



People's Plan Campaign

*Sabki Yojana
Sabka Vikas*



02 October 2019
to
31 December 2019



Ministry of Panchayati Raj &
Ministry of Rural Development

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

Sabki Yojana Sabki Vikas

02 October 2019 – 31 December 2019



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

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Message from the Secretary (Panchayati Raj), Govt. of India

Rahul Bhatnagar, I.A.S.
Secretary



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Message

The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) conducted last year under the title "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" set new standards of concerted, purposeful actions and the rewards are for everyone to see. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDPs) of nearly 80% of our Gram Panchayats (GPs) were completed and uploaded. Special Gram Sabha meetings were conducted all over the country and the GPDP contents were made to include most of the subjects out of the twenty nine subjects devolved to GPs. The essence of the GPDP is its breadth of scope and ownership by the people. From both these considerations, the PPC yielded rich dividends.

It has been decided to conduct the PPC for the formulation of GPDPs of 2020-2021 from Oct-Dec 2019 again. Efforts have been made to reach out to all 18 Departments/ Ministries that cover the 29 devolved subjects this year and the results have been heartening. While it is understandably difficult for all departments to disaggregate GP-wise resource envelopes, I have received several requests for inclusion of items of work in the PlanPlus interface. Many line Ministries have already written to their counterparts in State Government about the job entailed for PPC.

Having been conceived as a compendium of activities to be conducted under the PPC, this document is nevertheless short on inputs from some of the participating Departments/ Ministries. I am to request that based on the inputs from officers from these Departments that would continue to come, the prescriptions contained herein may be constantly updated and expanded to make it more inclusive so that the deficiency does not come in the way of the GP giving them the most informed plan encompassing all activities.

There are certain aspects of rural life that are completely left out of the planning ambit since there is either no cost involved or one is not sure how to fund it. The PlanPlus portal, on which GPDPs must be uploaded, has the functionality to include zero-cost activities. Thus, it is possible for GPs to plan for enthusing the youth through special events involving interactions with the industry role models in every sphere of activity

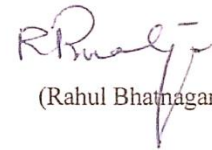
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and motivational speakers, bringing the young and old together for interaction over specially organized talks or discussions, conducting fitness activities and sporting contests, defining a role for the disabled etc.

It is hoped that we will see this aspect of planning being incorporated in the GPDPs from this year. It is expected that GPDPs would cover activities relating to Swachh Bharat Mission- the progress made in this regard over last few years has been remarkable. Continued attention to water conservation, that has been underlined through the Jal Shakti Abhiyan is the need of the hour.

As you may be aware we have also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of State Governments to direct the Sarpanchs/ Pradhans of Gram Panchayats to allocate a developmental sector such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation etc. to each elected Panch/ Ward Member of the Gram Panchayat, so that in due course of time he/ she can acquire expertise in that sector and become the nodal point as well as enabler of developmental efforts in that sector. The PPC for 2020-21 should therefore fully involve these elected Panchs/ Ward Members in the formulation of the Plan for their respective sectors.

The realization of the idea of "One Panchayat- One Plan" is still some way ahead. At the conclusion of this PPC, I hope to see us closer to achieving that goal. Best wishes to all of us!


(Rahul Bhatnagar)

Message from the Secretary (Rural Development), Govt. of India

अमरजीत सिन्हा
AMARJEET SINHA



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August 26, 2019

MESSAGE

During the struggle of our independence, we had emphasized on decentralised economy and rural development with special emphasis on the concept of Gram Swaraj. When our Constitution was framed, the founding fathers laid special emphasis on decentralised development. Chapter IV in the Constitution dealing with directive principles for the States categorically insists on decentralised democracy. The 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India has accelerated the power of decentralization with greater devolution of powers to Panchayats. Thus, GPs have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available to them.

Several Government departments implement developmental programmes at GP level, but they work in isolation. There is lack of synergy and also sometimes, duplication of work and efforts. The guidelines of all the centrally sponsored schemes which are implemented at GP level such as MGNREGA, NRLM, SBM, ICDS etc., clearly insist on preparation of plans at the GP level. Since GPDP is an integrated plan document, it should encompass a holistic view of the Panchayat in all its facets. All plans of the line departments including labour budget should emanate from GPDP, though implementation of the approved activities may be done by the respective line departments. SHGs and their federation, as institutions of the poor have a key role in the planning and implementation of interventions for economic development and social justice. The responsibilities of the SHG network listed in the NRLM framework include participating actively in Gram Sabhas and other forums of GPs, providing feedback through community-based monitoring, and supporting GPs in their development initiatives and planning exercises. Considering this all the SHGs have been involved in the participatory planning process.

In continuation of its efforts of strengthening local democracy and people led development, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development had jointly rolled out the People's Plan Campaign for Preparation of GPDP (*Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas*) from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018 across the country. During this campaign, several activities were carried out for preparing GPDP for the financial year of 2019-20. I had a ringside view and the results are most promising. With similar objectives, the **People's Plan Campaign, 2019** is being launched from **02nd October- 31st December, 2019** with same vigour, enthusiasm and commitment to usher in the Gram Swaraj at the grassroots level.

It is hoped that the tempo set by the PPC last year shall be exceeded this time and, to that end, let us all resolve to leave no stone unturned.

[Amarjeet Sinha]
26 August 2019

Chapter 1: Introduction

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. 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.

1.1 What is People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

The People's Plan Campaign is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of GPDP in a campaign mode. The campaign will be rolled out as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from **02 October to 31 December 2019**. During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha meetings will be held for preparing the GPDP for the next financial year i.e. 2020-21 respectively.

1.2 Objectives of PPC 2019

The main objectives of PPC are:-

- Strengthening role of about 31 lakh Elected Representatives (ERs) and 5.25 Crore Self-Help Groups (SHGs) women under DAY-NRLM.
- Evidence Based Assessment of Progress made in 2019-20 and proposals for 2020-21 in all 29 subjects of XI Schedule
- Public Information Campaign – Full public disclosure on Schemes, Finances, etc. of all schemes & programmes in Gram Panchayat Office and on Gram Samvaad Application.
- Structured Gram Sabha meetings spread over 02nd October to 31st December 2019 with physical presence and presentation by frontline workers/Supervisors of all 29 Sectors in XI Schedule
- Strengthening of Plan Plus to provide for a pragmatic and holistic GPDP.

1.3 Subjects to be covered as per XIth Schedule

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

1. Agriculture.
2. Land Improvement.
3. Minor Irrigation.
4. Animal Husbandry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social Forestry.
7. Minor Forest Produce.
8. Small scale industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural Housing.
11. Drinking Water
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads
14. Rural Electrification
15. Non-conventional energy
16. Poverty alleviation programme.

17. Education.
18. Vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets

1.4 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 of all line Ministries is provided as Annexure 7*). The roles and responsibilities that they bear for success of the campaign are:

1.4.1 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
- Pre- populating Plan Plus, EFMS/PFMS/PRIASoft/Geo-tagging
- 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
- Issuance of deployment order for Gram Sabha meetings

1.4.2 State Departments

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. It will be responsible for the following:

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

1.4.3 Nodal Officers

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

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

1.4.4 Facilitators

The role of a facilitator is very crucial in the preparation of the GPDP. Either formally or informally, all the village level communities should be integrated in the preparation of GPDP. Their role becomes vital as they need to work together with communities at the Panchayati level and also work with all line Ministries simultaneously. Herewith is the list of roles and responsibilities of facilitator:

- Carry out the **survey** under **Mission Antyodaya (MA)** using MA mobile app.
 - 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
 - Submit a **report regarding conduct of the Gram Sabha** on the portal
 - Supporting the Gram Sabha in **preparation of GPDP**
 - Uploading of approved **GPDP** on **Plan Plus** portal
- (A template on GP level interaction is provided as Annexure 1B)

1.4.5 Frontline Workers

Frontline workers appointed from of all departments related to 29 subjects play an important role and following are the responsibilities that they undertake under PPC:

- Collect and update data regarding 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 regarding the activities of the department in GS
- The frontline workers will read draft GPDP in detail and provide feedback and suggestions in Development Seminar organized by GP

1.5 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 Plan plus, EFMS/PFMS/PRIASoft/Geo-tagging
- 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 if geo-tagged visuals of Gram Sabha meetings
- Publishing of approved plan on Plan Plus application

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 will be prepared during the Campaign timeline from 02 October 2019 to 31 December 2019 will be uploaded on the **GPDP 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 *PlanPlus*.

1.8 Reporting and Progress of the Campaign

Success of a nation-wide Campaign depends on effective communication 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 by the State 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 National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) that will assist in resolving technical queries. The below snapshot comprise of the campaign activities that will be carried in 2019-2020:

Snapshot of People's Plan Campaign 2019-2020: Activities

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

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

Chapter 2: Capacity Building

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

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

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

2.1 Selection of Facilitators

A facilitator for each Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha will be appointed by the State. State may consider Community Resource Persons (CRPs), trained Social Auditors or other appropriate

2.1 Role of Facilitators

- Carry out the **survey under Mission Antyodaya (MA)** using MA mobile app.
- Coordinate with **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/ Disabled during the Gram Sabha
- Submit a **report regarding conduct of the Gram Sabha** on the portal
- Supporting **preparation of GPDP**
- Upload **GPDP** on PlanPlus

persons including officials for nomination as facilitators. The tendency can be to focus on personal attributes, such as people who are outgoing or perhaps people who already are undertaking training and capacity building activities. An extensive care need to be undertaken during the selection of facilitators. After selection of facilitators, tasks need to be endorsed. It is also important that selected facilitators could be able to carry out mapping of the Poverty Reduction survey as per Mission Antyodaya (MA) (**Annexure 4**) 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:

- a. Mobilize communities including vulnerable sections such as SCs/STs/Women for organizing a Gram Sabha. Community Based Organizations such as SHGs/ Youth Groups/ Religious Committees and others may be supported to be present before the Gram Sabha.
- b. Coordinate with frontline staff of participating ministries/departments.
- c. Facilitate the special GS for GPDP on the designated day. A poverty reduction plan which may after deliberation may be incorporated in the GPDP planning process.
- d. Submit a report regarding the conduct of the GS on the PlanPlus portal.

2.2 Capacity Building of stakeholders

In the process of development of GPDP, it is vital that all relevant stakeholders be included so that their participation would result in a meaningful way for finalizing the Development Plan with their inputs. The following stakeholders would be important at the Panchayat level, whose capacities needs to be improved for them to contribute effectively:

- Constituents of Gram Sabha (GS)
- 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)
- Representatives from Civil Society
- Other stakeholders [viz. line departments, convergence departments, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), etc.]

Chapter 3: Gram Sabha for Preparation of GPDP

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

*“The Greater the power of the Panchayats
The better for the People”*

Mahatma Gandhi

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available with them. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with Schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India. The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) will commence from 2 October to 31 December 2019 for preparing GPDP 2020-21. The campaign initiated under "*Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas*" will be an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Gram Sabha through convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned 16 Line Departments of the State.

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

3.2 Steps to be followed for Successful Gram Sabha

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

3.2.1 Formal Notification

Before organising 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 publicised 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.

3.2.3 Participation of women in Gram Sabha

Normally, the attendance of Women in Gram Sabha is very poor, and even if they attend, they find it difficult to express their opinions and put forward problems pertaining to women due to lack of congenial circumstances. Though the women self-help groups in State have formed into village level groups and are interacting on issues like Savings, Loans etc, they are still hesitant to openly participate in Gram Sabha.

In these circumstances, 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 Organisations. This can be taken up with the assistance of women ward members and other members.

Women specific problems should be discussed and steps be taken to resolve them.

(To involve women in the process of decision making in Gram Sabha, separate Women Gram Sabha are being conducted prior to Gram Sabha meetings in the State of Maharashtra. This ensures proper resolution of women related issues.)

3.2.4 Quorum for the Gram Sabha

The quorum for the meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be one-tenth of the members / voters of the Gram Panchayat meeting. 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.

