Training Module for SLMTs on LSDGs

VOL I/II/III

Theme 7: Socially Just & Socially Secured Village

(Every person in the village must feel cared for and all eligible must be covered by social security systems)

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Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralized Planning & Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD)

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

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Foreword

In our pursuit of sustainable development and the realization of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the localization process plays a pivotal role. It involves careful consideration of thematic targets and indicators at the local level, integrating them into our local planning efforts. The significance of localized SDG targets cannot be overstated, as they serve as guiding beacons for Panchayats in formulating and executing their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). The successful implementation of these plans is crucial for achieving the SDGs by the year 2030.

One of the key focus areas under Localized SDGs is Theme 7 – Socially Secured Village. "Every person in the village must feel cared for and all eligible must be covered by social security systems."

As an esteemed apex training institution, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) is taking a proactive role in empowering State-level Master Trainers (SLMT) through Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions. These SLMTs, in turn, will impart knowledge and skills to District and Block-level Master Trainers, following a cascading approach. The primary objective of these training sessions is to equip Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with the expertise to meaningfully align GPDPs with SDG targets, fostering effective and impactful local development.

In pursuit of standardizing learning material, we are pleased to present the comprehensive module on Theme 7 – Socially Secured Village, developed by the Ms. Dipti Paridhi Kindo, Senior Consultant of the Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralized Planning, and Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD) at NIRDPR. This module is divided into five parts, encompassing the Training design, Session-wise learning material, MCQs for pre- and post-training evaluation, Session-wise FAQs and links to videos related to Theme 7.

We are confident that this module will prove to be an invaluable resource for the Faculty of NIRDPR and the SIRDPR during the training of Master Resource Persons on Theme 7 of Localization of SDGs. Together, let us march forward on the path of progress, leaving no village behind, and realizing the vision of a better, inclusive, and sustainable world.

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1. Background:

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India, has advised that all Capacity-building and training initiatives for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) must take place focusing on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). PRIs, being the nearest institution to villagers, is best placed to design and implement locally relevant policies aligned with the SDGs. It is expected that PRIs can link the National/State goals and targets with local communities and achieve sustainable development through effective Panchayat Planning, particularly the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

SDGs are a set of global objectives established by the United Nations (UN) to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges the world faces. They were adopted in September 2015 by all 193 UN member states as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The SDGs build upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were a set of eight goals established in 2000 to tackle issues such as poverty, hunger, and disease. However, the SDGs are more comprehensive and encompass a broader range of concerns, aiming to achieve a more inclusive and sustainable future for all.

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

The Expert Committee constituted by the MoPR on Localization of SDGs recommended 9 Thematic Areas termed Localized Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) along with local targets and indicators (as stated summarily in Table 1.1). It is envisaged that the 9 Themes would lay the foundation for the vision of PRIs for local-level planning to mainstream and achieve the LSDGs. These themes are expected to help PRIs adapt, implement and monitor SDGs in their areas. It is also expected that the LSDGs would guide PRIs in formulating comprehensive GPDP and, on the other hand, proper implementation of Panchayat Plans would deliver on SDGs.

Table 1.1: Localized Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)				
Themes	Theme Description	Connected SDGs	No. of local Targets	No. of Local Indicators
Theme-1	Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village	SDGs 1, 2, 8	21	40
Theme-2	Healthy Village	SDGs 2, 3	14	26
Theme-3	Child-Friendly Village	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	14	20
Theme-4	Water Sufficient Village	SDGs 6, 15	10	31
Theme-5	Clean and Green Village	SDGs 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15	17	45
Theme-6	Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Village	SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11	14	18
Theme-7	Socially Just & Socially Secured Village	SDGs 1, 2, 5, 10, 16	27	79
Theme-8	Village with Good Governance	SDGs 16	27	78
Theme-9	Women Friendly Village	SDGs 1,2,3,4,5, 8	25	52
Total			169	389

2. Vision of Theme 7: Socially Just & Socially Secured Village

"Every person in the village must feel cared for and all eligible must be covered by social security systems"

The Gram Panchayats are mandated under the Constitution of India to plan and implement schemes for the wellbeing of vulnerable and marginalized groups like SCs, STs, persons with disabilities, elderly, women, children, distressed migrants, ultra-poor, manual scavengers, transgender and victims of trafficking etc. Various welfare programs of Central & State Governments under Social Security support individuals and family's dependent on the State for their basic needs.

These include direct benefits transfer in cash (social security pensions), provision of basic staple food through the Public Distribution System (PDS), housing, water, assistance in unforeseen circumstances like accidental death/ injuries, losses in natural calamities, etc. The State also provides assistance to support those ultra-poor and poor to improve their income levels. Safety is a necessary part of social security, and lack of safety adversely affects mental, physical and economic well-being. In the true understanding of the Preamble of the Constitution, overcoming the negative impact of the hierarchical caste system in daily life in the village is part of the socially just and socially secured Gram Panchayats (GPs).

3. Objectives of the Training Programme:

Facilitating the Panchayats to ensure socially secured villages is the overall training objective. The specific training objectives are given below:

- To develop a common understanding among SLMTs about the background and context of LSDGs for their attainment through Theme-based Panchayat Plans.
- To enhance their understanding of various concepts related to Theme-7 socially secured villages in the context of SDGs.
- To expand the horizon of their vision on how to plan for 'Socially Secured Villages' through Panchayat Plans, particularly GPDP.
- To enable the Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor the progress for a socially secured village.
- To develop a common understanding among them about the responsibilities of SLMTs in developing the capacity of Trainers down the line through cascade mode.

4. Training Approach:

Social protection or social security systems, including grassroots, are essential to ensure that no one is left behind. Social protection or social security is a human right. The success of national social protection floors in achieving gender equality, respect for the minimum core of economic, social and cultural rights and protecting marginalised groups, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities, informal workers, migrants, and non-national, will depend

on whether they are established and implemented according to human rights standards and principles. They are fundamental to preventing and reducing poverty across the life cycle, also including cash transfers for children, mothers with newborns, for persons with disabilities, for those poor or without jobs, and older persons.

There is an important role for social dialogue. Building consensus around reforms, including across government ministries and among different stakeholders, is an important consideration. This consists of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Local Indicator Framework (LIF) was suggested by the Expert Committee for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals through PRI. There are 27 targets (one is repetitive) and 79 LIF as per inter-sectoral thematic SDG arrangements. The PRIs can further modify the same based on local situations. These indicators are drawn from several SDG goals. As detailed in the module, there can be a minimum of nine targets for GPs to achieve socially secured village status. The indicators pertaining to each target can also be discussed during the course of the training.

'Socially Secured Village' is an inter-sectoral theme. This theme has several sub-themes as well. These sub-themes are referred to here as targets for GPs. Rather than straight away dealing with SDG targets for GPs related to 'Socially Secured Villages,' it is first given a basic introduction for social security to SLMTs, the role of GPs in socially secured villages and the relevance of SDGs in the context of socially secured.

This Training Module for SLMTs is more activity-based, following the 27 Targets set to address Theme-7 (Table 1.2), than based on the conventional concept of their orientation by Subject Matter Specialists and Resource Persons. However, based on their own experience of ground realities and perception of social realities in rural areas, the SLMTs will visualize, and help the Trainers down the line to visualize what PRIs, particularly GPs, can do to address the various social dimensions in achieving the 'Socially Secured Village' through LSDGs focused Panchayat Plans. The Faculty Members and Resource Persons will provide insight into various best practices to expand the horizon of thoughts and imagination of the SLMTs, who will disseminate them to the GP level through Trainers operating at different levels.

Table 1.2: Targets to be Achieved by PRIs to Address Theme-7: Socially Secured Village	
Target No.	**Description of The Targets**
1	To facilitate to improve the living standards of BPL households
2	Implement social protection schemes for all
3	Facilitate enrolment of children and pregnant women under ICDS
4	Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS
5	Facilitate building the institutions of Poor in SHGs
6	To improve the maternal facilities to the women
7	To improve the institutional assistance to Senior Citizen
8	Rehabilitation of all physically and mentally challenged persons
9	To provide equal access to basic services
10	To facilitate banking services to all people
11	To facilitate to reduce the impact of DRR to poor in vulnerable conditions
12	To allocate funds for essential services
13	To accelerate investments for gender sensitive development
14	End hunger and ensuring people (poor & vulnerable) are receiving sufficient food atsubsidized price all the year
15	Reduce malnutrition among children, women and older persons.
16	Ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls to improve learning outcomes
17	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
18	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage
19	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadershipat all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
20	Reduction of the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
21	Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all
22	Supporting Transgender
23	Measures taken to support vulnerable
24	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies at GP
25	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates
26	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates
27	Provide Aadhar cards for all

5. Outcomes Expected from this Training Programme:

It is expected that this residential Training will enrich the SLMTs with substantial capacity (in terms of knowledge, awareness, attitude, skills and self-confidence) about the rationale and policy of a thematic approach to mainstreaming of LSDGs in Panchayats, particularly GPs, and about the issues related to the theme-7: socially secured village as well as the interventions required for making it happen. It is also expected that they will deeply understand their own roles and responsibilities and the tasks to be performed by them, including grooming the Trainers down the line and developing appropriate learning materials in the local language to suit multi-level stakeholders.

Social Security is an all-encompassing theme. Necessary to actively list out social security measures under each goal, target and indicator. To cover different aspects – age, gender, disability, social, and economic categories. This will fulfil the objective of creating a socially secured village.

6. Model Programme Schedule for 3 Days (Residential Training of SLMTs):

Time	Content	Method	Facilitator
DAY-1			
10:00-11:00	Registration, Inaugural address, self-introduction and objectives of the SLMTs training on Theme 7	Interaction	Trainers' Team
Tea Break			
11:15-12:00 (Session-I)	Concept and Significance of Socially Secured Village (45 minutes)	Interactive lecture	Trainers' Team
12:00-13:00 (Session-II)	Concept and Context of Social Vulnerability Mapping (20 minutes)	Group work	Participants
	-Mapping of available social security schemes and programmes (25 minutes)	Interactive Lecture	Trainers' Team
	-Group Exercise: Sharing by the participants (15 minutes)	Sharing	Participants
Lunch Break (13:00-14:00)			
14:00-15:00 (Session-III)	Existing interventions by the Panchayats for a socially secured village (30 minutes)	Brainstorming Group work	Participants
	Role of PRIs in creating a supportive environment for vulnerable groups- Group Exercise: What support is needed, and for whom? (30 minutes)	Brainstorming, Interactive Lecture	Trainers' Team
15:00-18:00 (Session-IV)	Introduction to SDGs linked with socially secured villages (30 minutes)	Interactive lecture	Trainers' Team
	Socially Secured Villages: GPs target (90 minutes)	Guided Group Activity	Trainers' Team
	Presentation by groups and summing up (60 minutes)	Discussion	Participants

Time	Content	Method	Facilitator
DAY-2			
10:00-10:30	Recap of the previous day's sessions and lessons learnt	Interaction	Trainers' Team
10:30- 12:30 (Session-V)	➢ Planning for socially secured village: Introduction (10 minutes) ➢ Details of targets and LIF for plan preparation and integration into GPDP (110 minutes)	Interactive Lecture, Group Exercise	Trainers' Team, Participants
12:30-14:00	Presentation by groups (60 minutes) Incorporate the prioritized activities into GPDP cycle and summing up (30 minutes)	Presentation and Discussion	Participants, Trainers' Team
Lunch Break (14:00-15:00)			
(Session-VI) 15:00-17:00	Theme-based Gram Panchayat development plan (GPDP) (90 minutes) - Funds and Budget Allocation - GPDP Process - Sabki Yojna Sabka Vikas - Stages of GPDP	Interactive lecture PPT	Trainers' Team Participants
	E-gram Swaraj (30 minutes)- Annexure II	Interactive Lecture, Demo	
DAY-3			
10:00-10:30	Recap of the previous day's sessions and lessons learnt	Interaction	Trainers' Team
10:30-12:30 (Session-VII)	Monitoring and self-assessment socially secured villages - data needs and data source (120 minutes)	Interaction	Trainers' Team
12:30-13:30	Orientation on Training Management Portal (Annexure-III) & Feedback	Interaction	Trainers' Team
13:30-14:00	Way forward	Interaction	Trainers' Team
Lunch Break (13:30-14:30)			

Note for Trainer:

   i)   The training module's learning material can be shared with the participants in advance.

   ii)   In the evening of the first two days, the SLMTs will work in smaller groups, go through the training modules and the learning materials to prepare an Indicative Action Plan in the given format for the subject discussed and based on the Targets as mentioned in Table-1.2.

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VOL-2: Learning Material
Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Village

Chapter 1: Concept and Significance of Socially Secured Village

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1. Session Objective:
- To Introduce the concept and significance of socially secured village

2. Duration: 45 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration	Method	Tools
1	Socially secured village: Introduction	15 Minutes	Interactive lecture	LCD, PPT Chart paper Marker
2	Significance of socially secured GP • Social inclusion • Social Justice and Equity • Social engagement and participation	30 Minutes	Interactive lecture Brainstorming	Note :1 LCD, PPT Chart paper Marker

Note for Facilitator: The facilitator will ask the participants what do they understand by socially secured GP. S/he can also ask for some examples also. Facilitator will write the major points in the board and will summarize the responses of the participants.

