earmark one half of these Tied Grants each to these two critical services. However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category. The total size of the XV FC Grant will be Rs.60,750 Crore for the period FY 2020-21.

The XV FC Untied and Tied Grants released by the Centre 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 in conformity with the following bands recommended by XV FC:

- 70-85 % for Village / Gram Panchayats
- 10-25 % for Block /Intermediate Panchayats

- 5-15 % for District / Zilla Panchayats
- In states having two-tier system with only Gram and District Panchayats, the distribution will be in the bands of 70-85 % for village/Gram Panchayats and 15-30% for District / Zilla Panchayats

The intra-tier distribution among the relevant entities in a tier across the State should be on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 90:10 or as per the accepted recommendations of the latest SFC. For the traditional bodies in the excluded area, the States have to allocate the Grants on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 90:10.

The FFC Grants shall be released in two instalments, in June and October of FY 2020-21. The States should release the Grants to the RLBs within ten working days of it being credited to their account by the Union Government. There should not be any deductions at source from the Grants due to the RLBs. In case of delay, the State Government must release the instalment with interest as per effective rate on market borrowings/State Development Loans (SDLs) for the previous year from its own funds. Towards monitoring and evaluation of effective utilization of the FFC Grants, the States have been asked to establish High Level Monitoring Committees (HLMC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretaries of the States. MoPR will keep a track of functioning of these HLMCs and provide periodical assistance to the States for their effective functioning.

A sound financial management system in the PRIs towards effective utilization of FC Grants is a long felt need for fostering increased accountability at the RLBs. In this regard, MoPR provided the PRIASoft - Public Financial Management System (PFMS) interface for making all payments to vendors/service providers out of the FC grants towards ensuring transparency and accountability. Moreover, all physical assets created out of these funds are also to be geo-tagged with the mobile app - mActionSoft. XV FC has prescribed for preparation of online audited accounts of the RLBs. In this regard, MoPR has conceptualized and developed an application called "Audit Online" for online audit of Panchayat accounts. It not only facilitates the auditing of accounts but also provisions for maintaining digital audit records pertaining to audit that has been carried out. This application encompasses to streamline the process for audit inquiries, draft local audit reports, draft audit paras etc.

4.3 Undertaking Activities Assigned by State Governments under Panchayati Raj System

Panchayat being local body comes under State list and PRIs are governed by State Acts and Rules. Many State Governments have assigned certain activities to

different tiers of Panchayat. Therefore, while formulating their plans Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) must comply with directions given by the State Government. Further, many State Governments have decided activity mapping for the three tiers of Panchayats with respect to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. While formulating the plans the IP and DP should ensure that the activities envisaged in their plans are in conformity with the activity mapping decided by the State Government. Planning by the IP and DP should be seen in larger perspective. This may not be viewed as the preparation of the plan to conform to the FFC recommendations and the MoPR guidelines. The BDP and DDP are mechanisms to transform rural India. In this process, the IP and DP need to be strengthened, leading to the overall strengthening of Panchayati Raj system in India as was envisaged in the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, these plans should envisage local economic development and social justice and they should be comprehensive need based development plan for accelerated multi-dimensional integrated growth of the respective area. The difference between the GPDP and BDP & DDP would be that the latter covers larger area, integrates and consolidates the GPDPs and would work as complementary and supplementary interventions leading to overall growth and development of their area. Similarly, these plans should complement and supplement the various initiatives of the State government designed with a State development perspective where all tiers of governments have to play a role in achieving the goals envisaged by the State government. Subsequently, all these should contribute to the larger national development goals including Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Many states may have not yet clearly defined the responsibilities of the IP and DP. Still, while planning, the IP and DP should consider these 29 subject areas and see how they can contribute without encroaching on the areas of other tiers of government. Further, they can ensure convergence with the programmes / schemes of the State and the Central Governments.

4.4 Achieving Convergence with Important Schemes of Central Government

Addressing the needs with respect to 29 subjects of Eleventh schedule through convergence and collective action would go a long way in rural transformation. As mentioned in the Article 243G of the Constitution, Panchayat are mandated to plan for economic development and social justice. Moreover, they are also required to implement Central and State Government Scheme including those related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, as detailed in Table 5 Panchayat should strive for convergence with line departments through their schemes and deliverables. The schemes may be incorporated in the BDP and DDP. Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development e.g. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme; Schemes of the

Ministry of Jal Shakti e.g. Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, Jal Jeevan Mission; Schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy in Ministry of Education e.g. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal (MDM), Adult Education, National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education and National Means cum Merit Scholarship (NMMSS); Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare e.g. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), ATMA; Schemes of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare e.g. National Health Mission (NHM) and Schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development e.g. Integrated Child Development Services and Poshan Abhiyan, are few important Central schemes where Panchayats have significant role to play in terms of operational management. Therefore, as detailed in Table 5 Panchayat should strive for convergence with Ministries/Departments through their schemes and deliverables, which may be incorporated in the BDP and DDP.

Table 5: Addressing 29 Subjects listed in Eleventh Schedule through Schemes of Ministries and corresponding deliverables

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
1	Agriculture, including agricultural extension	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase irrigated area • Soil Health Card for all and optimal fertilizer use. • Timely and quality inputs – seeds, fertilizers, pesticides • Organic agriculture • Horticulture potential use • Crop insurance coverage • Value chain development • Creating durable community assets for marketing support • Full potential use in dairy, goatry, poultry • Immunization services for animal resources and veterinary care • Enhance production of Fish 	RKVY, PMKSY, PMFBY, MMAS, NFSM, MIDH, NMAET, e-NAM, SHC, PM-KMY, PM-KISAN, PM-AASHA, SMAF, SAME, ISAM, RGM, NPDD, PMMSY
2	Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation			
3	Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development			
4	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry			
5	Fisheries			
6	Social forestry	Ministry of	• Social forestry	MGNREGA, GIM,

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
	and farm forestry	Environment, Forestry, Climate Change (MoEFCC) Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare	Plantation, • Nursery Creation • Agro-forestry • Plantation	NAEB, SMAF
7	Minor forest produce	Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of AYUSH	• Plantation of Minor Forest Produce • Minimum Support Price • Value addition • Capacity building	GIM, MSP for MFP, National AYUSH Mission, NMPB PMVDY
8	Small scale industries, including food processing industries	Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Food Processing, Ministry of MSME	• Development of Handlooms and Handicrafts clusters • Development of Agro-Processing Cluster	Handloom Scheme, Handicraft Scheme, PMEGP, RGSA, PMKSA
9	Khadi, village and cottage industries	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Textiles	• Non-farm employment opportunities created • Bank linkage for clustered economic activity • Development of Handlooms and Handicrafts clusters	PMEGP, Handloom Scheme, Handicraft Scheme
10	Rural housing	Ministry of Rural Development	• Housing for all	PMAY(G)
11	Drinking Water	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation	• Piped drinking water for all households • IHHLs for all households • Improved ground	JJM, FFC

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
			water monitoring and disclosure of ground water data	
12	Fuel and fodder	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoEFCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households using Solar Energy / Biogas / other renewable sources LPG Gas Plantation Sustainable collection 	PMUY, GIM, NAEB
13	Road, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication	Ministry of Rural Development, MoPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village roads Community assets 	PMGSY, SAGY, MGNREGA, FCC
14	Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity	Ministry of Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity connection for all deprived households Minimum 12-hour power supply 	UJALA, IPDS, DDUGJY, Saubhagya
15	Non-conventional sources of energy	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households using Solar Energy/ Bio-gas/other renewable energy 	Program/ Technology of MNRE
16	Poverty alleviation programme	Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All deprived households as members of SHGs with bank linkage Mission Water Conservation under MGNREGA Pension for old, widow and disabled Placement based and self-employment skills for all eligible 	MDMS, MGNREGS, DAY-NRLM, (NSAP)

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
			youths	
17	Education including primary and secondary schools	Ministry of Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% student attendance and learning outcomes • Higher Secondary facility for girls • Adequate school infrastructure with Sports facility • Ministry of Skill Development and Literacy • Placement based and self-employment skill facility for all eligible youth 	ICDS, SSM, SSA, SBM, MDMS
18	Technical training and vocational education	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Rural Development		PMKVY, DDU-GKY, RSETI
19	Adult and non-formal education	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating adults • Providing non formal education • School with adequate infrastructure including linkage 	SSA
20	Libraries			
21	Cultural activities	Ministry of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities at GP level 	Scheme for financial assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture
22	Markets and fairs	Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Haat • Value Chain development • Marketing support • MSP 	NRLM, MGNREGS,

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
23	Health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries,	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	NRHM/NHM, NRDWP, Mission Indradhanush, ICDS, SBM
24	Family welfare			
25	Women and Child Development	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganwadi Social Security Livelihood Pucca Anganwadi buildings for all 0-6 children with all services 	PMJDY, PMUY, UJALA, NRDWP,
26	Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarships for SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities Skill Training or Social Security for all differently-abled persons Aids and Appliances Unisex toilets for differently-abled 	Scholarship Programmes, SRMS
27	Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of schedule caste and schedule tribes	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarship to SC/ST/Minorities Pension MSP Full coverage under Atal Pension Yojana 	Scholarship to SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities, MSP to MFP, NSAP, PMSBY, PMJJBY NRLM

29 Sectors in FFC XI th Schedule		Concerned Ministry	Deliverables	Schemes/Agency
		Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana • Banking Correspondent with micro ATMs 	
28	Public distribution system	Department of Food & Public Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security through PDS • Food grain at subsidized Price to deprived/needly people 	PDS
29	Maintenance of community assets	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Assets maintained • Improved delivery of Services 	FFC

Note: States may modify/add schemes according to their priorities.

In the process mentioned above the Sectoral Working Groups and Planning Committee constituted for the BDP and DDP may refer to Table 6 to find out the schemes for convergence and the desired deliverable. The Table 6 is suggestive in nature and Annexure-VII A to VII K provides Ministry-wise detail of the scheme. However, for further updates and details the website to the concerned Ministries/ Departments may be referred to.

Table 6: Deliverables and Schemes of Line Departments / Ministries

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under Gol
1.	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All eligible habitations connected by all-weather roads • Wage employment and community as well as individual durable assets under MGNREGA • Housing for All • All deprived households as members of SHG with bank linkages • Mission Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Matri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) ➤ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ➤ Pradhan Matri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) ➤ DeenDayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) ➤ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under Gol
		Conversation under MGNREGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension for old, widow and disabled • Placement based and self-employment skills for all eligible youths • Village roads with MGNREGA • Solid and liquid Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) ➤ Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) ➤ Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) ➤ Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission ➤ Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) <p><u>Details are available at Annexure VII A</u></p>
2.	Ministry of Panchayat Raj (MoPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of elected Panchayat representatives and Functionaries • PES based office automation e.g. planning, monitoring, accounting, etc. and public service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sabki Yojana and Sabka Vikash ➤ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) ➤ e-Governance: e-Gram SWARAJ, e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project – Panchayat Enterprise Suit.
3.	Department of School Education and Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% student attendance and learning outcomes • Higher Secondary facility for girls • Adequate School infrastructure with Sports facility • Adult Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Samagra Siksha ➤ Mid-Day Meal ➤ National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) ➤ National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' (NMMSS) ➤ Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madrasas/Minorities (SPEMM) ➤ Right to Education Act ➤ Adult Education Programme under National Literacy Mission Authority) ➤ Scheme of Support to NGOs for Adult Education and Skill Development <p><u>Details are available at Annexure VII B</u></p>
4.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • PHC-Primary Health Centre • CHC-Community Health Centre • Health insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Health Mission (NHM) ➤ Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana ➤ Programmes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) • Poor Patients-Financial Support • Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) • Pradhan Mantri Bima Yojana (PMBY) ➤ Infrastructure Maintenance Programme ➤ Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) ➤ Pulse Polio Programme ➤ Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under GoI
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) ➤ Family Planning ➤ Home based care for newborn and young child ➤ National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) ➤ Prevention and Management of Diarrhoea ➤ National Deworming Day - Free Deworming campaign organized twice a year ➤ National Iron Plus Initiative ➤ Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres ➤ Leprosy –(National Leprosy Eradication Programme) ➤ Universal screening of Non-Communicable Diseases ➤ National AIDS Control Programme ➤ National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme ➤ Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram and Early Childhood Development ➤ Adolescent Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram- • Scheme for promotion of Menstrual Hygiene • Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC) – • Weekly Iron Folic acid Supplementation ➤ Extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package: Insurance Scheme for Health Workers fighting COVID-19 <p><u>Details for Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH are available at Annexure VII C and VII D respectively</u></p>
5.	Ministry of Jal Shakti Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped drinking water for all households • IHHLs for all households • Sanitation including Solid and Liquid Waste Management • Water Conservation and Rain-Water Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Swaccha Bharat Mission-Gramin (Phase-II) ➤ Jal Jeevan Mission <p><u>Details are available at Annexure VII E</u></p>
6.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Health Card for all and optimal fertilizer use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under GoI
	Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and quality inputs – seeds, fertilizers, pesticides • Organic agriculture • Horticulture • Horticulture potential use • Crop insurance coverage • Value chain development • Quality Seed • Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) ➤ Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Samrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) ➤ Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) ➤ Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop ➤ Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi ➤ National Food Security Mission (NFSM) ➤ Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) ➤ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) ➤ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) ➤ Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) ➤ Rainfed Area Development (RAD) ➤ Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) ➤ Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) ➤ Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) ➤ Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) ➤ Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) ➤ National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) ➤ Development and Up-gradation of Rural Haats in to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) ➤ Integrated Scheme on Agricultural

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under Gol
			Cooperation Details are available at Annexure VIIF
7.	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full potential use in dairy, goatry, poultry • Full potential use of Fisheries • Immunisation services for animal resources and veterinary care • Value chain development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rastriya Gokul Mission ➤ National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) ➤ RGM Award ➤ E_Pashu Haat ➤ National Awards ➤ Embryo Transfer Technology <p>Details are available at Annexure VII G</p>
8.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships for SCs / OBCs / Minorities • Skill Training or Social Security for all differently abled persons • Aids and Appliances • Unisex toilets for differently-abled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scholarships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX & X • Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards • Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students • Upgradation of Merit of SC Students ➤ Free Coaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students ➤ Schemes for Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) • National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) • National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) • Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) • Scheme of Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) • Self Employment Scheme for

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under Gol
			Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venture Capital Fund For Scheduled Castes
9.	Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full coverage under Suaraksha Bima Yojana • Full coverage under Atal Pension Yojana • Full coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana • Banking correspondent with micro ATMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana ➤ Atal Pension Yojana ➤ Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana ➤ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
10	Ministry of Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection for all deprived households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Saubhagya ➤ Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Harghar Yojana
11	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPG Gas Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana for all deprived households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
12	Ministry of Food and Public Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Village Grain Bank Scheme ➤ Targeted Public Distribution System
13	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of non-farm employment opportunities • Bank linkages for clustered economic activity • Skill training for rural youths • Development of rural markets • Development of Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) ➤ Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) ➤ Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) ➤ Science and Technology Scheme ➤ Market Promotion & Development Scheme (MPDA) ➤ Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) ➤ A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) ➤ Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) ➤ Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) ➤ Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under GoI
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Science and Technology (S&T) for Coir ➤ National SC & ST Hub (NSSH) ➤ Skill Upgradation & Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) ➤ Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators ➤ A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) ➤ Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) <p>Details are available at Annexure VII H</p>
14	Department of Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports activities at Gram Panchayat level • Established of Sports Hub at Gram Panchayat level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scheme of Human Resources Development in Sports
15	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide focused resource support to tribal Gram Panchayats covered under 'Mission Antyodaya' • Scholarship to STs students • Minimum Support Price (MSP) to Minor Forest Produce (MFP) • Vocational Training Centres for the tribal youths • Marketing support to tribal products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students ➤ National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates ➤ Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class IX and X) ➤ Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST students ➤ Eklavya Model Residential Schools ➤ Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Produce ➤ Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce ➤ Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs ➤ Strengthening education among ST Girls in a low literacy Districts ➤ Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana ➤ Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas ➤ Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas ➤ Hostels for ST boys and ST Girls <p>Details are available at Annexure VII I</p>
16	Ministry of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Agro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Central Sector - Pradhan Mantri

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Major Deliverables	Applicable Scheme under GoI
	Food Processing Industries	<p>Processing Cluster under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backward and forward linkages • Cold chain development • Creation/Expansion of Food Processing / Preservation Capacities 	<p>Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Centrally Sponsored- Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) <p><u>Details are available at Annexure VII J</u></p>
17	Ministry of Women and Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pucca Anganwadi buildings for all 0-6 children with all services including addressing malnutrition • All women – led deprived households as per SECC to be provided adequate livelihoods options or social security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anganwadi Service Scheme ➤ Poshan Abhiyan ➤ Scheme for Adolescent girls ➤ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme ➤ Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna ➤ Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) ➤ Integrated Child Protection Scheme
18	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation • Agro-forestry • Social Forestry • Minor forest produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Afforestation Program ➤ National Mission for Green India ➤ National Forestry Action Programme ➤ Joint Forest Management Programme
19	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement and self – employment skills for all eligible youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) ➤ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) ➤ National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) ➤ Jan Shikshan Sansthan ➤ Capacity Building Scheme ➤ Udaan ➤ Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) ➤ Standard Training Assessment and Reward (STAR) ➤ Skill Loan Scheme ➤ Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship ➤ Craftsmen Training Scheme ➤ Advanced Vocational Training Scheme ➤ Vocational Training Programme for Women ➤ Schemes for upgradation of ITIs <p><u>Details are available at Annexure VII K</u></p>

4.5 Supporting Central and State Government in National, State, Emergencies, Campaign and Mission

In some cases e.g. flash flood, cyclone, pandemic etc. it becomes difficult for the Central or State Government to reach to the doorsteps of every household. Hence Panchayats have to bear the responsibility as local Government and also as one of the key development partners. In some cases services provided by the Central or State Government suffer due to administrative delay in handling problems leading to poor responsiveness, lack of knowledge towards the location specific problems etc. Panchayats have to come forward to bridge these gaps. In some campaigns Panchayats are in better position to implement mission mode scheme or campaign because of their proximity to the local community. Panchayats have to remain more accountable to the village people not only through the democratic process of election but also in easy access and frequent interactions with the community. They are much more aware of the local issues and can focus on the issues better than any other Government and that ultimately would lead to more inclusiveness in governance.

There are a number of schemes of Central and State Governments in which Panchayats have a role in the implementation of these scheme. Panchayats are expected to function as development partners of the Central and State Governments. Article 243G of the Indian Constitution mandates preparation of plans for economic development and social justice by Panchayats and through this process Panchayats are expected to evolve into effective institutions of local self-government. With the objectives of achieving certain development goals in a time bound manner and in a mission mode, Central Government or State Governments initiate and launch various Campaigns, Abhiyans or Missions. Total Sanitation Campaign, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Swachha Bharat Mission, Sarva Siksha Abhyjan, Pulse Polio Campaign, Mission Indradhanush, National Health Mission, Jal Shakti Abhiyaan, Jal Jeevan Mission, Poshan Abhiyaan, People's Plan Campaign are a few such examples.

For achieving results with outcome-based interventions, people's participation is one of the key components and this can be possible only if Panchayats come forward as development partner of the Central and State Governments. Panchayats can be partner in knowledge, information and resource sharing with the Central and State Governments for interventions and community mobilization towards synergy and convergent actions. Apart from the proper implementation of different ongoing developmental schemes, Panchayats have to play pivotal roles in respect of emergency mitigation and disaster management.

Role of Panchayats becomes more crucial in emergencies. In case of disease outbreak, epidemic, pandemic, flood, cyclone, earthquake, Panchayats cannot remain as only passive scheme implementing agency as they are the nearest possible institution of the Governments. Pro-active role of Panchayats in managing emergency situation in terms of reconstruction, crop protection, livestock management and health and sanitation measures is very important. In the current pandemic context, Panchayats should take initiatives for generating awareness among communities, taking steps for blocking propagation of rumours and addressing the issue of stigmatization. Panchayats, along with CBOs, NGOs, SHGs, should undertake awareness generation drives on the preventive measures of COVID-19. Panchayats may be a good link between health personnel and community. They should also liaison with government departments for need based service delivery. Further, they should take a leading role in enabling safe operations of local markets, smooth distribution of food grains to the poor under Public Distribution System. Moreover, they may run quarantine centres at local level in collaboration with State Health Department and may provide ambulance services to the community. Furthermore, they must develop a mechanism for revival of rural economy.

4.6 Implementing State Schemes

There are a number of State Governments schemes in which Panchayats have a role to play for effective planning, implementation and monitoring. A large number of rural development programmes / schemes of the State Government are being implemented through Panchayats. Each scheme is designed with specific objectives and strategic planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. Beneficiary selection, site selection, planning, implementation, disbursement of benefits, monitoring, ensuring the approval of the activities in the different accountability forum, proactive disclosure, ensuring quality output with focus on gradation of skills and knowledge through training & capacity building, designing for convergence models through SHGs, CBOs, other grass root level committees, use of information technology for proper dissemination of the outcomes of the activities, planning for environment friendly mechanism, development of assets in course of generation of own source of revenue, visioning for sustained development through convergence and community mobilization are the major areas where Panchayats have direct role or collaborative role with the concerned line departments of the State Government depending upon the guidelines of the scheme.

4.7 PRI-CBO Convergence

Voluntary Organisations (VOs) / Community Based Organisation (CBOs) / Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) / Self Help Group (SHG) / local working committee play a major role in the development of the nation by supplementing the efforts of the Government at all levels. Local CBOs / NGOs have a significant role in

development of a local area. Issues like enabling participation of the society, realising equity, entitlement of the person and convergence of CBO with PRIs have expedited the rural activities. They are adaptable to the situational requirements and cater to the local needs and are particularly helpful to the marginalized and poor and their development. The NGOs / local clubs / CBOs serve people on different sectors of social & human development and in case of suffering on account of natural calamity, emergency or otherwise. This help them in building good rapport with people and community. This goes a long way in facilitating their lifestyles and developing integrated projects.

The role of NGOs is progressively becoming more and more important and integral to the development process. The need of the hour is healthy linkage between Panchayats and CBOs/NGOs. They have a role to play in the development process through their participatory role, community empowerment and research. The convergence of CBO and PRI has created synergies for working together on achieving the local goals of development. The main rationale of convergence of CBO and PRI is to involve the community in the process of development to make it participatory and inclusive through empowering the people to be aware about their rights and entitlement. The other aspect is to make the Panchayat system more accountable and responsive through strengthening local democracy. Panchayats have to recognize the CBOs/NGOs as their development partners.

In Section 2.4 the need for convergence of SHGs collectives and PRIs for the preparation of the BDP and DDP has been highlighted. Many CBOs are engaged in the local working committee on social and human development issues like Village Child Protection Committee (VLCPC), Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT) and other functional groups in the Panchayat with the objective to work in collaboration and promote integrated approaches in different phases of development. This integrated approach will help the PRI to interface with the line departments to advocate effective delivery of services to the target groups and person in actual need. CBO plays an important role in the planning process by generating local needs and issues of the community. It helps to create efficacy to reach the grass root of the community and prepare integrated planning through different accountability forum. It would help to enhance the accountability and transparency of Panchayats. All possible steps need to be taken for creation of an ambience so that Panchayats and CBOs / NGOs mutually reinforce each other in better understanding of the issues and in strengthening the processes for good governance. However, there are provisions for VOs/NGOs to get registered under the NGO Darpan portal. This portal enables VOs/NGOs to enrol centrally and thus facilitates creation of a repository of information about sector wise and State wise VOs/NGOs.

4.8 Undertaking assigned activities under Central and State Acts

State Governments may have already made devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats in the appropriate levels in terms of Article 243G of the Constitution to the extent as may be deemed fit. It is also expected that the State Government in consultation with line departments, may have introduced principle of subsidiarity to avoid duplication and overlapping among the activities of three tiers Panchayats by delineating the respective functional areas of the Panchayats falling under the purview of subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Panchayats have some Standing Committees as may be mandated by the Acts and Rules and the State Government may have assigned responsibilities to each Standing Committee through Acts and Rules and delineated functional areas of the Standing Committees to deal with, formulate and execute schemes relating to the subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Many Central and State Acts have assigned certain activities to the Panchayats e.g. Biological Diversity Act 2002 has assigned the work of preparation of People's Biodiversity Register to local bodies. Similarly, Forest Right Act, 2006 has also assigned the work of registering Rights to the Gram Panchayat. Moreover, the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA Act) also has assigned certain activities to the Gram Sabha and Panchayats. While preparing the plan, the IP and DP must ensure the compliance of the Central and State Acts and incorporate the activities to be undertaken in the plans in compliance with these Acts, Rules, Regulation and other notifications.

4.9 Disaster Risk Management

Natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclones, landslide and sea rage are becoming serious challenges to people, due to the aggravating climate change and manmade interventions. There is a need to address these issues at various levels, both by reducing the risks, impact (mitigation) and adapting to the changing scenario. Many of such initiatives have to be undertaken at the local level. While there are the national, state and district disaster management plans formulated as per the National Disaster Management Act 2005, most of them deal with how a disaster is managed rather than how it is prevented or its risk is reduced. Disaster risk reduction is invariably related to various development activities and so, the plans and projects implemented by the various tiers of Panchayat should take into consideration this aspect also. In addition, each Panchayat should have a disaster management plan, which is in line with the District Disaster Management Plan. This has to be locale, specific and community based. Hence there is need for every IP and DP to prepare disaster management plan, incorporating mitigation and adaptation measures as well as the management of disasters. The Block and District Disaster Management Plans for rural area may have the following components:

- Hazard and vulnerability profile of the district / block
- Capacity and resources available and required
- Response plan to be undertaken specifically by the IP and DP
- Preparedness, mitigation and community resilience plan.

It would be useful to use Gram Manchitra for preparing hazard and vulnerability profile. Based on the profile projects can be prepared. A few examples like improving the infrastructure and facilities of those institutions which could be transformed as relief camps, making arrangements in association with DDMA for the safe sheltering and rehabilitation of the victims of disasters, arranging drinking water, toilet facilities and lighting in relief camps and rehabilitation centres, creating awareness regarding the rehabilitation activities and welfare measures implemented by the Government and other agencies may be considered. In addition, specific disaster risk reduction activities in various sectors could be planned in areas where the risk is high. This shall be integrated with the BDP and DDP of the IP and DP respectively.

It would be useful to form a Working Group on Disaster Management in every Panchayat that ensures co-ordination of activities for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan. Recommendations and involvement of other sectors like agriculture, irrigation, soil conservation and many others with strong bearing on preparedness, prevention and mitigation related activities should evolve from this Working Group. The Working Group on Disaster Management may provide notes to other concerned working groups regarding these activities. Considering the availability of resources, the disaster prevention and mitigation projects may be included in the BDP and DDP.

4.10 Use of Information, Communication and Technology

State/ regional level IEC campaigns may be conducted to mobilize people to participate in the Panchayat Planning process. It may include running Campaign during National Panchayati Raj Day/week/ other days of importance as decided by the respective States, dissemination of good practices and other national campaigns through various mediums including social media. The State government would develop comprehensive communication strategy to undertake awareness programs to sensitize the local population about bottom-up planning process and its benefits. States may develop appropriate communication materials, in the form of manuals, flip books, posters, role plays, puppet shows, billboards, pamphlet distribution, public announcement in villages, permanent displays like Information walls, citizen information counters on fixed days can also be considered. Other activities may include the following:

- i. Showcasing good practices, short films on the People's planning process and innovations by Panchayats.
- ii. Sensitization and Mobilisation of Gram Sabha.
- iii. Use of social Media, audio visual media, community radio, special programmes/features in television channels.
- iv. Cultural activities, exhibitions, mobile vans to disseminate information about participative planning and its benefits.
- v. A core group of officers and staff from the States/UTs may be sent on exposure visits to other States/UTs, which have demonstrated considerable success in implementing the imitative etc.

4.11 Up-scaling –Sanitation, Drinking Water, Livelihood, Economic Development and Income Enhancement, Agriculture, Irrigation, Health, Education, WCD and Malnutrition

29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution are very important for the overall development of India. These are also part of the mandatory functions of Panchayats. Gram Panchayats have been working in these areas through the GPDP within their limited capacity and resources. It is the responsibility of the higher tiers *viz.* the IP and DP to work on these thematic areas with a perspective, looking into the long term outcomes and guiding the Gram Panchayat so that there are definite and tangible results in the block and district respectively. As an overall framework for action in each of these areas, the following steps may be taken by the IP and DP while preparing their respective development plans:

- In each of the thematic areas they need to consider the SDGs, indicators and the targets. Based on these, the IP and DP may set phase wise targets or milestones to be achieved in reasonable timeframe.
- The IP and DP have to consolidate the relevant sections in the GPDPs and see whether the targets set could be achieved as per timeline.
- The IP and DP should then prepare projects in the relevant sectors to fill the gaps, supplement or complement the GPDP proposals in the relevant sectors so that the targets are achieved, and the SDGs are also achieved within specified timeframe.
- In the meantime, line department schemes and programmes on these thematic areas and possibility of convergence also needs to be considered. This would also avoid duplication of efforts for achieving the same targets and goals.

Sanitation and Water

The recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission clearly specify the mandatory actions on sanitation and drinking water. At least 50% of the grants has to be mandatorily earmarked and spent on these areas. Jal Jeevan Mission has also

come out with its guidelines. Thus, the BDP and DDP should consider these guidelines, SDGs and GPDPs while preparing projects in these sectors e.g. bigger check dams supplementing existing water resources for multiple villages / GPs and mechanised scavenging may be considered for sanitation.

Livelihoods

The IP and DP can play a supportive role in strengthening the implementation of this scheme which will lead to skilling and further livelihoods, finally resulting in local economic development. They may consider undertaking the following activities:

- Generating awareness about livelihood related programme, facilitating the mobilization efforts, creating databases for skill, demand and placement, conducting the Job melas and supporting the concerned agency in all stages of implementation
- Ensuring benefits of the scheme reach to most vulnerable sections, including women in the livelihood Programme
- Organising special counselling sessions with the potential candidates as well as parents of the potential candidates
- Keeping track of the implementation by accessing various MIS reports and interacting with the candidates undergoing training
- Monitoring of the placement provided to the candidates after training, interacting with candidates and their parents and acting as part of the redressal mechanism
- Identifying the skills required (skill mapping) and opportunities in their geographical area

Agriculture

- Programmes on Soil Health Card (SHC) should be prioritized. Number of beneficiaries not having SHC should be identified and issue of SHC to all farmers in a saturation mode should be taken up.
- Infrastructure Development through RKVY, MIDH, PKVY etc. should be discussed especially availability of Post-Harvest value chain should be assessed. Promotion of low cost onion storage, pack houses and other value addition services like putting up of primary processing centre should be incorporated while formulating the BDP and DDP.
- Ongoing schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme etc. should be considered for integrating in the BDP and DDP for increasing productivity and income enhancement of the farmers.

- The IP and DP may support establishment of food processing unit/supporting already established processing unit in further expansion and upgradation.

The IP and DP may also consider activities mentioned in Section 5.9 of this framework as Focus Areas of Planning for incorporation in the BDP and DDP.

Women and Child Development including Nutrition

The entire BDP and DDP should be sensitive to the problems faced by women and also be used for women empowerment. Malnutrition is another area to be addressed at all levels. Strengthening ICDS is important for achieving these objectives. These can be undertaken in close coordination with the line department. Goals need to be clear, targets may be defined, gaps must be identified, projects, which support, supplement or complement them may be included in the BDP and DDP. A monitoring system should be established under the leadership of the IP and DP so that the implementation and achievements are monitored, and mid-course corrections are ensured in accordance with the requirements.

4.12 Economic Development and Income Enhancement

Under Article 243-G of the Constitution, States have to devolve the power and responsibility to Panchayats *inter-alia* implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 subjects listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. In this context, the following are the important area in which Panchayats can play an important role for economic development and income enhancement:

- Small scale industries, including food processing industries,
- Khadi, village and cottage industries,
- Technical training and vocational education,
- Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
- Minor forest produce
- Fisheries
- Agriculture, including agricultural extension
- Markets and fairs
- Poverty alleviation programme
- Maintenance of community assets

At present, the BP and DP in many states are engaged in economic development in the following important manner:

- Utilization of grant from Central Finance Commission
- Utilization of Plan fund provided by State Government

- MGNREGA for employment generation
- Utilization of Funds from the line departments
- Capacity Building under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

This issue has been elaborated in detail under focus area in Section 5.9

4.12.1 Doubling Farmer's Income

Past strategy for development of the agriculture sector in India had focused primarily on raising agricultural output and improving food security. The experience shows that in some cases, growth in output brings similar increase in farmer's income but in many cases farmer's income did not grow much with increase in output. The net result has been that farmer's income remained low, which is evident from the incidence of poverty among farm households. Doubling real income of farmers implies that the on-going and previously achieved rate of growth in farm income has to be sharply accelerated. Therefore, strong measures will be needed to harness all possible sources of growth in farmer's income within the agriculture sector. The measures may be as follows:

- i. Improvement in productivity.
- ii. Resource use efficiency or saving in cost of production.
- iii. Increase in cropping intensity.
- iv. Diversification towards high value crops.

The sources outside agriculture may include the following:

- i. Shifting cultivators from farm to non-farm occupations, and
- ii. Improvement in terms of trade for farmers or real prices received by farmers.

Panchayati Raj institutions, especially the Intermediate and District Panchayats can lead a role for increasing or doubling income of farm community with a strategic planning based on the situation analysis, which will boost up the local economy. Concrete steps should be taken by Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats in this regard through development planning. The strategy should be to bring together Panchayats and plan a strategy. Accordingly, each of them will have projects in their development plans which address the issue.

4.12.2 Poverty Eradication

India has made momentous progress in reducing multidimensional poverty. According to estimate from the 2018 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) the incidence of multidimensional poverty has

almost halved between 2005/6 and 2015/16, climbing down to 27.5 percent from 54.7 percent. The following major programmes are being operated by the Ministry of Rural Development in rural areas:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for providing wage employment
- Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM).

The details of these schemes are given at **Annexure VII A**.

4.13 Community Led Development Process

Panchayati Raj system provides people at the grassroots level to get actively involved in the governance process. The local planning for development is an ideal platform for this participation. Moreover, by providing platforms for engaging with the development plan preparation, the entire development can be made community led process. This involves the participation of the community in airing their needs, providing solutions, preparing projects, implementing and monitoring them. While at the Gram Panchayat level, it is easier to have this engagement through Gram Sabhas, other means of engagement of communities for development can be established at the IP and DP level. The IP and DP should identify people's organisations like federations of SHGs, NGOs, and various stakeholder groups in the sectors (e.g. farmers group, entrepreneurs, organisations etc). There are also professionals and experts who have their associations at the block or district levels. An in-depth mapping of these groups would benefit the IP and DP in various activities.

Discussions should be held with them before preparing the vision and strategy. They should be able to appraise the IP and DP on the status of the sectors in which they are involved, the issues and problems faced, their perspectives on how the development in these sectors can be undertaken etc. Representatives from these groups could be included in the Sectoral Working Groups so that they could contribute in the visioning exercise and preparation of the projects. Considering that the Working group would later transform itself into monitoring groups, their participation in monitoring would also be ensured.

4.14 Developing Robust Panchayat-Private Partnership

Panchayat-Private Partnership (PPP) has been high potential area, which is yet to be tapped for the larger benefit of rural people. The process of the BDP and DDP should take specific steps to develop the partnership. This PPP may be in the following forms:

- Joint projects with funds from PRI and Private sector

- Build, Operate and Transfer
- Build and Transfer
- Joint projects with funds mobilised jointly from other sources
- Partnership with no funds involved
- Sharing of expertise and experts (in Working Groups, Planning Committee etc)
- Sharing of expertise and experts free of cost in preparation of projects
- Joint IEC and propaganda on specific themes
- Maintenance of assets (like gardens, hospital campuses, school campuses, roadsides etc.)
- Corporate Social Responsibility Funds
- Sponsoring events
- Skilling initiatives
- Providing opportunities for placements

The IP and DP should map all the potential private agencies working in their geographical area and chart out the possible areas of cooperation. Meetings should be called and the possibilities of the contribution from private sector should also be enquired. Accordingly a strategy and action plan should be developed for the PPP. The BDP and DDP should then include projects which can be undertaken on a PPP mode as listed above.

4.15 Environment Sustainability and Natural Resource Management

The BDP and DDP should be based upon the idea of strengthening and transforming rural area without losing focus from Environment Sustainability and Natural Resource Management of the area. A comprehensive need based development plan for accelerated multi-dimensional integrated growth must follow the guidelines of the schemes related to Environment Sustainability and Natural Resource Management launched by Central and State governments. Since it is important to achieve holistic development through effective implementation of various schemes, it is imperative that an Environmental thematic approach is integrated especially in terms of planning at the block and district levels. The plan should necessarily take up maintenance of various ecosystems like water bodies, pastures, grass lands etc. Considering the possible impact of climate change, the BDP and DDP should strive to assess the situation in that particular rural area and take ameliorative measures as part of the plan. A Natural Resource Mapping exercise should be undertaken in the locality e.g. topography, land, forests, water bodies, fields, vegetation, cropping pattern, water level etc. so that the development plan can be more accurately sensitive towards the conservation of natural resources, their sustainable utilisation and equitable sharing of benefits.

4.15.1 Use of Green Technology

The purpose of the use of green renewable energy technologies is to deliver a low carbon solution which ensures future energy security and environment sustainability. The Green India Mission (GIM) was announced as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). GIM is based on a holistic view of using the Green technology and focuses not on carbon sequestration targets alone, but on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass etc. along with climate adaptation and mitigation as a co-benefit. It has the following broad objectives:

- Increase forest cover with improved quality on non-forest lands.
- Enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and biodiversity along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces.
- Increase forest based livelihood income.

The BDP and DDP should incorporate green projects and implement the Mission activities at the cluster level. The plans should have explicit linkages with different line departments to ensure maximum convergence. The IP and DP should use the scheme for increasing green cover, mitigating climate change and water availability in water scarcity area. They should include projects of green technology based on solar, wind, biomass and water based energies. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy facilitates installation of green technology projects with special thrust on rural livelihoods such as poultry, fishery, horticulture, dairy, biomass based local businesses, cottage and other village industries etc. Green energy projects such as Solar energy based agriculture pumps, Solar thermal technology based community cooking plants to reduce the use of fossil fuel, Wind turbines, Wind power projects for small scale industries, Small Hydro power projects to encourage setting up watermills for electrical and mechanical applications in remote areas and biomass power generation in sugar mills are some green technology projects may be considered for incorporation in the BDP and DDP.

4.15.2 Mitigating and Adapting Climate Change

The development plans should use a collaborative and community driven approach to find solutions to the water crisis and other environmental issues and concerns of the area. Active community participation and interdepartmental convergence should be encouraged to overcome hindrances to achieve their goal. The plan should consider water budgeting and focus on crop pattern of that area as it is crucial for water conservation. Understanding the context and physical features of the topography is crucial to address the environmental concerns of a particular rural region. In some areas, type of soil is a hindrance to recharging underground water.

The plan can take up numerous water conservation works in dark zone areas and should also ban tube-well irrigation and cropping of water intensive crops.

It is estimated that by 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, implying severe water scarcity for hundreds of millions of people. About 70% of Country's population lives in rural areas. Therefore, the burden of the crisis will be felt by the people residing in these areas mostly. In most of our villages, ground water and surface water harvesting structures such as ponds, lakes, dams etc. are the different sources of water, which are supposed to be replenished each year by rainfall. Therefore, the maintenance of catchment areas for rainfall is important for better water management in rural areas. Conserving rainwater and regulating the use of the ground water are measures that it could undertake to ensure availability of water throughout the year. There should be judicious use of water by working on issues regarding protection, conservation and efficient and equitable use of water resources. Water is essential for life and various other necessary functions that determine quality of life. The BDP and DDP may play an important role in developing, protecting and augmenting natural resources. The following points may be considered under consideration while planning for the BDP and DDP:

- Eco-friendly works and low-cost farm technologies along with better utilization of local resources are to be included, which are available free in and around villages, rather than costly and ecologically destructive technologies based on high doses of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Provisions of subsidy for agriculture and organic farming, adequate support prices, sprinkler irrigation machine etc.
- Protection from drought can be achieved to some extent by proper planning through careful water conservation as well as by planting more trees including fruit and fodder trees in and around the village as well as by improved maintenance of pastures.
- Community-based interventions for flood management in case of flooding of the villages should be undertaken in the area.
- Preventing deforestation and promoting afforestation with mixed, indigenous species of trees, emphasizing broad leaf species should be incorporated in the plans.
- Repair and renovation of existing traditional water resources should be given high priority.
- New water preservation bodies should be constructed to ensure long term availability of water through collection of rainwater.
- Highly water intensive crops should not be allowed in areas of water scarcity. All activities which deplete water rapidly or pollute water sources and damage river flow should face strong action from block and district level committees.