3.2.5 Agenda / Issues to be discussed in the Gram Sabha

Though the Gram Sabha is free to discuss any issue related to the Gram Panchayat, there are some agenda / issues which have to be discussed necessarily. These agenda / issues are already been mentioned above (Ref: Gram Sabha Agenda).

3.2.6 Factors influencing effective participation

In order to ensure effective participation in the Gram Sabha all members should be formally and compulsorily informed in time. However, we know through experiences that mere formal notification does not guarantee participation of the people. Their participation also depends on the qualities of Sarpanch / President of the GP.

3.3 Special Gram Sabha

A comprehensive special Gram Sabha will be organized during the campaign. A Model schedule of special Gram Sabha is given in **Annexure 2**. In this special Gram Sabha, all developmental needs/gaps will be discussed. The frontline workers will give a brief structured presentation regarding the activities of the department. The Model presentation is given at **Annexure 3**. The frontline workers are also to make public disclosure before the Gram Sabha regarding progress of activities being implemented in the current year along with fund utilization for the same, as well as activities proposed to be taken up during 2020-21 and funds to be allocated for the same. The public disclosure in the form of statement is to be submitted to the Gram Panchayat for incorporating in the GPDP plans, once the same is approved by the Gram Sabha. The facilitators appointed shall also ensure community mobilization including representation from vulnerable sections such as 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. A template for presentation of Poverty Reduction Plan by Village Organisations / SHGs is attached at **Annexure 4.**

Chapter 4: Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

4.1 Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team

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

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

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

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

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

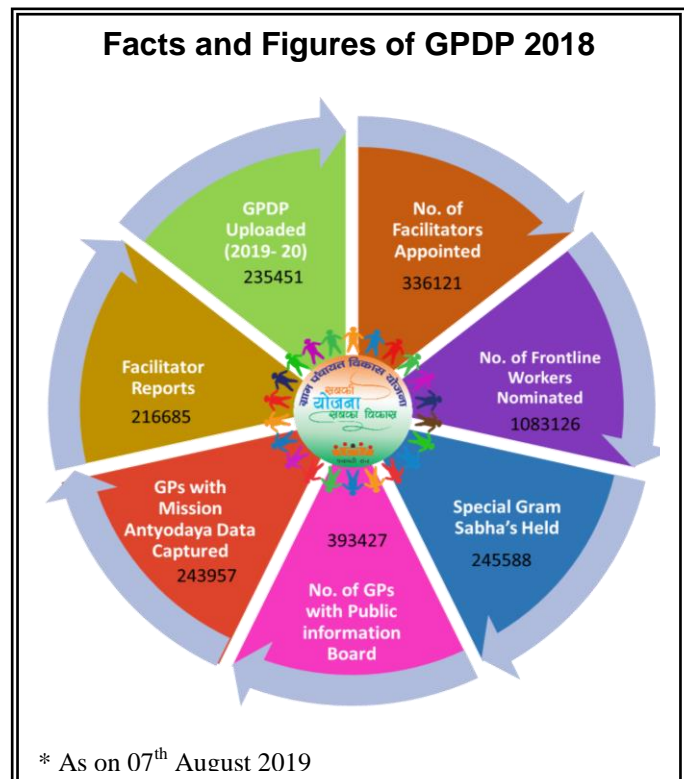
4.1 Environment Building

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.

4.3 Awareness Raising

As mentioned above awareness-raising is a part of the environment building for GPDP. It is used to make communities acquaint with the information regarding the social and economic issues and concerns hindering the human and economic development of their Gram Panchayats. So, that the citizens from all communities in



that particular GP could identify the gaps, address and provide local remedies to overcome those issue through the GPDP.

4.4 Mobilization

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

4.5 Focus Areas

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

- a) Basic Services as enshrined under Article 243G of the Constitution of India and as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. The services include water supply, sanitation along with septic tank management, sewage and solid waste management, stormwater drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial, cremation grounds, etc.
- b) Economic Development and Poverty Reduction – GPs should be encouraged to develop and use locally relevant indicators on issues of development, including aligning actions with localizing SDGs. It should take up activities which would increase local production and productivity, increase employment and employability, improve market access and marketability of the local produce, promote value addition, create productive infrastructure like markets, ponds, fisheries, livestock development, horticulture development, land development, minor irrigation facilities, dug wells, irrigation tanks etc.

The GPs should converge different programmes for livelihood promotion through MGNREA, NRLM, PMAY, PMGSY, NSAP, RKVY, etc.

- c) Human Development components are related to literacy, education, skill development, health, nutrition, livelihood promotion, etc. The focus should be on improving the quality of human development index through Anganwadis, schools, hospitals and enhancing access to them.
- d) Social Development includes improving wellbeing of vulnerable and marginalised sections of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) including minorities, persons with disabilities, elderly people, women, children, bonded labourers, child labourers, distress migrants, manual scavengers, victims of trafficking, etc.
- e) GPDP and its linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – GPDP presents an opportunity to localize the SDGs framework. Such a framework could be used as a consolidating tool for actions and impacts on the ground on a range of issues promoting and supporting GP level development in the local term.
- f) Ecological and Environment Development – GPs could plan towards the conservation of biological resources. Actions related to environmental sustainability should capture the contributions of natural resources, including ecosystems and biodiversity to both economic and social security of local communities.
- g) Public Service Delivery – Services include issuances of certificates, compulsory registration and issuance of birth and death certificates, marriage certificates, migration certificates, issues of licenses/permits and social security pensions given special priority with an emphasis on electronic delivery of services.
- h) Good Governance – Emphasis should be given on accountability, transparency and proactive disclosures and community-based monitoring of budget and expenditure.
- i) Skill Building – GPs could play a major role in skill-building and ensure that the most vulnerable sections including women participate in the programme. GPs have to plan for generating awareness regarding skills related programmes, facilitating the mobilization efforts, creating a database for skill demand and placement based on market assessment. Further, GPs can assist in conducting job melas and support the project implementing agencies in all stages of skill training.

- j) Women and Child Protection and Development – Gender mainstreaming across all activities is an internal part of preparation of GPDP. GPs should plan activities for empowerment of women to assert their rights and also generate awareness among children at the village level and take steps to operationalize the same.
- k) Spatial Planning – It is a process for planned development and regulation of growth of urban and rural areas to secure their present and future without compromising on the existing resources. It provides an option for sustainable development of rural areas. The Rural Areas Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) guidelines describe the process of spatial planning.
- l) E-enablement of Panchayat – Panchayat Enterprise Suites (PES) are deployed in the Panchayats to address the core functions of Panchayats such as decentralised planning, budgeting, accounting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery such as certificates, licenses, etc. This is to ensure good, transparent and accountable governance at the GP level.
- m) Infrastructure Development- GPs should identify gaps and prioritise needs relating to infrastructure development. Based on the priorities, GPs should plan accordingly for developing the infrastructure at the local level. This includes repairs, restoration, up-gradation, and new construction of identified infrastructure. Maintenance of public assets should be given due attention and priority.

4.6 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.

4.7 Development Status Report (DSR)

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

4.8 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.

4.9 Prioritization of Needs

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

4.10 Resources Envelope

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

4.11 Organizing Special Gram Sabha

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

4.12 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.

4.13 Final GPDP

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

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

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

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

5.1 Activation of GP for developing GPDP on priority basis

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

5.2 Uploading of GPDP on Plan Plus / PRIA Soft

After formulation and thorough vetting of GPDP in the format as specified and with the approval of Gram Sabha in the specified manner, the final plan should be uploaded in Plan Plus / PRIA Soft by **30 November 2019**.

5.3 GP linkage with the PFMS

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

- i) Mapping/Registration of all GPs with bank details as agencies with LGD code on PFMS
- ii) Provisioning of Digital Signatures (DSCs) dongles to Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary (with Maker & Checker facilities) with login facility on PFMS
- iii) Closure of year books/accounts for FY 2018-19
- iv) Mapping/registration vendors/service providers in PFMS with bank details.

Chapter 6: Publishing of the Approved Plan

After thorough vetting of GPDP in letter and spirit, the final uploaded plan should be published in Plan Plus / PRIA Soft by 31 December 2019. 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 2020. *A sample of Public Information Board is provided as Annexure 5.*

Chapter 7: National Level Monitors (NLM)

The Institutional NLMs would be deputed to carry out survey of Gram Panchayats on random selection basis and also monitor on various aspects of implementation during the campaign. They will interact with the beneficiaries to find out the impact of the campaign at the grass-roots level. The objectives of this monitoring are to ascertain whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry and also to verify the participation level of the front line workers / supervisors in the Gram Sabhas. *An exercise to evaluate PPC 2018 was carried out and a snapshot is provided as Annexure 6.*

Chapter 8: RGSA and Aspirational Districts

RGSA has envisaged a major role for Panchayats in Aspirational Districts and in Mission Antyodaya clusters. “Transformation of Aspirational Districts” Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 117 districts from across 28 states selected on the parameters Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. The three core principles of the programme are - **Convergence** (of Central & State Schemes), **Collaboration** (among citizens and functionaries of Central & State Governments including district teams), and **Competition** among districts. Driven primarily by the States, this initiative focuses on the strengths of each district, and prioritizes the attainable outcomes for immediate improvement and work towards achievement of SDGs. *A list of Aspirational Districts is provided as Annexure 8.*

Chapter 9: Ministry of Rural Development and Service Delivery Initiatives

1. Village Poverty Reduction Plan: Integration with GPDP

PRI-SHG Convergence: Symbiotic Relationship

Gram Panchayats have constitutional status as institutions of Local Self-Government, while SHGs are informal organizations comprising of group of people with social and economic backgrounds. Gram Panchayats (GPs) were assigned with the responsibility of ensuring social justice and economic development on the 29 subjects in the 11th schedule of the Indian Constitution. On the other hand, SHGs mostly formed by women, and their federations are organised together for helping themselves and other vulnerable households to come out of vicious cycle of poverty. Both Gram Panchayats and SHG networks aim at inclusive socio-economic development of the villages. Achievement of this objective requires a close partnership between the GPs and the SHG networks of the poor. While the functional role of GPs is clearly mandated under the Constitution, the potential role of SHG networks in improving the functioning and performance of GPs has been mentioned in guidelines (both GPDP & RGSA), advisories and also demonstrated in many places across the country.

DAY-NRLM is promoting SHGs and their federations and also providing capacity building and mentoring support to develop these federations as self-managed and self-reliant sustainable community institutions. SHG federations are already involved in many development initiatives at the grassroots level. They are actively taking part in Gram Sabhas and raising voice in favour of most marginalised and vulnerable households.

The partnership between GPs and SHGs should be based on clear principles as outlined in the advisories issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India respectively. Even the revised GPDP Guidelines developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj clearly outline the relative importance of GPs and SHGs to work together. But *the challenge is to make this partnership functional with mutual respect and without encroaching independence of other institution.*

To ensure effective partnership between SHG Federations and Local Self-Government (GP / VC) at the ground level, it is very important to understand each other's strength & constraints, develop mutual respect, trust and both institutions should feel the need for the partnership.

Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) by SHG Federations

Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP): This tool is used by the SHG federations along with their members for planning for eradicating poverty at the village level. The Poverty Reduction Plan is a comprehensive demand plan prepared by the self-help groups and their federations at village or ward level for local development. This plan targets for qualitative improvement in the livelihoods of the most vulnerable community and also for the holistic development of the village. Village Poverty Reduction Plan, prepared by SHG federation in consultation with its members is a consolidated demand for various livelihoods interventions, health, nutrition and sanitation, social security along with resource development and basic infrastructure development. PRP includes the list of eligible beneficiaries for individual / household level schemes (e.g. PMAY, NSAP, IBS under MGNREGS) and also public infrastructure for local area development (like supply of safe drinking water, school buildings, roads etc.). It also covers the demands of vulnerable and marginalized households of the village who may not come under the SHG fold.

Objective of Poverty Reduction Plan: The following are the objectives of Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan

1. Prepare comprehensive and inclusive plans for local development under the leadership of SHG network
2. Strengthen the community based organisations and their leadership for active participation in poverty reduction activities
3. Facilitate the development of organic interface between the federations of Self-Help Groups and Panchayat Raj Institutions for the socio-economic development of the villages through appropriate mechanisms.

