Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

G20 भारत 2023 INDIA
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सत्यमेव जयते

Panchayati Raj

Annual Report

2022-23

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

Annual Report
2022-2023

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Government of India

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

3Fs	Funds, Functions and Functionaries
AAP	Annual Action Plans
ACBP	Annual Capacity Building Plan
AKAM	Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
AR&RS	Action Research and Research Studies
AV	Audio-Visual
BE	Budget Estimates
BISAG-N	Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics
BOC	Bureau of Outreach and Communication
BPDP	Block Panchayat Development Plan
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund
CB/CB&T	Capacity Building/ Capacity Building and Training
CBC	Capacity Building Commission
CBT	Computer Based Tutorial
CBU	Capacity Building Unit
CCEA	Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs
CEC	Central Empowered Committee
CORS	Continuous Operating Reference Systems
CSC	Common Service Center
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
DAVP	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DAY- NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDUPSP	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar
DI	Devolution Index
DPa	Index of Devolution in Policy adjusted against Practice
DPDP	District Panchayat Development Plan
DPo	Index of Devolution in Policy
DPr	Index of Devolution in Practice

DPC	District Planning Committee
DPE	Decentralized Planning & Empowerment
DPRC	District Panchayat resources
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DoE	Department of Expenditure
DoPT	Department of Personnel and Training
eGSPI	eGram Swaraj - PFMS Interface
ER	Elected Representative
EWR	Elected Women Representative
FD	Fiscal Devolution
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FY	Financial Year
GeM	Government e Marketplace
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	Gram Sabha
HR	Human Resources
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IOP	Incentivization of Panchayats
IPs	Intermediate Panchayats
IPKP	India Panchayat Knowledge Portal
ISNA	Information & Service Needs Assessment
IT	Information Technology
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
LGD	Local Government Directory
LHDI	Local Human Development Index Report
LIF	Local Indicator Framework
LSDGs	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals
MA	Mission Antyodaya

MDM	Mid Day Meal
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMP	Mission Mode Project
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoS(PR)	Minister of State, Panchayati Raj
MPR	Minister of Panchayati Raj
NAD	National Asset Directory
NCBF	National Capacity Building Framework
NDRGGSP	Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar
NE	North Eastern
NeGD	National e-Governance Division
NeGP	National e-Governance Plan
NFDC	National Film Development Corporation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIRD&PR	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
NIRD&PR, NERC	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North Eastern Regional Centre
NLM	National Level Monitors
NPRD	National Panchayati Raj Day
NPTA	National Plan for Technical Assistance
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Class
OM	Office Memorandum
OSR	Own Source of Revenue
P&B	Planning & Budget
PBs	Panchayat Bhawans
PEAIS	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme
PES	Panchayat Enterprise Suite
PESA	The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PFMS	Public Financial Management System

PDP	Panchayat Development Plan
PDS	Public Distribution System
PLC	Peer Learning Centre
PM	Prime Minister
PMEYSA	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMSA	Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPC	People's Plan Campaign
PPP	Public, Private, Partnership
PR	Panchayati Raj
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PRIA Soft	PRI Accounting System Software
RADPFI	Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
RBH	Rural Business Hub
RCMS	Revenue Court Management System
RD	Rural Development
RADPFI	Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
RDPR	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
RE	Revised Estimate
RGPSA	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RLB	Rural Local Body
RSVY	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBM-Rural	Swachh Bharat Mission- Rural
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	State Election Commission
SECC	Socio -Economic Caste Census
SFC	State Finance Commission
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SoI	Survey of India

SNA	Single Nodal Agency
SPRCs	State Panchayat Resource Center
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SVAMITVA	Survey Of Villages And Mapping With Improvised Technology In Village Areas
TFC	Twelfth Finance Commission/Thirteenth Finance Commission
TG&S	Technical Guidance and Support
TISPRI	Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions by Continuous Training and e-enablement
TLBs	Traditional Local Bodies
TMP	Training Management Portal
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSI	Technical Support Institution
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TV	Television
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UT	Union Territory
VPRP	Village Poverty Reduction Plan
VLEs	Village Level Entrepreneur managing Common Service Centres
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YASHADA	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy Of Development Administration
XVFC	15th Finance Commission

Introduction

https://www.panchayat.gov.in/

Chapter-I
Introduction

1.1 The participation of local people for development of rural areas through Panchayati Raj System was provided through 73rd Amendment in the Constitution of India. Part IX was inserted in the Constitution as a sequel to the 73rd Constitution Amendment in 1993. Consequently 'Panchayats' have assumed Constitutional mandatory status.

1.2 Vision of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

To attain decentralized and participatory local self-government through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

1.3 Mission of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Empowerment, enablement and accountability of PRIs to ensure inclusive development with social justice, and efficient delivery of services.

Mandate of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

1.4 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was created on 27th May 2004. It has the primary objective of (i) overseeing the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution, (ii)implementation of 'The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) in the Fifth Schedule areas and (iii) operationalizing District Planning Committees in terms of Article 243ZD of Part IX-A of the Constitution. Since most of the actions including the framing of laws rests with the State Governments, the Ministry strives to achieve its goals with regard to improvements in the functioning of Panchayats primarily through policy interventions, advocacy, capacity building, persuasion and financial support.

1.5 The aim of the Ministry is to make Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) an effective, efficient and transparent vehicle for local governance, social change and public service delivery mechanism meeting the aspirations of local population.

1.6 The role of MoPR involves strengthening the administrative infrastructure, basic services etc by leveraging technology and capacity building of the functionaries of Rural Local Body (RLB) institutions. Ministry's roadmap, to realise the above objectives, is through three pillars:- (i) provision of basic services through the Finance Commission funding, (ii)capacity building of RLBs through revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (revamped RGSA) and (iii) convergent holistic planning through inclusive and participatory process through Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and advocacy work.

1.7 The Role of States

The Constitution envisages that Panchayats will function as institutions of local government and prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, but leaves the precise devolution of powers and authority to Panchayats to the States. Article 243G of the Constitution stipulates that

Panchayats should plan for and implement schemes for local economic development and social justice. Article 243ZD provides for setting up a District Planning Committee to prepare District Plan by consolidating plans of rural areas prepared by Panchayats and of urban areas prepared by Urban Local Bodies.

The State legislatures are to consider the 29 subjects illustratively set out in the Eleventh Schedule **(Annexure-I)** for devolution to the Panchayats; for the planning and implementation of schemes; for economic development and social justice. Powers to impose taxes by and provisions of funds to the Panchayats are determined by the States. Moreover, States play a critical role in building Panchayat capacities and in creating an appropriate framework for accountability and transparency as well.

1.8 Areas Not Covered under Part IX

While Part IX of the Constitution applies to a vast area of the country, as per Article 243M of the Constitution, some areas are exempt from Part IX. These include the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram; tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram; the hill areas in the State of Manipur (for which District Councils exist); and the district level Panchayats in the hill areas of Darjeeling of State of West Bengal. Various kinds of grassroots level local governance structures exist in these areas e.g Village Councils.

1.9 Basic Data on PRIs (as on 31.12.2022)

Sl. No.	Units	Number
1.	Number of Village Panchayats	255623
2.	Number of Intermediate Panchayats	6697
3.	Number of District Panchayats	665
4.	Number of Traditional Local Bodies	16129

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Organisation of the Ministry

Chapter-2
Organisation of the Ministry

Administrative Structure:

2.1.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is currently under the charge of Shri Giriraj Singh, Cabinet Minister and Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Minister of State, who is ably assisted by Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, an Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries, one Economic Adviser, two Directors, three Deputy Secretaries and eight Under Secretaries among other Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers and Staff. There is a Financial Advisor looking after the financial matters of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

The sanctioned strength of regular posts in the Ministry is 113 (***Table 2.1 of Appendix***). The number of employees in MoPR belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs are given in ***Table 2.2 of the Appendix.*** The organizational chart of the Ministry is at ***Annexure-II***.

Shri Giriraj Singh
Minister of Panchayati Raj
And Rural Development

Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
Minister of State for
Panchayati Raj

Divisions of the Ministry

2.2 The Ministry have majorly 4 Divisions, viz. (a) Fiscal Devolution and Policy Division; (b) Capacity Building Division; (c) Governance Division and (d) Administration, Establishment, Parliament Co-ordination & Incentivization Division. Under each Division, there are a number of Sections.

Vigilance Matters

2.3 Vigilance matters are being handled in MoPR according to the prescribed procedure and

instructions of CVC. As on date, Joint Secretary (Gov.) has been designated as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry.

Implementation of e-office & Bio-metric Attendance System

2.4 This Ministry has already implemented the e-Office since June, 2014 wherein all the documents and files have been digitalized; all the office works are being done digitally through e-office thereby making the movement of physical files almost zero. This also saves a lot of time.

This office has also been monitoring regularly the Bio-metric Attendance System in respect of all the employees since October, 2014 and also maintaining the punctuality in attendance on monthly basis of all the employees working in this Ministry.

Capacity Building Commission

2.5 In pursuance of Government of India's (DoPT) notification no. T-16017/09/2020-iGOT dated 01.04.2021, a Capacity Building Unit (CBU) under "Mission Karmayogi Programme" has been constituted in Ministry of Panchayati Raj with composition of Additional Secretary (PR) as Chairman and eight other members for coordinating the preparation of Annual Capacity Building Plans, undertake monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation and facilitate creation of shared resources amongst Training Institutions imparting training to civil servants.

The main function of CBU of the Ministry is to assess the competencies required through mapping role at each level of Officers and staff, conduct a Division-wise HR Audit in collaboration with CBC to map existing competency gaps, co-relate, update and implement the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) for the Ministry in collaboration with CBC, monitor and report the progress of implementation of ACBP in the Ministry to CBC, facilitation of training and non-training interventions for organizational capacity building in partnership with experts.

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A Brief History of Panchayati Raj

Chapter-3

A Brief History of Panchayati Raj

3.1 The Rig Veda, one of India's oldest sacred books and historical sources, mentions village communities across the sub-continent that were self-governing over millennia, serving as the main interface between the predominantly agrarian village economies and the higher authorities. Custom and tradition elevated these earlier councils or assemblies called "Sabhas" to a position of considerable authority. Slowly, they assumed the form of the "panchayat" (an assembly of five respected elders). These panchayats in north and south India became the pivot of administration, the focus of social solidarity and the principal forum for the dispensation of justice and resolution of local disputes. During the medieval and Mughal periods these characteristics of the village panchayats remained unchanged.

Local Government in British India:

3.2 At the advent of British colonial administration Sir Charles Metcalfe, the provisional Governor General of India (1835-36), referred to the Indian village communities as "little republics".

In urban areas, a municipal corporation came to be formed in Madras, on the British model of a town council, as early as 1687. The Madras Municipal Corporation was empowered to levy taxes for building schools and was endowed with a guild hall. As the sphere of activities of this corporation expanded (as happened in similar bodies set up in other major towns), correspondingly their powers of taxation also widened. These municipal corporations symbolized local government of sorts, but continued to comprise nominated members with no elective element whatsoever.

3.3 Evolution of Panchayati Raj System:

Sl. No.	Year	Major Development
a	1870	Lord Mayo (Viceroy of India - 1869-72), Governor General-in-Council, secured the passage of a resolution for the decentralization of power aimed at bringing about greater administrative efficiency in meeting the demands of the people but primarily designed to augment imperial finances. A significant first step towards reviving the traditional village panchayat system in Bengal was taken through the Bengal Chowkidari Act, 1870, which empowered District Magistrates to set up Panchayats of nominated members in the villages. These nominated Panchayats could levy and collect taxes to pay for the chowkidars, or watchmen, engaged by them. The Famine Commission of 1880 pointed to the absence of local bodies as a major impediment in delivering relief supplies to famine-

		stricken people, and underlined the need to expand self-government to the villages as well.
b	1882	The Magna Carta of local democracy in British India was the Ripon Resolution of 1882 (Lord Ripon was Governor General and Viceroy of India - 1880-1884) providing for rural local boards with two-thirds of membership to be composed of elected, non-official representatives and presided over by a non-official Chairperson. Actual progress in implementation was slow, but the role of rural local administration was elevated, and the term "self-government" gained currency.
c	1907-1909	In 1907, the Government constituted a six-member Royal Commission on Decentralization, released in 1909, elaborated the principles enunciated in the Ripon Resolution, and recognized the importance of Panchayats in the governance of India.
d	1919	The Montagu - Chelmsford reforms of 1919 (Edwin Samuel Montagu was Secretary of State for India - 1917-22 and Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy of India - 1916-21) made local self-government under the proposed scheme of Dyarchy a "transferred subject", bringing self-government under the domain of Indian Ministers in the provinces. To make local self-government both fully representative and responsible, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms suggested that there should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them from outside control.
e	1935-39	The Government of Indian Act, 1935 and the inauguration of provincial autonomy under it marked another crucial stage in the evolution of Panchayats. With popularly elected governments in the Provinces, almost all provincial administrations enacted legislation for further democratization of local self-government institutions, including the village Panchayats.
Panchayats in Post - Independence India:		
f	1948-50	The amendment, eventually numbered as Article 40 reads: "The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government". It is noteworthy that right from the beginning, "self-government" has been considered as the essence of Panchayati Raj. Entry No. 5 (Local Government) of the State List of the Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution since its enactment on 26.11.1949.
g	1952	Community Development projects were inaugurated in 1952, modelled after the earlier experiments at Santiniketan, Baroda (Vadodara), and Nilokheri.

h	1957	In 1957, a historic breakthrough in establishing Panchayati Raj was effected through the Report of the Team for the Study of Community Development Projects and National Extension Service, headed by Shri Balwantrai Mehta, which recommended that "Public participation in community works should be organized through statutory representative bodies".
		Subsequently, the National Development Council endorsed the basic principles of democratic decentralization enunciated in the Balwantrai Mehta report and laid on States the duty of working out the structures suitable to each State. It was during this period that the term "Panchayati Raj" gained currency as a process of governance organically linking the will of the people from the Gram Sabha to the Lok Sabha.
i	1959	The system of Panchayati Raj was first implemented in Rajasthan on 2nd Oct, 1959, at Nagaur, 260 KMs from Jaipur.
j	1978	The Ashoka Mehta Committee Report of 1978 recommended that Panchayati Raj be included in the Constitution. In keeping with the spirit of the Ashoka Mehta Committee recommendations, some states, including West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, revisited their respective Panchayati Raj systems and undertook several new initiatives to endow local bodies with more powers , leading to these initiatives being cited as "second generation" Panchayats, which served as a prime inspiration and example for subsequent reform.
k	1991-1993	The Government introduced the 72nd (Panchayats) and73rd (Nagarpalikas) Constitution Amendment Bills, based substantially on the Bills moved in the Eight Lok Sabha but also incorporating some of the changes wrought by the then Government in power. These two Bills were referred to a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament, which effected some further changes but conformed in very considerable measure to the earlier 1989 initiative. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha passed both Bills on the 22nd and 23rd December, 1992 respectively. By the time the Parliament passed the two Bills, their sequence changed to 73rd and 74th respectively. Following their ratification by more than half the State Assemblies as required under the Constitution, the President of India gave his assent, and the Acts came into force as the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 on 24th April, 1993, and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 on 1st June, 1993, adding two new Parts to the Constitution, namely Part IX titled "The Panchayats" and Part IXA titled "The Municipalities".

Constitutional Provision relating to the Panchayat - The principal provisions of Part IX of the Constitution & other provision relating to 'The Panchayats' are summarized below:

Article	Relates to
243	Defination
243 A	Gram Sabha
243 B	Constitution of Panchayats
243 C	Composition of Panchayats
243 D	Reservation of Seats for Women / SC / ST / OBC
243 E & F	Panchayat Elections & Disqualifications or Membership
243 G	Devolution of Powers & Responsibilities to Panchayats including 11th schedule of Constitution.
243 H	Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate designated taxes, duties, tolls and fees and provides that these grants-in-aid be assigned to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
243 I	Constitution of State Finance Commission.
243 J	Gives the States the power to make by law provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and for their audit.
243 K	Constitution of State Election Commission.
243 L	Extends the provisions of Part IX to the Union Territories, under certain terms and conditions
243 M	Parliament the power to extend the provisions of Part IX to the tribal areas listed in the Fifth Schedule. It is in exercise of these powers that Parliament passed the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, better known by its abbreviation, PESA.
	Also exempts certain States and certain areas covered by the Sixth Schedule, as also certain other States and regions covered by separate special arrangements, from the purview of Part IX of the Constitution. Moreover, the Article exempts Arunachal Pradesh from necessarily making reservations for the Scheduled Castes.
243 N	Provides a one-year grace period from the entry into force of Part IX to bring all laws dealing with the Panchayats into conformity with Part IX of the Constitution.
243 O	Bar to Interference by Courts in Electoral matters
243 ZD	Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs).
280	Constitution and duties of the Central Finance Commission, a new clause has been added which states that the Central Finance Commission shall make recommendations to the President as to the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

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Budget and Plan

Chapter-4
Budget and Plan

4.1 During Financial Year 2022-23 the Ministry has implemented two main Schemes namely:-

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA).

