



Annual Report 2023-24



Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India



ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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

LSDGs	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals
MA	Mission Antyodaya
MDM	Mid Day Meal
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMP	Mission Mode Project
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoS(PR)	Minister of State, Panchayati Raj
MPR	Minister of Panchayati Raj
NAD	National Asset Directory
NCBF	National Capacity Building Framework
NDRGGSP	Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar
NE	North Eastern
NeGD	National e-Governance Division
NeGP	National e-Governance Plan
NFDC	National Film Development Corporation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIRD&PR	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
NIRD&PR, NERC	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North Eastern Regional Centre
NLM	National Level Monitors
NPRD	National Panchayati Raj Day
NPTA	National Plan for Technical Assistance
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Class
OM	Office Memorandum
OSR	Own Source of Revenue
P&B	Planning & Budget
PBs	Panchayat Bhawans

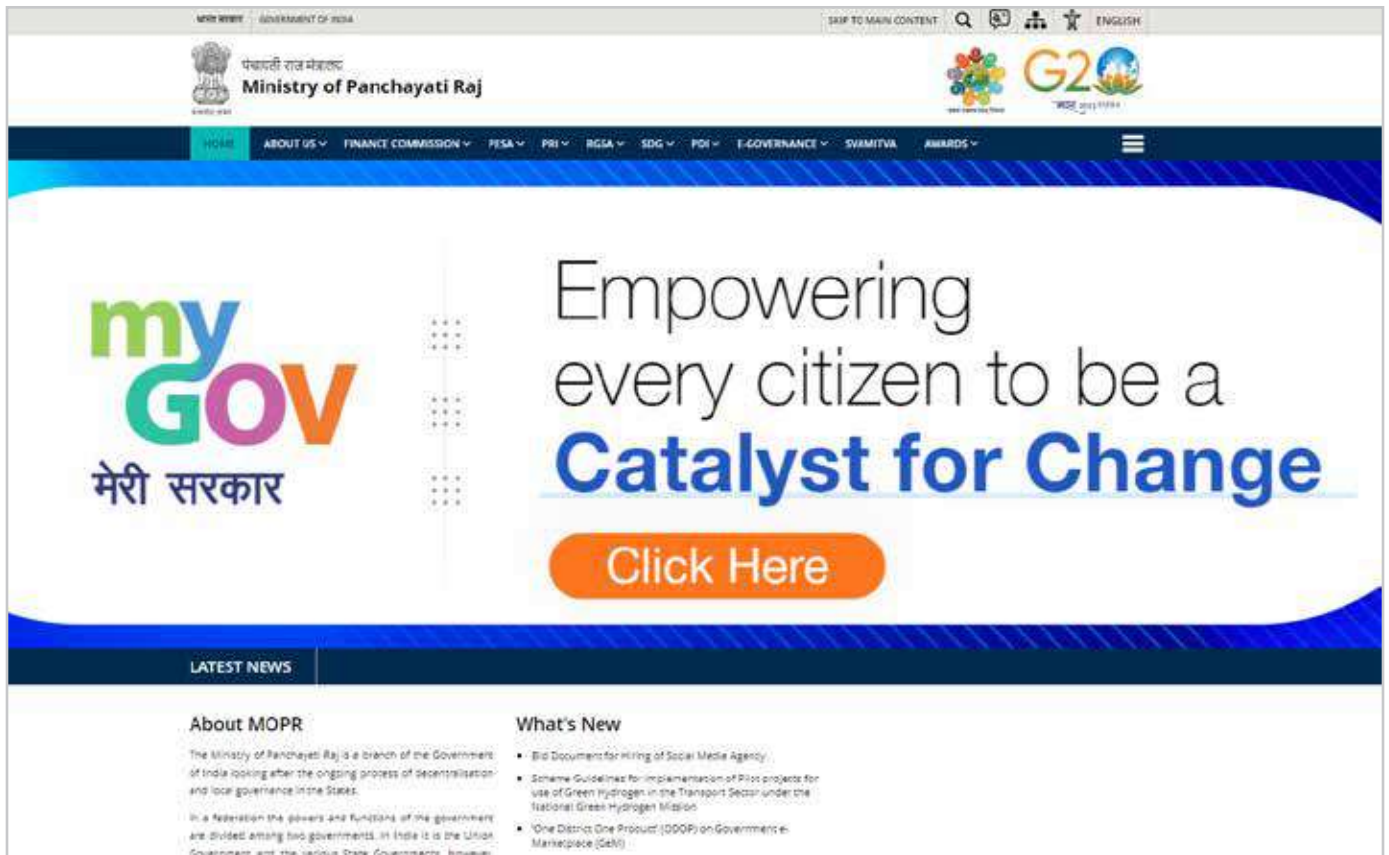
PEAIS	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme
PES	Panchayat Enterprise Suite
PESA	Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PDI	Panchayat Development Index
PDP	Panchayat Development Plan
PDS	Public Distribution System
PLC	Peer Learning Centre
PM	Prime Minister
PMEYSA	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMSA	Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPC	People's Plan Campaign
PPP	Public, Private, Partnership
PR	Panchayati Raj
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PRIA Soft	PRI Accounting System Software
RADPFI	Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
RBH	Rural Business Hub
RCMS	Revenue Court Management System
RD	Rural Development
RADPFI	Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
RDPR	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
RE	Revised Estimate
RGPSA	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RLB	Rural Local Body
RSVY	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBM-Rural	Swachh Bharat Mission- Rural
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

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



INTRODUCTION





<https://panchayat.gov.in>

Chapter- 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Indian Panchayati Raj System, which has its roots in the long history and culture of our country, strengthens the foundation of Indian democracy by ensuring social and political empowerment of the people. There are approximately, 2.6 lakh Panchayats with 31.5 lakh elected representatives, out of which approximately 46% are women. It also provides wide representation to Scheduled Tribes (STs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) which are the weaker sections of the society. Our Panchayati Raj system had been assigned a constitutional status through the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India. Part IX (Article 243) was added to the Constitution as a sequel to this Amendment providing three-tier system of Panchayats; reservation of seats for the STs, SCs and women; regular elections; devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayats etc.

1.2 Vision of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

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

1.3 Mission of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

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

Mandate of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

1.4 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was created on 27th May 2004. It has the primary

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

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

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

1.7 The Role of States

The Constitution envisages that Panchayats will function as institutions of local government and prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, but leaves the precise devolution of powers and authority to Panchayats to the States. Article 243G of the Constitution stipulates that Panchayats should plan for and implement schemes for local economic development and social justice. Article 243ZD provides for setting up a District Planning Committee to prepare District Plan by consolidating plans of rural areas prepared by Panchayats and of urban areas prepared by Urban Local Bodies.

The State legislatures are to consider the 29 subjects illustratively set out in the Eleventh Schedule (Annexure-I) for devolution to the Panchayats; for the planning and implementation of schemes; for economic

development and social justice. Powers to impose taxes by and provisions of funds to the Panchayats are determined by the States. Moreover, States play a critical role in building Panchayat capacities and in creating an appropriate framework for accountability and transparency as well.

1.8 Areas Not Covered under Part IX

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

1.9 Basic Data on PRIs (as on 31.3.2024)

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS	INTERMEDIATE PANCHAYATS	DISTRICT PANCHAYATS	TRADITIONAL LOCAL BODIES
2,55,197	6,706	665	16,152
NO. OF PESA STATES	PESA VILLAGES	PESA PANCHAYATS	PESA BLOCKS
10	77,564	22,040	664
FULLY COVERED PESA DISTRICTS		PARTIALLY COVERED PESA DISTRICTS	
45		63	

ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY



Chapter- 2

ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY

2.1 Administrative Structure:

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is headed by a Union Minister who is assisted by Minister of State, a Secretary, an Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries, one Economic Adviser, two Directors, three Deputy Secretaries and eight Under Secretaries among other Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers and Staff. There is a Financial Advisor looking after the



Shri Giriraj Singh
Minister of Panchayati Raj
and Rural Development

Vigilance & CVO (b) Fiscal Devolution and Policy (c) Economics & Statistical matter, National Panchayat Awards, Implementation of Incentivisation of Panchayat Scheme, Administration, Media & Publicity, Action Research and Plan Coordination (d) Capacity Building & Training, RGSA Scheme implementation and PDI Report Implementation (e) General Coordination, Parliamentary Coordination, Public Grievances and RTI, Legal Coordination and Official Language.

financial matters of Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The sanctioned strength of regular posts in the Ministry is 113 (*Annexure-II*) and the organizational chart of the Ministry is at *Annexure III*.

2.2 Divisions of the Ministry

The Ministry has five major Divisions, viz. (a) SVAMITVA, e-Governance, MMP e-Panchayat Scheme implementation and



Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
Minister of State for
Panchayati Raj

2.3 Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

MoPR follows the guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in matters relating to reservation of SCs, STs and OBCs in services and related matters. The number of employees in MoPR belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs are given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1
Details of SC, ST and OBC employees in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as on 31.03.2024

Category	Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
SC	05	01	04	10
ST	01	06	0	07
OBC	03	10	06	19
Minority	00	00	00	00

2.4 Vigilance Matters

Vigilance matters are being handled in MoPR according to the prescribed procedure and instructions of CVC. As on date, Joint Secretary (Governance) has been designated as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry.

2.5 Implementation of e-office & Bio-metric Attendance System

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

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

2.6 Capacity Building Unit (CBU)

In pursuance of Government of India's (DoPT) notification no. T-16017/09/2020-iGOT dated 01.04.2021, a Capacity Building Unit (CBU) under "Mission Karmayogi Programme" has been constituted in Ministry of Panchayati Raj with composition of Additional Secretary

(PR) as Chairman and other eight members for coordinating the preparation of Annual Capacity Building Plans, undertake monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation and facilitate creation of shared resources amongst Training Institutions imparting training to civil servants.

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

The first meeting-cum orientation workshop on Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj held in the presence of Member (HR), Capacity Building Commission (CBC), representatives from CBC, senior officers of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and members of Capacity Building Unit of the Ministry at Jeevan Bharati Building on 22nd July, 2022.

Several meetings were held under the

Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, PR for reviewing the ACBP for the year 2022-23. The required inputs i.e. Sanctioned Strength, working strength, the division wise activities of the Ministry, has been provided to CBC for preparation of Annual Capacity Building Plan. The Capacity Building Commission has submitted the Baseline and As-is assessment report in respect of Ministry of Panchayati Raj. For this financial year, Ministry has initiated for conducting the various training programs through CBC for the officers and staff members of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

2.7 Implementation of Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) under Mission Karmayogi Bharat for the year 2023-24

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has started implementing the Capacity Building Plan activities for the year 2023-2024 in a phased manner for both Phase-I and Phase-II of the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) as per the recommendation of Capacity Building Commission (CBC) under Mission Karmayogi Bharat.

In Phase -1 during the year 2022-2023, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented all the important activities suggested by CBC including creation the Capacity Building Unit (CBU), division-wise interactions with AS/JS and/or Head of Divisions with key staff members of each division to identify goals of capacity building, Create Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) for the Ministry, Analysis and validation of the CNA findings, Interventions to address capacity needs etc.

In Phase-2 The Ministry has implemented all the activities of Annual Capacity Building Plan for 2023-24 on designation wise training calendar and roadmap for implementation of division wise Training Interventions and Non- training interventions.

2.8 Online Training Programmes

The Ministry has fixed Wednesday afternoon in every week as no meeting day exclusively for attending online trainings on iGOT.

As a result, 100% of employees are on-boarded onto iGOT-Karmayogi platform before December 31,2023.

(i) Employees onboarded have completed at least 6 hours of training on iGOT-Karmayogi platform from the quick win courses identified in the respective CBP under Mission Karmayogi Bharat from the available courses on iGOT-Karmayogi portal based on the training calendar proposed in the CBP.

(ii) Ministry is in the process of preparation of Know Your Ministry modules, in consultation with capacity Building Commission (CBC).

2.9 Offline/Physical training interventions

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has conducted 16 training interventions/programs in the areas of Domain, Functional & Behavioural as on 31.03.2024.

2. As a result, 235 Officers/Staff including consultants and Office Assistants have been participated in the training intervention various activities during the year 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024).

Details in brief are as under **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2

Target identified by the CBC	Achieved by MoPR	Total number of Officers/ Officials participated
15 (Domain, Behavioral and Functional)	16	235
Revised Budget earmarked under "Training Expenses"	Budget spent on Capacity Building head for the year 2023-24	
Rs.40 Lakh	Rs.36,86,152/-	

Details of Training Intervention as on 31st March, 2024

Sl. No.	Name of the Training	Organized by	Date	Number of Officers/ Staff participated	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)
1	Level B training Programme on Rules and Regulations in Government for Capacity Building of Civil Servants- ASO to SO level	ISTM	01st May to October, 2023	04	155954
2	Foundation training programme on Rules and Regulations in Government for Capacity Building of Civil Servants- for ASO	ISTM	28.08.23 to 08.09.23, 26.12.23 to 19.01.24 & 08.01.24 to 02.02.24	03	135000
3	Level D training programme on Rules and Regulations in Government for Capacity Building of Civil Servants- SO for promotion to US grade	ISTM	05.06.23 to 14.07.23	01	71889
4	Level E training Programme on Rules and Regulations in Government for Capacity Building of Civil Servants- for Under Secretary	ISTM	13.11.23 to 08.12.23	01	62500
5	Level-I & IV Training Programme for PPS of CSSS	ISTM	05.06.23 to 23.06.23, 01.01.2024 to 19.01.2024	03	146203

6	Yoga workshop namely “Workshop for Executives”	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY)	12-13 may 2023	01	1000
7	Training program on Administrative Vigilance & Prevention of Corruption, Handling/ Scrutiny/ Investigation of complaints/ grievances having vigilance Angle	IISTD	05-07 June 2023	02	141598
8	Advance course on Secretarial Effectiveness and Office Management	NPC	19-23 June 23	01	67236
9	Training Programme on contract Management	IIM	09-13 Oct 23	01	138272
10	Residential training programme on “Accounts and Finance”	NPC	27.11.2023 to 01.12.23	16	864000
11	Training programme on Digital transformation through e-Governance	NPC	18-22 Dec 23	02	110000
12	Orientation program on iGOT	Capacity Building Commission	19th July, 2023	121	-
13	Programme on developing inner powers & stress free management (Stress Management)	Brahmkumarij Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya” (BKIVV)	20th September, 2023	45	-
14	Smart Power Point Presentation, Noting & Drafting in Govt. of India at Udaipur, Rajasthan	NPC	06th to 10th February, 2024	22	11,37,500
15	Mission Life- Lifestyle for Environment and Green Credit at Goa	NPC	19th-23rd February, 2024	11	6,05,000
16	Level – E Training for Under Secretaries of CSS	ISTM	04th – 29th March, 2024	01	50,000
	Total			235	36,86,152

2.10 Non-Training interventions

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj nominated Officers/Officials to ISTM for various training programs starting with foundation courses for new officials and existing officers for enhancing their capacity building. During the training programs, Officers/Officials have undertaken non-training interventions at different States like Assam, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Ladakh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh on implementation of various Central Government Schemes, Policies & Programmes at Gram Panchayat/ Panchayats/Village/field level Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) etc. -

Utilizing the Central Government Schemes, Policies & Programmes at Village Level.

2.10.1 The Ministry formed 14 Groups for 14 States to study the activities implemented/undertaken in a Gram Panchayat under flagship schemes of Central Government and State Flagship schemes in Thematic GPDP and PDI in coordination with Block Development Officers (BDOs) and concerned officials of the State Governments. Due to election duties, some of the groups could not undertake their studies. However, 05 Groups were undertaken the study visits to Haryana, Gujarat, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Target for Study Visits identified	Achieved by MoPR	Total number of Officers/ Officials participated
05	10	25

Table 2.3

The details of the Non-Training Interventions as on 31/03/2024

Sl. No.	Name of the exposure visit	Duration	Conducting Organisation	Number of Officers/ Staff participated
1.	Exposure Visit on implementation of various central government Schemes at field level attached states of Guwahati, Meghalaya, Ahmedabad under Level B Training for ASO level Officers of CSS	15 days	ISTM	04
2.	Exposure Visit on Village Level and Bharat Darshan attached states Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan under Foundation training programme - for ASO level Officers of CSS	12 days	ISTM	03
3.	Exposure Visit on Implementation of Central Government Schemes , Policies & Programmes at Village Level attached to Madya Pradesh & Karnataka States under Level D and E Training Programmes for SO and US Level Officers of CSS.	15 days	ISTM	02

4.	Exposure Visit on Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) - How the NGOs are utilising the Central Government Schemes, Policies & Programmes at Village Level, attached to Ladakh, Kolkata and Bhopal under Level -IV &I Training Programmes for PPS and Stenographer Grade-D Level Officers of CSSS.	One Week	ISTM	03
5.	05 Study Visits on Thematic GDPD and PDI	03 Days each	MoPR	12
6.	Level – E Training for Under Secretaries of CSS	One Week	ISTM	01
7.	Total			25

2.11 Know Your Ministry Module

Capacity Building Commission (CBC) has issued a work order to Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad to develop Level-2 e-learning content for MoPR i.e. Know Your Ministry Module, to familiarize any viewer with its structure and working.

2.12 Training and Non-Training Interventions under Annual Capacity Building Plan for the Year 2024-25

Online Trainings

MoPR has received an email dated 19.03.2024 from iGOT informing about the recent implementation of **My iGOT feature on the portal**. This feature serves as a valuable tool for enhancing skill development within MoPR by allowing the Officers/Officials to **map various courses designation-wise** and **establish clear timelines for completing these courses**.

2. Given its potential to significantly contribute to official's professional growth and efficiency in ensuring the widespread adoption of this feature across the Ministry by incorporating My iGOT into the training and development framework. Ministry can streamline the process of identifying the relevant courses and setting achievable timelines for completion.

3. Accordingly, Ministry is planning for organizing the trainings for Officers/Officials through **My iGOT feature on the portal**.

2.13 Offline/Physical training interventions

Ministry has already initiated conducting various training programs to be organized by ISTM and other organizations.

In this context, Ministry has nominated 02 Officers for Foundation Training Programme (FTP) for newly joined Assistant Section Officers (ASOs) for 09 weeks from 08.04.2024 to 07.06.2024 to ISTM and IIPA. The details are as follows:

S.No	Name of the Official	Batch	Training Institute	Total Cost
1.	Shri Amardeep Chauhan	2023	ISTM, Delhi	Rs, 50,000/-
2.	Ms. Anuradha	2022	IIPA, Delhi	Rs. 48,800/

Besides, Ministry has also scheduled 01 week workshop on Meditation and Breath from 29th April 2024 to 3rd May 2024 (03 -06 PM) to be organized by The Art of Living (AOL) for 34 regular employees from JS to Section Officers including PSO/Sr.PPS/PPS/PS. The details of the program are as follows:

Program Type	Duration	Contribution (Inclusive of taxes)	Location
Campus Program	3 hrs X 5 consecutive days	Rs. 2500 per person	Conference Hall, 09th Floor, Jeevan Bharati Building

4. The Ministry will conduct various training programs for building the competencies i.e. Domain, Behavioural and Functional etc. in association with ISTM, IIPA and other organizations for the Officers/Officials in MoPR under Mission Karmayogi Bharat/Annual Capacity Building Plan during the year 2024-25.

2.14 Non-Training interventions

Out of 14 Study/Exposure visits to 14 States on Thematic GPDP and PDI, 05 Groups have completed the visits.

2. The remaining 09 Groups will undertake the study/exposure visits to 09 states on Thematic GPDP and PDI during the year 2024-25.

3. Further, the Ministry will also nominate the Officers/Officials to ISTM to undertake the exposure visits during the year 2024-25.



The background features a central bright yellow-white glow from which numerous thin, white lines radiate outwards, creating a sunburst effect. These lines intersect to form a grid of diamond-shaped cells. The overall color palette is warm, ranging from light yellow to deep orange.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

Chapter- 3

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

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

3.2 Local Government in British India:

At the advent of British colonial administration Sir Charles Metcalfe, the provisional Governor General of India (1835-36), referred to the Indian village communities as "little republics". In urban areas, a municipal corporation came to be formed in Madras, on the British model of a town council, as early as 1687. The Madras Municipal Corporation was empowered to levy taxes for building schools and was endowed with a guild hall. As the sphere of activities of this corporation expanded (as happened in similar bodies set up in other major towns), correspondingly their powers of taxation also widened. These municipal corporations symbolized local government of sorts, but continued to comprise nominated members with no elective element whatsoever.

3.3 Evolution of Panchayati Raj System:

Sl. No.	Year	Major Development
a.	1870	Lord Mayo (<i>Viceroy of India - 1869-72</i>), Governor General-in-Council, secured the passage of a resolution for the decentralization of power aimed at bringing about greater administrative efficiency in meeting the demands of the people but primarily designed to augment imperial finances. The "existing Imperial resources will not suffice for the growing wants to the country", he held. At about the same time, a significant first step towards reviving the traditional village panchayat system in Bengal was taken through the Bengal Chowkidari Act, 1870, which empowered District Magistrates to set up Panchayats of nominated members in the villages. These nominated Panchayats could levy and collect taxes to pay for the cowkidars, or watchmen, engaged by them.

		The Famine Commission of 1880 pointed to the absence of local bodies as a major impediment in delivering relief supplies to famine-stricken people, and underlined the need to expand self-government to the villages as well.
b.	1882	The Magna Carta of local democracy in British India was the Ripon Resolution of 1882 (<i>Lord Ripon was Governor General and Viceroy of India – 1880-1884</i>) providing for rural local boards with two-thirds of membership to be composed of elected, non-official representatives and presided over by a non-official Chairperson. Actual progress in implementation was slow, but the role of rural local administration was elevated, and the term “self-government” gained currency.
c.	1907-1909	In 1907, the Government constituted a six-member Royal Commission on Decentralisation, released in 1909, elaborated the principles enunciated in the Ripon Resolution, and recognised the importance of Panchayats in the governance of India.
d.	1919	The Montagu – Chelmsford reforms of 1919 (Edwin Samuel Montagu was Secretary of State for India – 1917-22 and Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy of India – 1916-21) made local self-government under the proposed scheme of Dyarchy a “transferred subject”, bringing self-government under the domain of Indian Ministers in the provinces. To make local self-government both fully representative and responsible, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms suggested that there should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them from outside control.
e.	1935-39	The Government of Indian Act, 1935 and the inauguration of provincial autonomy under it marked another crucial stage in the evolution of Panchayats. With popularly elected governments in the Provinces, almost all provincial administrations enacted legislation for further democratization of local self-government institutions, including the village Panchayats.
Panchayats in Post – Independence India:		
f.	1948-50	The amendment, eventually numbered as Article 40 reads: <i>“The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government”.</i> It is noteworthy that right from the beginning, “self-government” has been considered as the essence of Panchayati Raj.
g.	1952	Community Development projects were inaugurated in 1952, modelled after the earlier experiments at Santiniketan, Baroda (Vadodara), and Nilokheri.

h.	1957	<p>In 1957, a historic breakthrough in establishing Panchayati Raj was effected through the Report of the Team for the Study of Community Development Projects and National Extension Service, headed by Shri Balwantrai Mehta, which recommended that “Public participation in community works should be organized through statutory representative bodies”.</p> <p>Subsequently, the National Development Council endorsed the basic principles of democratic decentralization enunciated in the Balwantrai Mehta report and laid on States the duty of working out the structures suitable to each State.</p> <p>It was during this period that the term “Panchayati Raj” gained currency as a process of governance organically linking the will of the people from the Gram Sabha to the Lok Sabha.</p>
i.	1959	<p>The system of Panchayati Raj was first implemented in Rajasthan on 2nd Oct, 1959, at Nagaur, 260 KMs from Jaipur.</p>
j.	1966-71	<p>The Ministry of Community Development was brought under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and in 1971 the title “Community Development” was dropped and replaced by “Rural Development”.</p>
k.	1978	<p>The Ashoka Mehta Committee Report of 1978 recommended that Panchayati Raj be included in the Constitution. In keeping with the spirit of the Ashoka Mehta Committee recommendations, some states, including West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, revisited their respective Panchayati Raj systems and undertook several new initiatives to endow local bodies with more powers, leading to these initiatives being cited as “second generation” Panchayats, which served as a prime inspiration and example for subsequent reform.</p>
l.	1991	<p>The Government introduced the 72nd (Panchayats) and 73rd (Nagarpalikas) Constitution Amendment Bills, based substantially on the Bills moved in the Eight Lok Sabha but also incorporating some of the changes wrought by the then Government in power. These two Bills were referred to a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament, which effected some further changes but conformed in very considerable measure to the earlier 1989 initiative.</p> <p>The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha passed both Bills on the 22nd and 23rd December, 1992 respectively. By the time the Parliament passed the two Bills, their sequence changed to 73rd and 74th respectively. Following their ratification by more than half the State Assemblies as required under the Constitution, the President of India gave his assent, and the Acts came into force as the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 on 24th April, 1993, and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 on 1st June, 1993, adding two new Parts to the Constitution, namely Part IX titled “The Panchayats” and Part IXA titled “The Municipalities”.</p>

3.4 Constitutional Provision relating to the Panchayat – The principal provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to ‘The Panchayats’ are summarized below:

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

The background features a complex, abstract pattern of thin, white lines that intersect to form a grid of small, irregular shapes. The lines are set against a gradient of warm colors, ranging from a deep orange at the top and bottom to a bright, almost white yellow in the center. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and modern design.

ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLAN

Chapter- 4

ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLAN

4.1 During Financial Year 2023-24 the Ministry has implemented two main Schemes namely:-

- (i) Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) – a Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- (ii) SVAMITVA – a Central Sector Scheme

4.2 The total outlay of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is Rs.1016.42 crores during 2023-24 (both the Schemes including Secretariat Services) and an amount of Rs.980.63 crore has been utilized during the financial year.