(A copy of the Facilitator's Model Presentation on Poverty Reduction Plan: 2020-2021 is provided as Annexure-4)

Components of Village Poverty Reduction Plan



Process of Poverty Reduction Plan: The GP level Poverty Reduction Plan is a consolidation of the plans prepared by the VO or group of VOs in the Ward as well as Gram Panchayat. The VO plan is prepared by the consolidation of the plans from its constituent SHGs. The process will involve the following steps:

1. Access of entitlements is mapped and consolidated at SHG level during PAE. This is merged with Social Inclusion Plan, Livelihoods Plan, and Micro Credit Plan of the SHG to form the 'SHG Livelihoods and Entitlement Plan'.
2. SHG level plans consolidated at the VO level, merged with village level resource and infrastructure development plans to form the 'Village Livelihoods and Social Security Plan.' This will also include the activities for maintenance of existing assets and natural resources, if any. Environmental safety also needs to be considered for all activities proposed in the Poverty Reduction Plan.
3. Poverty Reduction Plans prepared by the VO or group of VOs are placed in the Gram Sabha for incorporating these demands in GPDP. Scheme based demands are integrated to the allocation from GP, Line Departments and DAY-NRLM.

The model template of Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plans communicated by Ministry of Rural Development is given below. The Gram Panchayat has to integrate this PRP with GPDP and Gram Panchayat has to refer the demands to concerned line departments also higher tier panchayats, as required.

Impact of Poverty Reduction Plan

1. The integrated GPDP so formulated will have a strong focus poverty reduction, targeting right beneficiaries and converging different schemes and programmes like prioritizing basic services for poor groups and localities, ensuring that the entitlements provided under different laws, programmes and schemes are accessed improving livelihoods.
2. Ensuring optimum utilization of available resources and effective delivery of different services and schemes by the community in general and SHG network in particular.
3. Community involvement and ownership on the entire development process from plan preparation to implementation and monitoring.
4. Active role of SHG network in mobilization and monitoring activities which are very crucial for holistic and sustainable development though not required much funds (like tracking out of school children and ensuring 100% school enrolment, 100% immunization, 100% usage of toilets etc.)
5. Strengthening of Gram Panchayat as Local Self Government by improving the delivery of basic services to its citizen and ensuring pro-poor development through active community participation



The purpose of Village PRP preparation is to develop a comprehensive demand plan incorporating the local need (individual to community) for overall development of the area.

During the process, it has tried to ensure to give priorities to the most vulnerable and marginalised households, who may not be a member of SHGs. Similarly, within the area, priorities given to the most deprived hamlets for development of community assets as per the need and requirement. For materialising this demand plan, the activities identified through participatory process need to be placed in the Ward Sabhas followed by Gram Sabha for prioritisation and approval. Activities as part of VPRP approved in the Gram Sabhas will be incorporated into GPDP. Gram Sabha has been given the mandate and authority to be the platform for identification of beneficiaries and also prioritisation of the activities. Therefore, PRP has to be placed in Gram Sabha Planning meeting and minutes of the meeting also needs to be noted in the Gram Sabha meeting register.

During Gram Sabha meeting respective SHG federations will present this Poverty Reduction Plan before the forum. This PRP is a demand plan raised by the SHG federations for local development. In Gram Sabha the forum needs to discuss about the activities / demands raised by SHG federations and the potential to incorporate those plans in the GPDP. Prioritisation also will be done in Gram Sabha meeting. SHG federation members will have to negotiate with Gram Panchayat for incorporating the activities into GPDP identified by them through a participatory process. Later on, Gram Panchayat has to map the activities against the schemes/programmes/ funds available to GP and budget it accordingly. MoPR advisory and GPDP Guideline has proposed to invite SHG federation representatives as members in the sub/functional committees of GP. Therefore, SHG federation will provide necessary support to GP in compilation of activities and finally preparation of GPDP keeping in mind the local context and giving priorities to the development of the most vulnerable households and backward areas.

Involving SHGs and their Federations in the GPDP

SHGs may be formally involved in and integrated into the process of Gram Panchayat level planning as suggested below:

1. SHG federations are required to prepare Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan identifying issues related to local development and individual benefits and entitlements. This plan should be presented in Gram Sabha by SHG federations and to be incorporated in GPDP after validation in Gram Sabha
2. This plan could also converge with other anti-poverty programmes being implemented within the Gram Panchayat area. This could be further strengthened by persuading the Gram Panchayat to locate basic services and infrastructure in the poorer areas.
3. SHGs and their federations should be pro-actively involved in the costless development components of GPDP, like access to nutrition, health and education, providing the last link in delivery of different public services and addressing social evils.

2. Mission Antyodaya Survey, 2019: Guidelines

About Mission Antyodaya

Mission Antyodaya (MA) is a convergence framework, adopted in Union Budget 2017-18, for transforming lives and livelihoods of people. The Mission's focus is to improve accountability and outcomes of large pool of resources spent, under different Schemes, for the sustainable and inclusive growth & development of rural areas in the country. The key features of the Mission are;

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

Mission Antyodaya Survey

- Ministry of Rural Development has been undertaking a Survey under Mission Antyodaya across all Gram Panchayats and Villages in India to monitor progress in the development process.
- Mission Antyodaya Survey is done coterminous with the People's Plan Campaign (PPC) of Ministry of Panchayat Raj. In the current year, 2019, also the Survey shall be done during 2nd October-31st December1, 2019 when PPC shall also be in progress.
- The basic unit of the Survey is GPs/ villages. Survey data on various development indicators are used for ranking GPs/ villages.
- The development gaps identified through Mission Antyodaya Survey serve as an important input for GPs while formulating GPDP.

- For optimum utilization of the social sector allocation, preparation of an integrated plan by the GP has become necessity.

Key processes under Mission Antyodaya Survey

i. Design of survey tool for Mission Antyodaya survey:

The questionnaires that have been designed for Mission Antyodaya survey are classified as Part A and Part B. Part A deals primarily with the availability of the infrastructures under 29 subjects mentioned in the 11th schedule of the Constitution. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are expected to ensure *economic empowerment* and *social justice* to the rural poor through implementation of development activities mentioned under 29 subjects of the 11th schedule. Whereas Part B deals with the services availed by the rural poor under sectors like health, nutrition, social security, water management and efficiency for a decent living.

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

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

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

- The negative indicator (indicator number 5,6 & 7 in the list of questions) can be normalized according to the following formula,

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

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

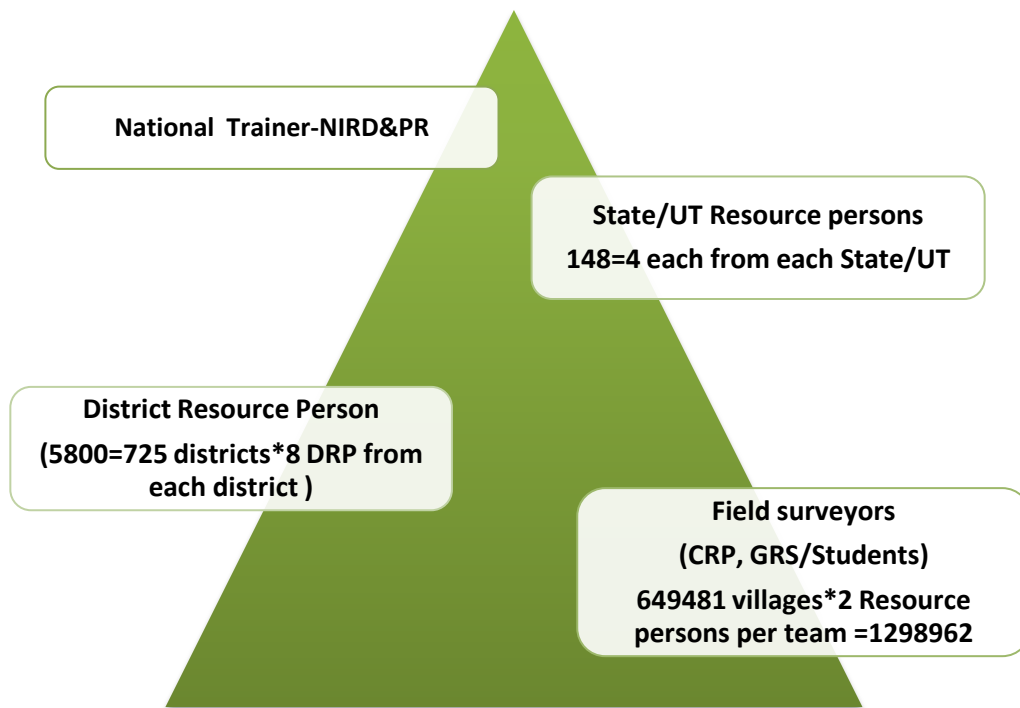
Once normalized z-score for all indicators are captured, we can arrive at composite index I for GP j , by taking arithmetic mean of all indicators for that particular GP j , according to the following formula.

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

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

The index can take into account the regional differences also. This can be done by defining minimum and maximum for each indicator in three classes of GPs, wherein GPs are classified in three classes in terms of per capita income of the states to which they belong to.

- i. **Human resources** required to conduct survey under Mission Antyodaya is presented below. The training of these Human Resources is important for the success of the survey exercise.



- ii. **Training of Resource Teams:** The training programmes for the State Resource Person, District Resource Person and field surveyors associated with the survey would be carried out under overall supervision and guidance of NIRD&PR. The training would be organized in a cascading mode. The details are hereunder:

- A pool of National Trainers would be prepared by NIRD&PR for further training of State/UT Resource person and others
 - State Resource Persons, appointed by the States/UTs, will be trained at NIRDPR on 6-7 and 12-13 September, 2019. The training would be imparted at NIRD&PR's Hyderabad and Guwahati campuses
 - 8 persons from each district to be identified as District Resource Person for undergoing training by State Resource Person and NIRD&PR
 - The district resource persons will impart training to community resource persons (CRPs), Students and Grameen Rozgar Sewaks (GRS) in Block/GP
 - The State Governments could also involve students of higher educational institutions in this planning exercise. These students would also get training along with the CRPs and GRS
- iii. **Duration of survey:** The States are required to complete the survey in GPs from 2nd October-31st December, 2019. This would require deployment of adequate number of trained teams. A team of two persons (CRPs/GRS/Students etc) can complete/collect information from 1 GP in two days. The States are also required to closely monitor and supervise the entire process of survey. At the Block level the BDO/BPM may be made the person responsible for the task.
- iv. **Method of survey:** The CRP teams are expected to interact with Ward member/Sarpanch, GP Secretary, Elected office bearers, ICDS workers, health workers, school teachers, village revenue officials, NGOs, front line workers of other line departments, representatives of community based organizations etc. and collect information. The teams are also advised to go around the village and cover all habitations including the SC and ST habitations.
- v. **Validation by Gram Sabha:** After completion of the survey, the team would be required to get all the data validated by the Gram Sabha. The team would be required to download a printed copy of the information collected on each village and place it before the Gram Sabha for approval. Based on the feedback, necessary changes will have to be made.

vi. **Roles and responsibilities of the human resources** deployed for Mission Antyodaya are as follows:

| Officers Nominated | Expected tasks |
|---|--|
| <p>State Nodal officer (SNO) Addl Chief Secretary/ Pr. Secretary (RD/PR)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate, monitor Mission Antyodaya survey at the State level as a Focal Point • Pro active engagement of State level officers implementing different schemes under 29 subjects transferred to GP and other major central and state schemes |
| <p><i>State Resource Persons</i> Responsible for overall survey under Mission Antyodaya</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To anchor the survey in the States/UTs. • To undergo training on the mobile application designed for the survey at NIRD&PR Centres • Selection of the District Resource Person (DRP) and field surveyors for training and survey • Preparation of the training schedule for the districts/blocks in the respective States/UTs • Authorizing DPRs for login id and password to be obtained from NIC |
| <p><i>District Resource Persons</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate and monitor the survey at the District level • To undergo training on the mobile application designed for the survey • Selection of the filed surveyors for training and conducting survey with due approval from the authority • Preparation of the training schedule for the block/villages |
| <p>Block Development officer (BDO)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To oversee the survey in the respective Block/GP • To identify the issues during the survey • To timely organize the Gram Sabha for Mission Antyodaya data validation • Up-loading of data in the web portal |

*Field surveyors/
Facilitators*

- Undergo the training on mobile application
 - Conducting the survey for data collection
 - Validation of the data at the Gram Sabha
 - Facilitators to collaborate with DRP and field surveyors to effectively complete the data collection under Mission Antyodaya
 - Ensure active participation of representatives from Line Departments implementing schemes on 29 subjects transferred to GP and other major programmes for data collection
 - Active participation of ASHA/ANMs/Anganwadi Supervisor/ Village Level Workers/Agricultural Development Extension Officers should be guaranteed
 - Organizing Gram Sabha for data validation
 - Support GPDP preparation based on the reflections from the Mission Antyodaya survey
-

Webportal of Mission Antyodaya Survey and Project Management Unit (PMU):

A dedicated webportal has already been put in place through which the progress of the campaign can be monitored. The selected State Resource Persons and the field surveyors would be registered and provided with username and password for the Mission Antyodaya web portal. The registered users shall upload the survey information in the webportal after validation by Gram Sabhas.