(ii) Central Sector Schemes; SVAMITVA.

4.2 The total outlay of the Ministry is Rs. 868.57 Crores during 2022-2023 (BE) (both the Schemes including Secretariat Services). An amount of Rs. 701.04 Crores has been utilized as on 31.12.2022.

(i) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

4.3 During 2022-23 the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the continuation of revamped RGSA w.e.f 1.4.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period) at a total cost of Rs.5911 crore including Central Share of Rs.3700 crore and State share of Rs. 2,211 Crore.

4.4 Two erstwhile Central sector schemes- Action Research & Research Studies and Media & Publicity have been subsumed as Action Research & Publicity under revamped RGSA as its central components. International Cooperation has also been merged under revamped RGSA as its central components.

(ii) SVAMITVA

4.5.1 SVAMITVA (Survey Of Villages And Mapping With Improvised Technology In Village Areas) is a *Central Sector Scheme* launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th April 2020.

4.5.2 The Scheme is being implemented in collaboration of Survey of India (SoI) as implemented agency and NISCI as technology partner.

4.5.3 Total Cost of Scheme is Rs. 566.23 crores from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

- **Expenditure Incurred Under SVAMITVA Scheme** as on 31.12.2022 is as under ***Table 4.1*** :

Table 4.1

(Rs. In crores)

	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23	
BE	RE	Funds utilized	BE	RE	Funds utilized	BE	RE	Funds utilized as on 31.12.2022
79.65	79.65	79.65	200	140	140	150	105	97.20

4.6. DoE, MoF vide its OM dated 23.03.2021, issued revised procedure of release and monitoring of utilization of funds, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. To ensure the compliance to the DoE OM dated 23.03.2021, several weekly meetings were convened with the all stakeholders. As a result, now all the States are fully complied with the instructions contained in DoE OM dated 23.03.2021and also got on-boarded on PFMS-SNA module. The only existing Centre Sector Scheme of MoPR i.e SVAMITVA are now fully on-boarded on the CNA platform of PFMS. All the implemented agencies are now fully complied with the instructions contained in the DoE OM dated 09.03.2022 regarding revised procedure of funds released under Centre Sector Schemes.

4.7. Several workshops were held to sensitize all the stakeholders to maximum utilization of GeM Portal to procure the goods & services. As a result more than 95% of goods and services have been procured through GeM in MoPR.

4.8 A statement showing the year-wise allocations and utilization of funds by MoPR from the Financial year 2021-22, 2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022) and BE 2023-24 is at ***Table 4.2 of Appendix.***

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Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions

https://rgsa.gov.in/index.htm

Chapter-5

Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.1 The Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has been one of the major activities of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). The Ministry has been providing programmatic, technical and institutional support for strengthening of PRIs including advocacy support for inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination. Some of the major activities undertaken towards capacity building of PRIs have been described in the succeeding sections:

Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA):

5.2 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA was approved on 21.04.2018 for 4 years for implementation from 2018-19 to 2021-22 in all States and UTs including institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. The primary aim to strengthen PRIs for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening PRIs in 117 Aspirational districts.

Revamped RGSA (2022-23 to 2025-26):

5.3 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped RGSA approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 13.04.2022 for implementation from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period) at a total cost of Rs.5911 crore including Central Share of Rs.3700 crore and State share of Rs.2211 crore.

5.4 Coverage: The Revamped RGSA will extend to all States and Union Territories (UTs) of the country. For the purpose of these guidelines, wherever 'Panchayats' are mentioned, these will include institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas.

5.5 Funding pattern: The scheme comprises of both Central and State Components. The Central Components of the scheme is fully funded by the Government of India. However, the funding pattern for State Components is in the ratio of 60:40 among Centre and States respectively, except NE, Hilly States and UT of J&K where Central and State share is 90:10. For other UTs, Central share is 100%.

The components of revamped RGSA are as under:

5.5.1 The State Components of revamped scheme of RGSA are:

(i) Capacity Building & Training

(ii) Institutional Infrastructure and Human Resource

(iii) Distance learning Facility through SATCOM/IP based virtual Class room/ similar technology

(iv) Support for Panchayat Infrastructure (Construction of GP Bhawan& Co-location of CSC)

(v) Programme Management Units (PMU)

(vi) E-enablement of Panchayats

(vii) Special Support for strengthening Gram Sabhas in PESA Areas

(viii) Support for Innovation (Innovative activities)

(ix) Project based support for Economic development & income enhancement

(x) IEC Activities

(xi) Programme Management/ Administrative cost

5.5.2 The Central Components of revamped scheme of RGSA are:

(i) National Plan for Technical Assistance

(ii) Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat

(iii) Incentivization of Panchayats

(iv) Action Research & Publicity

(v) International Cooperation

(vi) NIRD&PR and other Institutes of Excellence (Agency services)

5.6 Major objectives of Revamped RGSA:

(i) Develop governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs);

(ii) Focus on developing the capacity of elected representatives of PRIs for leadership Roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively as third tier of Government;

(iii) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address the issues of national importance;

(iv) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own source of revenue;

(v) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996;

(vi) Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at different levels; collaborate with other Departments & stakeholders for optimal use of available training infrastructure to ensure quality standards in infrastructure facilities, human resources and outcome-based training;

(vii) Collaboration with Academic Institute/ Institute of Excellence to support capacity building and hand-holding for PRIs;

(viii) Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayat administrative efficiency and improved service delivery with transparency and accountability;

(ix) Recognize and incentivize the performance of PRIs towards attainment of SDGs;

(x) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats through action research and publicity to reach out to multiple and diverse target groups and taking up research studies

related to PRIs for assessments and informed policy decisions;

5.7 Financial Achievements under RGSA: The year-wise status of no. of State's AAP approved, funds allocated at RE Stage and funds released is in ***Table-5.1*** below. However, the year-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds released from 2018-19to 2022-23 (as on 31-12-2022) is at ***Table-5.2 of Appendix.***

Table-5.1

(Amount in Crore)

Year	Annual Action Plan Approved of the No. of States/UTs	Funds allocated at BE/RE Stage	Funds released
2020 -21	34	499.94 (RE)	499.93
2021 -22	33	618.00 (RE)	617.99
2022 -23	32	682.98 (RE)	505.22*

* As on 31-12-2022

5.8 Physical Achievements under RGSA: The year-wise status of the number of participants provided training under the scheme is in **Table-5.3** below. However, the year-wise and State/UT-wise details of participant trained from 2018-19 to 2022-23is at **Table-5.4** of **Appendix.**

Table-5.3

Sl. No.	Year	ERs & other stakeholders Trained
1.	2020-21	33,28,472
2.	2021-22	32,10,525
3.	2022-23	15,79, 458*

* Uploaded on Training Management Portal as on 31-12-2022

5.9 'Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions by Continuous Training and e-enablement (TISPRI)'

TISPRI- I&II implemented 2017-18 to 2021-22 for Capacity Building & Trainings through NIRD&PR. Under Revamped RGSA, TISPRI phase-III has been approved for implementation through NIRD&PR **for an amount of Rs.8 crore for the year 2022-23** to maintain the continuity in capacity building of PRIs in all the important priority areas of training such as localization of SDGs adopting thematic approach, e-enablement of Panchayats, mobilization of OSR, implementation of PESA Act, Spatial planning as per RADPFI guidelines, Contract Management of WASH services and support to People's Plan Campaign, making Gram Sabha vibrant and service based Citizen Charters etc. The consolidated implementation status of

TISPRI-II is **at Table 5.5** and the State-wise status is at **Table-5.6** of **Appendix.**

Table-5.5

S.No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participanes
1.	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchaya Development Plan	18	726
2.	Advance Training of Trainers (ToT) on effective utilization of 15thFC Gants	14	555
3.	Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	12	541
4.	Advance ToT program on Ward Members act as an Agents of Change or Sector Enablers	8	304
5.	Advance ToT on e-GramSwaraj Portal and other Applications	13	592
6.	Assessment cum Certification of Master Resource Persons program	10	392
	Total	**75**	**3110**

BEST PRACTICES OF RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

1. Ensuring Child Rights through the establishment of Counseling Centers at GP level, Sikkim:

i. Child counselling centre established at selected Beacon Gram Panchayats.

ii. Awareness campaigns on various aspects of child protection, ensuring child rights through the lens of legal aids at the community level have been organized by field facilitators.

iii. Incidences of child abuse have been registered by a robust dedicated team formed by the Gram Panchayat to monitor the activities of the Child Counselling Centres.

iv. Children and their parents are able to express their anxiety; fear and ensure their self-esteem with the help of counselling and guidance by trained Counsellors of the Social Welfare Department, Government of Sikkim.

2. Digitization of Primary Data to reflect the Human Development Indices" in the GPDP Process by West Bengal:

i. The Panchayats & Rural Development Department introduce the Digitisation of the primary data system namely "Banglar Para Baithak" captured in the People's Campaign for the GPDP in 2020-21 for the plan period 2021-22 under the Innovation Project of RGSA.

ii. The project has been implemented in the 25 pilots Gram Panchayats of 6 Districts.

iii. This Digitised system has prepared the Gram Panchayat wise Local Human Development Index Report (LHDI), where information will be automatically compiled, analyzed, and identify the critical gaps at each sector like Education, Health, Women & Child Development, Agriculture etc. for each year.

iv. Real data of the stages of participatory planning captured through M-Application to ensure real-time participation of the community during the preparation of the plan.

3. Functioning of Gram Panchayat Library's in Karnataka

i. Karnataka is the only state in the country to establish the libraries at Gram Panchayat level.

ii. The Gram Panchayat libraries are to become a nucleus center for improving the life style of the rural folk.

iii. At present, 5558-Gram Panchayat libraries are working under Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

iv. After the initiation of "Oduv Belaku Abhiyan" and digitalization of libraries young talents keen to track competitive exams and preferring library center for focused studies and preparation

v. RDPR has trained all the supervisors of GP libraries in the Scientific management of libraries.

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Panchayat Development Plan

https://gpdp.nic.in/

Chapter-6

Panchayat Development Plan

6.1 Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

(i) The Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for preparation of GPDP for economic development and social justice utilizing resources available with them.

(ii) It was envisaged that the GPDP process should 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.

(iii) Ministry prepared model guidelines for GPDP and circulated the States /UTs. Consequently, all the states notified their State specific guidelines for GPDP. The GPDPs formulated and implemented by States since then, as per their respective State guidelines.

6.2 Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

(i) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted thematic approach towards Sustainable Development Goals where by 9 themes have been identified. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement.

(ii) Each of these themes covers many SDGs, which in turn mapped to different ministries & schemes, adopting a thematic approach. Therefore, it will lead to convergence of resources and augment their availability at Panchayat level adopting 'Whole of Government and Whole of Society' approach.

(iii) Since, all major initiatives of LSDGs to be reflected into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), therefore, the GPDP should also be prepared adopting thematic approach with the focus on 'Sankalp' taken by Gram panchayats.

(iv) Accordingly, GPDP portal has been revamped to prepare thematic GPDP by GPs, wherein all the possible activities have been made available in dropdown.

(v) The basic purpose of preparation and implementation thematic GPDP is to achieve saturation on all SDG goals by 2030. Hence, following approach needs to be adopted:

a) Activities implemented by departments under all flagship programmes must be recorded in Thematic GPDP.

b) Panchayats may allocate minimum 50% of untied resources on the themes

on which the panchayat has taken Sankalp with approval of Gram Sabha.

c) The remaining part of untied resources can be used on other activities as approved by Gram Sabha.

d) These other activities need to be also recorded in respective themes, so that thematic progress of implementation of activities can be assessed from now onwards.

6.3 People's Plan Campaign (PPC)-2022:

(i) To accelerate active people's participation in the GPDP preparation process, People's Plan Campaign is being launched from 2018 onwards. The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of participatory Panchayat Development Plans in a campaign mode with voluntary involvement of community, elected representatives, frontline workers of respective line Ministries/ Departments, SHGs, CBOs and other related stakeholders.

(ii) PPC 2022 has been rolled out as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October 2022. During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha/Mahila Sabha/Bal Sabha meetings will be held for preparing the thematic GPDP for the next financial year i.e. 2023-24.

(iii) With the adoption of thematic approach, GPDP is to be prepared with focus on themes of LSDGs, which is different from earlier GPDP. Hence, intensive environment creation, orientation/ Capacity Building of ERs, Functionaries & other Stakeholders required.

(iv) Accordingly, 2 days National Level Training Workshop on GPDP was organized on 19-20 October, 2022 in Delhi and detailed orientation provided to the participants, which includes officials of States/UTs, ERs and other Stakeholders.

(v) The States/UTs has been requested to organize intensive orientation/ Capacity building on thematic GPDP of different stakeholders of State /District/ Block and Gram Panchayat level.

(vi) The officials of MoPR has been attending orientation programmes organised by the States/UTs in hybrid mode, which are being attended by the officials of PR department, other line departments at State and district level, NIRD&PR/SIRDs and block level officials.

(vii) The Status of orientation programmes by States/UTs will also be monitored through the portal prepared for the same. The orientation programmes in States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Telangana, Tripura, and West Bengal has been carried out by MoPR officials in hybrid mode on 31-12-2022.

6.4 Project for Creating 250 Model GP Clusters and Enablement of Quality GPDP

A project to create 250 Model GP Clusters covering 1100 GPs across India was approved for implementation through NIRD&PR from 2020-21 to 2021-22 for enablement and preparation of quality GPDP. The project was implemented in 157 Clusters (as against 250) having 684 GPs in 25 States and 3 UTs during the said period. Under revamped RGSA, the project to create 250 successful models of GP Clusters across States and UTs has been extended for the cost of Rs.15.54 crore for 2022-23 to be implemented through NIRD&PR. State-wise and Cluster-wise major achievements of the Project during F.Y. 2021-22 is at **Table 6.1 of Appendix.**

6.5 Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)

i. On the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India has decided to provide grants also to Intermediate Panchayats (IPs) or Block Panchayats and District Panchayats (DPs) from 2020-21. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed framework on preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP). The guideline focused on the process, steps, approaches, structure and different convergent mechanisms for preparation of comprehensive BPDP and DPDP.

ii. The process of BPDP and DPDP envisage need based planning, referral activities of GPDPs for integrated Panchayat Development Plan. Further, the BPDP and DPDP would also focus on thematic project driven plan to contribute to national commitments to Sustainable Development Goals. District and Block will prepare thematic larger projects through different convergence and collective action and support to promote medium & small scale industries; infrastructural development etc.

iii. In view of the above BPDPs and DPDPs are being prepared from 2020-21.

6.5.1 The year-wise status of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Block Panchayat Development Plan and District Panchayat Development Plan uploaded on eGramSwaraj is as under at **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2

Plan Year	Number of GPDP Uploaded on the portal	Number of BPDP Uploaded on the portal	Number of DPDP Uploaded on the portal
2020 -21	251161	5023	561
2021 -22	255799	6273	621
2022 -23	255685	5900	498

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Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Through Panchayati Raj Institutions

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Chapter-7

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Through Panchayati Raj Institutions

7.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

7.1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The 17 SDGs and 169 related targets were adopted and signed by all UN Member States in September 2015, as part of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development.

7.1.2 Government of India is also a signatory to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 agenda and committed to achieve the Goals and targets adopting multipronged strategy with the involvement of NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments, UN agencies specialised in respective fields, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) etc.

7.2 Role of Central Government in SDGs:

7.2.1 NITI Aayog, has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs among the Central Ministries and the State Governments, and monitoring the progress.

7.2.2 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for the formulation of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitor the SDGs;

7.2.3 Central Ministries and their schemes are mapped with SDGs and targets. The ministries are also responsible for providing data for the National Indicator Framework (NIF);

7.3 Role of Panchayats in LSDGs

7.3.1 The PRIs are mandated for delivery of critical public services including water supply, sanitation, internal roads, drainage, street lighting, health, education and nutrition etc. in villages. The 29 subjects listed in eleventh schedule of the Constitution are quite relevant for achieving SDGs. Therefore, role of the PRIs assumes greater significance in achieving the SDGs at panchayat level. Given that nearly 70% of India lives in rural areas, attainment of Sustainable Development Goals at National level will require actions at the grassroots level through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Hence role of Panchayati Raj Institutions especially Gram Panchayats is very crucial in localizing the SDGs.

