People’s Plan Campaign
सबकी योजना सबका विकास

2nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
Government of India
People’s Plan Campaign –
सबकी योजना सबका विकास

for Preparation of
GPDP, BPDP and DPDPs

02nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
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Message from Minister, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

GIRIRAJ SINGH

Message

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been organizing People’s Plan Campaign ‘Sabki Yojna Sabka Vikas’ since 2018 for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans for the next financial year. The 4th edition of this Campaign would be organized this year during the period 2nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022.

As the year 2021 marks the celebration of 75th anniversary of India’s independence, the People’s Plan Campaign being implemented this year becomes even more important for achieving the national goal of “Aatmanirbhar Bharat”. With nearly 70% of population of India living in rural areas, this objective cannot be achieved without the partnership and active involvement of the rural local bodies. They have an important role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/programmes on subjects of national importance for transforming rural India.

I am hopeful that State Governments will take necessary steps for taking-up participatory decentralised planning in rural areas for implementing development programmes with clearly defined objectives. It is important that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are organized with the perspective of Panchayats covering all three tiers and presented to them in a way in which they can be used in local planning and implementation.

It is also important that State Governments should leverage and integrate the physical presence of social capital in rural areas in the form of educational institutions, women’s collectives, youth groups, civil society organizations and others for the localization of SDGs to truly work at the grassroots level. Localising the SDGs at the rural level will not only challenge existing system but also provides an opportunity to develop an institutional framework that is in sync with national and global priorities.

I have great pleasure in releasing the People’s Plan Campaign Booklet for 2021. It will provide step by step guidance and support to all Stakeholders in preparing Development Plans at Gram Panchayat, Block and District Panchayats. It also provides information regarding existing schemes of different line departments which can be utilised for convergent planning at the Panchayat level for optimum use of the resources. I am sure that this Booklet would be very useful in making the People’s Plan Campaign- 2021 a huge success.

(GIRIRAJ SINGH)
संदेश

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए प्रामंत विकास योजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिए वर्ष 2018 से जन योजना अभियान “सकल की योजना सकल विकास” का आयोजन कर रहा है। इस अभियान का चौथा संक्रान्ति ऐसे वर्ष 2 अक्टूबर 2021 से 31 जनवरी 2022 तक की अवधि के दौरान आयोजित किया जाएगा।

वर्ष 2021 भारत की स्वातंत्र्य का 75 वीं बरसात के उल्लास का प्रतीक है। इस वर्ष लागू किया जा रहा जन योजना अभियान आयुक्त भारत के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में काम करने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत की सामाजिक 70% आबादी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहती है, अतः इस लक्ष्य को ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों की सक्रिय भागीदारी के बि से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। ग्रामीण भारत की बदलती दिशा में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के निष्ठा पर प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के भागीदारी और कुशल कार्यान्वयन में ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों की भूमिका है।

यूएस आशा है कि राज्य सरकारों स्वतंत्र मूल से परिभाषित उदय तथा ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकसित भागीदारी जो अब के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एस.डी.जी) और उद्योग, सभी तीन रंग को कार करने वाली पंचायतों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आयोजित किए जाएं है और उन्हें यह तरह प्रस्तुत किया जाए कि उनकी उपयोगी स्थानीय योजना और कार्यान्वयन में किया जा सके।

यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि राज्य सरकारों वास्तव मूल से जमीनी स्तर पर काम करने के लिए एस.डी.जी के स्थायीकरण के लिए क्षेत्रीय संस्थानों, महानगर समूहों, नगरीक समाज संगठनों और अन्य के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक पुलिस की भूमिका का स्वीकार लें और उन्हें इकट्ठा करें। ग्रामीण स्तर पर एस.डी.जी का स्थायीकरण न केवल मौजूदा स्वयंसेवकों की चुनी देंगे बल्कि राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक प्राथमिकताओं के साथ एक संवाद ढांचे को विकसित करने का अवसर भी प्रदान करें।

यूएस 2021 के लिए जन योजना अभियान पुस्तिका का वितरण करते हुए अवसंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है। यह पुस्तिका ग्राम पंचायत जिला और जिला पंचायतों में विकास योजना तैयार करने में सभी हितार्थकों को चर्चा के मार्गदर्शन और सहायता प्रदान करेंगी। यह विभिन्न लाइन विभागों की मौजूदा योजनाओं के बारे में भी जानकारी प्रदान करती है जिसका उपयोग संसाधनों के इकट्ठा इस्तेमाल हेतु पंचायत स्तर पर अभियान योजना के लिए किया जा सकता है। यूएस विश्राम है कि यह पुस्तिका जन योजना अभियान-2011 को सफलता दिलाने में बहुत उपयोगी हिंसा होगी।

(गिरिराज सिंह)

Message from Minister of State, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

The People’s Plan Campaign, 2021 (PPC, 2021) would be rolled out as ‘Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas’ from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January, 2022, covering all 3 tiers of the Panchayats including Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs) across all States/UTs. In envisioning development of Panchayats, People’s Plan Campaign (PPC) is leading the transformation of rural governance in India.

The Campaign, from the last 3 years has brought remarkable changes in addressing developmental gaps at the grassroots level. During People’s Plan Campaign, Panchayats are able to integrate resources of available under various Central/State schemes/programmes for preparing holistic and inclusive development plans at all levels of Panchayats.

Despite prevailing Covid pandemic, Panchayats have made commendable efforts to prepare development plans during PPC – 2020. As stated by Hon’ble Prime Minister in his speech during the National Panchayati Raj Day - 2021, our villages have been important centres of India’s development and self-reliance. It is through participatory planning in the villages, Gram Panchayats would march forward on the path of development by exploring new opportunities and possibilities. Our Government is keen in keeping villages at the centre of all its policies and initiatives. Our effort is that villages of modern India should be capable and self-reliant. For this, the role of Panchayats is being enhanced and new powers are being given to them. The work of connecting every village with fibre net is also progressing at a rapid pace to make Panchayats digital.

The GramSwaraj portal is providing a single platform for all planning needs including various other aspects of Panchayat functioning covering monitoring and asset management.

This booklet published as a Guideline for PPC 2021 would provide all the relevant information on the steps to be followed in preparation of the Panchayat Development Plans as well as orient them on different schemes/programmes being implemented by different Central/State Governments.

It is envisaged that this year’s PPC would lead to overall and integrated development of the rural areas governed by Panchayats at all 3-tiers to gear up not only infrastructure development but also social, economic and community development.

I hope all the stakeholders will come together to make the PPC 2021 immensely successful.

(Kapil Moreshwar Patil)
जन योजना अभियान, 2021 (पीपीसी, 2021) को 2 अक्टूबर, 2021 से 31 जनवरी, 2022 तक सकल कया सवाल विकास के रूप में शुरू किया जाएगा, जिससे सभी राज्यों/विभाग शासित प्रदेश में पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों (टीएसजी) सहित पंचायतों के सभी 3 राज्यों तक शामिल किया जाएगा। पंचायतों के विकास की कल्पना में, सकल कया सवाल विकास के तहत जन योजना अभियान (पीपीसी) भारत में शामिल शासन के परिवर्तन की ओर अग्रसर है।

प्रशासित कोषिड महामारी के बावजूद पंचायतों ने पीपीसी-2020 के दौरान विकास योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए सरकारी प्रावधान किए हैं। जैसा कि भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस-2021 के दौरान अपने भाषण में कहा था, हमारे गांव भारत के विकास और आत्मनिर्भरता के महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र रहेंगे। गांवों में भारतीय जनता के भाषण में भाग लेने वाले अभ्यासकों और संबंधितों की योजना करने वालों के पथ पर आज बढ़ी। हमारी सरकार अपनी सभी नीतियों और योजनाओं के संरचना में गांवों को रखने की इच्छा है। हमारा प्रावधान है कि आपूर्ति हल्के के गांव सबसे और आत्मनिर्भर हों। इसके लिए पंचायतों की भूमिका को बढ़ावा जा रहा है और उन्हें नई शक्तियों की मदद करने का समर्थन किया जा रहा है। गांव स्वराज पोर्टल विभिन्न योजनाओं सहित सभी आवश्यकताओं के लिए निगरानी और परिसंपत्ति प्रबंधन एवं अन्य पंचायत के काम के एक ही बंदर्न प्रदान कर रहा है।

पीपीसी 2021 के लिए दिशानिर्देश के रूप में प्रकाशित यह पुस्तिका पंचायत विकास योजनाओं को तैयार करने में अधिकारियों और अन्य विभागों के अन्य शासकों को विभिन्न राज्य, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों पर उन्हें उन्मुख करेगी।

वह परिकल्पना की गई है कि इस वर्ष की पीपीसी से न केवल बुनियादी डंगों के विकास बल्कि सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सामुदायिक विकास को गति देने के लिए पंचायतों द्वारा शासित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का समाज और विकासी साहित्य प्रदान होगा।

मुख्य आरोप है कि सभी हितिधारक अपने सर्वेक्षण योजना से पीपीसी 2021 को सफल बनाएंगे।

(कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटिल)
28/01/2021

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MESSAGE

Continuing the efforts to strengthen democracy at grassroots level as well as to promote community led need-based development, the nation-wide People’s Plan Campaign ‘Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas’ for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans (PDP) was jointly rolled-out by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development from 2nd October to 31st December 2018 for the first time. With its immense success and impact over the years at the local level, the People’s Plan Campaign – 2021 will be rolled-out from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January, 2022 across the country. During this period, Panchayats at all levels will prepare convergent and comprehensive plans.

Since its inception, PPC has been focussing towards preparation of comprehensive, inclusive development plans for PRIs institutions with multi-level collaboration with relevant Ministries, State governments, other agencies and Community based Organisations at the appropriate levels. The Campaign has been successful in generating renewed focus on convergence with several Central and State Government schemes leading towards achieving Constitutional mandate of planning for economic development and ensuring social justice in rural areas. I am happy to note that despite challenges faced due to Covid Pandemic last year, nearly 2.56 lakhs GPDPs were prepared by organising Gram Sabhas following social distancing and maintaining Covidappropriate precautions. Further, about 4000 Block Panchayat Development Plans (BPDPs) and about 300 District Panchayat Development Plans (DPDPs) were prepared based on the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission.

India is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to commemorate 75 years of Independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. It is an ideal opportunity for PRIs to set new standards and converting it into a ‘Jan Andolan’ in promoting participatory, self-reliant and inclusive local governance in rural areas through the People’s Plan Campaign which is an intensive, country wide campaign through community participation.