There must be a link between the GPDP portal and the Mission Antyodaya portal for convergence to be successful. A PMU will be established to resolve technical and other queries as and when required during the survey process. The human resources deployed for the PPC will help in providing the support under Mission Antyodaya. The specific roles of the human resources at PMU include:

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

Training Costs

- a) **Costs of NIRD&PR professionals:** The NIRD&PR professionals (with experience of 5 years) engaged for training the State teams will be paid resource fee and travel cost as per the existing norms of NIRD&PR
- b) **Orientation of District resource persons:** The cost of training to orient the District Resource Persons at the state level will be as per the approved DAY-NRLM Unit Cost norm –Rs 2000 per participant per day (includes boarding & Lodging, travel, cost of training and Misc expenses)
- c) **Training of CRPs/GRS/Students/Support persons at the district level:** The cost of training CRPs/GRS/Students/Support persons will be met by SRLM as per the approved unit cost norms-Rs 1000 per person per day (includes Boarding, Lodging, travel, cost of training hall, honorarium of resource persons wherever applicable and Misc. expenses)
- d) **Payment to CRPs/other community resource persons:** The SRLMs may adopt either their existing norms of payment of honorarium and travel cost to all the CRPs and such other social capital used exclusively for the assessment or adopt the following rates:
 - i. Honorarium for CRPs/Student/Support Person: Rs 220 per day per person
 - ii. Local Travel and food cost for CRPs/Student/Support Person: Rs 110 per day per person
- e) **Source of funds:** The SRLMs can meet the expenses incurred on the hiring the services of CRPs/ GRS/any other functionary doing the survey/students and support persons from out of their unspent balances of funds available till they get the funds released from the MoRD

Estimated Cost of Survey

| Serial No | Items | Number |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Total No. of GPs | 2.5 lakh |
| 2 | Total No of villages to be covered | 649481 |
| 3 | No of man days required to cover 1 village | 2 |
| 4 | Honararium, local travel and food per person per day (in Rs) | 330 |
| Cost of Survey (Villages*man days*Honararium) (in Rs.) | | 42.80 Crore |

Estimated cost of CRP/GRS/Students Trainings at the district level

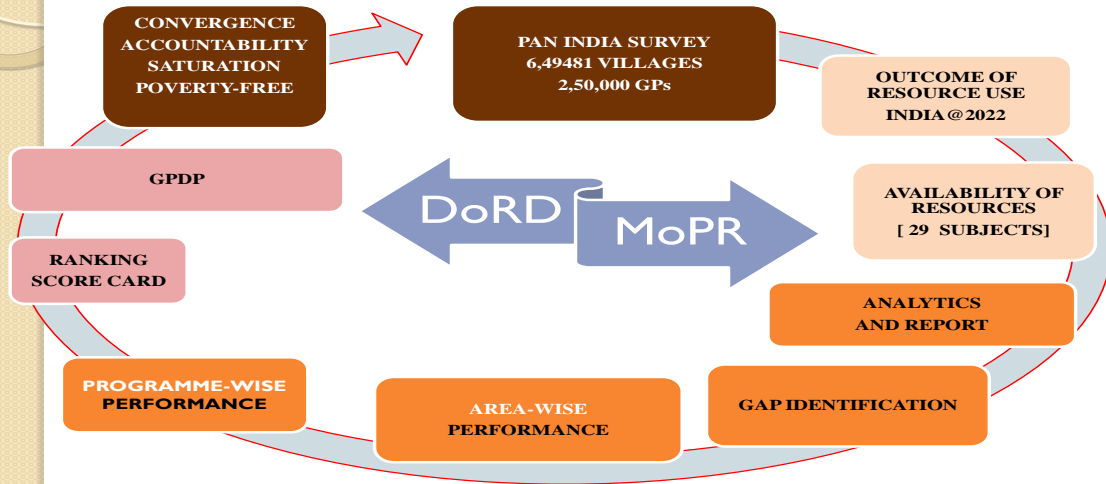
| Serial No | Items | Number |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | No of villages to be covered in 15 days | 649481 |
| 2 | No of villages to be covered per day | 43299 |
| 3 | No of enumerators to be trained and deployed @2 per team (649481*2) | 1298962 |
| 4 | Unit cost of training per participant at the district level (in Rs) | 1100 |
| Cost of one day training at the district level (Individuals*unit cost) (in Rs) | | 142 crore |

Estimated cost of district trainers at the state level

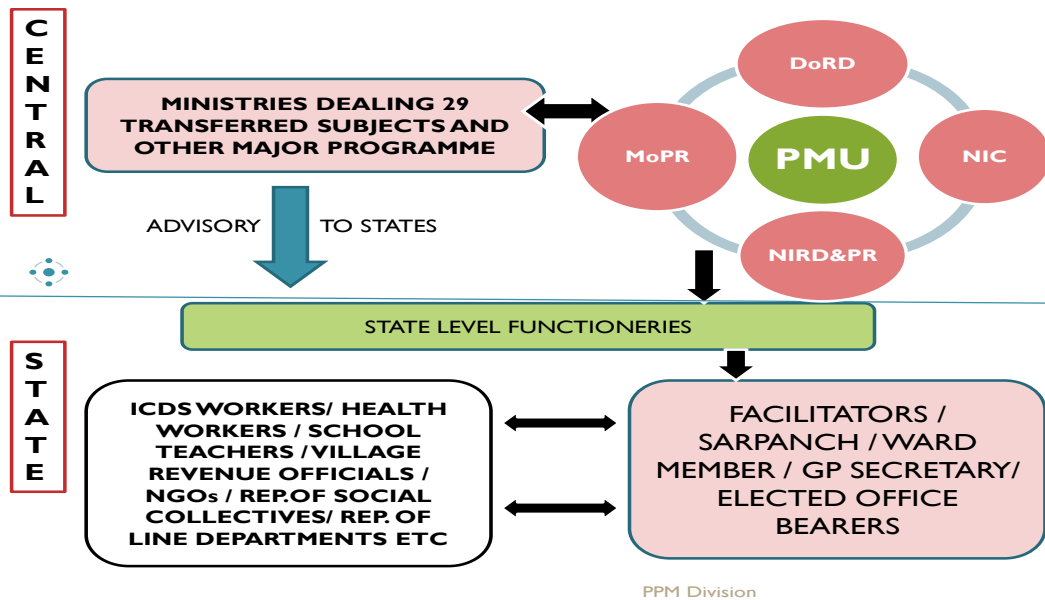
| Serial No | Items | Number |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | No of districts | 725 |
| 2 | No of resource persons per district | 8 |
| 3 | Total number of District resource persons to be trained | 5800 |
| 4 | Unit cost of training per participant at the State level (in Rs) | 2200 |
| Cost of one day training at the State level (Dist resource persons*Unit Cost) (in Rs.) | | 1.27crore |

MISSION ANTYODAYA SURVEY

2nd Oct. to 31st Dec.2019



ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP



ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

FOCAL POINT (SNO)

• ADDL. CHIEF SECRETARY / PRINCIPAL SECRETARY / SECRETARY, (RD / PR)

STATE RESOURCE PERSON

• STATE MISSION DIRECTOR / OTHER OFFICERS AS APPOINTED BY STATE

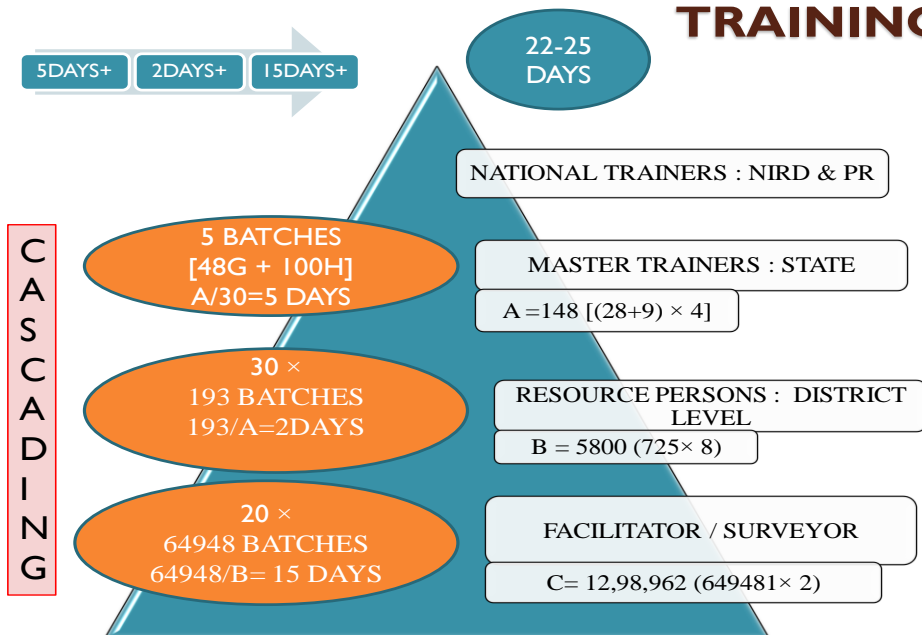
DISTRICT RESOURCE PERSON

• CDO / PROJECT DIRECTOR

FACILITATORS / SURVEYOR

COMMUNITY RESOURCE PERSONS (CRPs) / GRS / STUDENTS ETC

TRAINING



PPM Division

MA SURVEY PARAMETERS

| PART - A | | PART - B | | TOTAL |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| SUBJECTS | NO. OF PARAMETERS | SECTORS | NO. OF PARAMETERS | NO. OF PARAMETERS [PART A+B] |
| 29 | 110 | 5 | 36 | 146 |