4.15.3 Waste to Wealth

The changes in the pattern of life in rural India have increased quantities of wastes leading to increased threats to the environment. In recent years, technologies have been developed that not only help in generating substantial quantity of energy but also in reducing the quantity of waste for its safe disposal. The BDP and DDP should incorporate waste management projects, “waste to wealth”, emphasising more on segregation of waste at source and decentralised waste processing in small habitations such that some people of that locality can make easy livelihood from processing trash. A bigger step should be taken by taking some projects of installation of Energy Generation from the waste in the development plan at block and district level. This would encourage the circular economy for rural areas in which the production and consumption comprise a regenerative economy that converts waste to wealth and creates enormous possibilities.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting all the technology options available for setting up projects for recovery of energy in the form of Biogas, Bio CNG and Electricity from agricultural or Industrial wastes of renewable nature such as solid wastes, vegetable wastes, market wastes, slaughterhouse wastes and agricultural residues as well. The following are some examples of Waste-to-Wealth initiative through the energy generation in the form of electricity and biogas:

Bio methanation- Bio methanation is anaerobic digestion of organic materials which are converted into biogas. It gives biogas as well as manure as end product. This technology can be conveniently employed in a decentralized manner for biodegradation of segregated organic wet wastes such as wastes from kitchens, cattle dung, slaughter-houses, vegetables markets etc. The biogas generated from this technology can be burned directly in a gas burner.

Cogeneration – Sugar industry has been traditionally practising cogeneration by using bagasse as a fuel. With the advancement in the technology for generation and utilization of steam at high temperature and pressure, sugar industry can produce electricity and steam for their own requirements. The development plans at block and district level should be formulated with the intention of redefining economic growth of rural India by placing an increased value on natural resource capital by targeting the cycle of utilisation of waste, improvement in efficiency and continual sustainability of natural resources.

4.16 Localizing SDGs

The UN General Assembly under official agenda ‘Transforming our World: 2030’ has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) with 169 Targets on 25th September 2015 w.e.f. 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2030. The goals are

intended to advance sustainable development through greater integration of its three pillars: economic, social, and environmental. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had signed the agreement on behalf of Union of India along with other 192 countries.

One of the principles of SDGs (Table 7) is to eradicate poverty and reducing inequalities. That is why it is imperative to go to the people at the grass root level to identify localized goals for sustainable development from people's perspective. Many developmental issues emerge during planning process. The IP and DP along with Gram Panchayats may identify localized goals for sustainable development based on the issues that emerge from participatory planning process. The IP and DP may include strategies in their plans as to how localized sustainable goals may be attained.

Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG	Description
SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
SDG 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
SDG 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
SDG 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
SDG 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for

SDG	Description
	sustainable development
SDG 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
SDG 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
SDG 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

It can be visualized that the GP cannot achieve all SDGs on their own. They need to be supported by the IP and DP for localizing SDGs. Therefore, the BDP and DDP should incorporate actions required for localizing SDGs through consolidation of GPDP. For SDGs fully and partially yet to be addressed by the GP should be incorporated by the IP and DP in their plans. Importantly enhanced capacities of PRI functionaries, local elected representatives would be one of the important factors in achieving SDGs.

4.17 Social Justice

The IP and DP are crucial to achieve social justice, which is one of the mandates of Panchayati Raj System as envisaged in the Constitution of India. Ensuring social justice would imply removing all inequalities in communities and providing equal opportunities to all sections of society. This would encompass meaningful participation of most vulnerable sections of the society in local governance. Thus for the welfare of the sections of the society, who faces deep rooted historical vulnerabilities such as Schedule Castes, tribal groups, elderly, women and children's issues needs to be included in the development plans of the IP and DP and be implemented through various schemes and programmes. In the post-independence era, the Central government along with various State governments have been working for the upliftment of the vulnerable communities of the rural areas. Some of the important programmes implemented by the Central government after independence are mentioned below and most of the following programmes are exclusively for Scheduled Castes (however some of the programmes are general with provisions for the Scheduled Caste (SC)):

A. Programmes for upliftment of Schedule Castes:

- i. Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- ii. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

- iii. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students
- iv. Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students
- v. Pre-Matric Scholarships for the Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations
- vi. Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students.
- vii. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- viii. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.
- ix. Central Sector Scheme of National Fellowship' for providing Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students to pursue programmes in Higher Education such as M.Phil and Ph.D.
- x. National Overseas Scholarships for SC
- xi. Special Educational Development Programme for Scheduled Castes Girls belonging to low literacy levels for upgradation of merit of SC students
- xii. Scheme of free coaching for SC and OBC students
- xiii. Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Students of Scheduled Castes
- xiv. Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to the Scheduled Caste Victims of Atrocities.
- xv. National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation
- xvi. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,2005
- xvii. National Health Mission
- xviii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
- xix. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban).
- xx. DAY-National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- xxi. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).
- xxii. Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers
- xxiii. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation
- xxiv. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes
- xxv. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan Yojana
- xxvi. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- xxvii. Pradhan Mantri Jandhan Yojana (PMJDY)

The following programmes are run by the UGC for Scheduled Castes are:

- i. Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC students in professional courses.
- ii. Post-Doctoral Scholarship for SCs/STs.
- iii. Remedial Coaching Classes at UG/PG level for SC students in universities and colleges.
- iv. Coaching classes for SC candidates for preparation for national eligibility test (NET)
- v. Coaching classes for SCs for entry in service.

B. Programmes for upliftment of Schedule Tribes

Various Ministries of Government of India are implementing various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Some of the important programmes implemented by the central government after independence are mentioned below. Most of the following programmes are exclusively for Scheduled Tribes (however some of the programmes are general with provisions for scheduled tribes):

- i. Umbrella scheme for Education of ST Children:
 - a. Establishing and strengthening of Ashram Schools
 - b. Establishing and strengthening of Hostels
 - c. Vocational training in tribal areas
 - d. Post-Matric Scholarship
 - e. Pre-Matric Scholarship
- ii. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students for studying abroad.
- iii. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- iv. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
- v. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
- vi. Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)
- vii. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
- viii. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products
- ix. Support to National / State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
- x. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP
- xi. Vanbandhu KalyanYojana
- xii. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
- xiii. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- xiv. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
- xv. National Health Mission
- xvi. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
- xvii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)
- xviii. DAY-National Rural Livelihood Mission
- xix. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The following programmes run by the UGC for Scheduled Tribes are:

- i. Post-Graduate Scholarships for ST students in professional courses.
- ii. Post-Doctoral Scholarship for STs
- iii. Remedial Coaching Classes at UG / PG level for SC students in universities and colleges.
- iv. Coaching classes for ST candidates for preparation for national eligibility test (NET)
- v. Coaching classes for STs for entry in service

Addressing the needs of children

Table 8: Programmes and Schemes for Addressing Needs of Children

#	Name of Program/ Scheme and Initiatives	Purpose/ Area
1	Sukanya Samridhi Yojana	As a part of “Beti Bachao Beti Pado” Campaign.
2	Integrated Child Development Scheme	The scheme is aimed at improving the health, nutrition and education (KAP) of the target community.
3	Samagra Siksha Abhiyan	Quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students.
4	National Digital Library of India Application	To help students to prepare for entrance and competitive examination, to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources.
5	E – Pathshala Application	Hosts educational resources for teachers, students, parents, researchers and educators.
6	DIKSHA Application	DIKSHA is India's national digital infrastructure for school education. The DIKSHA platform offers teachers, students and parents engaging learning material relevant to the prescribed school curriculum. Teachers have access to aids like lesson plans, worksheets and activities, to create enjoyable classroom experiences. Students understand concepts, revise lessons and do practice exercises. Parents can follow classroom activities and clear doubts outside school hours.
7	Mid-Day Meal	To enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children
8	SAKHI-One Stop Centres	To Support Women/ Girl Child affected by violence, physical, sexual, emotional & psychological abuse.
9	National Talent Search Portal	To unearth and nurture Nation’s Sports Talent through Sports and Training facilities
10	Vidya Lakshmi	Educational Loan for Higher Education
11	Scholarship for Technical Education	Scholarship for Technical Education of Girl Child

#	Name of Program/ Scheme and Initiatives	Purpose/ Area
12	National Immunization for infants & children (Mission Indradhanush)	Immunization
13	NHP Indradhanush Application	To alert parents for their children vaccine up to 16 years of age
14	National Deworm Day	Eradicating intestinal worms also known as Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH), among children in the age group of 1-19 years
15	Free Treatment for Childhood Cancer	Free Treatment for Childhood Cancer
16	National Programme on Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis	Comprehensive plan covering the entire gamut from Hepatitis A, B, C, D & E, and the whole range from prevention, detection and treatment to mapping treatment outcomes
17	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)	Aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.

The following are schemes for addressing the needs of elderly person:

- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Scheme - This scheme has been introduced for financial benefit of the senior citizens above 60 year of age.
- Old Age Pension Scheme- Old age pension scheme is for older adult above the age of 60 years, who fall below the poverty line.
- National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)- This scheme concentration preventive as well as promotive care for the maintenance of overall health of elderly persons.
- Varishta Mediclaim policy- This policy helps seniors by covering the cost of medicines, blood, ambulance service and other diagnostics related service.
- Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana- This scheme provides physical aid and assistance living devices for older adults above 60 years of age belonging to BPL category.
- Varishta Pension Bima Yojana- A pension scheme for senior citizen above 60 years
- Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund- The scheme aims to make seniors financially stable for their overall welfare and health care.

- Vayoshreshtha Samman- This scheme focuses on those seniors who have made significant contributions in their disciplines and recognizes their efforts.
- Reverse Mortgage Scheme- This is a mortgage cum loan scheme for senior citizens.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana- This scheme provides coverage up to Rs. 5.00 lakh per family for secondary and tertiary hospitalization.
- Various other ministries have also introduced different facilities and services for senior citizens of the country.

Addressing the needs of persons with special ability

Human rights of persons with special ability

Human Rights are universal. Even differently abled persons are entitled to the realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on equal terms with others in society, without discrimination of any kind. They also enjoy certain human rights specifically linked to their status. The human rights of differently-abled persons include the following indivisible, interdependent and interrelated human rights.

- The human right to freedom from distinction, exclusion, restriction preference based on the status differently-abled.
- The human right to freedom from discrimination in access to housing, education, social services, health care or employment.
- The human right to be treated with dignity and respect. It is important for every citizen to realise the need for including the disabled people into the society.

India's Disability Act of 1995 provides various facilities for both children and adults with disabilities [divyang' (divine body)] in the country. The Act has been enacted under Article 253 of the Constitution. The following facilities have been provided to divyang' (divine body) :

- Children with disabilities have the right free education until they reach the age eighteen in schools that are integrated in special schools.
- Children with disabilities have the right to appropriate transportation, removal of architectural barriers, as well as the restructuring of curriculum and modifications in the examination system.
- Scholarships, uniforms, books and teaching materials are all provided to children with disabilities for free.
- Children with disabilities have access to special schools that are equipped with vocational training facilities and non- formal education. India provides training institutions for teachers in order to establish manpower.
- Parents of children with disabilities in the nation can move to an appropriate court for the redress of grievances in regards to their children with disabilities.

- Parents of children with disabilities are required to obtain a 'Disability Certificate' from 'Office of the Commissioner for Disabilities', in order to access the facilities.
- Panchayat is provided funding by the government in order to build roads, schools and public ramps for people with disabilities.
- Three-percent of all government jobs in the country are reserved for people with disabilities and the Disability Act includes affirmative action for people with disabilities.

Addressing the needs of Schedules Caste/Schedule Tribes, children, elderly person and persons with special ability by IP and DP during the preparation of the respective plans:

The IP and DP while making their respective plans, need to attach utmost importance to the wellbeing of Schedules Castes, Schedule Tribes, children, elderly person and persons with special ability. Different line departments implement different programmes to address the needs of these sections of the society. The IP and DP will have to identify the issues relating to the above sections of the society. An isolated scheme or an isolated facility by one department alone cannot improve the quality of life of this section of the society. Integration and consolidation of different schemes and facilities required to address the needs of these sections of the society, can only have a holistic impact on their development. The IP and DP need to be very careful and empathetic in identifying the issues relating to these sections so that their needs can be addressed with appropriate interventions through the BDP and DDP. All problems and issues relating to SC, ST, elderly person and persons with special ability may be listed out for a thorough analysis. On the basis of the above analysis the BP would identify schemes for the above sections of the society to be incorporated in the BDP.

The DP needs also to analyse in the same way to identify interventions for the wellbeing of the above mentioned sections of the society. Where there are clear disparities the DP shall make special interventions to address their needs. If the concerned GP and IP cannot address the disparity, then interventions to address them should be incorporated in the district level plan.

4.18 Social Audit

Social Audit is an audit that is conducted jointly by the Government and the people, especially by those people who are affected by, or are the intended beneficiaries of, the scheme being audited. To put in a simpler way, social audit can be described as verification of the implementation of a programme / scheme and its results by the community with the active involvement of primary stakeholders. This is done by

comparing official records with actual ground realities, with the participation of the community in the verification exercise and reading out the findings of the verification exercise in a public platform. The social audit process goes beyond accounting for the money that has been spent to examine whether the money was spent properly and has made a difference people's lives. The aim is effective implementation and control of irregularities.

4.18.1 Benefits of Social Audit in Panchayats

Being the most critical ingredient of social accountability, social audit should be made an integral part of the IP and DP to get the following benefits:

- a) To ensure people's participation in collective fact finding with the objective of creating deeper awareness of the programmes, so that people can assess the desired output and impact of the programmes
- b) The social audit will create a balance sheet for the people and the Panchayat highlighting both positive impact and negative impact of the programmes and schemes implemented in the villages
- c) The social audit identifies shortcomings, drawbacks and inadequacies in the implementation of the schemes from the people's perspective so that Panchayats can take immediate corrective measures.
- d) Social audit establishes a good rapport between the villagers and the Panchayats which ultimately enhances the trust and confidence of the people in the Panchayats.
- e) It creates a win-win situation for both the Panchayats and the people. It ensures people's participation through awareness and at the same time enhances their respect for the functionaries of the panchayats.

Section 17 of the MGNREGA implies mandatory provisions of social audit of all the schemes under MGNREGA by Gram Sabha twice a year.

4.18.2 Social Audit for Programmes and Schemes of IP and DP

Considering the vital importance of social audit in the implementation of programmes and schemes, the Panchayati Raj Institutions along with state social audit unit may undertake social audit of all the programmes and schemes of the IP and DP. They may undertake the following steps:

- a) A social audit calendar may be framed to conduct at least one social audit in each IP and DP every six months
- b) The social audit unit may generate awareness about the programmes and the social audit process in the villages in an extensive and intensive manner.

- c) Building the capacity of stakeholders for conducting social audit of different programmes
- d) Selecting and developing resource persons in Gram Sabhas for social audit. Priority will be given to primary stakeholders and other civil society organizations having knowledge and experience of working for the rights of the people
- e) Creating awareness among the primary stakeholders about their rights and entitlements
- f) Facilitating verification of programme and scheme wise records with primary stakeholders
- g) Developing templates, formats for preparing the reports
- h) The IP and DP may provide all the relevant records to the social auditors 15 days ahead of the social audit process starts.
- i) The IP and DP may make available all the information's, records etc. relating to the programmes and schemes implemented at their levels for easy accessibility of the social auditor.
- j) Verification of all the records including financial records under different programmes and schemes as per procedure laid down.
- k) Verification of work sites, facilities and services under different programmes with primary stakeholders
- l) Organising meeting of the IP and DP to discuss the findings of the verification exercises and also to review the complaints on transparency and accountability, fulfilment of the rights and entitlements of the people and proper utilization of funds. They will provide opportunity to the villagers to seek and obtain further information and responses from all involved in the implementation process.
- m) Social audit reports shall be prepared in local language and displayed in the notice of the IP and DP.
- n) Action taken report relating to the previous social audit shall be read out at the beginning of the Block / District Sabhas
- o) Putting the social audit report in public domain to be followed by appropriate follow up action on the findings of the social audit.

4.19 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming (GM) is an approach, which ensures that women and men have equal access and control over resources, development benefits and decision-making, at all stages of the development process and projects, programmes and policy. It is about considering the impact of all policies and programmes on women and men at every stage of the programme cycle — from planning to implementation and evaluation. It is a process that seeks to advance gender equality by revising all mainstream policy areas. It is also intended as a way of improving the effectiveness of mainline policies by making visible the gendered nature of assumptions, processes, and outcomes. During its development as a policy initiative there has

been significant exchange of ideas between feminist theories of gender relations and gender equality practitioners.

In the international sphere, the concept of gender mainstreaming was first introduced at the 1985 Nairobi World Conference on Women. As an international phenomenon, it originated in development policies, and was adopted by the UN at the 1995 Fourth United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing. The definition of gender mainstreaming may be as follows-

“...the process of assessing and implications for women and men of any planned action including legislation, policies and programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that both men and women both can get benefit equally from development and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”

Gender Mainstreaming is not about adding a ‘women’s component’ or even a ‘gender equality component’ into an existing activity. It is also not about increasing women’s participation. It helps in beyond mere participation. Therefore, Gender Mainstreaming helps to bring the experience, knowledge, and interests of women and men to bear on the development agendas. It is a strategy to improve the quality of public policies, programmes and projects which ensures efficient allocation of resources. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also encompasses gender equality (SDG Goal 5) as one of the goals to be achieved within 2030.

Gender Responsive Budget

- Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is about ensuring that government budgets and the policies and programs that underlie them address the needs and interests of individuals that belong to different social groups.
- Thus, GRB looks at biases that can arise because a person is male or female, but at the same time considers disadvantage suffered as a result of ethnicity, caste, class or poverty status, location and age.

Role of the IP and DP for gender mainstreaming in the BDP and DDP - As already mentioned, the IP and DP need to take into consideration issues on gender equalities while preparing the BDP and DDP. They need to collect and analyse disaggregated data on both men and women to ensure that developmental benefits and resources are effectively and equitably targeted to both women and men across

different programmes. They need to take measures to prepare gender responsive budget so that it can address the needs and take care of the interest of all sections of the society e.g. men, women, children and marginalised section.

4.20 Transparency and Public Information Board

Transparency is the bedrock of good governance and it is all the more so in case of people centric administrative units. Transparency in the Panchayati Raj Institutions cannot be achieved without a systematic approach for putting the information in public domain. The more systematic is the process for putting information in public domain, higher is the transparency in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. In such a situation people hardly need to seek information from the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Importance of transparency in IP and DP

- (i) Lack of transparency creates the following situation in the IP and DP
 - a) Misuse of power
 - b) Lack of accountability
 - c) Make people sceptical about the activities of the panchayats
- (ii) Transparency creates an environment wherein people come to know about the importance given by the functionaries and officials to the needs of the people.
- (iii) Transparency in all the activities of the Panchayati Raj Institution enhances the trust of the people in these institutions. People should also know about the process as to how decisions in the IP and DP are taken for the welfare of the people. When people feel that IP and DP working hard for the benefit of the people in a transparent manner, confidence of the people increases manifold in the functionaries and officials of the PRIs.
- (iv) Transparency creates communication both ways between the authority and the people. Rural people can easily provide their feedback on the decisions taken by the PRI when the activities and decision making process are transparent. PRI also can streamline the activities and make necessary changes on the basis of the feedback of the people.

Activities to be performed by Panchayats to ensure transparency:

- i. Conduct of financial audit.
- ii. Conduct of risk based audit.
- iii. Action taken on the audit reports.
- iv. Creation of citizen's charter.
- v. Maintaining a vigilance and monitoring mechanism.
- vi. Setting up of a grievance redressal system.
- vii. Regular conduct of social audit.

Display/ Information Board: In addition to Public Information Board discussed in Chapter 5 Panchayati Raj Institutions should erect a display board at the projects with the following items:

- i. Logo of the programme
- ii. Name of the programme
- iii. Details of location including name of GP, Block and District
- iv. Name of the implementing agency
- v. Name of the work
- vi. Details of scope of the work
- vii. Cost of the project
- viii. Date of commencement
- ix. Target date of completion
- x. Name, address and contact number of nodal persons/ concerned officials
- xi. Labour component and material component
- xii. Number of person-days to be generated
- xiii. Daily wage rate.
- xiv. Unit of measurement

4.21 Auditing

The different types of Audits are as follows:

- a) **Financial Audit:** The purpose of an audit of financial statements is to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements. This is achieved through the expression of an opinion by the auditor as to whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. To perform a Financial Audit some objectives are framed as Financial Reporting (General Purpose, Special-Purpose, prescribed by law or regulation), Materiality, Audit risk, Risk Assessment, Going Concern Considerations, Considerations Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements, Considerations Relating to Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements, Consideration of Subsequent Events, Evaluating Mis-statements, Forming an Opinion and Reporting on the Financial Statements etc.
- b) **Performance Audit:** Performance audit is an independent assessment or examination of the extent to which an organisation, programme or scheme operates economically, efficiently and effectively. Performance audit is an independent, objective and reliable examination of whether public sector undertakings, systems, operations, programmes, activities or organizations are operating in accordance with the principles of economy, efficiency and

effectiveness. The main objective of performance audit is to constructively promote economical, effective and efficient governance. It also contributes to accountability and transparency. The guidelines are based on the existing guidelines of C&AG of India and International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions- (ISSAI) 100, 300 and 3000 and ASOSAI Performance Auditing Guidelines. Performance audit promotes accountability by assisting those charged with governance and oversight responsibilities to improve performance through an examination of whether:

- i. Decisions by the legislature or the executive are efficiently and effectively prepared and implemented and
- ii. Tax-payers or citizens have received value for money.

c) **Internal Audit or Risk Based Internal Audit:** In terms of the Rule 236(1) of General Financial Rules-2017, the accounts of all Grantee Institutions or Organisations shall be open to inspection by the sanctioning authority and audit, both by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under the provision of AG (DPC) Act 1971 and internal audit by the Principal Accounts Office of the Ministry or Department. Whenever the Institution or Organisation is called upon to do so, a provision to this effect should invariably be incorporated in all orders sanctioning Grants-in-aid. The need for an Internal Audit function in Ministries/ Departments primarily stems from the need for objective feedback to Government through periodic review of risks, internal controls and governance.

4.22 e-Gram SWARAJ

Under the Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) wherein a suite of core software applications has been developed to completely transform the functioning of all the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as organs of decentralized self-governing institutions. These applications are collectively called Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) that addresses various aspects of Panchayat functioning viz. planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences, etc. The e-Panchayat Mission Mode project is aimed at automating internal workflow processes of all the nearly 2.6 Lakh Panchayats across the country, benefitting about 70 % population of the country and improve local governance and make democracy work effectively at grassroots level.

e-Gram SWARAJ is an application developed as part of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) integrating planning accounting and monitoring functions, which aims to bring

in better transparency in the decentralized planning and implementation process through work-based accounting. It includes 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 for identifying developmental gaps in Panchayat etc.

The e-Gram SWARAJ Planning Module enables convergence of funds from different schemes for the activity, thereby ensuring on the one hand that the available funds are utilized to the maximum possible extent, and on the other hand that important activities are not left out/ abandoned for lack of funds. For Plan Year 2019-20, 2,48,036 GPs had uploaded their Plans in the application. The e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module – PFMS interface is one of its kind whereby Panchayats are making real time payments to vendors and service providers for the works carried out in respective Gram Panchayats. As on 3rd September 2020, 1,03,943 GPs have already carried out online payments amounting to Rs. 13,900 crores for Plan Year 2019-20. This system is to be extended to the IP and DP. Further details are available in Chapter 11 of this framework.

4.23 GIS based Planning

Fifteen Finance Commission strengthens all the three tiers of Panchayats i.e. Gram Panchayats, intermediate Panchayats and Zila Panchayats. It is apt to ensure effective planning is done at all the 3 tiers. It became important to bring more accountability and transparency to the process for preparing GPDP, IPDP and ZPDP, which can be achieved by linking it with the Geographic information system (GIS). Using spatial planning in self-governance can ensure openness and accountability in the functioning at all the levels. GIS can be used in a variety of ways for land use planning, including monitoring and inventory, resource evaluation and assessment, and more complex modelling and analysis, which can be used for predicting impacts of policies or effects of change in land use. It can facilitate the understanding of spatial aspects of social and economic development by relating socio-economic variables to natural resources and the physical world, providing a tool for targeting interventions and monitoring impacts on various scales over wide areas.

In this endeavour, GIS based tools essentially consisting of design and creation of spatial as well as attribute databases and integration of the same to facilitate the creation of various planning scenarios for facility planning and management, integrated with the priority and needs of the people, ensuring basic facilities, avenues for livelihood, and productive use of resources could be leveraged. Gram

Manchitra application developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) could be utilised for accessing various integrated geospatial layers derived from space-based inputs vis-a-vis Area Profile Report Generation, Asset Mapping, Activity Planning and Implementation-Monitoring for facilitating effective developmental planning. Gram Manchitra would provide an opportunity to view the GIS maps (Village Panchayat Map/ Block Panchayat Map/ District Panchayat Map) on various parameters of Health, Education, and Population etc. This option will be helpful to view the developmental profile and plan for the unit accordingly.

Further, the Gram Manchitra application would integrate the 1:500 scale maps prepared under the SVAMITVA scheme, which will improve manifold the ability of the Panchayats to plan interventions accurately. SVAMITVA is Central Sector Scheme launched by the Prime Minister on the 24 April 2020. The Scheme aims to provide the 'record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages by using Drone Surveying technology. This would facilitate monetization of rural residential assets for credit and other financial services.

Benefits of GIS based planning

- i. **Decision support system:** Support in development and execution of planning activities.
- ii. **Viewing and Analysis of Plan:** Queries and analysis of the plan could be seen on thematic maps to show spatial features for easier visualization of the output and internalization of the same. This is especially useful in ensuring convergence of various activities and in knowing all the works that are being taken up in a certain geographic area within the Panchayats.
- iii. **Performance Analysis:** Performances based on selected indicators across district/ block / Gram Panchayat can be visualised on thematic maps. This will help Panchayats to know about the best performance on any selected indicator
- iv. **Management Dashboard:** A GIS based management dashboard to provide senior management with the status of ongoing plans/schemes.
- v. **Enhanced citizen engagement:** Most of the two way interaction with citizens will move to mobile channels resulting in less load on manpower intensive over-the-counter service delivery.
- vi. **Utilization of Resources and Infrastructure:** Provide cost effective solution for utilization of resources and maximize the benefits.

Chapter 5

Preparation of Block Development Plan by Intermediate Panchayat

Article 243G of the Constitution of India mandates the Intermediate Panchayat to prepare the Block Development Plan (BDP) for economic development and social justice by converging and integrating all such programmes / schemes of the Panchayat, State and Centre to be implemented in their geographical area. The Constitutional provision regarding planning has been elaborated in Section 1.2 of this framework. Further, as local government, the Intermediate Panchayat are also responsible for ensuring delivery of basic services to local citizens and addressing vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized sections of the population in their area. This can only be achieved through implementation of a comprehensive plan through efficient and responsible utilization of available resources and expanding the resources to cater to their needs. Further, it has to be ensured that there should not be duplication of their works with those undertaken / to be undertaken by the Gram Panchayat and District Panchayat and line departments in their respective area.

Over the last two and half decades, several initiatives have been taken by the State and Central Governments to encourage participatory planning process at the level of the Intermediate Panchayat. However, various challenges such as inadequate resources, low people's participation, low capacity etc. have hindered the pace of formulation of comprehensive and visionary Block Development Plan (BDP). However, the planning of the BDP would get boost with proactive drive by the Government of India and the State Governments through the grants recommended by Fifteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, time has come to prepare the BDP in a comprehensive manner with incorporation of equity and inclusiveness.

The preparation of the Block Development Plan is a time-bound process. It is part of chain of plans to be prepared in cascading mode. It should be prepared after completion of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) by Gram Panchayats in their respective area in accordance with timeline outlined in Table 2. However the Intermediate Panchayat should not wait till the completion of all GPDPs in their area. They should provide the building blocks for the District Development Plan. The Block Development Plan should ideally cater to people's needs, provide basic services and meet their aspirations with optimal utilization of the available resources. It should be prepared through a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. The plan should be long-term (perspective plan) in nature (ideally for five years) and operational plan, which is implementable in a year, based on priorities arrived at Block Sabha. The Intermediate Panchayat 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. 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 would be in a better position to take charge of such activities (MoPR, 2020). Only in an exceptional situation they may undertake a work of one particular Panchayat.

5.1 Process for Block Development Plan

The Block Development Plan may be prepared through a participatory inclusive and transparent process with modified bottom up approach. The development needs for the plan may be arrived at by consolidating gaps ascertained in GPDPs through Mission Antyodaya data as detailed in Section 4.1. Those gaps, which were addressed or planned to be addressed by Gram Panchayats may be excluded from the plan. Thus the Block Development Plan process envisages need based planning, supplementing GPDPs. Further, it would also strive to contribute to national commitments e.g. SDGs and priorities. The plan activities of the line departments operating at the Intermediate Panchayat level should be integrated into the Block Development Plan, although the same may be implemented by the line departments themselves. There would be sincere efforts to use expertise available in Govt. sector, academics and private sector.

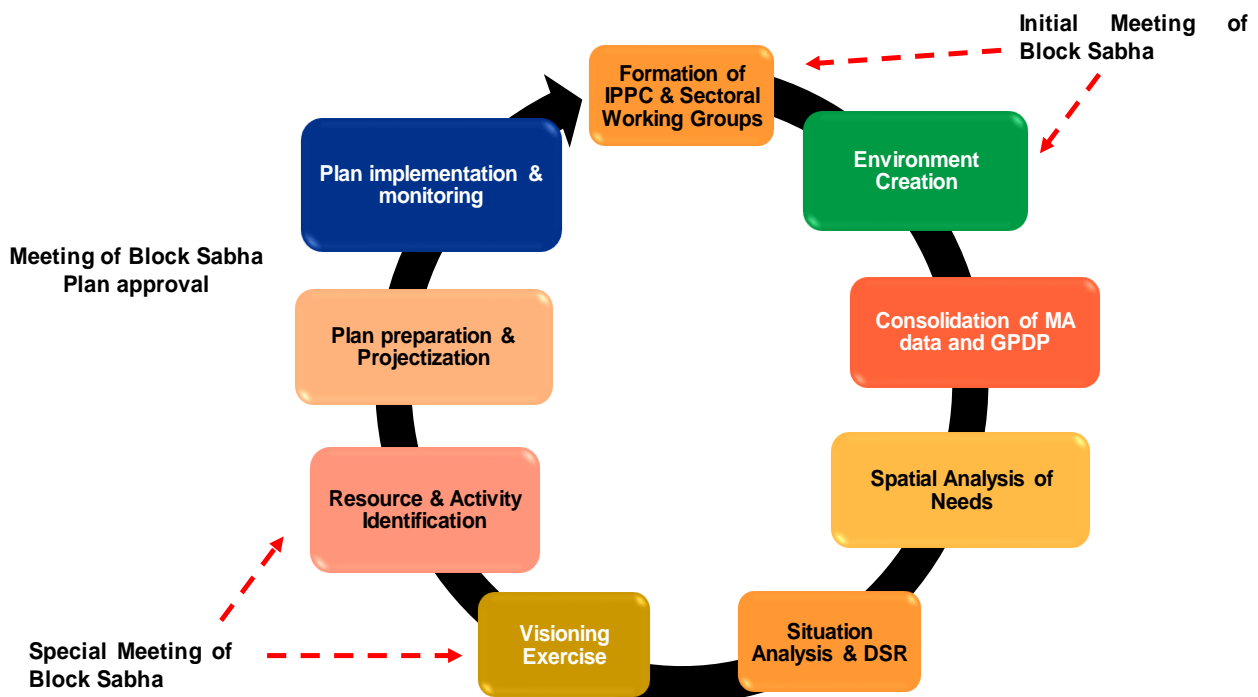
The process, structure and format of the Block Development Plan may be largely the same as followed for the GPDP. After GPDPs are prepared and approved at GP level, the same are to be forwarded by the GPs to the Intermediate Panchayat. Those projects and activities, which are to be implemented in more than one GP area and which should be implemented at the Intermediate Panchayat level because of its higher institutional capacity and technical competence, are to be considered by the Intermediate Panchayat for the Block Development Plan. The Plan will be approved by Block Sabha consisting of all Intermediate Panchayat members, District Panchayat members in the Block Panchayat area, GP Presidents/Sarpanches of all the Gram Panchayats from the concerned block shall be convened and this meeting has to be considered as Block Sabha. Apart from elected representatives, block level line department officials, leader of SHG federations, experts, professionals, doctors, economist etc. should also be nominated as members of Block Sabha (MoPR, 2020). There may be total 50-80 persons including aforesaid ones may be nominated as members of Block Sabha by President of the Intermediate Panchayat. The meeting of Block Sabha will be presided over by President of the Intermediate Panchayat and Block Panchayat Officer / Block Development Officer may be nominated as Convenor of Block Sabha. However, financial matter would be sanctioned by the competent authority authorized by State Government for the

Intermediate Panchayat. The following may be the process for preparation of the Block Development Plan:

- i. Formation of Intermediate Planning Committee (IPPC) for every Intermediate Panchayat for shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process orienting and activating them to take up and carry forward the entire process of the Block Development Plan
- ii. Environment creation and community mobilization
- iii. Collection of primary and secondary data and consolidation of data
- iv. Situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification and preparation of Draft Development Status Report
- v. Visioning exercise for goal setting
- vi. Resources and identification / estimation of corresponding activities – Special Block Sabha
- vii. Preparation of draft Block Development Plan based on prioritisation of needs and projectisation of planned activities
- viii. Approval of the Block Development Plan Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis.

Diagram 8: Plan Cycle of Block Development Plan

The Plan cycle of the Block Development Plan can be depicted through Diagram 8.



5.2 Formation of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC) and Sectoral Working Group (SWG)

The Intermediate Panchayat should prepare the Block Development Plan with enabling wider participation, optimal utilisation of resources and getting maximum developmental benefits. Large number of well-meaning / philanthropic / voluntary human resources should be roped in who can help the Intermediate Panchayat in coming up with holistic and visionary plan. For this, a group may be formed namely Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC) to prepare the Block Development Plan and the Committee shall undertake the exercise of the BDP under the chairpersonship of President of the Intermediate Panchayat. In places where an eminent expert is available for supporting the planning process he or she may be nominated as the Co-Chairperson of the IPPC. The size and composition of the IPPC may vary. The representatives of sectoral/line departments at block level should invariably be the members of this team. In addition to them, the citizens of the block who are working / living elsewhere either in the country or outside should also be invited to become members of the IPPC. This is aimed at harnessing their knowledge / skills and expertise for sustainable development of the block area. The known "Beacon leaders" of other Intermediate Panchayats of the district / nearby districts / States/ other States may also be invited as special invitees of the IPPC. The instructions issued by the State Government / district administration to all line departments should be leveraged to ensure whole-hearted participation of these members. An indicative composition of the IPPC is given in Box 2. This team is the frontline functional group of the Intermediate Panchayat in accomplishment of all the tasks of preparing the Block Development Plan and also helping in effective implementation and monitoring of the plan. The representative of NRLM or any eminent person may be nominated as Facilitator of the Committee. The Facilitator would consolidate the GPDP and Mission Antyodaya data and coordinate with the Facilitators of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team and convenor of Sectoral Working Group. A core group (facilitation team) of five persons including the President, Executive Officer and Facilitator of the Intermediate Panchayat may be constituted and intensively trained for the preparation of the Block Development Plan.

Box 2: Indicative Composition of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee

Sl. No	Members of the Committee	Designation
1.	President of the Intermediate Panchayat	Chairperson
2.	Vice President of the Intermediate Panchayat	Vice Chairperson
3	Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the Block	Members

SI. No	Members of the Committee	Designation
4	Elected Representatives of the District Panchayat representing the Block	Members
5.	Chairpersons of Standing Committees of Intermediate Panchayat	Members
6.	Block Development Officer	Member
7	Forest Range Officer	Member
8	Representative Of NRLM	Member
9	Agriculture Extension Officer	Member
10	President of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	Invitee
11	Block Lead Bank Manager	Invitee
12	One Sanitation Expert	Invitee
13	One Professor of Economics	Invitee
14	The Secretary or Executive Officer of the Intermediate Panchayat	Member Secretary

Note – The Committee may co-opt members in case of needs. Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the Block and other invitee/ member may be nominated by the President of Intermediate Panchayat.

Responsibilities of the Planning Committee: The responsibilities of the Planning Committee *inter-alia* shall be the following:

- To help the Intermediate Panchayat and the Sectoral Working Groups for preparing Block Development Plan and Sectoral plan respectively.
- To encourage healthy deliberations regarding development of the area.
- To support the working groups for the preparation of projects.
- To explore the additional resource mobilization possibilities.
- To ensure coordination while arranging the activities according to the timeline.
- To coordinate working group activities.
- To assist in the meetings with the stakeholders and the discussions with the banks and cooperative institutions.
- To find experts, volunteers, academic – technical institutions for assisting in preparation of the Block Development Plan.

In order to achieve the above the IPPC needs technical and managerial support from various Sectoral Working Group (SWG), which may be constituted for each of the following:

- Resource Envelope
- Economic Development & Income Enhancement, Poverty Reduction, Livelihood and Skill Development
- Education
- Health
- Women and Child Development
- Social Security and Social Justice
- Agriculture and allied sectors
- Water Resources
- Infrastructure Development
- Environment and Climate Change

If there are existing Standing Committee in the Intermediate Panchayat overlapping with Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs), they will be subsumed in the corresponding Group. All subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution may be distributed among SWGs. They shall have all the officials of the Intermediate Panchayat level as members along with a Sectoral Expert, representatives of NGOs and CBOs at the Intermediate Panchayat level. The SWG may be headed by an expert of the subject and member of the Intermediate Panchayat may be Co-Chairperson. The SWG would discharge the following responsibilities:

- The SWG shall co-opt such other members and/or experts for the preparation of the plan
- The SWG shall collect all necessary data required for preparing the Vision document for the sector and assess the current status of development at the Intermediate Panchayat level
- The Groups shall have discussions with the respective Standing Committees of the Intermediate Panchayat and collect their feedback
- The Groups shall analyse the data available and prepare the Development Status Report for the entire Block. The Development Status Report would include the situation analysis pertaining to the sector based on the data collected, identify the gaps and project the vision for the Block.
- The SWG shall formulate draft vision plan for the sector
- The Development Status Report shall be submitted to the Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee within the specified time frame.

5.3 Imparting Orientation Training to IPPC and SWG

Formulation of a comprehensive Block Development Plan necessarily requires intense participation of people, understanding of the process by various stakeholders, visioning, situation analysis to identify the problems and the priority areas, projectisation, implementation etc. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) including facilitation, is a pre-requisite as well as one of the important means to enable this process. To enhance professional knowledge and skills of the members of IPPC and SWGs including the elected representatives, functionaries of the Intermediate Panchayat, community leaders and employees of the line departments operating at the block level for better planning, implementation and monitoring of the Block Development Plan, each State has to develop an appropriate strategy and action plan for organizing action-oriented training and learning from field-based practices. Therefore, the members of the IPPC and SWGs have to be given general orientation training on their roles and responsibilities. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad (NIRD&PR) should take lead and organise training for National Resource Persons for two types of trainings one each for training of core group consisting of President, Secretary Facilitator & two other members of IPPC and orientation training of all members of Intermediate Panchayat, IPPC and SWGs on preparation of the Block Development Plan.

5.4 Creation of Environment for Preparing Block Development Plan

There is need to create proper environment at the block level focusing on the mobilisation of community and discussions with all groups of the stakeholders. This is a significant exercise to ensure that the Elected Representatives, officials and community at large are oriented towards the planning exercise. Before the formal plan preparation is started, there is a need for environment generation and social mobilization. The environment generation activities are of immense importance to bring about attitudinal changes, outlook and orientation among the community and governance systems. Therefore, the first activity in the Block Development Plan process is to organize a Block Sabha to kick-start the planning process by creating awareness among the villagers. The Block Sabha will be made aware about the need for the Block Development Plan, the activities that will be taken up in the planning process, formation of IPPC and SWG and introduction of their members. The IPPC should take initiative in proper environment creation and ensuring wider participation of women in Block Sabha. This can be taken up with the assistance of women elected representative and SHG collectives. To involve all groups of the people in the process of decision making in Block Sabha, separate Sabha for women, children and elderly persons may be organised prior to main Block Sabha meetings to ensure better mainstreaming of their issues in the Block Development Plan.

In addition to the aforesaid steps, further positive environment creation has to be resorted for effective plan preparation, capturing the aspirations of the people in the Block Development Plan and to arrive at a vision of the Block, instilling enthusiasm among all the stakeholders, elected representatives, SHG collectives and line department officials etc. Further, Information Education & Communication (IEC) activities should also be initiated by the Intermediate Panchayat for better dissemination of vision and goal setting under the Block Development Plan. An illustrative list of activities that can be taken up by the IP for effective environment creation leading to effective Block Sabha, IPPC, SWGs and thus making comprehensive in Block Development Plan are given in **Annexure-VIII**. The environment creation activities for the preparation of Block Development Plan should create a festive mood among people to solicit willing participation of all stakeholders.