3.1. Introduction:

Every person in the village should be protected, and all the persons should get the benefit of social security systems. Social security or social security systems are essential to ensure that no one is left behind. The Indian Constitution guarantees the provision of social security to all citizens.

Social protection or social security systems, including floors, are essential to ensure that no one is left behind. Social protection or social security is a human right. The success of national social protection floors in achieving gender equality, respect for the minimum core of economic, social and cultural rights and protecting marginalized groups, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities, informal workers, migrants, and non-nationals, will depend on whether they are established and implemented according to human rights standards and principles. They are fundamental to preventing and reducing poverty across the life cycle, also including cash transfers for children, mothers with newborns, for persons with disabilities, for those poor or without jobs, and for older persons. There is an important role for social dialogue. Building consensus around reforms, including across government ministries and among different stakeholders is an important consideration.

3.2. Significance of Socially Secured Gram Panchayats:

The social security for all citizens includes the determination of new policies and programs to increase the capacities of the people and reduce poverty and inequality by promoting skilled labor, minimum wages and managing the economic and social risks such as unemployment, social exclusion, disease, disability and old age, and these programs include both cash grants and services. Social security systems also work fundamentally to prevent/reduce poverty in the life cycle and prevent the transfer of poverty from generation to generation

Thus, it's the Protection that a society provides to individuals and households to ensure:

a) access to basic facilities and entitlement, including housing, sanitation, health care, etc.
b) income security
c) socio-cultural security
d) violence-free community
e) a participatory, enabling and inclusive environment for all.

3.3. Social Inclusion:
The process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society by realizing and recognizing the identity, dignity, ability and opportunity of those disadvantaged.

3.4. Social Justice:
Social equity is impartiality, fairness and justice for all people in social policy. It takes into account systemic inequalities to ensure everyone in a community has access to the same opportunities and outcomes.

3.5. Social Equity:

It is the view that deserves equal economic, sociocultural and political opportunities that include fairness in accessing to housing, health care, employment and others.

3.6. Social engagement and participation:

Social engagement (also social involvement, social participation) refers to one's degree of participation in a community or society.

Test your knowledge: Fill up the blanks

1. Social security or social security systems are essential to ensure that ……………..is left behind.
2. The social security for all citizens includes the determination of …………………….. and …..……………… to increase the capacities of the people and reduce poverty and inequality by promoting skilled labor, minimum wages and managing the economic and social risks such as unemployment, social exclusion, disease, disability and old age.
3. Social Security programs include both …………….. and services poverty reduction.
4. …………………. is the view that deserves equal economic, sociocultural and political opportunities that include fairness in accessing to housing, health care, employment and others.
5. Social …………………………..and social …………………………..refers to one's degree of participation in a community or society.

ANSWERS:

1.   No one.

2.   New policies and programs.

3.   Cash grants.

4.   Social equity.

5.   Engagement and participation

Chapter 2: Concept and Context of Social Vulnerability Mapping

1. Session Objective:
- To understand about social vulnerability profile of their respective GPs
- To identify the available social security schemes and programmes

2. Duration: 60 Minutes

3. Session Plan:

No	Subtopics of content	Duration in Min	Method	Tools
1	Social Vulnerability Mapping • Concepts and context • Mapping of vulnerable groups	20 Minutes	Group work	Note : 1 LCD, PPT Chart paper Marker
2	Mapping of Available social security schemes and programmes (Government & Other Agencies)	25 Minutes	Interactive Lecture Group work	Note : 2 LCD, Chart Paper,Marker
3	Sharing by the participants and summing up by the facilitator	15 Minutes	Sharing	Chart paper Marker

3.1. Introduction to Social Vulnerability Mapping:

Social Vulnerability: Social vulnerability is a term describing how resilient a community is when confronted by external stresses on human health. These stresses can range from natural or human-caused disasters to disease outbreaks. By reducing social vulnerability, we can decrease both human suffering and economic losses.

3.2. Factors of vulnerability:

- ✓ Physical/infrastructural factors: Vulnerabilities stemming from inadequately constructed buildings and unregulated land use planning etc.
- ✓ Social factors: Vulnerabilities rooted in societal aspects, such as demographics, education, and community cohesion etc.
- ✓ Health factors: Vulnerabilities related to the health status and healthcare access of a population.
- ✓ Economic factors: Vulnerabilities arising from economic conditions, income disparities, and financial stability.
- ✓ Environmental factors: Vulnerabilities linked to the natural environment, including climate, geography, and ecosystem etc.

3.3. Vulnerability Mapping: It is identifying the individuals and categories for vulnerable and are in need of social protection

3.4. How to identify?

- ✓ By using PRA tools
- ✓ Household data collection and secondary data compilation
- ✓ FGDs (Focus Group Discussion)
- ✓ Gram Sabha and Special Gram Sabha.

3.5. Mapping of Vulnerable Groups:

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Class/caste
- ✓ Race/Ethnicity
- ✓ Religion
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Age as the elderly (> 65), the children (<5)
- ✓ Disability
- ✓ Health
- ✓ Language, literacy and culture
- ✓ Environmental factors
- ✓ Households and families, such as single-parental households.

3.6. Mapping of available Social Security Schemes and Programmes (Government & Other Agencies)

✓ Atal Pension Yojna (APY)	
✓ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY)	
✓ Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)	
✓ Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)	
✓ Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM)	
✓ National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)	
✓ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	
✓ Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	
✓ Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana	
✓ Employment Promotion Scheme	
✓ National Career Services	

✓	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes
✓	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
✓	North East Region Livelihood Project (NERLP)

4. Group Exercise: Vulnerable group-wise discussion Format for Factors leading to vulnerability

Discussion Format

Vulnerable Group	Factors leading to vulnerability	Relevant Schemes (Central + State)	Corresponding Ministries/ departments and institutions (Central + State)
Destitute (e.g.)	• Homeless • No income • Diseases • Others	• PMAY • MGNREGS	• MoRD • MoPR
	•	•	•

Note for Facilitator:

- Participants can be divided into two groups viz. Social Security Schemes and Employment Schemes and further into sub-groups depending upon the number of participants.
- Participants are asked to sit in different sub groups (may be giving different Panchayat names).
- Participants will discuss based on the above given discussion format and write the points for further discussion in a chart paper
  - o Participants are asked to map vulnerable groups in their respective panchayats
  - o Relevant Schemes (state and central) to aid the vulnerable groups will be identified by the participants
- Facilitator can ask any one sub-groups to share their points.
- Facilitator explains the different types of vulnerabilities which are being faced by different categories and the factors leading to vulnerability like poverty, inequality, disabilities, ageing, atrocities, discriminations etc.

- The facilitator will consolidate and share additional points
- After completing the exercise, the reading materials of Table 3 and Table 4 can be shared for further reference.

Test Your Knowledge: True/False Questions

1. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) is open to all Indian citizens aged between 18 and 40 years. (TRUE/FALSE)
2. PM-SYM beneficiaries must contribute 50% of the monthly amount, and the Central Government matches that contribution. (TRUE/FALSE)
3. National Pension Scheme for Traders and The Self-employed Persons (NPS) is open to shopkeepers, restaurant owners, and real estate brokers. (TRUE/FALSE)
4. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) provides a renewable one-year life insurance cover to Indian citizens aged 18-50 years. (TRUE/FALSE)
5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provides affordable insurance coverage for accidental death and disability. (TRUE/FALSE)
6. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) offers a fixed pension amount ranging from 1,000 INR to 5,000 INR per month. (TRUE/FALSE)
7. Public Distribution System (PDS) provides 35 kg of rice or wheat every month to families above the poverty line. (TRUE/FALSE)
8. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) aims to provide affordable housing to rural households with disabled members. (TRUE/FALSE)
9. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) offers a monthly pension ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 3000/-. (TRUE/FALSE)
10. Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) covers medical expenses up to Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year. (TRUE/FALSE)
11. The "Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers" offers maternity benefits of Rs. 2,500 per child for the first two children. (TRUE/FALSE)
12. PM-KMY is open to farmers with cultivable land up to 5 hectares. (TRUE/FALSE)
13. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) offers interest subsidies on loans to Safai Karamcharis. (TRUE/FALSE)
14. Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers provides One Time Cash Assistance (OTCA) of Rs. 40,000/-. (TRUE/FALSE)
15. PM-SYM beneficiaries are eligible for Rs. 6000/- monthly pension if both husband and wife join the scheme. (TRUE/FALSE)
16. NPS beneficiaries must have an annual turnover of at least 1.5 Crore in rupees. (False)
17. PMJJBY provides a premium of Rs. 436/- per year. (TRUE/FALSE)
18. PMSBY covers full disability with a risk coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs. (TRUE/FALSE)
19. APY allows both fixed and voluntary contributions for saving for pension. (TRUE/FALSE)

20. PMAY-G is targeted at urban households. (TRUE/FALSE)
21. NSAP is a joint responsibility of the central and state governments. (TRUE/FALSE)
22. AB-PMJAY covers a wide array of medical expenses, including pre- and post-hospitalization costs. (TRUE/FALSE)
23. The "Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers" provides coverage of Rs. 10,000 for maternity benefits. (TRUE/FALSE)
24. PM-KMY is open to farmers with cultivable land up to 2 hectares. (TRUE/FALSE)
25. Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers offers a monthly stipend of Rs. 3000/-. (TRUE/FALSE)

ANSWERS

1.	(True)		14.	(True)
2.	(True)		15.	(True)
3.	(True)		16.	(False)
4.	(True)		17.	(True)
5.	(True)		18.	(True)
6.	(True)		19.	(True)
7.	(False)		20.	(False)
8.	(True)		21.	(True)
9.	(True)		22.	(True)
10.	(True)		23.	(False)
11.	(False)		24.	(True)
12.	(False)		25.	(True)
13.	(True)			

Reading Materials:

Table 3: Social Security Welfare Schemes

SCHEME BOX				
S.No.	**Name**	**Scheme details**	**Eligibility**	**Benefits**
1.	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) (Old Age Protection)	• Voluntary and contributory pension schemes • Monthly contribution ranges from Rs.55 to Rs.200 depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. • Under this schemes, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Unorganized Workers (working as street vendors, agriculture related work, construction site workers, workers in industries of leather, handloom, mid-day meal, rickshaw or auto wheelers, rag	• After attaining the age of 60 Years, beneficiaries are entitled to receive minimum monthly assured pension of Rs.3000/-. • On death of the beneficiary, spouse is eligible for 50% monthly pension. • If husband and wife, both joins the scheme, they are eligible for Rs. 6000/- monthly pension jointly.

		equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.	picking, carpenters, fisherman's etc. • Age group of 18-40 years • Monthly income is below Rs.15000 and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded).	
2	National Pension Scheme for Traders and The Self-employed Persons (NPS)	• Voluntary and contributory pension schemes • Monthly contribution ranges from Rs.55 to Rs.200 depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. • Under this schemes, 50% monthly contribution is	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Shopkeepers or owners who have petty or small shops, restaurants, hotels, real estate brokers etc. • Age of 18-40 years • Not covered in EPFO/ESIC/PM-SYM	• Under the schemes, beneficiaries are entitled to receive minimum monthly assured pension of Rs.3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years.

		payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.	• Annual turnover not more than 1.5 Crore in rupees	
3	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY)	• Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a government-backed life insurance scheme in India. • It provides a renewable one-year life insurance cover. • Easy enrollment, wide availability through various banks and financial	• Should be an Indian Citizen • In the age group 18 to 50 years • Having Jandhan or saving bank account with Aadhaar. • Auto-debit from bank account on consent.	• The scheme aims to provide financial security of Rs 2 lakhs and support to the policyholder's family in case of their demise due to any reason, be it natural or accidental. • Premium @ Rs.436/- year

		institutions, and a simple claims process.		
4	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	• This scheme is designed to provide financial protection to individuals and their families in case of unfortunate accidents leading to death or disability. • It aims to promote financial inclusion and provide a safety net for individuals who might not have access to comprehensive insurance coverage. • Wide Availability: PMSBY is widely	• Should be an Indian Citizen • In the age group 18 to 70 years • Having Jandhan or saving bank account with Aadhaar. • Auto-debit from bank account on consent	• The risk coverage under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and full disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial disability is paid to the policyholder. • Affordable Premium @ 20/- year, making it accessible to a wide range of individuals. • Easy Enrollment: The scheme can be easily enrolled in through participating banks by linking it to the individual's savings bank account.

		available through various banks and financial institutions across India.		
5	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	• Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a government-backed pension scheme launched in India to provide financial security and pension benefits to individuals in the unorganized sector. • Guaranteed Pension: Upon reaching the age of 60, subscribers are entitled to receive a guaranteed pension	• Eligibility: APY is open to all Indian citizens aged between 18 and 40 years. • Between the age of 18-40 years • Having bank account linked with Aadhaar. • Contribution Period: Subscribers must contribute to the scheme for a minimum of 20 years, ensuring regular savings for their retirement.	• Fixed Pension: The scheme offers a fixed pension amount ranging from 1,000 INR to 5,000 INR per month, depending on the contributions made and the age at which an individual joins the scheme. • The accumulated amount will be given to the spouse or if the spouse is dead as well then to the nominee. • Fixed and Voluntary Contributions: APY allows both fixed and voluntary contributions, giving subscribers flexibility in saving for their pension.