Localising Sustainable Development Goals is another key area for achieving SDGs by 2030. The success of the localisation of Sustainable Development hinges on effective collaboration between all relevant stakeholders with appropriate coordination and partnership with PRIs at the local level. Local level resources need to be mobilized on an unprecedented scale to implement all the relevant SDGs by 2030. I request all Gram Panchayats to take an initiative in taking Sankalp by all Panchayat members in an area that is identified as priority so that Panchayats can lead by example in the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the achievements and learnings from last few years, I wish that Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Governments, related Ministries, NIRDPR/SIRDs and all other stakeholders make sure that the PPC – 2021 being launched from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January 2022 will be a grand success and form a stepping stone towards achieving the dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(Sunil Kumar)
संदेश

जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के साथ-साथ समुदाय व आवश्यकता आधारित विकास को बढ़ाना देने के प्रयासों की निर्देशना में, पंचायत विकास योजनाओं (पीडीपी) की तैयारी के लिए राष्ट्रपति जन योजना अभियान सबकी जन योजना समकालिक विकास पंचायती राज मंत्रालय एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से 2018 में सर्वप्रथम शुरू किया गया था। वर्षों से इसकी स्थायी गति पर प्रारंभ सफलता और प्रभाव के साथ, जन योजना अभियान -2021 को 2 अक्टूबर, 2021 से 31 जनवरी, 2022 तक पूरे देश में चलाया जाएगा। इस अवधि के दौरान सभी स्तरों पर पंचायतों अभियान उन्मुखी व्यापक योजनाएँ तैयार करेंगी।

शुक्रवार से ही पीढ़ी पूर्वक गतिविधियों, राज्य सरकारों, अन्य अधिकारियों और समुदाय आधारित संगठनों के साथ बहु-स्तरीय सहयोग के साथ पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए व्यापक, समावेशी विकास योजनाओं की तैयारी पर व्यापक केंद्रित कर रहा है। यह अभियान कई कैंडल और राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं के साथ अभियान के लिए सिरे से ध्यान केंद्रित करने में सफल रहा है, जो आर्थिक विकास के लिए जोलफा का व्यापक व्यवस्थापित करने के संवेदनशील जनादेश को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अग्रणी है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले साल कोविड महामारी के कारण के बावजूद, लगभग 2.56 लाख जिले-पीडीपी को समाजसेवक दूरी के कोइलिंग साधनों का पालन करते हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आयोजन करने के तैयार किया गया था। इसके अलावा, लगभग 4000 व्यक्ति पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ (जीडीपी) और लगभग 300 जिले पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ (जीडीपी) 15वीं वित्त वर्ष की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार की गई।

2030 को सभी प्रासाद के अंतर्गत एसडीजी को लागू करने के लिए सभी पश्चिम विकास योजनाओं से अनुरोध करता हूं कि प्राथमिकता के रूप में पहचान जाने वाले क्षेत्र में सभी पंचायत सदस्यों द्वारा संक्षेप लेने की पहचान करती पंचायत स्तर विकास योजनाओं (एसडीजी) के स्थायीत्वकरण में उद्देश्यों के रूप में लेनुमूद कर सकें।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों की उपलब्धियों और सीख के साथ, में चाहता हूं कि पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारें, संबंधित मंत्रालय, एनआईआईआईएन/आईएनआईआई और अन्य सभी उत्पादकाधीक पूर्व से हिंदी जिले-पीडीपी 2021 को 2 अक्टूबर, 2021 से 31 जनवरी, 2022 तक चलाया जा रहा है और यह आवश्यकताओं भारत के सपनों का प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अपार सफलता की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम बढ़ाना होगा।

(सुनील कुमार)

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice at the village level. Gram Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/programmes on subjects of National Importance for transformation of rural India. Similarly, planning for Block and District levels should be undertaken by the Intermediate and District Panchayats respectively. The GPDP, Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) formulation process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory 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 Indian Constitution.

1.1 What is People’s Plan Campaign (PPC)

The People’s Plan Campaign is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of plans in a campaign mode. PPC 2021 will be rolled out as ‘Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas’ from 02nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022. During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha/Block Sabha/District Sabha meetings will be held for preparing the GPDP, BPDP and DPDP for the next financial year i.e. 2022-23 respectively.

1.2 Objectives of PPC 2021

The main objectives of PPC are:

- Preparation of participatory, comprehensive GPDP, BPDP and DPDP in the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats respectively in a time bound manner across the Country.
- Evidence Based Assessment of Progress made during previous years and consideration of proposals for 2022-23 in all 29 subjects of XI Schedule.
- Organize Structured Gram Sabha meetings during 02nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022 with active participation and presentations by Frontline Workers/Supervisors of all 29 Sectors in XI Schedule.
- Gram Sabha meetings should be preceded by meetings of ‘Bal Sabha” and ‘Mahila Sabha’ apart from ‘Ward Sabha’ - these would facilitate enumeration and articulation of demands of children and women.
- Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in GPDP, BPDP and DPDP.
• Strengthening role of Elected Representatives (ERs) and Women in the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM.

• Undertake Public Information Campaign with public disclosure on Schemes, Finances, etc. of all schemes & programmes in Gram Panchayat Office and on Gram Samvaad Application.

1.3 Challenges in Planning process during Covid-19 Pandemic
PRIs are striving hard to their best in providing relief as well as in supplementing preventive measures during the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic. Despite enormous challenges, more than most of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural India have prepared Development Plans during 2021-22. With the onset of the People’s Plan Campaign (PPC – 2021), PRIs, which has a pivotal role to play in the preparation of Development Plans, need to continue the similar approach in maintaining the Covid appropriate behavior in convening small gatherings with different communities at the village level. Some of the protective measures that need to be observed by all at all times in all Gram Panchayats are:

i. Physical distancing of at least one meter to be followed at all times

ii. Use of face covers/masks to be mandatory

iii. Practice frequent hand washing (for at least 40-60 seconds) even when hands are not visibly dirty or use of alcohol based hand sanitizers alternatively.

iv. Respiratory etiquettes like covering one’s mouth and nose while coughing/sneezing with a tissue/handkerchief/flexed elbow and disposing off used tissues properly, to be strictly followed.

v. Self-monitoring of health by all and reporting any illness at the individual, household and community level, at the earliest.

Additionally, various activities involved in the whole process of Development Plan preparation such as conducting survey, awareness generation/raising, holding of Gram Sabha meetings etc. may require to be modulated accordingly to the Covid appropriate behavior norms. While finalizing Gram Sabha calendar State/UTs may also expected to keep in view the local situation of Covid-19 pandemic.

States may ensure circulation of agenda in advance including through electronic means such as Whatsapp groups & other platforms; consultations with special identified groups such as Bal Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Youth Sabha, SHGs, Community Groups, Economically and Weaker
Sections, Vulnerable Sections of society etc to ensure participatory planning in true sense for formulation of inclusive and holistic GPDP, BPDP and DPDP for overall growth of Panchayats and citizens.

1.4 Subjects to be covered as per XIth Schedule

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

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<td>Family welfare.</td>
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<td>Women and child development.</td>
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<td>Maintenance of community assets</td>
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1.5 XV Finance Commission – Implications for GPDP, BPDP and DPDP

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) has allocated Rs.2,36,805 crore for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) in 2021-26 of which 40% of the recommended grant will be Untied grants and the remaining 60% as tied grants. Untied grants (40% of total grants) can be used for felt needs under the 29 subjects enshrined in the XI schedule, except for salaries and other establishment costs. Regarding Tied Grants (60% of total grants), 30% of the total grants to be utilized for drinking
water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling and 30 % of the total grants to be utilized for sanitation and maintenance of ODF status. However, if any local body has fully saturated one category, it can utilize the funds for other category. The respective Village Assembly/ Gram Sabha to certify this duly confirmed by the supervising authority or the State Governments. FFC has recommended RLB Grants to all the tiers of Panchayats and also to the traditional bodies of Vth & VIth Schedule areas.

The allocation amongst the tiers will be in the bands of:

- Gram Panchayats – 70-85%
- Block Panchayats (BP) - 10-25% and
- District Panchayats (DP) - 5-15%, total adding upto 100%, on the basis of recommendations of SFC.
- For tier-2 States, the bands are 70-85% and 15-30% for GPs/ DPs).
- For traditional areas / excluded areas, the allocations will be on the criteria of 90:10 for population: area. The intra-tier distribution should be on the basis of population: area at 90:10 or as per accepted recommendation of SFC.

Constitution of respective State Finance Commission (SFC) is necessary condition for release of grants to local bodies. All States which have not constituted due SFC, must constitute SFCs, act upon their recommendations and lay the Action Taken Report (ATR) before the State Legislature on or before March, 2024. After March, 2024, no grants will be released to a State that has not complied with the constitutional provision of SFC.

Only those States /RLBs having both provisional / audited accounts online in the public domain will receive grants from FY 2021-22. For 2021-22 and 2022-23, States should ensure that at least 25% of RLBs have both provisional accounts for the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous year available online in public domain in order to be eligible for the full grants. For 2023-24 onwards, States will receive the total grants due to only those RLBs having both provisional accounts for the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous year available online in public domain only.

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

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

1.6.1 Central Ministry

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

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

1.6.2 State Departments

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

- Setting-up of an empowered committee
- Framing of detailed guidelines at the State level
- Creating an enabling environment at the State level
- Setting of support systems for resource envelope and fund flow, coordination arrangements at district and block level, personnel management, technology support,
- Administrative and technical approvals
- Implementation arrangement
- Monitor the functioning of the State/ District and Block Control Rooms that were set-up for preparation of BPDPs and DPDPs
- Accountability systems
1.6.3 Nodal Officers

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

- The nodal officers will ensure coordination and monitoring the entire process.
- Ensure convergence inter departmental coordination at all levels.
- Provide support to Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team (GPPFT)
- Support to Intermediate and District Panchayat Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Groups (SWG)
- Reporting and monitoring before, during and after the campaign.

1.6.4 Facilitators

A facilitator for each Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat/District Panchayat will be appointed by the State/UT. The role of a facilitator is very crucial in the preparation of the Development Plan as either formally or informally, all the village level communities needs to be involved in the preparation of the Plan. Their role becomes vital as they need to work together with communities at the Panchayat level and also work with all line Ministries simultaneously. An extensive care needs to be undertaken during the selection of facilitators. States/UTs may consider Community Resource Persons (CRPs), trained Social Auditors or other appropriate person including officials, retired ERs etc. for nomination as facilitators. The focus should be on personal attributes, such as people who are involved with community or who are already trained earlier to carry out the tasks of a facilitator. After selection of facilitators they should be made aware of their roles and detailed responsibilities. It is also important that selected facilitators could be able to carry out mapping of the Poverty Reduction survey as per Mission Antyodaya (MA) using MA format for scoring under various criteria to get validated in the Gram Sabha. As a part of preparation towards GPDP, facilitators will be required to undertake following activities on priority basis:

- Coordinate with the frontline staff of participating Ministries/ Departments
- Facilitate the special Gram Sabha for GPDP on the designated day
- Ensure community mobilization including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women/Minorities/Disabled during the Gram Sabha. Community Based
Organizations (CBOs) such as SHG/Youth Groups/Mahila Mandals and other may be supported to ensure their presence in Gram Sabha.

- Submit a **report regarding conduct of the Gram Sabha at** Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat/District Panchayat (*A template on Facilitators Report is provided as Annexure 1B*)
- Supporting the Gram Sabha in **preparation of GPDP**
- Uploading of approved **GPDP on e-Gramswaraj portal**

### 1.6.5 Frontline Workers

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

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

(*Attached as Annexure 3, the Model Presentation by frontline workers/line departments*)

### 1.5 Timeline for preparation of the Campaign at the Central Level

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

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

Issuance of deployment order for Gram Sabha meetings

(Activity Timeline is provided as Annexure 1C)

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

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

1.7 Designing GPDP calendar to commensurate with campaign timeline
Gram Panchayat wise Calendar for holding of Gram Sabhas for the preparation of GPDP will be finalized at District/State level. The calendar prepared during the Campaign timeline from 02 October 2021 to 31 January 2022 will be uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj Portal of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The preparation of the GPDP calendar entails presence of the frontline workers of line departments related to 29 subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the Constitution. As it is important that frontline workers should attend the Gram Sabha, it is advised that not more than two Gram Sabha meetings can be scheduled in a day. However, States may schedule more than one Gram Sabha meeting at the block level on the same date provided presence of frontline workers from line departments in all Gram Sabha meetings. Subsequently, another meeting of the Gram Sabha may also be required to be scheduled within the campaign period for approval of the final GPDP, before the same is uploaded on eGram Swaraj Portal. The States/UTs should also factor in the local situation of Covid-19 pandemic while preparing the
calendar.