4.3. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

- (i) Revamped RGSA Scheme approved on 13.04.2022 for implementation from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period) at a total cost of Rs.5911 crore includes Central Share of Rs.3700 crore and State Share of Rs.2211 crore. The Scheme extends to all States and Union Territories including institutions of rural local government in Non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. The Central Components of the Scheme is fully funded by the Government of India. However, the funding pattern for State Component is in the ratio of 60:40 among Centre and States respectively, except NE Hilly States and UT of Jammu and Kashmir where Central and State share is 90:10. For other UTs, Central Share is

100 per cent. The focus of the Scheme of Revamped RGSA will be on re-imagining Panchayati Raj Institutions as vibrant centres of local self-governance and economic growth with special focus on localization of Sustainable Development Goals at grassroots level adopting thematic approach through concerted and collaborative efforts of Central Ministries and State line departments with whole of Government approach at all levels.

- (ii) The Central Components of revamped Scheme of RGSA are (i) Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat (ii) Incentivization of Panchayats (iii) Action Research and Publicity and (iv) International Cooperation.

4.4. SVAMITVA

- (i) SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) is a Central Sector Scheme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th April, 2020.
- (ii) The Scheme is being implemented in collaboration of Survey of India (SoI) as implemented agency and NICSI as technology partner. Total cost of the Scheme is Rs.566.23 crores from Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2024-25.

4.5. DoE MoF vide its OM dated 23.03.2021 issued revised procedure of release and

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

in the DOE OM dated 09.03.2022 regarding revised procedure of funds released under Centre Sector Schemes.

4.6. Several workshops were held to sensitize all the stakeholders to maximum utilization of GeM portal to procure the goods & services. As a result, more than 95% of goods and services have been procured through GeM in Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

4.7. A statement showing the scheme-wise allocations and utilization of funds by MoPR from the financial year 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and BE 2024-25 is enclosed.

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ											
BE/RE/Actual Expenditure for the year 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and BE 2024-25											
(Rs. in Crore)											
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE
1.	Action Research & Publicity	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	12.98	8.00	8.68	8.64	10.00
2.	Media & Publicity	12.00	5.52	5.52	10.00	10.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	International Cooperation	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20
4.	SVAMITVA	200.00	140.00	139.99	150.00	105.00	103.29	76.00	54.00	53.01	70.00
5.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	593.00	618.00	618.00	593.00	682.98	682.98	819.00	814.86	814.86	916.50
6.	Incentivisation of Panchayats	48.00	52.51	52.52	50.00	50.82	50.56	47.80	47.12	47.11	46.80
7.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat	20.00	11.71	11.71	20.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	16.28	16.03	90.17
	Total Scheme	876.20	830.41	830.41	826.20	867.00	864.96	971.00	941.14	939.82	1133.67
8.	Secretariat Services (Non Scheme)	37.23	37.97	34.43	42.37	38.77	36.22	45.42	42.86	40.81	49.97
	Grand Total (Scheme & Non Scheme)	913.43 (+0.01) Token Supplementary	868.38	864.84	868.57	905.77	901.18	1016.42	984.00	980.63	1183.64



CAPACITY BUILDING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS





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

Chapter- 5

CAPACITY BUILDING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Background:

5.1.1 The Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has been one of the major activities of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). The Ministry has been providing programmatic, technical and institutional support for strengthening of PRIs including advocacy support for inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination. Under the ambit of capacity building, knowledge support is also being provided for enhancing devolution to PRIs and finding solutions for local governance as well as outreach towards strengthening rural India.

5.1.2 Earlier support for CB&T were provided under different schemes of the Ministry such as Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF), Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), Capacity Building - Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA), etc.

5.1.3 Budget Announcement 2016-17: The Hon'ble finance Minister in his budget speech 2016-17 announced that *"Panchayati Raj Institutions need to develop governance capabilities to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.*

It is, therefore, proposed to launch a new restructured scheme, namely, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan..."

5.2 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

5.2.1 Subsequent to the announcement in the budget speech of 2016-17, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA was prepared based on the consultation of NITI Aayog, Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments. The scheme was approved by the Union Cabinet on 21.04.2018 for implementation from Financial Year 2018-19 to 2021-22.

5.2.2 The primary aim of RGSA was to strengthen PRIs for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening PRIs in 117 Aspirational districts.

5.2.3 An amount of Rs.2149.10 crore was released to the States/UTs and implementing Agencies during implementation period from 2018-19 to 2021-22 for Capacity Building & Training and other admissible activities as approved under RGSA.

5.3 Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):



Training program of the elected representatives and Functionaries of PRIs under RGSA.

5.3.1 Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of PRIs is a continuous process, as a large number of elected members join PRIs after every five years. Hence, based on the recommendations of the evaluation study carried out for RGSA, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA was revamped, which was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 13.04.2022 for implementation from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period) at a total cost of Rs.5911 crore including Central Share of Rs.3700 crore and State share of Rs.2211 crore.

5.3.2 The focus of the scheme of Revamped RGSA is to re-imagine Panchayati Raj Institutions as vibrant centres of local self-governance and economic growth with special focus on localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at grassroots level by adopting thematic approach through concerted and collaborative efforts of Central Ministries as well as State line departments with 'whole of Government' approach at all levels.

5.3.3 Coverage: Like the previous scheme of RGSA, the Revamped RGSA also covers all States and Union Territories (UTs) of the

country including institutions of Rural Local Government in non-Part IX areas.

5.3.4 Funding pattern: Like the previous scheme of RGSA, the scheme comprises both Central and State Components. The Central Components of the scheme are fully funded

by the Government of India. However, the funding pattern for State Components is in the ratio of 60:40 among Centre and States respectively, except North East states, Hilly States and UT of J&K where Central and State share is 90:10. For all other UTs, Central share is 100%.

Central & State Components under revamped RGSA	
State Components	Central Components
a. Capacity Building & Training	a. National Plan for Technical Assistance
b. Institutional Infrastructure and Human Resource	b. Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat
c. Distance learning Facility through SATCOM/IP based virtual Class room/ similar technology	c. Incentivization of Panchayats
d. Support for Panchayat Infrastructure (Construction of GP Bhawan & Co-location of CSC)	d. Action Research & Publicity
e. Programme Management Units (PMU)	e. International Cooperation
f. E-enablement of Panchayats	f. NIRD&PR and other Institutes of Excellence (Agency services)
g. Special Support for strengthening Gram Sabhas in PESA Areas	
h. Support for Innovation (Innovative activities)	
i. Project based support for Economic development & income enhancement	
j. IEC Activities	
k. Programme Management/ Administrative cost.	

5.4. Major objectives of Revamped RGSA:

- (i) Develop governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs);
- (ii) Focus on developing the capacity of elected representatives of PRIs for leadership Roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively as third tier of Government;
- (iii) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address the issues of national importance through quality Panchayat Development Plan;
- (iv) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own source of revenue;
- (v) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996;
- (vi) Collaboration with Academic Institute/ Institute of Excellence to support capacity building and hand-holding for PRIs;

- (vii) Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayat administrative efficiency and improved service delivery with transparency and accountability;
- (viii) Recognize and incentivize the performance of PRIs towards attainment of SDGs;
- (ix) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats through action research and publicity to reach out to multiple and diverse target



Training on Mission Antyodaya for CRPs of Imphal East District, Manipur.

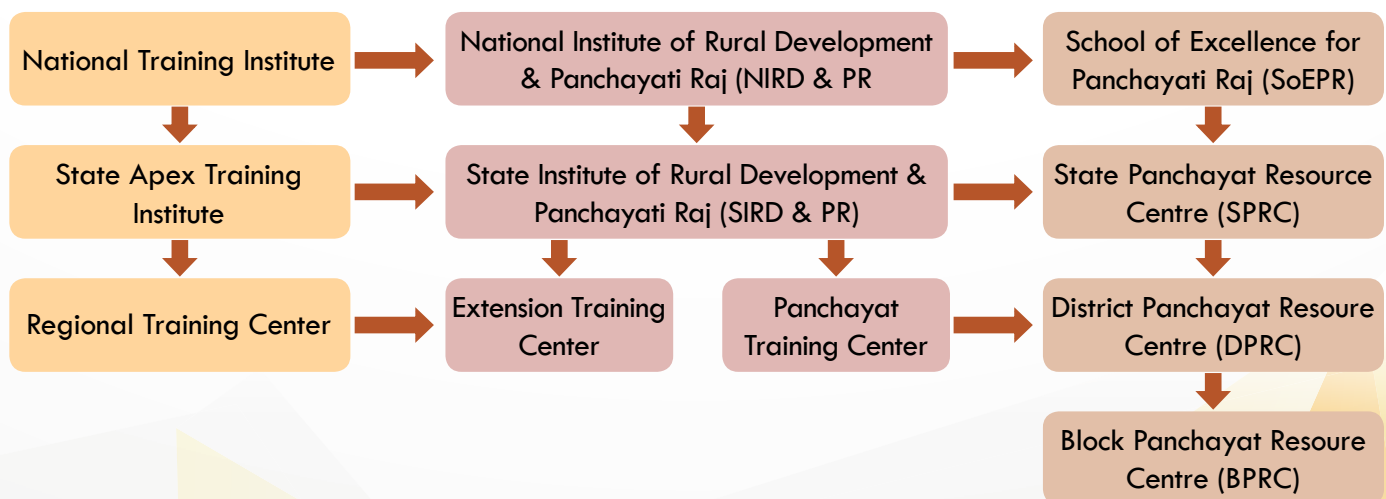
groups and taking up research studies related to PRIs for assessments and informed policy decisions;

5.5. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) mechanism:

5.5.1 A robust Panchayati Raj system is critical for good governance. Hence, it is imperative to capacitate PRIs, Elected Representative, Panchayat Functionaries and other stakeholders for ensuring overall development of rural areas through their active participation and meaningful contribution. This calls for more concerted, robust and technology driven capacity building processes for expanding reach and coverage of training, reforming governance at the Panchayat level by making it more participatory, technology and performance driven, and outcome oriented.

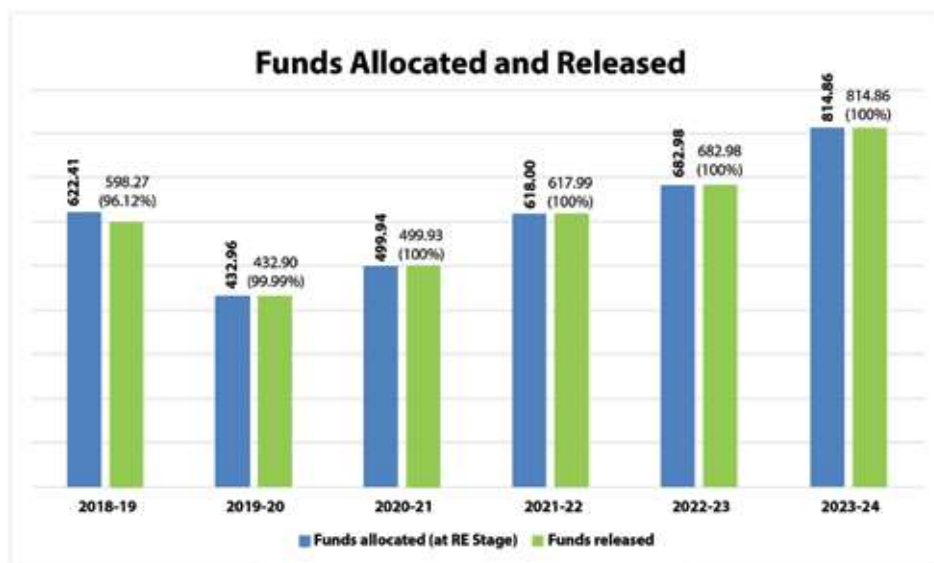
5.5.2 CB&T activities are mainly conducted by NIRD&PR, SIRD&PR and other such institutions in the States/UTs in cascading mode. Funds under RGSA are released to the States/UTs and in turn States/UTs are releasing funds to the implementing agencies (SIRD&PR and other PRI Training Institutions) along with matching State share. The available mechanism of CB&T is as under:

HIERARCHY OF THE TRAINING MECHANISM



5.6. Financial Achievements under RGSA: The year-wise status of funds allocated at RE Stage and funds released is in **Table 5.1** below. However, the State-wise and year-wise status of funds released under RGSA is at **Annexure-IV**.

Sl. No.	Year	Funds alloc	Funds released	% of release against RE allocation
1.	2018-19	622.41	598.27	96.12
2.	2019-20	432.96	432.90	99.99
3.	2020-21	499.94	499.93	100.00
4.	2021-22	618.00	617.99	100.00
5.	2022-23	682.98	682.98	100.00
6.	2023-24	814.86	814.86	100.00

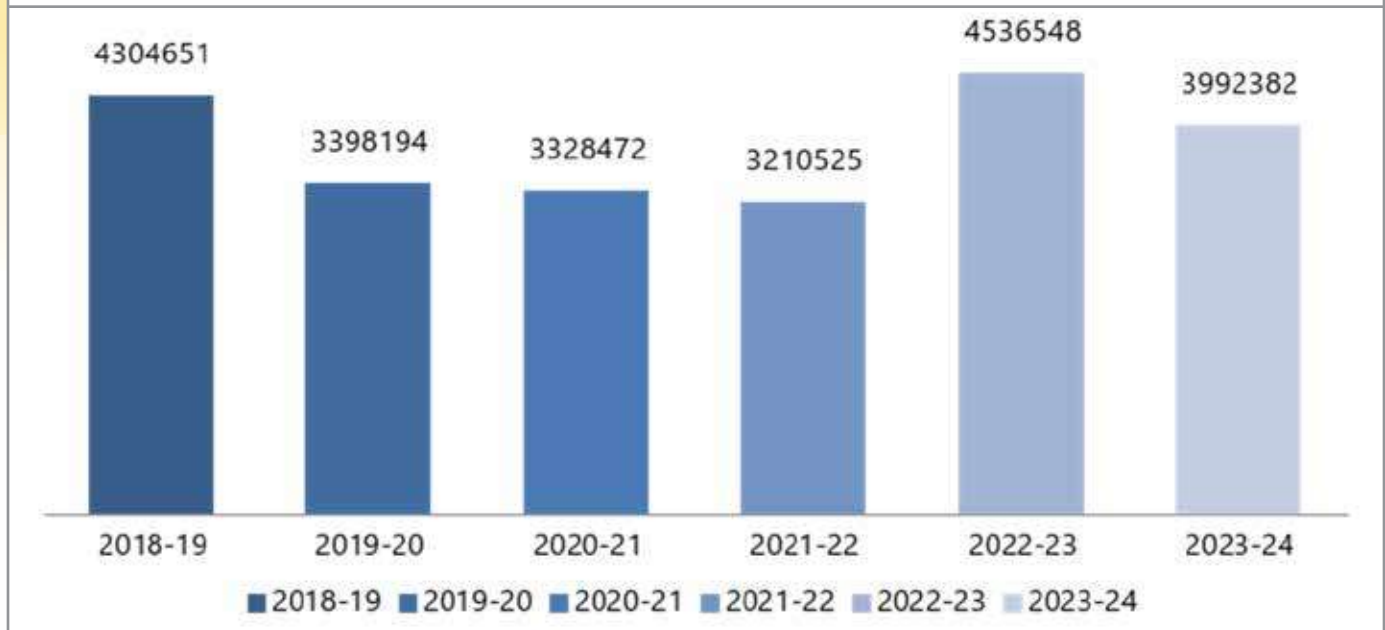


5.7. Physical Achievements under RGSA: The year-wise status of the number of participants provided training under the scheme is in **Table 5.2** below. However, the State-wise status of ERs and other stakeholders of Panchayat provided training under RGSA is at **Annexure-V**.

Sl. No.	Year	ERs & other stakeholders Trained
1.	2018-19	43,04,651
2.	2019-20	33,98,194
3.	2020-21	33,28,472
4.	2021-22	32,10,525
5.	2022-23	45,36,548
6.	2023-24*	39,92,382

* Uploaded on Training Management Portal as on 31.03.2024

Elected Representatives (ERs), Functionaries and & other stakeholders of Panchayats, provided trainings under RGSA



5.8. New initiatives under Capacity Building & Training:

- (i) **School of Excellence of Panchayati Raj (SoEPR):** Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery (CPR, DPSSD), is one of the centers at National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). The center aims at capacity building of PRIs through training of SLMTs and carrying out research and studies in Panchayati Raj. The center was established in 2014 and had been in a need of revival as it fell short in addressing the issues of strengthening the Panchayati Raj system and their support institutions like State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PRs). SIRDs are also lacking adequate numbers of human resources to provide requisite support for the strengthening of PRIs through effective and concentrated Capacity Building and Training.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken various initiatives to transform the rural landscape, which includes LSDGs, thematic PDP adopting saturation approach, spatial planning, e-Governance, Gram Urja Swaraj, initiatives for Disaster Management through PRIs, Own Source Revenue, carbon neutral, Panchayat Development Index (PDI), standardization of quality of service delivery etc. These initiatives necessitated intensive capacity building, training, orientation, environment creation among huge clientele of PRIs starting from Central line Ministries/ Department, other institutions, State Government, Elected Representatives, Functionaries and other stakeholders.

The available institutional mechanisms and human resources need strengthening to cater such needs. Therefore, an initiative has been taken by MoPR to strengthen the Centre of Panchayati Raj of

national Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) through a project called “Establishment of SoEPR in NIRD&PR and Provision of Human Resources in SIRDs”.

The SoEPR includes establishment of 9 centres covering various existing and

emerging areas of PRIs with the provision of human resources in NIRD&PR and SIRDs. This is an important initiative of the Ministry as it will strengthen the SIRD&PRs as well as support the research on the subjects of Panchayati Raj at the National Level.

1.	Centre for Panchayat Governance, e-Governance and Service Delivery.
2.	Centre for Panchayat Finance, Accounts & Audit.
3.	Centre for Localization of SDGs, Integrated Panchayat Planning and Convergence.
4.	Centre for Public Health, Sanitation and Infrastructure Development through Panchayats.
5.	Centre for Biodiversity, Environmental Upgradation and Built Environment through Panchayats.
6.	Centre for Skilling & Economic Development through Panchayats
7.	Centre for Social Development (Health, Education, Women & Children) through Panchayats
8.	Centre for Conflict Management & Dispute Resolution through Panchayats
9.	Centre for Panchayat Statistics, Panchayat Policy Reforms and Advocacy

(ii) **The assessment module for the training:**

The training of PRIs are conducted in cascading mode through different institutional mechanisms in the States/UTs. The outcome / assessment of such training varies across the institutions and States/UTs. Therefore, to standardise the system for the assessment of the training a module has been made functional on the Training management Portal. It will facilitate the assessment of learning outcomes of the participants of training. The question bank for the assessment of training has been prepared and made available in the portal. However, the States/UTs may add the training specific questions for each training.

(iii) **Leadership/Management Development Programme:** With a view to enhance the leadership capacity at the grassroots and infusing professional leadership skills, the Ministry has come up with

the scheme of Leadership / Management Development Programme for the Elected Leaders as well as Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Under this initiative the States/UTs have to collaborate with the IIMs/ IITs/ Institutes of Excellence in their State/nearby areas by executing the MoU for training their PRI leaders and functionaries.

An introductory programme under the scheme of RGSA was conducted during 15-19 January, 2024 in Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA). Around 60 participants consisting of mainly district level Elected Representatives and Officers attended the programme. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and IIMA has also been signed to conduct such programme.



This 5-day residential Programme is a pioneering initiative with an objective to enhance the skills and knowledge of Panchayat leaders, enabling them to function effectively as the third tier of Government. The methodology aims to equip the attendees with leadership and managerial skills for effective utilization of resources and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The programme encompasses various modules covering Leadership and Teamwork, Financial Management and Panchayat Finances, Effective Communication, Project Management and Monitoring, Digital Transformation, ICT, and more. Notably, this program marks the commencement of a series of similar initiatives, specially designed for Panchayati Raj Institutes in collaboration with Apex Institutes.

- (iv) **Quality Standards/ISO Certification of Panchayats:** Ministry has adopted thematic approach for the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) through PRIs, wherein “*Village with Good Governance*” is one of the themes under which citizen centric matters with the concept of ‘*Ease of*



Living and Ease of Doing’ are need to be addressed. Delivery of various services by the Panchayats to the citizens has been recognized as one of the primary tasks, which is expected to increase with the penetration of e-Governance in Panchayats.

ISO 9001:2015 sets out the criteria for a quality management system that helps the organisation to satisfy its customers, to meet their requirements, and achieve continuous improvement. The major tangible benefits of ISO certification includes proper front office system, record management system, infrastructure etc.

Panchayats are already working in the field of quality service delivery, the Certification of the same will standardise the service delivery. Hence, the Ministry has issued an advisory to the States/ UTs for ISO 9001:2015 certification to standardize delivery of services at different level of Panchayats (Gram/ Block/ District Panchayat). With standardized procedures of services it is expected to improve the quality of service delivery at Panchayat level.

In this initiative, Two days national workshop on Quality/ISO Certification was organised in Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Kerala during 6th to 7th July, 2023, which was attended by around 100 participants from 25 States / UTs. Subsequent to this initiative, some of the States/UTs have started the process of Quality/ ISO certification of Panchayats in their States/UTs. Taking forward the ISO Certification of Panchayats as a part of LSDGs- Village with Good Governance, the Ministry has requested the States/UTs to include the training on the same in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of RGSA. A training module has also been developed on ISO certification of Panchayats and shared with the States. The same is also available at the Ministry's portal.

- (v) An operational Guidelines of National Capacity Building Framework 2022 has been prepared and released and various advisories have been issued by the Ministry.
- (vi) Service Level Benchmark, Self-assessments and Model Contract prepared by the MoPR in collaboration of UNICEF and released. The document which was released during the National Workshop on Good Governance held at Srinagar from August 21-23, 2023, contains a set of standard indicators known as 'Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs)' using quantifiable parameters to monitor water supply and sanitation services provided either by GPs directly or by other stakeholders and measure consumer satisfaction in accessing these services. The document also offers a self-

assessment tool for GPs for assessing the WASH services provided by them at the grassroots.

- (vii) Joint advisories of the role of PRIs in Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and SBM-II have been issued jointly by the concerned Ministries to facilitate Elected Representatives and Functionaries at grassroot level. It will help in integration of plans of JJM and SBM-II in GPDP.

- (viii) **Meri Panchayat Application:** MoPR has been continuously working for the e-enablement of Panchayats. Several e-Governance (online applications & Portals) initiatives have been introduced in a phased manner to facilitate good governance in Panchayats by automation & transformation of different functions & processes of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The widespread adoption of smart phones & penetration of internet connectivity in rural areas has enhanced the aspirations and expectations of panchayat functionaries, citizens, and other stakeholders. People using smart phones for availing services and seeking information also.

Hence, a new mobile application has been developed by the NIC-MoPR team called as Meri Panchayat Mobile App, which was launched on 21st August, 2023 during National Level Thematic Workshop held in Srinagar during 21-23 August, 2023.

Meri Panchayat Mobile App aims to provide a unified & integrated mobile-based Governance Platform. It will provide a holistic view of the Panchayat and facilitate easy access to all information

about the functioning of panchayats to residents on their smartphones and shall enhance transparency in operations.

It also facilitates location-based services for social audits of all development works and beneficiaries. The public can view the works, and their progress and can report the status and quality of works from the location of the work. Thus, Meri Panchayat App shall pave the way for good governance and an



effective, handy and versatile tool for Digital inclusion. It shall digitally empower the rural residents and make them actually participate actively in the governance, development, and functioning of their panchayats. The application can be downloaded from Google Play store https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.meri_panchayat&hl=en&gl=US.



5.9 project for Creating 250 Model GP Clusters and Enablement of Quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

5.9.1. Background: The Project of Model GP Clusters was approved under RGSA for 2020-21 and 2021-22 to create 250 Model GP Clusters covering 1100 GPs across India to achieve Holistic & Sustainable Development through institutional strengthening of GPs and enablement of quality GPDP.

5.9.2. The Goal of the Project for Creating Model GP Clusters: The goal of the Project for Creating Model GP Clusters, being implemented by NIRDPR with the MoPR support, is to create 250 successful models of GP Clusters in the States and UTs of India to achieve holistic and sustainable

development through Institutional Strengthening of GPs and enablement of SDG-focused Quality GPDP by providing technical guidance and Handholding Support through qualified and trained Young Fellows in implementing their plans in true spirit, to inspire and motivate other GPs to follow suit.

5.9.3. Broad Objectives of the project:

(i) To enable the identified GPs to grow

as strong institutions of self-government

(ii) To broaden the vision of identified GPs through all-round support

(iii) To support the identified GPs to infuse science & technology in planning

(iv) To facilitate creation of demonstrative examples of quality GPDP

(v) To achieve true sense of convergence of various schemes and resources

5.10 National Workshop on the Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Addressing Gender Based Violence



The Ministry in collaboration with UNFPA-India is commemorating the UN-mandated 16-day Activism to Eliminate Gender-based Violence at the grassroots organised, in this regard

National Workshop on Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Addressing Gender Based Violence was organized on 9th January 2024, at the Sushma Swaraj Bhawan in New Delhi.

The purpose of this workshop is to discuss the Role of Elected Representatives (ERs) of PRIs in mitigating and addressing the issues related to GBV and spread awareness among the SIRDs and Panchayati Raj Training Institutions to provide training to the ERs of PRIs on mitigating and addressing the issues related to GBV at the grassroots.



BEST PRACTICES / SUCCESS STORIES FROM PANCHAYATS

Peer Learning towards building stronger Panchayats

To promote experiential learning and capacity building among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Jammu & Kashmir has organised a series of exposure visits to several states from revamped RGSA Scheme. Total 8197 Elected Representatives of PRIs visited Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan to gain experiences on exemplary practices of different Panchayats on sectors of development. This cross-sectional learning helped to gain insights on various innovative working models, approaches, strategies and challenges faced by Panchayats and how those challenges were overcome. Exposure visit promotes experiential learning in a *seeing is believing mode*.

“The exposure visits were a great eye-opener for us,” said one PRI member. “We saw how other Panchayats are doing things, and we got a lot of new ideas that we can take back to our own village.”



PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLANS





<https://gdpd.nic.in>

Chapter- 6

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

6.1 Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

- (i) The Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for preparation of GPDP for economic development and social justice utilizing resources available with them.
- (ii) It was envisaged that the GPDP process should be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with schemes of all related

Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

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



To prepare the Gram Panchayat Development Plan, organizing a special Gram Sabha meeting in the Gram Panchayats.