		amount based on their contributions and the chosen pension plan.	•	
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	• It is food security system that was established under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to distribute food and non-food items to poor at subsidized rates. • Being implemented as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan to enable migrant workers to receive	• Should be an Indian citizen • All families below the poverty line are eligible. • Any family which does not have a member between ages 15 and 59 years of age. • Those who do not have a permanent job and only engage in casual labour.	• 35 kg of rice or wheat every month, while a household above the poverty line is entitled to 15 kg of food grain on a monthly basis. • Major commodities distributed include staple food grains, such as wheat, rice, sugar and essential fuels like kerosene, through a network of fair price shops (also known as ration shops) established in several states across the country

		the food grains wherever they are working.		
7	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	• Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) is a government housing scheme aimed at providing affordable and quality housing to rural households, particularly those belonging to economically weaker sections. • To improve the living conditions and quality of life for rural populations, with a	• Should be an Indian citizen • Any family including workers, which does not have a member between ages 15 and 59 years of age. • Any family which has a disabled member is also eligible to avail of benefits under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin • Those who do not have a permanent job and only engaged in casual labour	• Assistance provided to the Beneficiary to the tune of 1.2 Lakhs in plain areas and 1.3 Lakhs in Hilly Areas. • There are mechanisms in place for monitoring and evaluating the progress and impact of the scheme to ensure its effectiveness. In many cases, the subsidy amount is transferred directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries to minimize leakages and corruption.

		focus on providing housing and shelter to those in need.		
8	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) -Old age Protection	• The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) includes the component of "Old Age Protection" as one of its key schemes aimed at providing financial assistance and social security to elderly individuals who are in need. • It aims to improve their quality of life and ensure their well-being during	• Should be an Indian citizen • Any person who has little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. • The implementation of the old-age pension component is a joint responsibility of the central and state governments, with the central	• Central Contribution @ Rs 300 to Rs 500 for different age group. • Monthly pension ranges from Rs 1000/- to Rs 3000/-depending upon state's contribution. • The pension amount is typically distributed through the bank or post office accounts of the beneficiaries to ensure transparency and reduce leakages.

		their retirement years.	government providing financial assistance to the states to run the program	
9	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	• AB-PMJAY is a significant step towards making healthcare more accessible and affordable for millions of vulnerable households. • It not only provides financial protection against catastrophic healthcare expenses but also aims to improve the overall healthcare	• Those living in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. • Families with no male member aged 16 to 59 years. • Beggars and those surviving on alms. • Beneficiaries do not need to pay any enrollment fee or premium to avail of the benefits of the scheme.	• Health coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization free of cost. • AB-PMJAY covers a wide array of medical expenses, including hospitalization, surgeries, diagnostic tests, medications, and pre- and post-hospitalization costs. • The scheme promotes paperless and cashless transactions for ease of access and transparency in healthcare delivery.

		infrastructure and quality of services in the country.		
10	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for Weavers.	• The "Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers" (HIS) is a government-sponsored healthcare insurance program in India designed specifically for weavers and their families. • The implementation of HIS is typically overseen and supported by government agencies or departments	• Should be an Indian Citizen • The weaver should be earning at least 50% of his income from handloom weaving • All weavers, whether male or female, are eligible to be covered under the "Health Insurance Scheme". • The scheme may have a network of empaneled hospitals, both public and private, where beneficiaries can seek	• The beneficiaries would avail a package of Rs 15,000 that includes both pre-existing diseases and new diseases. • The division in terms of disbursement of the amount according to the medical conditions stands as- Maternity benefits (per child for the first two)- Rs 2500, Eye treatment – Rs 75, Spectacles – Rs 250, Domiciliary Hospitalisation- Rs 4000, Ayurvedic/Unnani/Homeopathic/Siddha- Rs 4000, Hospitalization (including pre and post)- Rs 15000, Baby coverage-500, OPD and limit per illness- Rs 7500.

		responsible for the welfare of weavers and the promotion of the handloom industry.	medical treatment. These hospitals meet specific criteria to ensure quality healthcare services.	
11	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana	• Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana (PM-KMY) is a government scheme in India aimed at providing social security and pension benefits to small and marginal farmers.	• Should be an Indian Citizen • For Small and Marginal Farmers • Entry Age between 18 to 40 years • Cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UT	• Assured pension of Rs. 3000/- month • Voluntary and Contributory Pension Scheme • Matching Contribution by the Government of India.
12	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development	• It is a government-owned financial institution established with the aim of promoting	• Should be an Indian Citizen • People involved as Safai Karmacharis	• Scheme provides financial assistance to the Safai Karamcharis, Manual Scavengers and their dependants through SCAs/RRBs/Nationalized Banks for any viable income generating schemes including

	Corporation (NSKFDC)	socio-economic development and financial inclusion for the benefit of Safai Karamcharis, or sanitation workers, and their dependents.	and manual scavengers.	sanitation related activities and for education in India and Abroad. • Beneficiaries may receive interest subsidies on loans, making them more affordable and accessible
13	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	• It is a government initiative in India aimed at the rehabilitation and financial empowerment of manual scavengers. The scheme seeks to eliminate manual scavenging and provide dignified and sustainable livelihood	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Identified manual scavengers, one from each family, (as defined in para 2.3.1) would be eligible for One Time Cash Assistance (OTCA) of Rs. 40,000/- or any such amount as OTCA as revised from time to time.	• The manual scavenger and the dependents shall be provided, free of cost, skill training of their choice from the list of such trainings organized by the National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) from time to time. • A monthly stipend of Rs. 3000/- (Rupees three thousand only) or any such amount as may be decided from time to time to shall be remitted by NSKFDC.

		opportunities for those engaged in this occupation.		

Table :4 Employment Schemes

SCHEME BOX				
S.No.	**Name**	**Scheme details**	**Eligibility**	**Benefits**
1.	MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)	• MGNREGA is a government program designed to provide employment and livelihood security to rural households by guaranteeing a minimum of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of eligible households.	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Any person who is above the age of 18 and resides in rural areas is entitled to apply for work. • Both skilled and unskilled works have the category.	• Any applicant is entitled to work within 15 days, for as many as he/she has applied, subject to a limit of 100 days per household per year. • Wage rate (220) has been increased and differs state-wise and to be incorporated. • It aims to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas and reduce distress migration.

2	Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	• It is a government program designed to provide skills training to rural youth, particularly those who are economically disadvantaged. • By equipping them with relevant skills, the program aims to enhance their employability and ultimately provide them with job opportunities that have regular and sustainable wages.	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Between the ages of 15 and 35 years, are eligible for the training programs. • For women and other vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, the upper age limit is relaxed to 45 years	• It aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages
3	Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana	• It is launched in 2020 to provide employment opportunities to migrant workers and those who have been affected by the	• Should be an Indian Citizen • People working in 25 types of working areas were identified such as, PM Kusum Works, cattle sheds, poultry shed, goat	• The scheme will give employment for one hundred and twenty-five days.

		economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The program aims to boost rural infrastructure and livelihood opportunities for the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.	sheds, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN mission, workers in national highways, in construction of wells etc. are eligible.	• It also focuses on long-term development by enhancing rural infrastructure.
4	Deen Dayal Updhyaya Antyodaya Yojana (Day)	• It represents a comprehensive and integrated approach to poverty alleviation, focusing on both rural and urban areas. • The program is designed to address the multifaceted challenges faced by the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society and empower them to improve their living standards and livelihood opportunities.	• Any Indian citizen intending to get trained on skills • The program primarily targets mostly the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized groups, including homeless individuals, destitute households, urban and rural poor, and migrant labor.	• The scheme aims to enhance skills and self-business by financing and supporting the poor.

5	Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)	• It is a government scheme launched to provide financial support to street vendors who have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The primary aim of the scheme is to help street vendors regain their livelihoods and become self-reliant.	• Should be an Indian Citizen • Street vendors in possession of Certificate of Vending / Identity Card issued by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) • The vendors, who have been identified in the survey but have not been issued Certificate of Vending / Identity Card.	• To facilitate working capital loan up to 10,000. • To incentivize regular repayment. • To reward digital transactions
6	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	• PMKVY establishes training centers called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras, which offer quality skill training to individuals. • These centers are often run by various training partners and organizations.	• Should be an Indian Citizen • 12th class dropouts or 10th pass students can enroll in PMKVY to develop their skill set. • Applicable for any candidate of Indian nationality who is of age between 18-45 years	• Create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues. • Provide support to youth for skill training and certification. • Promote sustainable Skill Centres for greater participation of private sector. • Benefit 8 lakh youth over the scheme period (2020-21).

| 7 | Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) | • It is a credit-linked subsidy program launched by the Government of India to promote entrepreneurship and generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country.

 • The program was introduced by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and is administered by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at the national level and State KVICs at the state and district levels. | • Should be an Indian Citizen

 • Any individual, above 18 years of age.

 • At least VIII standard pass for projects costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakhs in the business / service sector | • Scheme for providing financial assistance to set up new enterprises |

Source: https://eshram.gov.in/employment-schemes dated 20.09.2023

Chapter 3: Socially Secured Villages: Role of PRIs

1. Session Objective:
- To understand the vital role of PRIs in creating a supportive environment for the vulnerable groups
- To ensure inclusive development for all.

2. Duration: 60 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration in Min	Method	Tools
1	Existing Interventions by the Panchayats for a socially secured village	30 Minutes	Brainstorming Group work Sharing	Note 1 LCD, Chart paper, Marker
2	Role of PRIs in creating a supportive environment for the vulnerable groups - What support needed and for whom - Convergence with other agencies for community development.	30 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive Lecture	Note 2 LCD PPT Chart paper Marker Note

3.1 Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

a) 100% registration of eligible children in Anganwadi.

b) Availability of nutritious food from Anganwadis to 100% enrolled pregnant woman/ midwives.

c) 100% eligible families should have ration cards and get ration from government ration shops.

d) 100% of eligible persons should be benefited under various social security schemes.

e) Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in 100% of the habitations.

f) Availability of Ayushman Card to 100% eligible people.

Figure 1: Role of PRIs for LSDG Theme 7- Socially just and Socially Secured Village

3.2. Possible Interventions by the Panchayats for a Socially Secured Village (Economic Empowerment):

i. Identify all people in the productive age who have no/under employment and map their skills.

ii. Map and list various production potential/labour potential/enterprise opportunities in the village.

iii. Map employment opportunities suitable to persons with disabilities based on nature and degree of disability and facilitate job creation through convergence of ongoing schemes, sponsorships and ensuring local placements.

iv. Identify potential candidates for setting up of enterprises and skill mapping of the interested candidates.

v. Situation analysis of existing micro, small and medium enterprises within the Panchayat area.

vi. Organize entrepreneurial development training/skill training.

vii. Create effective and sustained mechanisms for liasoning and converging resources from various government departments, statutory agencies, financial agencies, R&D institutes, and educational institutions.

viii. Provide handholding support for new enterprises/institutions.

3.3. Role of PRIs in creating a supportive environment for vulnerable groups:

The various activities which can be performed are as follows:

✓ Facilitate registration in PDS
✓ Develop criteria for identification of the poor, destitute and vulnerable
✓ Promote information about various schemes for poor and vulnerable groups
✓ Monitor the services
✓ Strengthen Gram Sabha for ensuring responsive, inclusive and participatory representation
✓ Ensure the timely access of the services to the citizen
✓ Plan rehabilitation for the differently abled person
✓ Ensure safe & secure environment for women and girl children
✓ Support rehabilitation of the victim and ensure legal action
✓ Ensure inclusive and quality education
✓ Ensure quality infrastructure in the schools & Health Centres
✓ Ensure complete registration of all births
✓ Ensure equal work opportunities
✓ Facilitate to generate employment

People who can support
✓ Literacy workers- For education
✓ Health workers- For health
✓ ASHAs- For Maternal and Child health.
✓ Teachers- For Schools
✓ Anganwadi Workers
✓ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Community Resource Persons (CRPs)
✓ Various departments and agencies with relevant flagship schemes
✓ Social Justice Dept
✓ Police/ Home dept
✓ VLCPC
✓ VHSNC
✓ VWSC
✓ AMC
✓ SHG
✓ Rozgarsevaks
✓ Social activists,
✓ PTA/ school management committee (SMC)
✓ Local experts
✓ Youth

Low Cost /No Cost Activities for Ensuring Benefits reaching to all vulnerable:
- ✓ Organize talk show/awareness campaign / rallies on rights of the women & children.
- ✓ Provide support to the differently abled person.
- ✓ Formation of SHG & organize training on entrepreneur skill for livelihood
- ✓ Proactive disclosure of the information for transparency
- ✓ Awareness Campaign on different social security schemes
- ✓ Organize Gram Sabha for effective decentralization of rural governance

Procedure:
- ✓ The Panchayati Raj Institutions are the nodal point at the district level. Their role is to help plan, coordinate, monitor and, wherever required regulate the implementation of various national programmes.
- ✓ It can lead to closer relationship between government officials and village people, all the developmental plans in village includes a less privileged class to discuss athe s participation of people is the important pillar of good governance
- ✓ It allows penetration of Centre or state policies and programmers at remote areas of every village through local representatives.
- ✓ Lead to end of corruption and malpractices.
- ✓ Many panchayats contributed significant efforts in employment generation and growth of small and cottage industries, encouraged farmers and labor class to contribute in agriculture in more scientific way and other related sectors, this assured village people a sense of security.