5.5 Consolidating GPDPs and Identifying and Prioritising Developmental Needs

During the last five year the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans has improved substantially in adopting the comprehensive processes. An important area at the Intermediate Panchayat level is to ensure that the GPDPs are consolidated at the block level both for identifying developmental needs and planning activities to address these needs. As mentioned in Section 1.4.1 the GPDP focuses on addressing developmental needs and for this purpose secondary data such as Census, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya and published data by line departments are pre-populated on PlanPlus software (subsumed in e-Gram SWARAJ). Mission Antyodaya data are very useful for this purpose as it finds out criticality of gap with respect to twenty nine subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The details about Mission Antyodaya data is available at Section 4.1. The MA data can be consolidated at Block level for finding needs with respect to 29 subjects. This has been shown in Diagram 6 for Agriculture in Dondi Block, Balod District, Chhattisgarh. Further, as explained in Section 4.22 with help of e-Gram SWARAJ all activities planned to be undertaken by GPs can be consolidated and the Intermediate Panchayat may consider activities to be incorporated in the Block Development Plan for addressing those gaps, which could not be addressed through GPDPs. All such activities after identification can be prioritised with respect to their possible impact in catering to the developmental needs. Further, those activities, which are addressing needs of multiple GPs may be given priority.

Diagram 9: Use of Mission Antyodaya Data for Identifying Gaps at Block Level

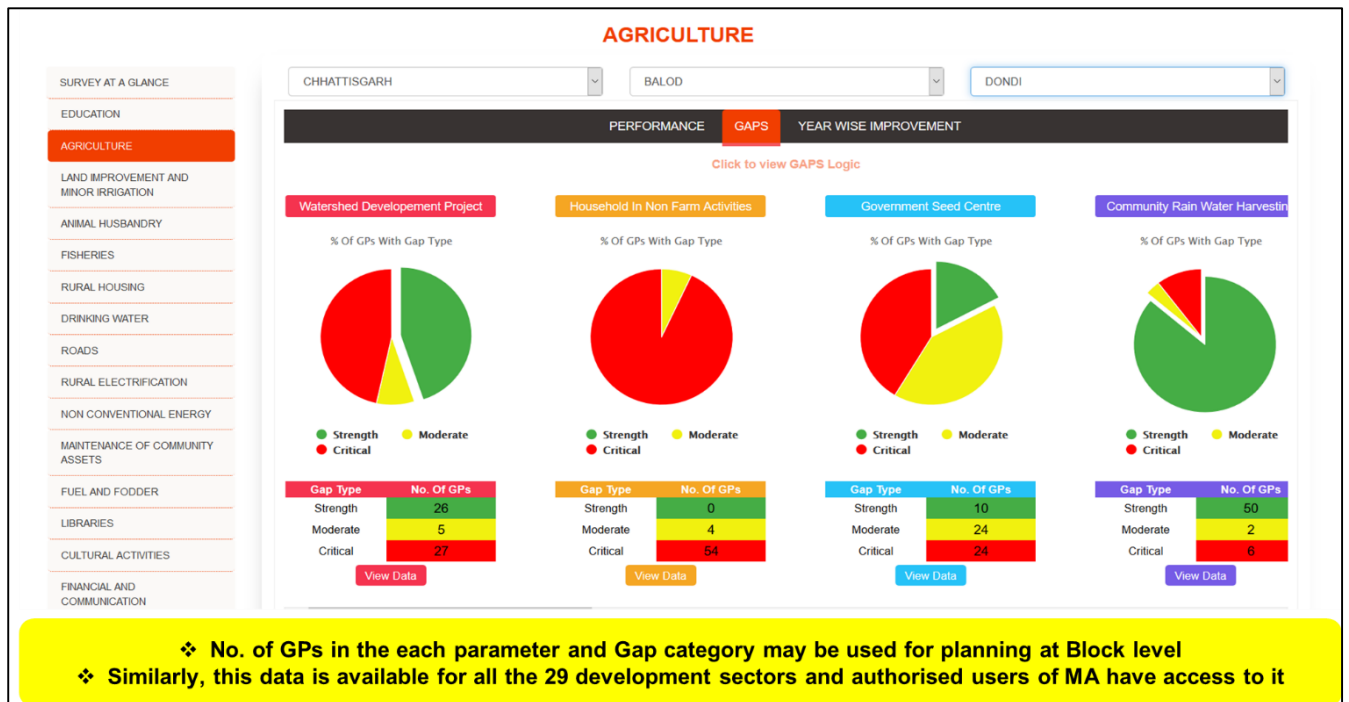
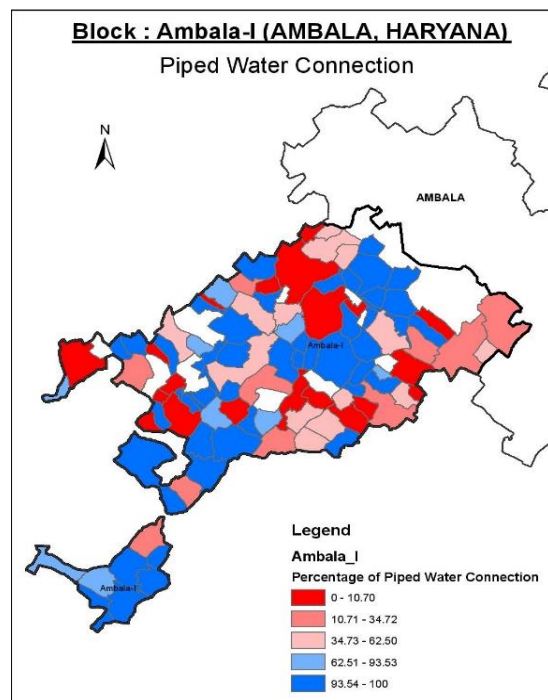


Diagram 10: Use of GIS in deciding Pipe Water Connection in Block – Ambala 1

The data related to developmental needs data may be uploaded on a GIS platform, which would facilitate spatial and temporal analysis using functionality of Overlay analysis. It would help in exactly identifying where and in which area the problem exists and which activity may help to address the problems. It would also help in locating number of villages and people to be impacted. Similarly temporal analysis would help the progress made over years / months. GIS based planning may be preferred as detailed in Section 11.3. Use of GIS in deciding pipe water connection in Block – Ambala 1 has been shown in Diagram 10. Villages shown in red colour cluster may be given priority for drinking water connection as it is depicting villages with lowest percentage of people availing piped water supply.



5.6 Situation Analysis and Development Status Report

Situation analysis is a process through which the issues and the needs of community and the developmental gaps, where intervention is needed are identified. This analysis takes into account the assessment of the current development status at the Block level. It is primarily required to assess the existing scenario on various development issues and provides basic information on the gaps in infrastructure, amenities and services that exist as well as the optimal set of activities for future development. This analysis can serve as the basis for setting priorities to be incorporated in the Block Development Plan. Situation analysis could be effective if authentic data is available on the development achieved in different sectors during the last five years. This would act as benchmark for future goals and targets to be finalised for the Block Development Plan. The data available also needs to be cross-checked with the feedback from the community.

For undertaking situational analysis, primary and secondary data need to be collected, and analysed. The analysis should be based on data and validated by people's knowledge. Use of technology, including web and mobile phone based applications need to be supported for real-time data collection and monitoring. Situation analysis for identified problems and corresponding development options have been elaborated in **Annexure-IX**. The Intermediate Panchayat should take the sample data to the experts and get the analysis done under their guidance as part of their capacity building and training exercise and input for SWGs. Each SWG should prepare a sectoral report, which should incorporate situational analysis. These sectoral reports should also consist of the progress made in the previous three to five years. This report must contain the details regarding funds allocated and utilised, expenditure and physical achievements. Based on the actual achievements during the period, the successful projects and the reasons behind the success and failure in each sector may be explained. This part may be refined by including the details of Centrally sponsored programmes, State schemes and other development activities etc. implemented by various departments and agencies in the area.

On completion of situation analysis, the SWGs need to prepare their draft reports, which would be incorporated in draft Development Status Report (DSR) of the Intermediate Panchayat in the format given at **Annexure-X**. The draft DSR is to be placed before the Block Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation of the community in the respective focus areas. The draft SWG reports and DSR would be finalised after deliberation in Special Block Sabha. The DSR would help the Block Sabha to identify the following:

- Status of development of the Intermediate Panchayat in various thematic sectors in terms of achievements, limitations and gaps in development efforts.
- Convergence strategies for optimizing development goals for the Intermediate Panchayat.

- Prioritization of development agenda to be taken up over next five years on annual basis.
- Issues that are to be addressed by various authorities and institutions including the Intermediate Panchayat.

5.7 Visioning Exercise

The Visioning Exercise at the Intermediate Panchayat level needs to take into the Visions of the Intermediate Panchayats and aim at consolidation of the visions in the areas of economic development and social justice at the block level. Ideally the Intermediate Panchayats should prepare the vision for the next five years based on the development achieved during the past five years and also the needs and demands from the community for future development. The Visioning Exercise provides the platform to identify the local needs and demands of the community and stakeholders apart from redressal of the grievances in the quality of services provided to the community. It also provides an opportunity to identify and address issues related to the mandatory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Intermediate Panchayat under the State Panchayat Act.

Once the situational analysis and Development Status Report are finalised by the IPPC, this should be presented in a larger meeting with SWGs, experts, various institutions in the Block and elected representatives. A draft Vision Document prepared by the IPPC may be placed before this meeting so as to receive comments and suggestions leading to finalization of the Vision.

5.8 Resources for Planning by Intermediate Panchayats

The Intermediate Panchayats are an important link between the Gram Panchayats and District Panchayats and are adequately equipped in terms of human resources to take up an effective planning exercise. However, there is a need to identify various resources available at the Intermediate Panchayat level for this exercise. Broadly, these resources may be classified in following four categories

- Social Resources- Institutional strength, peace, social harmony/unity within the community
- Natural Resources – Land, forests, water, air and all naturally available resources
- Human Resources – People living in the Block, people associated with the area in any other capacity, women SHGs, NGOs and CBOs
- Financial Resources – Funds available from Central and State Governments, OSR, Contribution by the Community etc.

The Resource Envelope for the Intermediate Panchayats across many States is well defined with budgetary support from the State Governments and grants from Fifteenth Finance Commission. The mobilisation of Own Source Revenue is nominal and is mainly through rent from buildings and other properties owned by the Intermediate Panchayats. The resource envelope of IP may consist of the following:

- ✚ 15th Finance Commission Grant
- ✚ State Finance Commission Grant
- ✚ Own Source Revenue (OSR)
- ✚ CSS and State Schemes entrusted to the Intermediate Panchayats
- ✚ Funds available to the line departments under the Central and State Government Schemes
- ✚ Voluntary contributions (cash, kind and labour)
- ✚ CSR funds if assured and available to the Intermediate Panchayats
- ✚ Funds available under the Block Credit Plan

There are activities that are carried out within the block by GPs located in their area. Further, the activities are also taken up within the block limits by the District Panchayat. Ideally the Resource Envelope at the Intermediate Panchayat should encompass all these resources. States should identify how these resources are accounted and audited at the block level. Many States across the country have the budget link document up to the Intermediate Panchayat level and there is scope for expansion of the link document to encompass all the grants and schemes assigned to the line departments.

5.9 Focus Areas of Planning at Block Level

The Intermediate Panchayat are responsible for undertaking development activities in its area for economic and social development including infrastructure development through inclusive and participative planning. Further, the Intermediate Panchayat need to coordinate and collaborate with the line departments undertaking activities assigned under the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Intermediate Panchayats have to ensure that the fruits of development reach the SCs, STs, women, children and other vulnerable and marginalised groups in the block. However, there is need to identify functions in the focused areas that can be performed at the block level. In Chapter 4 sectors, themes and issues for integration in the Block Development Plan have been elaborated in details. It also describes the important schemes of the Ministries concerned for convergence and collective action. The focused areas of the Intermediate Panchayats are described broadly in succeeding sections (MoPR, 2020).

5.9.1 Economic Development and Income Generation

The Panchayats have the Constitutional mandate of planning for economic development and social justice, which can be realised through an enabling policy environment with adequate resource envelope at the disposal of the Intermediate and District Panchayats. With the renewed focus, apart from the referred activities from Gram Panchayats which are to be implemented at the block level because of its higher institutional capacity and technical competency. The intermediate Panchayat must focus on activities for economic development of the entire Block and generate employment for the people in the area. As GP has limited capacity for economic development and income generation the Intermediate Panchayat needs to give higher priority to this sector. Some of the activities for economic development and income generation are follows (MoPR, 2020):

5.9.1.1 Agri-allied and Agri- processing Units

Agriculture and allied sector provide raw material to agri-processing unit with comparative advantage over those in urban area. The Intermediate Panchayats with convergence of schemes of other related line Ministries like Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, State Dept. of Agriculture may develop modern infrastructure, common facilities and capacity building to encourage entrepreneurs to set agri-based food processing units in cluster approach by organising groups of producers/ farmers and providing processing, manufacturing and marketing support.

5.9.1.2 Strengthening of Supply Chain Management

The Intermediate Panchayats may also work for expansion of livelihood opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors by strengthening of supply chain management. Rising crop prices, sale of land to developers, crop rotation, export orientation and home-coming of the rural youth/migrant, government flagship schemes like MGNREGA and better wages for farm labour are creating disposable surpluses in rural areas. Developing and strengthening supply chains, which are suited to the rural environment and provide strategic advantage are required to ensure remunerative price and income to rural people. Innovation in the way of rural production, transport, and processing may lead to sustainable job and income enhancement. IP may support innovative means and promote technology in various agricultural practices, usage of renewable energy, employing communications technology, mobile refrigeration facilities, developing cold storage technologies, low cost processing, and packaging etc. for rural transformation.

5.9.1.3 Development of cold chain for perishable products

It was estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) that 40% of India's fresh fruits and vegetables worth an annual \$8.3 billion perish before reaching consumers. Across the globe, cold storages have been instrumental in linking farmers to end consumers and ameliorating the problem of malnutrition. Through various social welfare initiatives, the Government has been making major interventions in the agricultural sector in production, collection, storage, markets (mandis) and even marketing of farm products. Since infrastructure is still at a nascent state, cold storages could help reduce the burden on farmers and industries in transacting with other stakeholders. There are many low cost models for cold chain. The Intermediate Panchayat may support developing a sustainable cold chain system for local products in convergence with related stakeholders.

5.9.1.4 Initiatives for Rural Market Hub

In order to succeed in marketing fresh produce or processed product markets, producers and rural agro-processors must be aware of market needs in terms of product characteristics to enter the niche market. The lack of information about new market opportunities also constrained micro-entrepreneurs into continuing to cater to declining market segments. It is felt that the weak integration of producers and processors keeps farmers oblivious of quality requirements and hence farmers' focus remains concentrated on quantity of production. In this context, SHGs and local cooperatives need to be encouraged to develop the small but economically viable market-oriented agro-processing units to meet local/regional/ethnic specific demand. These will help generate local employment and improve local incomes. The Intermediate Panchayat may take initiative to develop Rural Market Hub to cater to the needs of population residing in the rural areas. Using Government e-Market place (GeM) may also be encouraged in this regard.

5.9.1.5 Developing Robust Panchayat-Private Partnership

Local economic development is not just about development of basic needs of individuals but about people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth and improved lives. Some of the services particularly providing sustainable jobs and income enhancement that are required to be delivered by the Panchayats may be better achieved in partnership with private organizations. The Intermediate Panchayat must be encouraged to enter into partnership in respect of delivery of services on a commercial basis. The Intermediate Panchayat may also support community based organization for this purpose. They may also be encouraged to enter into partnership with professional bodies for delivering services to the citizens more efficiently. Due emphasis may be given in developing partnership in the field of adoption of new technology for improving quality of life of the people in a sustained and environment friendly manner. Harnessing non-conventional energy, better

management of available water and use of bio-technology for promotion of production, adoption of new technology for augmentation of livelihood opportunities etc. may be the areas of priority.

5.9.1.6 Waste to Wealth

India has a substantial potential for energy generation from urban, industrial and agricultural waste/residue. Bio-CNG, biogas and energy from different wastes, such as cattle dung in rural areas or vegetable/food could be used for cooking, electricity generation and transportation. These interventions should enable the creation of new business models that can bring resource efficient products and services and ultimately create higher employment opportunities. Increased demand and consumer acceptance will provide economies of scale, reducing prices and facilitating the desired transition. Further, setting up of mandatory targets for recycled content and an effective monitoring network will help achieve the desired performance level in time. The Intermediate Panchayats can take lead in creating adequate and affordable infrastructure for the relevant stakeholders to facilitate the process. Convergence and collaboration with relevant organisations and departments can be identified to utilise the resources in this regard.

5.9.1.7 Promotion of Livelihood Opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

According to 2011 Census approximately 69% of population of India live in rural area. The reliance on cultivation as main source of livelihood in rural areas is declining due to demographic pressure, preponderance of small farms, declining share of house-hold income from agriculture etc. With overall economic growth, better rural infrastructure and reducing rural and urban travel time, the non-farm sector in rural India is growing fast. Thus, secondary and tertiary sector has emerged an important potential source of employment in rural India. In addition to the growth of primary sector, there is need to tap the potential of secondary and tertiary sectors for comprehensive rural development. The Intermediate Panchayats must work for expansion of livelihood opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors by developing appropriate infrastructure, arranging skill training for the people, particularly those from the poorer and weaker sections of the community. The Intermediate Panchayat may identify important industry, which may have comparative advantage in the area. They should mediate with the financial institutions e.g. Banks/financial institutions for providing better access to credit for deployment of the skilled workers/SHGs in production of goods and services. They must promote those activities within their areas with their resources as well as mediating with other available institutions for better implementation of their plans and programmes in those sectors. However, in each case, the project report must be examined by experts so that there is a firm economic basis for it.

5.9.1.8 Rural Industry Cluster

According to an estimate, MSME segment accounts for 31% of India's GDP. There are an estimated 55.80 million MSMEs employing close to 124 million people. Out of these, 14% are women led enterprises and 59.5% are in the rural areas. However, due to COVID the MSMEs have suffered badly. Further, the employability of women in rural areas has suffered prominently despite the massive structure of national rural livelihood mission. Therefore, there is greater need to support MSMEs in rural areas and particularly providing capital support to women collectives to support livelihood systems in general for women in particular. Government of India unveiled its Rs.20 lakhs crore economic relief package, the first tranche of which includes Rs. 3 lakh crore collateral free four year tenure loan for MSMEs with moratorium on payment for first 12 months as stimulus to revive economy in post COVID scenario. The Government has also proposed setting up a Fund of Funds (FDF) to infuse equity into MSMEs, wherein the Government will provide Rs.10,000 crore as the initial corpus of the Fund. MSMEs based on local resources have huge potential to contribute economic development and income enhancement. The Intermediate Panchayat needs to support the establishment of new MSMEs and the existing ones in cluster development mode at natural potential site and develop the cluster with the help of private sector and community based organizations with particular support to women collectives.

5.9.2 Natural Resource Management

Degradation of natural resources has a direct negative impact on livelihoods of poor people. The Intermediate Panchayat must strengthen the capacity of related community institutions to conserve, manage, and use water and forest resources in an inclusive, participative pro-poor, and sustainable manner. Their capacity needs to be augmented further in assessing availability of natural resources and in improving its utilization for generating maximum economic gains keeping in mind the need for generating optimal employment and ensuring availability of food on a sustainable basis. In the light of the responsibilities and powers given to Panchayats to manage natural resources, they emerge as the most appropriate institutional platform to manage and conserve the natural resources in their respective areas. The community-based institutional framework also required to include different user groups that can work with the Panchayats. The Intermediate Panchayat may collaborate with related line department to build their capacity. NGOs and CBOs may provide a ground for experimentation and innovation and may help strengthening Panchayats and user groups. Partnerships with research institutions and related stakeholders may give scope for a sustainable planning for better environment friendly rural areas (MoPR, 2020).

5.9.3 Disaster Risk Management

Proper management of disaster depends on due preparedness and many of those activities are to be taken up at the community level. Each Gram Panchayat will be required to develop a Disaster Management Plan in consultation with the community for mitigating the impact of any disaster and to take as much pre-emptive action as possible. A major challenge is developing capacities of the local bodies and the community for that purpose. The Intermediate Panchayats should build such capacities of Panchayats with emphasis on areas which are more prone to certain types of disaster like cyclone, flood etc. While preparing plans, the Intermediate Panchayat must allocate resources for building infrastructures such as construction of flood shelter house. In flood prone areas along with appropriate toilet with innovative design should be given priority. The Intermediate Panchayats have a very important role to play in both preparedness and mitigation of calamities, in mobilizing and organizing the people as well as facilitate their capacity building of all related stakeholders. Further, Intermediate Panchayat need to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction activities with climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions for long terms sustainable development and vulnerability reduction strategies (MoPR, 2020). Adopting best practices for future risk mitigation strategies and reducing environmental stresses need to be integrated into the Block Development Plan.

5.9.4 Ensuring Social Justice

Article 243 G of the Constitution of India mandated Panchayats to ensure social justice in rural areas. It *inter alia* implies removal of inequalities and providing equal opportunities to all sections of the society to participate in the process of development. Social justice also encompasses affirmative actions, targeted funding to the vulnerable, pro-poor service delivery etc. The Intermediate Panchayat are responsible for implementation of many social assistance programmes and schemes. While planning and implementing these services, the Panchayats must ensure effective execution. Some of the major issues that can be incorporated in the Block Development Plan are as follows (MoPR, 2020):

- Scholarships, allowance and opportunities to people with disabilities
- Scholarships, allowance and opportunities to people with disabilities
- Addressing needs of SCs/STs and other marginalised groups
- Effective implementation of government schemes and programmes
- Monitoring of PDS and ensuring food security
- Infrastructure for old age homes and addressing needs of elderly persons
- Strengthening palliative and geriatric care
- Checking distress migration
- Addressing differential needs of women and children

5.9.5 Education and Healthcare

Panchayats play a vital role in enhancement of primary education and eradication of illiteracy and fulfilment of universalization of primary education. The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The Intermediate Panchayats can play key roles. They can work with the District level unit of the scheme to develop an overall framework for action at the Block level and district level. Based on this the planning can be done. Wherever required, the BDP should include projects to fill the gaps, supplement or complement the initiatives of the scheme and GPDPs.

The Intermediate Panchayat should ensure better coordination between Gram Panchayats and Village Education Committees (VECs) in their respective areas to ensure community ownership to educational institutions as it functions as a part of the social system. The Panchayats should provide essential support during preparation of school development plan by VECs to ensure toilet and drinking water facilities in the school premises. The Intermediate Panchayat may also include support for infrastructure, scholarships and hostel facilities for needy students. They also need to supervise Mid-Day-Meal program in their respective areas through Gram Panchayats at the village level.

The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution makes it clear that in rural areas functions related to the provision of primary health care including hospitals and dispensaries may be the responsibility of the PRIs. The Intermediate Panchayat must ensure adequate provision for smooth functioning of essential healthcare centres including Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in coordination with Health Department in the respective areas. The Intermediate Panchayat may include activities related to infrastructure support in the plans. This support may include opening of testing labs/diagnostic centres, hostel facilities for patients/relatives of patients near CHC and Sub-divisional hospitals, provision of community toilet, drinking water facilities in the hospital area and other necessary infrastructural support in collaboration with health department. The activities must be discussed with experts related to health care sectors before integrating in the plan. The Intermediate Panchayat should monitor and be informed about the basic healthcare situation in the respective area. The Intermediate Panchayat must maintain proper database of healthcare situation in their areas and ensure continuous development and upgradation of facilities.

5.9.6 Basic Services

In its first report for 2020-21, Fifteenth Finance Commission has allocated total Rs. 60,750 crore to all the three tiers of the Panchayats 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 and to create durable community assets and improve their functional viability. During planning basic services at the block level the plan activities of other line departments should be integrated accordingly and issues related to sanitation, water supply, sewage, solid waste management, maintenance of road, footpaths, street lighting, community assets may be given adequate priority. These services are also included in the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to be achieved by 2030.

5.9.7 Sanitation

Open defecation was being practised in India particularly in rural areas. Approximately 60 percent of the rural Indian population was used to open defecation that negatively impacted health and wellbeing of especially vulnerable groups including women and children. In that context on 2nd October 2014 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched to eradicate open defecation and make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019 to mark 150th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, who propagated the concept of “Cleanliness is next to Godliness”. It was 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 objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) included eliminating open-defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. Since the launch of the SBM, India’s rural sanitation coverage increased from 39% in 2014 to 100 % on 2nd October 2019. 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 with focus on Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF Plus), which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). SBM (G) Phase-II are being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores. The details of the scheme are available at **Annexure VII E**. This is a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing. Of this Rs.52,497 crores would be allocated from the budget of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation while the remaining amount would be dovetailed from the funds being released under 15th Finance Commission, MGNREGS and revenue generation models particularly for solid and liquid waste management. The role of Intermediate Panchayat is critically important for successful implementation of the scheme as they are one of the key stakeholders for the grants under the recommendation of 15th Finance Commission and revenue generation models.

SBM (G) Phase-II guidelines prescribe mandatory contribution of 30% share of the funding norms for certain activities under the programme, from the 15th Finance Commission grants. These guidelines further provide that for any additional requirements, the States can use the funds from other resources including 15th Finance Commission grants. Thus, the tied grants of 15th Finance Commission can be used as an independent source of funding also, for both sanitation and drinking water facilities. It may be referred that the 15th Finance Commission in its first report for the year 2020-21 has recommended giving grants of Rs. 60750 crores to rural local bodies i.e. Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat. It has also recommended for utilisation of 25% on sanitation and 25% funds on Drinking Water. However, if any local body has fully saturated the needs of one category, it can utilise the funds for the other category. Further, Section 5.3 of the 15th Finance Commission report *inter alia* provides that the *inter se* distribution among the Panchayati Raj tiers by the States should be done on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and in conformity with the following bands of 70-85% for Gram Panchayats, 10-25% for Intermediate Panchayat and 5-15% for District Panchayat. Therefore, Intermediate Panchayat has to play an important role in providing sanitation in their area. Further, sanitation is one of important focal area for Intermediate Panchayat and activities related to sanitation need to be incorporated in the Block Development Plan prominently.

5.9.8 Drinking Water

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched by the Government of India in partnership with States, to enable every household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in the next five years with total estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 Lakh Crores. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. Under the mission Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee has to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain its in-village water supply systems. In fact the JJM is a flagship scheme of the government, which seeks to not only provides functional household tap connection for all, but also seeks to promote the holistic management of local water resources. In this scheme also the role of PRIs is very important for achieving the objectives of the scheme in convergence with the activities to be taken under the grants to Panchayats on the basis of the recommendation of 15th Finance Commission, MGNREGS etc. with the support from Panchayat. The mission is to provide every rural household with 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 programme would implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water

management, water conservation, rainwater harvesting etc. with community-based approach to water usage and conservation. The details of the scheme are available at **Annexure VII E**.

Important role of the Intermediate Panchayats include participation in Block Water and Sanitation Committee (BWSC) at block Level; in preparation of plan to provide drinking water supply, testing of water quality and monitoring of water supply to household level, and coordinate with Public Health Engineering Department for household supply of drinking water. Thus the Intermediate Panchayat need to plan for creation of sustainable infrastructure for supply of drinking water to people of the area.

5.10 Special Block Sabha and Involvement of Line Departments

A comprehensive Special Block Sabha should be organized after the collection of primary and secondary data, gap analysis, visioning, estimating resource envelop and identifying corresponding activities. In this Special Block Sabha, all developmental needs and gaps would be discussed. All SWGs would make presentation covering their proposed activities along with estimated budget requirement. Further, the representative of line departments would give a brief structured presentation regarding the activities of the department. The Model structure of presentation by line departments is given at **Annexure-XI**. The officers representing line departments are also to make public disclosure before the Block Sabha regarding progress of activities being implemented in the current year along with fund utilization for the same, as well as activities proposed to be taken up during next year (year in which the BDP is to be implemented) and funds to be allocated for the same. The representative of NRLM may also present their activities in the block and poverty reduction plan for the block. The public disclosure in the form of statement is to be submitted to the Intermediate Panchayat for incorporating in the Block Development Plan, once the same is approved by the Block Sabha. The nodal officer appointed shall also ensure community mobilization including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women during the Block Sabha. The IPPC would make presentation on Development Status Report and proposed activities with budget requirements before the Special Block Sabha, which would deliberate on the different presentations and give suggestion for the Block Development Plan.

5.11 Convergence with Schemes and Programmes of Line Departments

The Intermediate Panchayat implements many of the development activities through other line departments and there is a need to ensure that there is harmony and frequent interactions for effective implementation of schemes and programmes. Thus the Intermediate Panchayat prepares the plans with comprehensive perspective rather than isolated approach. Intermediate Panchayat should take the initiative by

coordinating with these departments and agencies for convergence at the block level. This can be made possible through joint situational analysis, planning and finally incorporating these activities in the Block Development Plan. In this context the plan preparation at the Intermediate Panchayat level assumes very high significance. The details of schemes and mode of convergence have been outlined in Section 4.4 and in **Annexure VII A-K**.

5.12 Project Development

After the consolidation of the prioritized activities the IPPC in consultation with SWGs, technical personnel of line departments, shall prepare a list of feasible and executable works. These works may be converted into form of projects. The projects can be extended to any subject and activity of the focus areas that improve the services delivery including education, health, social welfare and poverty reduction etc. Every State may develop activity mapping indicating works to be undertaken by different tiers of Panchayat in the suggestive format given at **Annexure-XII**. All identified works may be mapped to match the resources available with the IP including funds relating to the Central and State Government schemes. Matching contributions from line departments, public and donors can be tried extensively. It is also necessary to clearly workout the output and outcome for all works. These activities may be prioritised for incorporation in the Block Development Plan. Every activity proposed to be taken up should be projected for effective implementation and outcomes. A model format of a Project is given at **Annexure-XIII**.

5.13 Plan Preparation and Approval of Block Development Plan

The draft Intermediate Panchayat Plan shall be prepared after consolidation of the GPDP in the block, detailed deliberation in Special Block Sabha leading to the activities to be undertaken and project development by each SWG. The draft plan shall be prepared for the identified focus areas by IPPC incorporating projects prepared by their SWGs. The plan should contain sector wise plans and convergence with line departments. There is a need to ensure that the draft plan takes into the availability of resources and ensure that plans for upliftment of marginalised and vulnerable groups belonging to all social classes are included. This would ensure sector based plan and convergence of related line departments. The Block Development Plan may have the structure and budget details as outlined in **Annexure - XIV**. After finalizing the draft plan, it should be placed before Block Sabha for approval. Block Sabha would approve and adopt the integrated Block Development Plan as approved plan. During the meeting, a brief presentation on the Block Development Plan document and project-wise details should be made and the proposed plan should be deliberated on. During the process, the minutes of the meeting shall be recorded properly. The decisions taken during the Block Sabha must be displayed on the notice board in the office of the Intermediate Panchayat and the various other local institutions. Every Intermediate Panchayat will have a

Public Information Board of size 10' X 20' at important public place and approved plan may be written on the Board schematically in the format given at **Annexure – XV**.

5.14 Plan Implementation

The implementation of the approved plan is the responsibility of the Intermediate Panchayat. There is a need to ensure that strictly timelines are adhered to ensure timely and effective implementation of the plan. There is also a need to put in place a mechanism for monitoring and supervision. The details regarding implementation has been elaborated in Chapter 10. The implementation can be uploaded in the e-Gram SWARAJ portal and all payments shall be through the PFMS portal as detailed in Chapter 11. The Intermediate Panchayat may take adequate care for completion of the activities within the specified time and avoid spill over of works as also put in place a mechanism to avoid deviation from the approved plans. It may also be ensured to create maximum livelihood opportunity to local people in works being executed as part of implementation of the plan without compromising with the quality of the output and outcome.

5.15 Monitoring System, Course Correction and Modification of Block Development Plan

The Intermediate Panchayat needs to put in place a mechanism to ensure that the approved Block Development Plan is implemented, and the progress is constantly monitored. An extended monitoring and evaluation committee with representatives from diverse backgrounds and organisations may be constituted. The monthly meeting of the Intermediate Panchayat shall regularly review the progress and any problems identified in the implementation of the plans shall be referred back to the IPPC and SWGs for further action. Representatives from different line departments, technical experts, members from SHG federations, experts from academic/technical institutions, representatives of the Intermediate Panchayat may be included for wider and detailed evaluation of the projects undertaken under the Block Development Plan. It is also desirable that specific mechanism should be put in place for community monitoring for ensuring transparency, participation, wider consultation and accountability. The IPPC on the advice of the SWGs should deliberate the problems encountered and suggest modifications to the approved Block Development Plan for getting the approval of modification, alteration and addition from the Intermediate Panchayat.

Box 3: Best Practices of Nedumangad Block Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala

Key features:

- Identification and realisation of the role of an Intermediate tier and relate with the lower and higher tiers.
- Consistent and continuous efforts taken to work with the five Gram Panchayats in the Block's geographical area.
- Co-ordination and convergence ensured with the development and welfare departments like Agriculture, Industries, Rural development, Fisheries, SC/ST development, ICDS.
- By 2018 itself the Block Panchayat successfully achieved ISO 2000 certification.

A few initiatives as part of their planning process:

- The branded value-added agro-industrial incubation process known as 'Samridhi' - the primary sector production oriented establishment having convergence of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Hatchery activities, which led to employment generation and livelihood measures. Utilized.
- Recycling and discharge of bio waste in the area
- Non-degradable waste management through Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) and Material Collection Facility (MCF) covering all the five Gram Panchayats. While the Gram Panchayats take care of the MCF where the plastic and other non-biodegradable waste are collected, the Block Panchayat directly runs the RRF where the plastic is shredded and recycled.
- Development of third generation anganwadis – setting standards and the Gram Panchayats also support
- Killiyar river rejuvenation project with collaboration of the Gram Panchayats, Thiruvananthapuram District Panchayat, Nedumangad



Municipality, Haritha Kerala Mission and government departments like Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Kerala State land Use Board and Rural development (MGNREGS),

Photo: Rejuvenation of river Killiyar

Box 3: Best Practices of Nedumangad Block Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala

inaugurated by Shri Sunil Kumar, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Govt. of Kerala

- Finally the most relevant governance measure taken by the Block Panchayat was the attempt to subject itself to a thorough social audit process – a systematic and scientific process for social audit of more than 35 projects under 10 sectors.

Chapter 6

Preparation of District Development Plan for Rural Area by District Panchayat

In recent years participative decentralized planning is gaining momentum through Panchayati Raj Institutions. Further, innovations in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is making it possible for making decentralized planning being effectively implemented on a country wide scale through two successive People's Plan Campaign for comprehensive GPDP in 2018 and 2019. The time is ripe for structuring decentralized participative planning from grass root level to District level through three tiers of Panchayats. Article 243G of the Constitution of India mandates the District Panchayat to prepare and implement the District Development Plan for economic development and social justice by converging and integrating all such programmes / schemes of the Panchayat, State and Centre to be implemented in its geographical area. The Constitutional provision in this regard has been elaborated in Section 1.2. Further, as local government, the District Panchayat are also responsible for ensuring delivery of basic services to local citizens and addressing vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized sections of the population. This can be achieved only through implementation of need focused plans through efficient and responsible utilization of available resources and expanding the resources to cater to their priorities. Further, it has to be ensured that there should not be duplication of its works with those undertaken /to be undertaken by the Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and line departments.

Over the last two and half decades, several initiatives have been taken by the State and Central Governments to encourage participatory planning process at the level of the District Panchayat. However, various challenges such as inadequate resources, people's participation, capacity building and framework have hindered the pace of formulation of comprehensive and visionary District Development Plan (DDP) for rural area. However, the DDP would now get a boost with proactive drive by the Government of India and the State Governments through grants of Fifteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, time has come to formulate the District Development Plan in comprehensive manner and enhance their quality along with equity and inclusiveness. Moreover, at district level most of the institutions implementing Central and State Govt. Schemes are located there and therefore, it gives huge opportunity for convergence in planning.

The preparation of the District Development Plan for rural area is a time-bound process. It is an essential part of chain of plans to be prepared in cascading mode. It should be prepared after completion of GPDPs by the Gram Panchayat and Block

Development Plans by the Intermediate Panchayat in their respective area. It should provide building blocks to Draft District Development Plan to be prepared by the District Planning Committee for district as a whole. District Development Plan should ideally match with people's needs, basic services and their aspirations, prioritized in accordance with the available resources. It should be prepared through a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. The plan should be long-term (perspective plan) in nature (ideally for five year plan) and operational plan, which is implementable on annual basis, based on priorities arrived at District Sabha. The District Panchayat being in a better position with respect to human resources, infrastructure and institutional capacity can plan for and implement larger types of activities, which are possible on their part to plan, implement and monitor. Besides, 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 Blocks because, in such cases, the District Panchayat will be in a better position to take charge of such activities (MoPR, 2020). However, they may undertake important activities confined to even in only one block if they are earnestly needed and the concerned block is not in position to take up these activities. Normally the District Development Plan should be formulated after completion of all GPDPs by all Gram Panchayats and the Block Development Plans by all Intermediate Panchayats in their respective area. However, the District Panchayat may start its planning even if a few Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats could not complete their plans in time.

6.1 Process for District Development Plan

The District Development Plan may be prepared through a participatory inclusive and transparent process with modified bottom up approach. The development needs may be arrived at by consolidating gaps ascertained in GPDPs through Mission Antyodaya data as detailed in Section 4.1 and excluding those gaps, which were addressed by the GPDPs and Block Development Plan. Thus, the District Development Plan process envisages need based planning, supplementing GPDPs and Block Development Plans. Further, it would also strive to contribute to national commitments e.g. SDGs and priorities. The plan activities of the line departments operating at the District level should be integrated into the District Development Plan, although the same may be implemented by the line departments themselves. There would be sincere efforts to use expertise available in Govt. sector, academics and private sector for the preparation of the District Development Plan.

The process, structure and format of a District Panchayat Plan may be largely the same as followed at GP level for GPDP and Intermediate Panchayat (IP) level for Block Development Plan (BDP). After GPDPs and BDPs in the area of the district are prepared and approved at GP and IP levels, the GPDPs and BDPs are to be forwarded by the GPs and IPs respectively to the District Panchayat. Those projects and activities, which are to be implemented in more than one GP area but cannot be

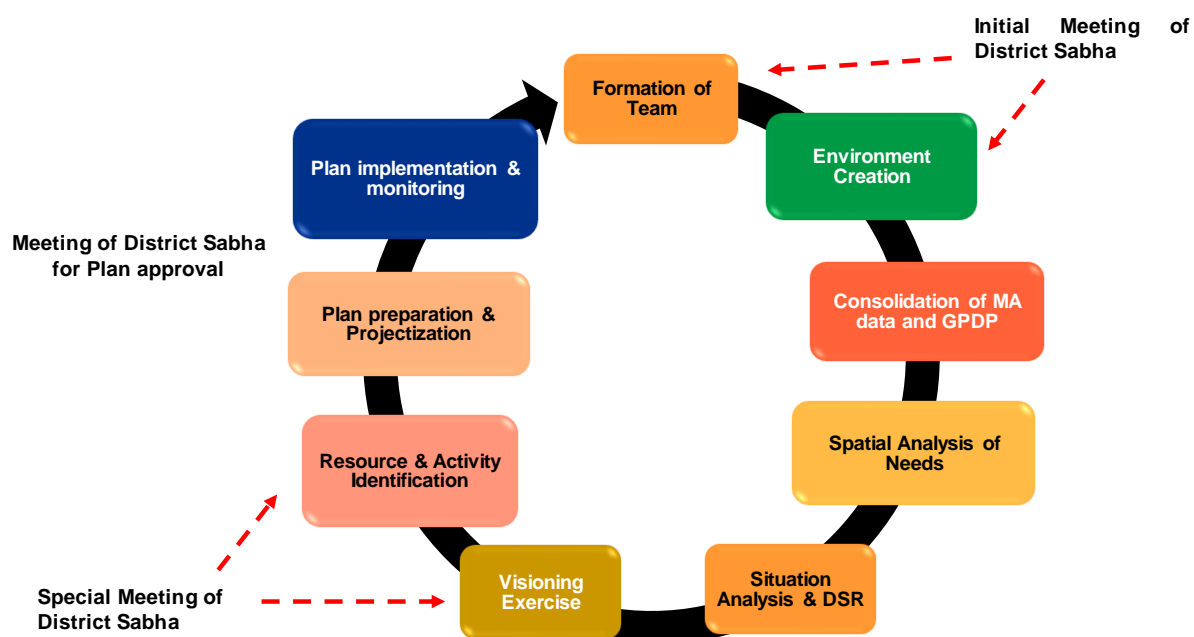
accommodated in the BDP and also those projects and activities, which are to be implemented in more than one block area but cannot be included in the BDP for want of technical competencies or lack of resources, are to be considered by the District Panchayat for inclusion in the District Development Plan. Besides, the District Development Plan would include those activities which the District Panchayat need to implement following the principles of subsidiarity. The District Panchayat Plan would be approved by District Sabha consisting of all District Panchayat members, Block Panchayat Presidents and Vice Presidents, Presidents/Sarpanches of at least five Gram Panchayats from the concerned District, shall be convened and this meeting has to be considered as District Sabha. Apart from elected representatives, District level officers of line department, academicians, doctors, NGOs, representatives of women collectives should also be nominated as member of District Sabha (MoPR, 2020). The District Sabha will be presided over by the President of the District Panchayat and District Panchayat Officer may be nominated as Convenor of District Sabha. However, Financial matter would be sanctioned by competent authority as authorised by State Govt. in the matter of the District Panchayat. Depending on the nature of district and the scope of planning total 60-100 members may be nominated to District Sabha. President of District Panchayat may nominate a Facilitator preferably from NRLM or eminent expert of planning as Facilitator, who would be member of District Sabha and District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC). The following maybe the process of the District Development Plan.