7.3.2 Accordingly, MoPR setup an Expert Group on 'Localization of SDGs through Panchayati Raj Institutions' to provide guidance on localization of SDGs. The report of expert group was released on 07.12.2021 by Hon'ble Minister of Panchayati Raj.

7.4 Outline of Recommendations:

7.4.1 The Expert Committee recommended a thematic approach to incorporate the 17 SDGs in 9 themes. These themes have been mapped to the 17 SDGs and the local targets have been aligned to the National Targets. The 9 themes and respective mapped SDGs are:

- ✓ Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village (SDGs:1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15)
- ✓ Theme 2: Healthy Village (SDGs:2 and 3)
- ✓ Theme 3: Child-Friendly Village (SDGs:1,2,3,4 and 5)
- ✓ Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village (SDGs: 6 and 15)
- ✓ Theme 5: Clean and Green Village (SDGs:6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15)
- ✓ Theme 6: Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure (SDGs: 1,2,3,4,5,6,9 and 11)
- ✓ Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Villages (SDGs:1,2,5,10 and 16)
- ✓ Theme 8: Village with Good Governance (SDGs:16)
- ✓ Theme 9: Women Friendly Village (SDGs:1,2,3,4,5 and 8)

These themes are interlinked and inter-related to each other, which ensure the achievement of SDGs at the grassroots.

7.4.2 Subsequently, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted thematic approach towards SDG whereby 9 themes have been identified developed. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement. Each of these themes covers several SDGs, which in turn mapped to different ministries & schemes, adopting a thematic approach.

Table 7.1: Mapping of themes with Nodal and Key Ministries /Departments

Theme	SDGs Mapped	Nodal Ministry	Key Ministries/Departments
Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village	1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15	Rural Development	Agriculture & Farmers welfare, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Skill Development
Theme 2: Healthy Village	2 and 3	Health & Family Welfare	AYUSH, Women & Child Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation
Theme 3 : Child Friendly Village	1,2,3,4 and 5	Women & Child Development	School Education & Literacy, Health & Family welfare, Drinking Water and Sanitation

Theme	SDGs Mapped	Nodal Ministry	Key Ministries/Departments
Theme 4 : Water Sufficient Village	6 and 15	Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Drinking Water and Sanitation, Agriculture & Farmers welfare, Land Resources
Theme 5: Clean and Green Village	6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15	Drinking Water & Sanitation	Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New & Renewable Energy, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Theme 6: Village with Self Sufficient Village	1,2,3,4,5,6,9 and 11	Panchayati Raj	Rural Development, Electronics &Information Technology and Telecommunication
Theme 7 : Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	1,2,5,10 and 16	Social Justice and Empowerment	Rural Development, Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Food & Public Distribution, Tribal Affairs
Theme 8 : Village with Good Governance	16	Panchayati Raj	Electronics & Information Technology, Telecommunication
Theme 9: Women Friendly Village	1,2,3,4,5 and 8	Women & Child Development	Health & Family welfare, Rural Development, Skill Development

7.4.3 The goals on these themes should be attained by 2030 in graduated manner by embracing following approach: (i) convergence of all flagship developmental and welfare programmes at Panchayat level, (ii) saturation of various activities in all villages in phased manner. And (iii) usage of digital technology for ensuring transparency and accountability of all concerned.

7.5 Progress on Localization of SDGs: Series of interventions are being made to take forward the process of Localization of SDGs that cover working together with Central Ministries, State Governments, UN Agencies, Educational Institutions, CSOs and others to bring attention to grassroots working in a continued manner.

(i) Inter-Ministerial Meetings with the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments organized on different convergent efforts in respect to capacity building & training, sharing of best practices, incentivization, data sharing and monitoring mechanisms for the attainment of LSDGs in Panchayats.

Theme-wise joint Advisories have been issued to the States for convergent activities for taking forward LSDGs. Joint Resolution has also been signed by the 26 Departments of 21 Ministries come together to resolve spirit of partnership to work towards the fulfillment of LSDGs

(ii) National & Regional Workshop/Write-shop/ Seminars with States /UTs organized on Roadmap and State Plan of Action on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats and handholding to the States /UTs on institutional arrangements of LSDGs.

(iii) Statement of Understanding has been signed with UN agencies (UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA/WHO) for their technical support in the respective domain in LSDGs.

(iv) PRIs have been empowered on the process of localization of SDGs through capacitating and involve them from planning to monitor the implementation of the SDGs by taking Sankalp (theme-wise).

(v) To deepening the themes of LSDGs in the panchayats, orientation on different themes & sharing of best practices by the panchayat on different aspects of themes is essential step to take forward the process of LSDGs in grassroots level.

(vi) Keeping this impetus, three 2-Day National Workshop on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in Panchayats through Thematic Approaches on Theme 6: - Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure, Theme 4 & 5: Water Sufficient Village and Clean & Green Village and Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village were organised at Chandigarh, Punjab, Pune, Maharashtra and Kochi, Kerala in the month of August, September and November,2022. Approximately 1500 Elected Representatives of Panchayats across the Country have attended the workshops; Gram Panchayats demonstrated the best practices in different components of themes of Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure; Water Sufficient Village and Clean & Green Village and Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village. SHG members, UN Agencies, Financial Institutions & Academic Institutions have attended the workshop as a Domain Experts and shared their experiences on related components of themes.

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e-Governance and ICT Initiatives

https://egramswaraj.gov.in/

Chapter-8

e-Governance and ICT Initiatives

8.1 E-Governance seeks to re-define relations between citizens, businesses, and other arms of government by providing citizens with easy access to information, National e- Governance Plan (NeGP) was introduced in 2006. e-Panchayat project was identified as one of the Mission Mode Projects under this NeGP.

8.2 eGram Swaraj

(https://egramswaraj. gov.in/)

8.2.1 In order to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and to eventually ease the complexities involved in e-Governance Applications, a Simplified Work Based Accounting Application, eGramSwaraj, was launched on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day on April 24, 2020. The application has been developed amalgamating the functionalities of Panchayat applications in the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP). It subsumes the e-FMS applications comprising of PlanPlus, ActionSoft, PRIASoft and National Asset Directory along with the Area Profiler Application with Local Government Directory forming the base for such a robust system along with the Public Financial Management System.

8.2.2 Modules of the eGramSwaraj architecture are tabulated at the **Annexure III.**

8.2.3 eGramSwaraj Mobile App: Mobile App for eGramSwaraj facilitates ready access to Panchayat information & promoting transparency &accountability viz., (i) ER data of the selected Panchayat, (ii) Panchayat activities (Activity name, scheme name and amount) and (iii) Receipts & Expenditure (consolidated) for a selected year.

8.3 Geo-tagging of assets

ActionSoft application of ePanchayat Mission Mode Project which monitored and kept record of the progress of the works undertaken in Panchayats has been subsumed into eGram Swaraj application. However, the mActionSoft mobile application has been developed to help panchayats for Geo-tagging of the assets in three stages i.e. before start of the work, during the work and on completion of work. which would act as a repository of information on all works and assets.

8.4 Gram Manchitra (Geo-Spatial Planning Application); https://gram manchitra.gov.in/)

8.4.1 Gram Manchitra application of MoPR is a Spatial Planning Application for facilitating and

supporting Gram Panchayat users to plan utilizing geo-spatial technology.

Salient features of Gram Manchitra are as follows:

i. Application is linked with Socio - Economic Caste Census (SECC) report, Mission Antyodaya (MA) and MA gap analysis and Resource Envelope allocated to the Gram Panchayat.

ii. Real time monitoring of implementation and execution status of schemes

iii. Prioritization of activities as per the available infrastructure: analysis tools available for this are proximity analysis, measurement tool, query, elevation profile, Panchayat Profile, street light planning, Cost effective Road plan etc.

iv. Enables de-duplication of assets under various schemes/programmes. Using spatial planning in local self-governance will also bring accountability, transparency, quality of service, pace of implementation, and efficient monitoring System.

8.4.2. Improvements underway in Gram Manchitra: The application is being integrated with spatial and non- spatial data from various Ministries including Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (District hospitals, Sub-district hospitals, CSCs, PSCs and sub centres), Ministry of Finance (Banking Amenities like Bank branches, ATM, banking correspondence etc.), Ministry of Communication (Postal Facilities), Department of School education & Literacy (Schools), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, food & Public Distribution (Fair Price Shops), Ministry of Drinking Water& Sanitation (Drinking Water Sources) and Ministry of Rural Development (MGNREGA assets data).

8.5 Audit Online (https://auditonline.gov.in/):

AuditOnline
Facilitating Audit in Government

Audit Application has been developed to:

i. facilitate audit of Government institutions online.
ii. strengthen the accountability process and simplify the audit process at Panchayat levels.
iii. allow online audit of Panchayat accounts and records detailed information about internal and external audit.
iv. be utilized by any other department.

8.6 Local Government Directory (LGD)

(http://lgdirectory.gov.in)

Government of India Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Local Government Directory

Local Government Directory is a standard digital repository of unique location codes of all administrative units (including Local Government Bodies) and act as a standard location code directory across databases/ applications of Ministries/Departments and States/UTs for both rural and urban units. Necessary provisions for updation of these entities by the States / Union Territories have been provided in the LGD application.

8.7 Status of adoption of eGramSwaraj and other e-Governance Applications as on 31st December 2022 is enclosed at **Table 8.1 of Appendix.**

8.8 Common Service Centers (CSCs)

Consequent to an MOU signed between MoPR and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited on 21.08.2019, around 52,409 CSCs have been co-located with Panchayat Bhawans. Further, CSC has signed MoU with three States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. The primary objective of CSC is to:

i. act as single access points for delivery of all digital services in Gram Panchayats.

ii. generate opportunities of employment by promoting rural entrepreneurship with more participation of women to become VLEs (Village Level Entrepreneur managing Common Service Centres)

8.9 Significant achievements and initiatives during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Achievement/ Initiative	Description
1	eGramSwaraj-Government eMarketplace (GeM) Integration	i. Integration between eGram Swaraj and GeM has enabled Panchayats to procure through GeM empaneled vendors ii. Revamped business process has been designed to utilize features of eGramSwaraj-PFMS Interface for accounting/payments and procurement through GeM in a convenient manner
2	Integrated Dashboard of Ministries (https://egramswaraj.gov.in/mprDashboard.do)	Provides single view to Panchayats on various rural development programs of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, and the Department of Land Resources
3	Porting of schemes and Beneficiary data on eGramSwaraj	i. For year 2022 -23, Ministry has included the beneficiary verification as one of the prime agendas of the People's Plan Campaign ii. Online system has been provided to show list of beneficiary of various Central Government Schemes on eGramSwaraj. iii. So far, benefi ciary details of eighteen schemes of seven Union Ministries/ Departments are integrated with eGramSwaraj Application.

4	Award to e-GramSwaraj and AuditOnline	i. e-GramSwaraj and AuditOnline application of MoPR won the Gold in National Award for e - Governance 2022 in the "Excellence in Government Process Re-engineering" category to recognize and promote excellence in implementation of e - Governance initiatives. ii. Award ceremony was held during 25th National Conference on e-Governance held at Jammu on 26th November 2022.
5	Smart Village Panchayat Conference, on 'Empowering Rural Communities; Leaving No One Behind'	i. The conference was held on 15th & 16th September 2022 at Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow with participation from Central Line Ministries/ Departments; Academic Institutions; NGOs, Think Tanks; Industry partners and representatives from States & Panchayati Raj Institutions. ii. Objective of the conference was to deliberations and discussions towards achieving inclusive development, decentralized administration, good governance as well as towards achieving the SDG 2030 Agenda.

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Devolution of Power to Panchayats

https://meetingonline.gov.in/

Chapter-9

Devolution of Power to Panchayats

9.1 Fiscal Devolution & Devolution of Powers

Article 243G of the Constitution of India dealing with powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats provides that the Legislature of a State may endow the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats for the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; and for the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice on 29 subjects listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, 'Panchayat' is a State subject. The devolution of powers, responsibilities and resources to Panchayats is considered essential for sustainable decentralization and inclusive development.

9.2 Activity Mapping of Functions Devolved by States to Panchayats

9.2.1 For effective devolution there should be a clear cut delineation of functions for each level of the local government. Clarity on the role and responsibilities of the Panchayats of three tiers is provided by 'activity mapping', which becomes an important step in devolution of functions to the Panchayats.

9.2.2 Activity mapping means unbundling of subjects or sectors and assignment of various activities to the different levels of government on the basis of clear principles of public finance and public accountability, and above all, the governance principles of subsidiarity, democratic decentralization and citizen-centricity.

9.2.3 Updated status of implementation of Activity Mapping is required for preparation of requisite documents for drafting of detailed Memorandum to the 16th Finance Commission. Further, in view of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals; Activity Mapping assumes a very important role.

9.3 Role of Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Since its creation in the year 2004, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been continuously advocating and persuading State Governments on:

i. Devolution of powers to Panchayats as per the Constitution of India

ii. Implementation of Activity Mapping time to time with all States & UTs

9.4 New Initiatives taken by MoPR

9.4.1 'Vibrant Gram Sabhas' Dashboard: Ministry has developed a 'Vibrant Gram Sabhas'

dashboard, which is an integrated real time online monitoring system to facilitate a complete automated online workflow configurable Gram Sabha management system where all the major performance parameters of the key focus areas at the GP/ Village levels would be tracked and displayed in the public domain.

9.4.2 Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj has written a letter on 13th Sept., 2022 to the State Panchayati Raj Ministers of all States and LGs/Administrator of all UTs, inter-alia, suggesting District/Block Administration officers to visit Gram Panchayats, attend the Gram Sabhas and share details of flagship schemes of the Government with Panchayats to ensure last mile reach of information and scheme related benefits. Also, it was suggested that starting from the 2nd of October, 2022 for a fortnight, officers of line departments at district/block level to visit all the Gram Panchayats and attend their Gram-Sabhas share relevant details of the National / State flagship programmes.

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Central Finance Commissions– Fiscal Devolution

Space lab in Upper Primary School, hansudi Ausanpur GP, Siddhartnagar, Uttar Pradesh with Utilization of XV FC funds

Chapter-10

Central Finance Commissions– Fiscal Devolution

10.1 Finance Commission is a Constitutionally mandated body set up under Article 280 of the Constitution of India with primary responsibility to assess the state of finances of the Union and State Governments, recommend the sharing of taxes between them, lay down the principles determining the distribution of these taxes among States.

10.2 Article 280(3) (bb) of the Constitution inserted vide the 73rd Amendment Act States that the Union Finance Commission shall make recommendations on "the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State".

10.3 Subsequent to the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, Union Finance Commissions, beginning with the Tenth Finance Commission have been recommending Awards to the Panchayats in accordance with these constitutional requirements.

10.4 Central Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) (Period 2021-2026):

10.4.1 Central Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) submitted two reports, namely, interim report for 2020-2021 and final report for the period 2021-2026. Main features/ recommendations of the report are as follows:

i.Types of Grants:

Sl.No.	Type of Grant	Allocation	Areas for utilization	Implementing Ministry
(a)	Basic (Untied) grants	**Period (2020-2021) :** 50% of total grants **Period (2021-2026):** 40% of total grants	Felt needs under the 29 subjects enshrined in the XI schedule, except for salaries and other establishment costs	MoPR
(b)	Tied Grants	**Period (2020-2021) :** 50% of total grants **Period (2021-2026):** 60% of total grants	i. 50% for drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling ii. 50% for sanitation and maintenance of ODF status	MoPR

Sl.No.	Type of Grant	Allocation	Areas for utilization	Implementing Ministry
			iii. If any local body has fully saturated one category, it can utilize the funds for other category. The respective Village Assembly/ Gram Sabha to certify this duly confirmed by the supervising authority or the State Govt.	
(c)	'Health Grants'	**Period (2021-2026):** Rs. 70,051 crore for local bodies **(Rs. 43,928 crore for rural local bodies)**	Improvement of health services	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

ii. Allocation of Grants:

a) Rs. 60,750 Crore for the period FY 2020-21 and Rs. 2,36,805 crore for the period 2021-2026 for Rural Local Bodies for all three tiers of Panchayats and traditional bodies in Non-Part IX States and Sixth Schedule areas.

b) Only those States / RLBs having both provisional / audited accounts online in the public domain will receive grants from FY 2021-22.

c) Constitution of due State Finance Commission (SFC) as necessary condition for release of grants to local bodies from 2024-25 onwards.

iii. Distribution of Grants:

(a) INTER-SE distribution of total grants among the States based on 90:10 for population: area with the following bands:

Village / Gram Panchayats	70-85 %
Block /Intermediate Panchayats	10-25 %
District / Zilla Panchayats	5-15 %
In states with two-tier system with only Gram and District Panchayats, the distribution will be in the bands of 70-85% for village/Gram Panchayats and 15-30% for District/Zilla Panchayats	

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

10.4.2 Documents on XV FC for reference:

Document / Guidelines	Available at Ministry of Panchayati Raj with weblink
Operational Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance for implementation of recommendations of XV FC for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)	https://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/448457/0/RLB+Guidelines+XV+FC+2021-22+to+2025-26.pdf/7d122e89-6cf5-a785-90c9-699113de06be?t=1633589411794
Guidelines issued by MoPR on indicative nature of works/activities that can be taken up by RLBs with XV FC Basic (Untied) Grants	https://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/448457/0/Regarding+Permissible+Activities+for+utilization+of+XV+FC+Basic+%28Untied%29+Grant+including+O+%26+M+activities.pdf/0bbc958f-750d-ccb6-0cd7-8cee8b59f553?t=1633596440514

10.4.3 The State/year wise allocation and release of XV FC Grants are provided in the **Table 10.1 of Appendix.**

10.5 Monitoring of Utilisation of Finance Commission Grants

Steps/Interventions of MoPR towards monitoring Utilisation of Finance Commission Grants are as follows:

i. Integrated eGramSwaraj portal of MoPR tracks transfers of grants from the States to the RLBs through reverse treasury integration. It also tracks making of all payments to vendors/service providers out of the Finance Commission grants through PFMS interface.

ii. Geo-tagging of all physical assets created out of Finance Commission grants with mobile app-mActionSoft.

iii. online audit application of AuditOnlione of MoPR enables timely financial audits of the annual accounts of the RLBs

iv. Fifteenth Finance Commission Coordination Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj to monitor the utilization of the XV FC Grants and provide guidance on implementation issues to the States and RLBs.