Convergence with other agencies for community development
- ✓ Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of rural economy and livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs and women.
- ✓ To effectively address the issue of poverty alleviation, there is a need to optimise efforts through inter-sectoral approaches.
- ✓ The convergence of different programmes like Watershed Programmes, National Agriculture Development Programme (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana), National Horticulture Mission, Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well, BRGF, with NREGA will enable better planning and effective investments in rural areas.
- ✓ This convergence will bring in synergies between different government programmes/schemes in terms of planning, process and implementation. This will also facilitate sustainable development.
- ✓ Convergence of funds from other sources can help in the creation of durable assets. For instance, funds available with PRIs from other sources such as the National Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, State Departments, and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as SGSY, DPAP, DDP, IWDP, BRGF can be dovetailed with other rural development funds for the construction of durable community assets under the works permissible.

4. Group Exercise: Discussion format (What support needed and for whom?)

Categories (for eg.)	Type of supports
Destitute	Shelter
Disabled	Aids and appliances
Aged Houseless SC/STs Refugees	Pension House Social and financial support like scholarships for students Social and economic support Etc.

Note 1 for Facilitator:
- Participants are asked to sit in different groups (may be giving different Panchayat names).
- Participants will discuss based on the above given discussion format and write the points for further discussion in a chart paper
- The facilitator can ask any one group to share their experience, and the facilitator will sum up the responses at the end.

Note 2 for Facilitator:
- The facilitator links this session to the social vulnerability in GPs (Session 2).
- The facilitator takes major social groups that are vulnerable, like the aged, disabled, destitute and how a Panchayat can intervene

5. Test Your Knowledge: Fill up the blanks

1. 100% registration of eligible children in ………………………… should be ensured.

2. The 100% enrolled pregnant woman/midwives should get …………………………..from Anganwadis.

3. Ensure safe & secure environment for women and …………… ………children.

4. 100% eligible families should have ration cards and get ration from government ration shops under …………………………………………………... Scheme.

5. 100% of eligible persons should be benefited under various …………………………………………...schemes.

6. Safe drinking water and ……………………………..…facilities in 100% of the habitations.

7. Availability of …………………………. Card to 100% eligible people for covering medical expenses.

ANSWERS:

1. Anganwadi.
2. Nutritious food
3. Girl
4. Public Distribution System (PDS)
5. Social Security
6. Sanitation
7. Ayushman

Chapter 4: Introduction to SDGs linked with socially secured villages and GPs target

1. Session Objective:
- To understand about the relevant SDGs linked with socially secured villages
- To enable the participants to set targets to make the Panchayats socially secured.**2.**

Duration: 180 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration in Min	Method	Tools
1	Introduction to SDGs linked with socially secured villages	30 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive lecture	Note: 1 LCD PPT
2	Socially secured villages: targets for GPs ➢ Senior citizen friendly ➢ Disabled friendly ➢ Zero discrimination based on caste, race, gender and tribe ➢ Poverty free village ➢ Nutritional security ➢ Violence free village ➢ Employment for all ➢ SC/ST friendly interventions ➢ Others (Migrant, refugees etc.…)	90 Minutes	Brainstorming Guided reading Group Activity	Note: 2 LCD PPT Chart paper Marker
3	Presentation by groups and summing up	60 Minutes	Discussion	Chart paper Marker

4. Socially Secured Villages: Gram Panchayats (GPs) target (Focus by GPs)

It majorly addresses the targets of the following 12 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 1 – No Poverty,
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger,
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well Being,
SDG 4 – Quality Education,
SDG 5 – Gender Equality,
SDG 6 – Clean Water Sanitation
SDG 7 — Affordable and Clean Energy,
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth,
SDG 9—Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities,
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities and
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Dropping of inequality universally means ensuring available resources that help to sustain life, to all without discrimination. Most of the goals and targets of SDGs are one way or the other having linkages with Social Security. These are:

i. Targets 2.1 & 2.3- Access to food especially for the vulnerable, double income of small–scale food producers, women, indigenous, family farmers, equal access to land can meet certain areas of life that is explained in SDG 10.

ii. Targets 3.2, 3.7 & 3.8– end preventable death of new-born and children under age of 5 years; universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services; universal health coverage, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all covers health issues of mankind will obliging to reduced inequality.

iii. Target 4.5 provides equal access for all to education, especially the vulnerable, equality of opportunity, political, economic and social inclusion.

iv. Targets 5.1 & 5.5 mean to end all forms indiscrimination and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women.

v. Targets 6.1 & 6.2 ensure equitable access to drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene.

vi. Target 7.1 offers universal access to energy for all.

vii. Targets 8.5 & 8.6 will accomplish full and productive employment, secure working environments (for that in precarious employment), end youth unemployment & eliminate child labour.

viii. Target 9.1 offers - Infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all.
ix. Targets 11.7 & 11.1 ensure - universal access to public spaces, access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
x. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources with target 15.6 will advance SDG10.
xi. Target 16.8 is for - Inclusion, equality of opportunity, enhanced participation of developing countries (in global governance).

5. Socially Secured Villages: Target groups to be focused by GPs

a. Senior citizen friendly
b. Disabled friendly
c. Zero discrimination based on caste, race, gender and tribe
d. Poverty-free village
e. Nutritional security
f. Violence-free village
g. Employment for all
h. SC/ST friendly interventions
i. Others (Migrant, refugees etc.…)

6. LSDG Targets to be Achieved by PRIs to Address Theme-7: Socially Secured Village:

No.	Description of The Targets
1	To facilitate to improve the living standards of BPL households
2	Implement social protection schemes for all
3	Facilitate enrolment of children and pregnant women under ICDS
4	Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS
5	Facilitate building the institutions of Poor in SHGs
6	To improve the maternal facilities to the women
7	To improve the institutional assistance to Senior Citizen
8	Rehabilitation of all physically and mentally challenged persons
9	To provide equal access to basic services
10	To facilitate banking services to all people

11	To facilitate to reduce the impact of DRR to poor in vulnerable conditions
12	To allocate funds for essential services
13	To accelerate investments for gender sensitive development
14	End hunger and ensuring people (poor & vulnerable) are receiving sufficient food atsubsidized price all the year
15	Reduce malnutrition among children, women and older persons.
16	Ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls to improve learning outcomes
17	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
18	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage
19	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadershipat all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
20	Reduction of the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
21	Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all
22	Supporting Transgender
23	Measures taken to support vulnerable
24	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies at GP
25	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates
26	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates (Repeat)
27	Provide Aadhar cards for all

7. CASE STUDY

7.1 Best Practice: Engagement of community members to improve financial inclusion - Ranchi district (Jharkhand):

> *"Rural beneficiaries preferred Bank Sakhis to address their banking queries, due to their existing interpersonal relationships in rural areas and due to the local language."*

In order to promote financial inclusion and financial literacy among rural households, the district administration of Ranchi deployed women SHGs as 'Bank Sakhis', or banking correspondents. The aim of the initiative was to promote financial literacy. As part of the initiative, a Bank Sakhi is placed at a rural bank branch to assist the local population with their banking requirements and while also educating them on various aspects of banking. The initiative found that rural beneficiaries preferred Bank Sakhis to address their banking queries due to their existing interpersonal relationships in rural areas and their use of the local language. The Bank Sakhis conduct regular evening classes in their villages on financial literacy and digital banking. The SHGs have conducted various drives in the village, teaching rural citizens on the use of UPI and the Bhim App. Rural Women SHGs have been deployed as banking correspondents in specifically those villages where banking systems were unable to penetrate effectively.

Source: *https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/Aspirational-Districts-Programme-An-Appraisal.pdf*

7.2 Best Practice: Kurichiyarpatti (Tamil Nadu), a 100% socially-secured village

Kurichiyarpatti village in Rajapalayam union has achieved a unique feat of all persons above 18 years of age from 290 families have enrolled themselves under the Central government-sponsored old age pension scheme and life insurance and accident insurance schemes.

"Kurichiyarpatti has become a 100% socially-secured village with all the eligible persons having joined the schemes. It was planned to replicate this model in at least 100 villages that will pr6ovide financial stability for each family," - Collector J. Meghanath Reddy

Source: *https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/social-security/article36386015.ece*

8. Group Exercise and Presentation

Note 1 for Facilitator:

- ✓ Facilitator makes an interactive presentation on the SDGs and asks the participants which all SDGs are most relevant to socially secured villages. (Open discussion)

✓ Facilitator informs the participants that there are linkages between SDGs. It is not a single SDG, rather several SDGs contribute for a secured village.
✓ Facilitator sums up discussion with the help of PPT/chart on SDGs

Note 2 for Facilitator:

✓ Facilitator tells the GPs that are based on the 80 enlisted indictors related Socially Secured Village'. This is given in Report of Expert Group vol. 2, page 131 to 149. As per this report there are 27 modified targets for GPs. For the easy understating of GPs, this could be summarized into eleven targets as detailed above.
✓ The Panchayats can further modify the same based on local situations. These indicators are drawn from several SDG goals.
✓ The indicators pertaining to each target can also be discussed during the course of the training. 'Socially secured village' is an inter-sectoral theme. This theme has several sub themes as well. These sub themes are referred here as targets for GPs.

Group Activity
• Participants will be divided into groups based on targets like Poverty free village, nutritional security etc. Each group will discuss about the above allotted 11 (eleven) targets to each group.
• Each group will understand the respective targets and discuss possible interventions.

Group discussion Format
Target: Aged friendly Panchayat (eg)

Sl.No	Activities to be taken up by Panchayats

Note 3 for Facilitator:
✓ After the group work, each team will present the task and facilitator will sum-up.
✓ It is very important presentation as the activities enlisted in this group exercise will give more clarity about the targets under Theme-7 which can bring positive changes

Chapter 5: Details of targets and LIF for plan preparation and integration into GPDP

1. Session Objective:
- To set priorities for respective villages and to prepare GPDP plans for socially secured village
- To ensure proper implementation of the programmes planned under GPDP

2. Duration: 210 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration	Method	Tools
1	Planning for socially secured village: introduction	10 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive lecture	LCD PPT
2	Planning for socially secured village: Group work • LIF • Activity • Funding • Schemes	110 Minutes	Group activity	Note 1 LCD Chart paper Marker Plan format
3	Presentation by groups	60 Minutes	Presentation Chart paper display	Chart paper Marker Note 2
4	Incorporate the prioritized activities into GPDP cycle	30 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive lecture	Note 3 LCD, Chart paper, Marker Plan format
5	Summing up the discussion by the facilitator	10 Minutes	Discussion	Chart paper

4.1 Planning for the Socially Secured Village: Introduction:

Why Planning for Socially Secured Village?

    A. Ensuring a socially secured village is a constitutional mandate.
    B. SDGs call for 'leaving no one behind'
    C. There are several groups and categories in every village that remain marginalized
    D. Planned interventions are needed to ensure social security to all
    E. GPDP is a powerful tool to ensure a socially secured village

4.2 Planning for the Socially Secured Village: Steps

Priority setting-→ Situation analysis

Discussion in Gram Sabha and special grama sabha of aged, disabled

Activities-→ Resources

Timeline

Implementation → Monitoring

4.3 Group-Work- Planning for the Socially Secured Village:

The participants are divided into GP-wise sub-groups and are requested to choose any five targets out of the focus targets given in session 4 for a period of 5 years, based on the action plan format. The participants are divided in GP wise sub-groups and are requested to discuss and make plans as per the format given by MoPR.

The current situation related to the target has to be identified first based on existing data. List out concrete action points for each target. These action points are to be incorporated in GPDP as projects on a priority basis. These proposals need to be discussed in the Grama Sabha, special Grama Sabha, standing committee and other forums. Panchayat Committee has to allocate an adequate budget for engendered development in the village on a priority basis.

Priority setting
- Identify the targets that the GPs find as priority areas
- This can be done based on existing data

Situation analysis
- The current situation related to the selected targets has to be identified
- Data on the selected targets need to collected to fix baseline and monitor progress

Activities proposed
- Develop concrete activities for each target -based on situational analysis
- These action points are to be incorporated in GPDP as projects

Broad Activities that are proposed for GPs
- Identify people's needs and priorities
- Define activities that can mobilize the complete community
- Use resources from existing government schemes
- Repair and renovate existing infrastructure
- Strengthen the Gram Panchayat
- Promote transparency and accountability

Discussion in Gram Sabha and Special Gram Sabha
- The proposals and activities need to be discussed in the Gram Sabha, Special Gram Sabha, Standing committee and other forums.