The following may be the process of the District Development Plan.

- i. Formation of District Development Planning Committee (DDPC) for every District for shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process orienting and activating them to take up and carry forward the entire process of District Development Plan for rural area.
- ii. Environment creation and community mobilization
- iii. Collection of primary and secondary data
- iv. Situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification
- v. Development Status Report
- vi. Visioning exercise for goal setting
- vii. Resources and identification/estimation of corresponding activities – Special District Sabha
- viii. Plan development, prioritisation and projectisation
- ix. Approval of District Development Plan Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis

The Plan cycle of District Development Plan can be depicted through Diagram 11.

Diagram 11: Plan Cycle of District Development Plan



Note: District Panchayat and their committees will take active part and ensure preparation of the District Development Plan.

6.2 Formation of District Panchayat Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Group

Every District Panchayat needs to prepare a District Development Plan annually with enabling wider participation, optimal utilisation of resources and expected maximum developmental benefits. Large number of well-meaning/philanthropic/voluntary human resources should be roped in who can help the District Panchayat in coming up with holistic and visionary plan. For this, a committee may be constituted viz. District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) to prepare the District Development Plan and the Committee shall take up the exercise of preparation of the District Development Plan under the chairmanship of President of the District Panchayat. The size and composition of the DPPC may vary. The representatives of sectoral / line departments at District Panchayat level should invariably be the members of this team. Apart from this, a few citizens of the District Panchayat who are working/living elsewhere either in the country or outside should also be invited to become members of the DPPC. This is aimed at harnessing their knowledge / skills and expertise for sustainable development of the GP area. The known “Beacon leaders” of other District Panchayat s of the district/nearby districts / States / other States may also be invited as special invitees of the DPPC. The instructions issued by the State government/district administration to all line departments should be leveraged to ensure whole-hearted participation of these members. An indicative composition of the DPPC is given in Box 4. This team is the frontline functional group of the District Panchayat in accomplishment of all the tasks of preparing the District Development Plan and also helping in effective implementation and monitoring. The Facilitator

would consolidate the GDP and Mission Antyodaya data and coordinate with the Facilitators of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team and convenors of Block Development Planning Committee and convenor of Sectoral Working Groups. An indicative composition of the DPPC is given in Box 4.

Box 3: Indicative Composition of District Panchayat Planning Committee

Sl. No	Members of the Committee	Designation
1.	President of the District Panchayat	Chairperson
2.	Vice President of the District Panchayat	Vice Chairperson
3	Elected Representatives of the District Panchayat	Members
4	Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayat in the district	Members
5.	Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the district	Members
6.	District Development Officer	Member
7	Divisional Forest Officer	Member
8	Representative of NRLM	Member
9	District Agriculture Officer	Member
10	President of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	Invitee
11	District Lead Bank Manager	Invitee
12	One Sanitation Expert	Invitee
13	One Professor of Economics	Invitee
14	District Panchayat Officer/ CEO of the District Panchayat	Member Secretary

If a very eminent expert is available in the district to support the planning, he or she may be made the Co-Chairperson of DPPC. The working period of the Planning Committee would be the same as the period of tenure of the Governing body of the District Panchayat. In case of vacancies in the committee the same should be filled without delay. The functions of the Planning Committee are as follows:

- Assisting the District Panchayat and the Sectoral Working Groups for developing long term development perspective in the district.
- Preparing District Development Plan.
- Encouraging healthy deliberation regarding development of the area.

- Assisting the Sectoral Working Groups for the preparation of projects.
- Exploring additional resource mobilization possibilities.
- Ensuring coordination while arranging the activities according to the planning timetable.
- Assisting the District Panchayat in coordinating working group activities.
- Undertaking appropriate studies for the project planning and give report to the District Panchayat.
- Providing platform for deliberation among the stakeholders and the discussions with the banks and cooperative institutions.
- Finding experts, volunteers, academic – technical institutions for assisting the process of planning of District Panchayat.

It is imperative to form Sectoral Working Groups in a District Panchayat. An indicative list of Sectoral Working Groups is given in Box 5. However, if the District Panchayat decides to consider any additional specific development areas, more working groups can be formed. The concerned standing committee may be subsumed in the SWG for the purpose of Planning.

Box 4: Indicative List of Sectoral Working Groups in District Panchayat

Sl. No.	Working Group
1.	Public Administration and Finance (Preparation of statistics and records, improvement of governance etc.)
2.	Agriculture (including storage, processing and marketing of the products), Fisheries, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Soil Water Conservation, Environmental Protection
3.	Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries
4.	Economic development and Income Generation (including small business entities, micro enterprises) and cooperation
5.	Poverty Alleviation (Including housing) and Skill Development
6.	Social Justice (Differentially able, aged people, children, transgender Etc)
7.	Women Development
8.	Development of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes
9.	Health and Nutrition
10.	Drinking water and Sanitation

Sl. No.	Working Group
11.	Education, Arts and Development and Youth welfare
12.	Public Works (including electricity and energy)

The Structure of Sectoral Working Group (SWG) may be as follows:

- i. An expert in the relevant field may be nominated as the Chairperson of the SWG by the President of District Panchayat.
- ii. The Chairperson of the relevant Standing Committee as the Co-Chairperson of the SWG.
- iii. The senior most district level officer of the sector should be appointed as the convener of SWG. In addition to the convener, another official must be a member of the SWG.
- iv. The chairpersons of the working groups on Women and Child Development, Development of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe should be the elected representatives of women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively.
- v. Each SWG can have 10 to 15 members. They should include the experts from the relevant fields.
- vi. If necessary, the District Panchayat or the Sectoral Working Groups itself can constitute sub committees for these Working Groups
- vii. Responsibilities of the Working Group are also applicable to the sub-committees. The subcommittee shall have a chairperson, convener and members as decided by the District Panchayat / SWG.
- viii. Each working group should have representations of women, SC and ST and representative of one of the IP.
- ix. The quorum for the working group should be one third of the total members. Attendance of the convener is mandatory in the working group meetings.
- x. SWG should function under the overall guidance of the District Panchayat.

The functions of Sectoral Working Groups may be as follows:

- Ensuring public participation in project planning.
- Providing technical assistance and leadership to discussions such as stakeholder consultations, discussions with banks or co-operatives, and development seminars.
- Consolidating, collecting and analysing data related to subject areas of working groups
- Undertaking situation analysis by integrating primary and secondary data clearly reflecting the achievements and shortcomings
- Identifying the problems and possibilities in the situation analysis of the relevant development sector and formulate problem solving proposals

- Based on the situation analysis, preparing a status report in a timely manner and submit it to the District Panchayat Planning Committee, outlining the major challenges faced by each development sector, the existing gaps in development, the possibilities for improving development and the strategies that can be adopted for it.
- Preparing report for the District Sabha and the information required to be included in the plan.
- Giving advice for the coordination of local development projects, including various centrally sponsored schemes, flagship programmes, state schemes and other schemes.
- Preparing financially and technically feasible and viable projects in the sectors.
- Preparing the projects of the annual plan approved by the District Sabha.
- Effectively monitoring the project implementation.

6.3 Imparting Orientation Training to DPPC and SWG

Once the DPPC is constituted, a meeting is to be organized by the District Panchayat where DPPC members and District Panchayat members along with officials participate in deliberation in the meeting. A general orientation is to be given to them on the roles and responsibilities of the DPPC. Based on this, a strategy and action plan of their functioning have to be prepared. In the case of Sectoral Working Groups, a general body of all the SWGs together has to be convened where their roles and responsibilities have to be made clear. Further, the overall Plan strategy and priorities of the District Panchayat will be deliberated in detail. The Working Groups will meet separately also to chart out the plan of action of their respective working groups in this general body meeting.

Formulation of a comprehensive District Development Plan necessarily requires intense participation of people, understanding of the process by various stakeholders, visioning, situation analysis to identify the problems and the priority areas, projectisation, implementation etc. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) including facilitation, is a pre-requisite as well as one of the important means to enable this process. To enhance professional knowledge and skills of the members of DPPC and SWG including the elected representatives, functionaries of IP, community leaders and employees of the line departments operating at the District level for better planning, implementation and monitoring of the DDP, each State has to develop an appropriate strategy and action plan for organizing action-oriented training and learning by field-based practice. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad (NIRD&PR) should take lead and organise training for National Resource Persons for two types of trainings one each for training of DP President, Secretary and Facilitator of the DPPC. The Capacity Building Framework for District Development Plan is elaborated in Chapter 7

6.4 Creation of Environment for District Development Plan

The District Panchayat using various media should publicise the process of District Panchayat Planning. The District Panchayat also should convene the meetings of all district level officials, various institutions in the district like universities, colleges, polytechnics etc. and to request them to provide support for the preparation of these plans. Also, the District Panchayat should issue a call to the experts, retired and serving, who could volunteer to provide support to the District Development Plans. The District Panchayat may also create a virtual Resource Centre with volunteering experts and institutions who could provide technical support to the DPPC and SWG. The District Sabha will be made aware about the need for the DDP, the step by step activities that will be taken up in the planning process, formation of the DPPC and SWG and introduction of their members. The DPPC should take initiative in proper environment creation and ensuring wider participation of women in District Sabha. This can be taken up with the assistance of women ward members and SHG collectives. To involve all groups of the people in the process of decision making in District Sabha, separate Sabha for women, children and elderly persons may be organised prior to main District Sabha meetings to ensure better mainstreaming of their issues in District Development Plan.

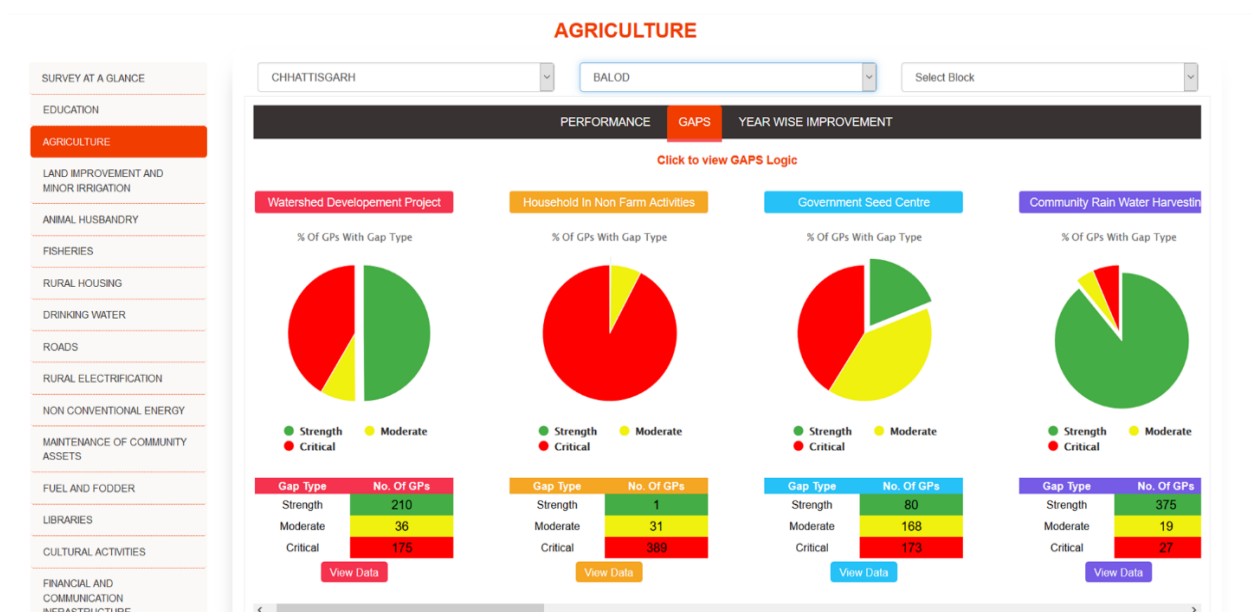
The environment creation activities are of immense importance to bring about attitudinal changes, outlook and re-orientation among the community and governance systems. Therefore, the first activity in the DDP process is to organize a Block Sabha to kick-start the planning process by creating awareness among the people at large. In addition to the aforesaid steps, further positive environment creation has to be resorted for effective plan preparation, capturing the aspirations of the people in the DDP and to arrive at a vision of the District, instilling enthusiasm among all the stakeholders, elected representatives, SHG collectives and line department officials etc. An illustrative list of activities that can be taken up by the DDPs for effective environment creation leading to effective District Sabha, DPPC, SWGs and thus making comprehensive DDP are given in Annexure-VIII.

6.5 Consolidating GPDP & BDP and identifying & prioritizing developmental needs

During the last five years the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) has improved substantially by adopting the comprehensive processes. Block Development Plan (BDP) is being prepared by Intermediate Panchayat (IP) since 2020-21. An important area at the District Panchayat level is to ensure that the (GPDP) and BDPs are consolidated at the District level based on both for developmental needs and planned activities of GPs and IPs to address these needs. As mentioned in Section 1.4.1 GPDP focuses on addressing developmental needs

and for this purpose data such as Census, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya, data published by line departments and previous GDPD surveys etc. are pre-populated in the PlanPlus software (subsumed in e-Gram SWARAJ). Mission Antyodaya data are very useful for this purpose as it finds out criticality of gap with respect to twenty nine subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Details about Mission Antyodaya data are available at Sections 1.4 and 4.1. The MA data can be consolidated at District level for finding needs with respect to 29 subjects. This has been shown in Diagram 9 for Agriculture in Balod District, Chhattisgarh. It is obvious from the analysis that there was critical gap with respect to household in non - farm sector activities followed by Watershed Development Project and Govt. Seed Centre. Further, as explained in Section 4.22 with help of e-Gram SWARAJ all activities planned to be undertaken by GPs can be consolidated and District Panchayat may consider activities to be incorporated in District Development Plan for addressing those gaps, which could not be addressed through GDPDs and Block Development Plans in its area. After identification all such activities they can be prioritised with respect to their possible impact in catering the developmental needs. Further, those activities, which are addressing needs of multiple blocks may be given priority.

Diagram 12: Mission Antyodaya – Gaps at District Level



❖ No. of GPs in the each parameter and Gap category may be used for planning at District level
 ❖ Similarly, this data is available for all the 29 development sectors and authorised users of MA have access to it

Formats are prepared for collection of data in each sector. The methodology used for Mission Antyodaya survey may be used. Each sectoral department at the district level shall provide the relevant secondary data to the sub-committees. States may decide on the agencies to be entrusted with data collection and management, depending upon the state situation. In addition, the projects prepared by the GP and

IP will have to analysed by the SWGs, followed by the DPPC. A suggestive format for consolidation is given below.

Consolidation of Development Plans of other tiers								
#	Development Sectors	Own Plan of LSGIs	Integrated Projects of LSGs					Grand Total
			CSS	SSS	External Aid	CFC	SFC	
Consolidated Plan of Gram Panchayats								
1								
2								
.								
N								
Consolidated Plan of Intermediate Panchayats								
1								
2								
.								
N								

CSS – Centrally Sponsored Schemes; SSS – State Sponsored Schemes; CFC – Central Finance Commission; SFC – State Finance Commission

The Plans of line departments in the district shall be consolidated by the SWGS. The suggestive format for consolidation is given below:

Consolidation of Sectoral Plans and Schemes							
#	Development Sectors	Schemes					Grand Total
		1	2	.	.	N	
1							
2							
N							

The data related to developmental needs data may be uploaded on a GIS platform, which would facilitate spatial and temporal analysis using functionality of Overlay analysis. It would help in exactly identifying where and in which area problem exists, and which activity may help how many villages and people. Similarly temporal analysis would help the progress made over years / months. Through Diagram 10 it has been shown that GIS provides good help in deciding the priority area for pipe water connectivity at block level. Similarly GIS would be useful in the analysis of problem and identification of location, which should be given priority at district level planning. GIS based planning may be preferred as detailed at Section 11.3. MoPR has already launched the Gram Manchitra, which provides layers of maps to each Gram Panchayat. This can be upscaled to include more development sectors and indicators as well as infrastructure. Possibility of using the Bhuvan Portal also needs to be explored.

6.6 Situation Analysis and Development Status Report

Situation Analysis refers to assessment of development status of the district. It is primarily required to assess existing scenario of the district on various development issues. It also provides basic information on the gaps in infrastructure, amenities and services that exist as well as the potential for future development. This analysis can serve as the basis for setting priorities for the issues to be incorporated in the District Development Plan. Situation analysis is also a process through which the issues and the needs of the community and the gaps where intervention is needed are identified. Most of the sectoral data are available at the district level. Also, the suggestions from the GP and IP can be utilized.

For conducting situational analysis, secondary data need to be collected, analysed and documented. The analysis should be based on data, validated by experts and DPPC members. Existing conditions and development status of the district will have to be analysed. The physiological and ecological peculiarities, human-natural resources, general socio-economic status, status of each sector and existing development issues and challenges shall be included briefly in this analysis. Information about the existing institutions, quality of infrastructure and services must be collected. Critical information on deficiencies and gaps in basic services, infrastructure and amenities (e.g. drinking water, sanitation, drainage, road conditions, cleanliness etc.) that exist in the district must be collected.

Each SWG should prepare a status report which should include situational analysis. These sectoral reports should also consist of the progress made in the previous three to five years. This report must contain the details regarding funds allocated and utilised, expenditure and physical achievements. Based on the actual achievements during the period, the successful projects and the reasons behind success and

failure in each sector shall be explained. This part shall be refined by including the details of State-Centrally sponsored programmes, State schemes and other development activities implemented by various departments and agencies in the local body during the plan period.

In case of social development, the issues faced by the tribal community like alienation from land, land degradation, lack of skills, lack of employment opportunities, and lack of access to public services and amenities can be listed and discussed. In case of economic development, the focus should be on the economic potential that can be reasonably and sustainably achieved. For example, the constraint on increasing agriculture production and productivity, linking to the markets which could add values etc. can be enumerated. Expanding economic activities and increasing income should be main issue of such analysis. In case of the human development, deficiencies need to be assessed and addressed. For example in case of education reasons for not achieving the minimum levels of learning, causes for dropout, reasons for malnutrition etc. have to be identified.

After situation analysis each SWG has to prepare a draft Development Status Report for their sector. The draft Report is to be further placed before Sectoral Working Groups and the Planning Committee as well as larger meetings with experts in the concerned sector along with elected representatives. The SWGs will also have to consider the spatial dimensions based on the analysis of the maps available. In the meetings mentioned above, experts and statisticians may also be invited. In order to do this, each SWG or a dedicated team for the SWG need to be in place which would provide technical assistance like status analysis, visioning, data requirements, collation of secondary data etc. The draft sector specific Development Status Report is merged to prepare Development Status Report of the District. The draft DSR is to be placed before the District Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation in the respective focus areas. The DSR will help the District Sabha to identify the following:

- Status of development of the District Panchayat in various thematic sectors in terms of achievements, limitations and gaps in development efforts of the District Panchayat.
- Convergence strategies for optimizing development goals for the District Panchayat.
- Prioritization of development agenda to be taken up over next five years on annual basis.
- Issues that are to be addressed by various authorities and institutions including the District Panchayat

The indicative outlines of DSR are given in Annexure-X. The draft SWG reports and DSR would be finalised after deliberation in Special Block Sabha. It would be useful to take into account the database generated against indicators in the Aspirational Districts of India, which would help in better understanding of issues and subsequently addressing them through District Development Plan.

6.7 Visioning Exercise

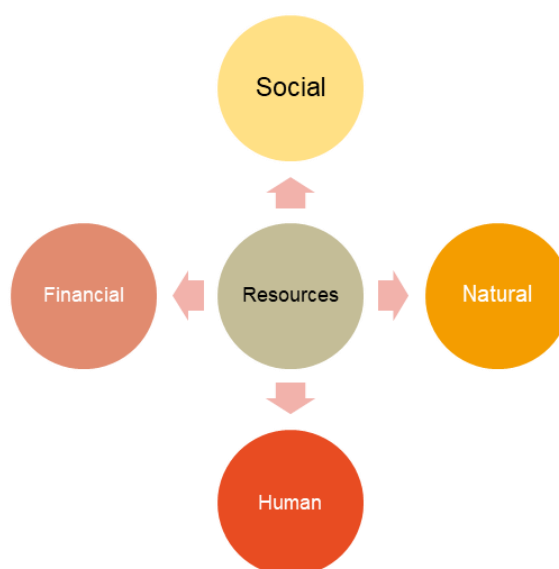
Visioning is a process of evolving the perspectives of the District Panchayat development agenda in terms of economic development and social justice. It is an articulation of the development pathway. The District Panchayat has to visualise for the next five years (or beyond) and succeeding year in the identified key thematic areas. The visioning exercise would 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 the District Panchayat to make its functions more effective and efficient in improving the quantity and quality of basic services and overall development of the district. It helps in identifying priorities and set clear milestones to be achieved by the District Panchayat during the year for which plan is prepared.

Once the situational analysis and Draft Development Status Report are finalised by the District Panchayat Planning Committee, this should be presented in a larger meeting with SWGs, experts, various institutions in the district and elected representatives. The Presidents of selected Gram Panchayats, Presidents of Intermediate Panchayats, District Panchayat members, district level officers, SHG federation representatives, other stake holders, professionals, experts, volunteers, etc., may be invited to the Visioning exercise of the District Panchayat. A draft vision document prepared by the DPPC and approved by the District Panchayat elected body may be placed before this meeting so as to receive comments and suggestions and finalise it.

6.8 Resources for Planning at the District Panchayat level

The District Panchayat should use its all resources at its disposal to carry out activities through DDP. Therefore, identification of these key resources is an essential part of the planning process. Broadly, these resources can be classified in the following four categories as depicted in diagram 3 schematically:

Diagram 10: Resource for Planning



- a) Social Resources- Institutional strength, peace, social harmony/unity within the community
- b) Natural Resources – Land, forests, water, air and all naturally available resources
- c) Human Resources – People living in the District, people associated with the area in any other capacity, women SHGs collectives etc.
- d) Financial Resources – Funds available from Central and State Governments, OSR etc. In addition a District Panchayat should be able to raise resources from CSR funds, bank linkages and other sources.

Once data on all sectors are collected, the next important exercise is to take stock of available financial resources. The resource estimation has to take into account the diversity of sources that would be available at the command of District Panchayat. Therefore, the District Panchayat Resources Planning include the following:

- Innovative means of financing through community contributions including local philanthropists, NRIs, NGOs, the Corporate Sector and bank linkages of projects.
- Getting information from line departments about the allocations made to the district under each scheme including devolutions and transfers etc.
- Direct fund flow to DP, also possible sources of convergence from flagship schemes of Centre and States and from projects of other tiers of local governments, which require convergence at the district level. Presently the key funding is from the Fifteenth Finance Commission awards. The mandatory earmarking for water and sanitation has to be taken into account while using this grant.

There are activities that are carried out within a district by IPs and GPs located. Further, line departments dealing with 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India are undertaking many activities in the district. Ideally the Resource Envelope at the District Panchayat level should encompass all these resources for rural areas in the district. The States should identify how these resources are accounted for and audited at the district level. Many States across the country have the budget link document up to the District Panchayat level and there is scope for expansion of the link document to encompass all the grants and schemes assigned to the line departments also.

6.9 Focus Areas of Planning at the District Level

After finalising the Vision document the District Panchayat should prioritise the focus areas. It should also take into account the mandatory areas mentioned by the Fifteenth Finance Commission. In addition, the District Panchayat should focus on 29 subjects listed in Eleventh Schedule under Article 243G of the Constitution. While many States have not yet devolved these functions fully to the District Panchayats, they can still coordinate and facilitate various activities in these sectors. Apart from Sanitation and Water, which are set as priorities by the FFC, the District Panchayats should also focus on Economic Development, Human Development, Social Justice, Agriculture, Education, Health, matters related to women, marginalised and vulnerable sections and old and infirm. Welfare of the children and of those people who are differently abled should be given priority.

In **Section 5.9 “Focus Areas of Planning at Block Level”** has been elaborated in detail. These areas are also the focus area for the District level also. However, at District level larger projects may be undertaken. As decentralised planning travels from Gram Panchayat to District Panchayat the activities for economic development would come into prominence. Further, most of agencies implementing Central and state Govt. schemes are available in district headquarter, where District Panchayat is also situated; therefore **convergence and collective action and support for MSME** would come to central stage of the development planning. Moreover, at least one rural industry cluster at a site, which has natural potential for the cluster should be developed by the District Panchayat with the help of private sector and community based organizations with particular support to women collectives. For augmenting water supply larger dam may be planned by the District Panchayat and for sanitation mechanized scavenging and solid waste management may be incorporated in the District Development Plan.

6.10 Special District Sabha and Involvement of Line Department

Special District Sabha is the most important meeting to give a shape to District Development Plan in participative manner. A comprehensive Special District Sabha

will be organized after the collection of primary and secondary data, gap analysis, visioning, estimating resource envelop and identifying corresponding activities. In this Special District Sabha, all developmental needs and gaps would be discussed. District Development Planning Committee would make presentation on Draft Development Status Report in the Sabha. All SWGs would make presentation covering their proposed activities along with estimated budget requirement. Further, the District Level Officer of line departments are also to make presentation before the District Sabha regarding progress of activities being implemented in the current year along with fund utilization for the same, as well as activities proposed to be taken up during next year (the year in which DDP is to be implemented) and funds to be allocated for the same. The Model structure of presentation of line department is given at Annexure-XI. The public disclosure in the form of statement is to be submitted to the DP for incorporating in the District Development Plan, once the same is approved by the District Sabha. The Facilitator appointed for coordinating planning activity shall also ensure community mobilization including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women during the District Sabha. The representative of NRLM may also present their activities in the District and poverty reduction plan for the rural area of the district. The deliberation in the Sabha would help SWGs to finalise their report and DPPC would complete Development Status Report and initiate convergence and collective action with Line Departments. Moreover, the broad framework of District Development Plan is also to be decided.

6.11 Convergence with Schemes and Programmes of Line Departments for District Development Plan

Convergence means integrating activities of different agencies that has to be essentially merged for attaining the goals in each sector as per the situational analysis and visioning. Line Departments have their plans and activities planned at the district level. District Panchayat should take the initiative by coordinating with these departments and agencies for convergence at the district level. This can be made possible through joint situational analysis, planning and finally incorporating these activities in the District Development Plan. There is a need to ensure that there is harmony and frequent interaction to ensure effective implementation of schemes and programmes. Thus there is need to ensure that the Intermediate Panchayat prepares the plans from comprehensive perspective rather than an isolated approach. In this context the plan preparation at the District Panchayat level assumes very high significance. The details of schemes and mode of convergence have been outlined in Section 4.4.

6.12 Project Development

After the consolidation of the prioritized activities the DPPC in consultation with SWGs, technical personnel of line departments, shall prepare a list of feasible and

executable works. Projects are prepared by the SWGs, which are verified by the DPPC and finally approved by the District Panchayat. Projects are prepared on the basis of the prevailing Acts, Government orders and guidelines. The projects can be extended to any subject and activity of the focus areas that improve the services delivery including education, health, welfare and poverty reduction etc. Every State may develop activity mapping indicating works to be undertaken by different tiers of Panchayat in the suggestive format given at Annexure-XII. All works identified shall be mapped to match with the resources available with the District Panchayat including funds relating to the Central and State Government schemes. Matching contributions from line departments, public and donors can be tried extensively. It is also necessary to clearly workout the output and outcome for all the works. These activities may be prioritised for incorporation in the District Development Plan. Every activity proposed to be taken up should be projected for effective implementation and outcomes. A model format of a Project is given at **Annexure-XIII**.

There could be Joint Venture Projects with other tiers of local governments. A joint venture project is one for which funds are allotted by more than one local government and is implemented by one among them as the major partner. At the time of project formulation, a statement of funds for the joint venture project shall be prepared by the local governments who are going to be the partners. The detailed project report shall be prepared by the local body which implements the project. A district level meeting shall be convened before preparing the draft project report to discuss about the joint venture projects. This meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the three-tier Panchayats shall be convened by the District Panchayat. All identified works would be mapped to match with the resources available with the District Panchayat including funds relating to the Central and State Government schemes. Matching contributions from line departments, public and donors can be tried extensively. The District Development Plan may have the structure and budget details as outlined in **Annexure - XVI**.

6.13 Plan Preparation and Approval of District Development Plan

The draft District Panchayat Plan shall be prepared after consolidation of the GDPDs and BDP in the District. The detailed deliberations in Special District Sabha would lead to the activities to be undertaken and project development by each SWG. The draft plan shall be prepared for the identified focus areas by DPPC incorporating projects prepared by their SWGs. The plan should contain sector wise plans and convergence with line departments. There is a need to ensure that the draft plan will take into account the availability of resources and plans for upliftment of marginalised and vulnerable groups belonging to all social classes are included. This would ensure sector based plan and convergence with related line departments. After finalizing the draft, the plan shall be placed before District Sabha for approval. District Sabha would approve and adopt the final integrated District Development

Plan. During the meeting, a brief Presentation on District Development Plan document and project-wise details should be made and the proposed plan should be deliberated. During the process, the minutes of the meeting shall be recorded properly. The decisions taken during the District Sabha must be displayed on the notice boards in the Panchayat and the various other local institutions. Every District Panchayat will have a Public Information Board of size of 10' X 20' at important public place and approved plan may be displayed on the Board schematically in the format given at **Annexure – XVII**.

6.14 Plan Implementation

The District Panchayat Planning Committee will be supporting the District Panchayat in the overall implementation of the plan and monitoring. The District Panchayat should ensure implementation of the approved plan in a meticulous manner. There is a need to ensure that strict timelines are adhered to ensure timely and effective implementation of the plan. There is also a need to put in place a mechanism for monitoring and supervision. The implementation must be uploaded in the e-Gram SWARAJ portal and all payments shall be through the PFMS portal as detailed in Chapter 11. It may also be ensured to create maximum livelihood opportunity to local people in works being executed as part of implementation of the plan without compromising in the quality of the output and outcome.

In states where the District Panchayat is provided with staff and officials of the concerned sectors, the senior officer of the concerned sector should be entrusted with implementation of the project. In states where such a staff transfer has not occurred, the District Panchayat should seek the support of the concerned departments to implement the projects listed and approved in the DDP.

6.15 Monitoring System, Course Correction and Modification of District Development Plan

The District Panchayat needs to put in place a mechanism to ensure that the approved DDP is implemented and the progress is constantly monitored. An extended monitoring and evaluation committee with representatives from diverse backgrounds and organisations may be constituted. The monthly meeting of the Intermediate Panchayat shall regularly review the progress and any problems identified in the implementation of the plans shall be referred back to the DPPC and SWGs for further action. Representatives from different line ministries, technical experts, members from SHG federations, experts from academic/technical institutions, representatives from Intermediate Panchayats may be included for wider and detailed evaluation of the projects undertaken through the District Development Plan. It is also desirable that specific mechanism should be put in place for community monitoring for ensuring transparency, participation, wider consultation

and accountability. The DPPC on the advice of the SWGs or on its own shall deliberate the problems encountered and suggest modifications to the approved District Development Plan. However, sector wise project implementation can be monitored by the SWGs themselves. In such a case, the implementing office, if he/she is a member of the SWG may opt out of the SWG during this time. Provision must be made for mid-course correction based on the monitoring reports of the SWGs and the Planning Committee. In such cases, approval is to be given by the District Panchayat for modification, alteration and addition of the project and the District Development Plan.

Box 6: Common Waste Plastic Recycling Facility - A Successful Initiative for Plastic Waste Management in Uttarakhand involving Panchayats

Plastic pollution has become one of the most pressing environmental issues in the country. The rapid production of plastic products overwhelms the country's ability to deal with them. The indiscriminate market-based growth and the people following a consumerist culture, lead to an 'unmanageable waste generation. Moreover, the State of Uttarakhand being a tourist destination has footfall of number of tourists every year and thus, there is always a huge crisis in managing the non- biodegradable waste littered all over. Recycling helps to reduce the pollution caused by waste and reduces the need for raw materials so that the rainforests can be preserved. Therefore, by turning bottles, packaging and other plastic refuse into new goods, recycling helps the environment and creates new economic opportunities. Plastics recycling keeps still-useful materials out of landfills and encourages businesses to develop new and innovative products made from them. With the intention of managing the common waste, and with the vision of protecting our environment, the Department of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Uttarakhand came up with the proposal of establishing Common Waste Plastic Recycling Facility with the project of Rs. 2.95 Cr under the component of Economic Development and Income Enhancement under RGSA Scheme from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India. The objective of the proposal is for sustainable disposal facility for plastic waste. It shall also generate income opportunities for local population to recycle the plastic waste. The District Panchayats and the Gram Panchayats are also engaged in various capacities in the project. The project also converges with the resources provided by the District Panchayats in terms of land and capital investment for creating basic infrastructure. The plant is a mechanical recycling facility for converting the collected mixed plastic waste to durable plastic wud established at Alipur village, Bhadrabad, Haridwar. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India and Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat, Hon'ble Chief Minister Uttarakhand, graced the occasion of Stone Laying Foundation Program (Shilanyas & Bhoomipujan) of the Project on 9th February 2020. programme of Common Waste Plastic Recycling Facility in Sidcul Haridwar



Box 7: Murshidabad District Panchayat, West Bengal Making Strides in ODF

Changing the behaviour and practices of the people in open defecation has been a great challenge for the District Administration. Yearlong former practices of the people and community were difficult to put the map of villages in the path of Open Defecation Free (ODF). District administration planned massive ODF Sustainability and its related activities from bottom up approach. Participation and involvement of different stakeholders of the society in terms of community mobilisation, checking of the functional status of household toilets, inspections of former common open defecation area, meeting the people and understanding the area through transect walk exercises have brought the population of more than 80 lakh under review and recorded the behavioural change of the people. Nazardari and Gandhigiri team were formed by the beacon leaders and Self-Help Group (SHG) members under the guidance of the Panchayat who visited OD prone areas in the morning and evening to monitor and check. An Abhiyan was initiated by the community Facilitators with an objective to meet the people of every household and discussed the importance of using toilet & maintaining hygiene practices by each member of the family. District School Cell supported the mission in collaboration with nearly 8 lakh students to change the mindset of the family members with a prayer of letter written by each student to their parent pleading for toilets at their houses. Murshidabd district is located near the banks of Bhagirathi, Jalangi and other branch rivers of Ganga & Padma. District experienced massive flood in the villages which are located near the banks of the river. During the flood, villagers took shelter in the premises of schools and community halls. The District Panchyat incorporated construction of toilets units in the surroundings area of flood shelter under disaster management plan in the Zilla Parishad Plan.

Box 8: Cow Care Centre (Gaushala) by Sultanpur District Panchayat, UP



Chapter 7

Capacity Building Framework for Block and District Development Plans

Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of the Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) functionaries is a pre-requisite for better planning, implementation and monitoring of the Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP). Each State has to develop an appropriate strategy and action plan for CB&T, for an effective BDP and DDP. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad (NIRDPR) should take lead, design and organize sufficient number of Training of Trainer (ToT) Programs for the faculty of State Institutes of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR), Certified Master Resource Persons (MRPs) and other trainers, who are involved in conducting field trainings for both non-officials and officials on the preparation of the BDP and DDP.

7.1 Objectives of the Capacity Building Framework

The CB&T framework for the BDP and DDP provides a road map to help ensure that everyone including Training Institutions, Elected Representatives, Official Functionaries, Planning Committees, Sectoral Working Groups, Partnering Institutions and the Stakeholders etc are on the “same page.” Therefore, this “Capacity Building Framework” is intended to serve as a model to the State Panchayati Raj Departments (SPRD), SIRD&PR and other support institutions to design and implement appropriate action plans for enabling the districts and blocks to prepare comprehensive development plans. The key objectives of CB&T framework are as follows:

- i. Imparting training to State Resource Persons for undertaking training need assessment
- ii. Preparation of Model Training Designs for CB&T for the selected clientele on preparation, implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP.
- iii. Preparation of appropriate learning materials for CB&T of all concerned on preparation, implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP.
- iv. Developing strong teams of trainers at State, and District levels to develop the capacities of the major stakeholders to launch and implement the planning initiatives effectively and efficiently.
- v. Organising one-day Orientation training for functionaries of the IP and DP, members of their Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Groups
- vi. Providing Competence Based training to approximately five and eight members of Planning Committees of the IP and DP respectively for preparing their plans

- vii. Localizing Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) by identifying the priority areas of interventions for achieving sustainable rural development.
- viii. Bringing an attitudinal change among all elected representatives, officials functionaries and community leaders to strive for achieving better outcomes of rural development schemes.
- ix. Enabling the IP and DP to transform into strong institutions of local government and address the new challenges such as Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Social Development, Human Development and Economic Development.
- x. Guidance to the States on documentation of the best practices / success stories in Panchayat Raj and Rural Development and use these best practices at the time of training

7.2 Identification of Key Stakeholders and Institutions for training

Very often the key stakeholders of CB&T in Panchayats are understood as elected representatives and support functionaries. However, wide varieties of institutions and human resources are also involved in CB&T at the National, State, District and Sub district levels in basic functions of governance, including planning and implementation of development programmes. In the Block and District development planning the participation of elected representatives, Panchayat officials, Planning committee members, Sectoral Working Group members, line department officials, community leaders, civil society organizations and all the well meaning proactive agencies is essential. The CB&T should address all these actors and agencies. The State Government through the respective nodal training institution(s) should build the capacity all these stakeholders in multiple thematic areas.

7.2.1 Institutional Support

In the context of allocation of 15th Finance Commission funds to the IP and DP all concerned elected representatives and official functionaries and other stakeholders need to attain adequate capabilities for planning and implementation of comprehensive BDP and DDP. The training, therefore, should be conducted in an 'institutional mode' so that the IP and DP take up the planning process in a systematic manner.

7.2.2 National Nodal Institution

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad is the apex organization for designing the capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries and all other stakeholders on Panchayat Governance, Decentralised Planning and e- Panchayats at National State and District and Sub district level with the assistance of SIRD&PRs or any other State level institution.

The function of NIRDPR as nodal agency of this CB&T Framework may be as follows:

- Imparting training to State Resource Persons for undertaking training need assessment
- Preparation of Model Training Designs for CB&T for the selected clientele on preparation, implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP.
- Preparation of appropriate learning materials for CB&T of all concerned on preparation, implementation and monitoring of the BDP and DDP.
- Organizing orientation programmes for National and State level Resource Persons including the faculty of SIRD&PRs on formulation of CB&T strategy as per the guidelines of MoPR
- Conducting ToT programmes for master resource persons on various thematic areas including decentralized planning and e- Gram SWARAJ etc
- Developing standardized model learning material/ training modules/ IEC material, and update them periodically
- Document the best practices / success stories in Panchayat Raj and Rural Development and use these best practices at the time of training
- Guiding the SIRD&PRs / State Nodal Institution / other state institutions for undertaking sound training needs analysis and using it for PRI training programmes.
- Introducing “Competency Based Training” in order to make it more relevant for better performance of Panchayat functionaries.

7.2.3 State Nodal Institutions

The SIRD & PR or designated State Nodal Institution function as the Apex Institute for CB&T of PRIs at State level. The main objective of the State Nodal Institutes is to enhance knowledge base, develop managerial skills, organizational abilities, leadership qualities and decision making skills among different categories of the elected representatives and Panchayat Raj & Rural Development functionaries and other stakeholders such as Village Organizations/ NGO/CBO/CSR etc who support in the planning process. The State Nodal Institutions would be guided by the National Nodal Agency in all aspects of PRI CB&T. The State Nodal Agency would work with NIRDPR to achieve the objectives of this framework and organise training need assessment, orientation training for elected representatives and members of IPPC and DPPC and competence based training for few selected members including Facilitators, President and Member Secretary of Planning Committees.

7.2.4 Local Level Training Institutions for Block and District Development Plan

Collaboration with NGOs, Universities, Colleges and Training Institutes of line departments may also be ventured to augment the scope of training using their

infrastructure. A partnership with such local training institutions bring together institutional capabilities and human resources in the form of skills, experiences and ideas to tackle common problems that are often beyond the capacity of a single institution. The following network of dedicated institutions available at local level may be utilized are for execution of training programmes.

- Regional Institutes of Rural Development (RIRD)
- District Institutes of Rural Development (DIRD)
- Panchayati Raj Training Institutes' (PRTI)
- Extension Training Centres (ETC)
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

7.2.5 Empanelment of National and State Resource Institutions

The CB&T of PRIs encompass various aspects of planning and managing wide range of programmes for economic development, social justice to public service delivery. The MoPR, in association with NIRDPR/SIRD&PRs/States works for CB&T of elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs across the States in a comprehensive manner. In order to further strengthen capabilities in the planning process, the NIRDPR may identify and empanel the renowned National/State Resource Institutions from both Government and Non-government sectors having first-hand experience in decentralised participatory planning to help SIRD&PRs and States. Their services can be utilized by NIRDPR / SIRD&PRs to provide support to the State Government and the State Resource Teams.