Mission Antyodaya Survey Questionnaire: Part-A

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

| Parameters | | Current Max Score | Proposed Weightage | Revised Max Score | Source of Information | |
|------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Basic Parameters | Assembly Constituency | | | Census/Panchayat Office | |
| | | If more than one AC, enter name of constituency | | | Census/Panchayat Office | |
| | | 2 | Parliament Constituency | | | Census/Panchayat Office |
| | | 3 | Total Population | | | Census/Panchayat Office |
| | | 4 | Male | | | Census/Panchayat Office |
| | | 5 | Female | | | Census/Panchayat Office |
| 6 | Total Household | | | Census/Panchayat Office | | |
| 7 | Agriculture | Number of households engaged majorly in Farm activities | | | Agri. Officer/ Village Administrative Officer | |
| | | 8 | Number of households engaged majorly in Non-Farm activities | | | Agri. Officer/ Village Administrative Officer |
| | | Availability of government seed centres (yes-1;No-2) | | | Agricultural Officer | |
| | | 9 | <i>If not, nearest place where facility is available (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i> | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| | | 10 | Whether this village is a part of the Watershed Development Project (Yes-1;No-2) | | | CRP/Agri. Officer |
| | | 11 | Availability of Community Rain Water Harvesting System/Pond/Dam/Check Dam etc. (Yes-1;No-2) | | | CRP/ Agri. Officer |
| | | 12 | Does the village has any Farmers Collective - Farmers Produce Organization (FPOs) =1, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS) =2, Both=3 or None =4 | | | Agri. Officer |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Availability of warehouse for food grain storage (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Agri. Officer |
| 13 | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest warehouse for food grain storage ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 14 | | Availability of Primary Processing facilities at the village level (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Agri. Officer |
| 15 | | Does the village have access to Custom Hiring Centre (Agri-equipments) (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Agri. Officer |
| 16 | Land Improvement and Minor Irrigation | Total Cultivable Area (in hectares) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | VRO |
| | | Net sown Area (In hectares) , If in acres divide by 2.47 : | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| | | Kharif.....(In hectares) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| | | Rabi.....(In hectares) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| 17 | | Other.....(In hectares) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| | | Availability of soil testing centres (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| 18 | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest soil testing centre ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| | | Availability of fertilizer shop (yes-1;No-2) | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| 19 | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest fertilizer shop ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 20 | | Main Source of irrigation (Canal-1; Surface water-2;Ground water (tube well/well/pump)-3; Other-4) | | | | Agricultural Officer |
| 21 | Number of farmers using drip/sprinkler irrigation | | | | Agricultural Officer | |
| 22 | Total area irrigated (in hectare) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | Agricultural Officer | |
| 23 | Total Unirrigated land area (in hectares) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | Agricultural Officer | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| 24 | Animal Husbandry. | Does the village have Livestock Extension services ; Livestock Extension Officer=1, PashuSakhi =2, PashuMitra/GopalMitra or equivalent=3 | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 25 | | Availability of Milk Collection Centre /Milk routes / Chilling Centres (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Livestock Extension Officer, Pashu Sakhi, Pashu Mitra, Gopal Mitra |
| 26 | | Any Project supporting Poultry Development (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 27 | | Any Project supporting Goatary Development (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 28 | | Any Project supporting Pigery Development (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Availability of Veterinary Clinic or Hospital (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 29 | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Veterinary Clinic or Hospital ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 30 | Fisheries | Pisciculture - InLand Fishery/Coastal Fishery/Any Other (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Fisheries Department |
| 31 | | Community Ponds Used for Fisheries (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Extension facilities for Aquaculture (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 32 | | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Extension facilities; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | |
| 33 | Rural Housing | No of household with kuccha wall and kuccha roof (Kutchu Wall is ... 1 Grass/thatch/bamboo etc., 2 Plastic/polythene, 3 Mud/unburnt brick, 4 Wood, 5 Stone not packed with mortar, Kutchu Roof Is... 1 Grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud etc., 2 Plastic/polythene, 3 Hand made tiles | | | | Panchayat Office |
| 34 | | No of Households who have got a PMAY House (completed or sanctioned) | | | | |
| 35 | | No of Households who are in the Permanent Wait List | | | | |
| 36 | | No of Households who got benefit from any State Specific Housing Scheme? | | | | |
| 37 | | No of Households who are in the Permanent Wait List of State Specific Housing Scheme? | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| | Drinking Water | Availability of Piped tap water (If Piped Water Available, Availability in terms of Hours of Supply) ((1) 100% habitations covered (2) 50 to 100% habitations covered (3) <50% habitation covered (4) only one habitation is covered (5) Not Covered) | | | | Panchayat Office |
| 38 | | <i>If not covered in the village; the distance to the nearest Piped tap water facility; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| | | Whether the village is connected to All weather road (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Office |
| 39 | | <i>If not connected, the distance to the nearest all weather road ;(<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; 10 & above Km=5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 40 | | <i>Whether village has internal pucca roads (cc/ brick road) (Fully covered-1; Partially covered-2; Not covered-3)</i> | | | | Panchayat Office |
| | Roads | Availability of Public Transport (Bus-1;Van-2;Auto-3;None-4) | | | | Public |
| 41 | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Public Transport facility ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| | | Availability of Railway Station (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Public |
| 42 | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Railway Station ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 43 | Rural Electrification | Availability of electricity for domestic use (1-4 hrs-1; 4-8 hrs-2; 8- 12 hrs-3; >12 hrs-4; No electricity-5) | | | | Lineman Electricity Dept |
| 44 | | Number of Households availing the benefits under Saubhagya Scheme | | | | |
| 45 | | Availability of Electricity Supply to MSME Units (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | Non-conventional energy. | Use of Solar Energy/Wind Energy for electrification of the house (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 46 | | If yes, Number of Households electrified by Solar Energy/Wind Energy | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|----|------------------------|
| 47 | Maintenance of community assets | Availability of Panchayat Bhawan (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Office |
| 48 | | Is there a Common Service Centre (CSC) in the village (Colocated with Panchayat Bhawan-1; Separately located-2; No CSC-3) | | | | |
| 49 | | Availability of Public Information Board under People's Plan Campaign (Not Available-1, Available and updated -2; Available but not updated -3) | | | | |
| 50 | Fuel and fodder. | Common pastures as per revenue records (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Revenue / Forest Dept |
| 51 | | Number of Households availing benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 52 | Libraries. | Availability of Public Library (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Public Library ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 53 | Cultural activities. | Availability of recreational centre/Sports Playground etc. (Indoor -1, Outdoor-2, Both-3, None-4) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 54 | | Availability of banks (Yes=1, No=2) | | | | MPDO, Panchayat Office |
| | | <i>If bank is not available in the village; the distance to the nearest bank ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 55 | Financial and Communication Infrastructure | Availability of Business Correspondent with internet connectivity? | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 56 | | Availability of ATM (yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| | | <i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest ATM ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i> | | | | NA |
| | | Number of households having Jan-Dhan bank account | | | | Nearest Bank |
| 57 | | Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 58 | <i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Post Office; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i> | | | | NA | |
| 59 | | Availability of telephone services (Landline-1; Mobile-2; Both-3;None- | | | | VAO / TRAI website |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 4) | | | | |
| 60 | | Availability of Internet/BroadBand Facility (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| | Public distribution system. | Availability of Public Distribution System (PDS) (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 61 | | <i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Public Distribution System (PDS) facility ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km=5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 62 | | Number of Households having BPL ration cards | | | | Civil Supplies Department |
| | Education | Availability of Primary School (Yes-1;No-2) If Yes Then | | | | School Teacher / HM / Principal / Parents Teacher Association / Sarpanch |
| | | With Electricity (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Toilet- Boys Toilet =1, Girls Toilet =2, Both = 3, None = 4 | | | | |
| | | With Computer Lab (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Play Ground: (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Drinking Water: (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Availability of mid day meal scheme (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Number of Students in primary School(s) | | | | |
| | | Number of Teachers in primary School(s) | | | | |
| 63 | | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Primary School; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | |
| | | Availability of Middle School (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 64 | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Middle School; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | |
| | | Availability of High School (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 65 | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest High School; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | |
| | | Availability of Higher/Senior Secondary School (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 66 | | <i>If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Higher/Senior Secondary School; (<1km=1; 1-</i> | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | 2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | |
| 67 | | No.of Children not attending the school | | | | |
| | | Availability of Degree College (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 68 | | If not available in the village, the distance to the nearest Degree College; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | |
| 69 | | Number of Graduates/Post Graduates in the Village | | | | |
| | Vocational education. | Availability of Vocational Training Centre/Polytechnic/ITI/RSETI /DDU-GKY (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | CRP / SHGs |
| 70 | | If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Vocational Training Centre/Polytechnic/ITI/RSETI /DDU-GKY; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 71 | | Number of trainees trained under any Skill Development Program | | | | CRP / SHGs |
| | Markets and fairs. | Availability of markets (Mandis-1; Regular market-2; weekly haat- 3; none-4) | | | | CRP / SHGs |
| 72 | | If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest market; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| | Health and sanitation. | Availability of Sub centre PHC/CHC (PHC-1; CHC-2; Sub Centre-3, None=4) | | | | ASHA/ANM |
| 73 | | If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest CHC/PHC/Sub centre; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5) | | | | NA |
| 74 | | Availability of Jan Aushadhi Kendra (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | ASHA/ANM |
| | | No. of Households registered for health insurance services under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)/State specific Health Insurance Schemes | | | | ASHA/ANM |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------------|
| 75 | | <i>Distance to the nearest hospital empaneled under PMJAY/State specific Health Insurance Schemes; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 76 | | Availability of drainage facilities (Closed drainage-1; open pucca drainage covered with tiles slab-2; open pucca drainage uncovered-3; open kuccha drainage-4; no drainage-5) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 77 | | Community waste disposal system (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 78 | | Total no of households using clean energy (LPG/Bio gas) | | | | |
| 79 | | Community bio gas or recycle of waste (yes- 1;No-2) | | | | |
| 80 | | Is the village Open Defecation Free(ODF) (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| | | Availability of Aanganwadi Centre (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 81 | | <i>If not available in the village; the distance to the nearest Aanganwadi Centre ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 82 | | Is Early Childhood Education provided in the Anganwadi (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | ASHA/ANM |
| 83 | | Total no of children in the age group of 0-3 years in the village | | | | |
| 84 | Women and child development . | Total no of children aged 0-3 years registered in Aanganwadi | | | | |
| 85 | | Total no of children aged 3-6 years registered in Aanganwadi | | | | |
| 86 | | No of children aged 0-3 years immunized | | | | |
| 87 | | No of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record | | | | |
| 88 | | No. of Anaemic Pregnant Women | | | | |
| 89 | | No. of Anaemic Adolescent Girls | | | | |
| 90 | | No. of children under the age of 6 years who are underweight | | | | |
| 91 | | No of Male Children (0-6 Years) | | | | |
| 92 | | No of Female Children (0-6 Years) | | | | |
| 93 | Social welfare. | Number of SC/ST/OBC/Minority Children getting Scholarship | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| 94 | | Number of SC/ST/OBC/Minority households which received bank Loans | | | | |
| 95 | | No of physically challenged persons who received implants and appliances | | | | |
| 96 | Family welfare. | Number of Households with more than 2 Children | | | | |
| | | Availability of Mother and Child Health facilities (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 97 | | <i>If not available in the village, distance to the nearest Mother and Child Health facilities ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | NA |
| 98 | Welfare of the weaker sections. | Number of Households getting pensions under National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) (Old Age/Disability/Widow/National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 99 | Poverty alleviation programme. | Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) | | | | VO/ SHG Members |
| 100 | | Number of households mobilized into SHGs | | | | CRP /VO /Panchayat Secretary |
| 101 | | Number of SHGs federated into Village Organisations (VOs) | | | | |
| 102 | | Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups (PGs) | | | | |
| 103 | | No of SHGs which accessed bank loans | | | | |
| 104 | Khadi, village and cottage industries. | Bee Keeping (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 105 | | Sericulture (Silk Production) (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 106 | | Handloom (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | |
| 107 | | Handicrafts (Yes-1; No-2) | | | | |
| 108 | Social Forestry. | Availability of Community Forest (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | AAO |
| 109 | Minor Forest Produce. | Availability of minor forest production (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | BDO/ITDA |
| 110 | | Number of Households where only source of livelihood is minor forest production | | | | |
| | Small scale industries. | Availability of cottage and small scale units (Fabrication/Construction material/Dairy based/Textile etc.) units (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | BDO |
| 111 | | If yes, Number of Households engaged in such units | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------------|
| | | Availability of Adult Education Centre (Yes-1;No-2) | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 112 | Adult and non-formal education | <i>If not available in the village, distance to the nearest Adult Education Centre ; (<1km=1; 1-2km=2; 2-5 km=3, 5-10 km=4; >10 Km = 5)</i> | | | | |