Resources
- Panchayat Committee has to allocate adequate budget for a socially secured villages on a priority basis
- Funding sources specific to socially secured villages
- Central schemes
- State Schemes
- Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants
- State-devolved fund
- Public - civil society

Timeline

| 1. Immediate | 2. Mid-term | 3. Long-term |
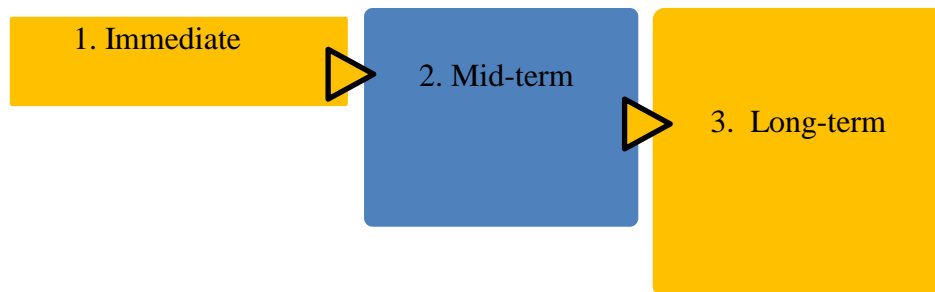
Implementation and monitoring
- It is discussed in the Session-7 in detail.

4.4 Incorporate the prioritized activities into the GPDP Cycle
All the prioritized activities are incorporated into GPDP Cycle

Note 1 for facilitator:
- ➢ The participants are divided in GP wise sub groups and are requested to discuss and make plans as per the format given by MoPR
- ➢ The current situation related to the target has to be identified first based on existing data.

➢ List out concrete action points for each target. These action points are to be incorporated in GPDP as projects on a priority basis.

➢ These proposals need to be discussed in the Grama Sabha, special Grama Sabha, standing committee and other forums. Panchayat Committee has to allocate adequate budget for engendered development in the village on a priority basis

Action plan Format (Annexure I)

Action plan format by MoPR to be used (refer note: 1)

Note 2: Each group makes the presentations. A brief summary could be displayed in chart paper or PPT if computer facility is available.

Note 3: Facilitator has to inform that they have to incorporate the priority actions into GPDP cycle. The current situation related to the target has to be identified first based on existing data. List out five each concrete action points for each target. These action points are to be incorporated in GPDP as projects on a priority basis. These proposals need to be discussed in the Grama Sabha, Special Grama Sabhas, standing committee and other forums of children. Panchayat Committee has to allocate an adequate budget for specific target on a priority basis and finalize the plan for a socially secured village.

5. Test Your Knowledge: Fill up the blanks

1. Ensuring a socially secured village is a constitutional _____.
2. SDGs call for 'leaving no one _____'.
3. There are several groups and categories in every village that remain _____.
4. Planned interventions are needed to ensure social security to _____.
5. GPDP is a powerful _____ to ensure a socially secured village.
6. Identify the targets that the GPs find as _____ areas.
7. The current situation related to the selected targets has to be _____.
8. Develop concrete activities for each target -based on _____ analysis.

ANSWERS:
1. mandate.
2. behind.
3. marginalized.
4. all.
5. tool
6. priority
7. identified.
8. situational

Chapter 6: Theme-based Gram Panchayat development plan (GPDP) to localize SDGs

1. Session Objective:

- To understand about the funds and budget allocation for relevant LSDGs linked with the socially secured villages.
- To enable the participants to understand the procedure for preparing the theme-based GPDP.

2. Duration: 210 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration	Method	Tools
1 2	➢ Funds and Budget Allocation ➢ GPDP Process ➢ Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Karyakram ➢ E-gramSwaraj	120 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive lecture	LCD PPT
			Group Activity Presentation	Note 1, LCD Chart Paper Marker, Plan format

4. Funds for GPDP:

- The 15th Finance Commission has allocated budget for three-tier panchayats, which includes schedule five and Schedule six traditional bodies also.
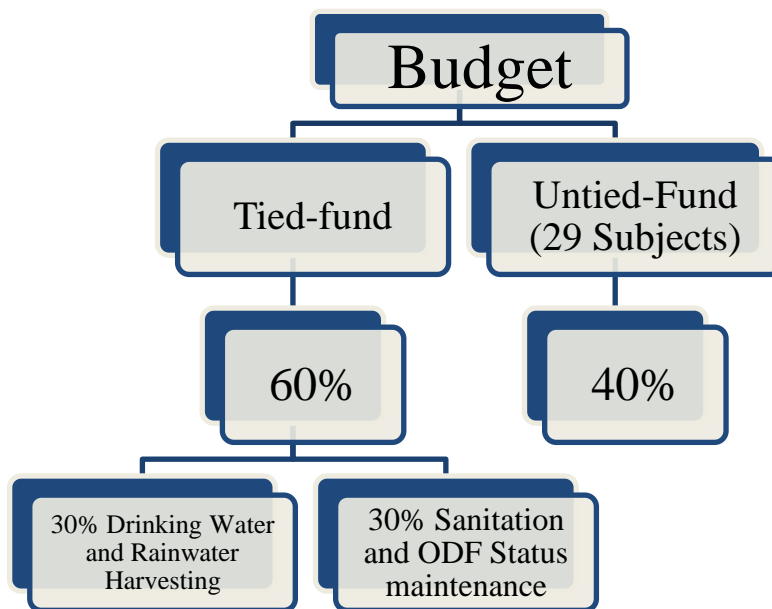
5. Budget allocation in three-tier Panchayat for GPDP
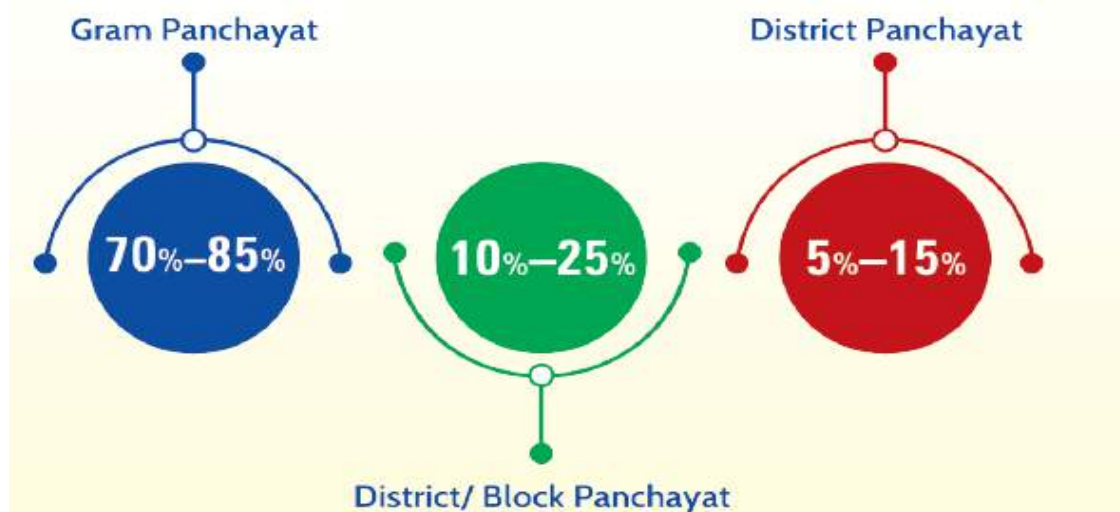
6. Gram Panchayat Development Plan Preparation Process:

➢ The Jan Yojana Abhiyan is implemented every year from 2nd October to 31st March among the three-tier.

➢ In Panchayat Raj Institutions through Jan Yojana Abhiyan, public awareness, Gram Panchayat Development Plan with community participation is implemented simultaneously in all the states of the country.

➢ During this campaign, the meetings of Prabhavi Gram Sabha are organized to prepare GPDP for the next financial year for evidence-based planning using Mission Antyodaya Survey and Rural Participant Assessment.

➢ The schemes to be built under this include thematic subjects, community plans and local priorities.

7. Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Karyakram – An Opportunity

➢ It has been made mandatory to integrate the Village Poverty Alleviation Action Plan prepared by the federations of women groups at the village level under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

➢ For this whole process, officers and ground staff of all departments from the center to the state and from the state to the Gram Panchayats have been nominated and appointed

➢ Departmental Portal under "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Abhiyan"-

- The Action Plan (DPDP/BPDP/GPDP) uploads / entries are linked to the following three main portals:

    1. Vibrant Gram Sabha (meetingonline.gov.in)

2. Panchayt Development Plan Campaign (gpdp.in.nic)

3. eGramSwaraj (Annexure II)

- After the Gram Panchayat Development Plan is documented on the portal, it is necessary to review the action plan regularly in the monthly meetings of the Gram Panchayat, in the Gram Sabha meetings and in the monthly meetings of the Gram Sangathan.

Quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan Framework
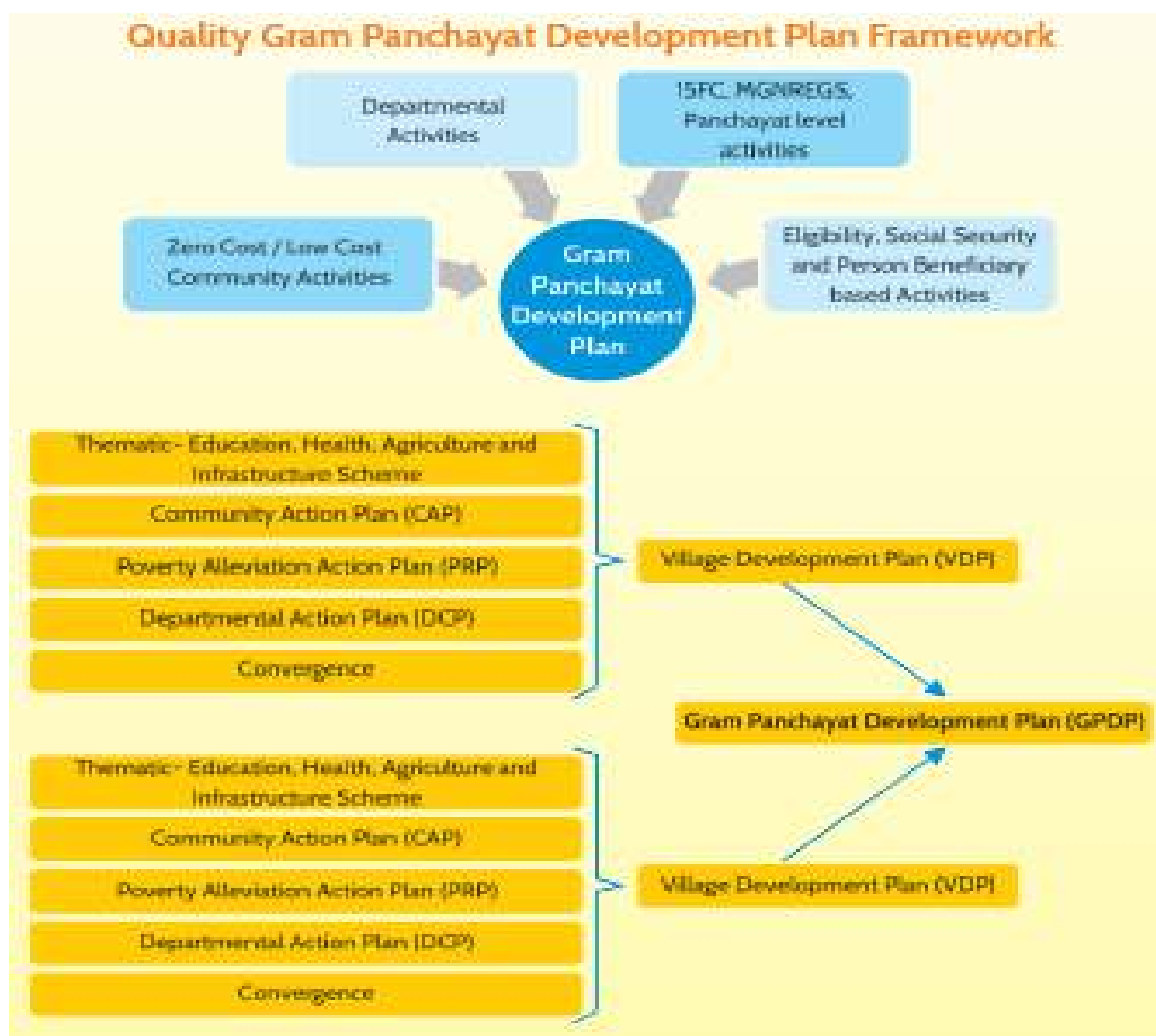
8. Stages of Gram Panchayat Development Plan Preparation (GPDP):

Step 01 : Formation of Planning Team

Step 02 : Building environments, identifying development issues and participatory assessment of problems

Step 03 : Selection of "Resolution" with 9 themes of Local Sustainable Development Goals and approval in 1st Gram Sabha

Step 04 : Organizing Women and Children's Assembly

Step 05 : Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Participatory Assessment

Step 06 : Formation of sub-group for field wise situational analysis

Step 07 : Submission of Village Poverty Alleviation Action Plan to be prepared by Women's

Step 8: Planning on basis of priority emanating from the scheme formulated by different sectoral groups and women's groups and convening of Gram Sabha

Step 09 : Convening Model Gram Sabha

Step 10 : Approval of Action Plan from Gram Sabha and "Formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan"

9. Test Your Knowledge: Fill up the blanks

1. The 15th Finance Commission has allocated a budget for three-tier panchayats, which includes fifth and sixth schedule traditional bodies also to support the _____.