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

To coordinate different activities at the National level and also to ensure effective communication with different states, MoPR will set-up a Programme Management Unit (PMU) that will assist in resolving technical queries.

1.8.1 Activation of GP for developing GPDP on priority basis

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

1.8.2 Uploading of GPDP on e-Gram Swaraj

After formulation and thorough vetting of GPDP in the format as specified and with the approval of Gram Sabha in the specified manner, the final plan should be timely uploaded in e-Gram Swaraj portal.
Snapshot of People’s Plan Campaign 2021: Activities

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

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

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

1.9 Facts and Figures: People’s Plan Campaign 2018, 2019 & 2020

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

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

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

During the campaign in 2019 for plan year 2020-21, 2.48 lakh GPDPs have been uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj portal. During this campaign, 2.55 lakh facilitators and 13.20 lakh frontline workers of line departments were appointed. Mission Antyodaya survey was again simultaneously carried out in all GPs with enhanced par’

In the year 2020 for plan year 2021-22, more than 2.56 lakh GPDPs have been uploaded on E-GramSwaraj portal. In case of Intermediate and District Panchayats, more than 3500 BPDP and 253 DPDPs have been prepared and uploaded on the portal as on date. 297699 facilitators & 1456556 frontline workers have been appointed to facilitate the process.
Chapter 2: Capacity Building

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

2.1 Capacity Building of stakeholders

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 programs. In case of 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 relevant 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.

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

- Constituents of Gram Sabha (GS)
- Facilitators
- Functionaries of three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Programme Officers (PO) at the Block level
- District Programme Coordinators (DPC)
- Functionaries of State Government
- Functionaries from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
- Frontline Workers of Line Departments
- Representatives from Civil Society
- Other stakeholders [viz. line departments, convergence departments, Self-Help Groups]
2.2 Training Module for PPC

Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) Elected Representatives, functionaries, facilitators and other relevant stakeholders is a pre-requisite for better planning, implementation and monitoring of GPDP, Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP). Each State has to develop an appropriate strategy and action plan for CB&T, for an effective BPDP and DPDP. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad (NIRD&PR) should take lead and develop customised Training Modules for each different Stakeholders in coordination with SIRDs of concerned States. Issues of Planning, good governance, SDG integration, focus areas and issues related to National Importance should be part of the Modules. The focus should be on capacitating the PRI functionaries and stakeholders to use the “Panchayat Decision Support System (PDSS)”, Planning & Reporting Dashboards as well as the Gap reports of Mission Antodaya parameters to assess and address the development in critical areas. The focus should be on capacitating the PRI functionaries and stakeholders to use the “Panchayat Decision Support System (PDSS)”, Planning & Reporting Dashboards as well as the Gap reports of Mission Antodaya parameters to assess and address the development in critical areas.

2.3 Training of stakeholders

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. However alternate modes of training were employed by several states eg; use of web based application like Zoom, Google Meet, Webex, for the training of their frontline workers.

In this campaign suitable mode of training keeping in view the Covid Situation may be employed by the States. However, 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.
Chapter 3: Gram Sabha for Preparation of GPDP

“The Greater the power of the Panchayats

The better for the People”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Gram Sabha is the fulcrum of the Panchayati Raj; a forum for people’s participation in governance. It provides opportunity to the rural people to get involved in the Planning process for the development of their locality and also make the administration transparent. In the background of these factors it is the responsibility of elected representatives, officers and voters to see that the Gram Sabha functions as per the rules and expectations.

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available with them. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India.

Schedule of Gram Sabha
The Campaign shall be launched in the Gram Sabha on 2nd October. During the Campaign period, 2 Special Gram Sabhas are required to be held. The first Gram Sabha should be organized for carrying out the visioning exercise and prioritization of needs based on the gaps identifies in the DSR. The frontline workers are required to give a brief structured presentation regarding the activities of all line Departments. In the 2nd Gram Sabha, the draft GPDP shall be placed before the Gram Sabha for approval.

3.1 Gram Sabha Agenda
Though the Gram Sabha is free to discuss any issue related to the Gram Panchayat, there are some agenda which have to be discussed necessarily. These agenda are as follows:
• The annual statement of accounts of the Gram Panchayat.
• The report of the preceding financial year. Last audit note and replies, if any, by the Gram Panchayat.
• The budget of the Gram Panchayat for the next financial year.
• The report in respect of development programmes of the Gram Panchayat relating to the preceding year.
• Development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the current year considering the grant allocation by 15th Finance Commission.
• Reports of the Vigilance Committee.
• The recommendations of the Ward Sabha/ Mahila Sabha and Bala Sabha.
• The Gram Sabha can discuss those proposals also which it thinks is important enough for a Ward although the Ward Sabha has not included it in its agenda.
• Utilization of funds for the plans & programmes.

3.2 Steps to be followed for Successful Gram Sabha
In order to ensure effective participation in the Gram Sabha all members should be formally and compulsorily informed in time. Wide dissemination through use of all available channels including social media should be ensured for greater community participation. A template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning is provided as Annexure 1A.

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

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

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

In order to ensure their better participation, the information regarding the conduct of gram Sabha should be extensively propagated in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections. If their grievances are redressed before the next Gram Sabha meeting, their faith on Gram Sabha will increase and they show more interest for attending Gram Sabha meetings regularly.

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

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

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

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

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

For making children’s voice to be counted in Gram Panchayat decision making, Ministry of
Panchayati Raj is advising state Governments on organizing Bal Sabhas in Gram Panchayat to raise children’s issues and concerns. It may be noted that child participation is an important tenet of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Institutionalizing Bal Sabhas to keep the voices of children from the remotest areas, at the centre of our national planning process is one of the most effective ways of honoring the commitments that the country has made for children. During the COVID-19 pandemic time, it is advised that PRI functionaries may organize an online discussion with children to share how children’s issues can be incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan process.

3.2.3 Quorum for the Gram Sabha
The quorum for the meeting of the Gram Sabha needs to be maintained as per the relevant Panchayati Raj Acts of the State. If the first meeting is postponed for want of quorum the meeting shall adjourn to another date and the procedure shall be as per the provisions of State Panchayati Raj Act. However the aim should be to have an attendance of atleast 10 % of Gram Sabha to make it a truly meaningful and participative exercise.
Chapter 4: Preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

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

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

To ensure that every thematic area under GPs are covered, the GPPFT members may further form groups like Human Development Working Group, Women and Child Development Working Group, Livelihoods Development Working Group based on their relevant field experience or inclining specific subjects. In addition, Social Justice and Social Security Working Group as well as Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Working Group would also be formed. Besides, the GP may constitute more working groups depending upon their local needs. Such groups could be Environment Protection Group, Spatial Planning and Disaster Management Planning, etc. The chairperson of the standing/functional committee of the concerned thematic areas will chair the working group. The block-level officer of the
concerned line department or any local expert in the field may be the vice-chairman of the respective working group.

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

Keeping in fact of the inability and inconvenience of people participating in a single special Gram Sabha due to a variety of reasons such as geographical, social, economical or pandemic related etc., there have been efforts to promote people’s assemblies below the Gram Sabha such as Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha. Formation and federation of Self Help Groups, Youth groups and other CBOs can also expedite the process of strengthening these sub- Gram Sabha level meetings especially during this Covid times.

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

4.3 Environment Building

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

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

Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the all electorate in the Gram Panchayat area. It is a forum of debate, discussion, planning and monitoring of developmental activities in the Gram Panchayat area. Gram Sabha shall discuss in details about the progress of implementation of schemes and programmes by Gram Panchayats. During special Gram Sabha, front line officials from different Line Ministries/Departments will present the activities of the concerned departments. The GPDP shall be approved in the Gram Sabha meeting. The Gram Sabha may appoint, elect or constitute general or special sub-committees for the detailed discussions on any issues or programmes and for the effective implementation of the schemes and the decisions and in furtherance of its rights and responsibilities.

One of the core principles of SDGs is to address the multi-dimensional developmental challenges viz. poverty, inequality, quality health, education etc, in rural areas. Therefore, 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. Hence, during Special Gram Sabha meeting to be organized during People’s Plan Campaign, Gram Sabha shall take a Sankalp on integrating at least one SDG into GPDP. The selection of SDG should be based on the situation analysis and evidence based. MA gap analysis can be one of such sources of analysis. Other than MA survey data, Gram Sabha may take support from the primary data collected through neighbourhood meeting and other secondary data sources.

4.5 Awareness Raising

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

4.6 Mobilization

Mobilization is also a component of the environment building for GPDP. It is a process whereby the GPPFT along with the SHGs to motivate and encourage citizens from all communities of the GPs to ensure their active participation and contribution during GPDP preparation, approval or rejection at Gram Sabha and monitor the implementation of the activities thereafter. Use of various IEC methods and material including social media may be made to ensure greater participation in the exercise.
4.7 Focus Areas in Planning
Gram Panchayats are entitled to provide basic services and take up development works related to the functions devolved to them as per the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India. As per the Schedule, there are 29 subjects where GPs could work to ensure economic development and social justice. However, the current focus of the development plan of the gram panchayats is more on infrastructural development. Therefore, to ensure that Gram Panchayats fulfil the objectives envisaged in the Constitution under Art. 243G, 13 core focal areas have been identified to guide GPs to align their development activities accordingly. These areas are:

a) The PRIs are mandated as responsible for the delivery of critical public services including water supply, sanitation, roads, drainage, street lighting, health, education and nutrition etc. Key local development challenges faced by the country viz. poverty, public health, nutrition, education, gender, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood generation etc are in sync with SDGs and fall within the realm of Panchayats. All the issues of national importance which are core of the SDGs, are covered through the flagship programs such as MGNREGS, J JM, SBM, NRHM, Financial inclusion and etc being implemented by respective ministries. Gram Panchayats should address the issues through effective formulation of GPDP with convergence with schemes/programmes of all line ministries and departments.

b) Basic Services as enshrined under Article 243G of the Constitution of India and as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. The services include water supply, sanitation along with septic tank management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial, cremation grounds, etc.

c) Economic Development and Poverty Reduction – GPs should be encouraged to develop and use locally relevant indicators on issues of development, including aligning actions with localizing SDGs. It should take up activities which would increase local production and productivity, increase employment and employability, improve market access and marketability of the local produce, promote value addition, create productive infrastructure like markets, ponds, fisheries, livestock development, horticulture development, land development, minor irrigation facilities, dug wells, irrigation tanks etc. The GPs should converge different programmes for livelihood promotion through MGNREA, NRLM, PMAY, PMGSY, NSAP, RKVY, etc.

d) Human Development components are related to literacy, education, skill development, health, nutrition, livelihood promotion, etc. The focus should be on improving the quality
of human development index through Anganwadis, schools, hospitals and enhancing access to them.

e) Social Development includes improving wellbeing of vulnerable and marginalised sections of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) including minorities, persons with disabilities, elderly people, women, children, bonded labourers, child labourers, distress migrants, manual scavengers, victims of trafficking, etc.