6.2 Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

- (i) Given that nearly 68% of India lives in rural areas, attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at National level will require actions at the grassroots level through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Hence, the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions especially Gram Panchayats is very crucial in localizing the SDGs.

- (ii) Accordingly, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted a thematic approach towards SDG where 9 themes have been identified. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement.
- (iii) Each of these themes covers many SDGs, which in turn are mapped to different ministries & schemes, adopting

a thematic approach. Therefore, it will lead to convergence of resources and augment their availability at Panchayat level adopting 'Whole of Government and Whole of Society' approach.

- (iv) Since, all major initiatives of LSDGs are to be reflected into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), therefore, the GPDP should also be prepared adopting a thematic approach with the focus on 'Sankalp' taken by Gram panchayats.
- (v) Accordingly, GPDP portal has been revamped to prepare thematic GPDP by GPs, wherein broad possible activities under different themes have been made available in the drop down menu for easy accessibility/ selection. An option has also been provided to write the description of the selected activities to further specify the activities.
- (vi) The basic purpose of preparation and implementation thematic GPDP is to achieve saturation on all SDG goals by 2030. Hence, following approach needs to be adopted:
 - (a) Activities implemented by different departments under all flagship programmes must be included in Thematic GPDP.
 - (b) Panchayats may allocate minimum 25% of untied resources on the themes on which the panchayat has taken Sankalp with approval of Gram Sabha.
 - (c) The remaining part of untied resources can be used on other activities as approved by Gram Sabha.

6.3 People's Plan Campaign (PPC)-2023 for Plan Year 2024-25:

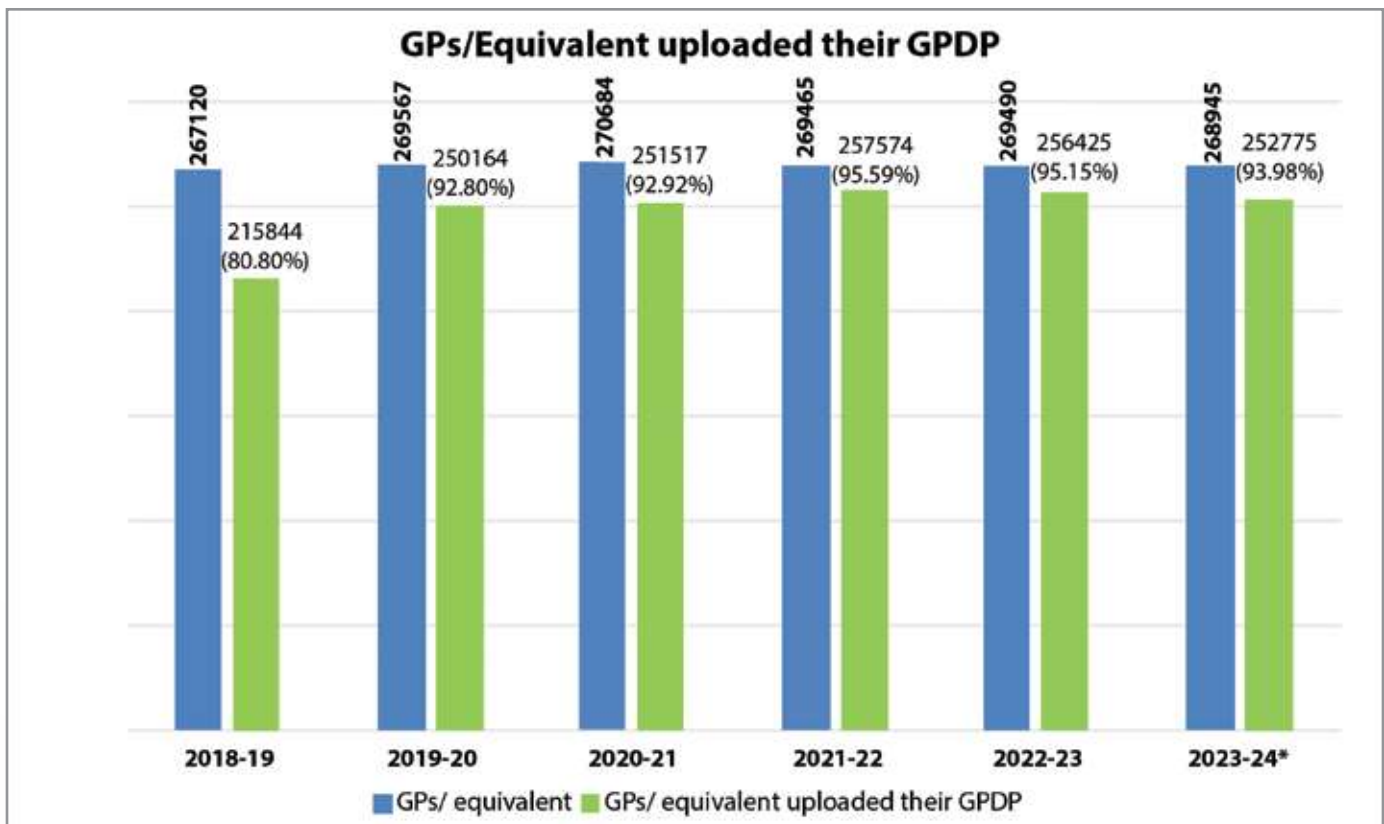
- (i) To accelerate active people's participation in the GPDP preparation process, People's Plan Campaign is being launched from 2018 onwards. The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of participatory Panchayat Development Plans in a campaign mode with voluntary involvement of community, elected representatives, frontline workers of respective line Ministries/ Departments, SHGs, CBOs and other related stakeholders.
- (ii) PPC 2023 was rolled out as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' in a national workshop for stakeholders consultation in NIRD&PR on various issues of PRIs on 4th September, 2023.
- (iii) During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha/Mahila Sabha/Bal Sabha meetings are being held for preparing the **thematic GPDP** for the next financial year i.e. 2024-25.
- (iv) With the adoption of the thematic approach, GPDP is to be prepared with focus on themes of LSDGs, which is different from earlier GPDP. Further, some new instructions have also been given to the States/UTs to prepare comprehensive quality GPDP. Hence, intensive environment creation, orientation/ Capacity Building of ERs, Functionaries & other Stakeholders required.
- (v) Accordingly, subsequent to the launch of PPC 2023, State level orientation has been provided by the team of the Ministry to almost all the States/UTs.

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

6.4 The status of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) uploaded on the portal from plan year 2018-19 is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	GPs/ equivalent	GPs/ equivalent uploaded their GPDP	% of GPs/equivalent uploaded their GPDP
1.	2018-19	2,67,120	2,15,844	80.80%
2.	2019-20	2,69,567	2,50,164	92.80%
3.	2020-21	2,70,684	2,51,517	92.92%
4.	2021-22	2,69,465	2,57,574	95.59%
5.	2022-23	2,69,490	2,56,425	95.15%
6.	2023-24*	2,68,945	2,52,775	93.98%

*As on 31.03.2024



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

➤ The Constitutional mandates the Panchayats to prepare plans for

economic development & social justice. On the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India has decided to provide grants also to Intermediate Panchayats (IPs)

- or Block Panchayats and District Panchayats (DPs) from 2020-21. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed a framework on preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP). The guideline focused on the process, steps, approaches, structure and different convergent mechanisms for preparation of comprehensive BPDP and DPDP
- The process of BPDP and DPDP envisage need based planning, referral activities of GPDPs for integrated Panchayat Development Plan. Further, the BPDP and DPDP would also focus on thematic project driven plan to contribute to national commitments to Sustainable Development Goals.
- Considering the availability of substantial resources at Block/ District Panchayats level, a Committee was constituted to prepare a detailed framework for preparation of District and Block Development Plans, which has broader socio-economic impact and help in achieving SDGs through PRIs.
- The committee submitted the report, which was released in the national workshop held during 4th – 5th September, 2023 in NIRD&PR.
- The Committee has recommended to prepare thematic project driven Block/ District Panchayat Development Plans. The Committee has also suggested indicative projects with the scope of convergence covering focus areas viz. agri-allied and agro-processing units, strengthening of supply chain management, development of cold chain for perishable products, promotion of livelihood opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors, rural industry cluster, etc.
- The report of the Committee is available at <https://gpdp.nic.in/downloadNew.html>.

6.5.1 The year-wise status of Block Panchayat/ equivalent and District Panchayat/ equivalent uploaded their Block & District Panchayat Development Plan uploaded on eGramSwaraj is as under:

Plan Year	No. of Block Panchayat &Equivalent	Number of BPDP Up-loaded on the portal	% of BP &Equivalent uploaded Plan	No. of District Panchayat &Equivalent	Number of DPDP Up-loaded on the portal	% of DP &Equivalent uploaded Plan
2020-21	6,921	5,034	72.74	675	566	83.85
2021-22	6,753	6,313	93.48	689	631	91.58
2022-23	6,747	6,308	93.49	679	601	88.51
2023-24	6,758	5,990	86.32	679	572	82.24

Source:<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/approveActionPlanData>

THE MODEL GP CLUSTERS PROJECT

1. Background:

1.1 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India approved a project for creating 250 Model GP Clusters. The Model GP Clusters Project aims to empower panchayats at the grassroots level to organize and implement plans. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) is implementing a national project called “Creating Clusters of Model Gram Panchayats”. The project aims to achieve sustainable development through institutional strengthening of GPs and enabling quality GPDP across India.

1.2 The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) recruits Young Fellows. To be eligible for the position of Young Fellow, candidates must have passed 12th, Diploma, Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s degree, or B.E/ B.Tech. Desirable qualifications include a Post Graduate/ Degree in Law/ MBA/ Degree or Diploma in Personnel Management from a recognized University. Young Fellows at NIRDPR, Hyderabad earn a salary of Rs. 35,000 per month, plus reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs.

2. Best Practices/Success Stories from Model GP Clusters:

2.1 Complete immunization in Karji GP, Chhattisgarh

Community mobilization and Improved Participation: Community mobilization

efforts and stakeholder engagement significantly increased participation in the vaccination drive, ensuring comprehensive coverage and active involvement of women, children, and adolescents within two to three months.



2.2 Awareness on waste Management:

Construction of Waste Separation Unit to promote Cleaner and Healthier Environment: The village experienced a positive impact, including cleaner and more hygienic surroundings, a decrease in instances of open burning or waste dumping, and an overall improvement in the quality of life for its residents. Community engagement involves Young Fellows and Environmental Representatives conducting awareness campaigns on proper waste disposal and segregation, actively involving local residents and stakeholders in waste management initiatives, and implementing training programs on waste segregation and its significance.



2.3 Improvement in hostels in tribal areas:

Achievements of Patajan Panchayat in Khalwa Block, Khandwa District, Madhya Pradesh, under PCMGPCs: Patajan village in Madhya Pradesh's Khandwa district, selected under PCMGPCs, excels as a model panchayat in the Model Panchayat

Project. It undergoes continuous training for Institutional Strengthening and Quality Gram Panchayat Development and actively pursues its comprehensive development goals through regular inspections and a WhatsApp group with departmental employees.



LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS



सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Chapter- 7

LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

7.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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

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

7.2 Role of Central Government in SDGs:

- NITI Aayog, has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs among the Central Ministries and the State Governments, and monitoring the progress.
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for the formulation of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitor the SDGs;
- Central Ministries and their schemes are mapped with SDGs and targets. The ministries are also responsible

for providing data for the National Indicator Framework (NIF);

7.3 Role of Panchayats in LSDGs

7.3.1 The PRIs are mandated for delivery of critical public services including water supply, sanitation, internal roads, drainage, street lighting, health, education and nutrition etc. in villages. The 29 subjects listed in the 'Eleventh Schedule' of the Constitution are quite relevant for achieving SDGs. Further, given that nearly 68% of India lives in rural areas, attainment of Sustainable Development Goals at National level will require actions at the grassroots level through PRIs. Hence, the role of PRIs especially Gram Panchayats is very crucial in localizing the SDGs.

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

7.4 Outline of Recommendations:

7.4.1 Committee recommended adopting thematic approach by aggregating the 17 SDGs into 9 themes of LSDGs which makes more sense and inspire belongingness among the people in rural areas. 17 SDGs are encompassed in 9 Themes of LSDGs

to enable easy understanding, acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement.






7.4.2 Accordingly, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted the following 9 thematic approaches for localisation of SDGs.





- i. Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village
- ii. Theme 2: Healthy Village

- iii. Theme 3: Child-Friendly Village
- iv. Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village
- v. Theme 5: Clean and Green Village
- vi. Theme 6: Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure
- vii. Theme 7: Socially Just & Socially Secured Village
- viii. Theme 8: Village with Good Governance
- ix. Theme 9: Women Friendly Village

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

7.4.3 Subsequently, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted a thematic approach towards SDG. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement. Each of these themes covers several SDGs, which in turn mapped to different ministries & schemes, adopting a thematic approach. Therefore, it will lead to convergence of resources and augment their availability at Panchayat level.

Theme		SDGs Mapped	Nodal Ministry	Key Ministries/ Departments
Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15	Rural Development	Agriculture & Farmers welfare, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Skill Development
Theme 2: Healthy Village		2 and 3	Health & Family Welfare	AYUSH, Women & Child Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation
Theme 3 : Child Friendly Village		1,2,3,4 and 5	Women & Child Development	School Education & Literacy, Health & Family welfare, Drinking Water and Sanitation
Theme 4 : Water Sufficient Village		6 and 15	Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Drinking Water and Sanitation, Agriculture & Farmers welfare, Land Resources
Theme 5: Clean and Green Village		6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15	Drinking Water & Sanitation	Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New & Renewable Energy, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Theme 6: Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure		1,2,3,4,5,6,9 and 11	Panchayati Raj	Rural Development, Electronics & Information Technology and Telecommunication
Theme 7 : Socially Just and Socially Secured Village		1,2,5,10 and 16	Social Justice and Empowerment	Rural Development, Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Food & Public Distribution, Tribal Affairs
Theme 8 : Village with Good Governance		16	Panchayati Raj	Electronics & Information Technology, Telecommunication
Theme 9: Women Friendly Village		1,2,3,4,5 and 8	Women & Child Development	Health & Family welfare, Rural Development, Skill Development

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

7.4.5 To bring convergence within government, the report recommended the 'whole of government and whole of society' approach which will set the path for convergence of various Ministries/Departments at Centre and State levels along with active participation of community, PRI members, civil society and other stakeholders.

7.5 Progress on Localization of SDGs:

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

- **Inter-Ministerial convergence:** Rounds of Inter-Ministerial Meetings with the concerned Central Ministries organised. Joint Advisories have been issued to the States for convergent activities for taking forward LSDGs. Joint Resolution by 26 Central Ministries have also been signed for working together in attainment of SDGs through PRIs.
- **Regional Workshop with States / UTs:** Regional workshops aimed at understanding the level of preparedness of States/ UTs and Plan of Action for the time bound interventions on Localization of SDGs were organised.
- **Interaction with UN Agencies:** Meetings have been organised with UN agencies for their support in the respective domain in LSDGs. Joint Statement of Understanding were signed between MoPR and UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO & UNDP) for collaboration in LSDGs.

- **Development of training materialson thematic areas:** Thematic training modules/ materials have been prepared by the NIRD&PR for the training of State Level Master Trainers (SLMTs). The modules may future be customised for the cascading mode of training at District and Block level.
- **Training and Development of LSDGs.** Integration of training and development activities on LSDGs as part of Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2022-23 under the revamped RGSA.
- **Training of State Master Level Trainers (SMLTs) on thematic areas of LSDGs conducted by NIRD&PR.**
- PPTs developed on all the 9 Themes (theme-wise) in 14 languages in collaboration with SIRDs and shared with all States/UTs. The PPTs were meant for orientation of PRIs on thematic aspects.
- Thematic National Workshops are *being organised to provide* a platform for cross-learning for the participants across the country including officials, Elected Representatives, Functionaries of Panchayats.
 - (i) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-6: Self-sufficient Infrastructure*’ was organised in **Chandigarh, Punjab on 22-23 August 2022.**
 - (ii) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-4: Water sufficient village*’ and ‘*Theme-5: Clean Village*’ was organised in Pune, Maharashtra on 22-24 September 2022.
 - (iii) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village*’ was organised in Kochi, Kerala on 14-16 November 2022.
 - (iv) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-3: Child-Friendly Village*’ and ‘*Theme-9: Women-Friendly Village*’ was organised in Bhubaneshwar, Odisha on 17-19 February, 2023.



National workshop on LSDG theme - Healthy Village organized in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh on 18-20 January, 2024.

- (v) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-8: Village with Good Governance*’ was organised in **Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, on 21-23 August, 2023.**
 - (vi) National Workshop on ‘*Addressing and Mitigating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by PRIs at the grassroots*’ was organised in New Delhi on 9th January, 2024.
 - (vii) National workshop on Localization of SDGs on ‘*Theme-2: Health Village*’ was organised in **Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh on 18-20 January, 2024.**
- It is expected that these workshops will provide an opportunity of exchange of information/ ideas through beacon leaders/ Sarpanch, domain experts, organization / institutions to give momentum in LSDGs through PRIs.
 - Preparation of thematic Panchayat Development Plan adopting saturation approach based on the Sankalp taken by Gram Panchayats.
 - Panchayat Development Index to assess and measure the progress made by Grassroots level Institutions in achieving Localized SDGs and thereby attaining SDG 2030.

BEST PRACTICES / SUCCESS STORIES FROM PANCHAYATS

Solid Waste Management through Gram Panchayat Level Federation of SHGs in Rural Karnataka

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, Government of Karnataka, along with the Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (KSRLPS), has established a process for Solid Waste Management by involving the Gram Panchayat Level Federation of Self Help Groups (SHG) in Rural Karnataka. They have established an adequate infrastructure, and eliminated any strategic and institutional barriers, by creating robust institutional capacity by engaging women at the level of Gram Panchayat Level Federation of SHGs for Operation and Maintenance of end-

to-end processes of solid waste management system.

Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Department of RDPR Dept. has facilitated the process of setting up of the physical infrastructure for collected unsegregated dry waste, storage, segregation and storage after segregation. Funds for 5877 DPRs of GPs for setting up physical infrastructure have been approved, and about 4635 units are under various stages of completion. Gram Panchayats have also procured vehicles for transportation of solid waste.

<p>Service rendered</p> <p>Regular collection has been ensured by SHG members in Gram panchayats.</p> <p>➤ Effective monitoring from the SHG group leaders.</p>	<p>Success of the system:</p> <p>Improvement in the source segregation from Households.</p> <p>Effective sorting of dry waste and regular sale of dry waste</p> <p>Regular user fee collection has been observed in GP.</p>	<p>Impact on SHG women</p> <p>High level of confidence among the women involved in SWM activities.</p> <p>Their participation in Gram sabhas and other meetings of the GPs has increased.</p>
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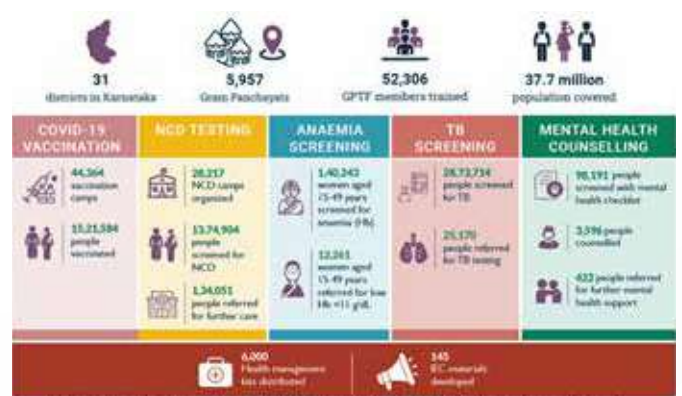
Graama Panchayath Arogya Amrutha Abhiyaana

The Graama Panchayath Arogya Amrutha Abhiyaana (GPAAA), is a convergence initiative launched by the Government of Karnataka, to usher in new synergy among the GPs, communities and the health facilities in rural areas of the state.

Departments of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR), Health and Family Welfare (HFW), and Women & Child Development (WCD) of the Government of Karnataka and other agencies, have involved GPs more proactively in addressing issues of public health to ensure access for last mile communities. The program, supported by the

USAID further, Government of Karnataka has made a provision to scale GPAAA to all 31 districts in the state.

Program Impact



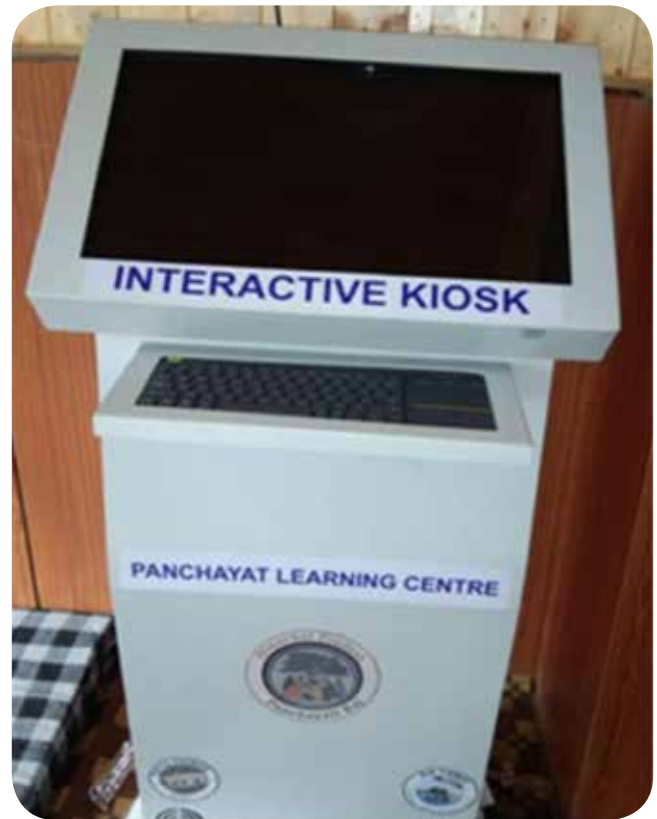
Empowering Minds: The Journey of Digital Library at Panchayat Learning Centers in Himachal Pradesh

Jehal and Tandi Gram Panchayats of Mandi & Lahaul Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh have envisioned developing beacon panchayats as a source of knowledge in the form of Panchayat Learning Centers (PLC) from Revamped RGSA Scheme. This has been an transformative initiative, spearheaded by these Gram Panchayats to bridge the educational gaps and catalyst for development.

Both these PLCs were strategically set up as a multi-functional space, equipped with smart classrooms, a library, and an interactive kiosk which has been installed to help the users learn better. The vision for the kiosk is simple yet profound – to provide accessible and quality education to every member of the community, irrespective of age or background. and a digital computer lab.

The hall has been rented out to various departments and serves as an excellent source to earn revenue for the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is planning to leverage technology by introducing computer literacy

courses at the PLC. This will not only open new avenues for employment but also connect the villagers to the digital world, providing them access to information and resources previously beyond their reach.

