

Introduction to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)

START





Course Objectives



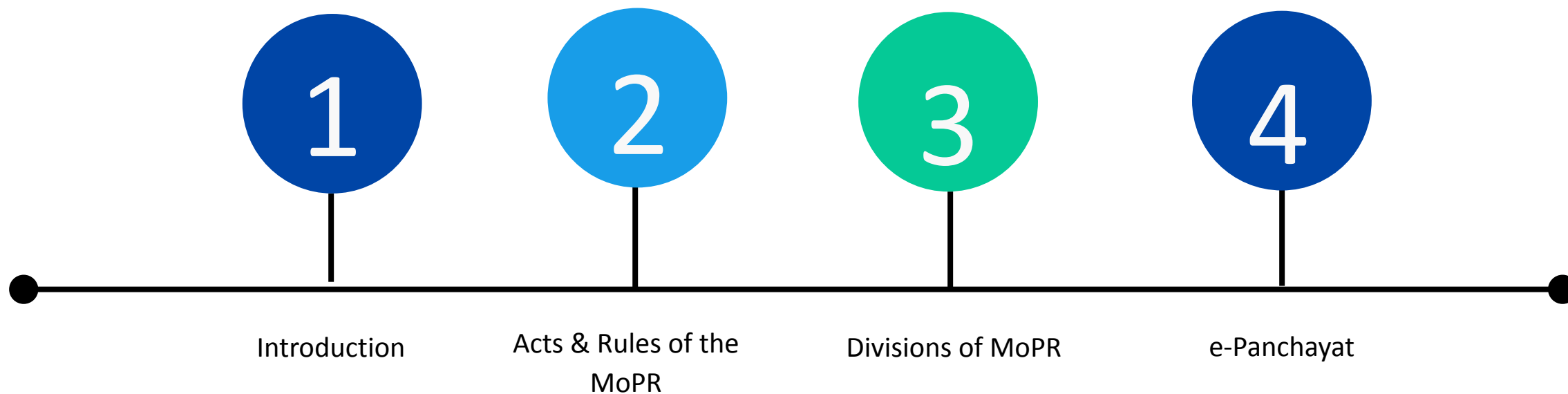
Understand the vision and mission of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.



List the various acts and rules pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.



Course Overview



Click on the first module to begin.

Module 1



Introduction

Ministry of Panchayati Raj was established on **27th May 2004**.

It is based on the Constitutional Mandate provided by **73rd Amendment**, 1992 to the Constitution through Part IX of the Constitution and 11th Schedule.



Click on the arrow button to continue.



Introduction

Art. 243 (d): “Panchayat” means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas

The Ministry’s responsibilities include:

- All matters related to Panchayati Raj
- The District Planning Committee



Click on next to continue.



Vision and Mission

Let's now understand the vision and mission of Ministry of Panchayati Raj



Vision:

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



Vision :

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

Click on next to continue.

Key Functions of MoPR

Provide support and
advise on
implementation of
73rd Constitutional
Amendment



Capacity Building of
Elected
Representatives &
Frontline workers of
PRIs



Administering
Central Finance
Commission Grants
to the Panchayats



Click on next to continue.