f) GPDP and its linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – GPDP presents an opportunity to localize the SDGs framework. Such a framework could be used as a consolidating tool for actions and impacts on the ground on a range of issues promoting and supporting GP level development in the local term.

g) Ecological and Environment Development – GPs could plan towards the conversation of biological resources. Actions related to environmental sustainability should capture the contributions of natural resources, including ecosystems and biodiversity to both economic and social security of local communities.

h) Public Service Delivery – Services include issuances of certificates, compulsory registration and issuance of birth and death certificates, marriage certificates, migration certificates, issues of licenses/permits and social security pensions given special priority with an emphasis on electronic delivery of services.

i) Good Governance – Emphasis should be given on accountability, transparency and proactive disclosures and community-based monitoring of budget and expenditure.

j) Skill Building – GPs could play a major role in skill-building and ensure that the most vulnerable sections including women participate in the programme. GPs have to plan for generating awareness regarding skills related programmes, facilitating the mobilization efforts, creating a database for skill demand and placement based on market assessment. Further, GPs can assist in conducting job melas and support the project implementing agencies in all stages of skill training.

k) Women and Child Protection and Development – Gender mainstreaming across all activities is an internal part of preparation of GPDP. GPs should plan activities for empowerment of women to assert their rights and also generate awareness among children at the village level and take steps to operationalize the same.

l) Spatial Planning – It is a process for planned development and regulation of growth of urban and rural areas to secure their present and future without compromising on the existing resources. It provides an option for sustainable development of rural areas. The Rural Areas
Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) guidelines describe the process of spatial planning.

m) There is also worldwide concern on the growing incidence of disaster and their toll on human life, property and environment. Natural Disasters cannot be prevented, but their impact on the lives and the socio-economic aspects of the people can be reduced to a considerable extent. Local Institutions are very important in solving/mitigating the impact of the problem. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been most acutely felt in recent times. When a disaster strikes, its impacts and effects are most acutely felt at the local level. COVID-19 has been no exception as Panchayats have been at the forefront of combating the pandemic’s spread and impact. At the institutional level, Panchayats have taken measures for awareness, providing support to people came from metro cities and also mobilised their resources to shore up support for health services and facilities, and extended assistance to the most vulnerable to stay safe and healthy. During preparation of GPDP, BPDP and DPDP, information and data on disaster preparedness should be collected and compiled for better formulation of plans on disaster preparedness.

n) E-enablement of Panchayat – Panchayat Enterprise Suites (PES) are deployed in the Panchayats to address the core functions of Panchayats such as decentralised planning, budgeting, accounting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery such as certificates, licenses, etc. This is to ensure good, transparent and accountable governance at the GP level.

o) Infrastructure Development- GPs should identify gaps and prioritise needs relating to infrastructure development. Based on the priorities, GPs should plan accordingly for developing the infrastructure at the local level. This includes repairs, restoration, upgradation, and new construction of identified infrastructure. Maintenance of public assets should be given due attention and priority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9 Mission Antyodaya Survey (MA) and Planning
Adopted in Union Budget 2017-18, Mission Antyodaya is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated by 27 Ministries/Department of the Government of India under various programmes for the development of rural areas. It is envisaged as state-led initiative with Gram Panchayats as focal points of convergence efforts. While preparing the GPDP the latest available MA Survey data need to be taken into consideration for ensuring effective use of resources through convergence of various Government Schemes.
On completion of situation analysis, the GPPFT is to prepare draft Development Status Report as per indicative guidelines of GPDP and place before the Gram Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation of the community in the respective thematic areas of economic development and social justice.

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

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

4.13 Resources Envelope
States are to expand the Resource envelope for the GPs and guide them to create additional resources at local level and also monitor the timely flow of designated funds allocated for the GPs. Resource envelope should also include all the resources received by the GPs. It should be clearly mentioned that the funds spent by the higher tiers like District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayat in the Panchayat should be mandatorily part of the Resource Envelope of the GP. The States should decide on how this transfer is to be made or how this is to be accounted. After finalizing the elements of the resource envelope, the State is to communicate in writing, well ahead of initiation of the planning process, the resources available to each GP. If details of certain categories are not available, they may be broadly indicated and details communicated subsequently. Ideally this should be in form of a Government Order giving GP-wise details at the State level or district level depending on the number of GPs.

4.14 Integration of Poverty Reduction Plan in GPDP
Gram Panchayats in the Country have been mandated to prepare and implement plans for economic development and social justice. The Guidelines for preparation of GPDP require GPs to
prepare GPDP which inter alia include component addressing vulnerabilities of poor and marginalised people and their livelihood opportunities through an integrated poverty reduction plan that also converges with the labour budgeting and projectisation exercises under MGNREGS. SHGs and their federations, as institutions of the poor have a key role in the planning for and implementation of interventions for economic development and social justice. The responsibilities of the SHG network listed in the DAY-NRLM framework include participating actively in Gram Sabhas and other forums of panchayats, providing feedback through community based monitoring, and supporting GPs in their development initiatives and planning exercises.

Many Rural Development schemes are planned and implemented with the participation of GPs. Impact of all these developmental interventions will be very high if they are incorporated in GPDP for planning, implementation and monitoring and the GPDP is prepared in convergence mode with active participation of Gram Sabha, elected representatives of GP; members and federation of SHGs and line Departments. It will also enhance accountability and transparency of the functioning of GPs.

The facilitators appointed during PPC shall ensure community mobilization including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women during the Gram Sabha. The Village Organisations/SHGs may be supported to present before the Gram Sabha, a poverty reduction plan which may after deliberation may be incorporated in the GPDP planning process for preparation of GPDP.

4.15 Organizing Special Gram Sabha

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

As per the guidelines of the Fifteenth Finance commission, the funds will be allocated to the Gram Panchayats only if the Gram Sabha meetings will be held during the financial year and the Planning done and approved by the Gram Panchayats. In the pandemic time of COVID-19 where people are restricted to stay home and not to move out without any urgency, Gram Sabha is to be organized as per the guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
4.16 Preparation of Draft GPDP
Draft plan shall be prepared indicating the works identified in each focus area along with cost estimation/fund allocation, timelines for completion of works. A development seminar will be organized to discuss the draft in detail to provide feedback and suggestions. These suggestions will be incorporated in the draft GPDP. A special meeting of the GP shall be convened to discuss and finalize the changes before submitting final Draft GPDP. States are free to customize formats suiting their needs.

4.17 Final GPDP
In the presence of Officials from all line departments and community including Panchayat President, Secretary and GP members, the final GPDP in the form of a brief Presentation of GPDP document with project-wise details and discussion on the prepared plan is to be placed before the Gram Sabha by GP and GPPFT members. This draft goes for approval as per the state guidelines. During the process, the minutes of the meeting are to be recorded properly.

4.18 Uploading Plan on e-GramSwaraj
e-Gram SWARAJ application provides a Single Sign On platform 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.

After approval at the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayats should add all the activities along with the related sectors, critical gaps, asset details. Further, funding schemes & desired amount should be allocated against each activity before the upload of final GPDP in eGramSwaraj portal. Hard copy of the plan may be kept in the office of Gram Panchayat for public disclosure. Also, the Asset Creation activities of GPDPs may be published on Public Information Board at the beginning of the implementation year i.e 01 January 2021. A sample of Public Information Board is provided as Annexure 4.
Chapter 6: Preparation of Block and District Panchayat Development Plan

6.1 Introduction
The Constitutional provision is intended to empower all three 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 the Panchayats. On the recommendation of the FFC, Government of India has decided to provide grants also to Intermediary Panchayats (IPs) or Block Panchayats and District Panchayats (DPs) from 2020-21. A Framework for preparation of BPDP and DPDP prepared by MoPR and circulated among the States/UTs. Many States have issued guidelines/directions to IPs and DPs for preparation of their Plans. The processes, structure and system vary widely. Few states have well organised system of planning at IP and DP levels. But in most of States there is need to strengthen Planning at IP and DP levels in systematic manner.

6.2 Preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plans (BPDP)

Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) may be prepared through a participatory inclusive and transparent process with modified bottom up approach. BPDP may arrive at development needs by consolidating gaps ascertained in GPDPs through Mission Antyodaya data. The BPDP process envisages need based planning, supplementing GPDPs. Further, it would also strive to contribute to national commitments e.g. SDGs and national priorities. The plan activities of the line departments operating at the Intermediate Panchayat level should be integrated into the BPDP, although the same may be implemented by the line departments themselves.

The process, structure and format of a BPDP may be largely the same as followed for 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 BPDP. The BPDP will be approved by Block Sabha consisting 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. Apart from elected representatives, block level line department officials, leader of SHG federations, experts, professionals, doctors, etc. should also
be nominated as members of Block Sabha. There may be total 50-80 persons including aforesaid ones nominated as member of Block Sabha by President of Intermediate Panchayat. The meeting of Block Sabha will be presided 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 competent authority as authorized by State Government in Intermediate Panchayat.

6.2.1 Steps for preparing Block Panchayat Development Plan
The following may be the process for preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan:

i. Formation of Intermediate-Planning 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 Block Panchayat Development Plan

ii. Environment creation and community mobilization

iii. Collection of primary and secondary data

iv. Situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification

v. Visioning exercise for goal setting

vi. Resources and identification / estimation of corresponding activities – Special Block Sabha

vii. Plan development, prioritisation and projectisation

viii. Approval of Block Panchayat Development Plan, Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis.

6.2.2. Focus Areas of Planning at Intermediate Panchayat level

a) Economic Development and Income Generation

b) Agri-allied and Agri-processing Units

c) Strengthening of Supply Chain Management

d) Development of cold chain for perishable products

e) Initiatives for Rural Market Hub

f) Developing Robust Panchayat-Private Partnership

g) Waste to Wealth

h) Promotion of Livelihood Opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

i) Rural Industry Cluster

j) Natural Resource Management

k) Disaster Risk Management

l) Ensuring Social Justice
m) Education and Healthcare
n) Basic Services
o) Sanitation & Drinking Water

6.3 Preparation of District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)

As local government, the District Panchayats 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.

The preparation of the District Panchayat 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 Panchayat Development Plan by the Intermediate Panchayat in their respective area. It should provide building blocks to Draft District Panchayat Development Plan to be prepared by the District Planning Committee for district as a whole. District Panchayat 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.

6.3.1 Process of preparation of District Panchayat Development Plan

The District Panchayat Development Plan may be prepared through a participatory inclusive and transparent process with modified bottom up approach. The District Panchayat Development Plan process envisages need based planning, supplementing GPDPs and Block Panchayat 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 Panchayat Development Plan, although the same may be implemented by the line departments themselves.

The process, structure and format of a District Panchayat Development Plan may be largely the same as followed at GP level for GPDP and Intermediate Panchayat (IP) level for Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP). After GPDPs and BPDPs in the area of the district are prepared and approved at GP and IP levels, the GPDPs and BPDPs 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 BPDP and also those projects and activities, which are to be implemented in more than one block area but cannot be included in the BPDP for want of technical competencies or lack of resources, are to be considered by the District Panchayat for inclusion in the District Panchayat Development Plan. Besides, the District Panchayat Development Plan would include those activities which the District Panchayat need to implement following the principles of subsidiarity.

The District Panchayat Development 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

**6.3.2 Steps for preparing District Panchayat Development Plan**

i. Formation of District Panchayat Development Planning Committee (DPDPC) 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 Panchayat 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 Panchayat Development Plan, Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis

Every District Panchayat needs to prepare a District Panchayat 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 Panchayat Development Plan and the Committee shall take up the exercise of preparation of
the District Panchayat Development Plan under the chairmanship of President of the District Panchayat.