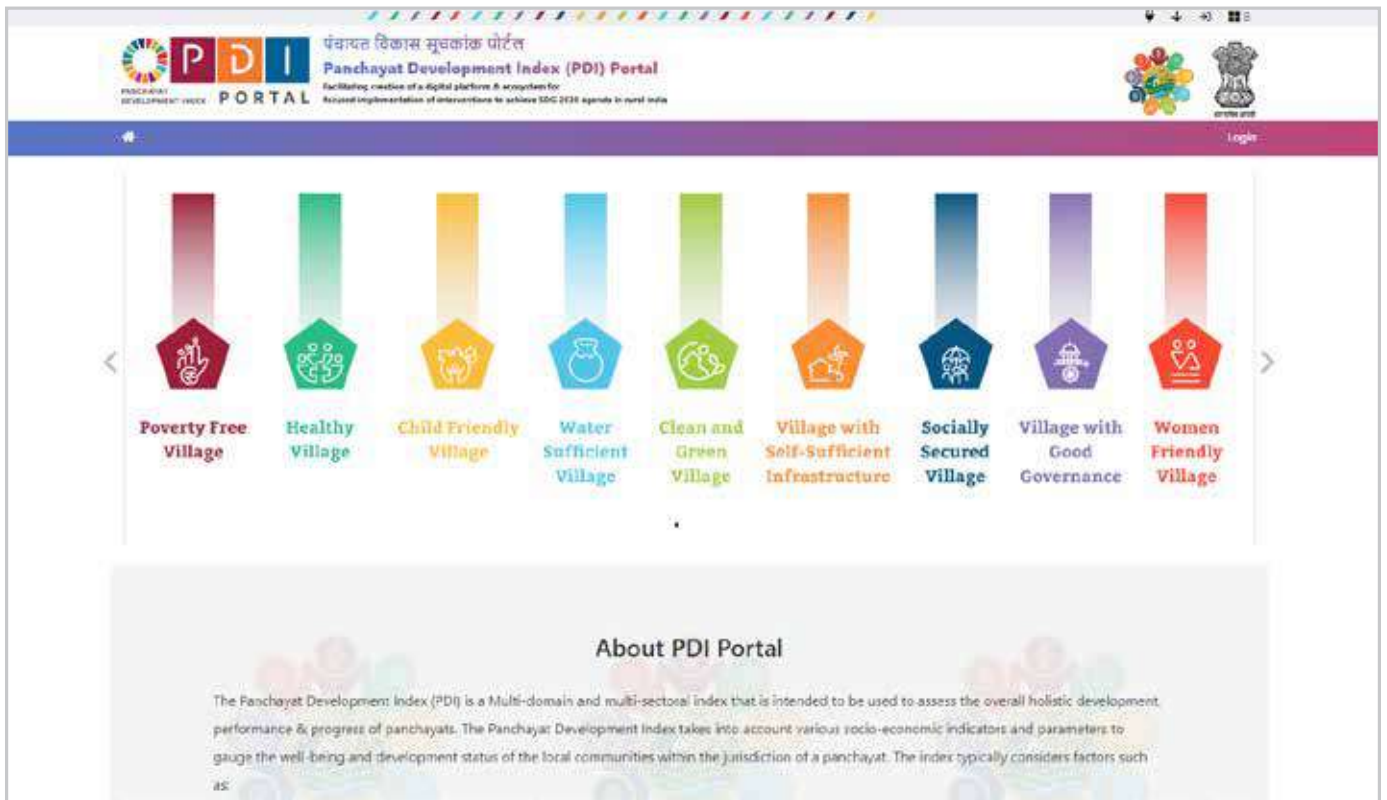


Panchayat Learning Centre stands tall as a testament to the transformative power of education



PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)





<https://pdi.gov.in>

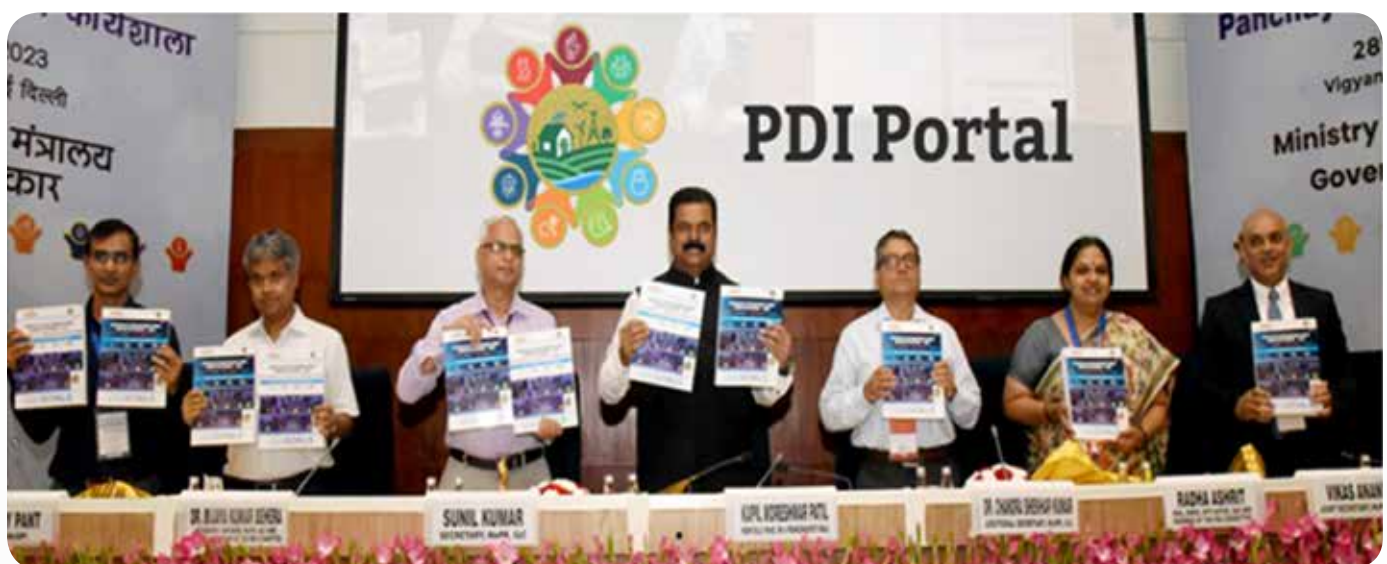
Chapter- 8

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)

8.1 The Government of India is fully committed to the 2030 Agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a convergence of India's national development goals and agenda of, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth,' with the SDGs. India has played an important role in accelerating the progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Much of India's development agenda is mirrored in SDGs. Panchayats, being the 3rd Tier of Government, play a significant role in delivering good governance and in attaining the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goal through effective planning, implementation and monitoring of different flagship schemes at grassroots level.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has initiated the process of localization of Sustainable Development Goals involving all the stakeholders embodying the spirit of the whole of government and whole of society by adopting 9 thematic frameworks.

To assess and measure the progress made by Grassroots level Institutions in achieving Localized SDGs and thereby attaining SDG 2030, Ministry has initiated Panchayat Development Index (PDI). It is a composite index that monitors the performance of Panchayats based on local indicators for outcome-oriented development goals. It provides a holistic and evidence based assessment of the development status of panchayats, highlighting their strength & weakness areas.



An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Ministry on preparation of Panchayat Development Index with the officers &

experts from the key Ministries, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, State Department, NIRDPR,

National Information Center and other domain experts. Ministry has released a report on Panchayat Development Index on 28th June, 2023 at New Delhi, which recommended

577 indicators, 144 Local targets and illustrated mechanisms for calculation of scores across 9 themes using data points of recommended indicators.

8.2 Inter-relation of Themes, Local Targets and LIFs

Sl. No.	Themes	SDGs	Local Targets	LIF
1.	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,13,15	16	37
2.	Healthy Village	2 & 3	10	23
3.	Child Friendly Panchayat	1,2,3,4 & 5	17	85
4.	Water Sufficient Panchayat	6 & 15	11	30
5.	Clean and Green Panchayat	6,7,12,13,14,15	13	41
6.	Panchayats with Self Sufficient Infrastructure	1,2,4,5,6,9,11	11	161
7.	Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat	1,2,5,10,16	21	70
8.	Good Governance Panchayats	16	25	79
9.	Women friendly	1,3,4,5 & 8	20	51
			144	577

8.3 Panchayat Development Index will provide a baseline data to set local targets & local action points in preparation of thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan by converging different resources through structured institutional mechanisms involving all stakeholders. Baseline Report of PDI will reflect the current status on defined measured indicators of Panchayat which would spur them to take action to achieve local goals with support from line departments and other key stakeholders.

8.4 Thematic scores, across nine themes of Localized Sustainable Development Goals, obtained in preparation of PDI and the composite PDI score of the Gram Panchayats will help to assess their progress

in achieving localized SDGs. PDI will also help in comparing the Panchayats in their progress of development goals across nine themes as well as in composite PDI score. Hence, PDI would spur the competitive spirit among the Panchayat to plan and work for developmental goals and scale up the visibility of holistic development at all levels by improving their position in comparison to their peer Panchayats. PDI is planned to be used for incentivization exercise of MoPR in selecting the National Panchayat Awardees.

8.5 The incremental progress measurement through scores achieved by different Gram Panchayats will grade them into one of the following – Achiever A+, A Front Runner (75 to below 90); Performer B (60 to below 75);

Aspirant C(40 to below 60) and Beginners D (0 to below 40). It will be the report card of the performance of Panchayats in rural areas in achieving their goals of sustainable development. With grading framework, the PDI is also expected to trigger positive and healthy competition among Panchayats.

8.6 Joint Advisory with 9 Union Nodal Ministries/Departments has been issued to the States/UTs for ensuring active participation & collaboration of the frontline workers of the line departments in data collection and data

validation for building a strong ecosystem of data for sustained development.

8.7 Ministry has also developed a robust PDI portal (www.pdi.gov.in) with database management application for online entry of data by the Gram Panchayats which will be subjected to rigorous validation at different levels before computation of thematic and composite PDI scores. The portal also has structured functionality of data validation at different levels for ensuring accuracy & authenticate of PDI data.



8.8 2-Day National Workshop on significance of PDI and features of the PDI Portal was organised with all States/UTs on 10-11 August, 2023 at New Delhi. The workshop has aimed to develop the understanding of PDI and built the capacity of the State/UT in use of the PDI for evaluation of the progress of the Panchayats towards the attainment of SDGs. hands-on training has also been provided during the workshop on different functionality of the PDI Portal and role of each stakeholders in configuration & data validation.

In continuation of the National Workshop, Series of State level Workshop/ Training have been organised with State Nodal Officers;



State Nodal Departments; District & Block Officials; Technical Officers and State Master Trainers on significance of PDI for measuring the progress towards the attainment of SDGs; role of different stakeholders; flowchart of validation mechanism of PDI Data and functionality of PDI Portal. Intensive hands-on session also provided to the States/UTs.

8.9 Ministry has also initiated the process of auto-portal of data /value from different National Portals of respective Nodal Ministries/ Departments. The GP wise auto-ported data received from Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Rural Development, and Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been made available in PDI Portal. Total 137 Data Points are auto-ported in the PDI Portal for ease of data collection from different sources at field level.

8.10 To ensure comprehensive planning & holistic development, this multidimensional index will also help the State Governments, Members of Parliament, and Members of Legislative Assemblies to know about the status of progress of development works in their constituencies and contribute to planning development in their areas.

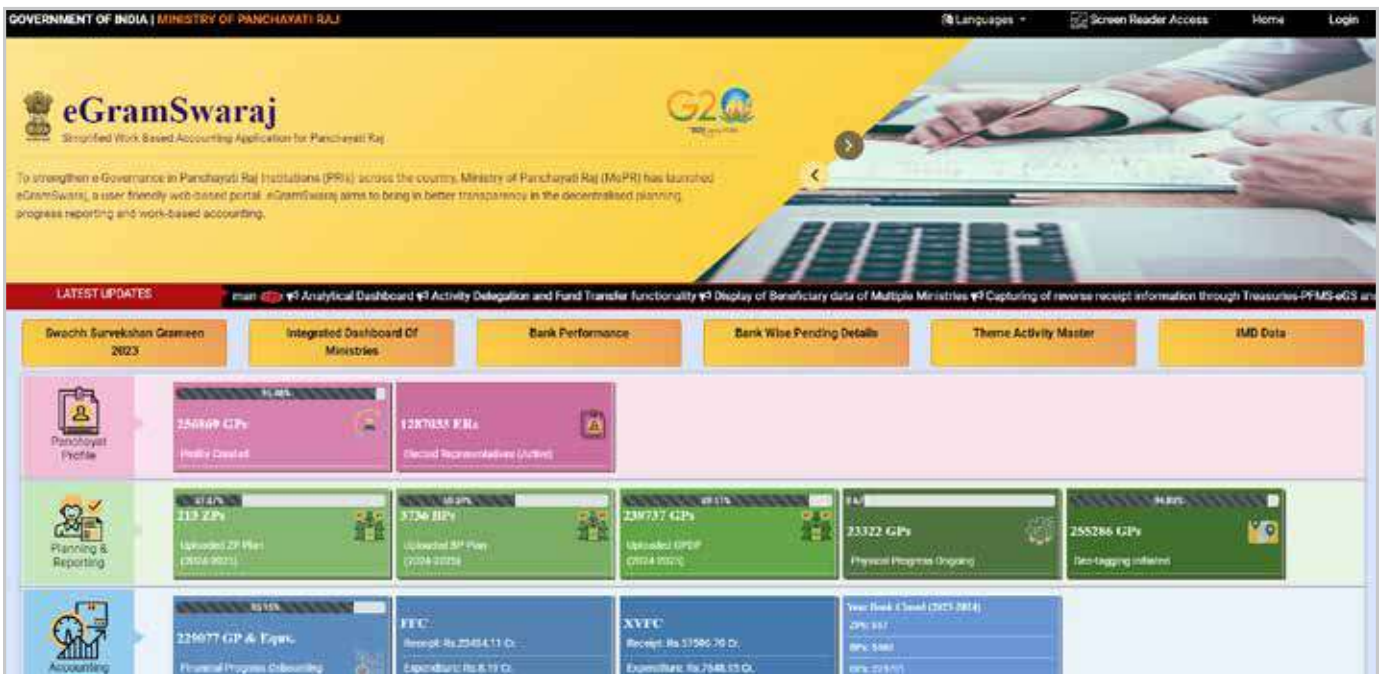
8.11 Hence, PDI plays a pivotal role in Data for Development (D4D) and evidence-based approach for policy making at all levels & lays the path for accelerating the progress of SDGs. The PDI facilitates the sharing of knowledge and experiences among panchayats and stakeholders for learning and replication of successful models and interventions to scale up the visibility of holistic development.



PDI workshop organized at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh for elected representatives of PRIs and Panchayat functionaries.

E-GOVERNANCE AND ICT INITIATIVES





<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>

Chapter- 9

E-GOVERNANCE AND ICT INITIATIVES

9.1 e-Governance seek store-definerelations between citizens, businesses, and other arms of government by providing citizens with easy access to information, National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was introduced in 2006. e-Panchayat project was identified as one of the Mission Mode Projects under this NeGP. A committee was then constituted on the IT Programme of MoPR that carried out extensive field studies in year 2009 across the country to identify all the information and service needs. Based on the recommendations of the committee, reports on Information & Service Needs Assessment (ISNA), Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) were developed for every State/ UT and National level.

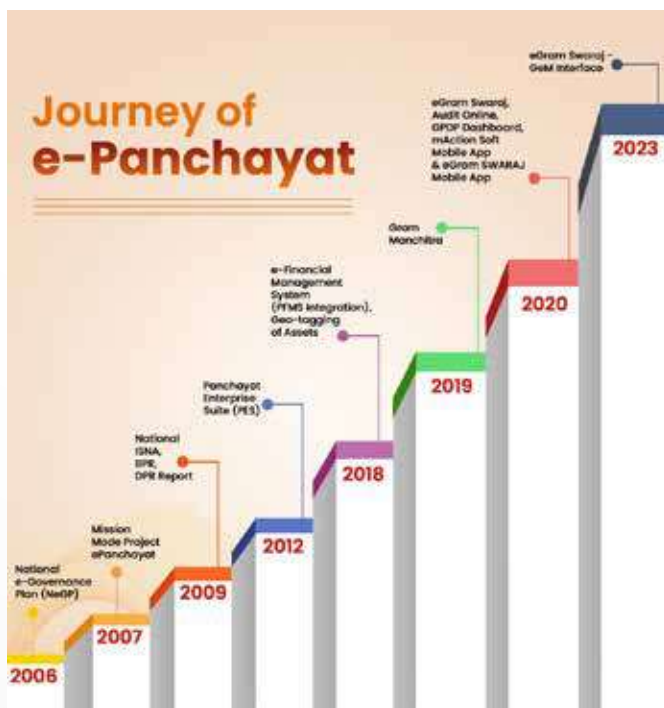


Fig – Journey of e-Panchayat

9.2 Under the e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Applications has been developed address in all the aspects of Panchayats' functioning. Initially, it was planned to develop 12 Core Common Applications under – Panchayat MMP'. The periods during which these Applications were launched are as under:

Sl. No.	Themes	SDGs
1.	National Panchayat Portal	December 2004
2.	National Panchayat Directory (old version of LGD)	September 2007
3.	PRI Profiler (old version of Area Profiler)	December 2007
4.	Plan Plus (including functioning of Action Soft)	March 2008
5.	PRIA Soft (incorporating Model Accounting System)	April 2009

9.3 The Grievance Redressal module was later subsumed in to Service Plus framework and hence the number of Applications was reduced to 11. Since, it would have taken some time for the data in the aforementioned applications to stabilize; it was decided to rollout basic GIS Application as GIS would be an overarching layer that would feed on data captured in the developed e-Panchayat Applications. On the occasion of the National Panchayati Raj Day on April 24, 2012;

the Ministry launched the following six Applications:

- (i) Service Plus
- (ii) National Asset Directory
- (iii) Action Soft (demarcated from Plan Plus)
- (iv) Meeting Management
- (v) Social Audit and
- (vi) Trainings Management

9.4 Further, in the year 2020, in order to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and to eventually ease the complexities involved in e-Governance Applications, a Simplified Work Based Accounting Application, eGram SWARAJ, was launched on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day on April 24, 2020.

9.4.1 eGramSwaraj

(<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>) (Year: 2020)

The application has been developed a malgamating the functionalities of Panchayat applications in the e-panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP). It subsumes three - FMS applications comprising of Plan Plus, Action Soft, PRIA Soft and National Asset Directory (NAD) along with the Area Profiler Application with Local Government Directory (LGD) forming the base for such a robust system along with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

9.4.2 It has been developed with an aim for tracking every expenditure incurred for each of the activities proposed under the GPDs. e-Gram Swaraj reduced the number of data entries that Gram Panchayat user performs and brings in a more user-friendly interface with ease of navigation that makes it hassle-free for the GPs to track, monitor and modify their Action Plan.



(Fig – eGramSwaraj Dashboard)

9.5 eGramSwaraj – PFMS Interface (eGSPI) (Year: 2020)

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is common transaction-based on-line fund management and payment system and MIS for the Schemes and Central Finance Commission grants of Government of India launched in the year 2020. The platform has now been extended to State Governments for effecting payments of funds received directly at the State Treasuries. PFMS is envisaged to track the fund disbursement from Government of India to various levels down below under all till the last level of utilization and ultimately report utilization under the seat different levels of implementation on areal time basis.

9.6 Gram Manchitra (Geo-Spatial Planning Application); <https://grammanchitra.gov.in/> (Year 2019)

Gram Manchitra was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare & Panchayati Raj on October 23, 2019, on the occasion of National Panchayat Awards, 2019. The application is a Spatial Planning Application for facilitating

and supporting Gram Panchayat users to perform planning at Gram Panchayat level with the use of geo-spatial technology. This Application is also linked with Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) report, Mission Antyodaya (MA) and MAgap analysis and Resource Envelope allocated to the Gram Panchayat.

The application is being integrated with spatial and non-spatial data from various Ministries including

- (i) District hospitals, Sub-district hospitals,
- (ii) CSCs, PSCs and sub centres (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare),
- (iii) Banking Amenities like Bank branches, ATM, banking correspondence etc. (Ministry of Finance),
- (iv) Postal Facilities (Ministry of Communication),
- (v) Schools (Department of School education & Literacy),
- (vi) Fair Price Shops (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, food & Public Distribution),
- (vii) Drinking Water Sources (Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation) and
- (viii) MGNREG Assets data (Ministry of Rural Development).



(Fig – GramManchitra Dashboard)

9.7 Audit Online (<https://auditonline.gov.in/>): (Year: 2020)

Audit Application has been developed to facilitate audit of Government institutions online. It is envisaged that this Application will strengthen the accountability process and simplify the audit process at Panchayat levels. It was launched during the year 2020.

It allows for online audit of Panchayat accounts and records detailed information about internal and external audit. This application can be used by any other department also. For States to go live on Audit Online, States have completed pre-requisites viz. Audit flow, hierarchy data, risk-based categories etc.



(Fig – Audit Online Dashboard)

9.8 Geo-tagging of assets (Year: 2018)

As a part of effective and monitoring, it is also imperative to have field-level monitoring and monitoring of physical progress of works. Further, supplementing to strengthening the system; geo-tagging of assets (on completion of work) is of utmost importance.

MoPR has developed mActionSoft – a mobile based solution to help in capturing photos with Geo-Tags (i.e. GPS Coordinates) for the works which have asset as an output. Geo-tagging of the assets is done in all three stages

viz. (i) before start of the work, (ii) during the work and (iii) on completion of work. This would provide a repository of information on all works and assets related to natural resource management, water harvesting, drought proofing, sanitation, agriculture, check dams and irrigation channels etc.

9.9 The Ministry had also rolled out other ICT initiatives as under:

9.9.1 Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP; <https://gdpd.nic.in>) Dashboard: (Year: 2020)

- Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of GPDP for economic development and social justice.
- Close to 95% Gram Panchayats are devising and uploading their GPDPs in eGram Swaraj portal.
- From FY 2021, District and Block Panchayats have also started creating their annual plans.
- Annual Mission Antyodaya survey is the baseline for evidence-based planning.
- People's Plan Campaign 2022 saw the roll out of 'Thematic GPDP Creation', to enable comprehensive theme-wise planning and uniformity in the system.

9.9.2 Mobile App for e-Governance Applications (Year: 2020): In view of mass penetration of smart phones and increase in the usage of e-Governance Applications, mobile Applications on Android platform were developed for e-GramSwaraj and mActionsoft.



Fig. – eGram SWARAJ Mobile App

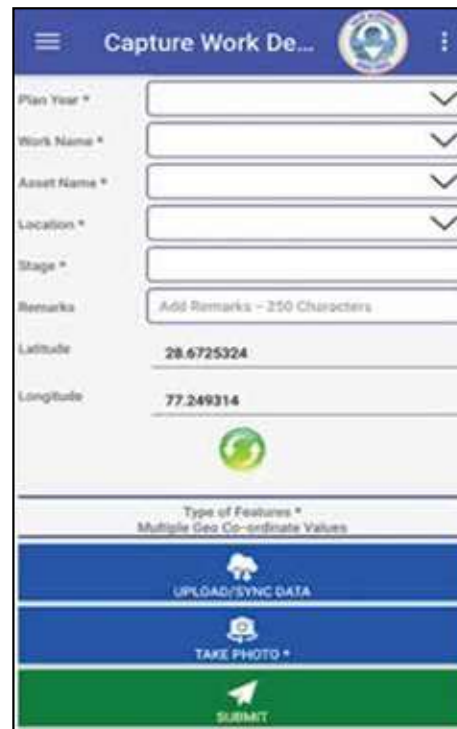


Fig. – mActionSoft Mobile App

9.9.3 e-Services: Panchayats in many States are now electronically providing services such as issue of certificates of birth, death, income, marriage, domicile, permission for construction and trade and remittance of property and house tax etc. Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are using Service Plus Application developed for providing services electronically. However, as most states are using State-specific software applications

for providing electronic services to the people, overall use of this application has reduced.

9.9.4 Local Government Directory (LGD; <http://lgdirectory.gov.in>) (Year: 2018)

LGD application was dedicated to Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 24th April 2018. This application acts as a standard digital repository of unique location codes of all administrative units e.g. Revenue

entities (districts, sub-districts and villages), Local Governance Bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and traditional bodies), Development Blocks, etc.

Provisions to maintain up-to-date data of the administrative units has been provided to the concerned departments in the States and Union Territories.



(Fig. – LGD Application Dashboard)

9.9.5 GS NIRNAY (National Initiative for Rural India to Navigate, InnovAte and Resolve PanchaYat decisions) (Year: 2023)

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched a mobile application called “GS NIRNAY,” which stands for National Initiative for Rural India to Navigate, InnovAte and Resolve PanchaYat decisions. The app was launched during the National Conference on Incentivisation of Panchayats cum Award Ceremony on 17th April 2023. The app aims to empower rural communities by providing easy access to critical information discussed during a Gram Sabha, verifying facts, and increasing transparency and efficiency in the functioning of Panchayats. The app is expected to enhance

the reach, scope, and outcome of government actions in the course of development and is a significant step towards realizing the vision of ‘Minimum Government, Maximum Governance’ at the grassroots level.

9.10 Status of Implementation of various Application

It has been observed that performance of States in adoption and usage of eGramSwraj and other e-Governance Applications varies on account of differentials in availability of manpower, internet connectivity, IT infrastructure at the Panchayats and capabilities of human resource. The status of adoption of eGramSwaraj and other e-Governance Applications as on 31st March 2024 are listed below in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1	
Name of Application	Status of Implementation
➤ LGD (in terms of GP to village mapping status)	All States have completed ~100% mapping.
eGram Swaraj (Module wise performance)	
➤ Planning (No. of Panchayats with approved Development plan)	For the year 2023-24, 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats, 5742 Block Panchayat and 492 District Panchayat have uploaded their development Plan

➤ Accounting (<i>in terms of closure of month books</i>)	For the year 2023-24, 2.45 lakh GPs have closed month book
➤ PFMS Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.55 lakh PRIs are onboarded on eGS-PFMS ➤ 2.40 lakh PRIs have made online payment ➤ More than Rs. 39,521 Crores of payments have been successfully credited to the vendor accounts through eGS-PFMS for the FY 2023-24 ➤ More than Rs. 1,72,062 crores of vendor payments have been processed through eGS-PFMS since the time of inception
➤ Reporting*(in terms of Panchayats on board)	In the year 2023-24, 1.16 lakh GPs reported physical progress on eGS.
➤ Geo Tagging of Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.50 lakh GPs geo-tagged assets on eGramSwaraj Application
➤ Audit Online	For the audit period 2020-21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10,280 Auditors are registered across 27 States. ➤ 2,60,600 Auditees are registered ➤ 2,41,285 audit plans are prepared across 27 States ➤ 21,92,564 observations are recorded across 27 States ➤ 2,48,430 audit reports are generated across 22 States For the audit period 2021-22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2,41,931 GP, 5,962 BP & 537 ZP audit plans have been prepared across 22 States. ➤ 23,86,451 observations are recorded across 22 States ➤ 2,41,203 audit reports are generated across 22 States

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

9.11 Common Service Centers (CSCs)

To realize Smart Governance as well as provision of services at Panchayat level through CSCs, a MOU has been signed

between MoPR and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited on 21st August 2019 to encourage cooperation between Common Service Centres and Gram Panchayat for creating Digital Panchayats. CSC would act as single access points for delivery of all digital services, in the gram panchayats. It will also help in generating employment in the Gram Panchayat by promoting rural entrepreneurship with more participation

of women to become VLEs (Village Level Entrepreneur managing Common Service Centres).

Subsequent to this MoU with MoPR, the CSC-SPV may enter into individual MoUs with the respective States, based on the State specific local level requirements, rules, regulations etc. CSC has signed MoU with three States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

As of November 2023, more than 2.52 lakhs Gram Panchayats have identified at least 1 VLE for establishing CSC in their jurisdiction, out of which 47,469 CSCs are co-located in the Panchayat Bhawans.

9.12 Significant Initiatives during FY 2023-24

9.12.1. eGramSwaraj- Government eMarketplace (GeM) Integration

eGS-GeM Interface was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 24th April 2023 on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day.

The interface has enabled all the Panchayats to utilize XV Finance Commission grants to procure their items/services through GeM and make plans/payments through eGramSwaraj in a seamless manner. The integration will have a huge boost on rural demand and supply ecosystem as States are encouraging Self-help groups, local artisans, and handicraft makers etc. to register themselves in GeM. Further Panchayats will be benefitted as all their procurements will be transparent, done at standardized rates.