Key Functions of MoPR

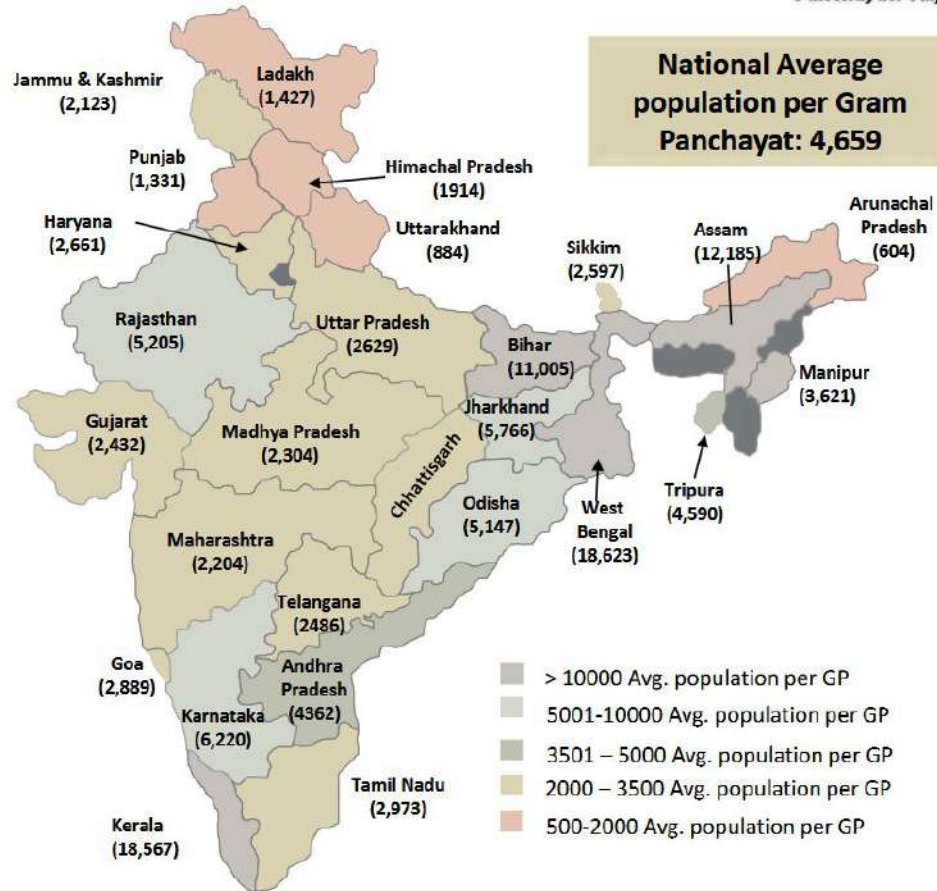
Provision of
e-Governance for
planning, monitoring
and delivery of
services



Supporting
Panchayats for
infrastructure &
human resource
developments



Statistics on PRIs in India



| | |
|---|------------|
| No. of PRIs in the country | 2,62,574 |
| Gram Panchayats | 2,55,198 |
| Block Panchayats | 6,711 |
| District Panchayats | 665 |
| No. of Elected members of PRIs | 31.88 Lakh |
| No. of Elected Women Representatives | 13.79 Lakh |
| Traditional Local Bodies (i.e. Institutions in Non-Part IX States such as Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & parts of Hill areas of Manipur, district Darjeeling, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura) | 16,170 |

Knowledge Check



The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was founded on _____.

A May 27, 2004

B April 27, 2004

C May 27, 2005

D April 27, 2005

Select the correct option and click Submit.

Organization of Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- Organization of Ministry of Panchayati Raj consists of the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj at the top.
- Next, comes the Minister of the State for Panchayati Raj and under them, we have the Secretary who heads various departments.



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Script is given in notes section



Click on the play button to continue.

Divisions of the MoPR

1

Capacity
Building &
Training

2

SVAMITVA

3

Governance

4

Fiscal
Devolution

5

Policy

6

Incentivisation of
Panchayats

7

Media &
Publicity

8

Research
Studies

9

Finance &
Budget

10

General &
Parliamentary
Coordination

11

Vigilance

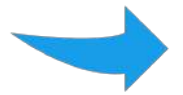
12

Official
Language

Schemes of MoPR



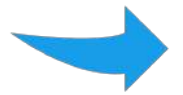
- **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)** - For capacity building and training of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functionaries.
- **SVAMITVA**-For Property Card generation in the inhabited village areas.



Schemes of MoPR



- **Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat** -For development of e-solutions for e-governance by the PRIs.
- **Incentivization of Panchayats**-For National Panchayat Awards and incentives to Panchayats.
- **Action Research and Publicity**- For research on local governance and media & publicity activities.