10.6 State Finance Commission

10.6.1 Article 243-I of the Constitution provides for constitution of State Finance Commissions

(SFCs), which would have the terms of reference to recommend distribution of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State between the State and the Panchayats and the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Panchayats towards own sources of revenues and state level grants-in-aids to the Panchayats in order to improve the Panchayat Finances.

10.6.2 The status of constitution of SFCs in the States is given in the following table:

Sl. No	State	Last SFC Constituted
I	Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	VI
II	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura , Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	V
III	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur	IV
IV	Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand	III
V	Arunachal Pradesh	II
VI	Erstwhile Jammu &Kashmir, Telangana	I

10.7 MoPR Initiatives

10.7.1 Own Sources of Revenues of Rural Local Bodies: Expert Committee on Own Source Revenues (OSR) of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) constituted by MoPR in its final report has recommended:

10.7.2 National Conclave on State Finance Commissions (SFCs) was organised at NIRDPR, Hyderabad during 29-20, November, 2022, for deliberations on various issues related to functioning of SFCs. Major suggestions emerged from the Conclave were:

a) Setting up Multi-disciplinary SFC cell to assist SFCs in the States

b) Making available centralised database for perusal of SFCs

c) Mentoring support to SFCs be provided by institutional setups in NIRDPR, KILA, YASHADA etc

d) Preparation of a Technical Note containing various guidelines no SFCs' functioning for facilitating SFCs

e) Bringing out a framework for preparation of reports by SFCs

10.7.3 Gram Urja Swaraj

In pursuance of Hon'ble Prime Minister's commitment towards addressing climate change made during the CoP 26 held in Glasgow in November 2021, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has started the Gram Urja Swaraj initiative, with an aim to promote adoption of renewable energy at Gram Panchayat level. The Ministry of

Panchayati Raj has also launched the Gram Urja Swaraj Portal in May 2022, to capture the inclination of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) towards adoption of renewable energy.

For implementation of renewable energy projects by PRIs under Gram Urja Swaraj initiative, the PRIs would require facilitation and support in assessment of technical feasibility, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), Land acquisition, funding/financing etc. In this regard, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been in discussion with various stakeholders including India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Shakti Foundation, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), and Solar Energy Corporation of India.

10.7.4 Disaster Management Plan for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Subsequent to the approval by National Disaster Management Authority, MoPR has released The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for PRIs on 17th December 2021, by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and shared with states. The National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj will develop training modules on this for the Elected Representatives of PRIs.

10.7.5 Task Force on Central Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies

In order to identify relevant issues that would need to be considered towards development of Fiscal Devolution framework to the RLBs and make suitable suggestions to the next Central Finance Commission, a Task Force under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MoPR has been constituted. The Task Force has held 3 meetings during the year to discuss various aspects of Fiscal Devolution. Services of domain experts are also being deployed by the Task Force towards preparation of a comprehensive report.

10.8 Best Practices regarding utilisation of Central Finance Commission Grants:

Sl.No.	Title	Brief	Image
i.	Pink Toilet	Pink Toilet for Women at Kalika Prasad Rai ME School, Borsangan GP, Cachar, Assam under Fifteenth Finance Commission grants	
ii.	Space lab	Space lab in Upper Primary School, hansudi Ausanpur Gram Panchayat, Siddhartnagar, Uttar Pradesh with convergence of funds	

Sl.No.	Title	Brief	Image
		from Finance Commission Grants and other Government funds	
iii.	e-Ricksaws	Baghjap Gaon Panchayat under Mayong Development Block, Morigaon, Assam augmented Own Source Revenue by leasing out e-Ricksaws purchased by using 14 FC Performance Grant	
iv.	Transformation/Upgradation of school	Transformation of Chelligada high school with 15th FC Grants in Chelligada GP, Block R Udayagiri, District Gajapati, Odisha	
v.	Rural Water Supply	Small Rural Water Supply System constructed with 15th FC Grants Arki GP, District Khunti, Jharkhand	
vi.	Solar Energy Based Water Tower	Solar Energy Based Water Tower constructed with 15th FC Grants at GP Ormanjhi, District Ranchi, Jharkhand	

Sl.No.	Title	Brief	Image
vii.	Own Source Revenue generation	a) Bonaigarh Gram Panchayat is generating an Own Source Revenue of Rs. 27.40 Lakhs annually. b) Main source of revenue are market complexes, village haat, water bodies, mega park, water supply and Kalyan Mandap. c) An E-Library has been constructed and user fee of Rs 10 per month from each person is collected	
viii.	Solar micro-grid under Sundarbans, Gram Urja Swaraj	Solar micro-grid at Satjelia, Sundarbans, West Bengal: West Bengal: Micro-grids have lit up a part of the island that has beenfacing power cuts since Cyclone Amphan. Thcyclone underlined the importance of solar power in extreme weather event-prone areas such as the Sundarbans	
ix.	Solar Interventions under Gram Urja Swaraj	Madhya Pradesh State Government has taken several initiatives to adopt Solar Rooftop Photo Voltaic in Panchayat Offices to meet their electricity needs.	

Sl.No.	Title	Brief	Image
x.	Tata Power-Common Service Centre (CSCs) tie Up	Tata Power Renewable has partnered with CSC's Village Level Entrepreneur network for Solar Micro Grids in Customer Acquisitions, Bill Collection, Repair and Maintenance. Currently, a pilot project in Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh is in operation to assess the Viability of the Project. 10,000 Micro Grids are likely to be deployed by Tata Power Renewable with CSC Special Purpose Vehicle. CSC SPV will supply, maintain and etup 1000 Solar rooftops manufactured by TATA through its Village Level Entrepreneurs. TATA team will train CSC Village Level Entrepreneur to educate Farmers about Solar Pumps and service support.	

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Governance
in
Fifth Schedule Areas

Chapter-11

Governance in Fifth Schedule Areas

Constitutional Provisions on Applicability of Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas

11.1.1 The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes residing in the areas other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Article 244 of the Constitution makes special provisions for the administration of certain areas called "Scheduled Areas" in States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Article 243M (1) of the Constitution exempts Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in Clause (1) and (2) of article 244 from application of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, article 243M (4) (b) empowers the Parliament to legislate and extend the provisions of Part IX to the Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in clause (1), subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of article 368.

11.1.2 On the basis of report of Bhuria Committee submitted in 1995, the Parliament enacted "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996" (PESA), for its applicability to Fifth Schedule Areas and tribal areas as per article 243M (4) (b) of the Constitution.

11.2 PESA Act, 1996 extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas notified under Article 244(1) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. The details of notified Fifth Schedule Areas (FSA) are given in ***Table 11.1 of Appendx:***

11.3 The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for creation of Autonomous Districts to preserve tribal autonomy and protect the cultural and economic interests of the hill tribes.

11.4 Salient Features of the PESA Act

11.4.1 Powers exclusive to Gram Sabha

Every village shall have its own Gram Sabha. A village may consist of one or more habitations or hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs [Sec 4 (b)]. (In Part IX, all electors of Village Panchayat constitute a Gram Sabha)

11.4.2 Gram Sabha is "competent" to safeguard and preserve the

(a) traditions and customs of the people, and their cultural identity,

(b) community resources, and

(c) customary mode of dispute resolution [Sec. 4(d)]

11.4.3 Gram Sabha has mandatory executive functions to

(i) approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development [Sec 4(e)(i)]

(ii) identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes [Sec. 4(e) (ii)]

(iii) issue a certificate of utilisation of funds by the Panchayat for the plans; programmes and projects referred to in clause (e) above [Sec. 4(f)]

11.4.4 Powers exclusive to Gram Sabha/ Panchayat at appropriate level

(i) right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons [Sec. 4(i)]

(ii) Panchayat at an appropriate level is entrusted with planning and management of minor water bodies [Sec. 4(j)]

(iii) Mandatory recommendations by Gram Sabha or Panchayat at appropriate level for prospective licenses/lease, concessions for mines and minerals [Sec. 4(k), (l)]

11.4.5 Powers endowed to Gram Sabha and Panchayat at appropriate level to

- regulate sale/consumption of intoxicants [Sec. 4 (m) (i)]
- ownership of minor forest produce [Sec. 4 (m)(ii)]
- prevent land alienation and restore alienated land [Sec. 4(m) (iii)]
- manage village markets [Sec.4 (m)(iv)]
- control over money lending to STs [Sec.4 (m)(v)]
- control over institutions and functionaries in social sector, local plans including Tribal sub plans and resources [Sec. 4(m)(vi) and (vii)]

11.5 The Directive Principle of State Policy about establishment of virtual 'Village Republics' as envisaged in article 40 of the Constitution has been incorporated in the PESA Act for the Fifth Schedule Areas. Its effective implementation will bring about the following benefits to the tribal population:

(i) Institutionalize self-governance and people's participation in decision making. By notifying Gram Sabha at village (hamlets or group of hamlets/ habitation or group of habitations) level, people will feel more comfortable in taking part in the governance of the village.

(ii) Reduce alienation in tribal areas as they will have control over the utilization of public resources in the village through Gram Sabha.

(iii) Reduction of alienation and resentment among tribal population will have a positive impact in reducing left wing extremism in the districts affected by it.

(iv) Reduce poverty and out-migration among tribal population as they will have control over natural resources such as minor water bodies, minor forest produce, minor minerals, etc. Control over and management of these resources will improve their livelihoods and incomes.

(v) Minimise exploitation of tribal population as they will be able to control and manage money lending, consumption and sale of liquor and also village markets.

(vi) Check illegal land alienation and also restore unlawfully alienated tribal land. This will not only reduce conflict but will also improve socio-economic status of tribals.

(vii) Better implementation on developmental schemes and programmes due to enhanced people's participation in planning and identification of beneficiaries.

(viii) More accountable and responsive local administration due to control over functionaries of social sector and also power to issue utilisation certificates.

(ix) Promotion of cultural heritage through preservation of traditions, customs and cultural identity of tribal population.

The PESA Act is given at Annexure-IV

Implementation Status of PESA in the States

11.6 Nine PESA States, except Rajasthan, have incorporated the provisions of PESA 1996 in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. The tenth State, Rajasthan, has notified "The Rajasthan Panchayat Raj (Modification of Provisions in their Application to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1999". All the States have taken action and made the Panchayati Raj Acts and some of their subject laws PESA compliant. As reported by the States, the status of compliance of Subject Laws and Panchayati Raj Acts with PESA, is given in the **Table 11.2** and **Table 11.3** of the Appendix.

Other Initiatives of MoPR

11.7.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) jointly organised a 'National Conference on PESA' on completion of 25 years of its enactment and also as a part of observance of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) on 18th November 2021. The Conference had the august presence of Cabinet Ministers of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Minister of State of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and senior officers of MoPR, MoTA and NIRD&PR, State officials and representatives of the Civil Society Organizations / NGOs etc. Governor of Maharashtra addressed this Conference through virtual mode.

11.7.2 On 9th Sept., 2022, MoPR has sent a letter to Principal Secretary/Secretary of PR Department of all PESA States requesting to share the Action Taken Report on the important suggestions/ideas/issues which had emerged during deliberations/discussions among representatives of all PESA States in the National Level Conference held on 18.11.2021. These important suggestions/ideas/issues need to be given adequate attention. A few of them are listed below:-

(a) Exchange of best practices and ideas to empower the administrative framework of PESA areas in the 10 PESA States may be ensured.

(b) For effective planning at the GP level, possibility to utilise high resolution Geo

Spatial information (Watershed, Forest cover, land topology etc.,), made available by the NRSC of PESA & non-P ESA areas, must be explored by the States. In this regard, this

Ministry has requested to NRSC to provide all requisite data to the States. In response, NRSC informed, that, they are widely sharing the geospatial information and services in multiple thematic domains with different Ministries, States and public through its data and services dissemination platform "Bhuvan" (https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in).

(c) Gram Panchayats, as third tier of governance, may be empowered instead of only as an implementing agency.

(d) Schedule Areas/Tribal communities may be empowered and earmarked to become leaders of SDGs.

(e) To facilitate PESA areas to become self-reliant, spirit of community participation may be build up and adoption of technology may be enhanced in those areas.

11.7.3 On 13th Sept., 2022, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj has requested the State Panchayati Raj Ministers of Jharkhand, Odisha & Madhya Pradesh, who have not yet framed PESA Rules, to ensure PESA Rules are notified without further delay. Recently, States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have notified their State PESA Rules on 08.08.2022 and 15.11.2022 respectively.

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Panchayat Elections

Chapter-12

Panchayat Elections

12.1 Provisions in Constitution on Panchayats

Part IX of the Constitution incorporates the following mandatory provisions for Panchayats:-

(i) Three tiers of Panchayats except in States with population below 20 lakhs.(Article 243-B)

(ii) Direct election to seats at all three tiers of Panchayats and indirect election to officers (Article 243C)

(iii) Indirect elections for chairpersons of Block and District Panchayats [Article 243C(2)]

(iv) Reservation in seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their respective population [Article 243 D(1)];

(v) Reservation of not less than one third seats and offices of chairpersons for women including within SC and ST reservations [Article 243D(3)]

(vi) Rotation of reserved seats and offices of Chairpersons [Article 243D(4)]

(vii) Election to Panchayats every five years [Article 243 E]

(viii) To constitute the State Finance Commissions [Article 243-I] every five years to review the financial position of Panchayats and make recommendations to Governor regarding distribution between the State and Panchayats of taxes, duties, tolls etc.

(ix) Setting up of State Election Commission (SEC) and vesting the superintendence, directions and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all election to the Panchayats in SEC [Article 243K]

12.2 Compulsory conduct of Elections:

i. Timely conduct of Panchayat Elections is an essential prerequisite for the effective democratic functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

ii. In terms of Article 243E of the Constitution of India, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

iii. An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its duration of five years or before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. Every States/UTs, covered under Part-IX of the Constitution, shall have a State Election Commission, constituted under Article 243K of the Constitution, who is responsible for superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats. Thus,

State Election Commissions play important role in holding panchayat elections on time.

12.3 Reservation for women in PRIs:

i. Article 243D of the Constitution of India ensures participation of women in PRIs by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats.

ii. As per the information available with the Ministry, 21 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, and 2 UTs such as UT of Lakshadweep and UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in PRIs in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. In respect of remaining States/UTs, Constitutional provision as prescribed in Article 243D applies.

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SVAMITVA

https://svamitva.nic.in/svamitva/index.html

Chapter-13

SVAMITVA

13.1 About Scheme:

SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) is a Central Sector Scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th April 2020, on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day. The scheme aims to provide the 'record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages and the issuance of property cards to the property owners.

The entire work is likely to be spread over a period of five years (FY 2020- 25). The Scheme covers all inhabited villages across 31 states/UTs that have signed MoU for implementation of the scheme. Drone survey has been completed in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Lakshdweep, Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu, Goa, A&N Island, Delhi.

13.2 Need for the Scheme

Survey of rural land in India for Settlement and record of rights had last been completed many decades back and moreover, Abadi (inhabited) area of villages were not surveyed/ mapped in many States. Hence, in the absence of a legal document, the owner of the property in the rural areas are not able to leverage their own property as a financial asset acceptable by the banks for the purpose of providing loans and other financial assistance. Therefore, to provide the legal right of the property to the household owners, there is a need to leverage latest Drone Technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) technology for demarcation of land parcels and preparation of digitized maps.