Mission Antyodaya Survey Questionnaire: Part-B

| S.NO | Subjects | Parameters | Current Max Score | Proposed Weightage | Revised Max Score | Source of Information |
|------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Health and Nutrition | Total number of registered children in Anganwadi | | | | ANM/ASHA |
| 2 | | Total number of children (0-6 years) immunized under ICDS | | | | |
| 3 | | Total number of Pregnant women | | | | |
| 4 | | No of pregnant women receiving services under ICDS | | | | |
| 5 | | Total number of lactating mothers | | | | |
| 6 | | No of lactating mothers receiving services under ICDS | | | | |
| 7 | | Total no of women delivered babies at the hospitals who are registered with ASHA Anganwadi workers | | | | |
| 8 | | Total no of children in ICDS Common Application Software | | | | |
| 9 | | No of young anaemic children in ICDS Common Application Software (6-59 months) | | | | |
| 10 | | Total number of newly born children during the year 2018-19 | | | | |
| 11 | | No of newly born children underweight during the year 2018-19 | | | | |
| 12 | | No of households not having sanitary latrines | | | | |
| 13 | Social Security | Total no of eligible beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana | | | | Panchayat Secretary / Fair Price Shop / Agri Officer / PHC |
| 14 | | No. of beneficiaries receiving benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| 15 | | Total no. of eligible beneficiaries under Aayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Health scheme | | | | |
| 16 | | No. of beneficiaries receiving benefits under Aayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Health scheme | | | | |
| 17 | | Total number of eligible households under National Food Security Act (NFSA) | | | | |
| 18 | | Total no of households receiving food grains from Fair Price Shops | | | | |
| 19 | | Total number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY) | | | | |
| 20 | | Total number of farmers in the age of 18-40 years subscribed to Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY) | | | | Agri Officer / Asst Agri Officer (AO/AAO) |
| 21 | | Number of farmers received the soil testing report | | | | |
| 22 | | No of farmers received benefits under PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana) | | | | |
| 23 | | No of farmers adopted organic farming during 2018-19 | | | | |
| 24 | Good Governance | Total no of elected representatives | | | | Panchayat Secretary |
| 25 | | No of elected representatives oriented under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan | | | | |
| 26 | | No of elected representatives undergone refresher training under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|
| 27 | Water Management and Efficiency | Total approved Labour Budget for the year 2018-19 | | | | GRS |
| 28 | | Total expenditure approved under NRM in the Labour Budget for the year 2018-19) | | | | CRP |
| 29 | | Total area covered under irrigation (drip, sprinkler) If in acres divide by 2.47 | | | | AO/AAO |
| 30 | | No of households having piped water connection | | | | Panchayat Secretary |

Chapter 10: Panchayats and Campaigns from Government of India

1. Swachh Bharath Mission

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

- To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- To accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
- 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 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.

With these objectives at the background till 23rd August 2019, the progress under the SBM –G are as follows:

- 9,97,55,615 Households toilets has been constructed since 2014-15.
- 99.98 percent of toilet coverage rate in 2019-20 as against 43.35 percent in 2014-15.
- 12,89,318 toilets has been built in 2019-20.
- 32 States have been declared ODF.
- 639 Districts have been declared ODF.
- 2,55,698 Gram Panchayats have been declared ODF.
- 590098 villages have been declared ODF.
- 63.3 percent of the rural population are practicing Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

To further promote the campaign, the objectives of SBM were revised as follows:

- Achieve an ODF rural India by October 2019.
- Cover all BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households in rural India with access to toilets and their use thereof.
- Promote behavior change by undertaking massive Information, Education and Communication campaigns to ensure use, sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.
- Ensure planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in all Gram Panchayats.
- Promote and integrate sanitation in other sectors and make sanitation 'everyone's businesses.

- Enable rural households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the maximum extent possible.
- Focus on Fluoride / Arsenic affected habitations, JE / AES affected habitations, SAGY GPs and on ODF declared villages.
- Ensure portability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumer's preference to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.

The programme is about to achieve its objectives in 2019. Since the objective is to make India Open Defecation Free, the focus of the government is on ODF Sustainability. Through which practice of using toilets and maintain is sustained. 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 as well as at the urban areas. Therefore, the role of the Gram Panchayat in achieving ODF sustainability and ODF Plus could be as follows:

- 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.

One of the major hurdle that the country is facing regarding sustaining sanitation is the water crisis and single-use plastic. As a part of sanitation, Government of India is now prioritizing on water conservation by creating the Ministry of Jal Shakti and banning the single use plastic by 2nd October 2019; thereby, targeting to achieve the SDG 6.

2. Campaign on Single Use Plastics

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

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

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

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

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

According to **Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018** notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, every gram panchayat either on its own or by engaging an external agency shall set up, operationalize and co-ordinate to address issues relating to waste management under their control and to perform associated functions:

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

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

3. Fit India Movement Campaign

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

1. At the Gram Panchayat level, one Ward Member can be designated as “**Grameen Sports & Fitness Coordinator**”. He/ She can be given training and exposure regarding the importance of fitness and activities that can be performed by various age groups of people both men and women for keeping them fit. He/ She can then mobilise the community for carrying out fitness activities while doing advocacy and publicity. At the same time, the Panchayat Ward Member's mobile number can be registered with the Panchayati Raj Department. His/ Her mobile number can also be shared with District Sports Officer and any other departmental Officers who would be coordinating the Fit India Movement activities. It can be used for directly communicating with him/ her or sending them appropriate messages.
2. Adding to the above, Sarpanchs of all the Gram Panchayats are advised to make the Fit India Movement an agenda item for all **Gram Sabha meetings**. Physical Training Instructors and other instructors from the Sports Department and Education Department of the State Governments can make presentations on Fitness in these Gram Sabha Meetings. Discussions can also be initiated on the subject of physical and mental health. Doctors from local Primary Health Centres or other Health Experts can be invited to deliver talks at the Panchayat level.

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

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

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

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

The Fit India Movement Calendar-2019

As per the sports ministry's proposal, the year 2019 which will be the first year of the campaign, the focus will be on '**Physical Fitness and Mental Wellbeing**'. The first month will see the launch of campaign, with series of activities across the country with the involvement of educational institutes. Sporting talent will be scouted from across all educational institutes. Fitness runs, walkathons, cycle rallies and health checkup camps will be launched all over the country to kick start the initiative.

- Month-2: The second month will be about organising sports events at all levels from schools to universities, villages, towns, blocks and district level. Everyone must take up some form of physical exercise, whether at home or in local parks, playfield or 'Galli-Mohalla',
Month-3: The third month will exhort Indians to set up groups and clubs on fitness and share activities on social media and web platforms. Weekly outings involving physical activities will be emphasised involving families and friends.
- Month-4: The fourth month will be about developing secure and safe playfields in the neighbourhood, educational institutions, village and panachayat levels. Volunteers will be invited to help improve the playfields.
- Month-5: The fifth month will be about walking, walkathons and marathons.
- Month-6: The sixth month will move to cycling. The plan is to have every cycle owner participate in a cycle rally from one village to another village/town and make a chain culminating at the state headquarters.
- Month-7: This month will be for competitive events of all kinds from traditional and local sports to culture, dance drama activities
- Month-8: This will be of volunteers sharing and demonstrating voluntary initiatives at block/district/state and national level
- Month-9: Will culminate with recognition and celebration of the national activities.

Annexures

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

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

Annexure 1B: Template on GP Level Interaction

| GP Level Interaction Annexure | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------|------------------|
| Sl. No | Particulars | Details | Remarks (if any) |
| 1 | Name of the Gram Panchayat | | |
| 2 | Name of the Sarpanch | | |
| 3 | Name of the Members of the standing committee | | |
| 4 | Pachayat Secretary | | |
| 5 | Total Members in the Gram Sabha | | |
| 6 | Total Members Present in the Gram Sabha | | |
| 7 | Others Stakeholders present in the Gram Sabha | | |
| 8 | Date of the Meeting | | |
| 9 | Total Topics covered (As per the 16 Sector of the 29 Subjects) | | |
| 10 | Sub topics covered | | |
| 11 | Total Proposed Budget | | |
| 12 | Miscellaneous | | |


Annexure 1C: Activity Timeline for PPC 2019

| S. No. | Activities | Timeline |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Roll out of facilitators Training Module | 30 th August, 2019 |
| 2 | Appointment of Nodal Officers (State, District & Block levels) and Registration on web portal by all the nodal officers | 05 th September, 2019 |
| 3 | Uploading of Gram Sabha meetings schedule | 10 th September, 2019 |
| 4 | Appointment of facilitators for every Gram Panchayats | 10 th September, 2019 |
| 5 | Completion of training of facilitators | 16 th September, 2019 |
| 6 | Appointment of frontline workers of line departments for Gram Sabha meetings | 17 th September, 2019 |
| 7 | Display of Public Information Board in every GP and uploading of geo-tagged photographs of it on the portal | 18 th September, 2019 |
| 8 | Uploading Geo-tagged visuals of Gram Sabha meetings | Immediately after conduct of GS meeting |
| 9 | Publishing of approved plan on PlanPlus application | 31 st December, 2019 |

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

Model Schedule for Conduct of Special Gram Sabha for GPDP

Sabki Yoiana Sabka Vikas



Meeting Date: ~~~~~

Meeting Place: ~~~~~

Gram Panchayat: **LGD Code:**

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

❖ **Agenda of the meeting:** People's Plan Campaign (GPDP)

❖ **Attendance of the members, Elected Representatives and officials for the meeting**

❖ **Format for conduct of Gram Sabha**

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

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

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.Agriculture | 11.Drinking Water | 21. Cultural Activities |
| 2.Land Improvement | 12. Fuel and fodder | 22. Markets and Fairs |
| 3.Minor Irrigation | 13. Roads | 23. Health and Sanitation |
| 4.Animal Husbandry | 14. Rural Electrification | 24. Family Welfare |
| 5.Fisheries | 15. Non-Conventional Energy | 25. Women and Child Development |
| 6.Social Forestry | 16. Poverty Alleviation Programme. | 26. Social Welfare |
| 7.Minor Forest Produce | 17. Education | 27. Welfare of the Weaker Sections |
| 8.Small Scale Industries | 18. Vocational Education | 28. Public Distribution System |
| 9.Khadi, village and cottage industries | 19. Adult and Non-Formal Education | 29. Maintenance of Community Assets |
| 10.Rural Housing | 20. Libraries | |

- vii. Review of current year activities and fund utilization.
- viii. Discussion on resources likely to be available to the Gram Panchayat during the FY 2019-2020, viz. FFC/ SFC/ Own Source of Revenue/ MGNREGA/ Other Centre & State schemes.
- ix. Gram Sabha may discuss the reasons for the Gaps and propose interventions
- x. Based on identified gaps, Gram Sabha to identify & prioritize the activities to be included in GPDP such as asset creation, asset maintenance, low cost/no cost (e.g. community mobilization for 100% immunization, no school dropout, ODF/ODF plus, social harmony, awareness on social issues etc).
- xi. Gram Panchayat to finalize activities to be taken up under GPDP
- xii. Only activities related to delivery of basic civic services such as water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial and cremation ground etc. to be planned from FFC allocation. Other approved activities in relation to various sectors related to 29 subjects listed in the XI schedule are also to be included in GPDP.
- xiii. Gram Sabha shall pass a resolution on the prioritized list of development activities. The resolution must be read out before the Gram Sabha and should be recorded accordingly.
- xiv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Gram Sabha to be uploaded on People's Plan Campaign Portal.
- xv. Geo-tagged Photographs of Public Information Board to be uploaded on People's Plan Campaign Portal.