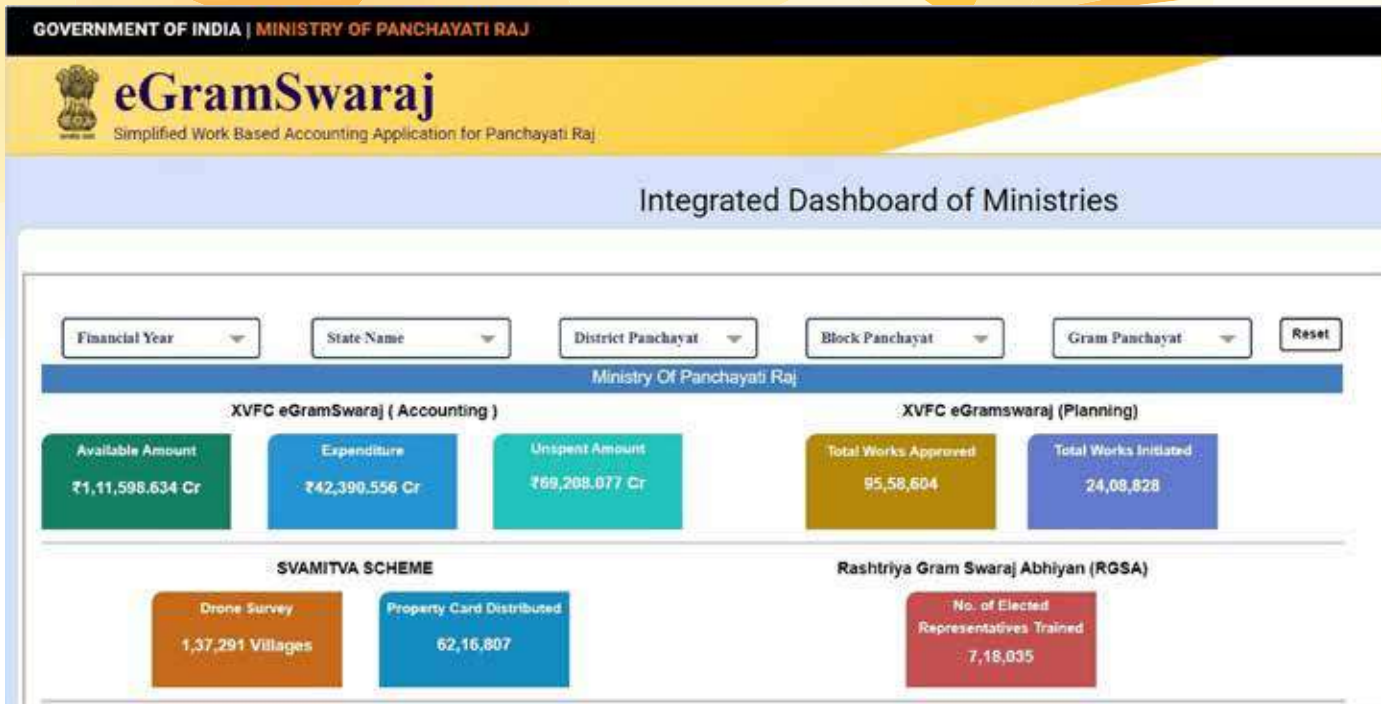
9.12.2 Integrated Dashboard of Ministries

(<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/mprDashboard.do>)

In order to provide a single view of the various rural development programs of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, and the Department of Land Resources, the Ministry has developed a dashboard. (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/mprDashboard.do>). The dashboard provides relevant information across all the tier of Panchayats. Simultaneously, the dashboard also provides information aggregated at Zilla Parishad, Block Panchayat and at the State level.

The List of schemes and the corresponding Ministry/Department integrated with the portal are listed below:

- (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj:
 - i. SVAMITVA
 - ii. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)
 - iii. XVFC eGram Swaraj
- (b) Ministry of Rural Development
 - i. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
 - ii. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
 - iii. National Social Assistance Scheme (NSAP)
 - iv. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)
 - v. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
 - vi. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (c) Department of Land Resources
 - i. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
 - ii. Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme



(Fig. – Analytical Dashboard)

9.12.3 Workshop on eGram Swaraj-GeM integration across the country

Massive capacity building program was initiated by MoPR between May 2023 and July 2023. As a part of the program, a pool of 1,800 master trainers (approximately) have been

created and trained in 17 States. This training was intended to provide the orientation to the Panchayat functionaries towards adoption of this interface, train down the level staffs and thus enhance their procurement process.



(Fig. – eGS-GeM Integration Workshop held in Arunachal Pradesh)

9.12.4 Manthan Conference, New Delhi

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj organised “Manthan”, the Industrial Consultation Conference on 30th January 2023 at India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Industry experts from the fields of Information Technology (Cloud Computing), Data Analytics, Fraud prevention & Risk management, Automation and Digital

Payments were invited to share the new age solutions available in their respective field and its relevance to the e-Governance solutions of Government of India. The event was attended by representatives/ Senior Officials and Policymakers from GoI, various States and Resource Persons involved in Governance domain along with dignitaries from the industry.



(Fig. – Manthan Conference held in New Delhi)

9.12.5 eGS 2.0 Workshop, Telangana (Hyderabad), Assam (Guwahati) & Himachal Pradesh (Shimla)

Consultative Workshop on e-Gram Swaraj 2.0 (eGS 2.0) was conducted for State Panchayat Raj Institutions across the country on 19 & 20th January 2023 in Hyderabad, 10 & 11th February 2023 in Guwahati and 24th February

in Shimla. During the workshop, the States were appraised regarding the changes that the Ministry is intending to bring in the upgraded version of e-Gram Swaraj application (eGS 2.0) in order to make it more user friendly and robust. The workshop was attended by Senior officials from the Ministry, States, and officers from State Panchayati Raj Departments.

Feedback from the participating States was consolidated and incorporated to the respective modules in eGS 2.0 application.



(Fig. – eGS2.0 Consultative Workshop held at NIRDPR, Hyderabad)

9.12.6 LGD Workshop, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) & Pune (Maharashtra)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj organised a workshop on LGD (Local Government

Directory) at PRIT campus, Lucknow on 08th December 2023 and YASHADA, Pune on 02nd February 2024. Nodal officers and other senior officials from various Departments (Board of Revenue, Panchayati Raj Department, Rural Development Department, Urban Development Department and Directorate of Census operations) and District-level offices participated in the workshop. LGD data discrepancies were discussed and clarified to the participants.

As a result of the workshop, the liaison among the State Departments has improved. Uttar Pradesh State was able to resolve the LGD discrepancies considerably and is working towards attaining Nil discrepancy on LGD.



Union Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Minister Shri Giriraj Singh launches pilot project 'Smart Gram Panchayat: Revolution towards Digitization of Gram Panchayat' to extend PM-WANI Service in Gram Panchayats of Bihar's Begusarai District on 13th Feb 2024 at Paprou Gram Panchayat, Bihar.

9.13 Cyber Security Compliance

The following actions have been taken by NIC team to ensure the Cyber Security Compliance of the IT ecosystem of this Ministry.

- (a) Network Security as per GoI norms and guidelines of NICNET
- (b) Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges
- (c) Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software
- (d) MAC binding
- (e) Malware Defence
- (f) Vulnerability and Patch management
- (g) Two-factor Authentication for secure mail access
- (h) Password Protected Systems



GRAM SABHA, STANDING COMMITTEES OF PANCHAYATS AND DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO PANCHAYATS





<https://meetingonline.gov.in>

Chapter- 10

GRAM SABHA, STANDING COMMITTEES OF PANCHAYATS AND DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO PANCHAYATS

10.1 Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha is an institution for participatory and deliberative democracy, endowed with the constitutional status in terms of Article 243. The Constitution empowers States to legislate on the powers and functions of Gram Sabha. Key duties and responsibilities of Gram Sabha in States/UTs include fixing priority for development activities, discuss/ approve development plans, grant permission to incur expenditure etc. Regarding the revitalization of Gram Sabhas Ministry has advised States/UTs as under:

- (i) Frequency of Gram Sabhas to be enhanced (minimum 6 and maximum 12 in a year)
- (ii) Quorum for attendance : 10 % of members and sub-quorum of 30 % for women members, quorum to be insisted for even the postponed meetings for want of quorum in the scheduled meeting
- (iii) Annual Calendar and District/Block wise schedules of Gram Sabhas meetings to be prepared in advance
- (iv) Group A / Group B officers to compulsorily participate in the Gram Sabha Meetings. They are to be provided with training towards effective participation in Gram Sabhas.

- (v) Line Ministries/ Departments to make presentation on their flagship schemes in the Gram Sabhas for dissemination and deliberation.



Gramsabha Meeting

10.2 Portal for Vibrant Gram Sabha:-

Based on the importance of Gram Sabha, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed an integrated, real time online system to facilitate effective scheduling of Gram Sabhas. The Major Key Performance Indicators being tracked in the portal include Committee details; Meeting mobilization efforts; Meeting scheduled; Meetings held and IEC activity details. As per the entries made by States on Vibrant Gram Sabhas portal, in the years 2022-23 and 2023-24, 155732 and 54791 Gram Sabhas have been held.

10.3 Launch of GS-NIRNAY for Vibrant Gram Sabha:-

An innovative mobile app GS-NIRNAY has been launched on 17th April, 2023 by the Union Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj. It aims to enhance transparency and efficiency in Panchayat operations. The app allows users to record and upload 15-minute videos summarizing Gram Sabha decisions, which can be easily accessed by the public. It is integrated with the Vibrant Gram Sabha portal and utilizes advanced technologies like cloud computing, AI, and data analytics. Currently, over 25,411 videos from 24 states have been uploaded, highlighting its successful implementation.

10.4. Standing Committees of Gram Panchayats

In recent years, duties and responsibilities of Gram Panchayats have increased manifold. In order to distribute these duties and responsibilities, the State Panchayati Raj Acts have made provision for formation of Standing Committees. Standing Committees promote decentralization in the functioning of Panchayats. The strengthening of the Standing Committees is essential in the context of Localizing Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). These committees have to be constituted, in accordance with the provisions stated in the State Panchayati Raj Act and have to convene meeting within three months from the date of election of Chairperson and vice-Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat.

In States, Gram Panchayats have constituted standing committees namely, Finance and Planning Standing Committee; Education and Public Health Standing Committee; Agriculture and Animal Resources

Development Standing Committee; Industry and Infrastructure Standing Committee; Women, Child Development and Social Welfare Standing Committee. These number may vary from State to State as per the State Panchayati Raj Act. Some State Acts stipulate that Gram Panchayat can also constitute additional committee on any of the subjects not enumerated here.

10.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Standing Committees include:

1. To identify the issues faced by the Gram Panchayat in the concerned sectors.
2. Recommend sector wise developmental needs to the Panchayat Committee.
3. To coordinate with various line department officials and exhorted them to attend the Standing Committee meeting.
4. To provide effective solution for the issues faced and identify the appropriate scheme through convergence mode.
5. To review the progress in implementation of the decision taken and provide necessary support during the execution of works
6. Creation of public awareness on identified issues and mobilize people for solving problem
7. Carry out discussion on specific issues in Gram Sabha and other public gathering
8. To perform its duties as monitoring committee

10.6 Fiscal Devolution & Devolution of Powers

Article 243G of the Constitution of India dealing with powers, authority and

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

10.7 Activity Mapping of Functions Devolved by States to Panchayats

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

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

10.8 New Initiatives by MoPR:

10.8.1 Dashboard for Activity Mapping

This Ministry of Panchayati Raj has prepared an indicative format of Activity Mapping covering all possible aspects of 29 subjects

listed in 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The NIC team of the Ministry has formulated the Pre-Launch Version of the dashboard for Activity Mapping by utilizing that indicative format. The same is likely to be launched by April, 2024.

10.8.2 Community Mediation/Localisation of SDG 16.3

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri S.M. Vijayanand, Former Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, on the subject of "Community Mediation/Localisation of SDG 16.3" to provide policy and operational guidance for expanding access to justice and reduce inequalities in access to justice at the grass-roots level. The Committee has been mandated to provide its recommendations on the subject of "Community Mediation" as a mechanism to bridge the immense gap between requirements and capacity of justice delivery system in the country. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has circulated the Expert Committee report on 20.10.2023 to Chief Secretaries of all States with request to share the report with heads of all concerned departments in their States for formulating suitable implementation mechanism towards adoption of 'People Centered Justice Systems' in their States.



CENTRAL FINANCE COMMISSIONS – FISCAL DEVOLUTION



Chapter- 11

CENTRAL FINANCE COMMISSIONS – FISCAL DEVOLUTION

11.1 Panchayats / Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) in the States are provided with financial devolution recommended by the Central Finance Commissions. Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides the basis for the Central Finance Commissions to assess the status of finances of the Union, States and their respective local bodies and recommend sharing of taxes as well as grants for various purposes to the States and Local Bodies.

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

11.3 Subsequent to the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution, Union Finance Commissions, beginning with the Tenth Finance Commission have been recommending Awards to the Panchayats in accordance with these constitutional requirements. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has the mandate to enable as well as monitor effective implementation of Central Finance Commission Fiscal Devolutions to the Panchayats/ RLBs

11.4. CENTRAL FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION (XV FC) (PERIOD 2020-26)

11.4.1. Central Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) submitted two reports, namely, interim report for 2020-2021 and final report for 2021-2026. The unique features of the XV FC Grants to the RLBs are as follows:

- Grants were allocated to all the Tiers of Panchayats/ RLBs in the States including previously excluded areas in Non-Part IX States and the tiers of Block and District Panchayats by the XIV Finance Commission.
- Higher level of Grants were allocated to the Panchayats / RLBs (48.56% increase) compared to the previous XIV Finance Commission (from Rs. 200292 crore to Rs. 297555 crore).
- Segregation of Tied Grants and Health Grants towards emphasize on National Focus areas.
- Tagging the release of grants to digitization of accounts and auditing of the Panchayats /RLBs to improve transparency and accountability
- Insistence on due constitution of State Finance Commissions (SFCs) and implementation of their recommendations by the States towards complementing Panchayat Finances.

11.4.2. Main features of the various categories of XV FC Grants to Panchayats / RLBs are given below:

Sl. No.	Type of Grants	Allocation	Areas for Utilisaiton	Implementing Ministry
1.	Basic (Untied) Grants	Period (2020-21) – 50% Period (2021-26) – 40 %	Felt needs under the 29 subjects enshrined in the XI schedule, except for salaries and other establishment costs.	MoPR
2.	Tied	Period (2020-21) – 50% Period (2021-26) – 60 %	To be utilised at 50 % each for National priority focus areas of Drinking Water & Sanitation/ODF. (Drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling & sanitation and maintenance of ODF status). If any local body has fully saturated one category, it can utilize the funds for other category. The respective Village Assembly/ Gram Sabha to certify this duly confirmed by the supervising authority or the State Govt.	DDWS (Ministry of Jal Shakti) & MoPR
3.	Health Grants	Period (2021-26) – Rs. 70,051 Crore for local bodies out of which Rs. 43,928 Crore for Panchayats/RLBs	Improvement of Health Services	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

11. 4.3. Allocation and Distribution of Grants:

- a. The total size of allocation of XV FC for the period FY 2020-21 is Rs. 60,750 Crore and for the period 2021-2026 is Rs. 2,36,805 crore. The inter-se distribution of the total grants among the States were based on 90:10 for population
- b. Inter- tier Distribution will be decided by the States on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and in conformity with the following bands:
 - 70-85 % for Village / Gram Panchayats
 - 10-25 % for Block /Intermediate Panchayats
 - 5-15 % for District / Zilla Panchayats
 - In states with two-tier system with only Gram and District Panchayats, the distribution will be in the bands of 70-85 % for village/Gram Panchayats and 15-30% for District / Zilla Panchayats
- c. Intra-tier distribution to be on the basis of population and area in the

ratio of 90:10 or as per the accepted recommendations of the latest SFC. For the traditional bodies in the excluded area, the distribution will be on the

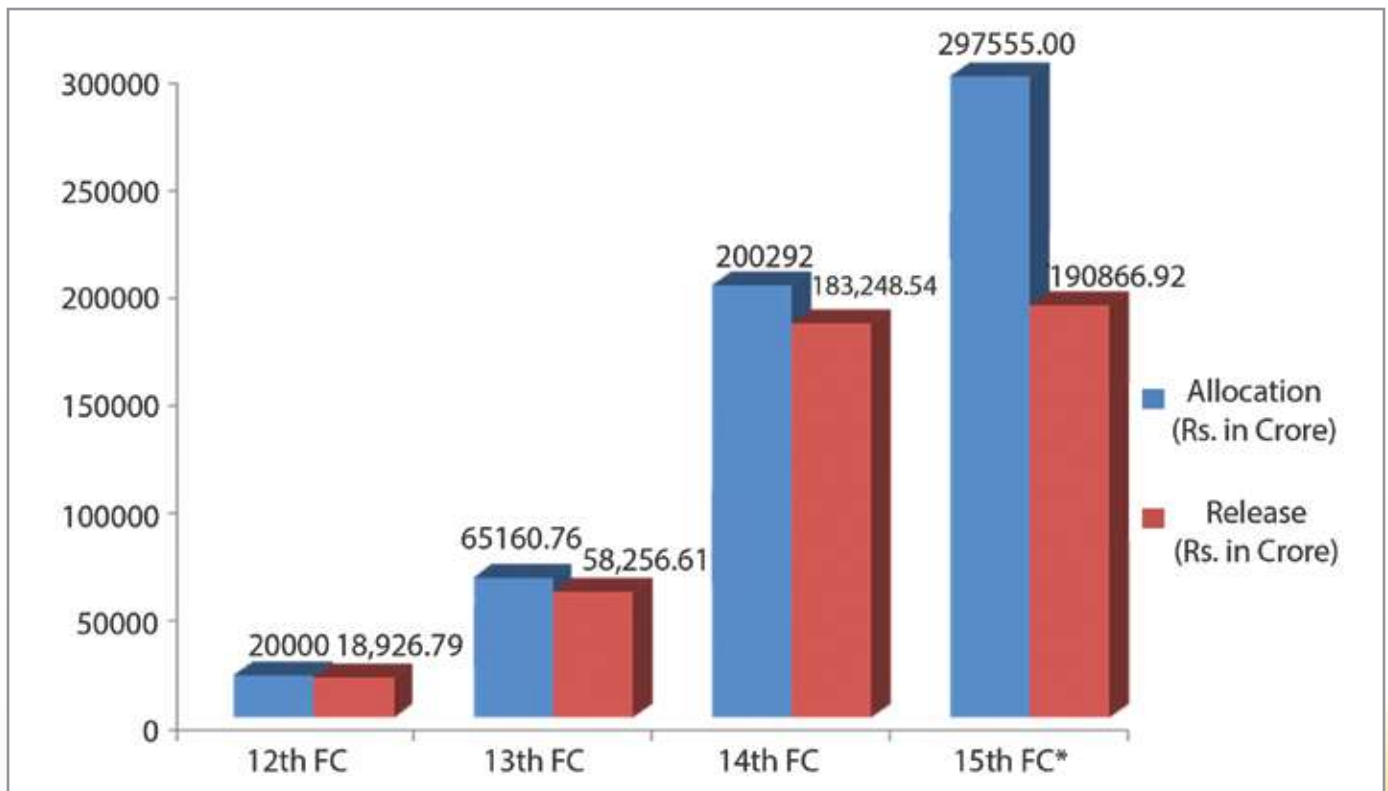
basis of population and area in the ratio of 90:10. Details of state-wise inter-tier distribution criteria is given in *Annexure VI*.

11.4.4. Fifteenth Finance Commission guidelines documentation.

Document /Guidelines	URL
Chapter 7 of XV FC Final Report on “Empowering Local Governments”	https://panchayat.gov.in/finance-commission/central-finance-commissions-reports-related-to-rural-local-bodies-rlbs/
Ministry of Finance guidelines on “Implementation of recommendations of XV FC for RLBs”	https://panchayat.gov.in/notice/ministry-of-finances-operational-guidelines-for-central-finance-commission-rlbs-grants/
MoPR guidelines on “Indicative nature of works/activities that can be taken up by RLBs with XV FC Untied Grants”	https://panchayat.gov.in/document-category/advisories-issued-by-ministry-of-panchayati-raj-on-cfc-grants/

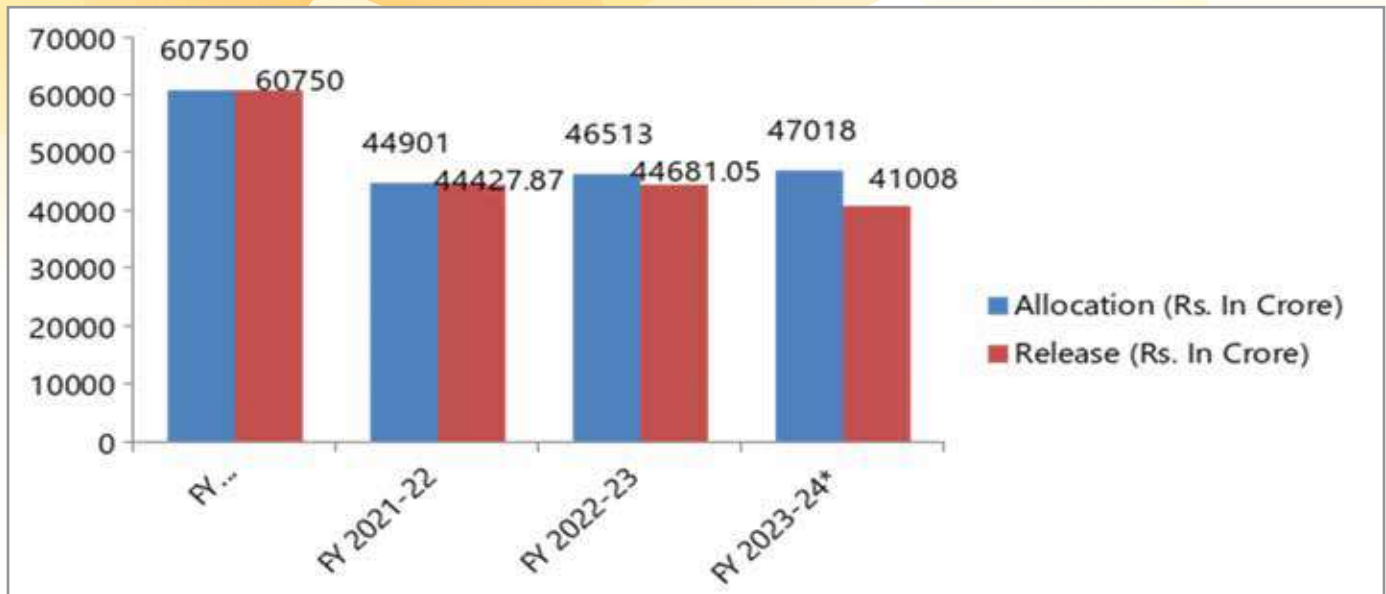
11.4.5 The State/year wise allocation and release of XV FC Grants to RLBs in the States are provided in *Annexure VII*.

Data Chart for allocation and release of Central Finance Commission grant as on 31.03.2024.



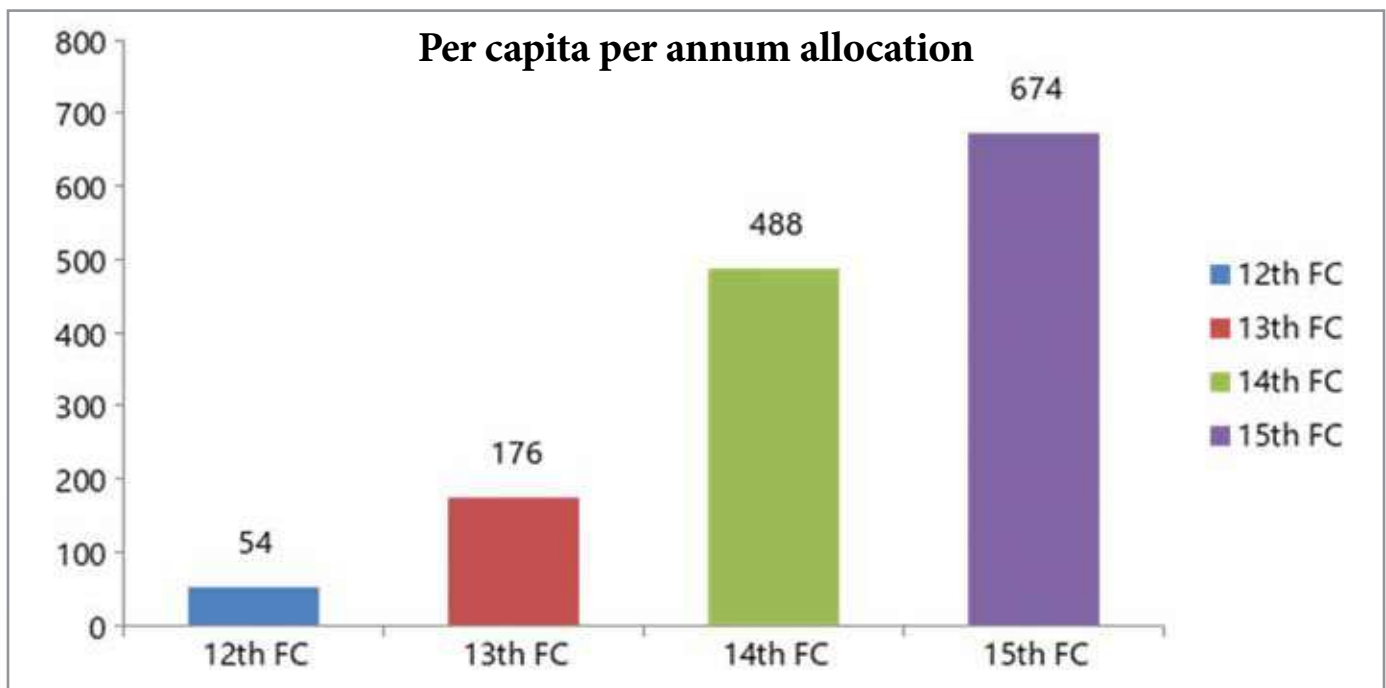
*15th FC Grants are still being released for FY 2023-24 and to be released for FY 2024-25 and 2025-26.

Data Chart for year wise allocation and release of XV FC Grants to RLBs in the States as on 31.03.2024.



*15th FC Grants are still being released for FY 2023-24.

Data Chart for Per capita per annum allocation of Central Finance Comissions.



11.5. Monitoring Release and Utilisation of Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

Steps interventions of MoPR towards monitoring timely release and utilization of XV FC Grants are as follows:

- a. Regular meetings and communication with the States towards handholding / capacity building the RLBs to fulfil all eligibility conditions for regular release of the Grants.