2. In the three-tier Panchayat for GPDP, the _____is an essential aspect that requires careful planning.

3. The Jan Yojana Abhiyan is implemented every year from 2nd October to 31st March among the three-tier, focusing on _____ and _____.

4. In Panchayat Raj Institutions through Jan Yojana Abhiyan, public awareness and the implementation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan with community participation occur _____.

5. During this campaign, the meetings of Prabhavi Gram Sabha are organized to prepare GPDP for the next financial year for evidence-based planning using _____.

6. The schemes to be built under this include _____, _____ and _____, reflecting the needs and priorities of the local community.

7. In the context of "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Karyakram," it is mandatory to integrate the_____prepared by the federations of women groups at the village level under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

8. For this entire process, officers and ground staff of all departments from the center to the state and from the state to the Gram Panchayats have been_____and _____.

9. The Departmental Portal under "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Abhiyan" facilitates the uploading and management of Action Plans (DPDP/BPDP/GPDP) through three main portals, including _____, _____ and _____.

10. After the Gram Panchayat Development Plan is documented on the portal, it is essential to review the action plan regularly in the monthly meetings of the Gram Panchayat, in the Gram Sabha meetings, and in the monthly meetings of the _____.

ANSWERS:

1. Gram Panchayat Development Plan
2. budget allocation
3. (a) public awareness and (b) GPDP implementation.
4. simultaneously.
5. Mission Antyodaya Survey and Rural Participant Assessment.
6. (a) thematic subjects, (b) community plans, and (c) local priorities.
7. Village Poverty Alleviation Action Plan.
8. nominated and appointed.
9. (a) Vibrant Gram Sabha (meetingonline.gov.in), (b) Panchayat Development Plan Campaign (gpdp.in.nic), and (c). eGramSwaraj.
10. Gram Sangathan

Chapter 7: Monitoring and self-assessment socially secured

1. Session Objective:
- To understand the relevance of data for monitoring and impact assessment
- To understand the current status and data needs and data sources relevant to socially secured villages
- To prepare a plan for progress monitoring and self-assessment

2. Duration: 120 minutes

3. Session Plan

No	Sub topics of content	Duration	Method	Tools
1	Socially secured villages: current status Different data needs and sources related to Socially secured villages. For e.g.: ➢ Malnutrition ratio (below 5 years) ➢ Extreme poverty ratio ➢ % of aged living alone ➢ Coverage of social security pension ➢ % of households not having own house	30 Minutes	Interactive Lecture Group activity	Note: 1 LCD Chart paper Marker
2	Monitoring progress • What • Who • How	15 Minutes	Interactive Lecture Brainstorming	Note: 2
3	Strengthening monitoring systems i. Systems for monitoring • Standing committees • Working groups • Monitoring committees ii. Official level • ERs and Officials iii. Community level o Social audit by CBOs of aged, disabled etc. o Special Grama Sabha	30 Minutes	Brainstorming Interactive Lecture Group work	Note 3: LCD Chart paper Marker
4	Caselet Solving and Self - assessment of the progress made	45 Minutes	Participants	

The basic objective of the session is to make them realize the importance of data and how the GP has to work more on collecting and collating it from different sources and analyze so as to prioritize interventions.

Note 1: Facilitator will introduce the data needs specific to this SDG theme and the targets proposed for the GPs as per the previous discussions

GP wise groups will be formed to discuss the data gaps as well as the available data on the theme and how to collect or collate them. They will also discuss on how to fill the data gaps

Note 2: Explain monitoring (what to monitor, who to monitor and how to monitor) with relevant examples

Facilitator asks the GPs who monitors at present (for example malnutrition ratio (below 5 years) and how?

Note 3: Facilitator explains the available monitoring mechanism and self-assessment with the GPs at official and community level. Facilitator should tell the GPs, how important community level monitoring is.

Participants are divided into Panchayat wise sub groups and are requested to monitor the progress of targets and proposed activities based on the given format?

4. Monitoring format

What to monitor (Targets for GPs)	Data source	Who will monitor	How to monitor	Intended outcome
Malnutrition ratio (below 5 years) (for e.g.)				

5. Assessment format

What to assess	Who will assess	When to assess	Intended outcome	What to assess
Disable friendly panchayat	Functionaries /PRI members	Quarterly /half yearly /annually /end of the project	Ramp facilities Ambulance facilities	Disable friendly panchayat

6. Caselet: "A village with Sankalp as socially-secured village"

Scenario:

In a remote village Chene of Bero Block with the population of 2154 people as per 2011 Census. The community faces several social and economic challenges. The village has limited access to basic amenities, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. Poverty, illiteracy, and social inequalities are prevalent. The villagers, who rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, are struggling to make ends meet. They decided to take the Theme 7 as one of the Sankalp.

Discuss the following questions:

Q: 1 What are the challenges faced by the village and brainstorm potential solutions, strategies, and initiatives to address these issues?

Q: 2 How various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and the community itself, can work together to create a Socially Secured Village in rural India.

Q: 3 What are the more relevant and achievable targets for the GP out of the 27 targets of the Theme 7?

Q: 4 What can be the low cost/ no cost activities taken by the GP to achieve it?

Q: 5 What role can partnerships with NGOs / CSR agencies play in supporting the GP's efforts to make it socially secure?

Pre-Training Assessment of Capacity on the Relevant Subjects

Training of State-Level Master Trainers (SLMTs)
On Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
(Venue: NIRDPR, Hyderabad   Dates: DD/MM/YY to DD/MM/YY)

Organised by:
Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning & Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD), NIRDPR, Hyderabad

Name & Designation of the SLMT:		
Pre-Training Assessment of Capacity on the Relevant Subjects		
Question-1 (Please answer in 3-5 bullet points)	What, according to you, are the major limitations faced by Gram Panchayats in achieving the outcomes of Social Security Village	
Question-2 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What is the National Policy for attaining Sustainable Development Goals in India?	
Question-3 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What would you mean by Socially Secured Village in the Indian context?	
Question-4 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	How many SDGs are incorporated in LSDG Theme 7?	

Question-5 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What is the vision of LSDG Theme 7?	
Question-6 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	Please mention how MGNREGS can help in Socially Securing villages in rural India.	
Question-7 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What is convergence? What is the scope for achieving convergence in GPDP?	
Question-8 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What initiative can be taken by States/UTs for outreach to GP and community levels through Capacity Building & Training of Panchayats?	
Question-9 (Please mention 5 major points)	Please mention five most important results of the initiative for Socially Secured Villages	
Question-10 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What should be the responsibility of SLMTs in achieving Socially Secured Villages?	

Post-Training Assessment of Capacity on the Relevant Subjects

Training of State-Level Master Trainers (SLMTs)
On Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
(Venue: NIRDPR, Hyderabad   **Dates: DD/MM/YY to DD/MM/YY)**

Organised by:
Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning & Social Service Delivery
(CPRDP&SSD), NIRDPR, Hyderabad

Name & Designation of the SLMT:		
Post-Training Assessment of Capacity on the Relevant Subjects		
Question-1 (Please answer in 3-5 bullet points)	What is the National Policy for attaining Sustainable Development Goals in India?	
Question-2	What is LSDG Theme 7: Socially Secured Village?	
Question-3	How many targets are there in Theme-7 of the LSDGs?	
Question-4 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	What are the Social Security Schemes?	
Question-5 (Please answer in 2-3 points)	Please mention how MGNREGS can help reduce Poverty in rural India.	
Question-6 (Please answer in 2-3 points)	Please mention how ICDS can facilitate the enrolment of children and pregnant women in rural India.	

Question-7 (Please answer in 2-3 points)	What is the scope for achieving convergence in GPDP?	
Question-8 (Please answer in 2-3 sentences)	Mention the names of the main resources for GPDP.	
Question-9	What initiative can be taken by States/UTs for outreach to GP and community levels through Capacity Building & Training of Panchayats?	
Question-10	Please mention a few qualities that SLMTs should achieve in facilitating Socially Secured Villages.	

Links for Videos:

1. Hindi/English:
   1.1. Film on Socially Secure Village by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI
   (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O0VgSyYuxL0)

   1.2. Jharkhand: Film presented by Pindarkon GP, Jharkhand, on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15 April 2022)
   (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rh00YbehUEo&list=PLr1WFeVzpoLsEZC3Ppn-w-EMP6mfjuUR9&index=17)

   1.3. Uttarakhand: Film presented by Uttarakhand on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15 April 2022) by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI
   (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Vz_VCeOD6k)

1.4. Assam: Film presented by Socially Secured Village, Arimatta, Assam (सामाजिक रूप से सुरक्षित गांव, अरिमट्टा, असम) on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15 April 2022) by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sn8LNg_ZRSQ&pp=ygUXI3NvY2lhbGx5c2VjdXJldmlsbGFnZXM%3D)

1.5. Assam: Film presented by Patarcharkuchi GP, Assam, on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15 April 2022)

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Uo1qq7CwHo)

1.6. Kerala: Film presented by Mulalthuruthy GP, Kerala, on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15 April 2022)

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RX8f7GR6guI&list=PLr1WFeVzpoLsEZC3Ppn-w-EMP6mfjuUR9&index=19)

1.7. Andhra Pradesh: Film presented by Brahmeswaram GP, Andhra Pradesh, on the theme of Socially Secured Village (15-4-22)

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AjBXSK2_I4w&list=PLr1WFeVzpoLsEZC3Ppn-w-EMP6mfjuUR9&index=21)

2. Tamil

1) Tamil Nadu – SIRD LSDGs Theme 7: Social Justice and Socially Secured Village Panchayat - Srimadurai Nilgiri (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Cv2LBjyqo0)

Reference Material:

1. Expert Report of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in PRIs: (https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s316026d60ff9b54410b3435b403afd226/uploads/2023/02/2023022392-2.pdf)

2. Expert Reports on LSDGs through PRIS:

2.1 Report on Localization of SDGs through PRIs Vol. I (https://panchayat.gov.in/document/report-on-localization-of-sdgs-through-pris-vol-i/)

2.2 Report on Localization of SDGs through PRIs Vol. II (https://panchayat.gov.in/document/report-on-localization-of-sdgs-through-pris-vol-ii/)

3. Joint Advisories of Theme 7 – Socially Secured Village: https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s316026d60ff9b54410b3435b403afd226/uploads/2023/02/2023021775.pdf

Annexure -I

Government of India (Ministry of Panchayati Raj)
Format for Preparation of LSDGs Thematic GPDP based on Sankalp taken by GPs
(Attainment towards Saturation Mode adopting Thematic Approach of Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals)

1. **Name of the Theme:** Socially Just & Socially Secured Village
2. **Indicative list of Schemes to be utilised/ converged to saturate the identified gap (Other schemes, if available may also be converged):**
   (i)   Central Finance Commission Grants (CFC)
   (ii)   State Finance Commission Grants (SFC)
   (iii)   Own Source Revenue (OSR)
   (iv)   Schemes of the State Governments
   (v)   Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
   (vi)   Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
   (vii)   Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin
   (viii)   National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
   (ix)   Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
   (x)   Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
   (xi)   Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)
   (xii)   Employment Promotion Scheme
   (xiii)   Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups
   (xiv)   Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)
   (xv)   Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)
   (xvi)   Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
   (xvii)   Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes,
   (xviii) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
   (xix)   Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
   (xx)   Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
   (xxi)   Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
   (xxii)   Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)

Sl. No.	Local Indicator Framework (LIF)	Role of GP as per devolution Planning (P)/ Implementation (I)/ Monitoring (M)			LIF Data				Three Years Perspective Plan for Saturation			Annual Plan (GPDP)		
		P	I	M	Baseline data	Source of data	Targets to reach at saturation	Identified Gaps for saturation in 3 years	Proposed activities to saturate the identified gaps in LIF (each activity to be put in separate row)	Schemes/ CFC/ SFC/ OSR to be utilised/ converged to saturate the identified gap	Proposed /Estimated Expenditure of the activities (in Rs)	Proposed activities (Each activity to be put in separate row)	Schemes/ CFC/ SFC/ OSR to be utilised/ converged to saturate the identified gap	Proposed /Estimated Expenditure (In Rs)
1.	Number of HHs having BPL Cards	✓	✓	✓	100	SECC / Panchayat office	150	- 150 HHs have been left out of the SECC data list - Among the 100 BPL card holders, 20 HHs have move to the category of APL	- Conducting GP-level yearly survey to collect data on the actual number of HHs belonging to the BPL and APL category as the parameters of SECC - Engagement of Local youths/CBOs in	OSR	6000/-	- Conducting survey by engaging local youths/ CBOs - Social Audits of the activities implemented by GP for the BPL HHs	OSR	2000/-

									conducting survey. - conducting Social Audit to assess the activities planned by GP for BPL HHs					
1a	Percentage of HHs having BPL Cards	✓	✓	✓	66%	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'	'Do'
2a	Number of HHs living in Kutcha houses	✓	✓	✓	100	MA/Panchayat Office	150	- Among the 150 HHs, 50 HHs have only be give sanction for Pucca Houses under PMAY. - 100 HHs are in the permanent waiting list	- Providing Pucca houses to 150 HHs in a phased manner using the schemes 40 in year 1 60 in year 2 50 in year 3 - Continuous discussion with block and district administration for saturation of Pucca Houses in the GP	PMAY/ MGNREGS/ State Specific housing schemes	1.80 Crs	Construction of 40 Pucca houses	PMAY/ MGNR-EGS/ State Specific Scheme	48 lakhs