7.3 Teams of Trainers/Resource Persons for CB&T and Facilitation of Block and District Development Plans

Achieving the target of 100 percent training coverage for facilitation of District and Block Development Plans may become possible only with the availability of a large number of trainers and resource persons to carry out the training tasks. Addressing the challenges of CB&T of the large number of Panchayat functionaries at District and Block level, require quality trainers. Therefore a multi-layered resource team structure for CB&T may be set up as elaborated in succeeding sections.

7.3.1 State Level Master Trainers' Team

All States may constitute a "State Level Master Trainers Team (SLMTT)" with Panchayat leaders having flair for training in order to train and guide the members of the District Resource Groups, faculty members of training institutes and committed officials of Panchayati Raj and line departments, experts as master trainer's term / resource persons on formulation of District and Block Development Plan. The States may consider the following aspects while developing their state level master trainer's team

- Developing a defined criteria for the identification and selection of the resource persons.
- Encouraging retired government functionaries as well as other experts with experience of working in PRIs to act as resource persons.
- Developing comprehensive training module for the resource persons supported by extensive training.
- Monitoring and periodic assessment of the resource persons.
- Development of a system for continuous learning

7.3.2 District Resource Group for Block and District Development Plans

The State Panchayati Raj Department may constitute a District Resource Group (DRG) for CB&T for District and Block Development Plan in each district with MRPs / CRPs / Committed officers Panchayat & Line departments /Panchayat leaders, NGO/CSR and Academic Institutions etc. The functions of the DRG will be (a) to develop capacity of the District and Block Panchayats through iterative training and non-training interventions; (b) to provide continuous handholding support to the PRIs and facilitate all the stages of planning process. Since most of the members of the DRG are likely to come from a number of line departments, it would be helpful if an executive order is issued by the Chief Secretary of each state to the effect. For steering and coordinating the DRG the State Government may nominate one senior officer from the Panchayati Raj Department to supervise and monitor the entire training process.

7.3.3 Certified Resource Persons

Developing a local resource pool and establishing systems of quality assurance of training programs of PRIs has always been a challenging task. Since the effectiveness of the entire training rests on the effectiveness of the training delivery, one of the priority area of intervention of MoPR is development of a pool certified master resource persons (MRPs) across the states. The NIRDPR for the past three years under the RGSA project “Transforming India by strengthening Panchayats and e-enablement” has so far oriented and certified about 4300 Master Resource Persons across the states in different thematic areas by following a systematic process of testing and accreditation. The list of certified MRPs has already been communicated to the states and SIRD&PRs. The NIRD&PR may continue to certify more MRPs on the request of SIRD&PR / State. The training institutions have to use preferably the services of these MRPs for organizing CB&T for the BDP and DDP.

7.4 Approach of CB&T for Block and District Development Plans

In a decentralized planning set-up, Block and District Development Plans, are the area based local plans which establish greater linkage between the developmental priorities of local areas and the efficient utilisation of available resources. Since

District and Block planning process has to be conceptually understood and physically prepared through several steps, there is a need to shift from traditional 'Knowledge –oriented classroom-based training' to 'Action-oriented skill- based training'. Hence, it is necessary to combine the efforts of training and non-training interventions for effective CB&T for the BDP and DDP.

7.4.1 Combined Efforts for Training & Non-Training Interventions

The capabilities of the stakeholders developed through a combined effect of adequate training and non-training interventions. The following are some of the training and non-training interventions that need to be used appropriately for effective CB&T. Training interventions may include the following:

- Institution-based face-to-face training.
- Online trainings.
- Facilitation and hand-holding support.
- Sensitization camps and awareness generation at various levels.
- Distance learning / e-learning etc.

Non-training interventions may include the following:

- Policy support on statutory issues and corrective measures.
- Application of IEC tools.
- Exposure visits.
- Appraisal interactions.
- Write-shops /mock planning exercises.
- Helpline.

7.4.2 Plan of Action for CB&T for Block and District Development Plans

- Training for undertaking Training Need Analysis:** Before details of training are worked out, training may be provided by NIRDPR on Training Need Analysis to few senior faculty of State Institute of training for PRI so that need based Training Designs are worked out.
- Orientation to District Panchayat Elected Representatives:** In the first meeting of the District Panchayat, the elected members should be given an overall orientation on the background, need, objectives, what a DDP should have, the steps to be taken, time frame etc. This may be undertaken by the nodal faculty member from the SIRDPR.
- Orientation of Planning Committees:** In the similar way, the first meeting of the Planning Committee should also be used as the orientation for Planning Committee members. In addition to the topics mentioned in (i), the roles and responsibilities of the Planning Committee also to be included. These should help them in developing an action plan and

timeline. This may be done by the nodal faculty member from the SIRDPR. If not, a senior resource person of the SIRDPR to conduct this.

- iv. **Orientation of Sectoral Working Groups:** It is expected that there would be a general body meeting of all the Sectoral Working Groups in the beginning. This meeting should invariably one for giving orientation to all the members fo the SWGs. In addition to the topics mentioned in (i), the roles and responsibilities of the SWGs need to be elaborated. This also has to be undertaken by the nodal faculty member of the SIRDPR or a senior resource person.
- v. **Competence Based training on the preparation of the DDP and BDP:** While the orientation was to provide them with knowledge and information on the DDP and BDP and the actions to be taken, core team of Planning Committees and SWGs require competence based training for developing skills for planning. The training would provide insights on how planning can be done using data and information. Concepts on integration, convergence, various schemes, budgeting, spatial dimensions, how to use data, maps and GIS based information etc also have to be covered.

7.5 Standardized Learning Material for Block and District Development Plans

The standard learning and training materials prepared by the NIRDPR and SIRD & PRs/Nodal Institution should be based on training needs assessment (TNA) and conform to the guidelines issued by the respective State Government on planning and implementation of various development and welfare programmes including utilization of 15th Finance Commission funds. The core content may comprise mandatory functional responsibilities of PRIs, Sectoral/ thematic areas and the standard systems of Planning, Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing etc. The learning materials should elaborate all aspects and stages of planning, implementation and monitoring of development programs duly indicating the roles to be performed by different stakeholders at each stage.

7.6 Cascading Mode of Training

Since the District and Block Panchayat functionaries and other stakeholders to be capacitated are large in numbers, the target audience can be reached out only in a cascading mode. Organizing the cascading trainings, without dilution of quality, requires adequate number of trainers as well as appropriate training locations. The SIRD&PR may involve certified MRPs to conduct of cascading mode of trainings for the BDP and DDP. To ensure quality of inputs of knowledge, skills and attitudinal orientation on planning process, the State PR Department may nominate a “Nodal Officer” for implementation and monitoring of training programmes for improved institutional capacity of the IP and DP.

7.7 Online Training

Traditionally the CB&T of PRIs is mostly based on face-to-face classroom training. But the outbreak of COVID-19, from March 2020 and consequent travel restrictions and social distancing norms made the face-to-face training activities difficult. This situation challenges the training system across the country and forcing the training institutions to search for alternative mode of training. Internet & Smart Phone' technologies expanded the scope of online trainings, through affordable technologies including Web-based Video Conferencing (Microsoft-Team, Google-Meet, Cisco-Webex), Virtual Class Rooms (A-View), Learning Management Systems (Gramswaraj, Swayam etc..) that offers the possibility for any individual to learn from anywhere and anytime. There is pressing need for the training institutions as well for the resource persons to shift to online mode of training till the situation becomes normal. The online trainings should be designed in such a way that they are creative, interactive, relevant and learner- centred. The resource persons must focus on "digital pedagogical issues" and make learners get conceptual understanding of the content and broaden the learning horizon by asking questions and facilitating feedback.

7.8 Cross-learning of Panchayat Functionaries and Exposure Visits

Field visits to best performing PRIs exposes the elected representatives to best practices. This not only facilitates the peer learning but also instils self- confidence among the elected representatives. It promotes a "can do" attitude and also leadership qualities. The SPRD should map the best Panchayats across the country and make such information available to SIRD&PR. Sates PR department also needs to standardize the drill for entertaining the elected representatives from other States for exposure visits to their best performing PRIs. The CB&T may include exposure visits for the IP and DP members and Facilitators also for cross learning.

7.9 Convergence with Line Departments

Successful preparation of the BDP and DDP depends on the ability of the Panchayat leadership and quality of training imparted to them. For this it is necessary to rope in all the human resources, especially the technical manpower available at block and district level under different line departments. To enable the line department functionaries to effectively support in plan preparation and implementation, a special round of awareness creation and training need to be undertaken for them.

7.10 Creating 'Islands of Success' for Block and District Development Plans

Introduction of innovations, new ideas and best practices in local planning is the key feature as well as an important strategy of CB&T. In the context of the BDP and DDP, it is essential to create capable local level planning machinery through intensive CB&T and handholding and develop successful models at cluster level, for

showcasing. The States should create as many as “islands of success” which will be used as “action laboratories”/ “learning labs” for other neighbouring institutions. The existing successful models may also be used for motivating the local leadership.

7.11 Monitoring of CB&T activities for Block and District Development Plans

The existing online platforms, including e-Gram SWARAJ, Training Management Portal (TMP) would be used for regular monitoring of the CB&T activities as well as planning activities and uploading of approved plans. The scope of monitoring mechanism should include watching the stage wise progress from trainings, plan preparation and uploading of plans on the e-Gram SWARAJ unified portal and State specific portals.

Chapter 8

Preparation of Block and District Development Plans in Non-Part IX area

Part IX of the Constitution of India was introduced through the 73rd Amendment for “The Panchayat”. Through the same amendment Article 243M was also incorporated in Part IX in which a provision was made that this part would not apply to the Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred in clause (1) and (2) of the Article 244, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, hill areas of Manipur and at district level for hill area of Darjeeling. However, the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) brought Panchayati Raj Systems in the Fifth Schedule area. Further, hill area of the then Darjeeling (presently both Darjeeling and Kalimpong) at district level was also brought under Panchayati Raj System. Thus, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, hill area of Manipur, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Councils, N.C. Hills Autonomous Councils and Bodoland Territorial Councils of Assam and Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council areas constitute non-part IX area.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched People’s Plan Campaign in 2018 and for preparation of Village Development Plan was initiated in non-Part IX areas. Moreover, Rashtriya Gram Sabha Abhiyan (RGSA) was launched in 2018 for comprehensive capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions. This scheme was also extended in non-Part IX area. Thus, in 2018, decentralized planning along with capacity building was initiated in non-Part IX area also. By and large Village Development Plans are being prepared in non-Part IX area with requisite details and following the same Participatory Planning process, which is being followed for GPDP in Part-IX area. However, there is need to initiate need based the BDP and DDP in these areas.

There are wide variations in the systems of local governance in the non-Part IX area vis-à-vis those in general areas. For example, there is no elected body like Intermediate Panchayat at Block level in non- Part IX area. Even in district level in some places there are many districts in one Autonomous Council Area e.g., there are four districts under Bodo Territorial Council. At some places council is part of district. Mostly, the departments work in silos. Further, many important departments are not transferred to the Council. Therefore, each State Government should issue the guidelines for preparation for the BDP and DDP with due appreciation of local traditions and needs.

8.1 Preparation of Block Development Plan in Non-Part IX Area

Preparation of Block Development Plan in general has been described in Chapter 5. In Chapter 4 important schemes, sectors, themes and issues have been detailed for incorporation in the BDP and DDP. Though Village Development Plan had been initiated in Non-Part IX area in 2018, there is need to establish planning system for the BDP at Block Level. Many States, Block level activities are undertaken by the officials in different Departments under the leadership Block Development Officer. Many Departments work independently at Block level. There is no elected rural body viz. Intermediate Panchayat. However, in some States individuals support Planning activities.

There is a need to appreciate the advantage of Block level planning as it consolidated the needs of the whole block area and with participative and inclusive process Block Development Plan is prepared as detailed in Chapter 5. Therefore, the planning process at the block level in non-Part IX area may be similar to that described in Chapter 5. However, since it has not been undertaken previously, capacity building is required and experts and officials may be brought in the Block Planning Committee in place of Intermediate Planning Panchayat Committee. Similarly, Block Sabha and Sectoral Working Groups may be constituted with nominated members and officials. However, following steps may also be taken to support comprehensive planning in addition to the process detailed in the Chapter 5 and the conceptual framework outlined in Chapter 4:

- a) **Involving community based indigenous organisations in the planning process:** There are many traditional community based organisations in non-Part IX area. These community based organisations have deep knowledge and understanding of the traditions and customs of the indigenous local people of those areas. The planning process will have to take into confidence these community based organisations to respects the sentiment of the local people, their problems, needs and priorities.
- b) **Mobilising rural people for planning:** Special drive will have to be undertaken by the administration of the councils to mobilise rural people through intensive and extensive awareness generation on the planning process and different programmes. This has become all the more important as people's habitations are remote and scattered.
- c) **Social inclusion for participatory planning process:** Being thinly populated with difficult terrains, geographical, social and economical exclusions are prominent in these areas. Councils will have to develop strategies for inclusion of the excluded categories of people for participatory planning process so that their voices can be heard to capture their felt need.
- d) **Special need of Facilitators:** In general areas one Facilitator was included in the planning committee. Due to special needs a team of three Facilitators

may be added in the Planning Committee for the Block Development Plan. They may also join important Sectoral Working Group.

- e) In ADC areas, ERs/Executive Members (EMs) of ADC should be mandatorily represented as members in the block level planning committees. The number of such representatives may be decided as locally appropriate.
- f) As the member of persons of Panchayati Raj Department is few at Block Level, the Rural Development Department, Agricultural, Forest, Horticulture and Tribal Development may be added in the **Block Planning Committee**. They may also be included in the **Sectoral Working Groups**.

8.2 Preparation of District Development Plan in Non-Part IX Area

District has been an important units of governance in the country. However, it may not be co-terminus with autonomous council. It may happen that in one council there may be many districts and even a council may be a part of the district. State Government may decide about the process for district level planning and council level planning and issue guidelines. However, it may be considered that a District Development Plan may be prepared and if a council is a part of the district, the Council Development Plan may be a part of the District Development Plan (DDP). In case, if the council contains more than one district then also DDP may be prepared and consolidated for the council. Therefore, the DDP may be prepared for all districts in non-Part IX Area following the same approach and process as elaborated in the Chapter 6 of this framework with incorporation of conceptual issues outlined in Chapter 4. Additionally, steps indicated in the preceding section may also be followed. As there are no elected representatives at the block level in District Sabha, District Panchayat Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Groups, the concerned officer/experts of the area may be nominated in the Sabha/Committee/Sectoral Working Groups of the district. However, the planning process should remain the same. In due appreciation for the need for local representation and absence of Intermediate Panchayat, five Facilitators may be nominated in the District Planning Committee for the rural area. ERs/Executive Members (EMs) of ADC should be mandatorily represented as members in the district level planning committees.

In the above context district councils in non-Part IX area may streamline the process for the preparation of the District Development Plan for rural area with special emphasis on the following subjects:

- i. Removal disparities in development
- ii. Social development covering geographically, socially and economically excluded sections of the society
- iii. Location specific economic development and poverty reduction activities
- iv. Convergence of different schemes for holistic, integrated and sustainable development

- v. Women empowerment and gender issues
- vi. Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) while preparing plans
- vii. Provision of basic services like drinking water, sanitation etc on saturation basis
- viii. Creation and maintenance of critical infrastructure for socio economic development.
- ix. Addressing the needs of marginalized sections of the society.
- x. E- enablement

Chapter 9

Preparation of Draft Development Plan by District Planning Committee

9.1 Constitutional Provision for District Planning Committee

Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory for the States to constitute District Planning Committees (DPC). The DPC is mandated to prepare Draft Development Plan by consolidating the plans prepared by all the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district. Article 243ZD has the following provision:

“243ZD. Committee for district planning.—(1) There shall be constituted in every State at the District level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

- (2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to-*
- (a) the composition of the District Planning Committees;*
 - (b) the manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:*

Provided that not less than four-fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;

- (c) the functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees;*
 - (d) the manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen.*
- (3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,-*
- (a) have regard to-*
 - (i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;*
 - (ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;*

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State.”

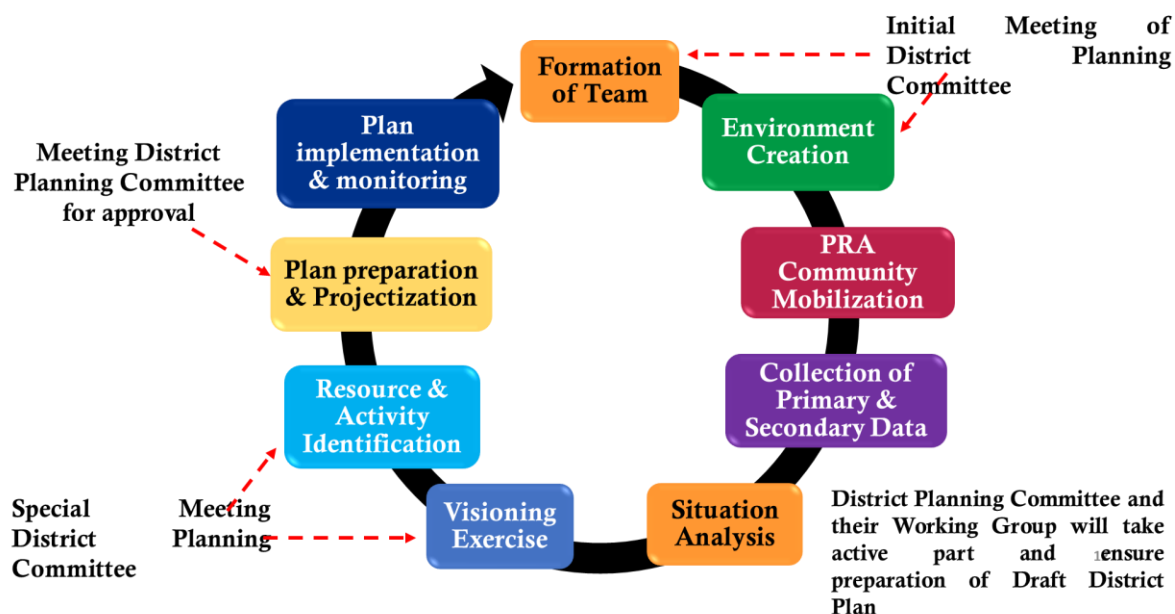
Thus Article 243ZD of the Constitution makes it mandatory for the States to constitute District Planning Committees (DPC) with the mandate to prepare a Draft Development Plan by consolidating the plans prepared by all the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district. In preparing the plan, DPC is required to consider matters of common interests, including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation etc. There is a need that the Draft Development Plan is prepared by the DPC in systematic, participative and inclusive manner.

9.2 Preparation of Draft Development Plan by DPC

As detailed in sub-chapter 9.1 Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India mandated the District Planning Committee (DPC) to consolidate Plan of the three-tier Panchayat and Municipalities into the Draft Development Plan for the district as a whole. It may be referred at sub-chapter 1.2 that the Article 243G of the Constitution of India has mandated all three tiers of Panchayats to formulate plans for economic development and social justice and implementation of Central and State Government schemes including those on subject listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Further, Article 243W of the Constitution has provided that State Governments to devolve powers and authority to Municipalities including those matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution for planning for economic Development and Social Justice and implementation of schemes in their area.

The DPC is to consolidate the plans of three-tier Panchayat and the plans of the Municipalities, into a comprehensive **Draft Development 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 self-government. Further, the plan should address matter of common interest between the Panchayats and Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation. The DPC needs to deliberate on these said issues and develop consensus among the stakeholders. After detailed deliberations in its meetings and those of its working groups, the DPC should prepare Draft Development Plan, which would be comprehensive to cater to the needs of both urban and rural areas. The Planning may follow the processes outlined schematically in following diagram:

Diagram 14: Preparation of Draft Development Plan by DPC



In many States DPC has been constituted and most of them are planning, which needs substantial improvement in terms of quality and quantity. However, there is a need to strengthen them. Further, a comprehensive Framework needs to be developed with consultation with the States for formulation of Draft Development Plan as mandated by the Article 243Z of the Constitution of India. The Framework should *inter-alia* include a system of consolidating development needs in rural and Municipal area with respect to subjects listed in Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules respectively of the Constitution. Further, a methodology may be incorporated in the framework to address spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation. Moreover, a campaign be launched for the capacity building of the DPC and comprehensive planning by them within prescribed time frame so that the plan may provide input to the State Plan.

Box 9 : Convergence in Planning in Thrissur District, Kerala

Based on the development vision shared by the Thrissur District Planning Committee, during January 2018, the District Panchayat Thrissur identified agriculture, soil conservation, environment protection, educational standardisation, child friendly-aged friendly - differently aged friendly interventions as the major focus areas for 2018-19 and 2019-20. Working groups were reconstituted in all sectors incorporating subject experts, officials, volunteers and retired persons of the district. The District Panchayat **nominated expert members** from Health University, KILA, Agriculture University etc. The Gram Sabha of the District Panchayat having Grama Panchayat Presidents and Block Panchayat Presidents as members was convened for seeking their demands. Draft projects were prepared by the working groups based on the plan formulation guidelines

issued by the State government. Development seminar of the District Panchayat was convened and draft projects of the District Panchayat were discussed in the seminar and modifications were made and finalized. Plan document was submitted to the District Panchayat Committee for approval and based on which projects were prepared and submitted to District Planning Committee for approval.

Model Projects of District Panchayat Thrissur

As part of the child friendly district interventions, the Social Security working group was reconstituted including the experts from expert agencies like Kerala Health University, KILA and other prominent CBOs of the district. There are 6423 disabled children in the District Panchayat area. To mainstream them, District Panchayat came out with the following projects.

1.Scholarship and support arrangements to differently abled children.

The list of differently abled children eligible (as approved by Grama Sabha) for the scholarship was received from 86 Grama Panchayats of the District. During 2019-20, Rs.1,95,25,000 was spent as scholarship and 2789 children got benefits. Each child with differential ability is eligible for an annual education scholarship of Rs.28,000 and **each tier proportionately contributes the share**. This project is jointly implemented by District Panchayat Thrissur and all the 14 Block Panchayats and 86 Grama Panchayats of the district. This is an ongoing programme.

2.The District Disability Resource Centre for Children (Shubhaphi)

District Panchayat President with the capacity of the Chairperson of District Planning Committee during 2018-19 wrote letters to all local governments in the district (86 GPs, 14 BPs and 8 ULBs) in the district to join hands to prepare and implement a common project for the development of the differently abled children of the district as a **combined project of all the local governments of the district under the leadership of District Panchayat, Thrissur**.

Chapter 10

Implementation and Monitoring of Block and District Development Plans

By and large all Gram Panchayats have acquired necessary skills and capacity in general with regard to preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of their respective area. However, this may not be the case with the Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) in many States. Apart from preparing the plans, it is also important to have an implementation mechanism supported by a comprehensive monitoring system. As we move up in the tiers of Panchayats, this becomes more complex. The following may be considered in the implementation and monitoring of the Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan(DDP):

- Mandating the use of PFMS for all releases and transactions of expenditure by the IP and DP.
- Well defined mechanism to be put in place for implementation, which includes designated implementing officers for each development sector.
- Fund flow mechanism to be in place.
- Accounting and finance management system to be put in place
- Monitoring Plan preparation process as well as for implementation and follow-up.
- Strengthening the social audit mechanism with in-built quality control processes for the works/ activities of the Panchayats.
- Geo-tagging of all assets created with the funds and online display of the same in the portal.
- Correlating the outputs of the expenditure of the funds with the final outcome of factors related to standard of living of the citizens.
- Reviewing, monitoring and mentoring will be at State, district and block levels.

The Empowered Committee (EC) (**Annexure IV**) constituted at State Level for the GPDP to extend necessary support and issue clarifications would be the committee for the BDP and DDP also. The EC has the powers to resolve all operational issues and to issue appropriate instructions and directions to all stakeholders. The EC may use district and intermediate level SDG target and indicator framework as a tool to map and monitor progress being made.

10.1 Coordination Committee at District Level for District Development Plan

State Government may constitute District Level Coordination Committee with Chairperson Zilla Parishad / District Collector as Chairperson and - District

Panchayat Presidents / district level line department officials / District Planning Officer / District Statistical Officer, and representatives from academic institutions as members. A representative of the SIRD&PR is also to be included. The district level committee has to ensure that the BDP and DDP are formulated in each IP and DP in a time-bound manner. Functions of District Coordination Committee for District Development Plan have been elaborated at **Annexure – V** of this framework. The committee would ensure implementation of the DDP in a time bound manner. Further, they would also undertake comprehensive monitoring.

10.2 Coordination Committee at Block Level for Block Development Plan

Similarly, the State may also constitute a Block level Coordination Committee with the Block Panchayat President/Block Development Officer or equivalent as chair with block level officials from line departments and selected GP Sarpanches as members. The function of the committee for Block Development Plan has been given at **Annexure -VI** of this framework. The committee would ensure inter - departmental coordination at the block level and implementation and monitoring of the BDP. They would also coordinate with the Coordination Committee at District level.

10.3 Community Based Monitoring

Monitoring of the BDP and DDP would be undertaken at various levels. There is the Empowered committee at the State level followed by District Coordination Committee and Block Level Coordination Committee. For individual project, the Sectoral Working Group excluding the implementation officer of the particular project can be given the responsibility of monitoring. However, Community Based monitoring becomes critical, both in the BDP and DDP. In case of the GPDP, community based monitoring is less complex as it happens nearer to the people with direct people's participation. In case of the BDP and DDP, it becomes more complex. A community based monitoring group may be formed to support the Block level and District level coordination committee comprising of representatives from stakeholder groups like SHG collectives, farmers' groups, entrepreneurs' group and academic institutions under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. The community based monitoring may be carried out in the following manner:

- Field monitoring by identified officers and Quality Monitors at State/district levels.
- IT based monitoring including geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of assets.
- System of pro-active disclosure may also be put in place, in appropriate formats.
- National Level Monitors (NLMs) for preparation and implementation of the BDP and DDP.
- Independent evaluation.

- Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) on physical progress, financial progress, and expected outcomes project (work) - wise need to be prepared by the IP and DP in the prescribed format and shared with supervisory authorities.
- Social Audits as a tool to ensure that the programme and the functionaries are accountable to the community.
- Monitoring of the relevant sectoral departments at the block, district and state levels.

10.4 Social Accountability for Block and District Development Plans

Social Accountability and Panchayats: Social accountability mechanisms contribute to improved governance, increased development effectiveness through better service delivery and citizen empowerment. There are many tools for ensuring social accountability including citizen charter, citizen report card, gender responsive budgeting, participatory planning, social audit, wall painting, Right to Information, public hearing, gender audit etc. All these may be used for the BDP and DDP. In addition for enhancing social accountability the following may be ensured:

- The Block Sabha and District Sabha meetings (envisaged to be similar to Gram Sabha) should have participation of women and members of marginalised communities.
- All stakeholder meetings should have participation of women and members of marginalised communities
- All Sectoral Working Groups should have participation of women and members of marginalised communities
- All meetings should be documented. These recorded minutes and reports should be available in the Panchayat offices for public disclosures.
- All relevant documents used in the preparation of the BDP and DDP should be maintained and made available to the public.
- Public Information Boards should be present at every IP and DP offices, worksites and common places in villages with information on resource allocation, progress on targets, monitoring and timelines of SDGs and Government schemes.
- Proactive disclosures through, wall paintings and applications such as and PFMS for utilisation of the funds at the disposal of the Panchayats should be accessible to all.
- Regular conduct of Social and Gender Audit of the Panchayat activities and flagship programmes and schemes of government.
- Performance evaluations of Panchayats should be periodically conducted on developing and implementing gender responsive, participatory and socially inclusive Development Plans.

10.4.1 Social Audit for Block and District Development Plans

The process of Social Audit combines people's participation and monitoring with the requirements of the audit discipline. Since the agency, implementing the scheme cannot itself audit it; therefore, it is necessary to promote people's participation in the audit along with support provided by an independent social audit organization and civil society groups that facilitate the process. The Social Audit process is a fact-finding process and not a fault-finding one. For this, the Community Based Monitoring Group proposed earlier could be assigned to carry out the social audit. The process of Social Audit involves the following steps :

- To identify and understand the present state of the selected social programmes
- To compare what is found with given norms in the operational guidelines
- Verification of the findings by local community through public hearing
- Verification of the findings by independent experts
- Preparation of social audit report based on the findings
- Mandatory validation of social audit report in Block Sabha
- Public hearings at Action taken report on public hearing decisions
- Public display of Action taken report in MIS and the IP office.

Chapter 11

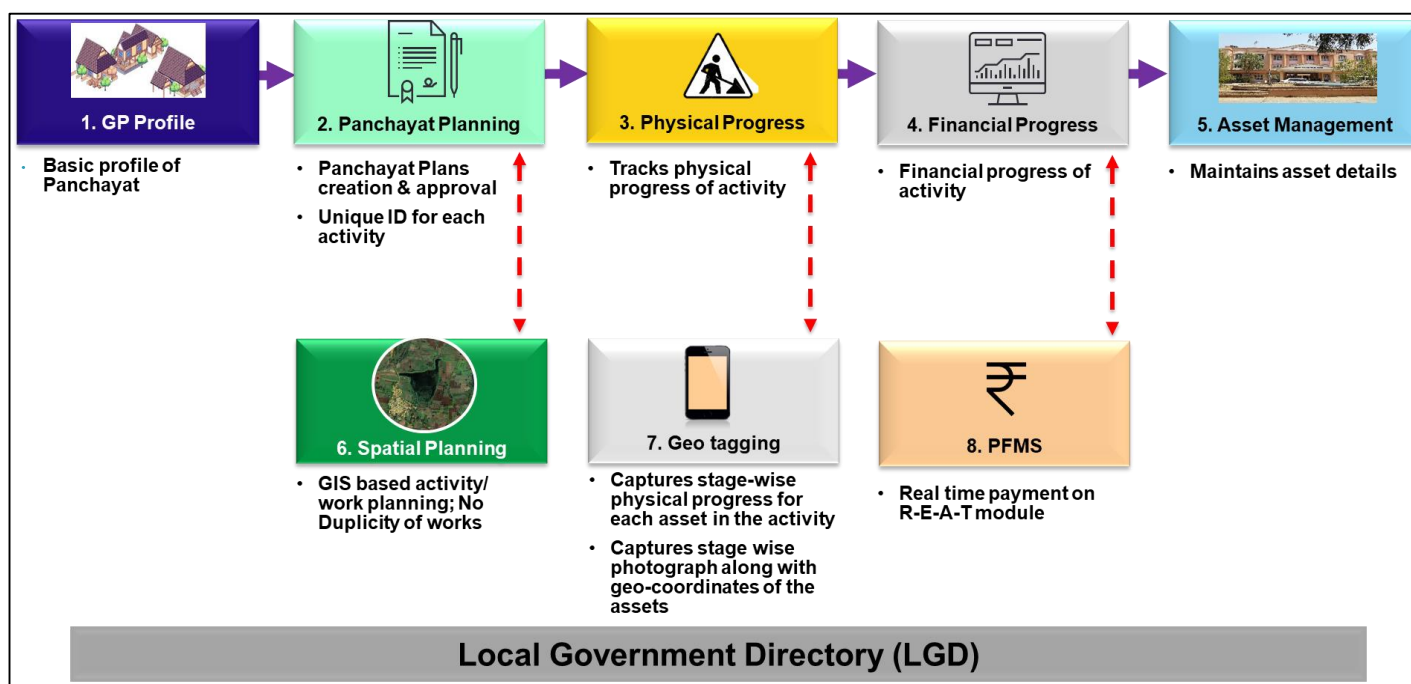
Block and District Development Plans through e-Gram SWARAJ and GIS

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. 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, 24th 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.

Diagram 15 : Architecture of e-Gram SWARAJ



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

11.1 Block and District Development Plans through e-Gram SWARAJ

The Planning Workflow begins with suggestions/need/ expectations expressed by citizens in Gram Sabhas / Ward Sabhas. Each Gram Panchayat identifies activities or incorporates a suggestion and can assign it to a work. Mission Antyodaya (MA) survey would provide the baseline data for the Plan preparation at all the three tiers of the Panchayats. Once the activities are identified, the Gram Panchayat would carry out a yearly exercise of preparing the Gram Plan Development Plan (GPDP). The exercise would involve listing all the activities that are supposed to be taken up in the financial year, prioritizing these works, link the activities taken up in GPDP with the gaps identified in the MA survey and identifying various resources (schemes) to fund these activities. e-Gram SWARAJ Planning Module would enable intelligent convergence of funds from different schemes for the activity, thereby ensuring on the one hand that the available funds are utilized to the maximum possible extent, and on the other hand that important activities are not left out/ abandoned for lack of funds.

Higher level Panchayats have the advantages of scale which enables them to more efficiently undertake certain activities as compared to the Panchayats below them. Therefore, the Intermediate Panchayats should have a clear visibility of the plans of

Gram Panchayats (GPDP), and similarly the District Panchayats would need to consider the approved plans of Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats (GPDP, BDP) before finalising their plans. Therefore, a system of 'Vertical Integration' would be put in place.

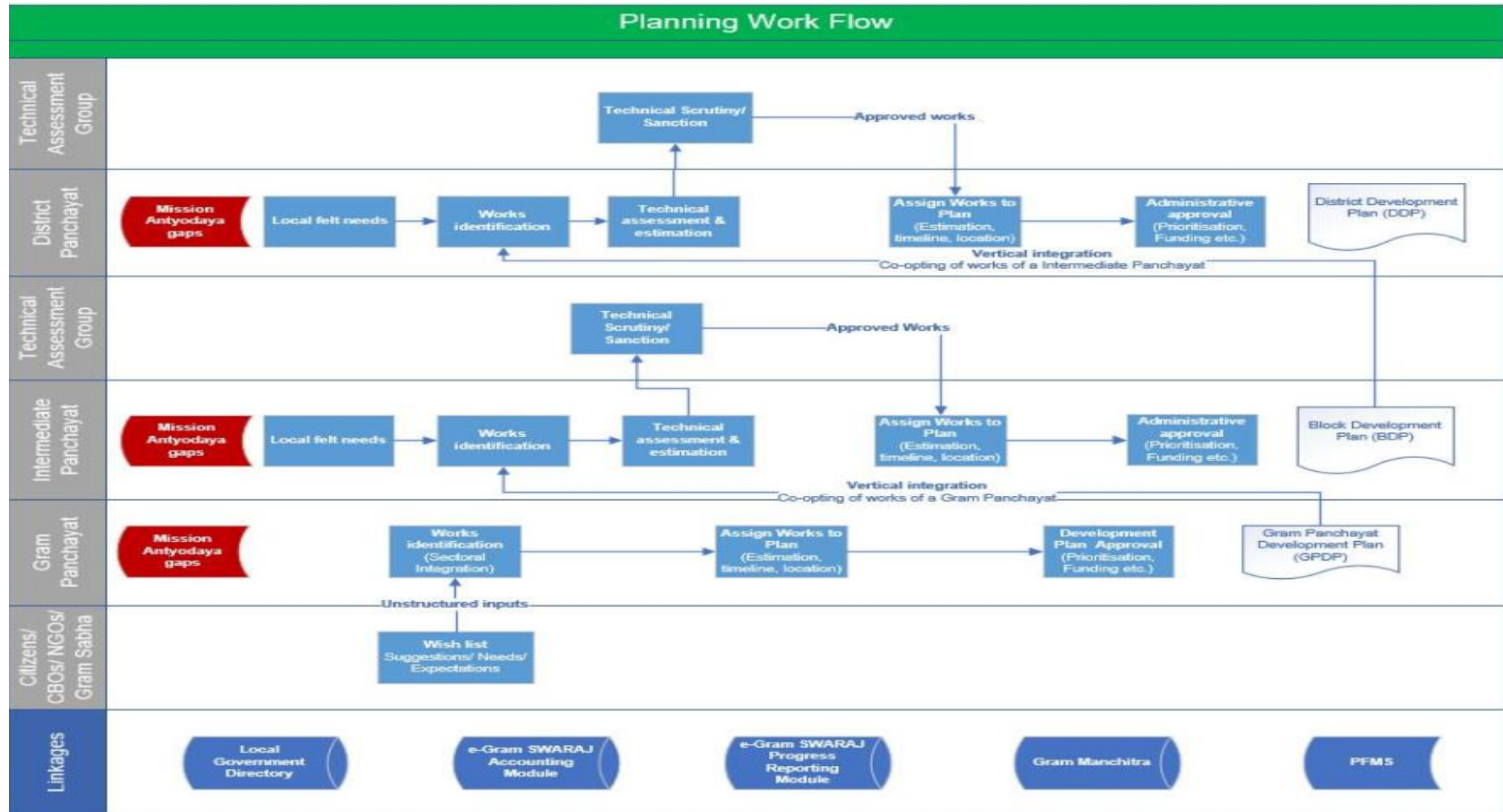
- a) The Intermediate Panchayat would review GPDPs to identify those activities that would be better implemented if entrusted to the Intermediate Panchayat and Include them in the Block Development Plan (BDP)
- b) The District Panchayat would review IPDPs to identify those activities that would be better implemented if entrusted to the District Panchayat and Include it in the District Development Plan (DDP)

Once the District/ Intermediate Panchayat has finalized the list of proposed activities before funds allocation from different schemes, they can forward the plan for Technical Appraisal. The system will automatically route the plan to Technical Appraisal Group (TAG) users for scrutiny. TAG would scrutinize the plan, gives their comment and could send back the plan to the Planning Unit (Panchayat) for Review or if all works are approved the plan is automatically routed for administrative approval. The complete workflow starting from Plan creation, to Technical Scrutiny / Administrative Approval and Final Approval by District Sabha is covered in the Diagram 14.

e-Gram SWARAJ Planning Module would constitute of the following sections:

- i. **Requirement Specification:** Captures information on Wish List, activities (location, proposed cost, proposed duration, and asset/beneficiary).
- ii. **Resource Envelope:** Captures information about resource Envelope available with Panchayat. The stakeholder who would be providing the information for this module are Central/ State Government/ Panchayats.

Diagram 11: Planning Workflow



- iii. **Planning:** Captures annual plan creation, allocation of resources to prioritized works. The plan undergoes a process of Technical and Administrative Approval before finally getting approved. The complete workflow starting from Plan creation, to Technical Scrutiny/ Administrative Approval and Final Approval is covered.

11.2 e-Gram SWARAJ Online Payment Module

Under the ambit of Central Finance Commission (CFC), huge amount of are being devolved to the PRIs across for carrying out various developmental works as per the location-specific felt needs. It is therefore imperative that, the fund flow under FFC to the GPs are tracked as well as the expenditure incurred by the GPs monitored, in order to increase transparency and accountability. MoPR endeavours to harness the digital technology towards its vision to enhance the end-to-end experience of public services; Government and non-government online. In this regard, MoPR has undertaken an initiative of providing an online payment mechanism for the Panchayats. In addition to this, it has also been decided that Panchayats would have to make real time payments to the service providers/vendors for the works carried out.

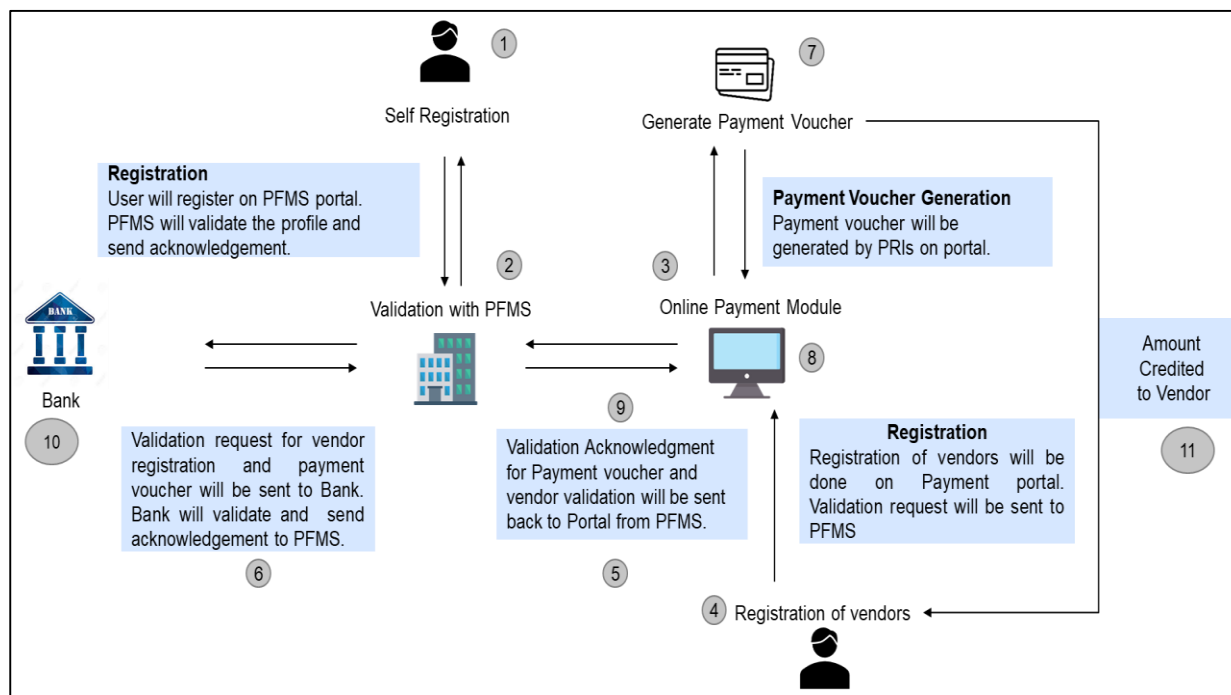
In order to realize this, integration between e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module and Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been undertaken.