- b. Provision of online portal of 'eGramSwaraj (eGS)' which tracks all XV FC releases to the Panchayats/RLBs by the State as well as all payments to vendors/service providers through the PFMS interface.
- c. Geo-Tagging of all physical assets created out of Finance Commission Grants with mobile app – mactionSoft.
- d. Enable Online Audit of Panchayats/RLBs' annual accounts through AuditOnline portal towards timely financial audits.
- e. Fifteenth Finance Commission Coordination Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj to monitor the utilization of XV FC Grants and provide guidance for implementation issues to the States and RLBs.

11.6. STATE FINANCE COMMISSIONS

1. Article 243-I of the Constitution provides for constitution of State

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

2. To enable compliance of the eligibility condition of due constitution and implementation of recommendations of SFCs towards receipt of XV FC Grants from FY 2024-25 onwards, MoPR has been actively interfacing with the States towards fulfilment of this criteria. Owing to these efforts, many States have taken pro-active measures for the same.
3. Present Status of Constitution of SFCs in the States is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Last SFC Constituted
1.	Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	VI
2.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand	V
3.	Chattisgarh, Manipur	IV
4.	Goa, Gujarat	III
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	II
6.	Telangana	I

11.7. MoPR INITIATIVES ON FISCAL DEVOLUTION TO RLBs

1. One Day Consultation Meeting and VC Review meetings were held with the States towards enabling them fulfil the eligibility requirements on eGS and AuditOnline.
2. Advisory to the States towards implementation of the recommendations of Expert Committee on 'Own Source Revenues' of RLBs.
3. Task Force on Central Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies: In order to identify relevant issues that would need to be considered towards development of Fiscal Devolution framework to the RLBs and accordingly make suitable suggestions to the next (16th) Finance Commission, to be set up shortly, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MoPR has been constituted. The Task Force had 7 meeting so far to deliberate on various aspects of Fiscal Devolution to RLBs. The preparation of the report of the Task Force, which is in advanced stage, is being assisted by domain experts also.
3. A comprehensive one-day stakeholder consultation took place at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), fostering insightful discussions centered around enhancing the Own Source Revenue of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs).
4. The groundwork for formulating a model to amplify Own Source Revenue through non-tax sources is currently in progress, reflecting a dedicated commitment to the augmentation process.

11.9. Gram Urja Swaraj

Keeping in view the huge potential of renewable energy in India, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has made efforts to promote the vision of 'Gram Urja Swaraj' in the rural areas of the country. This vision of 'Gram Urja Swaraj' is a unique attempt to accommodate, all at once, the social, economic, environmental and health indicators of the rural population along with promoting renewable energy in the rural areas of the country.

The Ministry is in discussions with key stakeholders, including the International Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, and the Solar Energy Corporation of India, to advance Renewable Energy Projects at the Gram Panchayat level. Ministry aims to facilitate financial mechanisms, expertise in solar energy implementation, and comprehensive project support for the successful adoption of renewable energy interventions.

Engagement with Ministry of Non-renewable Energy (MNRE): The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been continuously involved in discussions with MNRE for ensuring adequate representation of Panchayati Raj Institutions

11.8. Augementation of Own Source Revenues of Rural Local Bodies

1. The published and accessible report from the Expert Committee on Own Source Revenue (OSR) of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) is now available on the official website of MoPR.
2. The recommendations put forth by the Expert Committee have been disseminated to the States through a DO letter.

in all the schemes/programmes of the MNRE.

11.10. Disaster Management Plan for Panchayati Raj Institutions

Subsequent to the approval by National Disaster Management Authority, Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry was released by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and shared with states. The National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj will develop training modules on this for the Elected Representatives of PRIs.

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for PRIs aims to enhance disaster resilience at the grassroots level, emphasizing community-based planning from the village to district Panchayat levels. The plan includes recommendations for Village Disaster Management Plans, hazard risk vulnerability assessments, flood plain zoning, and aligns efforts with the National Disaster Management Authority. Additionally, the Ministry has issued advisories on flash floods to hill States and is actively promoting Carbon Neutrality through local climate action plans and a special category in the revamped National Panchayati Raj Awards.

Additionally, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, is also in discussion with NDMA towards a joint programme on capacity building of PRIs on disaster risk resilience.

11.11. eGramSwaraj GeM Interface

eGramSwaraj GeM Interface was launched by Hon'ble PM on 24th April 2023 on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day. The interface has enabled all the Panchayats to utilize XV Finance Commission grants to procure their items/services through GeM and make plans/payments through eGramSwaraj in a seamless manner. The integration will have a huge boost on rural demand and supply ecosystem as States are encouraging Self-help groups, local artisans, and handicraft makers etc. to register themselves in GeM. Further Panchayats will be benefitted as all their procurements will be transparent, done at standardized rates. The adoption of this interface has currently been done by 22 States* across India with more than 88050* Panchayats already registered on this interface (*as on 31 March 2024).

11.12. Audit Online



Dashboard for AuditOnline

The XV Finance Commission, in its recommendations, has expressed concerns over the unavailability of audited accounts at the local body level. To address this critical Institutional reform, MoPR launched the AuditOnline application on 15th April 2020, for carrying out online Audits of Panchayat accounts – further strengthening the financial management and transparency of the Panchayats. AuditOnline was developed with the aim to provide a platform for carrying out online audits of Panchayat accounts and to further increase accountability and transparency. AuditOnline not only facilitates the auditing of accounts but also provisions for maintaining audit records that have been carried out. The application is integrated with the accounting module of eGramSwaraj whereby auditors can access various information pertaining to Panchayat accounts viz. annual receipt & payment statements, consolidated abstract register, monthly reconciliation statement, voucher

details, cash book report etc. One of the main unique aspects of AuditOnline; is that it is completely configurable application i.e., the application can be modified/configured as per States' Audit process flow.

As per the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations in order to be eligible for the grants; the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) have to ensure the following conditions:

- i. For the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the States need to ensure that at least 25% of the Rural Local Bodies have their audited accounts for the year before the previously available online in the public domain, i.e., 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.
- ii. From the year 2023-24 onwards, all the Rural Local Bodies need to have the audited accounts of the year before previously available online in the public domain, i.e., 2022-23.

The current status on AuditOnline is tabulated below:

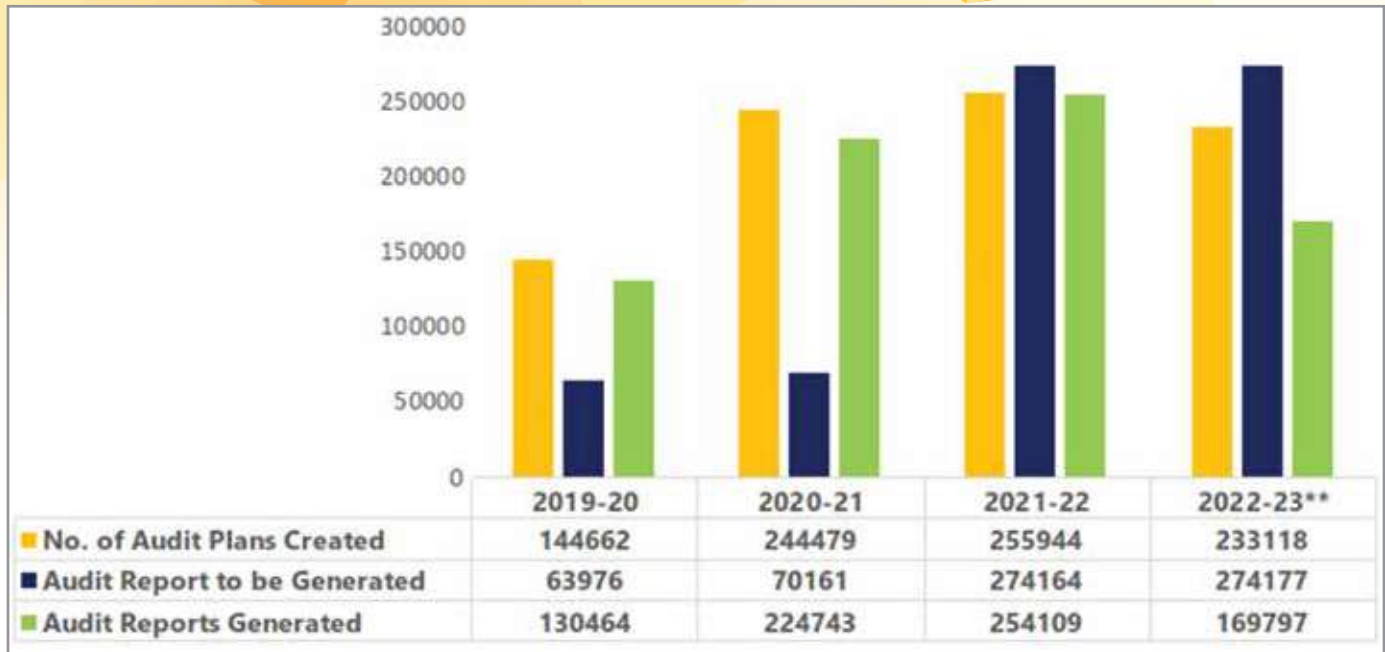
Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23**
No. of Registered Auditors	10,662	10,662	10,662	10,662
No. of Registered Auditees*	2,61,642	2,60,616	2,62,209	2,59,850
No. of Audit Plans Created	1,44,662	2,44,479	2,55,944	2,33,118
No. of Observations Recorded	12,59,202	22,25,778	24,58,995	18,77,955
Audit Report to be Generated (Target)	63,976	70,161	2,74,164	2,74,177
Audit Reports Generated	1,30,464	2,24,743	2,54,109 (93%)	1,69,788 (62%)

(*Panchayati Raj Institutions – Zila Panchayat, Block Panchayat & Gram Panchayat)

**States are currently in the process of auditing 2022-23 accounts.

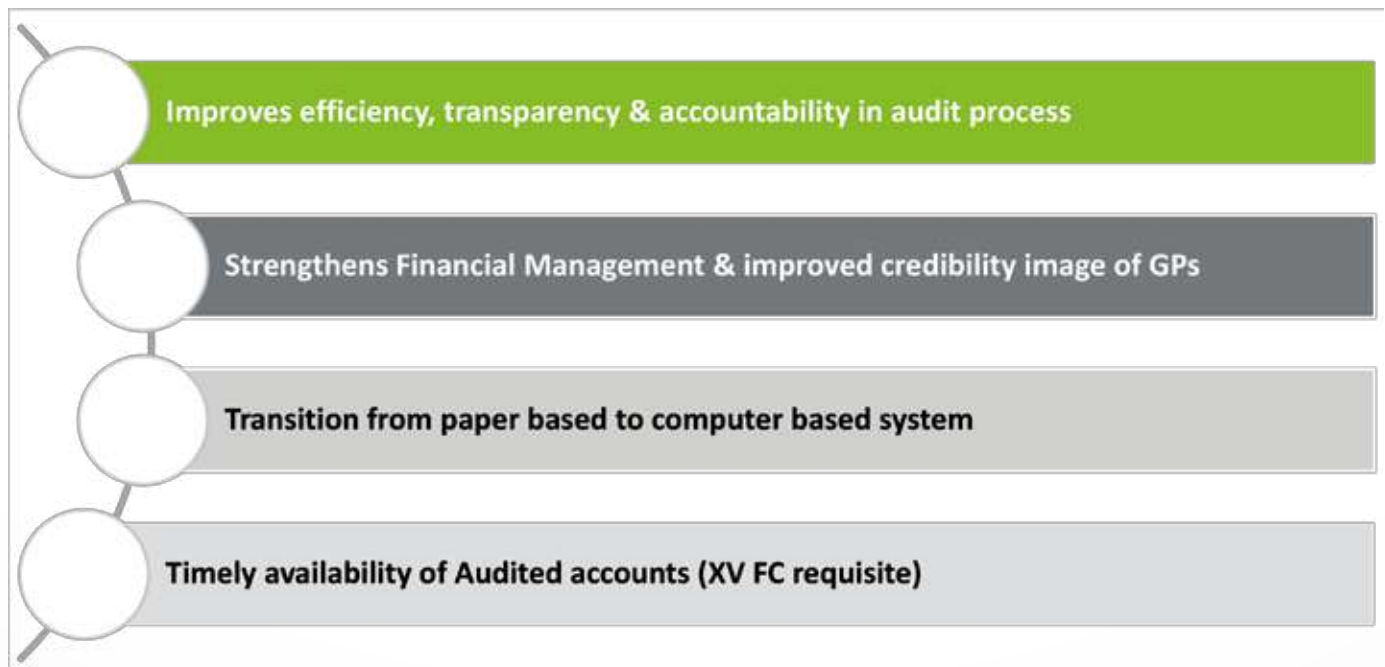
The State-wise progress for the audit periods 2021-22 and 2022-23 are placed at Annexure VIII(a) and Annexure VIII(b).

Data Chart of current status on AuditOnline



*States are currently in the process of auditing 2022-23 accounts

Benefits of AuditOnline



Further strengthening the principle of accountability and transparency; the Ministry has also developed robust mechanism introducing more structured culmination to the online audit process by incorporating the Action Taken Report (ATR) Module. The aim of such an ATR Module is to bring

in accountability through clarities on the actions taken by the Panchayats against the audit observations. An **Action Taken Report (ATR) module** on the Audit Observations shall not only strengthen the transparency and accountability at the grassroots level, but also aid in ensuring that the money is being

utilized for public use. This is also envisaged for the States to speed up the audit process for the Panchayat provisional accounts as soon as they are completed in the given financial year and the audit process shall soon follow in the subsequent year; and the States would be expected to complete the audits. Guidelines have also been issued in this regard to the States.

Standardized Auditor Certificate

The O/o Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in year 2021 had release “Guidelines on Financial Audit of Panchayati Raj Institutions”. This guideline was developed with the objective of bringing clarity to Financial/ Certification Audit process and reporting requirements as being different from ‘Compliance’ and ‘Performance’ Audit. Also,

these Guidelines encapsulate the framework of Financial Audit and the structure of accounts in Central Government, State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The O/o C&AG in the guideline has also prescribed a “Standardized Auditor Certificate” to be incorporated into AuditOnline.

From the audit period 2022-23 onwards, the respective primary auditors, i.e., State Audit Department, State Directorate Local Fund Audit, State AGs would generate this Standardized Auditor certificate along with the appended report and the receipt and payment statement of the corresponding PRIs. This will ensure uniformity of the audit reports and statements that are generated with clarity on the nature of observations being recorded.



Tanda Gram Panchayat, District-Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh has constructed a model toilet using grant from the central finance commission.





GOVERNANCE IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREAS

Chapter- 12

GOVERNANCE IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREAS

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

12.1.1 The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes residing in the areas other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Article 244 of the Constitution makes special provisions for the administration of certain areas called “Scheduled Areas” in States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Article 243M (1) of the Constitution exempts Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in Clause (1) and (2) of article 244 from application of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, article 243M (4) (b) empowers the Parliament to legislate and extend the provisions of Part IX to the Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in clause (1), subject to such exceptions and modifications as

may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of article 368.

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

12.2 PESA Act, 1996 extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas notified under Article 244(1) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. The details of notified Fifth Schedule Areas (FSA) are given in *Table 12.1* below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Villages	Panchayats	Blocks	Districts	
					Fully covered	Partially covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,586	588	36	0	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	9,977	5050	85	13	6
3.	Gujarat	4,503	2388	40	4	7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	806	151	7	2	1
5.	Jharkhand	16,022	2074	131	13	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11,784	5211	89	5	15
7.	Maharashtra	5,905	2835	59	0	12
8.	Odisha	19,311	1918	119	6	7

9.	Rajasthan	5,054	1194	26	2	3
10.	Telangana	2,616	631	72	0	4
	Total	77,564	22040	664	45	63

Source: Data furnished by States.

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

12.4 Salient Features of the PESA Act

12.4.1 Powers exclusive to Gram Sabha

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

12.4.2 Gram Sabha is “competent” to safeguard and preserve the

- (a) traditions and customs of the people, and their cultural identity,
- (b) community resources, and
- (c) customary mode of dispute resolution [Sec. 4(d)]

12.4.3 Gram Sabha has mandatory executive functions to

- (i) approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development [Sec 4(e)(i)]
- (ii) identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes [Sec. 4(e) (ii)]
- (iii) issue a certificate of utilisation of funds by the Panchayat for the plans; programmes and projects referred to in clause (e) above [Sec. 4(f)]

12.4.4 Powers exclusive to Gram Sabha/Panchayat at appropriate level

- (i) right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons [Sec. 4(i)]
- (ii) Panchayat at an appropriate level is entrusted with planning and management of minor water bodies [Sec. 4(j)]
- (iii) Mandatory recommendations by Gram Sabha or Panchayat at appropriate level for prospective licenses/lease, concessions for mines and minerals [Sec. 4(k), (l)]

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

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

12.5 The Directive Principle of State Policy about establishment of virtual ‘Village

Republics' as envisaged in article 40 of the Constitution has been incorporated in the PESA Act for the Fifth Schedule Areas. Its effective implementation will bring about the following benefits to the tribal population:

- (i) Institutionalize self-governance and people's participation in decision making. By notifying Gram Sabha at village (*hamlets or group of hamlets/habitation or group of habitations*) level, people will feel more comfortable in taking part in the governance of the village.
- (ii) Reduce alienation in tribal areas as they will have control over the utilization of public resources in the village through Gram Sabha.
- (iii) Reduction of alienation and resentment among tribal population will have a positive impact in reducing left wing extremism in the districts affected by it.
- (iv) Reduce poverty and out-migration among tribal population as they will have control over natural resources such as minor water bodies, minor forest produce, minor minerals, etc. Control over and management of these resources will improve their livelihoods and incomes.
- (v) Minimise exploitation of tribal population as they will be able to control and manage money lending, consumption and sale of liquor and also village markets.
- (vi) Check illegal land alienation and also restore unlawfully alienated tribal land. This will not only reduce conflict but will also improve socio-economic status of tribals.
- (vii) Better implementation on developmental schemes and programmes due to enhanced people's participation in planning and identification of beneficiaries.
- (viii) More accountable and responsive local administration due to control over functionaries of social sector and also power to issue utilisation certificates.
- (ix) Promotion of cultural heritage through preservation of traditions, customs and cultural identity of tribal population.

The PESA Act is given at *Annexure-IX*.

12.6 Implementation Status of PESA in the States

Nine PESA States, except Rajasthan, have incorporated the provisions of PESA 1996 in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. The tenth State, Rajasthan, has notified "The Rajasthan Panchayat Raj (Modification of Provisions in their Application to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1999". At Present, Eight PESA States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana have framed their PESA Rules and two states namely Orissa and Jharkhand have framed their draft PESA Rules. All the States have taken action and made the Panchayati Raj Acts and some of their subject laws PESA compliant. As reported by the States, the status of compliance of Subject Laws and Panchayati Raj Acts with PESA, is given in the *Table 12.2* and *Table 12.3* below an

Table 12.2

As on 31.3.2024

Compliance of important Subject Laws with PESA

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

Source: As per data collected from States/data available on official web portal of States

*Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the amendment in subject laws is under consideration.

** Jharkhand Govt. has adopted a resolution on 8.2.2007 conferring ownership right over MFP to GP.

Table 12.3

As on 31.3.2024

PESA State

Provisions under clauses of Section 4 of PESA

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

Source: As per data collected from States/data available on official web portal of States.

'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.

'N' denotes action is yet to be completed.

Table 12.4

Details of PESA Districts (fully covered & partially covered) are as under in

S. No.	Name of PESA State	No. of fully Covered Districts	No. of partially covered Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	05
2.	Chhattisgarh	13	06
3.	Gujarat	05	07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	02	01
5.	Jharkhand	13	03
6.	Madhya Pradesh	06	14
7.	Maharashtra	01	12
8.	Odisha	06	08
9.	Rajasthan	03	02
10.	Telangana	00	07
	Total Districts (114)	49	65

12.7 Other Initiatives of MoPR

Regional Conferences on PESA

In the year 2023-24, two Regional Conferences on strengthening of PESA were held. 1st Regional Conference on PESA was held on 11-12 January, 2024 at YASHADA (Pune), Maharashtra. Five



PESA States namely- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, had participated in this Conference. 2nd Regional Conference on PESA was held on 4-5 March, 2024 at Ranchi, Jharkhand. Five PESA States namely- Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Telangana, had participated in this Conference. Secretary, MoPR had

inaugurated these two Regional Conferences. Purpose of these Conferences was to assess the progress made by the PESA States in implementing the PESA Act and to develop a common vision on its impact at the grassroots level. These Conferences also aimed to foster collaboration and discussions among participating States on enhancing the implementation of the PESA Act for the sustainable development of tribal communities in Fifth Scheduled Areas. Senior level officers from Departments of Revenue, Finance, Forest, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Mines, Tribal Affairs etc. from the 10 PESA States and also representatives from five Civil Society Organizations were present in these Conferences.



2nd Regional Conference on PESA was held on 4-5 March 2024 at Ranchi, Jharkhand.



PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS



Chapter- 13

PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

13.1 Provisions in Constitution on Panchayats

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

- i. Three tiers of Panchayats except in States with population below 20 lakhs.(Article 243-B)
- ii. Direct election to seats at all three tiers of Panchayats and indirect election to officers (Article 243C)
- iii. Indirect elections for chairpersons of Block and District Panchayats [Article 243C(2)]
- iv. Reservation in seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their respective population [Article 243 D(1)];
- v. Reservation of not less than one third seats and offices of chairpersons for women including within SC and ST reservations [Article 243D(3)]
- vi. Rotation of reserved seats and offices of Chairpersons [Article 243D(4)]
- vii. Election to Panchayats every five years [Article 243 E]
- viii. To constitute the State Finance Commissions [Article 243-I] every five years to review the financial position of Panchayats and make recommendations to Governor regarding distribution between the State and Panchayats of taxes, duties, tolls etc.
- ix. Setting up of State Election Commission (SEC) and vesting the superintendence, directions and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all election to the Panchayats in SEC [Article 243K]

13.2 Compulsory conduct of Elections:

- i. Timely conduct of Panchayat Elections is an essential prerequisite for the effective democratic functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- ii. In terms of Article 243E of the Constitution of India, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.
- iii. An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its duration of five years or before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. Every States/UTs, covered under Part-IX of the Constitution, shall have a State Election Commission, constituted under Article 243K of the Constitution, who is responsible for superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats. Thus, State Election

Commissions play important role in holding panchayat elections on time.

13.3 Election Status in Panchayats

- i. Elections delayed: Karnataka (Feb 2021 for BP & ZP), Maharashtra (Feb 2022 for BP & ZP), Manipur (Sept 2022), Lakshadweep (Dec. 2022) and Puducherry (2011), Assam (Dec.2023), Jammu & Kashmir (Dec.2023), Ladakh (Dec.2023), Punjab (Dec.2023)
- ii. Elections in 2024: Tamil Nadu (2024), Telangana (2024), Tripura (2024), Uttarakhand (2024 except Haridwar)
- iii. Elections in 2025 and beyond: AP (2026), A&N Island (2025), Arunachal Pradesh (2025), Bihar (2026), Chhattisgarh (2025), Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2025), Gujarat (2026), Goa (2025), Haryana (2027), HP (2026), Jharkhand (2027), Karnataka (2025, GP), Kerala (2025), MP (2027), Odisha (2027), Rajasthan (2025), Sikkim (2027), UP (2026), West Bengal (2028).

13.4 Reservation for women in PRIs:

- i. Article 243D of the Constitution of India ensures participation of women in PRIs by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats.
- ii. As per the information available with the Ministry, 21 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, and 2 UTs such as UT of Lakshadweep and UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in PRIs in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts.

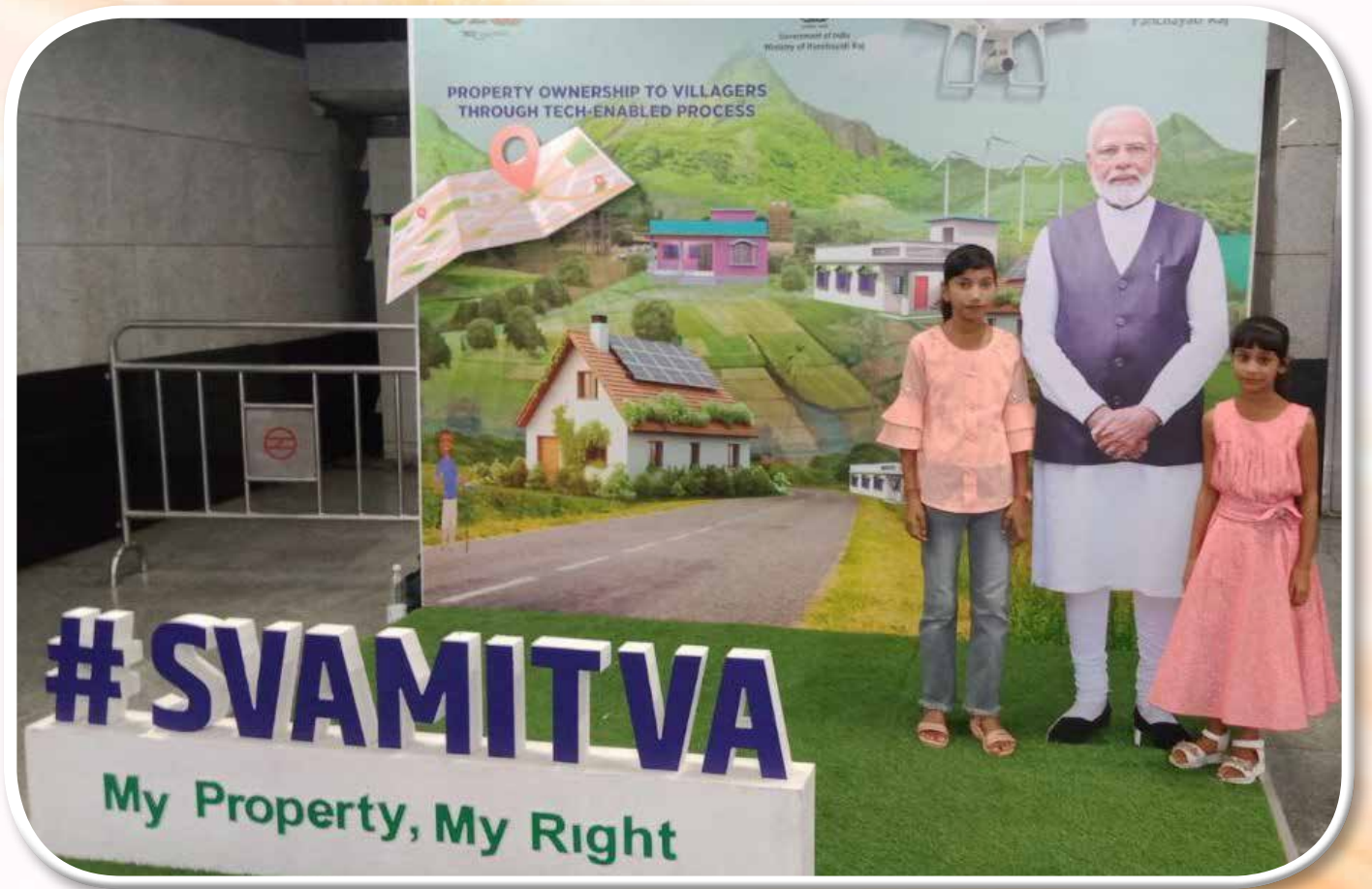
- iii. In respect of remaining States/UTs, Constitutional provision as prescribed in Article 243D applies (i.e. one-third of total seats).