The Survey of India (SoI) has evolved standard operating procedures for acquiring very high-resolution aerial images of 5 cm accuracy and provide very large-scale maps of Abadis at 1:500 scale using Drones.

13.3 Objectives of the Scheme

i. Creation of accurate land records for rural planning and reduce property related disputes

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

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

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

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

13.4 Stakeholders:

i. Property owners in all Abadi areas in India
ii. Gram Panchayat (GP)
iii. Local district authorities
iv. State Revenue Department
v. State Panchayati Raj Department
vi. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Nodal Ministry), Govt of India.
vii. Survey of India (Technology Implementation Agency)
viii. National Informatics Centre (NIC) – GIS Division

13.5 Current progress of Scheme implementation:

As on 31stDecember 2022, drone flying has been completed in nearly 2.17 lakh villages, Drone flying has been completed in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, A&N Island, Delhi and Goa. 1.07 Crore Property cards have been prepared in 66,183 villages, details of which are as mentioned at Table 13.1 of Appendix.

13.8. Initiatives Undertaken

13.8.1 Launch of SMS Functionality

Fig. Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development launched the SMS functionality

- Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development launched the SMS functionality
- SMS will be rolled out to Elected Representatives (Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies) of respective State / UT informing about the commencement of drone flying in their respective constituency scheduled for survey under SVAMITVA scheme.

13.8.2 National Conference on SVAMITVA Scheme and Rural Planning

i. National Conference on SVAMITVA Scheme and Rural Planning organized on 3-4 November 2022 at Bhopal.
ii. The Conference saw participation from

different States and UTs from the country including State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Deptt, Survey of India, leading industry and research institutes, State Line departments and State Ministry.

iii. Various domain experts from the field of land governance discussed about aspects of scheme implementation in states with legacy records, States having 6th Scheduled areas and where inhabited areas are not clearly defined to arrive at practices that can help each other for better implementation of the scheme.

iv. Subject matter experts from the field of property tax provided inputs regarding use of maps generated through drone survey for the streamlining of Own Sources of Revenue (OSR) in Gram Panchayats.

v. Domain specialists from the geospatial industry provided inputs regarding use of CORS technology in various developmental activities.

vi. Experts from the field of GIS and Spatial Planning from premier Architecture and Urban Planning Institutes provided inputs regarding use of SVAMITVA data for preparing village development plans, preparing resource plans for infrastructure, etc.

National Conferance on SVAMITVA Scheme and Rural Planing organised at Bhopal on 3-4 October, 2022

13.8.3 National GeoSmart India 2022 Conference

i. On the eve of GIS Day on 16th November 2022, National GeoSmart India 2022Conference was organized on 16th-17th November 2022 at HICC, Hyderabad with collaborative efforts of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Geospatial World.

ii. The Conference was attended by Minister of State Sh. Kapil Moreshwar Patil and Minister of State for Rural Development Sh. Faggan Singh Kulaste.

iii. Conference discussion included sharing the benefits of emerging technologies in streamlining land governance for better land and property management, Technology Integration and

Advancement, Map to App transition for integrated Land information system, Integrated Cadastre and Registry system, Collaboration and engagement for bringing-out value of the data.

13.9. Endorsement by the Hon'ble PM

- Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi addressed the United Nations World Geospatial International Congress. The Prime Minister highlighted the role of geospatial technology in driving inclusion and progress. The role of technology in schemes like SVAMITVA and housing, and the outcomes in terms of property ownership and women empowerment, have a direct impact on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals on poverty and gender equality, the Prime Minister emphasized.
- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi while addressing the Indian community in Munich, Germany for G7 Summit hails SVAMITVA scheme. Drones are being used to map the land and houses in lakhs of villages of the country and Property cards are being given to crores of citizens through this Scheme.

13.10 Property Card distribution in Pictures

Property Card distribution in Puducherry

Property Card distribution in Daman

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Incentivization of Panchayats through Awards

https://panchayataward.gov.in/

Chapter-14

Incentivization of Panchayats through Awards

14.1.1. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been incentivizing the best performing Panchayats/states/Union Territories (UTs) through National Panchayat Awards under the Incentivization of Panchayats scheme, one of the central components of Centrally Sponsored scheme of revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA).

14.1.2. These awards are usually given annually on 24th April, celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day to commemorate 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 which came into force with effect from 24th April, 1993.

14.2. National Panchayat Awards 2022 (Appraisal Year 2020-21)

14.2.1 Number of awards conferred: For National Panchayat Awards 2022 (Appraisal Year 2020-21), 329 number of awards were conferred to Panchayats and states/UTs under five categories (details are mentioned at the official website of MoPR, Link :https://www.panchayat.gov.in/web/ministry-of-panchayati-raj-2/list-of-awardee-panchayats).

14.2.3 Direct transfer of award money to awardee Panchayats: During the National Panchayati Raj Day 2022 held at Palli Gram Panchayat (District Samba) in Jammu & Kashmir on 24.04.2022, Hon'ble Prime Minister transferred the award money of Rs.44.70 crore to the awardee Panchayats online directly into their authenticated bank accounts.

14.2.4 Funds/Award money released for the National Panchayat Award 2022:

(Rs. in crores)

Budget Estimate (RE)	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2022)			
	Award Money (Grant-in Aid)	Other Administrative Expenditure	Other charges	Professional Services
50.82	Rs.49.50 crore	Rs.4,30,689/-	0.00	Rs.9,24,000/-

14.2.5 State/UT-wise details of award money released during the year 2022-23 (till 31.12.2022), (including previous year's award money subsequent of receipt of utilization certificates) are at ***Table 14.1 of Appendix.***

14.3. Revamped National Panchayat Awards (w.e.f. year 2022)

14.3.1 Rationale:

On acceptance of the report on 'Localization of

Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions' prepared by Expert Group constituted by MoPR and released by Hon'ble Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri Giriraj Singh on 7th December, 2021, the National Panchayat Awards have been revamped w.e.f. year 2022 aligning with nine LSDG themes aggregating seventeen SDGs.

These award themes are as following:

i. Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat
ii. Healthy Panchayat
iii. Child friendly Panchayat
iv. Water sufficient Panchayat
v. Clean and Green Panchayat
vi. Self-sufficient infrastructure in Panchayat
vii. Socially secured Panchayat
viii. Panchayat with good governance
ix. Women-friendly Panchayat

14.3.2 Categories of revamped National Panchayat Awards are at Annexure-V.

14.3.3 National Writeshop on revamped National Panchayat Awards (16-18th August, 2022):

i. To orient states/UTs regarding the revamped National Panchayat Awards and further percolate its information upto PRIs in a cascade mode, a 3-day National Writeshop was held in Delhi with officials of States/UTs from line departments and Central Government nodal Ministries.
ii. The Writeshop was inaugurated on 16.08.2022 by Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj.
iii. During this writeshop, representatives of states/UTs practiced filling up of online awards questionnaires under 9 themes and built their understanding on Standard Operating Procedure for Awards.

14.3.4 Improvements made upon previous awards:

i. Revamped awards system will assess performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on 9 'Localization of SDGs' based award themes.
ii. The Competition will be pyramidical and multi-level at Block, District state/UT and national level where awardee GPs will be shortlisted at respective level and further nominated for higher level.
iii. Around 2.00 lakh top ranking PRIs at all levels combined (Block, District state/UT and national) will be recognized subject to their final selection as indicated in table 1 below. This is an exponential increase in the number of awardees with respect to previous years.

Table 14.5
Estimated number of awardee panchayats under National Panchayat Awards 2023

Sl. No.	Level of Award	Estimated no. of awardees
i.	Block	3 GPs x 9 themes x 6684 BPs = 1,80,468 GPs
ii.	District	3 GPs x 9 themes x 664 DPs = 17,928 GPs
iii.	State/UT	3 GPs x 9 themes x 33 States/UTs = 891 GPs
iv.	National	• Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar = 27 GPs *(3 GPs x 9 themes)*
		• Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar=9 *(3 GPs, BPs and DPs each)*
		Special category of awards = 9 (6 GPs and 3 Institutions)
	Total	**2.00 lakhs awardees approximately**

Abbreviations: Gram Panchayats (GPs); Block Panchayats (BPs); District Panchayats (DPs)

14.3.5 National Panchayat Awards 2023 Portal

MoPR with its NIC team has developed National Panchayat Awards Portal (www.panchayat award.gov.in) for:

i. Submitting online application by GPs for awards

ii. Recommendation of GPs for awards by states/UTs

iii. Monitoring the awards process at various levels (National, state/UT, District and Block)

iv. Creating a repository of the information of GPs on various indicators under different themes

14.3.6 Assessment Parameters for GPs

GPs will be assessed on the basis of thematic questionnaires aligned with Local Indicator Framework as contained in the above mentioned report of the Expert Group. Questionnaires and Guidelines are available on the National Panchayat Awards portal (www.panchayataward.gov.in).

14.3.7 Achievement under revamped National Panchayat Awards

Exponential participation from GPs/equivalent bodies:

(i) Till the financial year 2021-22 (i.e. award year 2022), around 20 thousand Panchayats were participating in the awards competition on an average.

(ii) However, under revamped National Panchayat Awards 2023, 2,47,381 (92.06%) Gram Panchayats/Equivalent bodies have participated under 9 different award themes.

14.3.8 The overall process of recommendations panchayats by states/UTs and their further selection at National level will continue till

March, 2022. Accordingly, National Panchayat Awards 2023 will be conferred accordingly during April, 2023.

14.3.9 National Writeshop for hands on exercise (16-18th August, 2022):

A 3-day National Writeshop inaugurated by Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj on 16th August, 2022 at Dr. Ambedkar International Center, Delhi for officials of States/UTs officials from different line departments to further percolate the information upto PRIs in a cascade mode.

14.3.10 Outcome of revamped National Panchayat Awards

i. The revamped National Panchayat Awards will enable theme-wise ranking of all GPs and also Block Panchayats and District Panchayats on the basis of performance of their GPs.

ii. This would create a baseline for the Panchayati Raj Institutions to assess their status under each of the LSDG theme and enable them to achieve SDGs in a phased manner through graduated planning by the year 2030.

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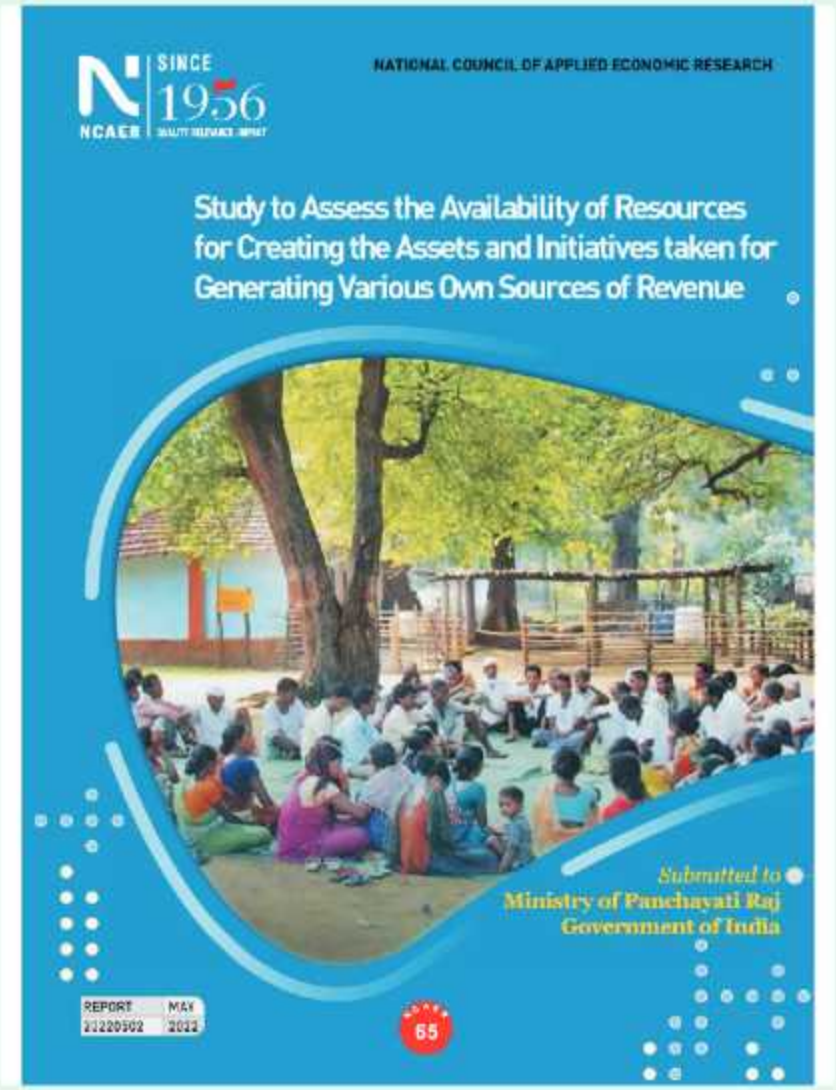
Action Research and Research Studies



Chapter-15

Action Research and Research Studies

15.1 Action Research component of "Action Research & Publicity" scheme now subsumed under revamped Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) provides financial support to Academic Institutions / NGOs / Research Organizations / Registered Societies / Non Profit Organizations / SIRD&PRs having specialized experience in research and evaluation in the area of Panchayati Raj to undertake research studies.

15.2. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been allocated under the component at B.E. stage, out of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 crore have already been utilized till 30thDec, 2022.

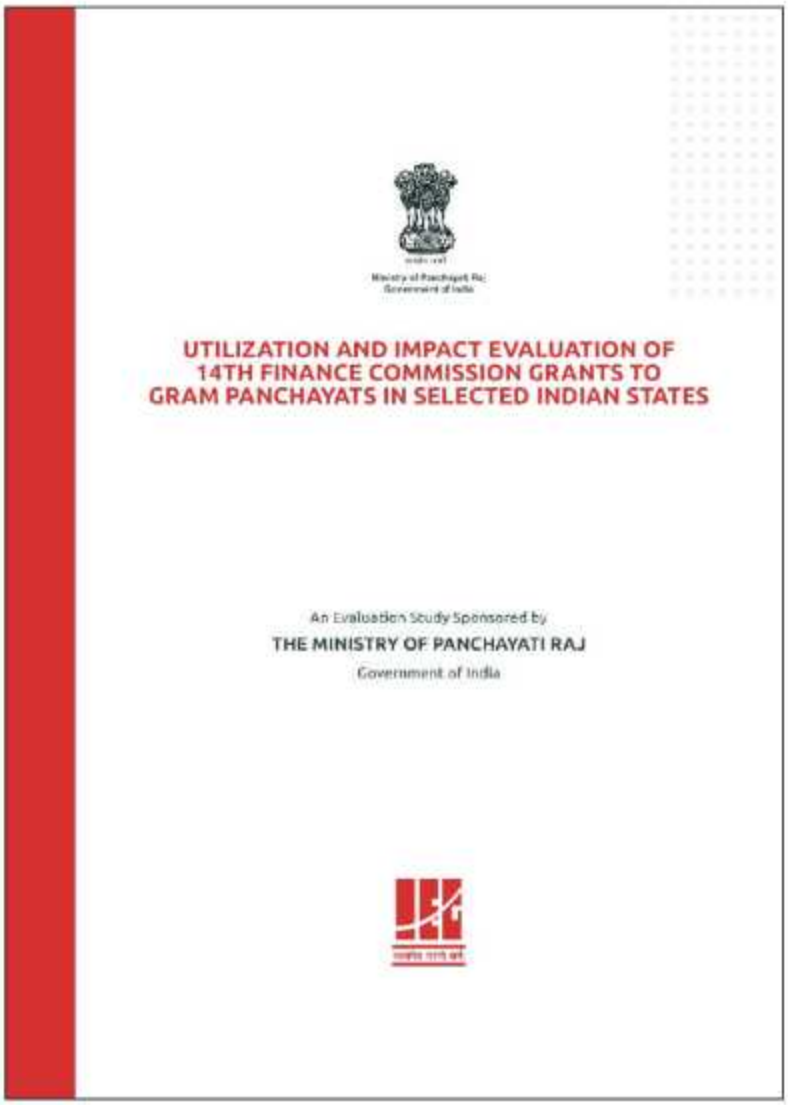
15.3. Every year, Ministry sanctions studies based on the identified themes. Till date the Ministry has awardedthree studies and the process for launch of studies on more identified themes have already been undertaken and soon studies will be undertaken.