- (i) **e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module:** An accounting MIS under e-Gram SWARAJ application, wherein Panchayats are able to book receipt vouchers and expenditure voucher. The accounting module follows the Double entry cash basis accounting and follows the Model Accounting System (MAS) prescribed by O/o CAG.
- (ii) **PFMS:** PFMS is a common transaction-based on-line fund management and payment system and MIS for the Central and State Schemes and FFC grants of Government of India. PFMS is envisaged to track the fund disbursement from Government of India to various levels down below till the last level of utilization. PFMS is akin to a payment gateway for e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module.

This integration of the two MIS/Applications shall ensure a sound financial management system in the Panchayats thereby fostering increased accountability and transparency. The objective of this exercise is also congruent to that of the Digital India programme which is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy – “Faceless, Paperless, Cashless”. The e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module – PFMS interface is one of its kind whereby

Panchayats are making real time payments to vendors and service providers for the works carried out in respective Panchayats.

Diagram 12: Workflow of Online Payment Module



Pre-requisites for on-boarding e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting Module – PFMS interface

- i. **Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) registration:** All the PRIs need to register the DSCs in e-Gram SWARAJ Accounting module, for their respective Maker and Checker and the same needs to be approved by the immediate higher authority.
- ii. **DSC Specifications:** DSCs of Grade 2 with signing and encryption facilities (for maker & checker) need to be procured.
- iii. Approval Hierarchy:
 - a. The following hierarchy shall be followed for approving of DSCs in RLBs.

PRIs	Maker & Checker	Approval hierarchy
GPs	Maker – Panchayat Secretary Checker – Sarpanch	GP (Maker & Checker) > Block (Block Development Officer) > District (District Panchayat Officer) > State (Directorate).

BPs	Maker – BP Secretary Checker – BP President	BP (Maker & Checker) > District (District Panchayat Officer) > State (Directorate).
ZPs	Maker – ZP CEO Checker – ZP President	ZP (Maker & Checker) > State (Directorate).

b. The following hierarchy shall be followed for approving of DSCs in TLBs.

TLBs	Maker & Checker	Approval hierarchy
Village Committees	Maker – Secretary/Officer Checker – Chairperson	May be finalized in discussion with State(s).
Block Advisory Committee	Maker – Secretary/Officer Checker – Chairperson	
Autonomous District Council	Maker – Secretary/Officer Checker – Chairperson	

- iv. **Account booking initiation on e-Gram SWARAJ:** The scheme will reflect only in maker login. All the PRIs would have to initiate account book-keeping on **e-Gram SWARAJ** and maintain the accounts up to date with daybooks and month books for 2020-21 closed.
- v. **Bank Accounts:** It must be ensured that the Bank accounts of Panchayats for 15th Finance Commission are in those PFMS integrated Banks that allow for DSC enabled payments. There are total of 133 Banks that allow for DSC enabled payments.
- vi. **Monthly Reconciliation of accounts:** Monthly reconciliation of accounts would have to be carried out by the respective Makers of ZPs, BPs and GPs through the Admin login.

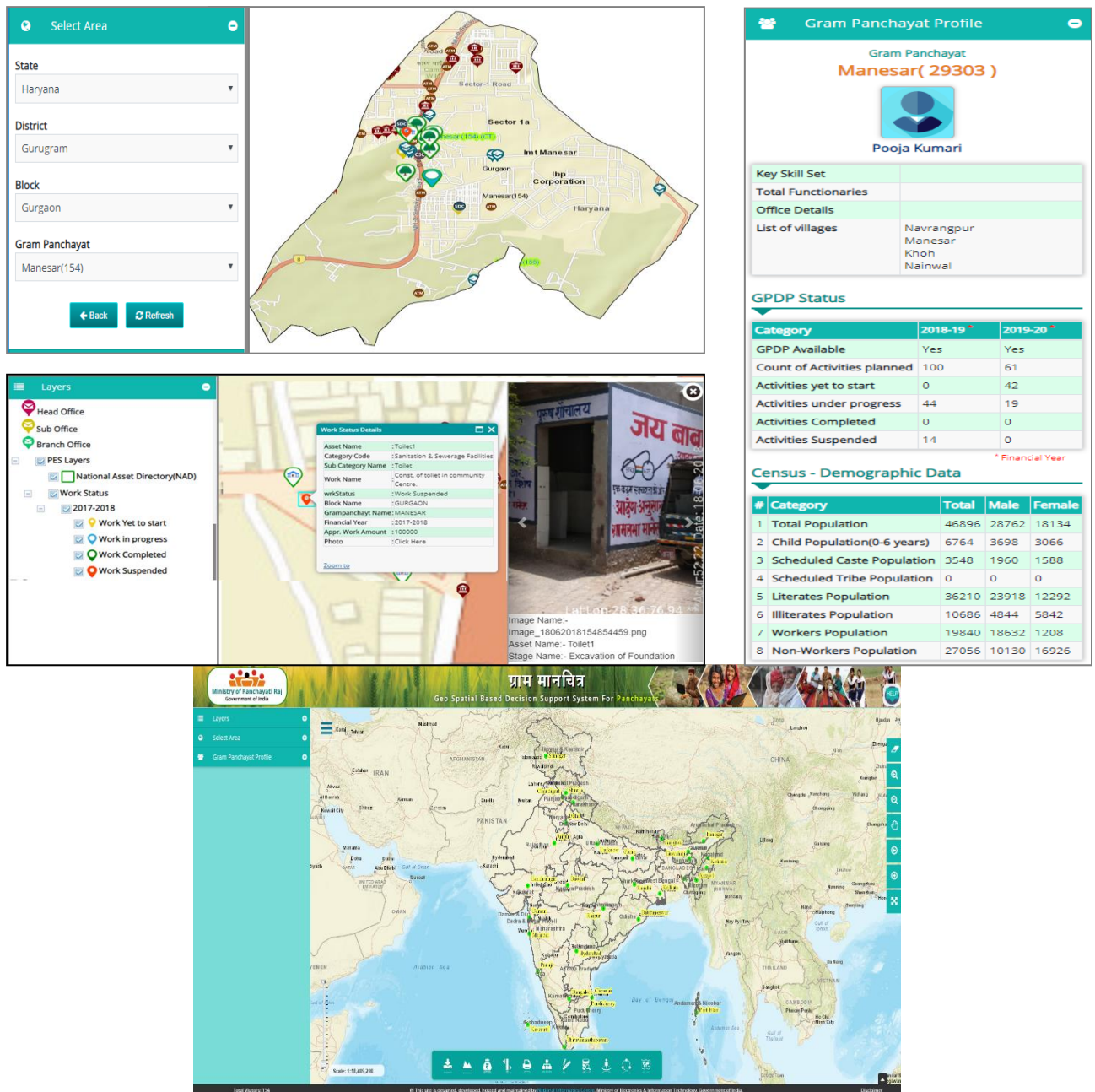
Providing such a sound financial management system will not only bolster transparency and accountability, it will also greatly enhance the credibility and image of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

11.3 GIS Support for Planning and Implementation of Block and District Development Plans

In this endeavour, GIS based tools essentially consisting of design and creation of spatial as well as attribute databases and integration of the same to facilitate the creation of various planning scenarios for facility planning and management,

integrated with the priority and needs of the people, ensuring basic facilities, avenues for livelihood, and productive use of resources could be leveraged. Gram Manchitra application developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) could be utilised for accessing various integrated geospatial layers derived from space-based inputs vis-a-vis Area Profile Report Generation, Asset Mapping, Activity Planning and Implementation-Monitoring for facilitating effective developmental planning.

Diagram 18 : Screenshot of Gram Manchitra



Gram Manchitra would provide an opportunity to view the GIS maps (Village Panchayat Map/ Block Panchayat Map/ District Panchayat Map) on various

parameters of Health, Education, and Population etc. This option will be helpful to view the developmental profile and plan for the unit accordingly. As shown in Diagram 10 in Chapter 5 GIS can help the IP and DP in deciding which activity to be taken in which area for addressing the need of the area.

GIS can enhance transparency in planning, implementation and operation. It provides 'real time' monitoring of activities implementation status.

- i. Geo-tagging / geo-referencing the location from where data is being collected thereby enhancing the reliability of data when plotted on the base map to enable a "granular" analysis at the disaggregated level.
- ii. Identification of suitable site for creation of new amenities.
- iii. Visualization of all approved works with their attributes for the plan on the map.
- iv. Visualisation of spatial trends in Panchayats plan implementation such as:
 - Focus area wise activities being implemented in a Panchayat.
 - Comparison between Physical progress vs. financial expenditure for activities underway in a Panchayats etc.
 - Fund utilisation trending.
- v. Management of Assets and infrastructure like roads, Schools, hand Pumps etc.
- vi. Decision Support system to check and monitor the activities at different level. It can help for facilitating better and efficient planning.
 - Land Holding Analysis
 - Health services Analysis
 - Social Strata and eligibility analysis
 - Education Analysis
 - Available Financial Amenities analysis
- vii. Natural Resource management
 - Agricultural land Spread
 - Wasteland
 - Watershed
 - Groundwater Potential
 - Water Resource Management Plan

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- ✚ Planning Commission. 2008. ***Manual for Integrated District Planning***, Planning Commission, Government of India, Yojana Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001.
- ✚ Tata Institute of Social Services. 2016. ***Devolution Report where Local Democracy and Devolution in India is heading towards***, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (MoPR), 11th Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.

**MoPR Order for constitution of committee for preparing Framework for
Preparation of District and Block Development Plans**

M-11015/16/2018-CB
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 27th July 2020

**Subject: Constitution of Committee for preparing Framework for Preparation of
District and Block Development Plans.**

In view of devolution of XV FC grants to all the tiers of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs), a need is felt to prepare Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans. Hence, it has been decided with the approval of Competent Authority of the Ministry to constitute a Committee for **preparing Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans** as per the following composition:

i)	Dr. Bala Prasad Ex Special Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Chairman
ii)	Joint Secretary of Ministry of Rural Development	Member
iii)	Joint Secretary in Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmer's Welfare	Member
iv)	Joint Secretary FD in Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Member
v)	Representative of NIRD&PR	Member
vi)	Director (KILA)	Member
vii)	Director, SIRD (Guwahati) Assam	Member
viii)	Director SIRD (UP)	Member
ix)	Shri A.P. Nagar Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Member Secretary

The Committee may co-opt other official Members as per requirement.

2. The Terms of Reference of the above mentioned Committee will be as follows:-

- a. Prepare Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans .in consonance with Constitutional provisions.
- b. Committee may refer guidelines related to District Planning issued by this Ministry and other States/UTs
- c. Committee may also refer the BRGF guidelines of MoPR and Manual for Integrated District Planning issued by the erstwhile Planning Commission.
- d. Aligning of the issues/major focus areas mentioned in the Draft guidelines for preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayats Plans
- e. As far as possible, the committee would convene meetings through Video Conference as travelling by members would be difficult due to prevailing Covid 19 pandemic.
- f. The Committee would submit its report within 6 weeks from date of issue of this order.

3. The expenditure on TA/DA, journey etc. of Official members of the Committee will be met from the sources from which their pay and allowances are drawn.
4. Number of sittings, TA/DA and sitting fee to Non-official members shall be regulated and paid as per extant rules and guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. Separate order in this regard will follow.
5. In this connection, it may be ensured that in all cases of travel by Members of the Committee, where expenditure is to be borne by the Government, the Air journey is to be performed by Air India and booking of tickets be made directly from Airlines (at Booking counters / office / Website of Airlines) or from the three authorized Travel Agents viz. M/s Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited; M/s Ashok Travels & Tours and IRCTC only. However, in case of non-availability of authorized agent at a particular place, ticket may be booked from website of Airlines or web portal of Balmer & Lawrie & Company Ltd; M/s Ashok & Tours and IRCTC. No relaxation on account of ignorance / unawareness of these guidelines will be considered by this Ministry.
6. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Panchayati Raj.



(S. S. Prasad)

Director to the Government of India
Tel.No. 23356126

Copy to:

- 1 Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 2 Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmer's Welfare (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 3 Director General, NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telanganaa
- 4 Director (KILA), Mulamkunnathukavu P O, Thrissur-68058, Kerala.
- 5 Director(SIRD), Guwahati, Assam
- 6 Director(SIRD), UP
- 7 Joint Secretary/FD , Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- 8 Mr Alok Prem Nagar Joint Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- 9 Sr. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- 10 Section Officer (i) Cash Section and (ii) General Section, Ministry of Panchayati Raj New Delhi.



(S. S. Prasad)

Director to the Government of India

Order for constitution of committee with additional members

M-11015/139/2020-CB
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Jeevan Prakash Building, New Delhi
Dated : 4th August 2020

Subject: Constitution of Committee for preparing Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans

In continuation of Ministry's order no. M-11015/139/2020-CB dated 27th July, 2020 (copy enclosed) on the above mentioned subject, it has been decided with the approval of competent authority to co-opt following additional members in the above mentioned committee with immediate effect :-

i)	Joint Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti	Member
ii)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
iii)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development	Member
iv)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Member
v)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Member
vi)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Member
vii)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
viii)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Ayush	Member
ix)	Director, Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development, Karnataka	Member
x)	Shri Dibyendu Das, Special Secretary, Department of Panchayat & Rural Development, Govt. of West Bengal	Member

2. The terms and conditions applicable in case of the above mentioned co-opted members shall be as indicated in the contents of the enclosed copy of order no. N-11019/139/2020-CB dated 27-07-2020.

3. This issues with the approval of Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj.


(S. S. Prasad)
Director
Tel. No. 2335 6126

Copy to:

- 1 Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 2 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 3 Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 4 Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (with a request to nominate JS level officer)

- 5 Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 6 Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 7 Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 8 Secretary, Ministry of Ayush (with a request to nominate JS level officer)
- 9 Director, Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development, Karnataka
- 10 Shri Dibyendu Das, Special Secretary, Department of Panchayat & Rural Development, Govt. of West Bengal
- 11 Dr. Bala Prasad, Ex-Special Secretary, MoPR Chairman of the Committee
- 12 Joint Secretary (PPM), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
- 13 Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
- 14 Director General, NIRDPR, Rajendranagar
- 15 Director, KILA, Mulakunnathukavu P.O, Thrissur, Kerala
- 16 Director (SIRD), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- 17 Director (SIRD), Assam
- 18 Shri K. S. Sethi, Joint Secretary (FD), MoPR
- 19 Shri Alok Prem Nagar, Joint Secretary (CB), MoPR
- 20 Sr. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- 21 Section Officer, (i) Cash Section and ii) General Section, MoPR, New Delhi

N-11019/139/2020-CB
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Jeevan Prakash Building, New Delhi
Dated 19th August 2020

Subject: Constitution of Committee for preparing Framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans

In continuation of Ministry's order no. M-11015/139/2020-CB dated 27th July, 2020 (copy enclosed) on the above mentioned subject, it has been decided with the approval of competent authority to co-opt following additional members in the above mentioned committee with immediate effect :-

i)	Ms. Pravina Choudhary, Deputy Director, Panchayati Raj, Uttar Pradesh	Member
ii)	Director, SIRD, Mizoram	Member
iii)	Smt, Bhojwanti Singh, President, Udaipur Block Panchayat, Dist: Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	Member
iv)	Shri Uday Sadashiv Kabule, President, District Panchayat, Satara, Maharashtra	Member
v)	Smt. Madhu Chauhan, Preseident, District Panchayat, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Member

2. The terms and conditions applicable in case of the above mentioned co-opted members shall be as indicated in the contents of the enclosed copy of order no. N-11019/139/2020-CB dated 27-07-2020.

3. This issues with the approval of Secretary Panchayati Raj.



(S.S. Prasad)

Director to the Government of India
Tel. No. 23356126

Copy to:

1. Director, Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
2. Ms. Pravina Choudhary, Deputy Director, Panchayati Raj, Uttar Pradesh
3. Director, State Institute of Rural Development, Mizoram
4. Smt, Bhojwanti Singh, President, Udaipur Block Panchayat, Dist: Sarguja, Chhattisgarh
5. Shri Uday Sadashiv Kabule, President, District Panchayat, Satara, Maharashtra
6. Smt. Madhu Chauhan, Preseident, District Panchayat, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
7. Dr. Bala Prasad, Ex-Special Secretary, MoPR Chairman of the Committee
8. Shri. Alok. Prem Nagar, Joint Secretary, MoPR
9. Members of the Committee
10. Sr. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
11. Section Officer, (i) Cash Section and ii) General Section, MoPR, New Delhi

Questionnaire for Mission Antyodaya Survey

Mission Antyodaya Survey Questionnaire: Part-A

Part A (110 parameters) covering 29 subjects are grouped under 4 broad classification and Part B (36 parameters)

Parameters		Current Max Score	Proposed Weightage	Revised Max Score	Source of Information
1	Basic Parameters	Assembly Constituency			Census/Panchayat Office
		If more than one AC, enter name of constituency			Census/Panchayat Office
2	Basic Parameters	Parliament Constituency			Census/Panchayat Office
3		Total Population			Census/Panchayat Office
4		Male			Census/Panchayat Office
5		Female			Census/Panchayat Office
6		Total Household			Census/Panchayat Office
7		Agriculture.	Number of households engaged majorly in Farm activities		
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)				Agricultural Officer
	<i>If not,nearest place where facility is available (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i>				Panchayat Secretary
	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				Agri. Officer

Indicative Structure and functions of Empowered Committee at the State level

A. Structure of Empowered Committee

- a) Chief Secretary/ Development Commissioner- Chairperson
- b) Secretary in charge of Panchayati Raj (Convener)
- c) Secretaries in charge of the following Departments:
 1. Finance
 2. Planning
 3. Rural Development (if it is not part of Panchayati Raj)
 4. SC development
 5. ST development
 6. Women & Child development
 7. Drinking water & Sanitation
 8. Health
 9. School Education
 10. Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/Fisheries
 11. Industries
 12. Forest
 13. Public Relations
 14. Skill development (if there is a separate department)
 15. Environment, Forests and Climate Change
 16. Tribal Development
- d) Director, SIRD&PR
- e) SLO of NIRD&PR
- f) Representative of NIC in the state
- g) State Nodal Officer for GPDP/BDP/DDP
- h) Advisers/Specialists/officials as may be decided by the State Government
- i) Presidents of five Gram Panchayats nominated by the State Government
- j) President of two District Panchayat and three Intermediate Panchayat

The Chairperson of the Committee may select unofficial members and co-opt other members.

B. Functions of the Empowered Committee

- a) Prepare Government Orders/Resolutions detailing different processes and procedures for GPDP/BDP and DDP
- b) Ensure convergence inter departmental coordination at all levels
- c) Issue instructions on convergence of schemes and resources including detailing of human resources and technical support at all levels
- d) Get facilitator nominated for each GP, IP and DP.
- e) Take decisions as needed for mid-course corrections, trouble-shooting etc.

- f) Respond to issues from the field and come out with circulars/clarifications
- g) Guide and ensure capacity building activities of all relevant stakeholders
- h) Monitor and steer the entire process
- i) Assess the performance in localizing SDG framework that considers GP, IP and DP level targets and indicators that are pre-set.
- j) To sort out all operational matters
- k) To issue appropriate instructions and directions to all stakeholder.

Functions of District Level Coordination Committee

- i. To ensure that field functionaries of selected Line Departments be present and explain their developmental activities in the current year and next year in special Gram Sabha, important Line Department representatives in Block Sabha and all District level officer of line Department in District Sabha.
- ii. To ensure implementation of Government Orders/Resolutions related to GP Development Planning
- iii. To get facilitator for each GP, IP and DP nominated for assisting the respective Planning Committee.
- iv. To ensure inter departmental coordination at the sub-district and district levels
- v. To consolidate actions for achieving the SDGs at GP, IP and DP level and scaling up action and impacts at District levels
- vi. To ensure convergence of schemes and resources- MGNREGS and Swachh Bharat Mission Phase II (Gramin) , Jal Jeevan Mission, National Health Mission ICDS in particular
- vii. To coordinate the environment creation activities and media plan at the district level
- viii. To respond to issues from the field and undertake trouble shooting and crisis management as required
- ix. To ensure that necessary human resources required for GPDP, BDP and DDP processes are available as required in all GP, IP and DP respectively and clear cut responsibilities are fixed
- x. To carry out a mapping of all stakeholders and coordinate their capacity building
- xi. To ensure active engagement of community level organisations e.g. VHNSC, SECs, Community level committees formed by ICDS, Women SHG and take steps for interdepartmental action required
- xii. To ensure availability of GP-wise secondary data relevant to GPDP, Block wise data for BDP and District wise Data for DDP as per the State Guidelines
- xiii. To ensure timely coordination of technical appraisal and approval of projects
- xiv. To monitor and steer the entire GPDP, BDP and DDP process at the district level
- xv. To monitor the implementation of the GPDP, BDP and DDP.
- xvi. To report and provide feedback to the EC on the status of GPDP, BDP and DDP in the district, on issues and on best practices

Functions of Block level Coordination Committees

- To ensure inter departmental coordination at the block/taluka
- To ensure that functionaries at the Block level be present and explain their developmental activities in the current year and next year in various meetings called by the Block Panchayat for Block Development Plan
- To consolidate actions for achieving the SDGs at Block level
- To ensure convergence of schemes and resources of various CSS, SSS and flagship programmes
- To respond to issues from the field and undertake troubleshooting and crisis management as required
- To ensure that necessary human resources required for plan formulation are available and make necessary local arrangements to fill gaps
- To make logistic arrangements for capacity building
- To coordinate the environment generation activities and media plan at the Block level
- To ensure availability of secondary data
- To ensure timely coordination of technical appraisal and approval of projects
- To monitor the entire plan formulation at the Block level
- To monitor the implementation of the Block Development Plan
- To report and provide feedback to the District Coordination Committee on the status of Block Development Plan, on issues and on best practices.

Important Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

1. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Scheme are:

- Providing at least one hundred days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability;
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Current Status

- i. **Geo tagging of the Assets:** The Ministry of Rural Development rolled out geotagging of Assets **Phase-I** on 1st September 2016 and **Phase-II** was rolled out in all the States/ UTs on 1st November 2017. So far **(04.09.2020)** more than **4.06** crore assets have been geo-tagged and made available in the public domain
- ii. **Natural Resource Management (NRM):** Concerted focus on NRM activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA due to which the expenditure on NRM activities that was 48% in FY 2013-14 has increased to 75.03% in 2020-21 (as on **31.08.2020**).
- iii. **Mandatory expenditure on Agri and allied activities:** There was only 49% of expenditure on such activities in FY 13-14; this increased to about 75.48% in FY 2020-21 (As on **31.08.2020**).
- iv. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**—Under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, 99% wage seekers are receiving their wage directly into their bank accounts. It is a big step towards transparency.
- v. **Aadhaar based payment:** **8.46** crore Aadhaar seeded in Management Information System (MIS) which is **72.56%** of total Active workers (**11.65** crore). **6.57** crore workers have been linked to Aadhaar Based Payment System.

- vi. **Emphasis on Social Audit:** System of Social Audit is being strengthened. In association with the office of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) the auditing standards have been finalized and the implementation of the same has started. As of now **26** States **1** UT have established Independent Social Audit units. The SAUs are being constantly impressed upon to recruit and train minimum core staff at State, District and Block level.
- vii. To lay emphasis on water related works, special drive was taken up under **Jal Shakti Abhiyan** and 1,220 water stressed blocks were targeted for water conservation in a project mode from 1stJuly to 15thSeptember, 2019 (Phase I) and 1stOctober to 30thNovember, 2019 (Phase II). An expenditure of Rs. 3,158.91 crore was incurred in completion of 3.12 lakh works.
- viii. A 100 Days programme for Completion of Natural Resource Management (NRM)works was taken up. A focused approach was followed for enhancing implementation of water related works across all the rural blocks from 5thJuly to 15thOctober, 2019. 12.47 lakh works were completed.
- ix. The Ministry has initiated an integrated holistic planning of the Gram Panchayats based on watershed development using Geographical information system (GIS) approach. So far, plans for 16,691 GPs have been designed in a saturation mode for three-years planning.
- x. The Ministry has added a new work "**rooftop rain water harvesting structures in Government or Panchayat buildings**" with special focus on recharging ground water in the permissible list of works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

2. Brief on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in the year 2000 with the primary objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500+ in plain areas, 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan States as per Census, 2001. The Government of India subsequently widened the ambit of the programme and launched PMGSY-II in 2013 and PMGSY-III in 2019 for upgradation of the existing network of rural roads to increase its efficiency. In addition, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) was also started in 2016 as a separate vertical under PMGSY to construct strategically important roads in LWE areas.

Since inception till 4th September 2020, 6,30,799 Km road length has been completed under various interventions/verticals of the Scheme at an expenditure of around Rs.2,30,780 crore. The achievement of the Scheme is as under:

Habitation Connectivity

- i. 1,69,389 (98.6 %) eligible and feasible habitations in population categories of 250+, 500+ and 1000+ have already been provided all-weather road connectivity, including 16,086 habitations provided connectivity under State Scheme.
- ii. 6,653 (86.3%) eligible and feasible habitations in 100-249 population category in LWE areas have been provided all-weather road connectivity, including 1,366 habitations provided connectivity under State Scheme.

Road length completed

Name of interventions	Sanctioned Length (in km)	Completed length (in Km)
PMGSY-I	6,45,361	5,92,556
PMGSY-II	49,772	35,842
RCPLWEA	9,307	2,285
PMGSY-III	26,076	116
Total	7,30,516	6,30,799

During the current year 2020-21 against the target to provide connectivity to 5,108 habitations and construction of 66,784 Km road length, 485 habitations have already been provided connectivity and a total of 4,769 Km road length has been completed with an expenditure of Rs.6,714 crore.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April 2016 aims to provide "Housing for All" through provision of pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022. The overall target is to construct 2.95 Crore houses during the period 2016-17 to 2021-22, wherein 1 Crore house were set to be achieved in Phase-I (2016-17 to 2018-19) and 1.95 Crore houses in Phase-II (2019-20 to 2021-22).

The salient features of PMAY - G

- Houses to have a minimum size of 25 sq.mt including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Provision of toilets at Rs.12,000/- and 90/95 days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above the unit assistance.
- Facilitating willing beneficiaries to avail loan from Financial Institutions for an amount of upto Rs.70,000.

- Identification and selection of beneficiaries is based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters in SECC-2011 data and verification by Gram Sabha. While devising the procedure for identification of beneficiaries, utmost emphasis has been assigned to verification of priority lists by Gram Sabhas.

Fund sharing pattern:

- The grants under the scheme are released by the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 except for North-Eastern and Himalayan states where the funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 by the Centre and the States. For UT, 100% funds are provided by the Centre.
- Financial Assistance is released to States/UTs in two instalments of 50% each as per provisions of Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G.

Key initiatives/reforms undertaken and outcomes

- Unit Assistance:** The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,20,000 in plains and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,30,000 in hilly areas, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- Size of the House:** The minimum size of the house has been increased from 20 square metres to 25 square metres.
- Convergence with other schemes:** PMAY-G has been converged with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) for construction of toilets. The beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 persondays of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG connection etc. under government programs is also envisaged.
- Selection of beneficiaries through Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011:** The beneficiaries under PMAY-G are selected on the basis of housing deprivation parameters in the SECC 2011 data and the list of beneficiaries is validated by the Gram Sabha. This is done to ensure that the assistance is provided to the genuine and needy people.
- Training of rural masons and use of local materials:** In order to ensure good quality of house construction, training and certification program has been launched pan-India to train rural masons with the locally available material.
- Awaas+:** To capture and compile data in respect of additional households for inclusion in PWL, the Ministry conceived a process and developed a separate mobile application (Awaas+) and a module in AwaasSoft wherein, geo-tagged photographs of existing dwelling of the household and proposed site for construction of house and other details of households can be captured and stored Gram-Panchayat-wise. The last date for uploading the data of additional households for inclusion in PWL was 07.03.2019 or the date on which Model Code of Conduct comes into effect,

whichever is earlier. The no. of households registered through Awaas+ till 7th March, 2019 is **3.53 crores**.

- vii. **Direct Benefit Transfer:** The payment to the beneficiaries is routed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank/post office accounts registered in AwaasSoft MIS.
- viii. **Single Account at State level for PMAY-G:** The States/UTs maintain single savings bank account in a Scheduled Commercial Bank at the State level. State, District and Block level officials operate upon the SNA only through the medium of electronically through a Fund Transfer Order (FTO).

4. Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a centrally sponsored programme that aims at eliminating rural poverty through promotion of multiple livelihoods for each rural poor household. Launched in June 2011, by restructuring Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Mission seeks to reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households by 2023-24. The core design of the Mission has been developed on the basis of learning from implementation of rural poverty alleviation programs during the last two decades and the best practices from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

The launch of DAY-NRLM to address rural poverty marks a paradigm shift in poverty alleviation programmes. Unlike SGSY, DAY-NRLM seeks to reach out to all rural poor households and impact their livelihoods through universal social mobilization by inter alia organizing one-woman member from each rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks.

The design of DAY-NRLM is based on the following key principles:

1. Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities to do so. Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for giving voice to the voiceless;
2. Long-term and continuous financial and livelihood support is required for the rural poor households to come out of poverty;
3. Capacity building and nurturing of the poor is most effective and sustainable when it is done by the poor themselves – the Community Resource Persons (CRPs); and
4. Sustainable development of the poor requires promotion of multiple livelihoods – asset as well as skill-based livelihoods in farm and non-farm sectors.

Universal social mobilization of rural poor households through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of women is central to DAY-NRLM. The key elements of universal social mobilization are:

- at least one woman member from each poor rural household to be mobilized into SHGs;
- all households with one or more deprivations as per SECC data are to be mobilized into SHGs and identification of households should be validated by a Participatory Identification Process (PIP) finally approved by the Gram Sabha;
- special efforts are to be made to identify and mobilize vulnerable and marginalized households, particularly, the SCs, the STs, the PVTGs, single women and women headed households, the differently abled, the landless and migrant labour; and
- at the village level, DAY-NRLM seeks to promote a primary federation of SHGs, known as the Village Organization (VOs). All the village organizations located in a cluster, are then federated into Cluster Level Federations (CLFs)

As of July 2020, the Mission is being implemented in **6,286 blocks in 680 districts across all States and UTs** (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Cumulatively, **6.97 crore women have been mobilized into more than 63.3 lakh SHGs**. Further, the SHGs have been federated into **3.64 lakh village level federations and more than 32,275 cluster level federations**.

As on date, **more than 2.9 lakh community members have been trained and deployed** to provide support to the community institutions in a variety of themes, such as bookkeeping, training and capacity building, financial services, livelihoods extension services etc.

Financial Support under DAY-NRLM: DAY-NRLM has taken a major departure from the erstwhile SGSY by abolishing “capital subsidy”. Instead, DAY-NRLM provides funds to create a resource in perpetuity for the community institutions to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. These include Revolving Fund (RF) up to Rs. 15000 per SHG and Community Investment Fund (CIF) up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per SHG.

The funds provided to community institutions are based on micro-planning process and it is treated as loans to individual SHG members but ‘grant-in-aid’ to community institutions. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-

period. Priorities are given to poor and the poorest of poor in disbursement of funds or as collectively prioritized by the members of institutions. **Cumulatively, these community institutions have been provided more than Rs. 11,177.7 crore as capitalization support.**

DAY-NRLM intervenes on both demand and supply sides to promote financial inclusion. On the demand side, the Mission promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Bank Associations (IBA). Further the Mission encourages use of Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial technologies, SHG member as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) and community facilitators like 'Bank Sakhis'¹. The Mission is also expected to work towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets.

SHG Bank Linkage: As a result of the sustained efforts made on both the supply and the demand side the SHGs have been able to access substantial amount of bank credit. The loan accessed by SHGs has increased from Rs. 22,238 crores in FY 2013-14 to 70284.9 crore (Mar'20). Cumulatively, Rs. 3.05 lakh crore worth of bank credit has been leveraged by the SHGs since FY 2013-14. The quality of the portfolio has also shown a marked improvement with NPA at 2.29% in the current year.

SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents: The Mission has also achieved significant success in improving the last mile delivery of credit services through the agency of SHGs. More than 11189 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs)/BC Points to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes. The BC Sakhi have played a critical role in providing financial services to the rural poor in the times of the Covid-19. During the period from 25th March 2020 till 31st August 2020, over 7872 BC Sakhi conducted over 1 crore transactions amounting to Rs. 2329.1 Crore.

Interest Subvention: In order to reduce the effective cost of bank credit to women SHGs, DAY-NRLM provides interest subvention and additional interest subvention to SHGs from FY 2013-14. All women SHGs whose members are from the DAY-NRLM target group, are eligible for receiving interest subvention equal to the difference

¹ More than 21000 trained SHG Members have been positioned in the bank branches to handle non-cash transactions.

between the borrowing rate of interest and 7%. The funding for this subvention is being provided to the SRLMs by MoRD. In addition, in respect of 250 backward districts, all women SHGs can avail loans up to Rs.3.0 lakh each at 7% rate of interest per annum, with an additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment, reducing the effective interest rate to 4%. Since the inception of the scheme, a cumulative amount of about Rs. 5600 crores have been provided as interest subvention.

a. Promotion of Farm Livelihoods

Farm livelihood interventions was initiated with Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-component under NRLM, since 2010-11 to empower women farmers with a focus on improving the status of women in agriculture, enhancing the opportunities for their socio-economic empowerment and to bring about systematic change in their livelihoods. The learnings of MKSP were subsequently universalized by the states and UTs through its integration with broader livelihood promotion strategy under their Annual Action Plan (AAP). Till August 2020 farm livelihood interventions under NRLM could reach 2655 blocks and about a lac villages with the following interventions:

- **Agro Ecological Practices (AEP):** The Mahila Kisans(MK) are encouraged to learn and adopt various agriculture practices including seed treatment, using composts, reduced usage of chemicals, use of concoctions like agneyastra, brahmastra for pest control and various agronomic practices to reduce the cost of cultivation and risk of climatic variables. Till August 2020, over **90 lakh MKs** have been supported with such interventions. About 32,017 women Community Resource Persons (CRP) are providing agriculture extension services to promote these practices as KrishiSakhi.
- **Improved livestock management practices:** Livestock rearing is major source of income for poor and landless. DAY NRLM is introducing better animal housing, feed management, breed improvement, preventive healthcare and ethno-veterinary practices to improve productivity and reduce morbidity and mortality of livestock resources leading to increase in income from livestock. Till August 2020, **about 7.8 lakh MKs** have been supported with livestock interventions. Near about twenty thousand women Community Resource Persons (CRP) are providing livestock extension services to promote these practices as PashuSakhi.
- **Non-Timber Forest Producers (NTFP):** For the forest and forest fringe areas, NTFP collection and / or its cultivation is an important livelihood activity. DAY NRLM is focusing on introduction of scientific and sustainable cultivation practices, sustainable collection of NTFPs, primary value addition and collective marketing with the SHG members. The important NTFP commodities which are being focused are Lac, Tasar, medicinal plants. Till August 2020, **about 1.35 lac MKs** have been supported with such

interventions. More than 1,186 SHG members have been trained as Van Sakhi to provide training and marketing services at the doorsteps.

- **Organic Farming:** Promotion of organic clusters has been started recently after the budget announcement of 2018. It includes adoption of organic production (agriculture and livestock) system, its certification and market linkage for better price realization. Till August 2020, **about 30,000 farmers** have adopted organic farming practices.
- **Value Chain Interventions:** Value chain development interventions are taken up to enable small and marginal producers access market and better returns for their produce through promotion of formal Producer Enterprises and a number of informal producer groups (PG). As on August, 2020, **over 2.7 lakh MahilaKisans (MK) have got access to better market through 169 Producers Enterprises. Besides, 89,000 Producers Groups (PG) are formed out of which more than about sixteen thousand PGs are involved in forward linkages supporting about 3.9 lakh MKs.**

DAY NRLM under the World Bank funded NRETP farm livelihood component has brought more focus on value chain development and is promoting large size Farmer Producer Enterprises. Till August, **7 projects have been approved for three states (MP, Rajasthan and CG) in Millet, Maize, Pulses, Soybean, spices and milk covering 1.5 lakh farmers.**

Besides, under farm livelihood interventions establishment of Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) /Community Managed Tool Banks (CMTB) and promotion of agri-nutrition garden are two other important activities. Till August 2020, **about 15,000 CHCs/ CMTB are functional across the States and more than 40 lac agri-nutrition garden have been promoted.**

b. Promotion of Non-Farm Livelihoods

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): DAY-NRLM has been promoting SVEP to promote and strengthen rural start-ups in the non-farm sector. The strategy is to promote knowledge about business feasibility, management and to provide access to loan finance for start-up as well as scaling-up the existing enterprise. As of July 2020, more than **98336 enterprises** are being supported under the programme.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY): AGEY was launched in August 2017 to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages. **As of July 2020, 1160 vehicles are operating.**

5. 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) **Annapura 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 the 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 were reported by States/UTs under NSAP.

Keeping in view the spread of pandemic COVID-19 and the conditions arising 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 providing an 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 divyangjan beneficiaries during the months of April and May 2020.

Further, during the current financial year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.3812.70 crore has also been released to States/UTs for payment towards, monthly pensions for old aged, widow and divyangjan beneficiaries and NFBS under NSAP.

6. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

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. DDU-GKY, a standard led outcome driven quality skilling program, aims to contribute to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation.

DDU-GKY is now, a State led scheme being implemented in PPP mode, based on demand driven target sanction process. The program occupies a unique position amongst other skill training programs, due to its focus on the rural poor youth and its emphasis on sustainable employment through the prominence and incentives given to post-placement tracking, retention and career progression. To ensure quality adherence, DDU-GKY mandates independent third party certification through Sector Skill Councils (SSC) of NSDC, of every trainee to assess the skill, knowledge and attitude of each trainee. Under DDU-GKY two special programs are being implemented. i.e; ROSHNI program is being implemented for 27 left wing extremist affected areas of 9 States with mandatory residential course with 40% coverage to women candidates and Himayat- All youth of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are covered under this scheme with 100% central funding.

Key Features of DDUGKY

- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to: a) MGNREGA worker household if any person from the household has completed 15 days of work, b) RSBY household, c) Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household, d) BPL PDS card households, e) NRLM-SHG household, f) Participatory process of Identification of poor, g) Households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.

- Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e for SC/ST-50%, Minorities- 15%, and Women 33%&Special focus on Manual Scavengers, PwDs and Women headed household
- Salary to the placed candidates is given as per the Minimum wages or above, Post-placement support to candidates & Career progression support to training partners.

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY are given below:

Progress since Inception under DDU GKY – Total 10.51 lakh candidates have been trained in 55 sectors and 563 Trades and 6.65 lakh placed. DDU-GKY is working with 736 PIAs having 1602 Projects with 1738 Training centre across country.

- Due to COVID-19 pandemic, trainings could not take place during 202-21 and are likely to resume post 21st September 2020.
- Financial progress of current financial year is Rs 411.71 Crore till August 2020 against an allocation of Rs 1996.21 Crore.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring and transparency. All States have been registered on PFMS.
- For mobilisation of candidates KAUSHAL PANJEE app is made. 22 Lakh candidates are registered on this app and expressed desire for training for wage employment and self-employment.
- Partnership with Ministry of Shipping for providing skill development in coastal & port areas through SAGARMALA initiative.
- E-driven Program a) Online Permanent Registration Number for partners registration (b) Online Proposal appraisal system;(c) Online assessment & certification process;(d) AEBAS for Trainee attendance (e) DDUGKY project monitoring -Kaushal Bharat ERP System; (f) Geotagging of DDUGKY Training Centers; (h) Online inspection through Inspection App (i) KPI based Project Implementing Agency Ranking (j) Chatbot for DDUGKY (k) CCTV monitoring of Training center.

7. Rural Self Employment Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETI program is a three-way partnership between Sponsor Banks, Ministry of Rural Development, Gol and the State Govt. Anchored by Ministry of Rural Development, Gol, run and managed by lead banks with support from State & UTs. The Lead Banks are mandated to open at least one RSETI in their Lead District to provide training to unemployed rural youth to take up self-employment/ entrepreneurship ventures. RSETI program runs with an approach of short-term training & long-term handholding of entrepreneurs.

MoRD, GoI, extends financial assistance towards training cost of rural poor youth and one-time grant assistance of Rs. One Crore and State Govt. allots one acre of land free of cost to construct RSETI premises. RSETI program is currently being implemented through 585 RSETIs by 23 Leading Banks (both Public Sector and Private Sector as well as few Gramin Banks) in 33 States/UTs covering 566 Districts in the Country. On an average, the RSETIs train about four lakh candidates in a year.

The rural youth from the age group of 18-45 Years are mobilized belonging to youth from rural poor family like a) SECC household, b) BPL family c) MGNREGA Card holder, d) Identified through PIP, e) Antyodaya Yojana PDS Card holder, f) SHG member under NRLM, g) Beneficiary of other Government poverty alleviation program like PMAY.