13.5 New Initiative

An Advisory Committee has been constituted on 19.09.2023, under the chairmanship of Sh. Sushil Kumar, Secretary (Rtd.), Ministry of Mines to examine the issues of Women Pradhans being represented by the male members of their families and also examine other issues related thereto. This Committee has been constituted in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 06.07.2023 in the case of W.P. (C) No. 615/2023 as well as to consider the remedy sought by the petitioner vide its representation dt. 09.08.2023 sent to this Ministry. It may be mentioned that the Committee hold its first meeting on 19th October 2023 and took decision on various issues such conducting of a study on the subject, comparative study of the Panchayati Raj Acts of all States and preparation of a list of key questions to be sent to States in reference to the terms of reference to the Advisory Committee.



SVAMITVA



Chapter- 14

SVAMITVA

14.1 About Scheme:

SVAMITVA (*Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas*) is a Central Sector Scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th April 2020, on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day. The scheme aims to provide the 'record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages and the issuance of property cards to the property owners. The entire work is likely to be spread over a period of five years (FY 2020- 25). The Scheme covers all inhabited villages across 31 states/UTs that have signed MoU for implementation of the scheme. Drone survey has been completed in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UTs of Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Delhi, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Scheme is completed in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Goa, and A&N Island.

14.2 Need for the Scheme

Survey of rural land in India for Settlement and record of rights had last been completed many decades back and moreover, Abadi (inhabited) area of villages were not surveyed/ mapped in many States. Hence, in the absence of a document, the owner of the property in the rural areas are not able to leverage their own property as a financial asset acceptable by the banks for the purpose of providing loans and

other financial assistance. Therefore, to provide the legal right of the property to the household owners, there is a need to leverage latest Drone Technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) technology for demarcation of land parcels and preparation of digitized maps. The Survey of India (SoI) has evolved standard operating procedures for acquiring very high-resolution aerial images of 5 cm accuracy and provide very large-scale maps of Abadis at 1:500 scale using Drones.

14.3 Objectives of the Scheme

- i. Creation of accurate land records for rural planning and reduce property related disputes
- ii. To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits
- iii. Determination of property tax, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else,
- iv. Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use
- v. To support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps

14.4 Stakeholders:

- i. Property owners in all Abadi areas in India

- ii. Gram Panchayat (GP)
- iii. State Revenue Department
- iv. State Panchayati Raj Department
- v. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Nodal Ministry), Govt of India.
- vi. Survey of India (Technology Implementation Agency)
- vii. National Informatics Centre (NIC) – GIS Division

14.5 Implementation process flow



1. Signing of MoU between Survey of India and States



2. CORS Network Sites



3. Gram Sabha



4. Wall Painting (IEC)



5. Establishment of Ground Control Points



6. Property demarcation using Chuna Powder



7. Drone Survey



8. Drone Survey data Processing



9. Feature Extraction



10. Objection Process/Dispute Resolution



11. Property Card

14.6. Current progress of Scheme implementation is as below:

As on 31st March 2024, drone flying has been completed in nearly 3.04 lakh villages. 1.85 Crore Property cards have been prepared in 1.19 lakh villages. State-wise details is illustrated below-

S. No.	States/Uts	Notified Villages for survey (Under SVAMITVA Scheme)	Drone Flying completed villages	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
1.	A&N Islands	186	186	141	7,409
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,364	13,280	1,073	521019
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,484	2,292	0	0
4.	Assam	1,074	900	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	15,792	15,792	525	92,194
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	80	80	75	4,397
7.	Delhi	31	31	0	0
8.	Goa	410	410	410	672646
9.	Gujarat	13,132	12,895	2,462	403095
10.	Haryana	6,260	6,260	6,260	2515646
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15,196	12,942	124	2,737
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,590	4,127	600	16,000
13.	Jharkhand	757	240	0	0
14.	Karnataka	30,715	11,111	3,277	961967
15.	Kerala	1,415	466	0	0
16.	Ladakh	232	232	95	2,796
17.	Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	43,014	43,014	22,870	2886373
19.	Maharashtra	37,819	36,974	12,592	1943394
20.	Manipur	3,856	209	0	0
21.	Mizoram	864	215	9	1,155
22.	Odisha	3,054	2,575	43	1,500
23.	Puducherry	96	96	92	2,801
24.	Punjab	11,718	8,946	92	15,231
25.	Rajasthan	36,901	32,619	6,692	453188
26.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0
28.	Telangana	5	5	0	0
29.	Tripura	898	1	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	90,908	90,908	54,424	7745529
31.	Uttarakhand	7,441	7,441	7,441	278229
	Total	345,304	304,261	1,19,297	1,85,27,306



Scheme Saturated



Drone Survey Saturated

14.7. Initiatives Undertaken

A. Round Table discussion on the Bankability of SVAMITVA property cards, Lucknow (August 2023)

- i. A Round Table discussion on the Bankability of SVAMITVA property cards was held at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 21st August 2023.
- ii. The round table included subject matter experts and practitioners from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBCs), Officials from the State Department, Registration Department, Bank officials, Dignitaries from D/o Financial Services, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Chaired by Shri Alok Prem Nagar, Joint Secretary,

Ministry of Panchayati Raj in the presence of Shri S. Chockalingam, DG, YASHADA and Shri Nirupam Mehrotra, Director, BIRD.

- iii. During the round table, discussions were held to highlight the importance of using the property card as evidence of conclusive title, transferability of property cards, valuation of Abadi land, scope of using property cards as collateral for bank finance, the requirement for registration, the registration provisions for property cards in the States, the procedure of noting of encumbrances on Abadi land in States, SARFAESI Act in Abadi areas, among others.



B. National GeoSmart India 2023 Conference, Hyderabad (October 2023) Theme: Digital Maps @Work in Village

- i. A training of Gram Panchayat representatives including Sarpanch, Ward Members, President, Gram Sevak etc was held on 15-16th October

2023 at National Remote sensing Centre (ISRO) Training & Research Institute, Hyderabad, followed by the Geosmart India Conference on 17-19th October 2023 at HICC, Hyderabad with collaborative efforts of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Geospatial World. Ministry of Panchayati Raj participated in interactive session on Digital Maps @Work in Villages. Training session was organized at NRSC Hyderabad for Gram Panchayat representatives on the Geo Spatial technologies



and use cases. The thematic area emphasized on instilling geospatial thinking among the gram panchayats and showcased various use cases on preparation of data based development plans leveraging various geospatial technology.

- ii. The Agenda of the Conference focused on knowledge sharing, showcasing various technological interventions, impact assessment and possible solutions for land and property management. The Exhibition set up in the Conference saw various potential Geospatial organizations in the market displayed their service offerings along with the demonstration of their Products, Equipments and Innovative technology to the public for various applications in different sectors.
- iii. Plenary session was held on the topic Geospatial Infrastructure and Digital Twins: Powering National Economy in which Sh A P Nagar, Joint Secretary, MoPR participated.

C. Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (15th Nov'23 – 26th Jan'24)

Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra is a nationwide campaign to raise awareness through outreach activities to achieve saturation of schemes of Govt. of India across the country covering all Gram Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies with the objectives of:

1. Reaching the unreached - reach out to the vulnerable who are eligible under

various schemes but have not availed benefit so far

2. Dissemination of information and generating awareness about schemes
3. Learning from the citizens - Interaction with beneficiaries of government schemes through their personal stories/ experience sharing
4. Enrolment of potential beneficiaries through details ascertained during the Yatra Among the 16 Schemes and

Programs included for rural outreach under VBSY, SVAMITVA Scheme has been included as part of campaign agenda under which various events and programs are conducted in districts like IEC campaign, property cards distribution with participation of citizens, Panchayati Raj Deptt., District administration. **4.95 lakh property cards have been distributed in 4219 villages.**

D. Cross Learning cum Interactive National Workshop on Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan (22nd – 23rd February 2024)

A “Cross Learning cum Interactive National Workshop on Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan (GPSDP)” was held in Bhopal on 22nd & 23rd February 2024. During the workshop, MoPR initiated a dialogue with the Institute, States, T&CP Dept. and GPs on

the prepared 34 GPSDPs. The workshop aimed at mutual learning about various aspects of the prepared plans through interaction with the Institutes that have prepared the GPSDP, States, Town & Country Planning Dept. and Gram Panchayats. It helped in understanding the various issues and will further help in deriving focused action towards the implementation of the GPSDP.



14.8. Awards and Recognition

National Awards for eGovernance 2023: SVAMITVA Scheme won Gold Prize in use of Emerging Technology for providing citizen centric services organized by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances(DARPG) at Indore, Madhya Pradesh in October 2023.



Digitech Conclave 2023: SVAMITVA Scheme conferred with Gold award for Innovative Use of Technology in e-Governance for Digital Transformation at Digitech Conclave 2023 organized at Goa in August 2023.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been conferred with the prestigious 1st Prize in the Innovation Sandbox presentation for **“Digital Transformation Initiatives in Land Governance through SVAMITVA Scheme”** at the second annual three-day “Public Policy Dialogues” Conclave of the Bharti Institute of Public Policy (BIPP), Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad during 3rd January – 5th January 2024.



SVAMITVA Scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been conferred with the Award for the **Excellence in Governance & Development Planning in the India Geospatial Leadership Summit 2024**, organized by Association of Geospatial Industries, India AGI on 20 February 2024 in New Delhi.

14.9. Endorsement by the Hon'ble PM



Figure 1 Hon'ble Prime Minister distributed 35 lakh property cards prepared under SVAMITVA Scheme on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April 2023 held at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh



Figure 2 Hon'ble Prime Minister distributed SVAMITVA property cards in October 2023 at Shirdi, Maharashtra

14.10. Property Card distribution in Pictures

i. Property Card distribution in Rajasthan



ii. Property Card distribution in Rajasthan



iii. Property card distribution in Ladakh



iv. Property card distribution in Maharashtra



v. Property card distribution in Mizoram.



INCENTIVIZATION OF PANCHAYATS (NATIONAL PANCHAYAT AWARDS)



Government of India, Ministry of Panchayat Raj

Incentivization of Panchayats
(National PANCHAYAT AWARDS)

10TH EDITION
International Day of
YOGA
21ST June 2024

September 2022 for making online entries by all panchayats for award / rankings under various categories of National Panchayat Awards

National PANCHAYAT AWARDS

Ministry of Panchayat Raj has been incentivizing best performing Panchayats through National Panchayat Awards. These awards have been revamped and launched during the current year 2022 aligning them with 9 Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) themes aggregating 17 SDGs. Primary objective through this competition is to assess the performance of Panchayats in attainment of SDGs, promote competitive spirit among them and catalyze the process of LSDGs through Panchayat Raj institutions to attain LSDGs by 2030.

Key Features

- Awards competition structure is now multi-level pyramidal at Block, District, State/UT and National Level
- All the Panchayats will be ranked based on their performance under each of the following 9 LSDG themes:
 1. Poverty free and resilient livelihoods Panchayat
 2. Healthy Panchayat
 3. Child Friendly Panchayat
 4. Water sufficient Panchayat
 5. Clean and Green Panchayat
 5. Self-reliance livelihoods in Panchayat
 7. Socially Inclusive Panchayat
 8. Panchayat with Good Governance
 8. Women Friendly Panchayat

Award Types

Thematic Award - 9 Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDG) themes

Best Gram Panchayat - 3 OPs with highest aggregate score under all themes combined

<https://panchayataaward.gov.in>

Chapter- 15

INCENTIVIZATION OF PANCHAYATS (NATIONAL PANCHAYAT AWARDS)

15.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) confers the National Panchayat Awards annually to best performing Panchayats across the country which are a strong source of motivation for them to further improve

upon their efforts in development at local level. These awards are usually conferred annually on 24th April, celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day.



15.2 As a saturation and targeted based approach towards India's commitment to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a time bound manner by the year 2030, MoPR has subsumed 17 SDGs into 9 Localisation of SDGs (LSDGs) themes.

Accordingly, National Panchayat Awards have been revamped aligning with the LSDGs with effect from the year 2023. The NPA are conferred under the 9 LSDGs based themes namely, (i) Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat (ii) Healthy Panchayat

(iii) Child friendly Panchayat (iv) Water sufficient Panchayat (v) Clean and Green Panchayat (vi) Self-sufficient infrastructure in Panchayat (vii) Socially Secured Panchayat (viii) Panchayat with Good Governance and (ix) Women-friendly Panchayat

15.3 In addition to 9 themes, Ministry of Panchayati Raj also confers special categories of awards to best performing Gram Panchayats (GPs) i.e. (1) Gram UrjaSwarajVishesh Panchayat Puraskar for their performance regarding adoption and usage of renewable sources of energy and (2)

Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar for exemplary work towards achieving Net-Zero carbon emissions.

15.4 Categories of revamped National Panchayat Awards and Quantum of Award Money

The award money that varied from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.50 lakh under various categories and tiers of Panchayats has been revised upwards ranging from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.5 crore. The category-wise award money payable to Panchayat is given in the following Table 12.1

Table 15.1

S. No.	Category	Description	Award Money (Rs. in crore)
1.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (DDUPSVP)	Top 3 GPs under each of 9 award themes	First: 1.00; Second: 0.75; Third: 0.50
2.	Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (NDSPSVP)	For top 3 best GPs, BPs and DPs with highest average score under all themes combined	(Rank-wise : 1st; 2nd; 3rd) • GP: 1.50 ; 1.25 ; 1.00 • BP: 2.00; 1.75 ; 1.50 • DP: 5; 3; 2
3.	Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	For 3 GPs for their performance regarding adoption and usage of renewable sources of energy	First: 1.00; Second: 0.75; Third: 0.50
4.	Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	For 3 GPs towards achieving Net-Zero carbon emissions	First: 1.00; Second: 0.75; Third: 0.50
5.	Panchayat Kshamta Nirmaan Sarvottam Sansthan Puraskar	For 3 Institutions who has provided institutional support to GPs in achieving LSDGs	First: 1.00; Second: 0.75; Third: 0.50
6.	Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar	One GP which qualifies and gets shortlisted for National Panchayat Awards during the subsequent years	No financial incentive ; only certificate of appreciation
7.	Best Participant (State/ District)	State/UT with highest percentage of participation from GPs (>90%)	No financial incentive; only certificate of appreciation

15.5 Structure of Competition

National Panchayat Awards competition is a pyramidal and multi-level at Block, District state/UT and National level. For DDUPSVP, Gram Panchayats fill the response to 113 questions of the online thematic questionnaires at National Panchayat Awards portal (www.panchayataward.gov.in). Accordingly, top 3 ranking GPs/equivalent bodies are shortlisted by Thematic Selection Committees at respective level and further nominated for higher level after their scrutiny and assessment. States/UTs can felicitate and award the Block, District and State/UT level awardees in cash or kind for providing motivation to Panchayats. NDPSVP and Special Categories of Awards are shortlisted and finalized by Ministry and based on direct nominations from States/UTs. A Standard Operating Procedure is available for States and Panchayats on Awards portal.

The Awards portal allows for application for awards by Panchayats and monitoring the orientations and Questionnaire filling at various levels (National, States/UT, District and Block).

15.6 Award felicitation and transfer of incentives

National Panchayat Awards are usually conferred by Hon'ble President / Prime Minister annually on 24th April, celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day to commemorate 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 which came into force with effect from 24th April, 1993. The award money is directly transferred to awardee Panchayats online into authenticated bank accounts through Public Financial Management System.

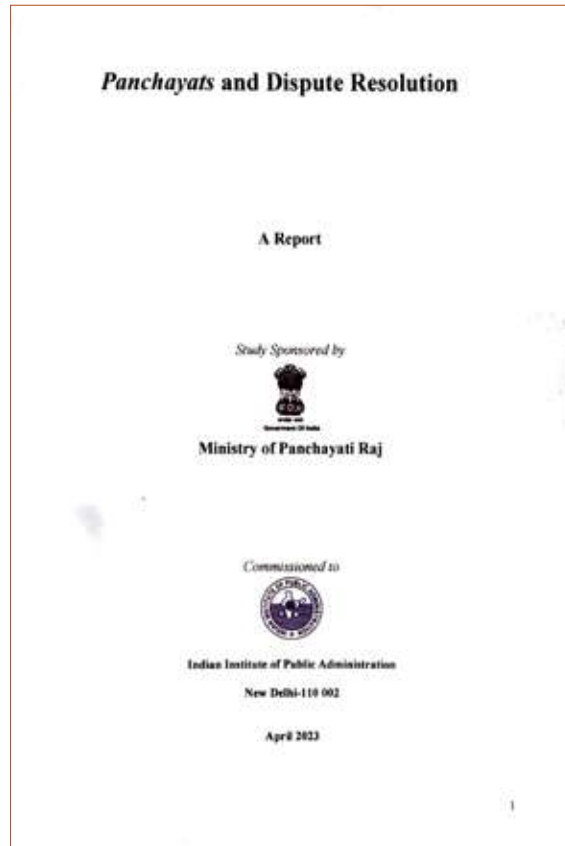
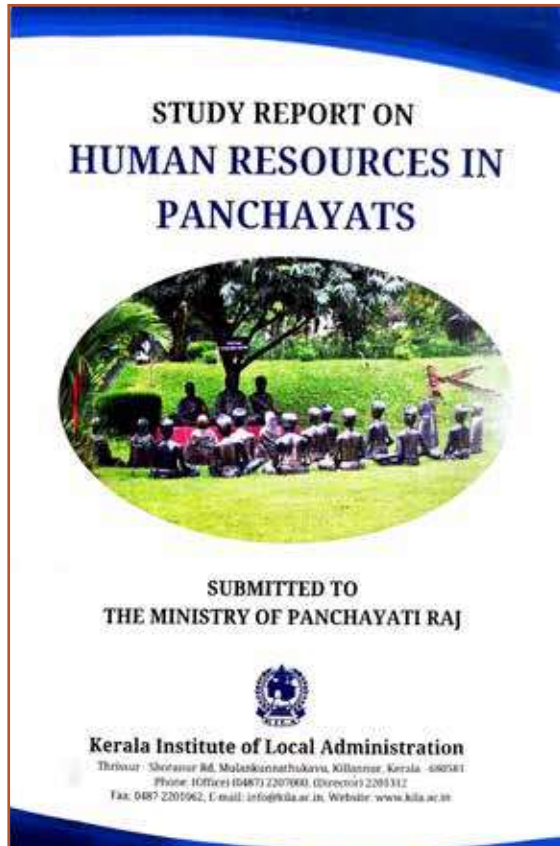
15.7 National Panchayat Awards 2023 (Appraisal Year 2021-22)

Around 2.48 lakh GPs (92.06%) successfully participating under the National Panchayat Awards 2023, while prior to this only around 20 thousand GPs used to participate. This achievement reflects the remarkable efforts of states/UTs and Panchayats and also the awareness created on the LSDGs among them. This inculcates an aspiration that the country is on the right path to achieve the 2030 Agenda of SDGs through rural local bodies via a thematic approach.

National Panchayat Awards 2023 were conferred on 17th April, 2023 by Hon'ble President of India to 46 Panchayats (42 incentives based awards and 4 only certificate based awards). State-wise consolidated details of number of awards conferred are at *Annexure X*.



ACTION RESEARCH AND RESEARCH STUDIES



Chapter- 16

ACTION RESEARCH AND RESEARCH STUDIES

16.1 Action Research component of “Action Research & Publicity” scheme subsumed under revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) provides financial support to Academic Institutions / NGOs / Research Organizations / Registered Societies / Non Profit Organizations / SIRD&PRs having specialized experience in research and evaluation in the area of Panchayati Raj to undertake research studies. These studies provide an in-depth analysis for long – term issues, impacts and experience in Panchayati Raj across the country. Through AR&RS, the Ministry supports intellectual efforts to identify crosscutting policy issues that affect PRIs and communicates these findings to State Governments and Central Ministries. The studies help to rectify deficiencies in the existing scheme guidelines and in formulating new guidelines. The types of projects or activities to be undertaken in the said component includes:

a. Research studies and surveys to assess

the status of Panchayats in various aspects.

- b. Research studies to analyse policy thrusts and their impact, concurrent assessment and suggest future measures.
- c. Programme evaluation.
- d. Action research to evaluate the impact of pilots with a view to up-scaling best practices.
- e. To assess the impact of campaigns launched / to be launched by the Ministry under “Action Research & Publicity” to disseminate information through the print and electronic media along with traditional forms of mass communication, so as to evaluate their efficacy at the grass-root level on various subjects related to Panchayats.

16.2. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 2.67 crore was allocated under the component, out of which an amount of Rs. 2.63 crore was utilized.

16.3. Every year, Ministry sanctions studies based on the identified themes. Accordingly, based on the themes identified for the year, the following studies were sanctioned and in progress:

Table 16.1

S. No.	Name of the Awarded Institute / Organization	Title of the Study
1.	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi	Preparation of a Viable Financial Model for Generation of Own Source Revenue (OSR).
2.	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad	Low Participation in Gram Sabha Across the States & UTs.
3.	Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Anand	An evaluation of CSS of Revamped RGSA and Grama Sachivalayams in Andhra Pradesh



The background features a complex, abstract pattern of thin, white lines that intersect to form a grid of diamond shapes. The lines are set against a gradient of warm colors, ranging from a deep orange at the top and bottom to a bright, almost white yellow in the center. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and connectivity.

MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

Chapter- 17

MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

Introduction

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

17.2 To this end, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implements 'Media and Publicity'

scheme to not only for dissemination of vital information to last mile rural population but also strengthen its advocacy and capacity building of elected representatives of PRIs and other functionaries.

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

17.4 Celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day-2023



17.4.1 Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Rewa, Madhya Pradesh to participate in the celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April, 2023 and addressed all the Gram Sabhas across the country, from there, in the presence of dignitaries and a large no. of Panchayat representatives and functionaries.

17.4.2 This year's celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh witnessed participation of more than one lakh participants, including representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, other stakeholders and local residents / rural masses from the District of Rewa and other neighboring Districts.

17.4.3 Addressing the gathering on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day, Prime Minister noted the virtual presence of more than 30 lakh Panchayat representatives from all over the country and said that it presents a bold picture of Indian democracy.

17.4.4 During the event, Prime Minister inaugurated an integrated eGramSwaraj and GeM portal for public procurement at Panchayat level. The objective of eGramSwaraj – Government eMarketplace integration is to enable the Panchayats to procure their goods and services through GeM, leveraging the eGramSwaraj platform. Prime Minister also handed over around 35 lakh SVAMITVA Property Cards to beneficiaries. Post this programme, around 1.25 crore property cards were distributed under SVAMITVA Scheme in the country, including those distributed in Madhya Pradesh.

17.4.5 Special Gram Sabhas were organized across the country to celebrate National Panchayati Raj Day and special arrangements were made for watching the live telecast / webcast of the Prime Minister's address to Gram

Sabhas and Panchayats across the country.

17.5 Participation of ERs of PRI in 75th Republic Day Program:

17.5.1 On the occasion of the country's 75th Republic Day, elected representatives of notable performing Panchayats and their spouses participated as special guests in the Republic Day ceremony held at Kartavya Path, New Delhi, as an unprecedented and historic initiative. The number of participant from Panchayati Raj Institutions was around 400.

17.5.2 Following the Republic Day Parade, the participating Panchayat representatives were felicitated by Union Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh and MoS Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, underlining the significance of the Panchayat's role in the democratic fabric of the nation.



17.6 Participation of MoPR in Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show-2024

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj participated in the Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show-2024, held under the 10th Edition of the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 9th to 13th January 2024, by setting up a stall themed 'Smart Panchayat'.

The Ministry is committed to transforming all Panchayats into technologically and digitally advanced entities in the coming years. Utilizing



this platform, the Ministry showcased its schemes and initiatives aimed at achieving this vision, highlighting interventions toward creating Smart Panchayats. The stall provided an opportunity for representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders to be exposed to the concept of Smart Panchayats and encouraged them to adopt and promote such innovations within their own Panchayats. The stall exhibited the Ministry's flagship scheme, SVAMITVA, as well as various models of Panchayat Bhawans and other important institutions such as schools and hospitals equipped with solar panels to promote eco-friendly and sustainable solar



Shri Bhikhusinhji Parmar, Minister of State for Food & Civil Supplies, Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of Gujarat visited MoPR's SmartPanchayat Stall.

energy. Also, the stall featured Common Service Centres (CSCs) and the co-location of CSCs in Gram Panchayat Bhawans to promote ease of living, QR code-based digital payment systems for residents to pay taxes and fees, the 'Meri Panchayat Application' providing a one-stop information platform about Panchayats in the country, and the 'Gram Manchitra Application' facilitating spatial planning at the Gram Panchayat level.