15.4. List of studies sanctioned during the year 2022-23 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Awarded Institute / Organization	Title of the Study
a.	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.	Field Assessment of the Status of Devolution of Powers and Resources to the PRIs across the States and Union Territories in the Country for the Year 2021-22 to Develop Indicative Evidence based Ranking.
b.	Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Kerala.	Development of Human Resources in Panchayats.
c.	Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad.	Strengthening Interface between Panchayats and Elected Representatives of Parliament and State Legislatures.

15.5. Further the following studies are ongoing:

Sl. No.	Name of the Awarded Institute / Organization	Title of the Study
i.	IIPA, New Delhi	Panchayat Elections in India.
ii.		Panchayats and Dispute Resolution.
iii.	NIRD&PR, Hyderabad	Phase II of the study – Status, Processes, Problemsin Preparation of GPDP and its Impact on Panchayat Service Delivery and Way Forward for further Strengthening of GPDP.
iv.	KILA, Kerala	The Present Status of the Rural Local Governance System in the Non – Part IX Areas of the Country.



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Media and Publicity

Chapter-16

Media and Publicity

Introduction

16.1 To strengthen Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, the Ministry endeavors to reach out to multiple and diverse stakeholders like representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and functionaries, State officials of Panchayats, NGOs, as well as policy makers and opinion makers and through them to the last mile rural populace to inform, aware and educate them about the plans, programmes, policy initiatives and interventions of this Ministry as well as of other Ministries and Departments of Government of India.

16.2 To this end, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implements 'Media and Publicity' scheme to not only for dissemination of vital information to last mile rural population but also strengthen its advocacy and capacity building of elected representatives of PRIs and other functionaries.

16.3 As per requirement and target audiences of the IEC campaigns, Media Plan is formulated strategically using different media to reach, engage, inform, and create awareness among target audiences/groups, and normally includes Print (newspapers, magazines), Broadcast (TV, radio, community radio), Outdoor (Wall-painting/ Banners/ Hoardings/ Mela/ Fairs/ Festivals), Traditional (song, dance, drama, folk recitals) and Social Media.

Celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day–2022

16.4.1 Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Palli Gram Panchayat under Samba District in Jammu and Kashmir to participate in the celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April, 2022 and addressed all the Gram Sabhas across the country, from there, in the presence of dignitaries and a large no. of Panchayat representatives and functionaries.

16.4.2 Hon'ble Prime Minister handed over SVAMITVA cards to beneficiaries. He also transferred award money of Rs.44.70 crore to Panchayats which are winners of National Panchayat Awards given across different categories on National Panchayati Raj Day for their achievements. Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted with Sarpanch and Panch(s) of Palli Gram Panchayat under Samba District in Jammu and Kashmir where Panchayat Report was presented by Sarpanch of Palli Gram Panchayat.

16.4.3 Special Gram Sabhas were organized across the country to celebrate National Panchayati Raj Day and special arrangements were made for watching the live telecast / webcast of the Prime Minister's address to Gram Sabhas and Panchayats across the country. Award Distribution Ceremonies were also organized at State and District Headquarters level to felicitate and confer the National Panchayat Awards to the concerned awardee Panchayats.

Print Media Activities

16.5 Among the print media activities, the Ministry brought out Gramoday Sankalp – quarterly magazine in Hindi, English and eleven other Indian languages. Themes of the three issues of Gramoday Sankalp brought out so far during 2022–2023 are as under:

Sl. No.	Issue	Theme
1.	Eleventh Issue	India @75: Various Changing aspects of Panchayati Raj System
2.	Twelfth Issue	
3.	Thirteenth Issue	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats

Audio-Visual Programmes

16.6 Short films on (i) Themes for Revamped National Panchayat Awards–2023, (ii) SVAMITVA Scheme, (iii) Best practices for swachhta initiatives in the Ministry under Special Campaign 2.0 undertaken by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), (iv) e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) in connection with the National eGovernance Awards, (v) Themes for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals, (vi) video-messages of Minister Panchayati Raj and MoS (Panchayati Raj) on various relevant issues etc. were got produced through NFDC for creating awareness among Panchayats and rural masses.

IEC Campaigns

16.7.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj continued to carry out IEC/awareness generation activities throughout the year with the objective that information dissemination/effective communication builds capacity and enhances the performance of Panchayats. The media activities are intended to target the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the three tiers, staff of the PRIs, officials of the States machinery, other stake-holders and the public at large.

16.7.2 Ministry of Panchayati Raj took up various activities of Media and Publicity mainly through government agencies like Central Bureau of Communication (CBC), National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC) etc. such as (i) production of short films, (ii) release of newspaper advertisement, (iii) Gramoday Sankalp–quarterly newsmagazine of the Ministry, (iv) Organization of Conferences/ Workshops, (v) commemoration of important days/events as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, to mention a prominent activities.

16.7.3. The Ministry took to Bulk Short Messaging Services (SMSes), social media platforms and WhatsApp Groups to disseminate relevant information regarding major campaigns, initiatives, and activities of the Ministry among Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stake-holders of Panchayati Raj.

16.7.4 For the last three years the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has extensively been disseminating useful information to create awareness among rural masses about Government schemes, programmes, policies and major campaigns of line Ministries/ Departments, especially social-sector Ministries/ Departments, through various forms of media i.e. Social Media and Bulk SMSes and also through MoPR website/ dashboards and WhatsApp Groups of the Ministry.

Year End Review (2022) – Annual Press Release

16.8 Year End Review (2022) – Annual Press Release highlighting key initiatives and achievements of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2022 was issued through Press Information Bureau on 23 December 2021.

Social Media and YouTube Channels

16.9.1 In view of the remarkable growth in social media penetration and usage amongst the rural masses at an ever-accelerating pace. Currently, MoPR uses three most popular social media network services: Twitter, Facebook and YouTube (for video sharing). The initiatives/ programmes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the important related developments taking place are communicated through the Ministry's Facebook page (www.facebook.com/ ministryofpanchayatiraj) and official twitter handle (@MoPR_GOI).

16.9.2 Bulk-SMS powered by Service Plus and Social Media are being used by the Ministry for covering events / activities/ campaigns as well as for dissemination of the important messages on various issues concerning various Ministries/Departments in addition to MoPR.

16.9.3 Audio-Visual Programmes in different format/genre produced through various agencies including NFDC and Bureau of Outreach & Communication including similar AV programmes of other Ministries/ Departments are uploaded in the website of this Ministry including monthly Mann Ki Baat Radio programmes of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Link to YouTube Channel with these programmes embedded on the website of the Ministry for its effective use for different purposes like mass awareness generation, orientation/training purposes by State/UT Departments of Panchayati Raj and State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PRs).

16.9.4 All the major events, including workshops/conferences etc., organized by different Divisions/Sections in the Ministry were prominently covered and disseminated across social media platforms. IEC campaigns relating to commemoration of important Days/ Campaigns of national/international importance such as International Day of Yoga, Constitution Day, Good Governance Week, Special Campaign 2.0, International Year of Millets–2023, Mission LiFE, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) etc. have also been undertaken through social media. Details of active social media platforms of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India:

(as on 31.12.2022)

Sl. No.	Platform	User Name	User ID	No. of Followers	URL (Link)
1.	Twitter	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@mopr_goi	128.1 k	https://twitter.com/mopr_goi
2.	Facebook	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj	53.5 k	https://www.facebook.com/MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj
3.	Koo	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj	3k	https://www.kooapp.com/profile/MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj
4.	Instagram	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj	10.3 k	https://www.instagram.com/ministryofpanchayatiraj
5.	YouTube	पंचायती राज मंत्रालय भारत सरकार	@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj	7.8k	https://www.youtube.com/@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj

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Commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

https://indiaat75.nic.in/

Chapter-17

Commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

17.1.1 In line with clarion call given by Hon'ble Prime Minister to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav as a Jan-Utsav in the spirit of Jan-Bhagidari through outreach initiatives like Jan-Samvaad and Jan-Jagran about Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has made sincere efforts to create awareness among rural masses about Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav through taking onboard Panchayati Raj Departments of States/UTs to ensure active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

17.1.2 Since Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations will culminate on 15th August, 2023, it has been endeavour of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to enhance the outreach of this programme even further to touch the lives of rural masses in the second year of AKAM celebrations (15th August, 2022 – 15th August, 2023).

17.1.3 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj celebrated Iconic Week during 11th April, 2022 – 17th April, 2022 to mark Azadi ka Amrit Mahostav. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj organized a number of major events in commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav during 2022–23 since its nationwide launch on 12 March 2021, and details of such events are available at Annexure VI.

Iconic Week (11th April, 2022 – 17th April, 2022) Celebrations by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to commemorate Azadi ka Amrit Mahostav

17.2.1. To commemorate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj organised a series of Thematic Conferences during the Iconic Week (11th April – 17th April, 2022), with the centrality of the theme ***"Panchayaton ke Navnirman ka Sankalpotsav".***

17.2.2 Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu inaugurated National Stakeholders Conference on 'Localization of Sustainable Development Goals' on 11th April, 2022. Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh, Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Union Minister of State for Rural Development Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste and Panchayati Raj Ministers of twelve States graced the occasion.

17.2.3. About 5,000 participants from all across the country which included about 3,000 elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions attended the week-long conferences. The major attraction of the week-long celebration was National Conferences on localization of Sustainable Goals where intense experience sharing sessions on role of the rural local self-government and their achievements along with way forward for attainment of the 17 SDGs subsumed under broad nine themes took place.

17.2.4. During these conferences, inter alia, major activities like release of LSDG logo, Compendium of Joint Advisories on 9 Thematic areas signed by Secretaries of 26 Departments of 21 Ministries of Government of India, compendium of thematic presentations for use by Gram Panchayats in 14 Indian languages by Hon'ble Vice President, signing of Joint Statement of Understanding with UN agencies UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO were undertaken.

17.2.5. MoPR's Iconic Week celebrations served as an occasion to showcase the convergence of the views, ideas, opinions, preparedness, technological interventions, best practices of all stake-holders towards Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions, and the actions the PRIS can take to achieve these SDGs.

Celebration of 8th International Day of Yoga (IDY)at SKICC, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir

17.3.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj organized Mass Yoga Demonstrations to mark the eighth International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2022 at Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir – one of the 75 national level iconic locations selected by the Government of India.

17.3.2. Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Manoj Sinha, Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, eminent dignitaries and a large number of participants, Yoga enthusiasts and local residents were present and participate in Yoga Abhyas.

National Flag hoisting under Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyan at Pune

17.4.1 To commemorate the patriotic campaign of "Har Ghar Tiranga" Abhiyan as part of the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' (AKAM) marking 75 years of India's Independence Ministry of Panchayati Raj celebrated the National Flag hoisting at the historical monuments Aga Khan Palace and Bapu Bhawan (now called the National Institute of Naturopathy) in Pune on 12th August 2022.

17.4.2 Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil hoisted the National Flag on this occasion and honored the freedom fighters, their families and the families of the martyrs in the presence of other dignitaries and local citizens.

AKAM Celebrations in Panchayats across the country

17.5.1 In line with clarion call given by Hon'ble Prime Minister to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav as a Jan-Utsav in the spirit of Jan-Bhagidari through outreach initiatives like Jan-Samvaad and Jan-Jagran about Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has made sincere efforts to create awareness among rural masses about Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav through taking onboard Panchayati Raj Departments of States/UTs to ensure active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

17.5.2 With active participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in undertaking different activities as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, it has been possible to reach out to rural masses and sensitize them about the importance and objectives of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

17.5.3 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in collaboration with State /UT Department of Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj Institutions, and a dedicated dashboard [https://IndiaAt75.nic.in] has been created to display the progress with regard to events/activities undertaken at Panchayat level as part of celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and uploading of relevant materials (photos, videos, news-clippings etc.) on the said India@75 dashboard. A total number of 1,12,324 Gram Panchayats, 2,430 Block Panchayats and 352 District Panchayats have uploaded event-details on India@75 dashboard as on 15th January, 2023.

All the relevant details are available on the following link: https://IndiaAt75.nic.in/

17.5.4 Organizing Committees have been constituted at 18,454 Gram Panchayats, 306 Block Panchayats and 44 District Panchayats as on 15th January, 2023 to ensure proper coordination, better outreach and higher efficiency required for strategizing and implementing various activities/events as customized as per local conditions to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in tandem – in the spirit of camaraderie.

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Annexure

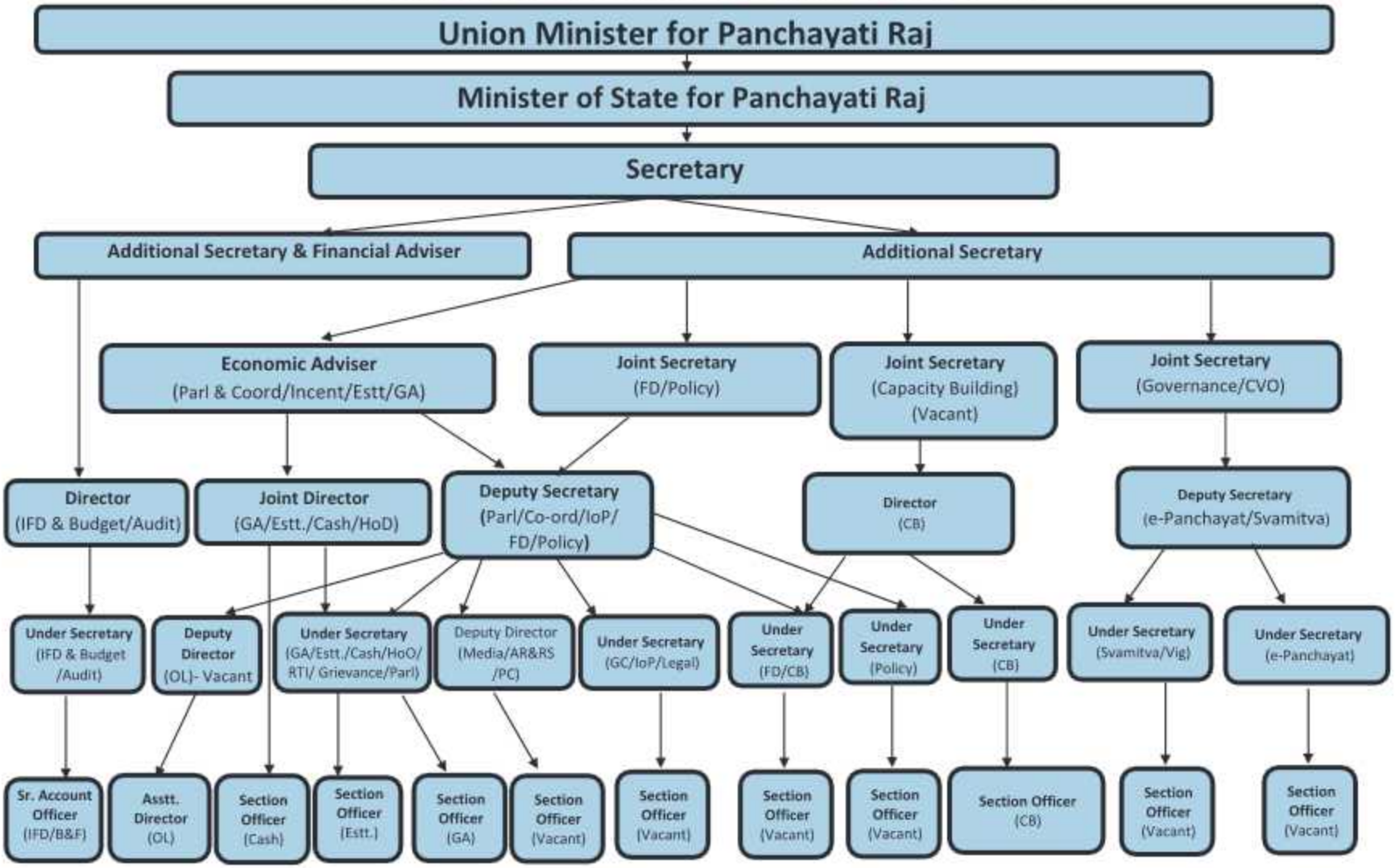
Annexure-I

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE (Article 243G)

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

Annexure-II

Organizational Structure of Ministry of Panchayati Raj as on 31.12.2022



Annexure-III

Modules of the eGramSwaraj architecture

Sl.No.	Name of Module	Description
1	**Profile Module**	Maintains a holistic profile of its own covering the details of the Election-term, Election Members, Committees and Committee members in the Panchayat.
2	**Planning Module**	i. Facilitates planning of activities and action plan creation, wish list, suggestions, resolutions put forward in Gram Sabhas. ii. Facilitates recording of Budgetary allocation of funds from various Central & State Government schemes and other resources. iii. Enables convergence of funds from different sources of funds for an activity. iv. Captures annual plan creation by allowing Panchayats to take up approved activities as per available fund in different schemes.
3	**Reporting Module**	Records all the physical progress of the approved activities (viz. Ongoing, suspended, abandoned, or completed). The module also allows for geo-tagging of asset-based activities through mobile application – mActionSoft.
4	**Accounting Module**	i. Facilitates accounting and monitoring of funds. It allows the Panchayats to maintain their account books online and also captures the expenditure incurred for a specific activity. The accounting is also linked with Public Financial Management System to form an Online Payment Interface, called eGramSwaraj – PFMS Interface (eGSPI) for real time payments to registered vendors by the Panchayats. ii. All the transactions carried out through this interface are secured and entails two -factor authentications through the Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs).
5	**Asset Directory**	The Asset Directory stores all the details of immovable and movable assets viz. asset location, status, ownership. It also displays activity and voucher details linked with the asset. The asset directory is also linked with Gram Manchitra to showcase the assets created on the spatial map.