No.	Indicator				Value									
2.	Percentage of HHs living in Kutcha houses	✓	✓	✓	66%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
3	Number of Households covered by a Health Scheme /Health Insurance under Aayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Heath Scheme/Health Insurance any State Govt Heath Scheme/Health Insurance	✓		✓	170	Sub-Health Centre/ Panchayat Office	250	- Lack of awareness among HHs about the benefits of the schemes - Lack of willingness among HHs to enrol under government health schemes	- Providing coverage to the remaining households under the health schemes - Awareness raising on the health schemes and its benefits among the community	Related health schemes	No cost is required	- Organising health camps with the help of health departments to spread awareness and enrol HHs under the health schemes	Related health schemes	No cost is required
3a.	Percentage of Households covered by a Health Scheme /Health Insurance under Aayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or any State Govt Heath Scheme/Health Insurance any State	✓	-	✓	68	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

#	Indicator				Baseline	Source	Target	Reasons/Gaps	Strategy	Scheme	Cost	Strategy	Scheme	Cost
	Govt Heath Scheme/Health Insurance													
4	Number of Eligible Receiving SSS a. Elderly Pension b. Destitute Pension c. SC/STs destitute receiving destitute pension d. Women destitute receiving destitute pension	✓	-	✓	a. 10 b. 2 c. 0 d. 3	Panchayat Office/ MA data	a. 25 b. 10 c. 0 d. 11	- Lack of awareness among beneficiaries about the pension scheme - GP has not identified such beneficiary list	Preparation of beneficiary list of pension scheme	NSAP	No cost, Low-cost activity	Preparation of beneficiary list of pension scheme	NSAP	No cost, Low-cost activity
4a.	Percentage of Eligible Receiving SSS a. Elderly Pension b. Destitute Pension c. SC/STs destitute receiving destitute pension d. Women destitute receiving destitute pension	✓	-	✓	a. 4% b. 2% c. 0% d. 3%	-Do-	a. 4% b. 2% c. 0% d. 3%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

5.	Women destitute receiving destitute pension	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme – ICDS	✓	-	✓	15	MA ICDS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	0-3 Years of Children,	✓	-	✓	6	-Do-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	3-6 Years of Children,	✓	-	✓	9	-Do-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9.	Pregnant and lactating mothers	✓	-	✓	4	-Do-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	✓	-	✓	15 out of totalling 40 job card holders	MGNREGS GP Office	40	Lack of job creation in the GP	Creation of jobs in different development activities in the GP	SBM PMAY SSA	No cost, Low-cost activity	Creation of jobs in different development activities in the GP	SBM PMAY SSA	No cost, Low-cost activity
11	Number of poor women in SHGs	✓	-	✓	12 membe	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

					rs of 10 SHGs									
11a.	Percentage of poor women in SHGs	✓	-	✓	24%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Number of SHGs accessed bank Loans	✓	-	✓	8 SHGs out of total 10 SHGs	N/A	2	Newly formed SHGs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	Percentage of SHGs accessed bank Loans	✓	-	✓	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13.	Number of persons (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	✓	-	✓	10	MA Health Deptt.	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.	Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government /	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	managed by the Panchayat													
15	Number of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs having Ids cards	✓	-	✓	4 out of total 4	GP Office	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15a.	Percentage of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs having Ids cards	✓	-	✓	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Number of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs receiving differently abled pension	✓	-	✓	2 out of 2	GP Office	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16a.	Percentage of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs receiving differently abled pension	✓	-	✓	100%	GP Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

17.	Number of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs provided with Assistive devices	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17a.	Percentage of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs provided with Assistive devices	✓	-	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.	Proportion of physically challenged provided institutional assistance covered through Day Care Centres funded by the Government/Community/CSO. a. Women b. SC/ST c. Aged	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19.	Proportion of differently abled received support for Community Based Rehabilitation CBR (through Disability Rehabilitation Centres DRC)	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20.	Proportion of Mentally Challenged provided institutional assistance covered through Day Care Centres funded by the Government /Community/CSO. a. Women b. SC/ST c. Aged	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21.	Proportion of population who are covered under the District Mental health programme	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	a. Women b. SC/ST c. Aged d. Differently abled person												
22.	Proportion of physically challenged provided institutional assistance covered through Day Care Centres funded by the Government/Community/CSO. A. Women b. SC/ST c. Aged	✓	-	✓	2 out of total 2	GP Office Health Depart.	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23.	Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	✓	-	✓	100%	GP Office	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

24.	Total no of homeless population to total population	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25.	Number of Households who got benefit from any State Specific Housing Scheme (o)	✓	-	✓	25%	PMAY GP Office MA	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25a.	Percentage of Households who got benefit from any State Specific Housing Scheme (o)	✓	-	✓	100%	-Do-	-Do-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26.	Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks as percentage of total population	✓	-	✓	100%	GP Office Bank	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters	✓	-	✓	None	GP Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No.	Indicator													
28.	Total GP spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as percentage of total plan expenditure	✓	-	✓	50,000 /- per FY	GP Office	N/A	GP has specified 50,000/- as welfare cost	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29.	Proportion of budget earmarked for projects which are directly beneficial to women	✓	-	✓	10% of total budget	GP Office	N/A	GP have assigned 10% of its total budget cost for its women related activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29a.	Percentage of budget earmarked for projects which are directly beneficial to women	✓	_	✓	10% of total budget	GP Office	N/A	GP have assigned 10% of its total budget cost for its women related activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30.	Number of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	✓	-	✓	10	MA ICDS	4 SAM children within 6 months	Unavailability of low cost high nutrient food	Nutri garden at school & ICDS Growth, weight and hight measurement	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan CFC	50000/-	Awareness campaign on child health and wellbeing	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan CFC	10000/-

No.	Indicator													
						facilities at AWCs	SFC OSR					SFC OSR		
30.	Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	✓	-	✓	5%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
31	Number of Households having BPL rations cards	✓	-	✓	50 HHs out of total 150 HHs	GP Office MA PDS	Saturated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31a.	Percentage of Households having BPL rations cards.	✓	-	✓	33%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
32.	Number of households covered under PDS system	✓	-	✓	150 HHs	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
32.	Percentage of households covered under PDS system	✓	-	✓	33%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
33.	Proportion of eligible population with access to food grains at subsidized prices	✓	-	✓	200 out of total population of 600	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

No.	Indicator				Target	Dept	Baseline	Gap	Activity	Scheme	Cost	Activity	Scheme	Cost
34.	Number of children under age 5 years who are wasted	✓	-	✓	10	MA ICDS	4 SAM children within 6 months	Unavailability of low cost high nutrient food	Nutri garden at school & ICDS Growth, weight and hight measurement facilities at AWCs	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan CFC SFC OSR	50000/-	Awareness campaign on child health and wellbeing	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan CFC SFC OSR	10000/-
34a.	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	✓	-	✓	5%	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
35.	Number of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	✓	-	✓	5	MA ICDS Health Dept	6 anaemic children within 1 year	Unavailability of low cost high nutrient food	Immunization Nutri garden at school & ICDS Timely medical check-up facilities at AWCs & Sub health Centre	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan JSS CFC SFC OSR	Low cost No cost	Awareness campaign on child health and wellbeing	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan JSS CFC SFC OSR	Low cost, No cost
35a.	Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	✓	-	✓	2%	MA ICDS Health Dept	6 anaemic children within 1 year	Unavailability of low cost high nutrient food	Immunization Nutri garden at school & ICDS Timely medical check-up facilities at	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan JSS CFC	Low cost No cost	Awareness campaign on child health and wellbeing	ICDS POSHAN Abhiyan JSS CFC	Low cost, No cost

#	Indicator													
									AWCs & Sub health Centre	SFC OSR			SFC OSR	
36.	Percentage of Adolescent (15-19) Girls who are anaemic	✓	-	✓	5	MA Health Dept	6 anaemic girls within 1 year	Unavailability of low cost high nutrient diet Lack of awareness on balanced diet	MDM Nutri garden at school Timely medical check-up facilities at school & Sub health Centre	CFC SFC OSR SSA	Low cost No cost	Medical camp for quarterly check up on adolescent health and wellbeing	SSA CFC SFC OSR	Low cost, No cost
37.	Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal.	✓	-	✓	0	MA Health Dept	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
38.	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/ dl).	✓	-	✓	15	MA ICDS Health Dept	5	Low iron content food intake	Provision for iron supplement food and medicine Constant monitoring of pregnant women by the ASHA and ICDS worker	ICDS Health Dept.	Low cost No cost	Provision for iron supplement food and medicine Constant monitoring of pregnant women by the ASHA and ICDS worker	ICDS Health Dept.	Low cost, No cost

38a.	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/ dl).	✓	-	✓	15%	MA ICDS Health Dept	5%	Low iron content food intake	Provision for iron supplement food and medicine Constant monitoring of pregnant women by the ASHA and ICDS worker	ICDS Health Dept.	Low cost No cost	Provision for iron supplement food and medicine Constant monitoring of pregnant women by the ASHA and ICDS worker	ICDS Health Dept.	Low cost, No cost
39.	Percentage of older person who are anaemic	✓	-	✓	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
40.	No of out of schoolgirl children in GP	✓	-	✓	15	MA DISE GP Office	15	Lack of sanitary facilities BPL HHs Lack of Financial assistance Early marriage	Ensuring back to school Low cost/Free sanitary facilities at school Provision for incinerator at school	SBM SSA	N/A	Ensuring back to school Low cost/Free sanitary facilities at school Provision for incinerator at school	SBM SSA	N/A
41.	Number of dowry related cases reported in GP	✓	-	✓	2	GP office / Police	N/A	Prevalence of dowry custom	Conducting Mahila Sabha and Gram Sabha to sensitize about the harmful	Dowry Prevention Act 2005	N/A	Conducting Mahila Sabha and Gram Sabha to sensitize about the	Dowry Prevention Act 2005	N/A

Sl	Indicator													
									practices of dowry system			harmful practices of dowry system		
42.	Rate of all Crime Against Women per 1000 women	✓	-	✓	10	GP office / Police	N/A	Lack of awareness among community about the different types of crime against women	Continuous awareness raising and sensitization among community members especially women regarding crime against women Continuous advocacy on the remedies for the victims and the survivors	Domestic Violence Act NRLM Immoral Trafficking Act	N/A	Setting up monthly legal camps for free legal aids for the victims and the survivals SHG formation	Domestic Violence Act NRLM Immoral Trafficking Act	N/A
43.	Proportion of crimes against women to total crime	✓	-	✓	10 out of 20	GP office / Police	N/A	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
44.	Sex ratio at birth	✓	-	✓	2:5 (Female Male Ratio)	Health Centres	N/A	Gender-based sex selection due to son preference	Shutting down of illegal practice of gender-based selection	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao SSA	Incentives as per the schematic	Promoting Beti Bachao Beti Padhao movement Organising Gram Sabha	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao SSA	Incentives as per the schematic guidelines

								Sensitising people on gender equality	Sanitation Health SBM-G OSR	guidelines	and Mahila Sabha to sensitised on protection of sex ratio	Sanitation Health SBM-G OSR	
45.	Number of women aged 18 to 49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband	✓	-	✓	None	Police GP Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
46.	Number of sexual crimes against girl children to total crime against children	✓	-	✓	None	Police GP Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47.	Number of sexual crimes reported in GP during the year	✓	-	✓	None	Police GP Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
48.	Number of missing women to the total women	✓	-	✓	2 out of 150 women	Police GP Office	2	Lack of social security measures No database of women	Awareness raising about the social security measures	NSAP Free Legal Aid NRLM	N/A	GP to keep record of the women migrating for employment purposes	NSAP Free Legal Aid NRLM	N/A

								migrating for employment		MGNREGS		Establishing liaison with Police station and local legal aid services/ NGOs/ CBOs	MGNREGS	
49.	Number of Missing Girl children to total Missing Children	✓	-	✓	4 out of 50 women	Police GP Office	4	Lack of social security measures No database of girl children engages in different employment	Awareness raising about the social security measures	NSAP Free Legal Aid SSA MDM	N/A	GP to keep record of the women migrating for employment purposes Establishing liaison with Police station and local legal aid services/ NGOs/ CBOs	NSAP Free Legal Aid SSA MDM	N/A
50.	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	✓	-	✓	2:5 (Female Male Ratio)	Health Centres	N/A	Gender-based sex selection due to son preference	Shutting down of illegal practice of gender-based selection Sensitising people on gender equality	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao SSA Sanitation Health	Incentives as per the schematic guidelines	Promoting Beti Bachao Beti Padhao movement Organising Gram Sabha and Mahila Sabha to sensitised on	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao SSA Sanitation Health	Incentives as per the schematic guidelines