6.3.3 Focus areas of Planning at District Panchayat level

In Section 6.2.2 “Focus Areas of Planning at Block Panchayat 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 medium and small-scale industries would come to central stage of the development planning.

Table 1: Tentative Timeline for Block Panchayat Development Plan

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Activities / Steps</th>
<th>Time Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Initiation of Planning Process at District Sabha Meetings</td>
<td>In month of December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sector wise data collection, compilation &amp; situational analysis</td>
<td>By January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sector wise prioritization &amp; fund allocation to the Sectoral Working Group</td>
<td>By 7(^{th}) February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sector wise draft Plan &amp; Budget preparation and placement of Draft District Panchayat Development Plan &amp; Budget of District Panchayat in the meetings of District Panchayat Planning Committee/ Standing Committee</td>
<td>By 10(^{th}) February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Placement of Draft Plan &amp; Budget of District Panchayat in a Special District Sabha</td>
<td>By 15(^{th}) February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Placement of Draft Plan &amp; Budget of Intermediate Panchayat in the District Sabha Meeting for approval</td>
<td>By end of February</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7: Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Recent Initiatives

8.1 Project on Creation of 250 Model GP Clusters

To build the institutional capacity of Gram Panchayats as local self-government as well as enable them in preparing quality GPDPs, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) approved a 2-year project for its implementation by National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). The objective of the MoPR approved project is providing technical guidance and handholding support to GPs in 250 Clusters to achieve holistic and sustainable human development as under:

- To enable the GPs covered under project to grow as institutions of self-government for demonstrative economic development and social justice, through intense Capability Building & Training.
- To provide handholding support to GPs through qualified professionals for institutional capabilities and quality GPDP.
- To infuse science and technology in planning and to demonstrate true sense of convergence of schemes and efforts.
- To support GPs as Schools of Practice and Beacon GPs to inspire other GPs across the country to follow them as models.
- To facilitate large social/economic returns on investments over 2 years.

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

SVAMITVA is a Central Sector Scheme launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 24th April 2020, the National Panchayati Raj Day. The scheme aims to provide “Record of Rights” to every rural household owner with issuance of legal ownership cards (Property cards/Title deeds) to the property owners. This would facilitate monetization of rural residential assets for credit and other financial services. Scheme is a reformative step towards establishment of clear ownership of property in rural inhabited (“Abadi”) areas, by mapping of land parcels using drone technology with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India. This is the first ever such exercise to carry out Property survey of all villages across the country.

Establishment of CORS network is one of the components of the SVAMITVA Scheme. CORS network supports in accurate Geo-referencing, ground truthing and demarcation of lands. It provides 5 cm accuracy data in the drone survey. The infrastructure could be used by any Government agency/private agency for accurate geo-location and support in various development activities

**Objectives of the Scheme**

The scheme seeks to achieve the following objectives: -

i. To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.

ii. Creation of accurate land records for rural planning.

iii. Determination of property tax, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.

iv. Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.

v. To support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps.

vi. To reduce property related disputes and legal cases

There are about 6.62 lakh villages in the country which will be eventually covered in this scheme. The entire work is likely to be spread over a period of five years. Scheme is implemented in phased manner

**Phase I - Pilot Scheme (April 2020-March 2021):** Covers villages of States of Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and establishment of 210 CORS in the state of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya
8.3 Spatial Planning in Rural Areas
Spatial planning is a process for the planned development and regulation of growth of urban and rural areas to secure to their present and future. Spatial planning provides options for sustainable development of rural areas. Since all development projects have direct impact on the use of the land, they need to be coordinated and integrated within a desirable spatial frame. Spatial planning in Gram Panchayats is complementary to Ministry of Panchayat Raj’s SVAMITVA scheme in convergence with Rurban scheme of MoRD. Spatial Planning sets out how a particular area/ location in the Panchayat can (as opposed to will) develop and redevelop into the future making a high-level plan intended to set out objectives and strategies to manage development and changeover time. The Planning is a process that defines what is important about a place and how its character and quality can be conserved, improved and enhanced. The Planning will focus on 60,000 GPs located on National & State Highways with piloting in collaboration with State Panchayati Raj departments and 15 reputed institutions in 32 Gram Panchayats. The academic institutions provide technical assistance to local authorities for preparation of spatial plans as well as provide research inputs for formulation of policies, standards, regulations and rules pertaining to rural/ regional planning and development matters. Spatial Plans serves in:

- Planning growth and change: Providing for orderly and predictable development
- Protecting environmental resources
- Setting priorities for developing and maintaining infrastructure and public facilities
- Strengthening local identity and creating a framework for future policy decisions
- Providing guidance to land-owners, developers, and Government authorities
- Promoting open, democratic planning

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

8.4 e-Gram SWARAJ

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

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

With a vision to usher in digital Panchayat to empower and transform rural India, e-Gram Swaraj application provides a single window with a complete profile 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

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

- Plans prepared through convergence of funds and sectoral integration, ensuring on the one hand that the available funds are utilized to the maximum possible extent, such that important
works are not abandoned for lack of funds

- Bottom-up planning process, reflecting the needs and aspirations of the people
- Tight coupling between the Planned outlay and the actual expenditure incurred
- Integration between plans of different local governments, providing facility for co-opting of works of a lower tier by a higher tier Panchayat thereby facilitating vertical integration.

8.5 Azadi ka Amrit Mahostav and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of Independent progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. The Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an intensive, country wide campaign which will focus on citizen participation, to be converted into a 'Janandolan', where small changes, at the local level, will add up to significant national gains.

On the occasion of the launch of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav – a 75-week programme dedicated to the 75th anniversary of India’s independence, Ministry of Panchayati Raj organized National Webinar at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on 12 March 2021 as its inaugural week programme to interact with State/UT Departments of Panchayati Raj and 75 District Panchayats, 75 Block Panchayats & 75 Gram Panchayats regarding suggested activities for 75 weeks (12 March 2021 – 18 August 2022), implementation strategy, action plan and issues relating to nationwide celebration of the Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav. Senior Officials from Ministry and majority of State/UT Departments of Panchayati Raj and representatives of 75 beacon District Panchayats, 75 Block Panchayats and 75 Gram Panchayats attended the Webinar. The webinar was attended by more than 600 persons. The participants were informed about the objectives [(i) Citizen Campaign: Low Cost, People Intensive, (ii) Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat, (iii) Every State, Every Language, (iv) Emphasis on India’s Glorious History, (v) Showcasing India’s Development, (vi) Roadmap of 2047 and (vii) Global Outreach], themes [(i) Vishva Guru Bharat, (ii) Ideas, Achievements & Resolve, (iii) Aatmanirbhar Bharat, (iv) India’s Rich Cultural Heritage, (v) Celebrating Unsung Heroes and (vi) Independence 2.0], five pillars for celebration of 75 years [(i) Freedom Struggle, (ii) Ideas at 75, (iii) Achievements at 75, (iv) Actions at 75 and (v) Resolve at 75] and five important dates [(i) 23 March 2021, (ii) 13 April 2021, (iii) 10 May 2021, (iv) 9 August 2021 and (v) 21 October 2021] in connection with Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

The State/UT Departments of Panchayati Raj were advised to formulate State-specific Action Plan for 75 weeks based on the suggestive activities for Panchayati Raj Institutions and the same can
be customised according to the local conditions/requirements/suitability. States/UTs were also advised that the list of Panchayat Brand Ambassadors i.e. well-performing 75 District Panchayats, 75 Block Panchayats and 75 Gram Panchayats may further be expanded at State/UT level. Selection of PRIs as “Agents of Change” for their exemplary developmental works worth emulating may cover all States/UTs. The idea behind this activity is to select the exemplary representatives from these PRIs and make them as brand ambassadors to lead the campaign of exemplary development work in the rest of the country during the period of celebration of India@75. The exemplary work to include promotion and adoption of e-panchayats, formulation and implementation of local need based GPDP.

Panchayats were requested to celebrate ‘Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav’ as a Jan-Utsav in the spirit of Jan-Bhagidari through outreach initiatives like Jan-Samvaad and Jan-Jagran about Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav. The following activities suggested for 75-weeks were also discussed in brief: (i) 29 awareness campaigns in 29 weeks on 29 subjects/matters listed under Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, (ii) 6 awareness campaigns in 6 weeks on six key goals under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with critical Roles of PRIs, (iii) 5 regional/zonal conferences of Sarpanches on Jan Samvaad in 5 weeks, (iv) Commemoration of National Panchayati Raj Day falling on 24 April of 2021 & 2022, (v) 6 Special Gram Sabhas in 6 weeks, (vi) 8 exposure visits in 8 weeks by the identified beacon PRIs, (vii) 3 Exhibitions in 3 weeks and (viii) 10 other miscellaneous activities in 10 weeks like wall painting, essay competitions, debates, heritage walk/tour/study tour, Swachhta activities etc.
Chapter 9: Gram Panchayats and National Campaigns

9.1 Swachh Bharath Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II

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

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

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

The progress under the SBM –G is as follows:

- **1071.02 Lakh** Households toilets have been constructed since 2014-15.
- 35 States have been declared ODF
- 711 Districts have been declared ODF
- **2,62,769** Gram Panchayats have declared as ODF (Self declared)
- 61.24 percent increase in household toilet since 2014.
- **3,74,176** toilets have been built in 2021-22.

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

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

Furthermore, the 15th Finance Commission (FC) has recommended that 60 per cent of rural local bodies’ grants from the central divisive tax pool be spent on water conservation, drinking water provisions and to manage household waste and excreta management, including maintaining the open-defecation free (ODF) status achieved under the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2019. This has increased the responsibility of Gram Panchayats in planning activities under drinking water and sanitation under GPDP.

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

- To prepare IEC materials for awareness raising raise awareness and monitor the toilet usage to maintain the status of ODF sustainability.
- To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- To motivate communities to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
• To encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
• To develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) systems for overall cleanliness in the rural area.
• Formation of the Village Water Sanitation Committee for awareness raising.
• Allocating place for SLWM
• Converging schemes such as MGNREGS for construction and maintenance of SLWM.
• Frame rules and decides punitive actions for non-adherence.
• Ensuring VWSC to plan, implement and monitor the sanitation actives.
• Evaluating the outcomes of the programme and incorporation of the necessary activities to be incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan aligning with the SDG – 6.
• To create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities.

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

• To provide FHTC to every rural household.
• To prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.
• To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi Centres, GP Buildings, Health Centres, wellness Centres and Community Buildings.
• To monitor functionality of tap connections.
• To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in
cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan).

- To assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M.
- To empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term.
- To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone's business.

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

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

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

The Prime Minister’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition or POSHAN Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission, is Government of India’s flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Launched by the Prime Minister on the occasion of the International Women’s Day on 8 March, 2018 from Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, the POSHAN (Prime Minister’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) Abhiyaan directs the attention of the country towards the problem of malnutrition and address it in a mission-mode.