Annexure-IV

Gazette Notification of PESA Act

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.-33004 / 96 REGISTERED NO. DL-33004/96

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 70] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, दिसम्बर 24, 1996 / पौष 3, 1918
No. 70] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1996 /PAUSA 3, 1918

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1996/Pausa 3, 1918 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th December, 1996 and hereby published for general information :—

THE PROVISIONS OF THE PANCHAYATS (EXTENSION TO THE SCHEDULED AREAS) ACT, 1996

No. 40 OF 1996

[*24th December*, 1996]

An Act to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows.—

1. This Act may be called the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. Short title

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as referred to in clause (1) of article 244 of the Constitution. Definition.

3. The provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayats are hereby extended to the Scheduled Areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as are provided in section 4. Extension of Part IX of the Constitution.

Exceptions and modifications to Part IX of the Constitution.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained under Part IX of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State shall not make any law under that Part which is inconsistent with any of the following features, namely:—

(*a*) a State legislation on the Panchayats that may be made shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;

(*b*) a village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs;

(*c*) every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level;

(*d*) every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution;

(*e*) every Gram Sabha shall—

(*i*) approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level;

(*ii*) be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;

(*f*) every Panchayat at the village level shall be required to obtain from the Gram Sabha a certification of utilisation of funds by that Panchayat for the plans, programmes and projects referred to in clause (*e*);

(*g*) the reservation of seats in the Scheduled Areas at every Panchayat shall be in proportion to the population of the communities in that Panchayat for whom reservation is sought to be given under Part IX of the Constitution:

Provided that the reservation for the Scheduled Tribes shall not be less than one-half of the total number of seats:

Provided further that all seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes:

(*h*) the State Government may nominate persons belonging to such Scheduled Tribes as have no representation in the Panchayat at the intermediate level or the Panchayat at the district level:

Provided that such nomination shall not exceed one-tenth of the total members to be elected in that Panchayat;

(*i*) the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State level;

(*j*) planning and management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas shall be entrusted to Panchayats at the appropriate level;

(*k*) the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;

(*l*) the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction;

(*m*) while endowing Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, a State Legislature shall ensure that the Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with—

(*i*) the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant;

(*ii*) the ownership of minor forest produce;

(*iii*) the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe;

(*iv*) the power to manage village markets by whatever name called;

(*v*) the power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes;

(*vi*) the power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors;

(*vii*) the power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans;

(*n*) the State legislations that may endow Panchayats with powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government shall contain safeguards to ensure that Panchayats at the higher level do not assume the powers and authority of any Panchayat at the lower level or of the Gram Sabha;

(*o*) the State Legislature shall endeavour to follow the pattern of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution while designing the administrative arrangements in the Panchayats at district levels in the Scheduled Areas.

Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats.

5. Notwithstanding anything in Part IX of the Constitution with exceptions and modifications made by this Act, any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in the Scheduled Areas immediately before the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President which is inconsistent with the provisions of Part IX with such exceptions and modifications shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President:

Provided that all the Panchayats existing immediately before such date shall continue till the expiration of their duration unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having Legislative Council, by each House of the Legislature of that State.

K.L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS (PLU) MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1996.

Annexure-V

Categories of revamped National Panchayat Awards

i. **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar:** For top 3 ranking Gram Panchayats under each of nine award themes

ii. **Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar:** For top 3 Gram Panchayats with highest aggregate/average score under all nine themes combined and top 3 Block and District Panchay ats with highest aggregate score under all themes of all concerned GPs.

Special Categories of awards (National Level):

i. **Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar :** for 3 GPs for their performance regarding adoption and usage of renewable sources of energy

ii. **Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar :** for 3 GPs who have done exemplary work towards achieving Net-Zero carbon emissions

iii. **Panchayat Kshamta Nirmaan Sarvottam Sansthan Puraskar**: for 3 Institutions across the country who have provided institutional support to GPs in achieving Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)

iv. **Best Participant (State/District Panchayat)** with >=90% GPs participation

v. **Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Pa nchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar:** One GP which qualifies and gets shortlisted for National Panchayat Awards during the subsequent years also will be given this award instead of individual thematic award

Annexure-VI

Major events organized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav during 2022–23

MoPR Event Details – India@75			
Sl. No.	**India@75 Week**	**Event Date**	**Event Description**
1.	08/04/2022 to 14/04/2022 (Week 57)	11/4/2022	Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu inaugurated National Stakeholders Conference on Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals, as a part of Amrit Mahotsav Iconic Week celebrations organized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
2.	08/04/2022 to 14/04/2022 (Week 57)	12/4/2022	Hon'ble Union Minister of Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh addressed National Conference on Good Governance- A step towards Transparency and Accountability in Panchayats on the theme 'Sushasan – Sugamta se Sampanta' organized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj as part of Iconic Week celebrations to commemorate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
3.	08/04/2022 to 14/04/2022 (Week 57)	13/04/2022	National Conference on LSDGs on Child Friendly Village and Women Friendly Village Iconic Week AKAM
4.	08/04/2022 to 14/04/2022 (Week 57)	14/04/2022	National Conference on Augmentation of Own Source Revenues of Rural Local Bodies Iconic Week AKAM under broad theme of "Localisation of SDGs" to mark Iconic Week (11th – 17th April 2022) under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
5.	15/04/2022 to 21/04/2022 (Week 58)	15/04/2022	Ministry of Panchayati Raj organises National Conference on Localisation of SDGs on Healthy Village and Socially Secured Village to mark Iconic Week celebrations in commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
6.	15/04/2022 to 21/04/2022 (Week 58)	16/04/2022	Shri Kapil Moreshawar Patil, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj addresses the National Conference on Localisation of SDGs organized by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as part of Iconic Week celebrations to mark Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
7.	15/04/2022 to 21/04/2022 (Week 58)	17/04/2022	Iconic Week Celebrations of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav of Ministry of Panchayati Raj concludes today with enthusiastic participation, attention and response from elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders.
8.	22/04/2022 to 28/04/2022 (Week 59)	24/04/2022	The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Palli Gram Panchayat under Samba District in Jammu and Kashmir to participate in the celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day and addressed all the Gram Sabhas across the country, from there.
9.	20/05/2022 to 26/05/2022 (Week 63)	24/05/2022	In commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR launched Gram Urja Swaraj Dashboard and released the Framework for Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) (2022–23 to 2025–26)

MoPR Event Details – India@75			
Sl. No.	**India@75 Week**	**Event Date**	**Event Description**
10.	17/06/2022 to 23/06/2022 (Week 67)	21/06/2022	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India organized Mass Yoga Demonstrations to mark the 8th International Day of Yoga, celebrated on the theme of "Yoga for Humanity" dedicated to Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav at Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.
11.	01/07/2022 to 07/07/2022 (Week 69)	4/7/2022	Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil inaugurated a three-day National Write-Shop on 'Roadmap and Plan of Action on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayati Raj Institutions'.
12.	12/08/2022 to 18/08/2022 (Week 75)	12/8/2022	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Hon'ble Union MoS for Panchayati Raj hoisted the National Flag at historical Aga Khan Palace, Pune and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune [Bapu Bhawan, Pune] to mark Har Ghar Tiranga programme to commemorate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
13.	12/08/2022 to 18/08/2022 (Week 75)	16/08/2022	Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil inaugurated the threeday National Write-shop on Preparedness of Roadmap for Revamped National Panchayat Awards – dedicated to Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in New Delhi.
14.	19/08/2022 to 25/08/2022 (Week 76)	22/08/2022	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Union MoS for Panchayati Raj inaugurated National Workshop on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats through Thematic Approaches on Theme 6– Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure at Mohali, Punjab.
15.	09/09/2022 to 15/09/2022 (Week 79)	15/09/2022	Two day Smart Village Panchayat Conference on "Empowering Rural Communities– Leaving No One Behind", at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh was attended by Union Minister for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Raj Singh, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Yogi Adityanath and Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives of industry partners including CII, ASSOCHAM, COAI etc.
16.	16/09/2022 to 22/09/2022 (Week 80)	22/09/2022	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India organized a three-day National Workshop during on the Thematic Approach of Sustainable Development Goals in 9 themes of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in Panchayats – dedicated to Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in Pune, Maharashtra.
17.	14/10/2022 to 20/10/2022 (Week 84)	19/10/2022	In commemoration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Two Days National Training Workshop on People's Plan Campaign (PPC)– 2022 for Preparation of Thematic Panchayat Development Plan– 2023–24 was inaugurated in the presence of Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Smt. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

MoPR Event Details – India@75			
Sl. No.	**India@75 Week**	**Event Date**	**Event Description**
			Kumar, Additio nal Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Revamped eGramSwaraj Portal was launched on this occasion.
18.	28/10/2022 to 03/11/2022 (Week 86)	3/11/2022	MoPR organized Two -days National Workshop on SVAMITVA Scheme and Rural Planning (3 – 4 November, 2022), as a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
19.	11/11/2022 to 17/11/2022 (Week 88)	14/11/2022	Three-day National Workshop on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Gram Panchayats through Adopting Thematic Approaches: Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Gram Panchayats (14–16 November, 2022) organized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with Local Self Government Department (LSGD), Government of Kerala and Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala. National Workshop was inaugurated in the presence of Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil and Union Minister of State for External Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs Shri V. Muraleedharan at Kochi in Kerala.
20.	25/11/2022 to 01/12/2022 (Week 90)	26/11/2022	The officers and staff-members of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj read the Preamble to the Constitution of India on the occasion of the Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022, celebrated as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, as Secretary and Additional Secretary led the Ministry in reading the Preamble to the Constitution of India. A workshop on promotion of Constitutional Values among the officials of the Ministry was held where fundamental rights & duties of citizens of India were discussed.
21.	25/11/2022 to 01/12/2022 (Week 90)	29/11/2022	Ministry of Panchayati Raj organized Two-days National Conclave of State Finance Commissions at Hyderabad, dedicated to Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, in collaboration with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchaya ti Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad.

Appendix

Table 2.1
Ministry of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi strength as on 31.12.2021

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant
1	Secretary	1	1	0
2	Addl. Secretary	1	1	0
3	Joint Secretary	3	2	1
4	Economic Adviser	1	1	0
5	Director/DS	5	4	1
6	Deputy Director	1	1	0
7	Deputy Director (OL)	1	0	1
8	Joint Director	1	1	0
9	Joint Director/Director (ISS)	1	0	1
10	Under Secretary	8	8	0
11	PPS (6) /Sr. PPS (2)	8	8	0
12	Research Officer	1	0	1
13	AD (OL)	1	1	0
14	Sr.Account Officer	2	2	0
15	Section Officer	14	4	10
16	Private Secretary	7	1	6
17	AAO	1	1	0
18	Assistant Section Officer	15	9	6
19	Steno Gr. 'C'/PA	3	0	3
20	Sr. Translation Officer	1	1	0
21	Research Assistant	1	0	1
22	Record Assistant	1	0	1
23	Jr. Translation Officer	2	2	0
24	Accountant	3	2	1
25	Care Taker	1	0	1
26	Steno Gr. 'D'	6	5	1
27	SSA/UDC	1	1	0
28	JSA/LDC	2	0	2
29	Dispatch Rider	1	0	1
30	Staff Car Driver	5	0	5
31	MTS	14	6	8
	Total	**113**	**62**	**51**

* 4 ASOs are against the post of Section Officer as per DoPT's O.M. No. 7/19/2017-CS.I(A) dated 17.07.2018

Table 2.2
Details of SC, ST and OBC employees in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as on 31.12.2022

Category	Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
SC	05	01	04	10
ST	00	05	0	05
OBC	04	06	05	15
Minority	02	01	01	04

Table 4.2
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
BE / RE / Expenditure for the years 2021-22, 2022-23 (upto 31st December 2022 and BE 2023-24)

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2021-22			2022-23			BE 2023-24
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual (upto (31.12.2023)	BE
1	Action Research	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00*
2	Media & Publicity	12.00	5.52	5.52	10.00	10.00	6.44	8.00*
3	International Cooperation	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20
4	SVAMITVA	200.00	140.00	139.99	150.00	105.00	97.20	76.00
5	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	593.00	618.00	618.00	593.00	682.98	505.25	819.00
6	Incentivization of Panchayats	48.00	52.51	52.52	50.00	50.82	49.63	47.80
7	Mission Mode Project on e Panchayats	20.00	11.71	11.71	20.00	15.00	12.62	20.00
	Total Scheme	876.20	830.41	830.41	826.20	867.00	674.29	971.00
8	Secretariat Services (Non Scheme)	37.23	37.97	34.43	42.37	38.77	26.75	45.42
	Grand Total (Scheme & NonScheme)	913.43 (+0.01) Token Suppl.	868.38	864.84	868.57	905.77	701.04	1016.42

**The BE 2023-24 is for the Scheme of Action Research & Publicity which has been subsumed under the revamped Scheme of RGSA, duly approved by CCEA on 13.04.2022.*

Table 5.2
State/UT-wise status of funds Released under Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA)

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Release				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	67.69	0.00	22.34	38.54	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33.19	39.59	0	30.07	108.69
4	Assam	39.21	23.22	26.12	44.04	44.34
5	Bihar	4.25	0.00	.00	63.7	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	7.24	0.00	4.04	7.93	0.00
7	Dadar& Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14
8	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Haryana	6.99	0.00	9.89	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.26	10.00	22.09	32.42	60.65
12	Jammu & Kashmir	25.06	6.19	25.00	40.00	40.00
13	Jharkhand	4.49	0.00	2.34	7.742	0.00
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.4	29.15	36.00
15	Kerala	7.68	0.00	8.13	12.00	30.40
16	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	2.15	1.08	0.00
17	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	62.79	85.48	71.42	47.11	0.00
19	Maharashtra	11.54	8.44	66.76	73.34	37.84
20	Manipur	9.25	4.54	3.41	2.98	8.63
21	Meghalaya	4.44	2.63	3.97	0.00	0.00
22	Mizoram	9.85	0.50	21.19	5.56	14.27
23	Nagaland	7.89	3.94	3.72	4.59	0.00
24	Odisha	0.0	0.00	2.94	1.3	11.40
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	29.68	0.00	13.45	10.78	34.25
27	Rajasthan	25.57	0.00	12.98	17.27	0.00
28	Sikkim	5.08	5.09	4.75	1.19	6.01
29	Tamil Nadu	57.60	5.30	56.88	39.89	0.00
30	Telanagana	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tripura	2.77	0.00	2.53	4.67	0.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	57.14	169.92	32.54	83.08	20.00
33	Uttarakhand	33.05	23.79	26.75	0.00	42.48
34	West Bengal	54.94	44.1	33.52	15.14	0.00
	Sub-Total	**584.65**	**432.74**	**491.34**	**614.25**	**496.10**
	Other Implementing Agency	13.62	0.16	8.59	3.74	9.12
	Total	**598.27**	**432.90**	**499.93**	**617.99**	**505.22**

** As on 31-12-2022*

Table 5.4
State/UT-wise status of Participants trained under RGSA

Sl. No.	States	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	343	509	0	553	1043
2	Andhra Pradesh	380224	600866	483233	155089	622232
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	9636	0	18377	2520
4	Assam	322528	209737	114159	126731	117957
5	Bihar	0	30223	34871	72328	246810
6	Chhattisgarh	292025	129543	39843	54164	6024
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	56	61	0	813	118
8	Goa	1704	3089	0	3249	0
9	Gujarat	543094	22159	0	10455	250
10	Haryana	35293	0	3334	5776	506
11	Himachal Pradesh	7303	3852	518	26923	1192
12	Jammu & Kashmir	102540	34256	11950	261087	30318
13	Jharkhand	11221	0	0	25260	4070
14	Karnataka	301375	304477	296546	378586	94728
15	Kerala	109057	107216	0	150634	61344
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	4898	0
17	lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	540573	480984	961367	374724	66142
19	Maharashtra	80703	711268	116315	681610	182854
20	Manipur	20204	582	8338	1682	40
21	Meghalaya	2600	10797	0	3159	2966
22	Mizoram	6510	3048	0	4337	445
23	Nagaland	14999	5457	600	25540	0
24	Odisha	36851	65500	37784	27770	7449
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	77112	0	28094	45940	598
27	Rajasthan	122077	570	0	3164	825
28	Sikkim	15166	6910	15166	5439	2850
29	Tamil Nadu	391621	160399	628125	138810	82067
30	Telangana	169078	14016	1039	4927	2339
31	Tripura	15910	10399	6794	43138	421
32	Uttarakhand	38839	2226	20335	17922	10727
33	Uttar Pradesh	251796	16648	71835	116042	28974
34	West Bengal	412064	453766	448226	421398	526
	Centre	--	--	--	--	1123
	Total	**4304651**	**3398194**	**3328472**	**3210525**	**1579458**