The stall attracted a significant number of visitors, engaging them with exhibits and a touch screen-based quiz contest. Over the course of the event, approximately 4,000 visitors attended the stall, ranging from 150 business delegates on the opening day (9th January 2024) to 1,500 on the concluding day (13th January 2024). The touch screen-based quiz contest was a major attraction at the stall.

The visitors included individuals from various demographics such as businessmen, students, and children. International delegates from countries including Japan, Nairobi, Oman, and the United Kingdom were also in attendance. Throughout the four-day event, visitors were guided and briefed by officers and officials from the Ministry, NIC, and the event management agency.



17.7 Print Media Activities

17.7.1 As part of print media activities, the ministry published several important booklets, brochures, magazines, etc., during the year. The major publications for the year 2023-24 are as follows:

1. The Role & Responsibilities and Powers & Duties of Panchayats. (Booklet in English & Hindi)
2. Nine Years of People Dedicated Government. (Booklet in English & Hindi)
3. A Decade of Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions. (Booklet in Hindi)
4. Gramoday Sankalp (Special issue on SVAMITVA)

17.8 Audio-Visual Programmes

Short films on (i) LSDG theme- Healthy Village, (ii) SVAMITVA Scheme, (iii) Best practices for swachhta initiatives in the Ministry under Special Campaign 3.0 undertaken by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), (iv) LSDG theme- Village with Good Governance , (v) Panchayat Development Index (PDI), (vi) Digital Initiatives of MoPR, (vii) video-messages of Hon'ble Minister (Panchayati Raj) and Hon'ble MoS (Panchayati Raj) on various relevant issues etc. were got produced through NFDC for creating awareness among Panchayats and rural masses.

17.9 IEC Campaigns

17.9.1 Ministry of Panchayati Raj continued to carry out IEC / awareness generation activities throughout the year with the objective that information dissemination / effective communication builds capacity and enhances the performance of Panchayats.

The media activities are intended to target the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the three tiers, staff of the PRIs, officials of the States machinery, other stake-holders and the public at large.

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

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

17.10 Year End Review (2023) – Annual Press Release

Annual Press Release highlighting key initiatives and achievements of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2023 was issued through Press Information Bureau on 30 December 2023.

Social Media and YouTube Channels

17.11.1 In view of the remarkable growth in social media penetration and usage amongst the rural masses at an ever-accelerating pace. Currently, MoPR uses four most popular social media network services: X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram and YouTube (for video sharing).

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

17.11.3 Audio-Visual Programmes in different format / genre produced through various agencies including NFDC and Bureau of Outreach & Communication including similar AV programmes of other Ministries/ Departments are uploaded in the website of this Ministry including monthly Mann Ki Baat Radio programmes of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Link to YouTube Channel with these programmes embedded on the website of the Ministry for its effective use for different purposes like mass awareness

generation, orientation / training purposes by State /UT Departments of Panchayati Raj and State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PRs).

17.11.4 All the major events, including workshops/ conferences etc., organized by different Divisions / Sections in the Ministry were prominently covered and disseminated across social media platforms. IEC campaigns relating to commemoration of important Days/ Campaigns of national / international importance such as International Day of Yoga, Constitution Day, Good Governance Week, Special Campaign 3.0, International Year of Millets–2023, Mission LiFE, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) etc. have also been undertaken through social media. Details of active social media platforms of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India:

S. No.	Platform	User Name	User ID	No. of Followers	URL (Link)
1.	X (Twitter)	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@mopr_goi	178.6 k	https://twitter.com/mopr_goi
2.	Facebook	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@Ministry Of Panchayati Raj	65.2 k	https://www.facebook.com/MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj
3.	Koo	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@Ministry Of Panchayati Raj	3k	https://www.kooapp.com/profile/MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj
4.	Instagram	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@Ministry Of Panchayati Raj	30.7 k	https://www.instagram.com/ministryOfpanchayatiraj
5.	YouTube	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	@Ministry Of Panchayati Raj	14.3k	https://www.youtube.com/@MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj



ANNEXURE

Annexure-I

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE (ARTICLE 243G)

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

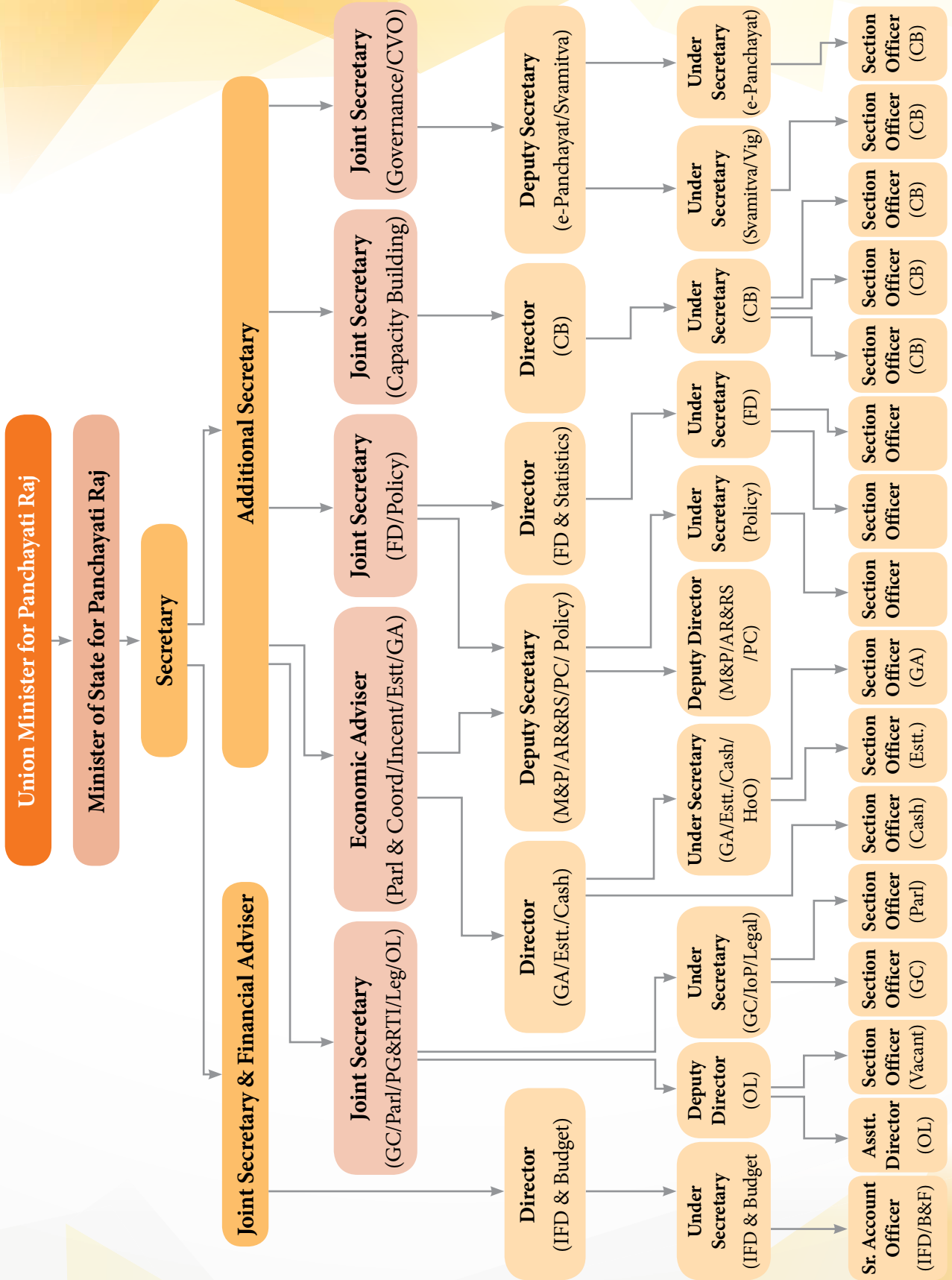
Annexure-II

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi strength as on 31.03.2024

S. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant	Level of Pay	Group A/B/C	Gazetted/ Non-Gazetted
1.	Secretary	1	1	0	17	A	Gazetted
2.	Addl. Secretary	1	1	0	15	A	Gazetted
3.	Joint Secretary (including In-Situ)	3	4	0	14	A	Gazetted
4.	Economic Adviser	1	1	0	14	A	Gazetted
5.	Director/DS (Central Deputation- 3, CSS-2)	5	4	1	13, 12	A	Gazetted
6.	Joint Director/Director(IES)	1	1	0	13	A	Gazetted
7.	Joint Director/Director (ISS)	1	1	0	13,12	A	Gazetted
8.	Deputy Director/AD (IES)	1	1	0	11	A	Gazetted
9.	Deputy Director (OL)	1	1	0	11	A	Gazetted
10.	Under Secretary	8	8	0	11	A	Gazetted
11.	PSO/Sr. PPS(2)/PPS (5)	7	7	0	13/12/11	A	Gazetted
12.	Research Officer	1	0	1	10	A	Gazetted
13.	Asst. Director (OL)	1	1	0	10	A	Gazetted
14.	Sr. Account Officer	2	2	0	10/9	B	Gazetted
15.	AAO	1	1	0	8	B	Gazetted
16.	Section Officer	14	13	1	8	B	Gazetted
17.	PS	5	1	4	8	B	Gazetted
18.	ASO	15	10	5	7	B	Non-Gazetted
19.	PA	3	0	3	7	B	Non-Gazetted
20.	STO	1	1	0	7	B	Non-Gazetted
21.	Research Assistant	1	0	1	7	B	Non-Gazetted
22.	Record Assistant	1	0	1	6	B	Non-Gazetted
23.	JTO	2	2	0	6	B	Non-Gazetted
24.	Accountant	3	2	1	6/5	B	Non-Gazetted
25.	Care Taker	1	0	1	4	C	Non-Gazetted
26.	Steno Gr. 'D'	9	7	2	4	C	Non-Gazetted
27.	SSA/UDC	1	1	0	4	C	Non-Gazetted
28.	JSA/LDC	2	0	2	2	C	Non-Gazetted
29.	Dispatch Rider	1	0	1	1	C	Non-Gazetted
30.	Staff Car Driver	5	0	5	2	C	Non-Gazetted
31.	MTS	14	7	7	1	C	Non-Gazetted
	Total (I)	113	78	36			

Annexure-III

Organizational Structure of Ministry of Panchayati Raj as on 22.02.2024



Annexure-IV

State/UT-wise Funds Released under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)/ Revamped RGSA							
S. No.	State/ UT	RGSA				Revamped RGSA	
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.790
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67.69	0.00	22.34	38.54	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.19	39.59	0.00	30.07	108.69	72.090
4.	Assam	39.21	23.22	26.12	44.04	55.29	77.696
5.	Bihar	4.25	0.00	0.00	63.77	33.37	25.000
6.	Chhattisgarh	7.24	0.00	4.04	7.93	0.00	17.57
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	1.00
	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00				
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.89
9.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	6.99	0.00	9.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17.26	10.00	22.10	32.42	60.645	19.31
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.06	6.19	25.00	40.00	40.00	65.00
13.	Jharkhand	4.49	0.00	2.34	7.74	0.00	31.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.44	29.15	36.00	20.00
15.	Kerala	7.68	0.00	8.13	12.00	30.40	10.00
16.	Ladakh	-	-	2.15	1.08	0.00	1.00
17.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	62.79	85.48	71.42	47.11	28.00	32.17
19.	Maharashtra	11.54	8.44	66.76	73.34	37.84	116.118
20.	Manipur	9.25	4.54	3.41	2.98	8.63	9.560
21.	Meghalaya	4.44	2.63	3.97	0.00	0.00	6.00
22.	Mizoram	9.85	0.50	21.19	5.56	14.27	10.00
23.	Nagaland	7.89	3.94	3.72	4.58	0.00	10.00
24.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	2.94	1.33	11.397	27.33
25.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	29.68	0.00	13.45	10.78	34.253	10.00
27.	Rajasthan	25.57	0.00	12.98	17.27	0.00	21.72
28.	Sikkim	5.08	5.10	4.75	1.19	6.01	6.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	57.60	5.30	56.88	39.89	25.42	0.00
30.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
31.	Tripura	2.77	0.00	2.53	4.67	9.80	7.430
32.	Uttar Pradesh	57.14	169.92	32.54	83.08	85.05	84.126
33.	Uttarakhand	33.05	23.79	26.75	0.00	42.48	64.67
34.	West Bengal	54.94	44.10	33.52	15.14	4.28	33.692
	Sub Total	584.65	432.74	491.34	614.25	672.96	800.166
	Other Implementing Agency	13.62	0.16	8.59	3.75	10.009	14.69
	Total	598.27	432.90	499.93	617.99	682.98	814.86

* as on 31st March, 2024

Annexure-V

State/UT-wise status of Participants trained since 2018-19 to 2023-24 under RGSA							
S. No.	State/ UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	343	509	0	553	1874	2865
2.	Andhra Pradesh	380224	600866	483233	155089	677905	165001
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	9636	0	18377	3711	6138
4.	Assam	322528	209737	114159	126731	228013	348183
5.	Bihar	0	30223	34871	72328	404741	163809
6.	Chhattisgarh	292025	129543	39843	54164	121324	163292
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	56	61	0	813	575	1000
8.	Goa	1704	3089	0	3249	1777	3548
9.	Gujarat	543094	22159	0	10455	29090	1938
10.	Haryana	35293	0	3334	5776	4859	12431
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7303	3852	518	26923	108721	92458
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	102540	34256	11950	261087	284144	350026
13.	Jharkhand	11221	0	0	25260	52083	54056
14.	Karnataka	301375	304477	296546	378586	253464	363317
15.	Kerala	109057	107216	0	150634	179576	149153
16.	Ladakh	0	0	0	4898	204	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	540573	480984	961367	374724	281550	86884
19.	Maharashtra	80703	711268	116315	681610	1043060	984321
20.	Manipur	20204	582	8338	1682	895	5591
21.	Meghalaya	2600	10797	0	3159	11598	74410
22.	Mizoram	6510	3048	0	4337	2659	9800
23.	Nagaland	14999	5457	600	25540	1832	3435
24.	Odisha	36851	65500	37784	27770	79124	160774
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	77112	0	28094	45940	36380	13359
27.	Rajasthan	122077	570	0	3164	92279	96389
28.	Sikkim	15166	6910	15166	5439	13563	11249
29.	Tamil Nadu	391621	160399	628125	138810	106560	101513
30.	Telangana	169078	14016	1039	4927	14534	2441
31.	Tripura	15910	10399	6794	43138	7743	63715
32.	Uttar Pradesh	251796	16648	71835	116042	48562	144374
33.	Uttarakhand	38839	2226	20335	17922	263896	82712
34.	West Bengal	412064	453766	448226	421398	175058	272762
35.	Central/ NIRDPR	--	--	--	--	5230	1438
	Total	4304651	3398194	3328472	3210525	4536584	3992382

* as on 31st March, 2024

Annexure-VI

XV Finance Commission Grants -distribution among differnent tier of Panchayats		
S. No.	State	% allocation (GP:BP:ZP)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70:15:15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70 : - : 30 (Two Tier Panchayats)
3.	Karnataka	85:10:05
4.	Nagaland	100% to VCs
5.	Gujarat	70:20:10
6.	Jharkhand	75:15:10
7.	Himachl Pradesh	70:15:15
8.	Assam	70:15:15
9.	Bihar	70:20:10
10.	Chhattisgarh	75:15:10
11.	Goa	85 : - : 15 (Two Tier Panchayats)
12.	Haryana	75:15:10
13.	Kerala	75 : 12.5 : 12.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85:10:05
15.	Maharashtra	80:10:10
16.	Manipur	70 : - : 30 (Two Tier Panchayats)
17.	Meghalaya	100% to three ADCs*
18.	Mizoram	100% to VCs
19.	Odisha	70:20:10
20.	Punjab	75:15:10
21.	Rajasthan	75:20:05
22.	Sikkim	85 : - : 15 (Two Tier Panchayats)
23.	Tamil Nadu	80:15:05
24.	Telangana	85:10:05
25.	Tripura	70:25:05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70:15:15
27.	Uttarakhand	75:10:15
28.	West Bengal	70:15:15

Annexure-VII

Year-wise allocation and release of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) Grant to Rural Local Bodies as on 31.03.2024 (Rs. in crore)												
S. No.	States	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2625.00	2625.00	1939.00	1917.85	2010.00	1976.75	2031.00	1997.45	2152.00	2099.00	2099.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231.00	231.00	170.00	85.00	177.00		179.00		189.00	185.00	185.00
3.	Assam	1604.00	1604.00	1186.00	1186.00	1228.00	1228.00	1241.00	1241.00	1315.00	1283.00	1283.00
4.	Bihar	5018.00	5018.00	3709.00	3709.00	3842.00	3842.00	3884.00	3852.41	4114.00	4012.00	4012.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1454.00	1454.00	1075.00	1075.00	1114.00	1114.00	1125.00	1125.00	1192.00	1163.00	1163.00
6.	Goa	75.00	75.00	55.00	55.00	57.00		58.00		62.00	61.00	61.00
7.	Gujarat	3195.00	3195.00	2362.00	2362.00	2446.00	2446.00	2473.00	2473.00	2619.00	2555.00	2555.00
8.	Haryana	1264.00	1264.00	935.00	935.00	968.00	967.30	979.00	566.41	1036.00	1011.00	1011.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	429.00	429.00	317.00	317.00	329.00	329.00	332.00	118.51	352.00	343.00	343.00
10.	Jharkhand	1689.00	1689.00	1249.00	1249.00	1293.00	1293.00	1307.00	653.50	1385.00	1351.00	1351.00
11.	Karnataka	3217.00	3217.00	2377.00	2375.50	2463.00	2093.55	2490.00	2086.59	2637.00	2572.00	2572.00
12.	Kerala	1628.00	1628.00	1203.00	1203.00	1246.00	1246.00	1260.00	1260.00	1334.00	1301.00	1301.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3984.00	3984.00	2944.00	2944.00	3050.00	3050.00	3083.00	1394.59	3265.00	3185.00	3185.00
14.	Maharashtra	5827.00	5827.00	4307.00	4107.82	4461.00	3696.71	4510.00	3629.21	4776.00	4659.00	4659.00
15.	Manipur	177.00	177.00	131.00	65.50	135.00		137.00		145.00	142.00	142.00
16.	Meghalaya	182.00	182.00	135.00	40.50	140.00		141.00		149.00	146.00	146.00
17.	Mizoram	93.00	93.00	69.00	69.00	71.00	14.20	72.00		76.00	74.00	74.00
18.	Nagaland	125.00	125.00	92.00	92.00	96.00		97.00		102.00	99.00	99.00
19.	Odisha	2258.00	2258.00	1669.00	1669.00	1728.00	1728.00	1747.00	1746.91	1851.00	1805.00	1805.00
20.	Punjab	1388.00	1388.00	1026.00	1026.00	1062.00	1062.00	1074.00	481.16	1138.00	1110.00	1110.00
21.	Rajasthan	3862.00	3862.00	2854.00	2854.00	2957.00	2955.34	2989.00	2795.94	3166.00	3087.00	3087.00
22.	Sikkim	42.00	42.00	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	23.07	35.00	33.00	33.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	3607.00	3607.00	2666.00	2666.00	2761.00	2761.00	2791.00	2791.00	2957.00	2884.00	2884.00
24.	Telangana	1847.00	1847.00	1365.00	1365.00	1415.00	1415.00	1430.00	1424.18	1514.00	1477.00	1477.00
25.	Tripura	191.00	191.00	141.00	141.00	147.00	147.00	148.00	103.60	157.00	153.00	153.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9752.00	9752.00	7208.00	7208.00	7466.00	7466.00	7547.00	7547.00	7994.00	7797.00	7797.00
27.	Uttarakhand	574.00	574.00	425.00	418.70	440.00	439.21	445.00	310.77	471.00	458.00	458.00
28.	West Bengal	4412.00	4412.00	3261.00	3261.00	3378.00	3378.00	3415.00	3386.71	3617.00	3528.00	3528.00
	Total	60750.00	60750.00	44901.00	44427.87	46513.00	44681.05	47018.00	41008.00	49800.00	48573.00	48573.00

Annexure-VIII (a)

State wise progress on AuditOnline for the audit period 2021-22 (as on 4 th April 2024)									
S. No.	States	Total No of ZP	No. of ZPs with Generated Report	Total No. of BP	No. of BPs with Generated Report	Total No of GP	No. of GPs with Generated Report	Total No. of PRI	Total No. of PRI With Generated Report
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	10	660	660	13,325	13,324	13,998	13,994
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	-	10	-	2,133	375	2,169	375
3.	Assam	30	25	192	187	2,663	2,197	2,885	2,409
4.	Bihar	38	38	534	505	8,126	8,000	8,698	8,543
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	146	146	11,660	11,655	11,833	11,828
6.	Goa	2	-	-	-	191	-	193	-
7.	Gujarat	33	33	248	248	14,572	14,562	14,853	14,843
8.	Haryana	22	22	142	142	6,235	6,212	6,399	6,376
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	81	81	3,615	3,615	3,708	3,708
10.	Jharkhand	24	24	264	264	4,345	4,345	4,633	4,633
11.	Karnataka	31	-	233	-	5,964	5,948	6,228	5,948
12.	Kerala	14	14	152	152	941	941	1,107	1,107
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	33	313	218	22,993	22,176	23,358	22,427
14.	Maharashtra	34	30	351	350	27,886	27,660	28,271	28,040
15.	Manipur	12	-	-	-	3,812	11	3,824	11
16.	Meghalaya	11	-	2,241	-	6,773	-	9,025	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	834	-	834	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	1,300	-
19.	Odisha	30	30	314	314	6,798	6,793	7,142	7,137
20.	Punjab	23	22	152	152	13,268	13,206	13,443	13,380
21.	Rajasthan	33	33	352	351	11,343	10,736	11,728	11,120
22.	Sikkim	6	4	-	-	185	185	191	189
23.	Tamil Nadu	36	36	388	388	12,525	12,525	12,949	12,949
24.	Telangana	32	32	540	540	12,769	12,769	13,341	13,341
25.	Tripura	9	9	75	75	1,176	1,176	1,260	1,260
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	13	95	95	7,791	7,761	7,899	7,869
27.	Uttarakhand	75	75	826	826	58,193	58,189	59,094	59,090
28.	West Bengal	22	20	345	314	3,341	3,198	3,708	3,532
	Total	660	542	8,654	6,008	264,757	247,559	274,071	254,109

Annexure-VIII (b)

State wise progress on AuditOnline for the audit period 2022-23 (as on 4th April 2024)										
S. No.	States	Total No of ZP	No. of ZPs with Generated Report	Total No. of BP	No. of BPs with Generated Report	Total No of GP	No. of GPs with Generated Report	Total No. of PRI	No. of PIs with Generated Report	Total No. of PRI With Generated Report
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	-	660	606	13,326	13,244	13,999	13,850	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	-	-	-	2,108	-	2,133	-	
3.	Assam	30	26	192	187	2,662	2,191	2,884	2,404	
4.	Bihar	38	1	534	78	8,078	5,268	8,650	5,347	
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	7	146	40	11,659	4,262	11,832	4,309	
6.	Goa	2	-	-	-	191	-	193	-	
7.	Gujarat	33	20	248	242	14,614	14,584	14,895	14,846	
8.	Haryana	22	22	143	142	6,232	6,211	6,397	6,375	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	8	81	77	3,615	3,485	3,708	3,570	
10.	Jharkhand	24	-	264	-	4,345	-	4,633	-	
11.	Karnataka	31	-	238	-	5,953	5,952	6,222	5,952	
12.	Kerala	14	14	152	152	941	941	1,107	1,107	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	25	313	169	23,030	11,661	23,395	11,855	
14.	Maharashtra	34	1	351	34	27,909	24,391	28,294	24,426	
15.	Manipur	12	-	-	-	3,812	-	3,824	-	
16.	Meghalaya	3	-	2,241	-	6,814	-	9,058	-	
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	842	-	842	-	
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1,298	-	1,298	-	
19.	Odisha	30	30	314	310	6,794	6,609	7,138	6,949	
20.	Punjab	22	-	152	-	13,241	1,715	13,415	1,715	
21.	Rajasthan	33	11	355	180	11,304	6,026	11,692	6,217	
22.	Sikkim	6	5	-	-	199	184	205	189	
23.	Tamil Nadu	36	-	388	-	12,525	12,460	12,949	12,460	
24.	Telangana	32	32	540	540	12,769	12,769	13,341	13,341	
25.	Tripura	9	8	75	64	1,176	1,044	1,260	1,116	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	-	95	25	7,813	4,628	7,921	4,653	
27.	Uttarakhand	75	6	826	50	58,194	25,501	59,095	25,557	
28.	West Bengal	22	20	345	320	3,339	3,219	3,706	3,559	
	Total	650	236	8,653	3,216	264,783	166,345	274,086	169,797	

Annexure-IX

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION OF PESA ACT

रजिस्ट्री सं. सी.एल.-33004 / 96

REGISTERED NO. DL-33004/96



असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1

PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

से 70] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, दिसम्बर 24, 1996 / पौष 3, 1918

No. 70] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1996 / PAUSA 3, 1918

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

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

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

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

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

No. 40 OF 1996

[24th December, 1996]

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

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

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

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

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

Exceptions and modifications to Part IX of the Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) every Gram Sabha shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) the ownership of minor forest produce;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annexure-X

NATIONAL PANCHAYAT AWARDS 2023

State/UT-wise total number of awards							
S. No.	State/ UT	Total number of FINANCIAL INCENTIVE based awards				Certificates Only (No-financial incentive)	Grand Total (Financial + Certificates only)
		District Panchayat	Block Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	Total	Gram Panchayat	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1	1	-	1
2.	Assam	-	-	1	1	-	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2	2	-	2
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	3	3	-	3
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	1	-	1
6.	Kerala	-	-	5	5	-	5
7.	Maharashtra	-	-	4	4	1	5
8.	Mizoram	-	-	1	1	-	1
9.	Odisha	1	1	5	7	1	8
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	1	-	1
11.	Telangana	1	1	10	12	1	13
12.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1	-	1
13.	Tripura	-	1	-	1	1	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2	2	-	2
	Total	3	3	36	42	4	46



**Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India**