With the overarching aim to build a people’s movement (Jan Andolan) around malnutrition, POSHAN Abhiyaan intends to significantly reduce malnutrition in the next three years. For implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan the four point strategy/pillars of the mission are:

- Inter-sectoral convergence for better service delivery
- Use of technology (ICT) for real time growth monitoring and tracking of women and children
- Intensified health and nutrition services for the first 1000 days
- Jan Andolan

Poshan Abhiyaan and Panchayats

The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions is very important for the success of Poshan Abhiyaan. The Panchayats can play a very active role for malnutrition free India through the Gram Sabha for awareness generation on the critical issues related to nutrition. Platforms like the Gram Sabha or special Gram Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Children’s Gram Sabha etc. can be used to discuss the issues of development and sensitive people about the importance of developmental opportunities for children and services to be provided by various functionaries at the village level. Functionaries of the Anganwadi Centre, health, sanitation, drinking water, Public Distribution System, education, mid-day meal, agriculture, horticulture, dairy, and fisheries etc. are attending such meetings.

In the present context the role of PRIs in POSHAN Abhiyaan may be delineated as under:

- Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) incl. bottom-up planning process for nutrition through SHGs, CB0s, Y0s. Inputs on Nutrition should be provided in GPDPGram Sabhas
- Gram Panchayats, grassroots mobilisers in achieving the mission objectives- emphasis on SHG-PRI partnerships
- The Village Level Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) should mandatorily be a Functional Committee of the Gram Panchayat
- Support innovations and scale up best practices in the area of nutrition
• Module on Poshan Abhiyaan to be included the Capacity Building and Training courses for Panchayat Elected Representatives and functionaries;
• Social Nutrition Audit with assistance of Gram Sabha.
• Incentivization of Child-friendly GP.

9.4 Fit India Movement Campaign

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

1. At the Gram Panchayat level, one Ward Member can be designated as “Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator”. He/She can be given training and exposure regarding the importance of fitness and activities that can be performed by various age groups of people both men and women for keeping them fit. He/She can then mobilise the community for carrying out fitness activities while doing advocacy and publicity. At the same time, the Panchayat Ward Member’s mobile number can be registered with the Panchayati Raj Department. His/Her mobile number can also be shared with District Sports Officer and any other departmental Officers who would be coordinating the Fit India Movement activities. It can be used for directly communicating with him/her or sending them appropriate messages.

2. Adding to the above, Sarpanchs of all the Gram Panchayats are advised to make the Fit India Movement an agenda item for all Gram Sabha meetings. Physical Training Instructors and other instructors from the Sports Department and Education Department of the State Governments can make presentations on Fitness in these Gram Sabha Meetings. Discussions can also be initiated on the subject of physical and mental health. Doctors from local Primary Health Centres or other Health Experts can be invited to deliver talks at the Panchayat level.

3. In the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), Gram Panchayats can be
advised to include a component of Fit India Movement under its plan. Activities related to Fit India Movement whether they are related to advocacy or for organization of meetings, discussions and physical fitness events can be include. It may be noted that financial allocation for Fit India Movement can be made from the funds of 14 Finance Commission (FFC), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and other Central and State Government schemes as well as from Own Source Revenue (OSR) generated by the Gram Panchayats.

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

4. Apart from regular activities related to fitness, two major events can be organised at the Gram Panchayat level. This could be a "Great Village Run" or "Grameen Maha Daur" may be for a distance of 5 kms, which could again be coordinated by the Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator and the funds of the FFC could be utilized for this. Special sessions could be organised in the Gram Panchayat for people who are obese and above the age of 45 years. Doctors or Health Experts could be invited for such sessions.

5. The Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator could be tasked to identify suitable playing field in the Gram Panchayat and this could be done in coordination with the Sports Department and the Revenue Department of the State Government.

6. For ease of communication, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, which has a repository of Mobile Numbers of Sarpanchs/Pradhans can send messages (SMS) from time to time on FitIndia Movement.

Modalities are being worked out and the government is keen on having measurable outcomes and a tentative monthly and yearly schedule for the campaign. A fitness enthusiast, the Prime Minister is now focused on improving India’s global healthcare and happiness index. To start with, he conceptualised the idea of the ‘Fit India Movement’ that’ll help include physical activities and sports into the daily lives of all Indians. It is requested for all states to make ‘FitIndia Movement’ a great success.
Chapter 10: Central Line Ministries: Schemes and Programmes

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

10.1 Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

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

10.1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

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

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

Use of comprehensive E and M- Governance solutions

- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is to be transferred electronically through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).

- An android based mobile application- ‘AwaasApp’ has been launched by the Ministry for
inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload
geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby
reducing time lags in verification. Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs (i.e. Existing dwelling,
Place where the house is to be constructed, Foundation / Plinth level, Windowsill / Linter /
Roofcast level, Completion) are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft.

- **Enabling real time convergence with schemes** -- Real time web link has been developed with
  NREGASoft to allow creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned.
  This will ensure that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid
  unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA.

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

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

  a) Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house The toilets
     are to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any
     other dedicated financing source. The house would be treated as complete only after the
     toilet has been constructed.

  b) It has been mandatory that the beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90
     person days (95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts) at the
     current rates with regard to the unskilled labor component for construction of the house
     under convergence with MGNREGA.

  c) The guideline of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been
     modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting free LPG connection
     under the scheme. Further, the identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan
     Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) is based on the common parameter
     i.e., SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get free electricity
     connection under SAUBHAGYA.
d) The beneficiary of PMAY-G may be provided access to safe drinking water including through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

e) States to ensure that the beneficiaries of the PMAY-G gets the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street lighting systems and the National Bio-Mass Cook stoves Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants.

f) The State Government may through convergence with the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) or any other scheme of the State Government, ensure management of Solid and Liquid Waste.

g) The state may to the meet the requirement of building materials, may take up production of building materials viz., bricks etc., through convergence with MGNREGA. The material that had been manufactured may be supplied at subsidized cost to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

h) States through convergence with MGNREGA, may ensure development of lands of the individual beneficiaries or habitats, soil conservation and protection, bio-fencing, paved pathways, approach roads or steps for the house etc.

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

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

10.1.2 *Rural Housing Knowledge Network*

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

10.1.3 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

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

10.1.4 Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

was launched on 11th October 2014 by Hon’ble Prime Minister with the aim to develop model Gram Panchayats under the leadership of Hon’ble Members of Parliament. As per the SAGY Guidelines, the Hon’ble Members of Parliament are to identify five Gram Panchayats (one per year) for developing as Adarsh Gram during 2019-24. So far, Hon’ble MPs have identified 428 Gram Panchayats for development during 2019-24. A total of 111 GPs out of the 428 GPs identified under SAGY-II (2019-24) have prepared the Village Development Plan (VDP) so far.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** is a key component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East States and Himalayan States where the funding ratio is 90:10. Projects in UTs are being 100% funded by Central Government. With an ambitious agenda to benchmark wage placement-linked programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the Placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on the 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years of experience in implementing skill training programs. DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI).

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

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

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **Annapurna Scheme:** 10 KG food grains (wheat or rice) is given to those BPL elderly who remain uncovered under IGNOAPS.

- NSAP was announced as a 'Core of Core' scheme in August 2016 and the scheme is a 100% funded scheme by the Government of India. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 309 lakhs. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.8692.38 crore was released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. NSAP is included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme and during 2019-20, 21.47 crore DBT transactions reported by State/UTs for NSAP. The total number of beneficiaries under NSAP schemes is 3.09 crore.
Keeping in view the spread of pandemic COVID-19 and conditions arises due to lockdown, Government has announced a relief package of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana Package (PMGKYP). One of the component of said package was for providing ex-gratia of Rs. 1000/- in two monthly instalments (Rs 500 each) to the existing old age, widow and Divyangjan beneficiaries of NSAP schemes. An amount of Rs.2814.50 crore was released to the States/UTs for payment of ex-gratia of Rs.1000 to the existing 2.82 crore old age, widow and Divyangan beneficiaries. Moreover, an amount of Rs.3812.70 crore has also been released to States/UTs as an advance payment under NSAP schemes (as on Aug. 2020).

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

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

A more detailed understanding of the Mission may be derived from the Mission’s website and guidelines: www.rurban.gov.in

10.2 Ministry of Women & Child Development (WCD)
Ministry of Women & Child Development promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential. It also ensuring development, care and protection of children through cross-cutting policies and programmes, spreading awareness about their rights and facilitating access to learning, nutrition, institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.
For the holistic development of the child, the Ministry has been implementing the world’s largest and most unique and outreach programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the Ministry in the recent past include universalisation of ICDS and Kishori Shakti Yojana, launching a nutrition programme for adolescent girls, establishment of the Commission for protection of Child Rights and enactment of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. The Gram Panchayat (GP) can play a very crucial role in the protection and nurturing of children and in this way, make a very important contribution to the wellbeing of people. Development of women and children is one of the 29 functions listed in the Constitution to be devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions. Salient features of Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS Scheme

- Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme (earlier known as ICDS) was launched in 1975 with the following objectives:
  - To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
  - To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
  - To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
  - To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
  - To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

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

- Pre School Education
- Supplementary Nutrition
- Immunization
- Health Check
- Referral Services
- Nutrition and Health Education
**Pre-School-Education (PSE)** focuses on total development of the child, in the age up to six years, mainly from the underprivileged groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- At the Anganwadi, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by the Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) who diagnose minor ailments and distribute simple medicines
- The Anganwadi worker has also been oriented to detect disabilities in young children.
**Nutrition and Health Education:** Behavior Change Communication (BCC) strategy for women so they can look after their own health, nutrition and development. Focused on women in the age group of 15-45 years, the program is implemented by Anganwadi workers who disseminate information on:

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

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

**Coverage of the Anganwadi Services Scheme**

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

The Anganwadi Services scheme today operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and 13.81 lakh AWCs as on 31.03.2020. The services are currently being provided to 855.05 lakh beneficiaries of which 686.30 lakh are children under six years of age and 168.75 lakh are pregnant women and lactating mothers.
10.3 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW)
The National Health Mission targets to improve the primary and secondary health care which is provided through public health institutions including Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres and Sub-district/District Hospitals. Comprehensive Primary Health Care is provided to the community by primary health care team members including Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Multi-purpose workers (male and female) and Community Health Officers at Sub-centres and PHCs. ASHA is the connecting link between the community and the public health institutions and works towards community mobilization and awareness generation. The major schemes and services provided by the public health care facilities/ functionaries are listed below:

1. **Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs):** Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres are upgraded as AB-HWCs to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), by expanding the services from existing Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) and Communicable Diseases services to include services related to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Mental Health, Ear Nose Throat (ENT), Ophthalmology, Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care as well as health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga. Under the AB-HWC initiative, Community Health Officers (CHO) are posted at SC-HWC along with 1or 2 Multipurpose Health Worker/s and 4-5 ASHAs. AB-HWCs aim to provide free drugs and diagnostics services for 12 package of primary care services, including screening and treatment of Diabetes, Hypertension, Oral Cancer, Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer.

2. **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** JSY is a safe motherhood intervention which aims to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the scheme, cash assistance is provided to eligible pregnant women for giving birth in a public health facility or an accredited private health facility as per criteria set for high performing and low performing states. JSY has identified ASHA as a link between the government and pregnant women for which she is also given an incentive to promote institutional delivery.

3. **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** JSSK aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses for pregnant women (PW) delivering in public health institutions, antenatal and
post-natal complications of pregnancy and sick infants up to 1-year accessing public health institutions for treatment. The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free pick up and drop back between home and health facility, and also between facilities in case of a referral.

4. **Immunization:** Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes for reduction of vaccine-preventable under-5 mortality rate. Under UIP, Routine Immunization sessions are conducted through RI sessions and Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) to provide free of cost vaccines against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases, nationally against 10 diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B and Rotavirus diarrhea) and sub-nationally against 2 diseases (Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Japanese Encephalitis). Since 2014, special immunization drives including Mission Indradhanush are being conducted to improve immunization coverage in areas where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is high.