Annexure 3: Model Presentation by frontline workers/line departments during Gram Sabha



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annexure 4: Facilitator’s Model Presentation of Poverty Reduction Plan: 2020-21

To be prepared by Primary level SHG Federation / SHG in Consultation with all Members and Presented in the Gram Sabha)

1. Basic Information

- a. Name of the district:
- b. Name of the Block:
- c. Name of the Gram Panchayat(GP)/Village Council(VC):
- d. Name/ Number of the wards (Panchayat Constituency):
- e. Name of the Village habitation:
- f. Name of the Primary :
- g. Number of SHG in Primary level SHG federation:
- h. Number of VO’s /PLFs in the CLF/SLF:
- i. Name and contact number of the VO/PLF Office Bearers :

2. Present Status of SHG and Plan for 2020-21

| Present Status | | Number | Supporting Line Department/GP | Plan for 2020-21 | | Number | Supporting Line Department/GP |
|----------------|--|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|--------|-------------------------------|
| a | Total Number of H H's in VO/PLF Jurisdiction | | | f | Number of Household Brought under SHG Fold | | |
| b | Number of HHs covered in SHG | | | g | Number of SHG will be provided RF | | |
| c | Total Number SHG Existing | | | h | Total Number of SHG will be Bank Loan | | |
| d | Total Number of SHG received RF | | | | | | |
| e | Total Number of SHG accessed Bank Loan | | | | | | |

3. Entitlement Plan

| Type of Entitlement | Names of the eligible members who wants to access the benefit | Name of the SHG(Applicable only when the members is in SHG) |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| a. Old age Pension | | |
| b. Widow Pension | | |
| c. Disability Pension | | |
| d. Other Pension | | |
| e. MGNREGA Job Card | | |
| F. Aadhar Card | | |
| g. Ujawala(PMUY) | | |

4. Livelihood plan

Under the type of activity, Please clarify indicate of the livelihood activities like 1. Land Development 2. Agriculture 3. Horticulture 4. Animal Husbandry (Dairy, Goat rearing, Pig rearing, Sheep rearing, poultry, Duck rearing etc .) 5. Fisheries 6. Floristries 7. Handicraft 8. Minor irrigation 9. Cottage industries 10. Small scale industries etc and type support required like Fertilizers, Seeds, inputs implements/ equipments. Market facility , borewell, Cooling plants, godowns, drying platform, fishing nets, sapling, CSC s etc.

| Sr. No | Name of the SHG Members | Name of the SHG | Type of Activity | Individual/Group Activity | Type of Support needed |
|--------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

5. Individual infrastructure Plan

| Sl. No | Name of the work | Description | Name of the SHG Members | Name of the SHG |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Cattle shed | | | |
| 2 | Poultry Shed | | | |
| 3 | NADEP Pit | | | |
| 4 | Individual Toilet | | | |
| 5 | Electricity | | | |




6. Public Goods and Service Plan

| Sl. No | Name of the Work | Description | Sl. No | Name of the Institution | Type of service required |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a | Road Construction | | o | PDS | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| b | Drinking water facility | | P | AWC | |
| c | Irrigation Channel Construction | | q | Health- Immunization, Medicines, Institutional delivery facility, Deworming, Mosquito nets etc | |
| d | School(enrolment, Teacher, Mid day Meal, Uniforms, Books etc | | r | Veterinary service- Vaccination, Deworming | |
| e | Market shed/Marketing Facility | | | | |
| f | Community Toilet | | | | |
| g | Community Work- shed | | | | |
| h | Drainage | | | | |
| I | Sewage | | | | |
| J | Street lights | | | | |
| K | Community building/Assets | | | | |
| l | Electricity | | | | |
| m | Transport Facility | | | | |
| n | School/AWC Building | | | | |

Activities mentioned here are indicative and may not be applicable for all areas. Activities need to be identified at the local level as per local context and prioritisation also needs to be done at their own level before presenting it in Gram Sabha. Every primary level federation (VO) should prepare a detail plan for all their members before the Gram Sabha .During Gram Sabha meeting respective SHG federations should present this Poverty Reduction Plan and ensure to incorporate the same in GPDP after prioritization of each activity in Gram Sabha.

Annexure 5: Illustrative design of Public Information Board

Gram Panchayat:

LGD Code:

Block/Taluka:

District:

State:

Name of Sarpanch:

Names of Villages:

Total Population:

Population of Scheduled Caste:

Population of Scheduled Tribe:

| Sl. No | Scheme | Activity | Funds | Year |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Critical Gaps as per Mission Antyodaya

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-
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Annexure 6: Brief Report on National Level Monitoring (NLM) - 2018

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has been launched the People's Plan Campaign also known as 'Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018. During the campaign structured Gram Sabhas were scheduled for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for financial year 2019-20. The campaign was designed to be an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Gram Sabha level through convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned Line Departments of the States.

Special Monitoring of People's Plan Campaign by NLMs: Following are the indicators / tools / questionnaires for the District, Block level and GP officials to assess the preparation done & activities undertaken during the 'People's Plan Campaign' in order to assess the following:

- Whether a facilitator for each Gram Panchayat has been appointed by the State?
- Whether trainings were conducted for these facilitators?
- Whether processes adopted for conducting survey under Mission Antyodaya?
- Whether processes followed for finalizing the calendar for Special Gram Sabhas?
- Whether the GPDP preparatory work was conducted in accordance with the given timelines?
- Whether assessment of the conduct of Special Gram Sabhas organized during the campaign?
- Whether processes followed for preparation & approval of the final projectised GPDP?
- Whether Public Information Board was installed in the GP?
- Whether assess the effectiveness of the People's Plan Campaign?
- Whether activities carried out, IEC material used for creating awareness and dissemination of information about the People's Plan Campaign in the GPs?
- Whether mobilization of people and involvement Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Trained Social Auditors and Members of Self Help Groups (SHGs)?

Methodology:

Each agency was provided a list of 20 randomly selected GPs, 10 GPs have been selected from the list. So as to cover all the blocks selected in the list.

Abstract Points / Major Achievement / Report:

- ❖ 48 NLM Agencies visited 273 Districts in 28 States. A total of 2730 GPs spread over 814 Blocks in these Districts were covered by the NLMs.
- ❖ NLM reported (8 states) clearly highlighted the instructions received from the respective State Headquarters.
- ❖ 98% GPs, Facilitators (74% male & 26% female) were appointed under People's Plan Campaign
- ❖ NIRD&PR, Hyderabad trained Master Trainers nominated by the state as to carry out training in respective states by 15th September, 2018.
- ❖ NLMs have reported that in almost all the GPs (91%) visited by them, the facilitators nominated therein, have participated in the training conducted for the campaign.
- ❖ Six states viz Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Odisha, Tamilnadu & UP, none of the facilitators received the training.
- ❖ The facilitators appointed for each Gram Sabha will be required to undertake activities on priority basis.
- ❖ Facilitators performed an active role facilitated in Special Gram Sabha, followed by conducted MA Survey & less activity in uploaded GPDP on Plan Plus.

- ❖ It was noted that in many States, facilitators were actively engaged in coordinating with frontline workers to ensure their participation in the Special Gram Sabha, collecting their inputs for developing GPDP and other relevant details.
- ❖ Due to lack of awareness, many PRI representatives were not aware about the concepts of participatory planning and processes envisaged under this campaign.
- ❖ There were many such cases where line departments related to sectors such as Agriculture, Small Scale Industries and Skill Development etc. did not have significant presence at village level, the awareness amongst the GP functionaries on such sectors was also not very high.
- ❖ 88% GPs where Performance Measurement on Mission Antyodaya(MA) indicators was conducted during the Campaign.
- ❖ MA surveys in almost 75% of the visited GPs could not be completed in the suggested period due to sheer magnitude of the exercise, lack of preparedness, resources, other important events and lack of communication etc.
- ❖ 6 states (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh) where Mission Antyodaya Survey was conducted in time
- ❖ 8 states (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh) where Mission Antyodaya Survey findings were not placed before Gram Sabha for approval.
- ❖ 97% GPs where Special Gram Sabha conducted.
- ❖ During the Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Campaign, structured Gram Sabha meetings were to be held for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for the next Financial Year 2019-20. It was decided that a calendar for holding Gram Sabhas will be finalized.
- ❖ Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India issued various advisories to the States to prepare Gram Sabha wise calendar and upload the same on the GPDP portal.
- ❖ It was however very encouraging to note that in 97% GPs, the Special Gram Sabha during the People's Plan Campaign was conducted
- ❖ GPs where Gram Sabha was held before or during NLM Visit days in the District 2408 (88%)
- ❖ GPs where Gram Sabha was scheduled after NLM Visit days in the District 240 (9%)
- ❖ GPs where Gram Sabha was NOT conducted/scheduled 82 (3%)
- ❖ 98% Satisfied with date & time decided for conducting the Gram Sabha
- ❖ Most commonly used tools to publicize Special Gram Sabha dates i.e. Drum Beating (41%), Door-to-Door Visits (29%), Banners (25%), Wall Posters/ Pamphlet Distribution (26%), Hoardings (6%), Mike Announcements (46%), Pad Yatra/ Rallies (8%), Street Plays (3%) and Other Tools (13%) were used in the GPs across the country.
- ❖ During the campaign, it was envisaged that SHGs will participate and present before the Gram Sabha, a poverty reduction plan which after deliberation shall be incorporated in the GPDP planning process. Office bearers of SHGs & Women SHGs participated in almost 69% GPs.
- ❖ Major participation of frontline workers in Special Gram Sabha – (All States), i.e. in Health and Sanitation, Women and CD, Education, Agri, Drinking water, Rural housing and AH and so on
- ❖ The desired deliverables for health and sanitation improvements to be incorporated in the GPDP were presented in 75% GPs by the frontline workers in the Special Gram Sabhas organized during the People's Plan Campaign.
- ❖ In 72% GPs across the country, frontline workers of departments implementing various initiatives in Women and Child Development participated in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ 92% GPs where Sarpanch/Pradhan made Introductory Briefing in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ 90% GP Secretary presented the Vision of GPDP in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ In 77% GPs this was undertaken very comprehensively and information at many places was also updated based on the Gram Sabha feedback.

- ❖ The Special Gram Sabha for preparation of GPDP during the People's Plan Campaign in 69% GPs actually took up discussions on critical gaps identified and prioritization of the proposed interventions to fill these gaps.
- ❖ 61% GPs where SHGs presented Poverty Reduction Plans in the Special Gram Sabha
- ❖ In the Special Gram Sabha, most GPs discussed the financial resources likely to be available during FY 2019-20. The FFC grants, SFC grants, MGNREGA, other RD schemes and own source revenue were the major sources discussed in the Gram Sabha.
- ❖ 66% GPs the own source revenue was discussed in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ It was very inspiring to note that almost 80% GPs across the country, discussed community assets - creation & maintenance including convergence under various schemes to achieve this.
- ❖ During the campaign in 84% GPs activities related to ensuring 100% immunization was discussed in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ In 76% GPs, the issue related to school dropouts and decentralized planning for active involvement of community members, teachers, parents and various committees of the Panchayats was discussed in the Special Gram Sabha.
- ❖ It is note that issues related to ODF and ODF Plus goals were discussed in the 83% GPs for inclusion in GPDP process.
- ❖ 85% GPs where discussions held in the Special Gram Sabha on other activities related to basic civic services.
- ❖ 73% GPs where Public Information Board Installed