No.	Indicator				Value	Source		Problem	Activity	Scheme	Cost	Activity	Scheme	Cost
										SBM-G OSR		protection of sex ratio	SBM-G OSR	
51.	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 18	✓	-	✓	10 out of 30	GP Office	N/A	Lack of sensitization about child marriage Lack of social security and welfare measures	Conducting and strengthening Balika Sabha for prevention of child marriage	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Prevention of Child Marriage Act	Low cost, No cost	Conducting and strengthening Balika Sabha for prevention of child marriage	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Prevention of Child Marriage Act	Low cost, No cost
52.	Number of Child Marriage reported	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
53.	Number of seats held by women in LSG	✓	-	✓	10 out of 20 ERs (50%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
54.	Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections in GP	✓	-	✓	15 out of 20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
55.	No of unemployed persons (men and women) in the GP level	✓	-	✓	22 (12 Men/10 Women)	GP Office	22	Nonissue of job cards Lack of skill	Listing of beneficiaries for the skill development opportunities	DDU-GKP MGNREGS	N/A	Inclusion of unemployed persons within the job sector	DDU-GKP MGNREGS	N/A

No.	Indicator													
								development opportunities	under DDU-GKP	NRLM		Issue of job cards	NRLM	
56.	No of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 who are neither in employment /training / Education	✓	-	✓	5	GP Office	5	Early school dropout Lack of skill development No job card	Provision for Adult earning Listing of beneficiaries for the skill development opportunities under DDU-GKP	DDU-GKP MGNREGS NRLM	N/A	Listing of beneficiaries for adult learning Listing of beneficiaries for skill development	DDU-GKP MGNREGS NRLM	N/A
57.	Proportion of SC/ST persons in Local Self Government	✓	-	✓	5 out of 20 (25%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
58.	Did GP ensure appropriate interventions for prevention of atrocities against SC/ST?	✓	-	✓	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
59.	Did GP ensure participation of SC/STs members including SC/ST women in meeting and committees	✓	-	✓	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	and in various initiatives of the GP?													
60.	Were members from SC/ST involved in participatory planning and projectisation?	✓	-	✓	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61.	Whether the Status of infrastructure and civic services in the SC/ST habitations is equitable	✓	-	✓	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
62.	Whether the coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries in the Development programme is ensured	✓	-	✓	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63.	Whether the transgender has basic id proof?	✓	-	✓	No (there is no Transg ender person in the GP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
64.	Whether the transgender gets the eligible financial support?	✓	-	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No.	Question													
65.	Whether the GP ensured their social inclusion?	✓	-	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
66.	Whether Panchayat is tracking that crimes against women, children, aged and differently abled are reported and FIRs are filed? (Y/N)	✓	-	✓	No	N/A	N/A	Such issues are resolved within the GP by Gram Sabha/Committee meetings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
67.	Whether the GP has made list of Vulnerable (Ultra Poor, Aged, differently abled, SC/ST, Migrants, children, women etc.,)	✓	-	✓	No	N/A	N/A	Lack of realisation to prepare such list for social protection purposes	Preparation of issue wise category list	NSAP NRLM MGNREGA DDU-GKY	No cost, low cost	Preparation of issue wise category list	NSAP NRLM MGNREGA DDU-GKY	No cost, low cost
68.	Whether Panchayat has set up any community-based support mechanism for elderly, homeless and destitute (Y/N)	✓	-	✓	No	GP Office	20	Issues are not discussed in the Gram Sabha	Listing of targeted beneficiaries	NSAP Oldage pension scheme	300000/-	Beneficiary selection under different schemes	NSAP Oldage pension scheme	120000/- FY1 (500/month x 20)
69.	Whether the Panchayat facilitates has established a mechanism in	✓	-	✓	No	GP Office	N/A	GP has no such facilities	N/A	NRLM	N/A	N/A	NRLM	N/A

	building a livelihood for the victim if she needs (Y/N)							to provide care And provision for livelihoods Issues not discussed in the Gram Sabha						
70.	Did GP make efforts to provide Palliative care to the needy?	✓	-	✓	No	GP office	N/A	GP doesn't have any knowledge of such subject Lack of awareness among communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
71.	Whether the GP is arranged for support for Victims of unforeseen circumstances	✓	-	✓	No	GP office	N/A	GP doesn't have any knowledge of such subject	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No.	Indicator				Value	Source				Schemes	Budget	Activity	Schemes	Budget
72.	Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs in GP	✓	✓	✓	5% of the total budget of the GP	GP Office	N/A	Budget crunch Lack of prioritizing the vulnerable communities	Listing of targeted beneficiaries of ST/ SC communities Increases and spending of OSR budget for welfare of the targeted groups	NRLM MPAJAY MGNREGS OSR Scholarship schemes CFC SFC	400000/-	Scholarships to the students of ST/SC communities Livelihood promotion for ST women through SHG	NRLM MPAJAY MGNREGS OSR Scholarship schemes CFC SFC	50000/- (10000 x 5 students) 20000/- (10000/- x 2 SHGs)
73.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1000 population	✓	-	✓	0	Police records	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74.	Number of cases of violence, desertion of aged persons	✓	-	✓	2	GP Office Police record	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
75.	Number of cases of violence of differently abled	✓	-	✓	0	GP Office Police record	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No.	Indicator													
76.	Number of Crime Committed against Children during the year	✓	-	✓	5	GP office Child Helpline	N/A	N/A	Conducting frequent Bal/Balika Sabha for awareness-raising among children	POCSO Child Helpline	No expenditure	Awareness among communities/ child groups on the issues of child abuse	POCSO Child Helpline	No cost activities
77.	Number of Missing Children	✓	-	✓	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
78.	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking	✓	-	✓	0	GP Office Police record	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
79.	Number of POCSO offences	✓	-	✓	5	GP Office Police record	N/A	The community is unaware of the child's protection and participation rights	Awareness-raising on Child Rights – Survival, protection, development and participation	N/A	N/A	Awareness-raising on Child Rights – Survival, protection, development and participation	N/A	N/A
80.	Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	✓	-	✓	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annexure -II

Brief Description of eGramSwaraj

Objectives:

To strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched eGramSwaraj, a user-friendly web-based portal. eGramSwaraj aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralised planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting.

The primary objective is to improve the quality of decision making by providing access to all important data by solving the complexity and the existence of several key performance indicators in highly structured form with complete information.

eGramSwaraj Portal:

Summarized points of "eGramSwaraj" running web interface portal of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

Portal Website URL: **https://egramswaraj.gov.in/**

The "**eGramSwaraj**" web interface portal primary focus on capturing & showing all the details related to ZPs, BPs & GPs physical, financial & analytical data. Like address of all GPs with their contact details and its ER details, funds utilized by GPs, BPs & ZPs as per their submitted plan including audit report on its allocated fund and other observation on its financial regularities. This portal gives detail data of assets owned by the PRIs and few more details.

This portal also gives concise data on number count of beneficiaries from Centrally Sponsored Schemes too.

Below are the highlighted data that can be seen on this portal:

Dashboard:

1. **Panchayat Profiles:**
   - Profile created
   - Elected representative active

2. **Planning and Reporting:**
   - Approved ZP plan
   - Approved BP Plan
   - Approved GPDP
   - Physical progress ongoing
   - Geo tagging initiated

3. **Accounting:**
   - Financial progress on boarding (GP & Equivalent)
   - Fourteen Finance commission (Receipt & Expenditure Analysis Report)
   - Fifteen Finance Commission (Receipt & Expenditure Analysis Report)
   - Yearly Book Close Report

4. **Audit Online:**
   - Registered Auditors
   - Registered Auditees
   - Audit Plan (GPs)
   - Observation Recorded (Yearly)
   - Audit Reports Generated (Yearly)

5. **Analytical Report**:
   - Time series Analysis
   - Weekly progress Report

- State wise progress report
- State wise date wise login success statues

6. **Centre Sponsored Schemes Data**

Brief Detailing of above-mentioned points:

1. **Panchayat Profile:** This section presents data related to each GPs & its ERs detail.

Profile created: Contact & basic informative details on display of panchayats, like address, Panchayat Secretary contact details & brief details of that Panchayat.

Elected representative active: Count of all elected representatives from different States/UTs including their basic contact details.

2. **Planning and Reporting:**

Approved ZP Plan: It show the approved action plan summary of each ZP, including sector wise & scheme wise bifurcation. Also providing priority wise activity on to the approved action plan.

Approved BP Plan: It show the approved action plan summary of each BP, including sector wise & scheme wise bifurcation. Also providing priority wise activity on to the approved action plan.

Approved GPDP: It show the approved GPDP plan summary of each GP, including sector wise & scheme wise bifurcation. Also providing priority wise activity on to the approved action plan.

Physical progress on-going: This is to show the KPI of each GPs,

Geo tagging initiated: Number count of Geo tagging completed for the different assets.

3. **Accounting:**

Financial progress on boarding (GP & Equivalent): This gives each year financial expenditure summary by/on PRIs, and it's also giving the count number of ZPs, BPs & GPs covered with it. This shows the overall financial year expenditure only.

Fourteen Finance Commission (Receipt & Expenditure Analysis Report): This gives each year financial expenditure summary by/on PRIs, and it's also giving the count number of ZPs, BPs & GPs covered with it. One can see the Expenditure/Grant data for by each state, ZPs, BPs & GPs specifically.

Fifteen Finance Commission (Receipt & Expenditure Analysis Report): This gives each year financial expenditure summary by/on PRIs, and it's also giving the count number of ZPs, BPs & GPs covered with it. One can see the Expenditure/ Grant data for by each state & districts specifically.

Yearly Book Close Report: This presents the total number of Yearly Book Closed by ZPs, BPs & GPs.

4. Audit Online:

Registered Auditors: This gives the number count of registered auditors in every States/UT.

Registered Auditees: This gives the number count of registered auditors in every States/UT.

Audit Plan (GPs): This shows the number count of GPs, with Audit Plans.

Observation recorded (yearly): This gives the observation record of states on points *i.e.*

- Variations in Accounts Figure,
- Non-utilization of grants before lapsable date,
- Non- utilization of earmarked funds,
- Violation of rules,
- Others

Audit Reports Generated (yearly): This gives the Number count report on audit reports by each States/UTs.

5. Analytical Report:

Time Series Analysis: Can view the number count on GPs profile created & GPDPs approved in any time duration filter like in last 5 days etc.

Weekly Progress Report: Can view the weekly number count on GPs profile created & GPDPs approved in that week.

Annexure -III

Training Management Portal

(TMP)

Portal Website URL: https://www.trainingonline.gov.in

Introduction:

Training Management Portal (TMP) 2.0 was launched on 8th April 2021. It is a single platform to monitor Real time progress of trainings conducted through various sponsorship schemes *i.e.*, RGSA etc. by States/UTs, Districts and Blocks in different training categories and subject areas. The organizer of training such as SIRD, PRTI, ETC, DPRC, DPRO, BPRC uploads the details of their trainings conducted at their institutes.

Training Management Portal is meant to address the training management need of the government organizations. It will help the organizations in capturing the Training demands/needs of the Elected Representatives and officials. Such detailed need capturing of training can lead to sizing the demand and preparation of training calendar and resource estimation. A training Calendar will automatically publish upon uploading of a training program and can be tracked from citizen section of the portal.

Objectives of TMP:

(a) It facilitates to upload the training where it has been conducted i.e., if the training program is conducted in a ETC, so it may be uploaded at ETC level.

(b) The Training Calendar will be automatically published on adding any new Training.

(c) Training Process Scheduler: a checklist for various training activities.

(d) Online Repository of Resource person and Master Trainer; and Training Materials (PDF/PPT/DOC etc.).

(e) Submission of online Feedback of Trainings.

(f) Generation of Participation *e*-Certificate.

Training Monitoring Dashboard:

TMP Dashboard is a very useful tool to monitor real time progress of training conducted by training institutes of the States and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Salient features of the dashboard are:

1. Overall progress of trainings *i.e.,* **actual number of trainings planned and conducted.**

2. Total number of Trainings attended by various stakeholders.

3. Total participants trained in various categories of trainings such as GPDP and Non-GPDP.

4. Number of trainings attended by different stakeholders.

5. Training Category and Subject Area-wise progress of trainings.

6. State-wise comparative Analysis of Progress of Trainings.

7. State-wise Attendance of Participants.

8. State-wise ratio of trainee and trainers and average number of trainings per trainer.

Stakeholders:

1. Training Organizers such as: SIRD, SPRC/PRTI, DPRC, BPRC, ETC, PTC

2. Trainees

3. Trainers/Resource Person

Training Management Portal
Government of India | Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Dashboard

Training Reports

| Training Status | State Wise Training Status |

Roles:

1. Organization Admin
2. Course Designer
3. Course Coordinator
4. Resource Person

Category of Participants:

1. Elected Representative of Local Body
2. Official of Local Body
3. Official of Line Department or Govt. Organization
4. Member of the Legislative Assembly
5. Banker
6. University/College Faculty
7. International Participants
8. Member of Parliament
9. Ex-Official of Line Department or Govt. Organization
10. NGO/CBO
11. Self Help Group/Panchayat Level
12. Farmer
13. Journalists

Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralized Planning & Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD)

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Rajendranagar (NIRDPR) - Hyderabad