5. **Home Based Care of Newborn and Young Children (HBNC/HBYC):** Under this programme, home visits are undertaken by ASHAs to assess the health status of the child and provide counselling to the family on healthy child care practices:
   - For newborns - 6 visits in case of institutional delivery on day 3,7,14,21,28 and 42 days and seven visits in case of home deliveries with an additional visit on the day of birth.
   - For a young child - 4 visits at 3rd month, 6th month, 9th month and 12th month.

6. **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Under RBSK, comprehensive healthcare for children is provided to ensure that the children thrive and grow to their fullest potential through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability (4Ds). Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for screening, early detection and free management for children from birth to 18 years of age. The RBSK teams visit schools once in a year and Anganwadi centres twice in a year for screening of children.
7. **Family Planning**: Services are provided to the eligible couples to adopt family planning measures through temporary/spacing methods such as oral contraceptive pills, IUCDs, Injectable Contraceptive MPA (Antara), condoms and permanent/limiting methods including male and female sterilization.

8. **National Ambulance Service (NAS)**: Free ambulatory services are provided by two models, namely Dial 102 and Dial 108. Dial 102 essentially consists of basic patient transport aimed to cater the needs of pregnant women and children. Dial 108 is primarily an emergency response system that is designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma, accident victims, etc.

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

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

   - Under JSY, Pregnant women are being provided a cash incentive of Rs 1400 for Low Performing States (LPS) and Rs 700 for High Performing States (HPS) in case of Rural areas and Rs 1000 for LPS and Rs 600 for HPS in case of Urban areas to promote institutional delivery. ASHAs are also provided a cash incentive to promote eligible JSY beneficiaries to undergo deliveries at public health institutions which is Rs 600 for rural areas (Rs 300 for ANC component & Rs 300 for facilitating institutional delivery) and Rs 400 for urban areas (Rs 200 for ANC component & Rs 200 for facilitating institutional delivery).

   - Nutrition support is one of the essential factors for envisioning Tuberculosis (TB) elimination in India by 2025. In this regard, Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) is being implemented as financial assistance of Rs 500 per month towards nutritional support to each notified TB patient for the duration of his/her treatment.
**Convergence:** MoHFW has partnered with MoPR to provide the essential Health services to the rural community by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The Partnership with MoPR is promoting a decentralized approach through changes in major programs. The following activities are being carried out at the Panchayat level through the support of MoPR:

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

**10.4 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)**

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

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

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

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

iii. Jan Shikshan Sansthan
The scheme (previously known as Shramik Vidyapeeth) is being implemented through NGOs in the country since 1967. The scheme was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in 2000. It is mandated to provide vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literate, 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.
Decentralization has been one of the strategies undertaken by SANKALP, along with convergence, to improve short term skill development planning and implementation. SANKALP also encourages innovative best practices at the local level that result in enhanced access, quality and capacity in the skilling ecosystem. Towards achieving the said goal some of the major interventions are as under:

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

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

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

**Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF):** MGNF was launched to support the District administration in improving skill development program delivery as well as developing a cadre of committed and competent development leaders. In its first year, 74 fellows were deputed in 74 districts across Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for two years. IIM-Bangalore is the Academic Partner for this fellowship. Along with extensive on-ground experience of working directly with the Districts, the fellows will be awarded a Certificate in Public Policy and Management from IIM-Bangalore upon completion of the fellowship program. In its 2nd year, the MGNF program will cover more districts and states.
10.5 Ministry of Education
To achieve the universalization of elementary education, the government has started numerous projects and programs under the National Policy of Education. The main aim of these schemes is to improve access to quality education, learning capacity and cognitive development. Some of the schemes are:

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

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

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

**National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)** - The Central Sector Scheme ‘National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme’ was launched in May, 2008 with the objective of awarding scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections @ Rs. 500/- per month (i.e. Rs. 6000/- per annum) to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue study at secondary and higher secondary stage up to class XII. Government has enhanced the rate of the scholarship under the scheme from Rs. 500/- per month (Rs. 6000/- per annum) to Rs. 1,000/- per month (Rs. 12000/- per annum) with effect from 1st April, 2017. There is a quota of scholarships for different States/UTs based on population and enrolment. Students whose parental annual income from all sources is not more than Rs. 1,50,000/- per annum are eligible to avail the scholarships.
National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) - The centrally sponsored was launched in May 2008. The objective of the scheme is to establish an enabling environment to reduce drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools and ensure their retention. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enroll in class IX in State Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools. A sum of Rs.3000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit on enrolment in class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon upon reaching 18 years of age and passing class 10th class examination. The scheme is boarded-on National Scholarship Portal and covered under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

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

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

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

3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) - implemented to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers of notified oilseeds and pulses qualifying Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms. It is an umbrella scheme comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS). These schemes are implemented at the request of the State Governments / Union Territories.

4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY) /Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) – implemented to yield index based PMFBY and weather index based WBCIS from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc.

5. The PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop - mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.

6. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Department provides 100% assistance to Haryana, Punjab, UP State Governments and NCT of Delhi for implementation of following components of this scheme.

7. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):- The scheme is implemented since 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities;
and enhancing farm level economy. Coarse cereals were also included in the Mission from 2014-15 under NFSM.

8. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):- The scheme is implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. It has following components:

(i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
(ii) Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)
(iii) National Horticulture Board (NHB)
(iv) Coconut Development Board (CDB)
(v) Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland

9. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR):- RKVY-RAFTAAR aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers’ effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under the scheme funds are released to States/UTs for infrastructure and assets development, for value addition linked production projects (agribusiness models), for supporting any projects as per their local needs.

10. Paramparag at Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The PKVY Scheme is implemented for promotion of Organic farming in our country. The scheme is implemented in a cluster mode with min. 20 ha size and States have been asked to implement in cluster size of 1000 ha in plain area and 500 ha in hilly area to facilitate marketing of organic produce.

11. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):- MOVCDNER is implemented to promote organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country for development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.
3. Apart from these, other important schemes which worth mentioning are: Rainfed Area Development (RAD); Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF); National Bamboo Mission (NBM); Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME); Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP); Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM); National Agriculture Market (e-NAM); Development and Up-gradation of Rural Haatsin to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs); and Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation.

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

- Sustainable management of soil, water, biodiversity, climate change
- Input supplies such as seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, farm-machinery, irrigation, credit, insurance, extension
- Conservation production and agronomic practices such as soil-testing, zero-tillage, water and nutrient use efficiency; post-harvest activities in drying, sorting, grading, warehousing, cold-storages
- Marketing, related to village markets, mandis, contract farming, cooperatives, farmer associations, e-NAM, private markets, supermarkets; agro-processing linked to milling, preservation of perishables, transportation, supply-chain management
- Retailing, branding, labeling, certification of organics, bio-fortification; services for farmers’ welfare such as pensions, insurance, health coverage; rural infrastructure; and rural non-farm income generation.

**10.7 Ministry of Jal Shakti: Department of Water and Sanitation**

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

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

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

**10.8 Ministry of Home Affairs: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

**National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project**

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

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

- **Category I:** Higher vulnerability States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
- **Category II:** Lower Vulnerability States i.e. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Puducherry,
Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Island.

**Project Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Disaster Risk Reduction in Gram Sabha**

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

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

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

- History of Past disaster
- Type of the Hazard in the village
- Vulnerability in the village
- Awareness Generation
- Role of Individuals, Community and Panchayat in disaster Risk reduction
- Early Preparation to mitigate hazards
- Response
- Planning
10.9 Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the following schemes/programmes, which are directly benefitting the producers at the Panchayat level. Those schemes are:

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

2. National Livestock Mission - formulated for development of livestock sector with the objectives to enhance the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers and farmers especially small holders through sustainable, safe and equitable livestock development. It has following four Sub-Missions:-
   i. Livestock Development,
   ii. Pig Development in North-eastern Region,
   iii. Fodder and Feed Development,
   iv. Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

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

i. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)

ii. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)

iii. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)

iv. Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)

v. Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)

vi. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)

vii. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)

viii. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

ix. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

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

i. Livestock Census: - The First Census was conducted during 1919-1920 and since then it is being conducted through all State/UT’s in India. It is the only source, which gives disaggregated information on various species of animals and poultry birds.

ii. Integrated Sample Survey - is implemented throughout in the country to bring out estimates of livestock products such as milk, egg, meat and wool. Under the scheme, the estimates are to be brought out annually, which is used for policy and planning purposes. The sample survey is conducted from March to February on season basis by dividing in 3 seasons; summer, Rainy, & Winter.

**Convergence:** Ministry of Animal Husbandry is partnered with MoPR to improve the income generation and maximum utilization of the available resources. Apart from this following are the scope of convergence with MoPR: (i) ensuring full potential use in dairy, goatery, poultry; (ii) ensuring full potential use of Fisheries; (iii) Effective immunisation services for animal resources and veterinary care; (iv) Breed improvement; (v) Value chain development; (vi) Identify area for fodder development; and (vii) Facilitate fish production.
10.10 Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)
With a view to promote value addition and better utilization of agricultural produce; minimise wastage/losses at all stages in the food processing value/supply chain is crucial. This needs infrastructural development of storage, transportation and processing of agro-produce; induction of modern technology into the food processing industries; encourage Research & Development for products and process development; initiative and facilities to promote value added exports and create the critical infrastructure to fill the gaps from farm to consumer and above; creating infrastructure for skilling the workforce. For which the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Schemes.

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.

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

**Scope of Convergence at Panchayat Level**

Various awareness campaigns for popularisation of MoFPI schemes under promotional activities can be organised, particular for PM-FME scheme that is suitable for rural industrialization/entrepreneurship. Since 66% of the Micro Food Enterprises (MFEs) are in rural areas. Groups of farmers, self-help groups, and women entrepreneurs can play a leading role in food processing activities in the rural areas by availing financial assistance and other assistance under the PM-FME scheme. Under the Skill Development scheme of PMKSY, the Panchayats can set-up Skill Centres at District or Block level, as per the need. This requires very little investment as assistance up to five job roles of Rs.15 lakh each (Rs.75 lakh) can be availed under the scheme. Online free Training and Skilling Programmes for the SC/ST micro food processors entrepreneurs under the PM-FME scheme to be launched soon. It is to be launched under the aegis of two Ministry controlled food technology institutes viz; National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Panchayats through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) or dedicated skilling centre with minimum IT infrastructure and connectivity can avail the service to provide skilling/training opportunities.

For effective implementation of PM-FME, involvement of three-tier Panchayats is required. Development of data base on agricultural and allied sector surplus produced in the constituent villages, level of produce processed, farm-gate infrastructure, level of wastage, number of micro enterprises run by SHGs/cooperatives/FPOs/individual units, demand for skilling enabling targeted outreach under PM FME can be done by the District and Block Panchayat.
10.11 Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)
The Scheduled Tribes (STs) account for 8.6% of the total population of the country (Census, 2011) constituting 10.45 Crore people with nearly 705 communities/groups. Out of this, 75 tribal communities/groups are vulnerable called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Nearly 75% of the Scheduled Tribes communities live in Central India. The highest population of STs is in the State of Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra. North Eastern States account for about 10% of the total Scheduled Tribes population.