** As on 31-12-2022 (2022-23 as available at Training Management Portal)*

Table 5.6
State/UT-wise status of TISPRI Project

Sl. No.	State	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
1	Andaman & Nicobar	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	47
2	Andhra Pradesh	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	30
		Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	3	118
		Assessment cum Certification of Master Resource Persons program	3	146
		Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	30
3	Goa	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	44
4	Gujarat	Assessment cum Certification of Master Resource Persons program	1	18
5	Haryana	Assessment cum Certification of Mast er Resource Persons program	1	26
		Advanced Training of Trainers (ToT) on ward Members act as an Agents of changes or Sector Enablers	1	30
		Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	48
		Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	44
6	HP	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	50
7	Jharkhand	Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	34
		Advanced Training of Trainers (ToT) on ward Members act as an Agents of changes or Sector Enablers	1	32
8	Karnataka	Advance ToT on e-GramSwaraj Portal and other Applications	1	33
		Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	57
9	Kerala	Advance ToT on e-GramSwaraj Portal and other Applications	2	91
10	Madhya Pradesh	Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	73
11	Maharashtra	Advanced Training of Trainers (ToT) on ward Members act as an Agents of changes or Sector Enablers	2	77
		Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC grants in coordination with Maharashtra	1	41

Sl. No.	State	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
		Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	46
		Assessment cum Certification of Master Resource Persons program	1	40
		Advance ToT program on Ward Members act as a Agents of Change or Sector Enablers	1	40
		Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	1	33
12	Manipur	ToT program on e-GramSwaraj Portal and other e-Panchayat applications	1	50
13	Rajasthan	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	2	55
14	Sikkim	Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	2	93
15	Tamil Nadu	Assessment cum Certification of Master Resource Persons program	4	162
		Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	33
16	Telangana	Advanced Training of Trainers (ToT) on ward Members act as a Agents of changes or Sector Enablers	1	42
		Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	2	76
17	Tripura	Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	1	29
18	UP	Advance ToT for Elec ted Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	2	109
		Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	3	123
19	Uttarakhand	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	2	89
		Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	1	25
		Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	1	29
20	Online	Advance ToT on *e-GramSwaraj* Portal and other Applications	9	418
21	Online	Integration of SDGs with Gram Panchayat Development Plan	4	150
22	Online	Advance ToT on effective utilization of 15th FC Gants	4	173
23	Online	Advance ToT for Elected Women Representatives on Panchayat Governance	3	143
24	Online	Advance ToT program on Ward Members act as a Agents of Change or Sector Enablers	2	83
Total			**75**	**3110**

Table 6.1

State-wise & Cluster-Wise Major Achievements in the 250 Model GP Clusters Project during 2021-22 (from October 2021 to March 2022)

S. N.	Name of State	No. of GPs under the Cluster	Major Achievements under the Clusters						
			No. of GPs from where Baseline Information was Collected	No. of GPs that organised at least one Vibrant Gram Sabha per Month	No. of GPs that organised at least 1 Ward Sabha, 1 Mahila Sabha & 1 Bal Sabha	No. of GPs that were able to prepare, display and utilise Citizen Charter	No. of GPs that were able to activate at least one Standing Committee	No. of GPs that are able to improve the status of delivery of basic services	No. of GPs that were able to initiate process for mobilisation of OSR
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	17	0	0	0	15	0
2	Assam	7	7	7	7	5	5	7	3
3	Bihar	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	35	35	35	16	24	28	27	17
5	DNH&DD	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	3
6	Gujarat	25	25	21	23	16	7	9	8
7	Haryana	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	42	42	42	29	23	31	39	24
9	Jammu & Kashmir	12	8	6	6	0	0	5	3
10	Jharkhand	9	8	1	6	7	5	3	0
11	Karnataka	4	4	0	4	2	4	4	4
12	Kerala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Maharashtra	26	25	26	17	19	24	24	23
14	Manipur	32	31	29	22	18	29	31	7
15	Meghalaya	11	11	0	0	0	3	9	3
16	Mizoram	20	20	0	0	20	0	20	7
17	Mizoram	7	7	0	0	7	0	7	4
18	Madhya Pradesh	43	43	19	17	23	11	42	19
19	Nagaland	26	26	0	0	24	1	22	0
20	Odisha	20	18	18	6	6	4	20	8
21	Rajasthan	6	6	3	3	0	6	5	0
22	Sikkim	14	14	11	11	14	11	12	9
23	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	4	0	2	2	0
24	Telangana	12	12	5	12	12	5	12	5
25	Uttar Pradesh	27	10	0	0	4	17	10	0
26	Uttarakhand	41	41	1	4	21	17	21	8
27	West Bengal	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2
	Total	**458**	**432**	**253**	**198**	**254**	**221**	**357**	**158**

Table 8.1
Status of adoption of eGramSwaraj and other e-Governance Applications

as on 31st December 2022

Name of Application	Status of Implementation
LGD *(in terms of GP to village mapping status)*	All States have completed ~100% mapping.
eGram Swaraj (Module wise performance)	
i.Planning*(No. of Panchayats with approved Development plan)*	For the year 2022-23, 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats, 5886 Block Panchayat and 502 District Panchayat have uploaded their development Plan
ii.Accounting*(in terms of closure of month books)*	For the year 2022-23, 2.45 lakh GPs have closed month book
iii.PFMS Integration	• 2.58 lakh PRIs are onboarded on eGS-PFMS • 2.27 lakh PRIs have made online payment • More than Rs. 1,15,000 Crores of payments have been successfully credited to the vendor accounts through eGS-PFMS
iv.Reporting*(in terms of Panchayats on board)*	In the year 2022 -23, 1.18 lakh GP s reported physical progress on eGS.
v.Geo Tagging of Assets	2.40 lakh GPs geo -tagged assets on eGramSwaraj Application
vi.AuditOnline	For the audit period 2019-20 • 8,987 Auditors are registered across 27 States. • 2,60,978 Auditees are registered • 1,33,044 audit plans are prepared across 27 States • 12,11,984 observations are recorded across 27 States • 1,18,293 audit reports are generated across 27 States For the audit period 2020 -21 • 2,05,446 GP, 3293 BP &264 ZP audit plans have been prepared across 25 States. • 19,84,727 observations are recorded across 22 States • 1,87,701 audit reports are generated across 22 States

Note: Apart from the Applications developed under e-Panchayat MMP, certain States have developed State specific e-Governance Applications as per their requirements. These Applications also cater to the different aspects of Panchayat functioning.

Table 10.1
Year-wise allocation and release of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) Grant to Rural Local Bodies as on 31.12.2022

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Release
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2625.00	2625.00	1939.00	1917.85	2010.00		2031.00	2152.00	2099.00	12856.00	4542.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231.00	231.00	170.00	85.00	177.00		179.00	189.00	185.00	1131.00	316.00
3	Assam	1604.00	1604.00	1186.00	1186.00	1228.00	614.00	1241.00	1315.00	1283.00	7857.00	3404.00
4	Bihar	5018.00	5018.00	3709.00	3709.00	3842.00	3842.00	3884.00	4114.00	4012.00	24579.00	12569.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1454.00	1454.00	1075.00	1075.00	1114.00	1114.00	1125.00	1192.00	1163.00	7123.00	3643.00
6	Goa	75.00	75.00	55.00	27.50	57.00		58.00	62.00	61.00	368.00	102.50
7	Gujarat	3195.00	3195.00	2362.00	2362.00	2446.00	489.20	2473.00	2619.00	2555.00	15650.00	6046.20
8	Haryana	1264.00	1264.00	935.00	467.50	968.00		979.00	1036.00	1011.00	6193.00	1731.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	429.00	429.00	317.00	317.00	329.00	164.50	332.00	352.00	343.00	2102.00	910.50
10	Jharkhand	1689.00	1689.00	1249.00	1249.00	1293.00		1307.00	1385.00	1351.00	8274.00	2938.00
11	Karnataka	3217.00	3217.00	2377.00	2375.50	2463.00	1674.84	2490.00	2637.00	2572.00	15756.00	7267.34
12	Kerala	1628.00	1628.00	1203.00	1203.00	1246.00	1246.00	1260.00	1334.00	1301.00	7972.00	4077.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	3984.00	3984.00	2944.00	2944.00	3050.00		3083.00	3265.00	3185.00	19511.00	6928.00
14	Maharashtra	5827.00	5827.00	4307.00	4107.82	4461.00	1820.38	4510.00	4776.00	4659.00	28540.00	11755.20
15	Manipur	177.00	177.00	131.00	65.50	135.00		137.00	145.00	142.00	867.00	242.50
16	Meghalaya	182.00	182.00	135.00	40.50	140.00		141.00	149.00	146.00	893.00	222.50
17	Mizoram	93.00	93.00	69.00	34.50	71.00		72.00	76.00	74.00	455.00	127.50
18	Nagaland	125.00	125.00	92.00	92.00	96.00		97.00	102.00	99.00	611.00	217.00
19	Odisha	2258.00	2258.00	1669.00	1669.00	1728.00	1728.00	1747.00	1851.00	1805.00	11058.00	5655.00
20	Punjab	1388.00	1388.00	1026.00	1026.00	1062.00	531.00	1074.00	1138.00	1110.00	6798.00	2945.00
21	Rajasthan	3862.00	3862.00	2854.00	2854.00	2957.00	1476.84	2989.00	3166.00	3087.00	18915.00	8192.84
22	Sikkim	42.00	42.00	31.00	31.00	33.00	16.50	33.00	35.00	33.00	207.00	89.50
23	Tamil Nadu	3607.00	3607.00	2666.00	2666.00	2761.00	1380.50	2791.00	2957.00	2884.00	17666.00	7653.50
24	Telangana	1847.00	1847.00	1365.00	1365.00	1415.00	707.50	1430.00	1514.00	1477.00	9048.00	3919.50
25	Tripura	191.00	191.00	141.00	141.00	147.00	73.50	148.00	157.00	153.00	937.00	405.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	9752.00	9752.00	7208.00	7208.00	7466.00	3733.00	7547.00	7994.00	7797.00	47764.00	20693.00
27	Uttarakhand	574.00	574.00	425.00	418.70	440.00		445.00	471.00	458.00	2813.00	992.70
28	West Bengal	4412.00	4412.00	3261.00	3217.02	3378.00	996.56	3415.00	3617.00	3528.00	21611.00	8625.58
	Total	**60750.00**	**60750.00**	**44901.00**	**43854.39**	**46513.00**	**21608.32**	**47018.00**	**49800.00**	**48573.00**	**297555.00**	**126212.71**
	%		**100**		**97.67**		**46.46**					**42.42**

Table 11.1: Notified Fifth Schedule Areas (FSA)

S. No.	Name of the State	Villages	Panchayats	Blocks	Districts	
					Fully covered	Partially covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	1586	588	36	0	5
2	Chhattisgarh	9977	5050	85	13	6
3	Gujarat	4503	2388	40	4	7
4	Himachal Pradesh	806	151	7	2	1
5	Jharkhand	16022	2074	131	13	3
6	Madhya Pradesh	11784	5211	89	5	15
7	Maharashtra	5905	2835	59	0	12
8	Odisha	19311	1918	119	6	7
9	Rajasthan	5054	1194	26	2	3
10	Telangana	2616	631	72	0	4
	Total	77564	22040	664	45	63

Source: Data furnished by States

Table 11.2 Compliance of important Subject Laws with PESA

PESA State	Land acquisition	Excise	Minor Forest produce	Mines and minerals	Agri produce market	Money lending
Andhra Pradesh*	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jharkhand	N	N	Y**	N	N	N
Odisha	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Maharashtra	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Rajasthan	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Telangana	N	N	N	N	N	N

Source: As per data collected from States/data available on official web portal of States.
*Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the amendment in subject laws is under consideration.
** Jharkhand Govt. has adopted a resolution on 8.2.2007 conferring ownership right over MFP to GP.

Table 11.3
Compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA Act

(As on 31.12.2022)

PESA State	Provisions under clauses of Section 4 of PESA														
									Sub-clauses of Section-4(m)						
	(d) (Customary mode of conflict resolution by the (Gram Sabha)	(e) (Selection of programme beneficiaries by Gram Sabha)	(f) GP to obtain UC from Gram sabha	(h) (Nomination by State Government of persons of ST not represented in intermediate& district PRIs)	(i) (Consultation with Gram Sabha or PRI before land acquisition and resettlement & rehabilitation)	(j) (Planning & management of water bodies by Gram Sabha or PRI)	(k) (Recommendation by Gram Sabha or PRI before grant of prospecting license or mining lease)	(l) (Recommendation by Gram Sabha or PRI before exploitation of minor minerals)	(i) (Restrict sale of intoxicant)	(ii) (Own MFP)	(iii) (Prevent land alienation)	(iv) (Manage village markets)	(v) (Control money lending)	(vi) (Control social sector institutions & functionaries)	vii) (Control over plans incl. TSP)
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Source: As per data collected from States/data available on official web portal of States.
'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.
'N' denotes action is yet to be completed.

Table 13.1
Current progress of implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme

(As on 31.12.2022)

S.No.	States/Uts	Targeted villages	Drone Flying	Map 1.0 Handed over to state	Map 1.0 received back from state	Map 2.0 handed over to state for inquiry	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
1	Andhra Pradesh	17949	4361	1757	946	420		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5484	985	289	37	37		
3	Assam	1074	340	92	23	23		
4	Chhattisgarh	18500	4660	3440	1604	1439		
5	DNH and Daman and Diu	80	80	79	79	75	75	4397
6	Delhi	31	31	30	0	0		
7	Gujarat	13132	4376	747	120	118	89	16089
8	Haryana	6260	6260	6260	6260	6260	6260	2590473
9	Himachal Pradesh	21253	2630	1827	586	567		1200
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4590	1420	1235	522	476	160	5800
11	Jharkhand	757	240	238	6	6		
12	Karnataka	30715	2871	2616	1734	1710	2179	746632
13	Kerala	1666	93	21	0	0		
14	Ladakh	243	173	130	85	69	25	1534
15	Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	10	0	0		
16	Madhya Pradesh	43136	43133	40208	18603	17326	12321	1498468
17	Maharashtra	39733	32533	25620	9773	9549	4476	683589
18	Manipur	3856	20	8	0	0		
19	Mizoram	864	71	46	10	2		
20	Odisha	3856	1643	230	13	13	13	316
21	Puducherry	96	96	96	92	83	81	3000
22	Punjab	12782	4312	2290	469	413	53	5347
23	Rajasthan	46767	9134	5509	2426	1461	348	11715
24	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1		
25	Tamil Nadu	3	3	2	0	0		
26	Telangana	5	5	5	5	5		
27	Tripura	898	3	1	1	0		
28	Uttar Pradesh	90904	89754	62308	40284	35745	32506	4862224
29	Uttarakhand	7441	7441	7441	7441	7441	7441	278229
30	Goa	412	412	410	0	0		
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	186	186	130	43	77	7000
	Total	**3,72,674**	**2,17,277**	**1,63,132**	**91,250**	**83,282**	**66,165**	**1,07,16,013**

Table 14.1
Award money released for awardee panchayats under National Panchayat Awards 2022 (till 31.12.2022)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fund released (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85
4.	Assam	1.59
5.	Bihar	2.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.69
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.25
8.	Daman & Diu	
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	1.87
11.	Haryana	0.58
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.44
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.4
14.	Jharkhand	1.59
15.	Karnataka	2.13
16.	Kerala	2.65
17.	Ladakh	0.43
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.72
20.	Maharashtra	2.71
21.	Manipur	0.94
22.	Meghalaya	0.05
23.	Mizoram	0.3
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	2.89
26.	Punjab	1.68
27.	Rajasthan	1.88
28.	Sikkim	0.86
29.	Tamil Nadu	1.8
30.	Telangana	2.46
31.	Tripura	1.4
32.	Uttarakhand	1.51
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3.83
34.	West Bengal	2.75
Total		**49.50**

सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India