Annexure 7: GPDP and Responsibility Matrix of Line Ministries

| S.No | Name of the Ministry | Major Deliverables under GPDP | Applicable Scheme under GoI |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1. | Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All eligible habitations connected by all-weather roads • Wage employment and community as well as individual durable assets under MGNREGA • Housing for All • All deprived households as members of SHGS with bank linkages • Mission Water Conversation under MGNREGA • Pension for old, widow and disabled • Placement based and self-employment skills for all eligible youths • Village roads with MGNREGA • Solid and liquid Waste Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Matri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) ➤ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ➤ Pradhan Matri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) ➤ DeenDayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) ➤ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ➤ National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) ➤ Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) ➤ MGNREGA and PMGSY ➤ Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), MGREGA = Mission Antyodaya |
| 2. | Ministry of Panchayat Raj (MoPR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) • Capacity development of elected Panchayat representatives and GP Functionaries • PES based office automation e.g. planning, monitoring, accounting, etc. and public service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sabki Yojana and Sabka Vikash ➤ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) ➤ E-Governance : e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project – Panchayat Enterprise Suit |
| 3. | Ministry of Human Resource Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% student attendance and learning outcomes • Higher Secondary facility for girls • Adequate School infrastructure | <p>Department of School Education and Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Samagra Siksha ➤ Samagra Siksha ➤ Right to Education Act |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with Sports facility • Adult Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adult Education Programme under National Literacy Mission Authority) ➤ Scheme of Support to NGOs for Adult Education and Skill Development |
| 4. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sub-centre as Wellness centre • Coverage under Health Protection Scheme • Emergency ambulance facility • 100% immunisation • 100% institutional delivery • 100 % treatment for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Filariasis, Kala Azar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) ii. Programmes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly(NPHCE) • Poor Patients-Financial Support • Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) • Pradhan Mantri Bima Yojana (PMBY) iii. National Rural Health Mission iv. Infrastructure Maintenance Programme v. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) vi. Pulse Polio Programme vii. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Jani Suraksha Kariyakam (JSK) viii. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) |
| 5. | Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped drinking water for all households • IHHLs for all households • Sanitation including Solid and Liquid Waste Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Swaccha Bharat Mission-Grameen ➤ Swaccha Bharat Mission- Urban ➤ NRDWP |
| 6. | Ministry of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Health Card for all and optimal fertilizer use. • Timely and quality inputs – seeds, fertilizers, pesticides Organic agriculture • Horticulture • Horticulture potential use • Crop insurance coverage • Value chain development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ATMA ➤ AGMARKNET ➤ Horticulture ➤ Online Pesticide Registration ➤ Plant Quarantine Clearance ➤ DBT in Agriculture ➤ Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna ➤ Kisan Call Center ➤ mKisan ➤ Jaivik Kheti under PKVY ➤ RSKY |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| | | | |
| 7. | Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full potential use in dairy, goatery, poultry • Full potential use of Fisheries • Immunisation services for animal resources and veterinary care • Breed improvement • Value chain development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rastriya Gokul Mission ➤ National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) ➤ RGM Award ➤ E_Pashu Haat ➤ National Awards ➤ Embryo Transfer Technology |
| 8. | Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships for SCs / OBCs / Minorities • Skill Training or Social Security for all differently abled persons • Aids and Appliances • Unisex toilets for differently-abled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Grant to NGO ➤ Scholarships ➤ Hostel for SC/ST ➤ Free Coaching to SC/ST ➤ Credit Enhancement Guarantee scheme ➤ Special central scheme to SC/ST ➤ Self employment scheme for Rehabilitation of manual Scavengers |
| 9. | Ministry of Finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full coverage under Swaraksha Bima Yojana • Full coverage under Atal Pension Yojana • Full coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana • Banking correspondent with micro ATMs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana ➤ Atal Pension Yojana ➤ Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana ➤ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana |
| 10. | Ministry of Power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection for all deprived households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Saubhagya ➤ Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Harghar Yojana |
| 11. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPG Gas Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana for all deprived households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana |
| 12. | Ministry of Food and Public Distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Village Grain Bank Scheme |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 13. | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of non-farm employment opportunities • Bank linkages for clustered economic activity • Skill training for rural youths • Development of rural markets • Development of Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) ➤ Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) ➤ Market Promotion & Development Scheme (MPDA) ➤ Skill Upgradation & Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) ➤ Domestic Market Promotion Scheme (DMP) ➤ Welfare Measures (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)) ➤ A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) ➤ Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (P&MS) ➤ Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) ➤ Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development (MSE-CDP) |
| 14. | Department of Sports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports activities at Gram Panchayat level • Established of Sports Hub at Gram Panchayat level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scheme of Human Resources Development in Sports |
| 15. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide focused resource support to tribal Gram Panchayats covered under ‘Mission Antyodaya’ • Scholarship to STs students • Minimum Support Price (MSP) to Minor Forest Produce (MFP) • Vocational Training Centres for the tribal youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students ➤ National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates ➤ Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class IX and X) ➤ Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST students ➤ Eklavya Model Residential Schools ➤ Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) ➤ Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Produce ➤ Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce ➤ Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs ➤ Strengthening education among ST Girls in a low literacy Districts ➤ Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas ➤ Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas ➤ Hostels for ST boys and ST Girls |
| 16. | Ministry of Food Processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Agro Processing Cluster under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana • Backward and forward linkages • Cold chain development • Creation/Expansion of Food Processing / Preservation Capacities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mega Food Park ➤ Agro Processing Cluster ➤ Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages ➤ Cold Chain ➤ Creation / Expansion of Processing and Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme) |
| 17. | Ministry of Women and Child Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pucca Anganwadi buildings for all 0-6 children with all services including addressing malnutrition • All women – led deprived households as per SECC to be provided adequate livelihoods options or social security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anganwadi Service Scheme ➤ Poshan Abhiyan ➤ Scheme for Adolescent girls ➤ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme ➤ Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna ➤ Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) ➤ Integrated Child Protection Scheme |
| 18. | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation • Agroforestry • Social Forestry • Minor forest produce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Afforestation Program ➤ National mission for Green India ➤ National Forestry Action Programme ➤ Joint Forest Management Programme |
| 19. | Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement and self –employment skills for all eligible youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) ➤ Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) ➤ Standard Training Assessment and Reward (STAR) ➤ Scheme for Integrating Persons With Disabilities In The Mainstream of Technical And Vocational Education ➤ Vocationalization of Education |

Annexure -8: Aspirational Districts and Their Ranking

| District | State | Delta | Rank | District | State | Delta | Rank |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------------|------------------|-------|------|
| Dahod | GUJARAT | 19.8 | 1 | Guna | MADHYA PRADESH | 8 | 28 |
| West District | SIKKIM | 18.9 | 2 | Baran | RAJASTHAN | 7.7 | 29 |
| Ramanathapuram | TAMIL NADU | 17.7 | 3 | Chandel | MANIPUR | 7.6 | 30 |
| Vizianagaram | ANDHRA PRADESH | 17.5 | 4 | Khunti | JHARKHAND | 7.5 | 31 |
| Y.S.R. | ANDHRA PRADESH | 14.9 | 5 | Firozpur | PUNJAB | 7.4 | 32 |
| Bijapur | CHHATTISGARH | 14.7 | 6 | Gajapati | ODISHA | 7.2 | 33 |
| Washim | MAHARASHTRA | 13.8 | 7 | Pakur | JHARKHAND | 6.9 | 34 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | UTTARAKHAND | 13.7 | 8 | Kondagaon | CHHATTISGARH | 6.8 | 35 |
| Korba | CHHATTISGARH | 13.6 | 9 | Udalguri | ASSAM | 6.8 | 36 |
| Virudhunagar | TAMIL NADU | 13.1 | 10 | Rajnandgaon | CHHATTISGARH | 6.8 | 37 |
| Khammam | TELANGANA | 11.5 | 11 | Dhalai | TRIPURA | 6.7 | 38 |
| Raichur | KARNATAKA | 11.3 | 12 | Yadgir | KARNATAKA | 6.6 | 39 |
| Narmada | GUJARAT | 11 | 13 | Kalahandi | ODISHA | 6.5 | 40 |
| Visakhapatnam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 11 | 14 | Sonbhadra | UTTAR PRADESH | 6.5 | 41 |
| Asifabad (Adilabad) | TELANGANA | 10.8 | 15 | Chamba | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 6.5 | 42 |
| Moga | PUNJAB | 10.7 | 16 | Gaya | BIHAR | 6.4 | 43 |
| Ramgarh | JHARKHAND | 10.3 | 17 | Mewat | HARYANA | 6.4 | 44 |
| Dantewada | CHHATTISGARH | 9.5 | 18 | Mahasamund | CHHATTISGARH | 6.3 | 45 |
| Dhaulpur | RAJASTHAN | 9.2 | 19 | Khandwa | MADHYA PRADESH | 6.1 | 46 |
| Chitrakoot | UTTAR PRADESH | 9.1 | 20 | Sirohi | RAJASTHAN | 6 | 47 |
| Aurangabad | BIHAR | 9 | 21 | Jaisalmer | RAJASTHAN | 6 | 48 |
| Bhoopalapalli | TELANGANA | 8.9 | 22 | Barpeta | ASSAM | 5.9 | 49 |
| Purbi Singhbhum | JHARKHAND | 8.6 | 23 | Sitamarhi | BIHAR | 5.9 | 50 |
| Damoh | MADHYA PRADESH | 8.5 | 24 | Baksa | ASSAM | 5.9 | 51 |
| Namsai | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 8.3 | 25 | Osmanabad | MAHARASHTRA | 5.7 | 52 |
| Kiphire | NAGALAND | 8.3 | 26 | Nandurbar | MAHARASHTRA | 5.7 | 53 |
| Malkangiri | ODISHA | 8.1 | 27 | Chhatarpur | MADHYA PRADESH | 5.7 | 54 |

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

ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS AND THEIR RANKING

| District | State | Delta | Rank | District | State | Delta | Rank |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Baramula | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 5.6 | 55 | Fatehpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 3.5 | 82 |
| Chatra | JHARKHAND | 5.5 | 56 | Barwani | MADHYA PRADESH | 3.2 | 83 |
| Lohardaga | JHARKHAND | 5.5 | 57 | Rajgarh | MADHYA PRADESH | 3.2 | 84 |
| Pashchimi Singhbhum | JHARKHAND | 5.4 | 58 | Karauli | RAJASTHAN | 3.2 | 85 |
| Gumla | JHARKHAND | 5.3 | 59 | Palamu | JHARKHAND | 3.1 | 86 |
| Araria | BIHAR | 5.2 | 60 | Muzaffarpur | BIHAR | 2.9 | 87 |
| Narayanpur | CHHATTISGARH | 5.2 | 61 | Dhubri | ASSAM | 2.9 | 88 |
| Singrauli | MADHYA PRADESH | 5.2 | 62 | Purnia | BIHAR | 2.9 | 89 |
| Chandauli | UTTAR PRADESH | 5.2 | 63 | Kandhamal | ODISHA | 2.8 | 90 |
| Hazaribagh | JHARKHAND | 5.2 | 64 | Sheikhpura | BIHAR | 2.8 | 91 |
| Sahibganj | JHARKHAND | 5.1 | 65 | Godda | JHARKHAND | 2.7 | 92 |
| Dhenkanal | ODISHA | 5 | 66 | Bokaro | JHARKHAND | 2.6 | 93 |
| Hardwar | UTTARAKHAND | 5 | 67 | Rayagada | ODISHA | 2.6 | 94 |
| Bastar | CHHATTISGARH | 4.8 | 68 | Katihar | BIHAR | 2.5 | 95 |
| Goalpara | ASSAM | 4.8 | 69 | Nawada | BIHAR | 2.3 | 96 |
| Hailakandi | ASSAM | 4.5 | 70 | Giridih | JHARKHAND | 2.3 | 97 |
| Garhwa | JHARKHAND | 4.4 | 71 | Nabarangapur | ODISHA | 2 | 98 |
| Gadchiroli | MAHARASHTRA | 4.4 | 72 | Jamui | BIHAR | 2 | 99 |
| Darrang | ASSAM | 4.3 | 73 | Sukma | CHHATTISGARH | 1.9 | 100 |
| Shrawasti | UTTAR PRADESH | 4.2 | 74 | Siddharthnagar | UTTAR PRADESH | 1.9 | 101 |
| Vidisha | MADHYA PRADESH | 4.1 | 75 | Balrampur | UTTAR PRADESH | 1.5 | 102 |
| Ribhoi | MEGHALAYA | 4.1 | 76 | Banka | BIHAR | 1.4 | 103 |
| Uttar Bastar Kanker | CHHATTISGARH | 4 | 77 | Khagaria | BIHAR | 1.4 | 104 |
| Dumka | JHARKHAND | 4 | 78 | Simdega | JHARKHAND | 1.2 | 105 |
| Mamit | MIZORAM | 3.8 | 79 | Ranchi | JHARKHAND | 1.2 | 106 |
| Bahraich | UTTAR PRADESH | 3.8 | 80 | Begusarai | BIHAR | 0.8 | 107 |
| Latehar | JHARKHAND | 3.7 | 81 | Kupwara | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 0.5 | 108 |

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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|--------|---|
| | Act, 1996 |
| PFMS | Public Financial Management System |
| PMASY | Pradhan Mantri |
| PMAY | Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana |
| PMGSY | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana |
| PMU | Project Monitoring Unit |
| PO | Programme Officer |
| PPC | People's Plan Campaign |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRI | Panchayat Raj Institution |
| RADPFI | Rural Areas Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation |
| RGSA | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan |
| RKVY | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana |
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SECC | Socio Economic Caste Census |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| UT | Union Territory |
| VO | Village Organization |
| WPFT | Ward Planning Facilitation Team |