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

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

- MoTA focuses on democratic governance of forests and natural resources by securing rights of forest dwelling STs, other traditional forest dwellers over through the Forest Right Act, 2006. It also empowers the Gram Sabhas to govern and manage forest. MoPR
aims to address critical gaps that hinder success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness and promote devolution of power and responsibilities according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996.

- MoTA has been recently added 23 new items and revised the list of the Minimum Forest Produce (MFP), to support Tribal population during COVID-19 pandemic situation. Further, MoPR may also put in efforts to identify for convergence related to this scheme and provide benefits at the village level.

- MoTA provides educational benefits to ST children through its several educational schemes. Convergence with MoPR will help in information dissemination about aforementioned educational schemes enabling Tribal youths in accessing quality education and improve their career prospects.

- Under the Van Dhan Yojana with a target of 1126 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK), MoTA has established 500 new VDKVs towards strengthening “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhyan”, promoting Van Dhan Tribal start-ups. The convergence with MoPR will provide advantages to Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha level.

- With the convergence of MoTA and MoPR, especially at District and Block level will ensure financial support for capacity-building activities, monetary assistance, and technical support to the Tribal beneficiaries under the above mentioned scheme.

- Like the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) at GP level, convergence at the other two-tiers will ensure training of election representatives on Tribal rights and entitlements. This will help in preparing an inclusive, comprehensive and sustainable District and Block Panchayats planning and budgeting.

- The functionaries of PRI can help in capturing requisite data and regular up-gradation of the Tribal Migrants Support Portal developed by MoTA at District and Block level.

- Substantial funds are allocated for tribal welfare and development under the schemes of various central Ministries/Departments every year. Optimal utilization of these funds benefitting STs and ST dominated areas is crucial where MoPR can play a bigger
catalytic role. Gaps in sectors of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Electrification, Internet Connectivity, etc. to be mitigated by taking support from various schemes of the Central Government in a comprehensive District and Block Panchayats planning.

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

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

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

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

Scope of Convergence with MoPR

Health has multiple determinants and therefore to successfully address the issue multi-sectoral coordination is necessary and therefore the linkages with line ministries & departments to successfully plan and carryout public health activities has already been envisaged in the scheme guidelines. The linkages with State department of health, AYUSH standalone hospitals, collocated facilities, educational institutions, national level organizations, schools, social groups, private bodies, community groups, local bodies, Panchayati Raj institutions, inter-sectoral convergence have already been included. Engagement of community level collectives such as Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNCs), Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are already part of the activities under AYUSH HWCs. Inter-sectoral convergence for addressing dominants of health have been addressed.

Proposed activities for convergence at Anganwadi Centres

The Panchayati Raj Institution with its three-tier system functions as a units of local administration and governance. In the District Level Committees for programme planning and implementation, representation of Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat has been envisaged. In consultation with the Village Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat, at the Panchayat Campus, yosasessions 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.

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.

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.

**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 by the AYUSH HWC & Panchayati Raj team.

**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.

**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.

**10.13 Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance**

**10.13.1 Atal Pension Yojana**

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched by Government of India in May, 2015 for the Citizens of India who are in the age group of 18-40 years, specially targeting the poor and the under-privileged sections of society in the unorganized sector which constitutes about 88% of the total work force in the country. As on date, around 3.34 crore subscribers are enrolled under APY across the country.

This scheme, being administered by Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority Act (PFRDA), provides a guaranteed minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000 to Rs 5000, after attaining the age of 60 years. A subscriber can join the Scheme through any bank branch or Post Office which is on Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform and in which subscriber has
a Savings Bank (SB) Account. The scheme has three major benefits once subscriber attains the age of 60 years, a guaranteed minimum pension for the life of the subscriber, the same pension to the spouse in case of subscriber’s death, and return of the corpus to the nominee of the subscriber after death of both the subscriber and the spouse.

**Convergence with Gram Panchayats**

Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available to them. A full coverage under Atal Pension Yojana was highlighted as a major deliverable under Gram Panchayat Development Plan pertaining to Ministry of Finance. This will help the poor and under-privileged people under unorganized sector, who are currently most-affected due to outbreak of pandemic like Covid-19 to take the benefit of APY.
Annexures
## Annexure 1A: Template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning

### Template of the calendar of the Gram Sabha Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State:</th>
<th>District:</th>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Gram Panchayat:</th>
<th>Gram Sabha:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>week-1</td>
<td>week-2</td>
<td>week-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Events undertaken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subjects Covered (As per XIth Schedule)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Line Departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ready to update in portal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No</td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Remarks (if any)</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of people present in Gram Sabha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of Schedule Castes present in Gram Sabha</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Number of Schedule Tribe present in Gram Sabha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Number of SHG members present in Gram Sabha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Number of Women present in the Gram Sabha</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sankalp of Gram Panchayat</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Mapping of Sankalp to Focus Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Frontline workers present and made presentation</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Department of Panchayati Raj</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Department of Rural Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Department Health &amp; Family Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Department of Women &amp; Child Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Department of Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.8 Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
7.9 Department of Revenue
7.10 Department of Drinking Water
7.11 Department of New and Renewable Energy
7.12 Department of Education
7.13 Department of Skill Development
7.14 Department of Social Justice
7.15 Department of Food and Supply
7.16 Department of Health
7.17 Department of Finance
7.18 Irrigation Department
7.19 Department of Fisheries
7.20 Department of Forest
7.21 Department of small scale industries
7.22 Department of Khadi/ village industries
7.23 <State> Electricity Board
7.24 Rural Road Development Corporation

7.25 <State> PWD

8. Presentation & validation of Mission Antyodaya Data

9. Presentation by SHGs regarding poverty related issues & poverty reduction plans

10. Discussion on GPDP

10.1 Review of current year activities & fund utilised

10.2 Discussion on resources likely to available to the Gram Panchayats during 2021-2022

10.3 Discussion on gaps as emerged from Mission Antyodaya survey and proposed interventions

10.4 Resolution passed & recorded by Gram Sabha on GPDP

11. Geotagged photograph of Gram Sabha in progress

12. Geotagged photograph of Public Information Board

13. Video of Gram Sabha in progress (optional)

Facilitators Report- District/ Block Panchayat
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Remarks (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of people present in District/ Block Panchayat Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Frontline workers present and made presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Department of Panchayati Raj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Department of Rural Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Department Health &amp; Family Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Department of Women &amp; Child Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Department of Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Department of Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Department of Drinking Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Department of New and Renewable Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Department of Skill Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.14 Department of Social Justice
2.15 Department of Food and Supply
2.16 Department of Health
2.17 Department of Finance
2.18 Irrigation Department
2.19 Department of Fisheries
2.20 Department of Forest
2.21 Department of small-scale industries
2.22 Department of Khadi
2.23 <State> Electricity Board
2.24 Rural Road Development Corporation/ PWD
2.25 <State> PWD

3. Discussion on District/ Block Panchayat Development Plan

3.1 Review of current year activities & fund utilised

3.2 Presentation & Discussion on resources likely to available to the District/ Block Panchayats during 2021- 2022
3.3 Discussion on gaps as emerged from Mission Antyodaya survey and proposed interventions

3.4 Resolution passed & recorded in District/ Block Sabha meeting

4. Geotagged photograph of District/ Block Sabha in progress
## Annexure 1C: Activity Timeline for PPC 2020: 02nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Letters from Ministry to all the States /UTs on initiating the process of PPC - 2021</td>
<td>25th July 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Corresponding with Central line Ministries to issue necessary directions to their counterparts in States/UTs to facilitate effective participation during the process</td>
<td>30th July 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Activation of all monitoring platforms like GPDP portal etc.</td>
<td>5th August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Appointment of Nodal officers(State, District &amp; Block level)</td>
<td>31st August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Appointment of facilitators for every Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>5th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Preparation of Training modules for Facilitators and stakeholders</td>
<td>31st August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Roll out of training modules for facilitators and all stakeholders</td>
<td>5th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Introductory workshop of related stakeholders and SNOs on PPC 2021</td>
<td>10th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Finalization of schedule of Gram Sabha meetings</td>
<td>15th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Workshop on Sector wise data analysis based on MA data for preparation of better convergent and comprehensive GPDP by NIRDPR</td>
<td>15th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Uploading of Gram Sabha wise calendar</td>
<td>20th September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Display of Public Information Board in every GP</td>
<td>30th October 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>5 regional workshops on preparation of GPDP for social transformation and economic development</td>
<td>During 15th September – 30th October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Uploading of approved geo-tagged GPDP on e-GramSwaraj application</td>
<td>31st January 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure 2: Model Schedule for Conduct of Special Gram Sabha for GPDP

Model Schedule for Conduct of Special Gram Sabha for GPDP

Meeting Date: .........................................................
Meeting Place: .........................................................

Gram Panchayat: ..................  LGD Code: ..................
Block/Taluka: .................  District: .................  State: .............

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

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

1. Agriculture
2. Land Improvement
3. Minor Irrigation
4. Animal Husbandry
5. Fisheries
6. Social Forestry
7. Minor Forest Produce
8. Small Scale Industries
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural Housing
11. Drinking Water
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads
14. Rural Electrification
15. Non-Conventional Energy
16. Poverty Alleviation Programme
17. Education
18. Vocational Education
19. Adult and Non-Formal Education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural Activities
22. Markets and Fairs
23. Health and Sanitation
24. Family Welfare
25. Women and Child Development
27. Welfare of the Weaker Sections
28. Public Distribution System
29. Maintenance of Community Assets
vii. Review of current year activities and fund utilization.

viii. Discussion on resources likely to be available to the Gram Panchayat during the FY 2019-2020, viz. FTC/ SFC/ Own Source of Revenue/ MGNREGA/ Other Centre & State schemes.

ix. Gram Sabha may discuss the reasons for the Gaps and propose interventions

x. Based on identified gaps, Gram Sabha to identify & prioritize the activities to be included in GPDP such as asset creation, asset maintenance, low cost/no cost (e.g. community mobilization for 100% immunization, no school dropout, ODF/ODF plus, social harmony, awareness on social issues etc.)

xi. Gram Panchayat to finalize activities to be taken up under GPDP

xii. Only activities related to delivery of basic civic services such as water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial and cremation ground etc. to be planned from FFC allocation. Other approved activities in relation to various sectors related to 29 subjects listed in the XI schedule are also to be included in GPDP.

xiii. Gram Sabha shall pass a resolution on the prioritized list of development activities. The resolution must be read out before the Gram Sabha and should be recorded accordingly.

xiv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Gram Sabha to be uploaded on People’s Plan Campaign Portal.

xv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Public Information Board to be uploaded on People’s Plan Campaign Portal.
Annexure 3: Model Presentation by frontline workers/line departments

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Activities permissible under Scheme</th>
<th>Eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection</th>
<th>Benefits/Entitlements under the scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Activity</th>
<th>List of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Activity Wise Status Report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Progress Status</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activity completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Continuation of ongoing activities</th>
<th>New activities to be taken up</th>
<th>Proposed Plan of Action</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Copy of this information is to be handed over to the Panchayat Secretary by the frontline workers of line departments during the Gram Sabha.
Annexure 4: Illustrative design of Public Information Board

![Diagram of Public Information Board]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Critical Gaps as per Mission Antyodaya
- 
- 
- 

Gram Panchayat: ......................  
Block/Taluka: ...................  
District: .....................  
State: ........................

LGD Code: ........................
Name of Sarpanch: ........................
Total Population: ........................
Names of Villages: ........................
Population of Scheduled Caste: ........................
Population of Scheduled Tribe: ........................
MINISTRY of PANCHAYATI RAJ
Government of India