Benefit of the Programme to the Rural Poor

Since 2014-2020, 25.09 Lakh candidates were trained by RSETIs in the last six years, out of this 18.91 lakh candidates successfully settled either by way of Self Employment or Wage Employment.

- In this financial year, after re-opening of RSETIs from 15th July 2020 total of 10032 candidates have been trained and 19047 candidates have been settled by RSETIs.
- In Financial Year 2020-21 a total sum of 100 Crore was allocated (Rs 90 Crore for Training and Rs 10 Crore for Infrastructure), till August 2020 Rs 31.15 Crore have been released for training of rural poor youth of country.
- Standard led program implementation as per the common norms of MSDE and SoP.
- Industry Bench Marked Tool Kits are supplied for training implementation.
- 56 NSQF Aligned courses and having a total of 61 approved courses.
- All mobilisation facilitated by Kaushal Panjee app and unemployed youth are given guidance in getting enrolled for training at RSETI.
- Assessment Board for RSETI constituted and made functional.
- Full time residential trainings.
- Compulsory Training of Trainers by National Academy of RUDSETI.
- AEBAS based attendance system for trainee and trainers.
- During the Covid-19 pandemic period 95 Lakhs masks were stitched till 31st July 2020 by RSETIs.

**Important Schemes of Department of School Education and Literacy for
Incorporation in BDP and DDP**

DoSEL requires the support of Panchayatats of all the states/UTs for school Education on the following:

1. Meeting to be conducted on National Education Policy (NEP) on Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat level, in which a person will be deputed by the State Education Department. DoSEL will provide a standardized presentation, which will be presented by the local school teacher. Then, the Village Education Committees may discuss the key features of NEP in the Gram Sabha.
2. Gram Panchayat may honor local teachers on every 5th September, through any possible means like tweet etc.
3. Village Education Committees may undertake detailed discussion on various provisions of the NEP specially relating to the role of Panchayat such as:
 - (i) Ensuring 100% enrolment of children in school and zero drop out.
 - (ii) Strengthening school infrastructure and making a safe environment for all children without any discrimination. Children with special needs also to be taken care of.
 - (iii) Creating and providing opportunities for internships with local artisans.
 - (iv) Getting support of Cleaning Staff for cleanliness activities of school premises.
 - (v) Getting human resource support for implementation of construction activities. Construction of basic amenities in schools such as drinking water and sanitation, hygiene (including use of disinfectants for cleaning furniture & fixtures, school premises and toilets), major/minor repairs, flooring tiles, black boards, hand-wash facility, boundary wall and playground
4. Getting support in conducting counseling to reduce drop outs and to bring out of school children back to school.
5. DoPR may support in facilitating pairing of digital have and have-nots among students. School-on-wheels may be made available for teaching and direct distribution of hard copies of assignments/worksheets among the students lacking digital device.
6. Identifying the educated elders/retired teachers/school alumni and mobilizing them for mentoring students.
7. Conducting awareness campaign for parents regarding grade-wise learning outcomes for students.
8. To provide Panchayat Bhawan for using it as Learning Centre and installing TV/Computer/Projector and Internet Connectivity (SWAYAM, SWAYAMPRAKASH channels may be broadcasted).

9. Village Schools can be used as centres for Entrepreneurship training/adult literacy/education for adults of village.
10. Facilitate the procurement of Milk and nutritious food items from Local Farmers, Farmer producer Organizations (FPOs)/Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Local Community for providing hot cooked meal in schools.
11. Engaging local SHGs in stitching of school uniforms and Covid masks from leftover cloths.

**Important Schemes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for Incorporation
in BDP and DDP**

Introduction

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.

Schemes and Programmes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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. Equal Focus on preventive healthcare and health promotion activities at AB-HWCs is being ensured through regular Yoga, Zumba, Aerobics, and other physical activity sessions held at AB-HWCs. To conduct health promotion activities, 39 Health Days have been identified in the Annual Health Calendar (@ **Annexure**). Further, two (2) teachers in every school are being identified as Ayushman Bharat – Healthand Wellness Ambassadors who will be Ambassadors to foster growth, development and educational achievement of school-going children by promoting their health and wellbeing.

2. **JananiSuraksha 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. **JananiShishuSurakshaKaryakram (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 upto 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 3rd month, 6th month, 9th month and 12th month.

6. RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram (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.

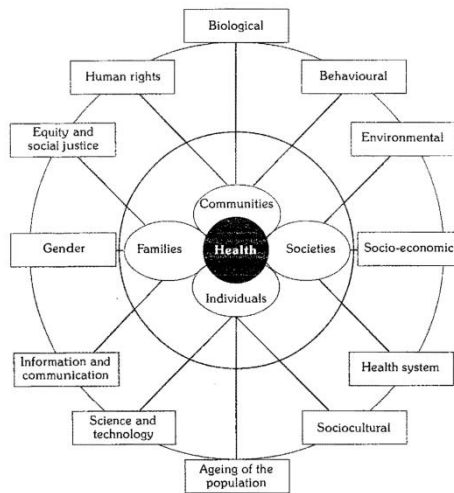
10. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): DBT schemes such as JananiSuraksha Yojana (JSY) and NikshayPoshan Yojana (NPY) are being implemented.

- 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, NikshayPoshan 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.

Role of Panchayats in Health

The National Health Policy 2017 focuses on strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions to play an enhanced role at the different levels for health governance including the social determinants of health. It also emphasizes on the need to make **'Community Based Monitoring and Planning'** mandatory, placing people at the Centre of the health system and development process for effective monitoring of quality of services.

Health is multifactorial. The factors which influence health lie both within the individual and externally in the society in which he or she lives. The figure below summarises it.



The environmental factors like climate, quality and quantity of water and quality of air, socio-economic factors like housing, income, education, occupation, behavioural and cultural issues like gender, food, life style including personal habits all influence health status of the community. Equally concerning are the health system and services. Panchayat with its functions in all 29 issues relevant to the village can aptly ensure intersectoral coordination and convergence to ensure better health in the community.

The key roles of Panchayats at district and block levels have been summarized below:

- **Planning:** at village level using VHSNC platform and taking stock of the situation time to time. Decentralization under NHM has given tremendous scope to PRIs to engage in local planning, promote local governance and improve health care service delivery at public health institutions.
- **Implementation and Monitoring:** Being responsive to people's needs and having a shared vision of socio-economic development, the panchayats can prove to be the flag bearers of key health initiatives such as strengthening of health systems through development of health and wellness centres.
- **Awareness generation and community mobilization:** for improved healthcare seeking of services at health facilities and in community, address demand & supply gaps, address quality issues, participate in IEC/SBCC campaigns to promote healthy lifestyles and positive health behaviors, promote improvement in practices on sustained basis by developing school children as agents of behaviour change, resolve conflicts & social stigmas.

- **Support for inter-sectoral convergence:** with sectors like ICDS, Education, drinking water & sanitation etc. and involve key stakeholders while developing GPDPs by addressing key social and environmental determinants of health and thus, help achieve desired health outcomes such as conducting VHNDs at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to ensure convergence for preventive and promotive health interventions between the Health and ICDS departments for services such as antenatal check ups, immunization, child growth monitoring, provision of take home rations, and counselling for various health issues and programmes.
- **Leverage support** from local NGOs, Self Help Groups, CBOs/CSOs, CSR organizations etc.
- **Participation in events** such as Health Calendar Days at AB-HWCs, Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs), Mission Indradhanush rounds, LCDC, Swachhta Bharat Mission, etc.
- **Leverage funds from other resources:** under three tier panchayat system, and other programmes like BRGF, Border Area Funds, Tribal Sub-plan for VHSNC / RKS, 15th FC grants, etc.
- **Addressing inequities:** Map the vulnerable and unreached population and ensure services are reached to them. PRIs should be address the gender and social inequities and help achieve universal health coverage.

Scope of Convergence with Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Health department has key mechanisms in place wherein the Panchayati Raj Institutions can play a pivotal role to help us achieve the desired health outcomes. Their key inputs at various platforms of convergence always play an important role towards building future strategies supplementing field practices and evidence based decision making.

Existing mechanisms for involvement of PRIs in Health-

The following structures and mechanisms are existing for PRI involvement in Health programs.

A. At the Village level:

- i. ASHA is chosen by the Gram Sabha. She is the bridge between the community and the public health facility in the panchayat.

- ii. The Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is multi-stakeholder committee established in every village. It is chaired by the Panchayat member of the village and has 50% of women members. The ASHA is the member secretary. The committee is also a Sub-committee of the GP Standing Committee on Health. The Committee receives an untied grant of Rs.10000 per annum and is authorised to mobilise additional resources locally. It provides a platform for improving health awareness and access of community for health services, address specific local needs and serve as a mechanism for community based planning and monitoring. The VHSNC should make mandatory disclosures to the Gram Sabha regarding creation of facilities, infrastructure and available benefits, names of beneficiaries under the schemes etc. This is to ensure transparency and generation of demand for health care services. It is largely focused on health influencing issues in the village like water, sanitation, disease profile, enabling and monitoring nutritional supplementation program. The Committee is involved in developing the Village Health Plan as being central to 'local level community action' under NHM in order to support the process of Decentralised Health Planning.

B. At the Health facility level:

- i. Jan Arogya Samiti (JAS) at Sub-Health Centre- Health & Wellness Centre: The Sub-Health Centres which have been converted into Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC) shall have Jan Arogya Samitis (JAS) chaired by the Gram Panchayat Chairman. This is also a multi-stakeholder committee comprising of panchayat members, youth, women self-help group members, patient representatives and AB-HWC functionaries. The Community Health Officer of the AB-HWC is the member secretary. JAS receives an untied grant of Rs.50,000 and has the oversight responsibility on the overall performance of the AB-HWC.
- ii. Jan Arogya Samiti (JAS) at Primary Health Centre - Health & Wellness Centre: (PHC-HWC): The Panchayat member of the village in which the PHC-HWC exists or the sarpanch of the headquarters Gram Panchayat heads the JAS of the PHC-HWC. The Medical Officer is the Member Secretary of the PHC-HWC Jan Arogya Samiti.
- iii. Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS): or its equivalent headed by the Panchayat Sarpanch is at Primary Health Centre (yet to be operationalised as

Health and Wellness Centres), Community Health Centre, Block PHC or Taluk Hospital, Sub-District and District Hospital. The Medical Officer leading the health facility is the Member Secretary of the RKS. RKS plays a critical role in monitoring quality of care, addressing patient grievances, and improved functioning of health facilities. RKS is given a grant as *Untied Funds for patient welfare: PHC – Rs 1.75 lakh per year, CHC and SDH – Rs 5 Lakh per year and DH – Rs 10 Lakh per year.* DM is the chairperson of Governing Body of RKS at district level with representation from chairperson, District Panchayat/Zilla Parishad while at the block level, chairperson of the Governing Body of RKS is SDM/BDO, Panchayat Samiti/ Block Panchayat.

At Gram Panchayat level:

The Health Sub-Committee at the Gram Panchayat consolidates and approves the Gram Panchayat Health Plan as part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan

C. At District level:

The District Health Mission chaired by the Chairman of District Panchayat/Zilla Parishad is the overarching body to plan and monitor the Health activities in the district. The District Medical/Health Officer is the Member Secretary for the same. To support the District Health Mission, every district has an integrated District Health Society (DHS) chaired by District Medical/Health Officer and all the existing societies as vertical support structures for different national and state health programmes are merged in the DHS. PRIs play an important role towards preparation and execution of district and block health action plans prepared annually under NHM.

The Zilla Parishad/ The Health Standing Committee in the Zilla Parishad is directly responsible for budget of health sector and planning for people's needs². The suggestive flow is as follows-

(a) PLANNING: The District Health Action Plan is to emerge from the Village drafted by the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and sequentially consolidated and reviewed at Gram Panchayat and Block Panchayat.

- i. At the village level, the plan is drafted with active participation of the community preferably represented by all segments of the society. The

²NRHM Framework for Implementation 2005-12

first step is review of the data pertaining to the health determinants like water, sanitation, nutrition, housing etc and data pertaining to the disease profile and social factors like gender, life style or behaviour etc. The ASHA worker with support from ANM shall facilitate the Village Health Plan.

- ii. At the Gram Panchayat level, the Health Standing Committee shall coordinate the consolidation of the Village Health Plan. It should focus on Conversion of Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) under Ayushman Bharat. The CHO and MO of the Health and Wellness Centres shall technically support the Gram Panchayat in this exercise. This is to ensure understanding and focus on:
- Sustainable Development Goals and indicators related to Health,
 - Analysing wellness needs and disease burden holistically considering the social and environmental determinants affecting the health of its people,
 - Analysis of effectiveness of National Health Program implementation in the area
 - Understanding and co-opting the priorities and strategies of the National Health Policy 2017
 - Strengthening health care infrastructure as per IPHS including teleconsultation
 - Facilitating hiring of human resource vacancies, need for staff amenities and staff retention
 - Assuring expanded Clinical services, essential diagnostics and drugs with appropriate planning and utilisation of DVDMS
 - Referral and PMJAY linkages for continuum of care.
 - Road connectivity and Patient transport
 - Need for training of health care functionaries for assuring quality of care.

The intersectoral coordination is best achieved at the Gram Panchayat level as all 29 functional subjects of development are with one composite agency. The GP Health Plan shall also focus on pooling of resources to assure comprehensive primary health care of its people.

A member of the Block Health Standing Committee will coordinate GP level planning process. Involvement of SHGs and local NGOs for data gathering, plan consolidation is to be encouraged.

The Health Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad is to review and approve all the Block plans.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION: The PRIs are to enable effective implementation of Health Programs at the health facilities within the area. They are to ensure equity (with special emphasis on vulnerable and marginalized groups like Women, Disabled, Transgender, Tribal people and people belonging to the Schedule Castes), community participation and intersectoral coordination. They should highlight the timely need of resources in its interaction with the zilla parishad and facilitate it due receipts.

(c) MONITORING: The PRIs through the existing structures of JAS, RKS, GP meetings, Gram Sabha for health, Block shall monitor the progress as per plan the health care activities in all its dimensions -preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative. The JAS and RKS shall also monitor the attendance of the personnel in the Public Health Facilities' personnel and their performance based on the feedback of the community. The indicators listed in the program components (listed in the earlier pages) with an eye on the targets shall be used for review the health care delivery and health in the area. The Block Health Committee shall coordinate the monitoring activity at least on a quarterly basis at all its Gram Panchayats. It shall also facilitate Social Audit of its Health and Wellness Centres. The PRI shall encourage adoption of technology solutions for real-time data and remote monitoring.

Enabling Factors for Panchayats' Active Role in Health-

Experiences in few states have demonstrated the interest and ability of Gram Panchayats to indulge in planning and monitoring of health programs. In order to see Gram Swaraj in Health needs

- i. **POLICY:** Every state needs to approve a policy for drafting a District Health Action Plan adopting a decentralised planning process from the village level onwards. Honouring the district health action plan in letter and spirit during implementation and monitoring of health programs by the State would provide the necessary impetus to PRI functions and community's ownership.
- ii. **TRAINING:** PRI members have a dual role. One is to fulfil their role in Governance of Health and second as a key opinion maker in the community influencing healthy behaviour and health seeking behaviour. Thus, the training shall in one dimension apprise them of the Governance structure from Village to District and State, the role and responsibility of the PRI in it. Additionally, in a

series of training session, the PRI members shall undergo training in major program components to personally embrace healthy behaviour and influence understanding and behaviour related to health in the community at large. The establishment of State Institute of Rural Development could be used for training, with Training Resource Persons from health department, Health NGOs and independent experts in community health.

- iii. **RESOURCES:** The State shall allocate adequate resources for training, plan process and audit. The State shall also extend relevant technology solutions for optimising the pace and quality of planning process and documentation. The State could empanel and contract experienced NGOs active in Health to support the Health Planning process in each district from village upwards.
- iv. **PORTFOLIO TRANSFER:** Experience from States herald that interest and effectiveness of the plan is possible when the 3F of Functions, Functionaries and Funds related to the subject is transferred to the PRIs. The eleventh schedule of the constitution lists health as a subject under PRI. It is imperative that the States atleast transfer the elements related to health care delivery of Primary Health Care to the PRIs for enhancing community ownership, decentralised governance, intersectoral coordination and convergent action.
- v. **PUBLICITY:** For optimum engagement of the community in the planning process, community awareness is critical. Community needs to be reached out through the media of print, social media, television, radio including community radio highlighting the new process of planning and the opportunity and need for community engagement.
- vi. **INCENTIVES:** To motivate people and PRI functionaries committed participation, States could institute Cash and Non-Cash awards to the PRIs for the most judicious plan and effective implementation. This could be assessed during the Social Audit.

Thus, to achieve desired health outcomes, PRIs are an important pillar to support our national health programmes and schemes outcomes for which we are determined to work in harmony and coordination and with passion and team work and hence, nurture the vision of Hon'ble PM of converting the demographic surplus into demographic dividend.

Annexure: AB-HWCs – Health Calendar Days

S. No.	Date	Day
1.	12 th January	National Youth Day
2.	30 th January	Anti-Leprosy Day
3.	4 th February	World Cancer Day
4.	10 th February	National Deworming Day
5.	11 th February	International Epilepsy Day
6.	8 th March	International Women's Day
7.	10 th March	National GDM Awareness Day
8.	24 th March	World Tuberculosis Day
9.	7 th April	World Health Day
10.	11 th April	National Safe Motherhood day
11.	14 th April	Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centre Day
12.	Last week of April i.e. from 24 th April	World Immunization Week
13.	5 th May	International Midwives' Day
14.	12 th May	International Nurses Day
15.	28 th May	Menstrual Hygiene Day
16.	28 th May to 8 th June	Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight
17.	31 st May	World No Tobacco Day
18.	14 th June	World Blood Donor Day
19.	21 st June	International YOGA Day

S. No.	Date	Day
20.	26 th June	International Day Against Drug Abuse
21.	1 st July	Doctors Day
22.	11 th July	World Population Day
23.	28 th July	World Hepatitis day
24.	01 st -07 th August	World Breast Feeding Day/Week
25.	10 th August	National Deworming Day
26.	15 th August	Independence Day
27.	01 st -07 th September	National Nutrition Week
28.	29 th September	World Heart Day
29.	1 st October	World Elderly Day
30.	10 th October	World Mental Health Day
31.	7 th November	National Cancer Awareness Day
32.	12 th November	World Pneumonia Day
33.	14 th November	Children's Day & World Diabetes Day
34.	15 th -21 st November	Newborn Week
35.	17 th November	World Prematurity Day
36.	25 th November	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against women
37.	1 st December	World AIDS Day
38.	10 th December	Human Rights Day
39.	12 th December	Universal Health Coverage Day

Important Schemes of Ministry of AYUSH for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

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.

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.

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 District Panchayat 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.

Important Schemes of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

A) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the aim to achieve universal rural sanitation coverage by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and to improve overall cleanliness in the rural areas of the country by 2nd October, 2019.

Under this programme, the States are provided technical and financial assistance to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, including reduction in Open Defecation and promotion of solid and liquid waste management. As one of the components of the programme, financial incentive for construction of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) is provided to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (e.g. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers with Homestead, Physically Handicapped, and Women headed households).

The programme focuses on behaviour change including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to Gram Panchayat level, with flexibility to States taking into account their local culture, practices, sensibilities and demands. Greater emphasis has been on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Programme is being run as a citizens' movement with cooperation of all sections of the society including NGOs, corporates, youth etc.

At the time of launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014, the rural sanitation coverage in the country was 38.7%. This has increased to 100% as of now. Under the programme, 10.64 crore toilets have been constructed. As a result, all the 6,03,203 villages, 706 districts and all the States/UTs have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Now the focus is on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

Phase II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM (G)] have been launched, which will focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The program will also work towards ensuring that no one is left behind and everyone uses a toilet. SBM (G) Phase-II will also be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode. The funds will be dovetailed from the funds being released under 15th Finance Commission, MGNREGS and revenue generation models particularly for solid and liquid waste management. First time, 50% funds of 15th Finance Commission is earmarked for Water and Sanitation.

Themes and issues for Integration in District and Block Development Plan

As per the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule. Accordingly, PRIs have a pivotal role in the implementation of SBM(G). The programme will be implemented by the PRIs at the cutting edge. PRIs will play a very important role, especially now that the 15th Finance Commission has provided earmarked funding for sanitation activities.

(i) Planning

Each District/Block Panchayat shall develop a District/Block Swachhata Plan at the start of for the each financial year involving people from all villages, especially women and marginalized people and ensure that a credible plan is developed to sustain the ODF status and improve solid and liquid waste management in the villages. The DP/BP shall feed the plan as per GDPD planning principles in the designated Plan Software, as well as into the SBM(G) IMIS. The District/Block Panchayat through its officials and staff, will ensure that any change in plan is immediately reflected in both softwares. All physical and financial progress shall also be immediately updated in both the designated softwares.

(ii) Fund Flow

District/Block Panchayat shall also be the recipient of funds, subject to conformity with State arrangements, and shall also contribute from their own resources for the financing of solid and liquid waste management infrastructure. District/Block Panchayats shall ensure that all tied funds for sanitation are invested and utilized as prescribed in the guidelines issued jointly by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Department of Panchayati Raj.

(iii) Coordination

Districts/Block Panchayats shall provide support to GPs for engagement with businesses, corporates, social organizations, and institutions like Banks and Insurance Companies for the creation of assets and O&M.

(iv) Monitoring

Both Block level and district level PRIs shall regularly monitor the implementation of the programme.

(v) Activities that can be taken-up by block and District Panchayat

- Plastic Waste Management Units/ Material Recovery facility at Block/District level
- O&M for Plastic Waste Management Unit
- Faecal Sludge Management Plants at district level
- GOBAR-dhan projects
- Menstrual waste management (Incinerators etc)- Block level

B) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Key inputs, as under, for insertion under para 4.4.3 of Chapter IV on 'Important Schemes, Sectors, Themes and Issues for Integration in District and Block Development Plan':

- i. General information;
- ii. District Water Security;
- iii. Quarterly and Annual Action Plan for providing FHTC;
- iv. Quarterly and Annual Financial Action Plan for providing FHTCS;
- v. Land required for implementation of JJM;
- vi. Human resources required;
- vii. Identification of water sources in villages and works required to be taken up;
- viii. Requirement of Implementation Support Agencies (TSAS)
- ix. IEC Activities;
- x. Water Quality labs;
- xi. Operation and Maintenance for all schemes;
- xii. Grievance Redressal Mechanism proposed to be adopted

The detailed format for capturing District Action Plan under Jal Jeevani Mission is also placed at **Annexure**.

District Action Plan (DAP) – Under JJM a plan is to be prepared by District Water and Sanitation Mission by aggregating all Village Action Plans and additional work, i.e. bulk water transfer, distribution network, laboratories, etc. to ensure drinking water security in all the villages/ habitations of the district along with financial details and timelines.

Salient works assigned under District Action Plan (DAP)

District Water and Sanitation Mission will be responsible for preparation and finalization of District Action Plan (DAP) which will include:

- i.) strategic plan for FHTC to all rural households by 2024, along with quarterly and annual plan;
- ii.) aggregation of all VAPs received;
- iii.) analysis and preparation of database of the various components emerging from VAPs;
- iv.) timelines for all the activities identified for FHTCs coverage and financial requirement. The overall human resource requirement at different levels will be part of DAP including their capacity building;

- v.) identification of villages where water supply system will be based on local water source, require retrofitting/ augmentation and/ or require water supply from surface water;
- vi.) identification of *in-situ* traditional harvesting techniques/ structures to be revived and renovated for augmenting drinking water supply;
- vii.) estimation of type of water sources, rising mains, treatment facilities required, elevated storage reservoirs, sumps, water pumps, solar panels, distribution network, FHTCs, washing/ bathing places, cattle troughs, greywater treatment and reuse measures, source sustainability measures, etc. required within the district and its cost;
- viii.) identification of number of ISAs required out of empanelled ISAs, plan for their deployment and ensure availability in the village from the start of VAP preparation;
- ix.) plan for capacity building, training, third party inspection, O&M, and IEC activities;
- x.) identify sources of convergence to meet the requirements emerging from VAP;
- xi.) plan for NABL accreditation of district water quality testing lab and identify models for block/ village level water quality testing;
- xii.) overall cost of DAP and timelines containing fund requirements and outputs;
- xiii.) O&M for both in-village as well as regional water supply, financial and institutional requirement and arrangement;
- xiv.) submission of final DAP to SWSM;

A format for finalizing DAP is placed as annexure

Annexure

District Action Plan (DAP)

District Water and Sanitation Mission is responsible for preparation and finalization of DAP. The plan would be based on aggregation of all Village Action Plans prepared in the district. The plan, apart from giving the road-map to achieve the FHTCs within 2024, would also include the long term drinking water security of the district. For this, it would prepare a district annual water budget based on the quantum of surface and groundwater available, water available from long distance water transfer and assess the uses by domestic, agriculture, industrial, etc. It would also contain details of water conservation activities to be taken to ensure drinking water security by augmenting surface sources by rejuvenation and restoration of water bodies and recharging the groundwater aquifers.

The plan would also focus on capacity building of all stakeholders by training them, organizing workshops/ seminars/ symposia's at district level, exchange visits to other districts, etc.. A suggested format for preparation of the plan is given below.

S. No.	Name of the component	Remarks
I	General	
	i.) Name of the district	

S. No.	Name of the component	Remarks																																																	
	ii.) Full contact details of Collector/ DM, CEO of District Panchayat and Executive Engineer in-charge of Rural Water Supply with mobile numbers and email ids. In case multiple departments are involved in rural water supply, provide contact details of all district level officials from these departments. iii.) No. of Blocks iv.) No. of GPs v.) No. of census coded revenue villages vi.) Total no. of households in the villages vii.) No. of villages to be included under Jal Jeevan Mission viii.) No. of households already having FHTCs ix.) Balance FHTCs required to be provided by March 2024																																																		
II	District water security. a. Whether district water budget has been prepared? b. On the basis of the water budget, whether availability of water is sufficient to ensure drinking water security for the entire year? c. Conservation efforts required to be undertaken for achieving water security – groundwater recharge, rain water harvesting, surface water source augmentation through restoration/ rejuvenation of water bodies in the districts, grey water management etc. d. Proposed action plan for water conservation and identifying funds for the same. e. Year-wise details of works to be undertaken and along with identified funding sources.																																																		
III	Quarterly and Annual Action Plan for providing FHTCs <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Provision of FHTCs (in numbers)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> <th>2021-22</th> <th>2022-23</th> <th>2023-24</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First Quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second Quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fourth quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Provision of FHTCs (in numbers)							Quarter	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total	First Quarter							Second Quarter							Third quarter							Fourth quarter							Total							As per the aggregated VAPs
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Total																																																			
V	<p>Land required for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total extent of land required under JJM in hectare Total Government/ Panchayat land available for use under JJM in hectare Total land required to be acquired (give quarterly plan starting from Jan-March 2019 quarter)) No. of schemes for which clear land is available for construction. No. of schemes where land is ready to be handed over for construction. 																																																		
VI	<p>Human resources required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Departmental Officers posts required to be filled up for implementing the JJM at various levels and total up to 2023-24. Give sanctioned filled and vacant details for all positions. No. of persons with multi-disciplinary experience required for DPMU Capacity building of Sarpanches/ VWSC members/ NGOs/ SHGs at district level – identify the approximate number, funds required, its sources, year-wise training proposed etc. No. of capacity building training programme required for 1 and 2 above. Give yearly plan.(Training plan) Year-wise Plan for conducting workshop/ seminar/ symposia/ exchange visit programme 																																																		

S. No.	Name of the component	Remarks	
VII	Identification of water sources in villages and works ^s required to be taken up.	To be prepared based on VAP.	
Sl. No	Type of source	No. of villages to be covered	No. of FHTCs to be provided
	A. Retrofitted PWS schemes - existing functional schemes having stand posts and/ or partial FHTCs and includes schemes that require renovation.		
1	Source is adequate. Retrofitting required. a. No. of Groundwater based scheme b. No. of Surface water based scheme c. No. of Surface water from outside village as part of regional scheme/ bulk water transfer - Existing schemes		
2	Augmentation and retrofitting based on a. No. of Local groundwater source. b. No. of Surface water source c. No. of Surface water from outside village as part of regional scheme/ bulk water transfer		
3	Other types of schemes		
	Sub-Total Total A		
	B. New Schemes		
4	Surface water from outside village as part of regional scheme/ bulk water transfer.*(No.s)		
5	No. of Groundwater based scheme*		
7	No. of Local surface water based scheme*		
6	No. of Schemes based on conjunctive use of surface, ground		

S. No.	Name of the component				Remarks		
	and rain water						
7	No. of Groundwater based schemes with <i>in-situ</i> treatment using community water purification plants and providing 55 lpcd.						
8	No. of Existing CWPP schemes having 5-8 lpcd needing new scheme to provide FHTCs.						
9	No. of schemes for households in scattered/ hilly/ hot and cold deserts/ far flung areas away from villages where providing FHTCs is uneconomical and requiring local solution/ technological intervention.				Give number of standposts and households to be covered here instead of FHTCs here.		
10	No. of other type of schemes (specify)						
	* These schemes would also cover the existing hand pump bases water supply schemes.						
	Sub-total B						
	Grand total (A + B)						
<p>\$ Please provide an inventory of existing assets in the district that can be used under JJM. It is pertinent to mention that after assessing the current status of the existing assets for their optimum utilization only, new assets need to be proposed/ taken up for construction.</p>							
VIII	Requirement of Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No. of villages in the district that require ISAs b. No. of villages in the district that has strong VWSCs and does not require ISAs c. No. of villages covered by a single ISA d. Quarter-wise proposed deployment details of ISAs 						
	Deployment of ISAs in the rural areas						
	Quarter	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
	First Quarter						

S. No.	Name of the component	Remarks																																																								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Second Quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fourth quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Second Quarter								Third quarter								Fourth quarter								Total																																
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Total																																																										
IX	<p>IEC Activities</p> <p>a. No. of agencies required for undertaking IEC in the district.</p> <p>b. Details of proposed deployment of agencies for IEC activities in villages.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="6">Deployment of ISAs in the rural areas</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> <th>2021-22</th> <th>2022-23</th> <th>2023-24</th> <th>Total</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First Quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second Quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fourth quarter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>c. Explain the strategy for IEC covering like radio jingles, street plays, wall paintings, pamphlets, etc.</p>		Deployment of ISAs in the rural areas							Quarter	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total		First Quarter								Second Quarter								Third quarter								Fourth quarter								Total								
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Fourth quarter																																																										
Total																																																										
X	<p>Water Quality labs.</p> <p>a. No. of water quality labs in the district.</p> <p>b. Year-wise number of labs proposed to be NABL certified.</p> <p>c. How water quality testing is planned to be undertaken for all sources. Please mention how existing colleges (engineering/science) are proposed to be roped in and exploring PPP model WQ testing both to be adopted based on State level mechanism for the same.</p> <p>d. Plan for WQMS at district level.</p>																																																									
XI	<p>Operation and Maintenance (O&M) at district level for all schemes.</p> <p>a. Total O&M cost for rural water supply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Energy costs ii.) Preventive maintenance cost iii.) Breakdown maintenance cost iv.) Payment for O&M staff v.) Water quality testing vi.) Other O&M charges <p>Total</p> <p>b. Water tariff proposed to be adopted.</p> <p>c. Whether water tariff proposed to be collected is enough to cover the O&M charges?</p>																																																									

S. No.	Name of the component	Remarks
	d. If no for above, how it is proposed to be met? e. Existing O&M funds allocation in Rs lakhs per annum	
XII	Mention the grievance redressal mechanism proposed to be adopted (to be in alignment with State policy on this).	

**Important Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for
Incorporation in BDP and DDP**

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN)

- PM-KISAN scheme was 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. Under the Scheme an amount of Rs.6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.
- The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State / UT Governments. An exclusive web-portal www.pmkisan.gov.in has been launched for the Scheme. The financial benefits are released to the beneficiaries on the basis of the data of farmers prepared and uploaded by them on the PM-Kisan web-portal.
- The total number of beneficiaries expected to be covered under the Scheme is 14 crore on the basis of the Agriculture Census, 2015-16.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - *identification of beneficiaries,*
 - *extension & awareness creation amongst farmers,*
 - *obtaining feed-back of the farmers etc.*
 - *Instructions have been issued to all State/UT Governments to display the names of beneficiaries in Panchayats.*

2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana has been 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.
- It is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme. Pension will be paid to the farmers from a Pension Fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Farmers will have to contribute an amount between Rs.55 to Rs.200 per month in the Pension Fund till they reach the retirement date i.e. the age of 60 years. The Central Government will also make an equal contribution of the same amount in the pension fund.
- Those farmers who are of the age of 18 years and above and upto 40 years are eligible to join the scheme. Spouses of the Small and Marginal farmers

are also eligible to join the scheme separately and they will also get separate pension of Rs.3000/ when they reach the age of 60 years.

- The farmers who have joined the scheme may also leave the scheme later if they do not wish to continue for any reason. Their contributions to the Pension Fund will be returned to them along with interest. In case of unfortunate death of the farmer before retirement date, the spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer. In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, if the spouse does not wish to continue, the total contribution made by the farmer along with interest will be paid to the spouse. In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, if there is no spouse, then total contribution along with interest will be paid to the nominee. If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension i.e. Rs.1500 per month as Family Pension.
- If the farmer is a beneficiary of the PM-KISAN Scheme, he/she may allow the contribution to be directly paid from the same bank account in which he / she receives the PM-Kisan benefit.
- The eligible farmers desirous of joining the scheme will visit nearest Common Service Centre (CSC) along with their Aadhaar number and bank passbook or account details. Enrollment under the scheme is free of cost and the farmers are not required to make any payment for the purpose at the CSC Centres.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - identification of beneficiaries
 - extension & awareness creation amongst farmers
 - obtaining feed-back of the farmers etc.

3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is implemented to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers of notified oilseeds and pulses qualifying Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms. PM-AASHA 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. PSS is implemented for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra at MSP, whereas PDPS is implemented for oilseeds. However, States/UTs may choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- in extension and awareness creation amongst farmers
- obtaining feed-back of farmers.

4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

- Department is implementing yield index based **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** and weather index based **Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (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.
- PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks at an extremely low premium rate of upto 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, upto 1.5% for Rabi food & oilseed crops and upto 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops. The balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. One premium rate for farmers across the country.
- RWBCIS aims to provide insurance protection to farmers based on weather based indices of high/low rainfall, high/low temperature, humidity, wind speed etc. deemed to impact crop production adversely. The scheme has the advantage to settle the claims within shortest possible time and is suitable for crops where past yield data is not available like perennial horticultural crops, vegetables etc. Premium rates under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) have also been reduced and brought at par with PMFBY. Scheme is available for all food crops, oilseeds, horticultural/commercial crops for which demonstrated co-relation with yield loss due to adverse weather indices is established and there is provision for add-on/index plus products for horticultural crops for compensating losses due to perils of hailstorm, cloudburst etc. on individual farm basis.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - identification of crops & beneficiaries
 - extension & awareness creation amongst farmers
 - obtaining feed-back of the farmers etc.

5. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop

- 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.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- selection of beneficiaries,
- conducting social audit etc.
- extension activities for creating awareness for water conservation, efficient water application, crop alignment etc

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.

- (i) Establish Farm Machinery Banks or Custom Hiring Centres of in-situ crop residue management machinery
- (ii) Financial assistance to the farmers for procurement of agriculture machinery and equipment for in-situ crop residue management
- (iii) Information, Education and Communication for awareness on in-situ crop residue management

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- participation of farmers in the scheme.
- publicizing the demonstrations and training of farm equipment
- ensuring widespread dissemination of technology.

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.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- selection of beneficiaries

- selection of interventions under local initiatives in the identified districts.
- A model activity map for effective devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to PRIs has been prepared by DAC&FW and the States would adopt the same or prepare activity maps to suit their local conditions.

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
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - Identification of crops/species and beneficiaries in consultation with District Panchayats.
 - Training, extension and awareness creation through Panchayats and Gram Sabhas (GS).
 - Organization of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) and GS meetings and giving feed back to the concerned officials with regard to implementation of MIDH

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. Funds are also provided to States/UTs based on national priorities as notified by Government of India from time to time for development of regional and problem specific areas and also for encouraging innovation and agri-entrepreneurs through skill development and financial support.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- As envisaged in the National Policy for Farmers (2007) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) are actively involved in implementation of RKVY-RAFTAAR especially in selection of beneficiaries, conducting social audit etc.

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. All farmers are eligible but within a group a farmer can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha. and the limit of assistance is Rs.50, 000 per hac., out of which 62% i.e., Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - mobilization of farmers
 - training and monitoring for promotion of organic farming.

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.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
 - mobilization of farmers
 - training and monitoring for promotion of organic farming

12. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

- RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variabilities. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impact of drought, flood or other extreme weather events to create income opportunities from allied activities during periods of crop damage.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- planning and implementation of the scheme.
- At field or village level, Panchayats will be involved in overseeing day to day process of implementation.
- At district level, monitoring will be undertaken by Joint Director/Deputy Director Agriculture in collaboration with respective Zilla Panchayati Raj Institutions.

13. Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)

➤ With an aim to have “Har Medh Par Pedh”, Sub- Mission on Agroforestry is implemented to encourage and expand tree plantation in a complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small farmers.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- State Government implements the scheme through a multi- disciplinary team of State officers with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning, implementation and monitoring.

- **Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)**

➤ NBM scheme is an exclusive initiative focusing on complete value chain to link bamboo growers to consumers, right from quality planting material, cultivation, seasoning, processing to marketing etc. in an integrated manner giving preference to a cluster approach involving Farmers Producers Organizations, Cooperatives and the like.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- Identification of beneficiaries in consultation with District Panchayats.
- Training, extension and awareness creation through Panchayats and Gram Sabhas (GS).
- Organization of PRI and GS meetings and giving feed back to the concerned officials with regard to implementation of NBM.

14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)

➤ The scheme aims at making the extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at

district level to operationalize extension reforms in a participatory mode. It has the following components:

- i. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms.
 - ii. Mass Media Support in Agricultural Extension
 - iii. Agri-Clinics/ Agri-Business Centres
 - iv. Support to Central Institute / DOE
 - v. Kisan Call Centres
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
- selection of beneficiaries under the Scheme.
 - Assessment of eligibility of agripreneurs for extending subsidy under Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC) Scheme.

15. Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)

- The Department is implementing Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP) to promote production and multiplication of quality seeds of agricultural crops, so that the required quantities of seeds could be made available in time to farmers in the country. Development and strengthening of existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds with a focused, time bound and integrated agenda and also to place an effective system for protection of plant varieties, rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage development of new varieties of plants.
- *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*
- At field or village level, the Implementing Agency is required to involve Panchayats in overseeing day to day process of implementation.
 - An illustrative Activity Mapping for involvement of PRIs is prepared.

16. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization scheme is implemented to:
- i. Increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
 - ii. Promote 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
 - iii. Create hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments;

- iv. Create awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- v. Ensure performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- active participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of this Mission.
- publicizing the demonstrations and training of farm equipment
- ensuring participation of farmers from nearby areas for widespread dissemination of technology

17. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)

➤ The scheme provides for enhanced market information, infrastructure, strengthen storage & non storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses, training and skill development and develop virtual unified National Agri Market quality and capacity building for an evolving agri-market scenario. The scheme has following components:

- (i) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)
- (ii) Marketing Research Information Network (MRIN)
- (iii) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF).
- (iv) Agri-Business Development (ABD)/(Venture Capital Assistance) (VCA)
- (v) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- In ensuring that the infrastructure created / proposed is used for the purpose for which it is designed.
- To enable PRIs play this role effectively, District Panchayats are kept informed by NABARD Regional Office of all the projects approved and subsidy disbursed in their areas. District Panchayats may share this information with concerned Block / Gram Panchayats. In areas where part IX of the constitution does not apply, this information is shared with equivalent rural local bodies.

18. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

➤ The scheme is part of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing. Online trading of agriculture commodities is carried out in transparent and

competitive manner helping the farmers with better price discovery for their produce, 1000 wholesale regulated markets across the country have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 75 lakh per mandi for electronic weighing scale, computer IT equipments, assaying equipments, cleaning/ sorting/ grading equipments and bio-composting unit is also provided to States/Union Territories (UTs).

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- The scheme deals with reform of the agri-market system through implementation of e-market platform. It is for the State Governments/Agencies to decide to involve PRIs/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the respective area in various activities like Human Resource Development (HRD), awareness programmes, etc

19. Development and Up-gradation of Rural Haats in to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)

➤ The scheme is jointly implemented by MoRD, DAC&FW and other Government departments though their schemes in coordination with State Govt. The basic and supporting infrastructure is assisted through MGNREGS and marketing infrastructure is assisted from DAC&FW and other government schemes. The state governments may take loan at subsidized interest from NABARD from Agri Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) created for the purpose.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- The Rural Haats are mostly under the control of panchayats , after development as GrAMs, these will continue to be managed by panchayats for which Operation and Management Guidelines have been issued.

20. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation

➤ Under the scheme assistance is provided to NCDC for financing the activities of cooperatives like agro-processing, marketing of food grains, input supply, development of weaker section cooperatives, computerization of co-operatives etc. The scheme aims to develop cooperative awareness amongst people and to cater to the education and training requirements of cooperative personnel and State Government officials.

➤ *PRIs may be involved at various stages of implementation of the Scheme particularly in:*

- NCDC is advised to involve PRIs in ensuring the genuineness of the applicant societies functioning in the rural areas before sanctioning funds to these Societies.

- Implementing agencies are advised to make efforts for convergence of the scheme with other schemes of DAC&FW and other Departments/ organizations/ agencies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. to avoid any overlapping and duplication of subsidy linked assistance.
- Further, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) may be asked for dovetailing their funds / schemes with NCDC, NCCT, and NCUI etc. for effective implementation of their schemes.

**Important Schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for
Incorporation in BDP and DDP**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the following schemes/programmes for enhancing livestock production and productivity, for protection from diseases and genetic improvement of livestock, for conservation and development of indigenous breeds etc.

1. Cattle and Dairy Development

I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission II. National Dairy Plan-II

II National Programme for Dairy Development

III. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund

IV. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)

2. National Livestock Mission

3. Livestock Health & Disease Control (Including National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis)

4. Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey
The details of the above schemes are as under:
1. Cattle and Dairy Development (I) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December 2014. The Scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The 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. The scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock. Objectives
i) Development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds
ii) To undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock. Components
Major components under the scheme are as under:

2(i) Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage
a) Strengthening of existing AI centres
b) Training of Existing AI Technicians
c) Establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) centres
d) Strengthening Liquid Nitrogen (LN) storage and transport and distribution system
(ii) Enhancement of Production and Productivity
a) Progeny Testing
b) Pedigree Selection
(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Reproductive Techniques
a) Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) & In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) laboratories
b) Sex sorted semen production
c) E-Pashuhaat Portal
d) Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds.
(iv) Conservation of Indigenous Breeds
a) Establishment of "Gokul Gram" or

integrated cattle development centre b)Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre c)Identification and issue of Health Cards to in Milk bovines (v)Awareness Program: a)Award to Farmers (“Gopal Ratna”) and Breeders’ Societies/Organisations (“Kamdhenu”) b)Organisation of Fertility Camps Funding Pattern: Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, all the components of the sub-scheme is being implemented on 100% grants-in-aid basis except the components of Pashu Sanjivni and Sex Sorted Semen Production, these are being implemented on 60:40 basis as Central and State Share (90:10 in case of Hilly and NER States).Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme covering for 20,000 bovine per district for 600 districts and 300 villages per districts in the country has been launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister in September, 2019 which is one of the largest such

**Important Schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for
Incorporation in BDP and DDP**

A. Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme (PMEGP)

Scheme Outline:

PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy scheme, aimed at generating employment opportunities in non-farm sector in rural and urban areas by setting up of new self-employment ventures/micro enterprises. Major object of the scheme is to provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) national level nodal implementing agency. At State/District level State offices of KVIC, KVIB, DICs are Coir Board are implementing PMEGP.

Any individual, above 18 years of age can apply on-line only in a simplified single page online form available at <http://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegp/pmegponlineapp/> . SHGs, Cooperatives Societies and Trusts can also apply. General category applicants are eligible for margin money subsidy of 15% of project cost in urban areas and 25% in rural areas. Special categories (SC, ST, OBC, Women, minorities, NER etc.) are eligible for subsidy of 25% in urban area and 35% in rural areas. The maximum admissible cost of the project under manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh and business/service sector is Rs. 10 lakh. Scheme is applicable for new units only. Existing and better performing PMEGP/MUDRA Units can avail 2nd financial assistance of up to Rs.1 crore with subsidy of 15% (20% for NER & hilly areas) for upgradation.

There is provision for providing handholding support to the entrepreneurs for 3 years after the units are set up along with marketing support.

Possible role in implementation for Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Intermediate and District Panchayat

The Implementing Agencies, namely KVIC, KVIBs and DICs associate with Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of the Scheme in the following manner:

- a. In the identification of beneficiaries and assisting them in submitting online applications.
- b. Identification of area specific viable projects, to be setup under PMEGP
- c. Providing marketing and other related assistance,

d. Handholding and mentoring of beneficiaries.

PMEGP has a component namely Backward and Forward Linkages (BFL), under which activities like Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Exhibitions, Workshops, Awareness Camps, Publicity, are carried out by implementing agencies.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions can organize Workshops, Awareness camps, Exhibitions and fairs at Taluk, Block, and District levels. PRIs can also provide EDP trainings to the PMEGP beneficiaries at the government funded training centers available under PRIs at Taluk, block and district levels.

B. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

Scheme Outline:

It is a scheme to support traditional industries and artisans by organizing traditional artisans into Major and Regular clusters to make their products competitive and to provide them with sustainable employment.

Artisans are supported by providing Common Facility Centers, Raw Material Banks, Tools and Technology Upgradation. Besides, focus is also on skill development of artisans through training, creating market linkages for their products, for which they are supported by professional agencies. Efforts are also made to connect them with Government sales outlets and e-commerce portals.

Total Government of India support is up to Rs. 2.5 cr. for up to 500 artisans and up to Rs. 5 cr. for more than 500 artisans. Implementing Agencies such as PRIs, NGOs, etc. arrange for the land and constitute artisans into an SPV. Implementing Agencies forward the cluster proposals to Nodal Agencies who monitor the implementation of the SFURTI clusters, within a period of 12-18 months.

The detailed guidelines of the SFURTI is available at sfurti.msme.gov.in

Possible role in implementation for Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Intermediate and District Panchayat

SFURTI Scheme envisages implementation of clusters by Implementing Agencies.

2. Implementing Agencies (IAs) would be non-Government organizations (NGOs), institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions, field functionaries of State and Central Govt., Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs), etc. with suitable expertise to undertake cluster development. One IA will be assigned for only one cluster normally (unless it is an agency with State-wide coverage).

3. The role and responsibility of the Implementing Agencies under SFURTI includes the following:

- i. The IA would identify and arrange suitable land for the project.
 - ii. Implement various interventions as outlined in the approved cluster project.
 - iii. Manage Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of assets created under the project.
4. In case the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the cluster level desires to be the IA, it can form an SPV ensuring that the cluster micro-enterprises/beneficiaries hold a minimum 33% of the total equity in the SPV's governing body.

In addition, the Block and the District Panchayat can also identify occupations/projects involving traditional artisans which can be implemented either by PRIs or NGOs as Implementing Agencies, besides giving publicity to the scheme and its benefits among the stakeholders.

C. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

Scheme Outline:

ASPIRE scheme supports rural micro sector with skill development, entrepreneurship and innovation support and promotes grassroots economic development at district level. The focus of this scheme is on skill development in food processing, bamboo, coir, bee keeping, wood work, apparel, etc. and it aims to set up a network of business incubation centres to promote rural entrepreneurship and innovation.

The major components of the scheme provide for setting up of a) Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs), to skill and prepare youth to set up own enterprises; Gol gives up to Rs. 100/ Rs. 50 lakhs (max) for Government/ Private agencies for procurement of plant and machinery; b) Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) for incubation of innovative ideas in agro and other sectors; Gol gives up to Rs. 30 lakhs to existing & Rs.100 lakhs to new TBIs for procurement of plant and machinery. Individual incubatees gets Rs. 4 lakh to nurture ideas. The detailed guidelines of the ASPIRE is available at aspire.msme.gov.in.

73 Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) & 16 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), Govt. & Private technical institutes have been approved under the scheme and over 29,000 persons have been trained with 10,000 people having set up own enterprises/productively employed.

Possible role in implementation for Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Intermediate and District Panchayat

Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Block and District Panchayats can support in implementing the scheme by i) identifying the requirement of sector specific technical training; ii) identifying Block/ District level technical institutes which can be set

up as LBIs to provide training for job in local industries; iii) identifying students for training in existing LBIs/LBIS to be set up and (iv) supporting trained students/incubatees by connecting them to various Govt. schemes.

D. National SC ST Hub – Scheme outline

The Ministry of MSME, Government of India is implementing National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub Scheme (NSSH) to provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs to achieve the mandate of a minimum of **4% of total procurement from SC/ST owned MSEs** under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012.

To promote SC/ST entrepreneurs, various initiatives have been taken under the Hub which include capacity building (**through 41 institutes, 127 courses, in 116 locations across 24 states**), providing handholding support through **15 NSSH Offices** across the country (to provide tender and loan facilitation support), special marketing assistance scheme (SMAS), special subsidy for Single Point Registration Scheme (SPRS), reimbursement of multiples fees (including membership fee of Export Promotion Councils, testing fees, bank charges for bank guarantees for Govt. tenders and loan processing charges, membership fee of B2B portal (MSME Mart), and capacity building management course fee), in addition to various awareness generation initiatives. NSSH has also recently introduced a provision of **25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs** on the overall investment ceiling of **Rs. 1 cr.** for technology upgradation by procuring Plant & Machinery without any sector specific restrictions under **Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS)** of National SC/ST Hub.

Possible role in implementation for Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Intermediate and District Panchayat (Convergence opportunities for PRIs and National SC ST Hub)

Since its inception in October 2016, the Hub has taken several initiatives in the form of schemes and interventions to make procurement activities of the SC ST owned MSE's in the public sector more inclusive and participative. It is notable that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are an effective, efficient and transparent vehicle for local governance, social change and public service delivery mechanism meeting the aspirations of local population.

Considering the fact that both National SC ST Hub and the Panchayati Raj Institutions are focused towards the development of targeted groups, possibilities may be explored to join hands and make combined efforts to lead to economic development. There can be convergence to maximize the reach of both the schemes in the targeted community and to devise new incentive schemes to further propel the

growth of the SC/ST Entrepreneurs while also bringing economic prosperity at the ground level.

National SC-ST Hub may collaborate with Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the scheme in the following manner:

- i. Identification of SC/ST MSEs is a key challenge faced by CPSEs as well as the Ministry of MSME. **Identification of relevant SC/ST MSEs operating in the Blocks/Districts** by the Panchayati Raj institutions can be extremely beneficial especially considering certain CPSEs with presence in states require goods and services from local businesses. Therefore, effective means of sharing the database of SC-ST enterprises between the Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Panchayat Raj may be established for creating better investment portfolio and increasing uptake of the scheme benefits.
- ii. **Awareness creation about the schemes and sharing of relevant touchpoints** including the 15 existing NSSHO offices functioning across the country
- iii. **Facilitate participation in Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS)** to enhance marketing capabilities & competitiveness of the MSMEs through participation in various on-ground marketing activities, including participation and visits in various international and domestic exhibitions/trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, etc. Given the current pandemic, the possibility of virtual exhibitions and trade fairs is also being explored.
- iv. The Panchayati Raj Institutions along with National SC ST Hub can also work together to **organize workshops, awareness camps, exhibitions and fairs** (virtual in the short term and physical in the medium to long term) at Taluk, Block, and District levels.
- v. To help SC/ST entrepreneurs increase their capabilities, skill and ensure their effective participation in the public procurement, the National SC-ST Hub is organizing various skill-based training programmes across the country. **PRIs, in collaboration with the Hub, may also provide trainings to the SC-ST beneficiaries** at the government funded training centers available under PRIs at Taluk, block and district levels. Further **institutions identified by Panchayati Raj** can also be **considered to provide training under the Hub**. Synergies may also be considered with the State Institute of Rural Development which are a key cog in the capacity building of the elected representatives.
- vi. **Identification of successful SC ST entrepreneurs at the Taluk, Block and District level** to be showcased as a case study.
- vii. Support in **creation of consortiums** to supply goods in large quantities to CPSEs. However, this initiative would need to be supported by complementary efforts towards quality and standardization.
- viii. An **element of entrepreneurship** can be introduced in the **Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)**.

- ix. A campaign '**Har Panchayat mein Udyog**' may be considered to promote entrepreneurship the grass root level.

E. Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY)

Scheme Outline:

Coir Vikas Yojana is an Umbrella Scheme, under which various sub-schemes are implemented for development of coir industry in the country by Coir Board, Ministry of MSME, Government of India. The sub-schemes of the Umbrella scheme are:

(i) Science and Technology:

The Scheme envisages carrying out research activities and extension of the fruit of the research at the laboratory level for application at the field level and also extension of testing and service facilities to the industry in respect of coir. Modernisation of production processes, Development of machinery and equipments, Product Development and Diversification, Development of Environment Friendly Technologies, Technology Transfer, Incubation, Testing and Service Facilities are integral parts of the research efforts of the Board.

(ii) Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana

Under the scheme, Coir Board is extending training facilities to rural artisans and conduct programmes like Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Awareness Programme, Workshop, Seminar, Exposure Tour, etc. Development of skilled manpower in coir industry through appropriate training programmes is one of the major activities of Coir Board. With this aim, the Board imparts training through its national level training institute, viz. National Coir Training & Design Centre, Kalavoor, Alappuzha District in Kerala, Research cum Extension Centre, Thanjavur and Field Training Centres of Regional Offices/Sub-Regional Offices located at various parts of the country. In addition, the Board conducts training programmes at field level as per the convenience of coir workers. The Field Training Centres are run with the help of Co-operative Societies/Associations and SFURTI Clusters, etc. engaged in coir activities and NGOs registered with Darpan Portal of NITI Ayog. Most of the training programmes of the Board are offered with stipend facilities.

Mahila Coir Yojana is a women oriented, self-employment scheme being implemented by Coir Board. The scheme envisages imparting training with stipend to

women artisans on improved coir processing machinery and scaling up the skill of women coir workers. The trained women artisans will be able to obtain financial assistance for procurement of machinery/equipments under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with necessary handholding support by the Coir Board through its field offices. Financial assistance is provided for setting up of coir units with a maximum project cost of Rs.25 Lakhs under PMEGP.

(iii) Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS).

The Scheme has been launched with the objectives of providing modern infrastructure facilities to the production units and to modernize the existing coir units by establishing 'State of the Art' plant and machinery. Under the scheme, Coir Board shall extend financial subsidy of 25% of the cost of admissible items of plant and machinery procured by coir units. The upper ceiling of the financial assistance will be Rs.2.50 Crores per coir unit/project. *(The scheme is under modification).*

(iv) Domestic Market Promotion

Domestic Market Promotion is one of the major functions envisaged under the Coir Industry Act 1953. Under the Scheme, the Board is undertaking various measures for popularizing coir and coir products and expanding the domestic market which include undertaking generic publicity, setting up of Showrooms & Sales Depots, extension of Market Development Assistance, etc.

(v) Export Market Promotion-

Coir Board is implementing the Scheme of Export Market Promotion with a view to improve the export performance of Indian Coir Sector through various export market promotion activities such as sponsoring delegations, participation in seminars and conferences, organising participation in international fairs, extending financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Exporters as envisaged under the International Co-operation scheme of the Ministry of MSME and also presenting Coir Industry Awards, etc.

(vi) Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services

The activities under this programme would involve primary and secondary level information search, collection and statistical analysis of information, drawing inferences and preparation and publication of the reports. The following activities are carried out under this head:(1) Coir Industry Survey. (2) Market Analysis, (3) Techno-Economic Feasibility studies, (4) Development of Information Technology, (5) Documentation of coir related information, (6) Building up a strong data base and dissemination of the same to the trade, (7) Creation of Infrastructure facilities to the Board's offices and (8) Human Resource Development Programme, etc.

(VII). Welfare Measures.

Coir Board has been assisting coir workers in the country to enroll under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) by paying the premium amount on their behalf.

Possible role in implementation for Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Intermediate and District Panchayat

Panchayats can play an active role in organising training programmes under the **“Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana”** sub-scheme of Coir Board. It can help Coir Board at all levels of implementation of the programme right from identification of trainees, infrastructure to conduct of the training programme on coir product manufacturing at appropriate locations. Coir Board can extend stipend to trainees and honorarium to trainers under this programme.

- Panchayats can encourage coir industry by using coir geo-textiles for rural road construction and provide employment in rural sector. Use of coir geo-textiles for road construction will enhance the life period of roads and provide employment to a large number of coir workers. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has recently decided to utilise coir geo-textiles in rural road construction under PMGSY – III in seven States.
- Coir Geo-textiles is also used for river- bank protection, top soil stabilisation, watershed management/pond stabilisation, etc. Panchayats can encourage manufacturers of coir geo-textiles and other coir products by utilising these products for their local requirements. Coir Board has set up regional offices in all important coconut producing states and training can be imparted on manufacturing techniques of coir products in all these states. The production of coir geo-textiles and other products in coconut producing states will create large number of employment opportunities in rural sector.
- The utilisation of coconut husk for manufacture of coir products will provide additional income to coconut farmers and encourage coconut cultivation.
- Panchayats can assist Coir Board for identification and enrolment of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). The premium in respect of coir workers can be borne by Coir Board.
- Since coir industry is an environment friendly and sustainable industry which uses a 100% natural renewable raw material, ie. ‘coconut husk’, the Panchayats may extend all sort of assistance to the entrepreneurs of this sector for collecting raw material, formation of self-help Groups, marketing of coir products and hand-holding support.

- **The Panchayats in all important coconut producing states can play an important role in the development of coir industry in the state concerned by associating with Coir Board.**
- **The sub-schemes under Coir Vikas Yojana have been designed to address different aspects of the development of coir industry like technology development, skill upgradation, infrastructure development, market development, etc. Hence the scope of convergence of the schemes of Coir Board and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is limited only.**

Important Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Development for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

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.

Scope of Convergence with MoPR

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 Panchayati Raj Institution.

- 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 BDP and DDP.
- 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.

Annexure – VII J

Important Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

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.

Schemes of MoFPI

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 with MoPR

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.

Important Schemes of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Incorporation in BDP and DDP

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 8th and school drop-outs upto 12th 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 MoPR

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 2nd year, the MGNF program will cover more districts and states.

Illustrative List of Activities for Environment Creation at Intermediate and District Panchayat Levels

- i. Letters to Block Sabha, Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee and Working Group members, other local eminent persons seeking their active participation in the planning process.
- ii. Wall writings with catchy slogans, distribution of leaflets, display of banners, posters along with public address announcement.
- iii. Rallies/campaigns by the villagers including students, volunteers, SHG/CBOs members, BS, IPPC, SWG etc.
- iv. Active engagement of community level organizations e.g. VHNSCs, SEC, Committees formed by ICDS in awareness generation and community mobilisation
- v. Street plays using local folk or popular media/artists.
- vi. Organising Panchayat day celebration through exhibitions and honouring the village elders and community leaders, especially women, freedom fighters and martyrs.
- vii. Celebrating various awareness weeks such as Open Defecation Free / Breastfeeding week / AIDS awareness / Tree plantation week etc.
- viii. Painting and Literary competitions among the school and college students and villagers on how the village could be made a model village.
- ix. Organising village sports and folk arts festivals and various competitions that reflect the spirit of the village and select the village song for different festivals and occasions.
- x. Organising youth groups to ensure every child, particularly girl child is in school and special facilities provided for children with special needs.
- xi. Organising community voluntary activities such as cleaning streets, drains, school and Panchayat premises, planting trees etc.
- xii. Organising exhibitions on local histories and talks by old aged persons.
- xiii. School Enrolment camp for school children as well as children out of school and distribution of school bag, uniform and other kits.
- xiv. Organising employment *mela* and profiling education and area of interest of the unemployed youths for skilling.
- xv. Organising Financial inclusion camp like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.
- xvi. Conducting *KrishiMela* for farmers to create awareness on various advanced farm mechanisation, ICT in agriculture, agricultural marketing, importance of soil testing and cash crops.

Situation Analysis for Identified Problems and Developmental Options

Sr. No	Problem identified	Situation Analysed	Possible Development options
1.	Poor sanitation in public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage facility • Community toilets defunct due to lack of maintenance • Open excretion • Lack of awareness about hygiene practices • VHSC not constituted or not active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new drainage line • Construction of improved community toilets • Creating awareness on consequences of open defecation and poor hygienic practices. • Activating village health and sanitation Committee
2.	Low crop productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness about high breed varieties. • Poor adoption of modern agriculture technologies • Poor crop protection measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness on improved agricultural practices. • Introduction of high breed varieties of cereals, pulses and vegetables. • Exposure visits to improved agri-farms / KrishiVigyan Kendra. • Periodical interaction with agriculture department about farm practices
3.	Malnutrition in SC children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of balanced diet to pregnant women and children. • Poor livelihoods leading poor expenditure pattern on nutritional food • No practices of kitchen gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness about need of balanced dietary food. • VHSC to be strengthened. • Encourage kitchen garden as source of nutritional vegetables /fruits
4.	Lack of Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality teaching methods and materials. • No monitoring of teachers by village education committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMC to be strengthened to monitor quality of teaching • Supply of teaching aids • New equipment to be procured for science laboratory
5.	Insufficient quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved

Sr. No	Problem identified	Situation Analysed	Possible Development options
	fodder for animals	<p>quantity due to encroachment on pastureland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness about feed preparation and fodder cultivation adequacy of irrigation water for enhancing fodder cultivation 	<p>varieties for fodder cultivation through mini kits distribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder plantation on agriculture boundary • Farmers Training/ Front line demonstration on quality feed preparation and forage crop cultivation

Indicative Outline of Development Status Report (DSR)

- Part I** - The description of process/methodology of situation assessment.
- Part II** - A profile of the Panchayat delineating its socio-economic status based on situation analysis.
- Part III-** Appraisal of the development interventions including gap analysis of the IP development agenda for the past 3-5 years with respect to relevant parameter. SWG may select the parameters from suggestive following:
- i. Economic development and poverty reduction
 - ii. Human development
 - iii. Social development
 - iv. Ecological development
 - v. Public Service Delivery
 - vi. Good Governance
 - vii. SDGs
 - viii. Skilling
 - ix. Women and Child protection and development
 - x. E-enablement
 - xi. Infrastructure status.
- Part IV** - A description on people's participation and suggestions to improve it.
- Part V** - Situation of resources and scope for expanding resource envelope including OSR.
- Part VI** - Convergence opportunities in terms of human, financial and natural resources in optimising development outcomes for the Panchayat.
- Part VII** - The sector wise broad ideas of possible interventions.
- Part VIII** - Conclusion
- Part IX** - Annexures (copies of Consolidated data of Mission Antyodaya and GPDPs)

Annexure XI

Model Structure of Presentation by Representative of Line Departments in Special Block Sabha and District Sabha

1. The representative of line 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 Intermediate Panchayat and incorporation in Block Development Plan.

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

2. Activities taken in current financial year and progress made so far along with timelines.

#	Name of Activity	Activity Wise Status Report						
		Progress Status			Timelines		Funds utilization Status	
		Activity completed	In-Progress	Not started	Planned Timelines	Actual Timeline	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized

3. Activities proposed to be taken in next financial year

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

Format for Activity Mapping

No.	Subject under Schedule 11	Responsibilities transferred under the subject	List of activities under each responsibility	Role of District Panchayat	Role of IP	Role of GP	Role of Departments	Remarks
1	Agriculture, including agricultural extension	1.1	1.1.1					
			1.1.2					
			1.1.3					
		1.2	1.2.1					
			1.2.2					
			1.2.3					
2	Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation	2.1	2.1.1					
			2.1.2					
			2.1.3					
		2.2	2.2.1					
			2.2.2					
			2.2.3					

Model Format for Projectisation of Plan Activities

1. Introduction (Brief about the Panchayat).
2. Brief about the sector and problem identification.
3. Aim of the project.
4. Details of the target and outcomes proposed to be achieved through the project.
5. Components of the intervention with physical targets and financial outlays.
6. Implementation strategy (Implementing agency, additional resource mobilization, voluntary participation, supervision etc.).
7. Risk and risk mitigation mechanism.
8. Conclusion.

Structure of Block Development Plan

(To be Prepared by Intermediate Panchayat)

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
Chapter-1	Profile of Area of Intermediate Panchayat	<p><u>1.General Information</u></p> <p>a) GP-wise Demographic Information including that for SC, ST and BC</p> <p>b) Description of the geographical area, forest coverage, riverine status, road connectivity/rail connectivity, internet access and specific features of the Block</p> <p>c) Socio-Economic Status (based on Census, SECC data etc.)</p> <p>d) No. of Educational Institutions and status of Education</p> <p>e) No. of Health Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres/Rural Hospitals upgraded as Health and Wellness Centres and status of functionality and Status of Health including Public Health</p> <p>f) Status of Drinking Water and Sanitation</p> <p>g) No. of Anganwadi Centres and status of Nutrition</p> <p>h) Names of line department offices operating in the Block</p> <p>i) No. of Bank Branches (including No. of GPs having no Bank Branch)</p> <p>j) No. of Cooperative Societies</p> <p>k) No. of Markets/Mandis, Cold Storage etc.</p> <p>l) No. of Animal Health Centres</p> <p>m) Status of Irrigation and Minor</p> <p>n) Cropping intensity</p> <p>o) Major occupations and status of livelihoods</p> <p>p) Arrangement of PDS</p> <p>q) No. of Industrial Units</p> <p>r) Information about SHGs and their federations</p> <p>s) Disaster Management Arrangements</p> <p>t) If a PESA Block, the status of implementation of PESA</p> <p>u) If the area has tribal population, the States of implementation of Forest Right Act.</p> <p>v) Other relevant general information</p> <p>(The above list is illustrative. However, each Block may provide all the relevant information required for planning.</p>

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
		<p><u>2. Intermediate Panchayat Information</u></p> <p>(a) No. of members of the Intermediate Panchayat (including ex-officio members, if any)</p> <p>(b) Names of the Standing Committees of the Intermediate Panchayat and their chairperson and members and functional status</p> <p>(c) Total No. of employees in the Intermediate Panchayat (category-wise).</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p> <p>(g) Other relevant Panchayat information</p> <p><u>(3) A Vision Statement</u></p>
Chapter-2	Works completed in previous years and in progress	Progress report of previous Financial Year and likely to be completed before starting of year for which plan is being prepared.
Chapter-3	A Brief Account of the Planning Process	This chapter may contain a brief account of the planning process including constitution of Block Sabha/Intermediate Panchayat Planning Team and Sectoral Working Group, participation of the line department officials in the planning process, environment generation, data collection.
Chapter-4	Current Status of Development, Major Challenges and Scope of addressing them	This chapter may contain a summary of the current status of development in the Block with reference to the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution, the major plan activities implemented during the previous financial year, situation and gap analysis, major challenges, availability of resources and the scope of meeting the challenges during 2020-21 and 2021-22.
Chapter-5	Goals Set for Development, including Localisation of SDGs	This chapter may contain a brief statement on the goals set along with targets fixed in respect of the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution and the SDGs and also the proposed means of achieving them – over a perspective of five years and operation plan for one year.
Chapter-6	Resource Envelope and Selection of Activities with Priority	This chapter may contain a detailed statement of resources available for plan implementation during 2020-21 and 2021-22 including Own Source Revenue, Fifteenth Finance Commission Grant, State Finance Commission Grant, Central Sector Schemes, State Plan Schemes, resources available with the line departments, resources available from Development Authorities/Boards (e.g. those under Town & Country Planning Act), resources available from externally

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
		aided programmes etc.
Chapter-7	Lists of Activities with Budget for 2020-21 and 2021-22	After an Introduction about the rationale of inclusion of the prioritised activities, this chapter may contain, in a common format, two lists of Activities along with Budget proposed for implementation respectively during 2020-21 and 2021-22.
Chapter-8	Implementation	This chapter may contain the strategy and process of implementation of the plan activities, roles of different organisations including line departments, linkage with GPs and District Panchayat and other related issues.
Chapter-9	Monitoring & Evaluation	This chapter may contain the strategy and process of Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan activities, roles of different organisations including line departments, linkage with GPs and District Panchayat and other related issues.
	ANNEXURES	Block map-data abstract from different sources, consolidated Mission Antyodaya data, current year planned works of GPs, minutes of meetings, reports of the Intermediate Panchayat Planning Team and Sectoral Working Group, photographs etc.

Block Development Plan for year (e.g. 2019-20)

(Prepared by Intermediate Panchayat)

Name of Block/Intermediate Panchayat:....., District....., State.....

Table-1

List of Activities with Budget

Sector (Based on 29 Subjects as per the 11 th Schedule)	Description of Activity (Mentioning location and other necessary details)	Physical Target (No./Length/ Area etc.)	Budgeted Amount { Total of (f) and (g) } (Rs.Lakh)	Main Source of Fund	Other Source of Fund (if in convergence with other source)	Timeline (Date of Start & Date of Completion)	Outcome (No. of people to benefit and the like)	Remarks Which SDG be Address
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

Block Development Plan for year (in which the Plan to be implemented (e.g. 2020-21)

(Prepared by Intermediate Panchayat)

Name of Block/Intermediate Panchayat:....., District....., State.....

Table-2




List of Activities with Budget

Sector (Based on 29 Subjects as per the 11 th Schedule)	Description of proposed Activity (Mentioning location and other necessary details)	Physical Target (No./Length/ Area etc.)	Budget Estimated Amount { Total of (f) and (g) } (Rs.Lakh)	Main Source of Fund	Other Source of Fund (if in convergence with other source)	Timeline (Date of Start & Date of Completion)	Outcome (No. of people to benefit and the like)	Remarks Which SDG be Address
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

Statement of budget allocation for a typical Block Panchayat

Planning unit name and description		(Intermediate Panchayat)			
Financial Year					
A: Funds credited to Panchayats account and directly spent by it	B: Funds credited to other planning units, but functioning in the same area	C: Funds spent in the Panchayats jurisdiction by outside agencies such as parastatals, missions, public sector undertakings, state level line departments etc.			
Scheme	Allocation	Scheme	Allocation	Scheme	Allocation
Fifteenth Finance Commission grants State Finance Commission					
Own revenues /others					

Illustrative design of Public Information Board of Intermediate Panchayat

150th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Block Panchayat:

District:

Name of President/Sabhapati:

Total Population:

LGD Code:

State:

Names of GPs:

Population of Scheduled Caste:

Population of Scheduled Tribe:

Sr. No.	Scheme	Activity	Funds	Critical Gaps as per Mission Antyodaya
				•
				•
				•
				•

Structure of District Development Plan

(To be prepared by District Panchayat)

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
Chapter-1	A Profile of the District and the District Panchayat	<p><u>1.General Information</u></p> <p>a) GP-wise Demographic Information including that for SC, ST and BC</p> <p>b) Description of the geographical area, forest coverage, riverine status, road connectivity/rail connectivity, internet access and specific features of the District.</p> <p>c) Socio-Economic Status (based on Census, SECC data, District Statistical Handbook etc.)</p> <p>d) No. of Educational Institutions and status of Education</p> <p>e) No. of Health Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres/Rural Hospitals upgraded as Health and Wellness Centres and Status of Health including Public Health</p> <p>f) Status of Drinking Water and Sanitation</p> <p>g) No. of Anganwadi Centres and status of Nutrition</p> <p>h) Names of line department offices operating in the District</p> <p>i) No. of Bank Branches (including No. of GPs having no Bank Branch)</p> <p>j) No. of Cooperative Societies</p> <p>k) No. of Markets/Mandis, Cold Storage etc.</p> <p>l) No. of Animal Health Centres/Hospitals</p> <p>m) Status of Irrigation and Minor Irrigation</p> <p>n) Cropping intensity</p> <p>o) Major occupations and status of livelihoods</p> <p>p) Status of PDS</p> <p>q) No. of Industrial Units including MSME</p> <p>r) Status of Mines & Minerals</p> <p>s) Information about SHGs and their federations</p> <p>t) Status of Transport Arrangements</p> <p>u) Status of Disaster Management Arrangements</p> <p>v) If a PESA District, the Status of implementation of PESA</p> <p>w) If the area has tribal population and forest, the status of implementation of Forest Right Act may be indicated.</p> <p>x)</p> <p>y) Other relevant general information</p> <p>(The above list is illustrative. So, each District would provide in</p>

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
		<p>this chapter all the relevant information required for planning).</p> <p><u>2. Information about District Panchayat</u></p> <p>(h) No. of members of the District Panchayat (including ex-officio members, if any)</p> <p>(i) Names of the Standing Committees of the District Panchayat and their chairperson and members and functional status</p> <p>(j) Total No. of employees in the District Panchayat(category-wise)</p> <p>(k)</p> <p>(l)</p> <p>(m)Other relevant Panchayat information</p> <p><u>3.Names of Development Authorities/Borads operating in the district and the Status of their functioning</u></p> <p>.....</p> <p><u>4.Vision Statement</u></p>
Chapter-2	Works completed in previous years and in progress	Progress report of previous Financial Year and important works likely to be completed before starting of the year for which plan is being prepared.
Chapter-3	A Brief Account of the Planning Process	This chapter may contain a brief account of the planning process including constitution of District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) and Sectoral Working Groups (SWG), participation of

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
		the district level line departments in planning process, environment generation, data collection etc.
Chapter-4	Current Status of Development, Major Challenges and Scope of addressing them	This chapter may contain a summary of the current status of development in the District with reference to the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution, the major plan activities implemented during the previous year of planning, situation and gap analysis, major challenges, availability of resources and the scope of meeting the challenges.
Chapter-5	Goals Set for Development, including Localisation of SDGs	This chapter may contain a brief statement on the goals set along with targets fixed in respect of the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution and the SDGs and also the proposed means of achieving them – over a perspective of five years and during the year for which operational annual plan is being prepared.
Chapter-6	Resource Envelope and Selection of Activities with Priority	This chapter may contain a detailed statement of resources available for plan implementation by the District Panchayat for period of annual plan. The resource may include Own Source Revenue, Fifteenth Finance Commission Grant, State Finance Commission Grant, Central Sector Schemes, State Plan Schemes, resources available with the district level line departments, resources available from Development Authorities/Boards (e.g. those under Town & Country Planning Act), cess from mines and minerals, resources available from externally aided programmes etc.
Chapter-7	List of Activities with Budget for previous year and annual plan year	This chapter may contain, in a common format, two lists of Activities along with Budget proposed for implementation respectively during previous year and annual plan year.
Chapter-8	Implementation	This chapter may describe the strategy and process of implementation of the plan activities, roles of different organisations including line departments, linkage with Intermediate Panchayats and the State line departments and other related issues.
Chapter-9	Monitoring & Evaluation	This chapter may elaborate the strategy and process of Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan activities, roles of different organisations including district level line departments, linkage with Intermediate Panchayats and State line departments and other related issues.

Chapter	Content	Sub-Contents
	ANNEXURES	A District map, data abstract from different sources, consolidated data of Mission Antyodaya, current year planned works of GPs and Intermediate Panchayat, copies of minutes of meetings, reports of the DPPCs and SWGs, photographs etc.

District Development Plan for previous year (e.g. 2019-20)

(To be prepared by District Panchayat)

Name of District/District Panchayat....., State.....

Table-1

List of Activities with Budget

Sector (Based on 29 Subjects as per the 11 th Schedule)	Description of Activity (Mentioning location and other necessary details)	Physical Target (No./Length/ Area etc.)	Budgeted Amount { Total of (f) and (g) (Rs.Lakh)	Main Source of Fund	Other Source of Fund (if in convergence with other source)	Timeline (Date of Start & Date of Completion)	Outcome (No. of people to benefit and the like)	Remark: Which SDG be Address
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

District Development Plan for year (in which the Plan is to be implemented (e.g. 2020-21)

(To be prepared by District Panchayat)

Name of District/District Panchayat....., State.....

Table-2

List of Activities with Budget

Sector (Based on 29 Subjects as per the 11 th Schedule)	Description of proposed Activity (Mentioning location and other necessary details)	Physical Target (No./Length/ Area etc.)	Budget Estimated Amount { Total of (f) and (g) (Rs.Lakh)	Main Source of Fund	Other Source of Fund (if in convergence with other source)	Timeline (Date of Start & Date of Completion)	Outcome (No. of people to benefit and the like)	Remark: Which SDG be Address
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)




Statement of budget allocation for District Panchayat

Planning unit name and description		District Panchayat			
Financial Year					
A: Funds credited to Panchayats account and directly spent by it		B: Funds credited to other planning units, but functioning in the same area		C: Funds spent in the Panchayats jurisdiction by outside agencies such as parastatals, missions, public sector undertakings, state level line departments etc.	
Scheme	Allocation	Scheme	Allocation	Scheme	Allocation
Fifteenth Finance Commission grants					
State Finance Commission grants					

Planning unit name and description		District Panchayat			
Financial Year					
Own revenue					
others					

Annexure XVII

Illustrative design of Public Information Board of District Panchayat

150th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

District Panchayat/Zila Parishad:

LGD Code:

State:

Names of Blocks:

Name of President/Adhyaksha:

Population of Scheduled Caste:

Total Population:

Population of Scheduled Tribe:

Sr. No.	Scheme	Activity	Funds

Critical Gaps as per Mission Antyodaya

-
-
-
-
-

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADC	Autonomous District Council
ATR	Action Taken Report
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
BDP	Block Development Plan
BG	Basic Grants
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund
C&AG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CB-PSA	Capacity Building – Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
CB&T	Capacity Building & Training
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRM	Common Review Mission
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
D/O AC&FW	Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DDP	District Development Plan
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DoLR	Department of Land Resources
DP	District Panchayat
DPO	District Panchayat Officer

Abbreviation	Full Form
DPC	District Planning Committee
DPRC	District Panchayat Resource Centre
DRG	District Resource Group
DSR	Development of Status Report
EBR	Extra Budgetary Resources
EC	Empowered Committee
e-NAM	Electronic National Agriculture Market
ERs	Elected Representatives
ETC	Extension Training Centre
e-FMS	Electronic Financial Management System
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
X FC	Tenth Finance Commission
XI FC	Eleventh Finance Commission
XII FC	Twelfth Finance Commission
XIII FC	Thirteenth Finance Commission
XIV FC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
XV FC	Fifteenth Finance Commission
FFC	Fifteenth Finance Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSA	Fifth Schedule Areas
GBS	Gross Budgetary Support
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIM	Green India Mission
GIS	Geographical Information System
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPPFT	Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GRS	Gram Rozgar Sewak
GS	Gram Sabha
GST	Goods and Services Tax

Abbreviation	Full Form
HDI	Human Development Index
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IP	Intermediate Panchayat
IPAI	Institute of Public Auditors of India
ISAM	Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing
IT	Information Technology
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LGD	Local Government Directory
MA	Mission Antyodaya
MAS	Model Accounting System
MoC	Ministry of Culture
M/O FPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIS	Management Information System
MMAS	Micro-Management of Agriculture Scheme
MMP	Mission Mode Project
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Abbreviation	Full Form
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAD	National Asset Directory
NAEB	National Agricultural Export Board
NE	North Eastern
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NeGP	National eGovernance Plan
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHM	National Health Mission
NLM	National Level Monitor
NMAET	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology
NMPB	National Medicinal Plants Board
NPDP	National Programme for Dairy Development
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEAIS	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme
PES	Panchayat Enterprises Suite
PESA	The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PG	Performance Grant
PHCs	Primary Health Centres
PKVY	Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Abbreviation	Full Form
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PM-KISAN	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi Yojana
PM-KMY	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan –Dhan Yojana
PM-AASHA	Pradhan Mantri Aay Samarakshan Abhiyan
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchayeeYojana
PMRDF	Prime Minister Rural Development Fellow
PMRSSM	Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PRTC	Panchayati Raj Training Centres
PTC	Panchayat Training Centre
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RADPFI	Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
RAGAV	Rashtriya Gram Anudanevam Vikas
RD	Rural Development
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RGPSA	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RLB	Rural Local Body
RMUY	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institute
SAGY	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SATCOM	Satellite Communication
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission

Abbreviation	Full Form
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SECC	Socio Economic Caste Census
SFC	State Finance Commission
SHC	Soil Health Card
SHG	Self-Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SLMTT	State Level Master Trainers' Team
SLO	State Link Officer
SMAE	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMAF	Sub-Mission on Agroforestry
SPMU	State Programme Management Unit
SPRC	State Panchayat Resource Centre
SSA	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TG&S	Technical Guidance and Support
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UFC	Union Finance Commission
VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
VHSNCs	Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees
UJALA	Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All
UN	United Nations
UT	Union Territory
VAT	Value Added Tax
VO	Village Organisation
WCD	Women and Child Development
WPFT	Ward Planning Facilitation Team



भारत सरकार - पंचायत - ग्रामीण - विकास - कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत - स्वयंसेवकों के - कर्मा - प्रमाण पत्र

भारतमायाजी की 150वीं जयंती

स्वायंजनिक रचना पटल

अत्याय के अनुयाय महत्पूर्ण अंतगत

क्र.सं.	विवरण	मिति	अत्याय के अनुयाय महत्पूर्ण अंतगत
1.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	1. बीक अत्याय उपकरणों के अंतर्गत
2.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	2. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
3.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	3. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
4.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	4. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
5.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	5. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
6.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	6. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
7.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	7. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
8.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	8. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
9.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	9. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
10.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	10. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
11.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	11. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
12.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	12. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
13.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	13. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
14.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	14. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
15.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	15. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
16.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	16. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
17.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	17. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
18.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	18. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
19.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	19. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत
20.	पुस्तक खरीदने पर 10 के लिए	1.20	20. पुस्तक खरीदने के अंतर्गत



Ministry of Panchayati Raj
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