Knowledge Check



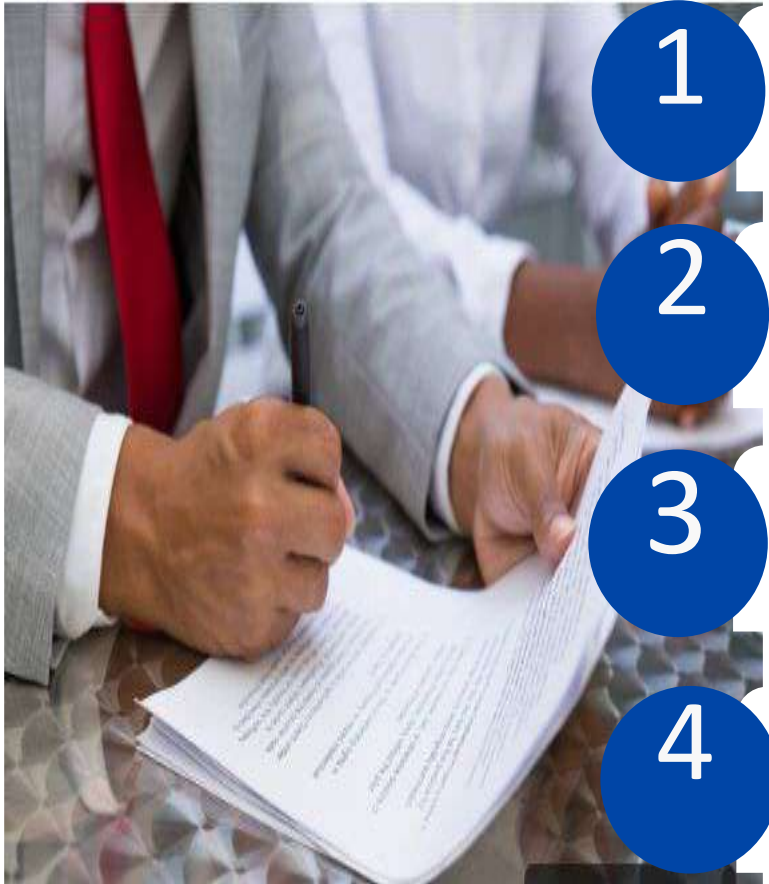
Organization of Ministry of Panchayati Raj consists of the Minister of the State for Panchayati Raj at the top.

A True

B False

Select the correct option and click Submit.

Main Functions of MoPR Policy Division



1

Implementation and monitoring of 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

2

Framing, Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of PESA Rules.

3

Designing Specific Training Modules on PESA Subjects.

4

Preparation of reports on Panchayat Elections status

Main Functions of MoPR Policy Division



5

Regulation of Reservations for women in Panchayats

6

Making Gram Sabha Vibrant

7

Mapping of 29 Subjects listed in 11th Schedule of Constitution

Click on next to continue.

Key Takeaways

1

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, established on May 27, 2004, aims to enhance Panchayati Raj institutions for transparent, effective, and efficient local governance and public service delivery.

2

Its vision is to achieve decentralized and participatory local self-government through PRIs, with a mission of empowering PRIs for inclusive development and efficient service delivery.

3

The Ministry oversees the implementation of the PESA Act of 1996, and District Planning Committees through policy interventions, advocacy, capacity building, persuasion, and financial support.

Module Assessment

Please note:

- You must complete all questions in one session. If you exit the assessment before all questions are answered, your answers will not be saved
- You need a minimum score of 40% to pass the assessment
- You can retry the assessment if you do not achieve the minimum passing score

Good Luck !



Question 01 of 05



Which amendment to the Constitution of India assigned constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 52nd Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) 86th Amendment

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 02 of 05



What is the vision of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?

- A) To centralize governance
- B) To achieve decentralized and participatory local self-government
- C) To eliminate Panchayati Raj institutions
- D) To privatize local governance

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 03 of 05



What is one of the key functions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?

- A) Capacity building of Rural Local Body (RLB) functionaries
- B) Reducing agricultural land
- C) Increasing the number of urban local bodies
- D) Privatizing local governance

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 04 of 05



What are the various schemes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj ?

- A) RGSA
- B) SVAMITVA
- C) Action Research and Publicity
- D) All of the above**

Select all the correct options and click submit.

Question 05 of 05



Arrange the given roles in the correct sequence.

Joint Secretary

Secretary

Director

Section Officer

Under Secretary

Arrange the options in the correct sequence and click submit.

Result



Your Score :

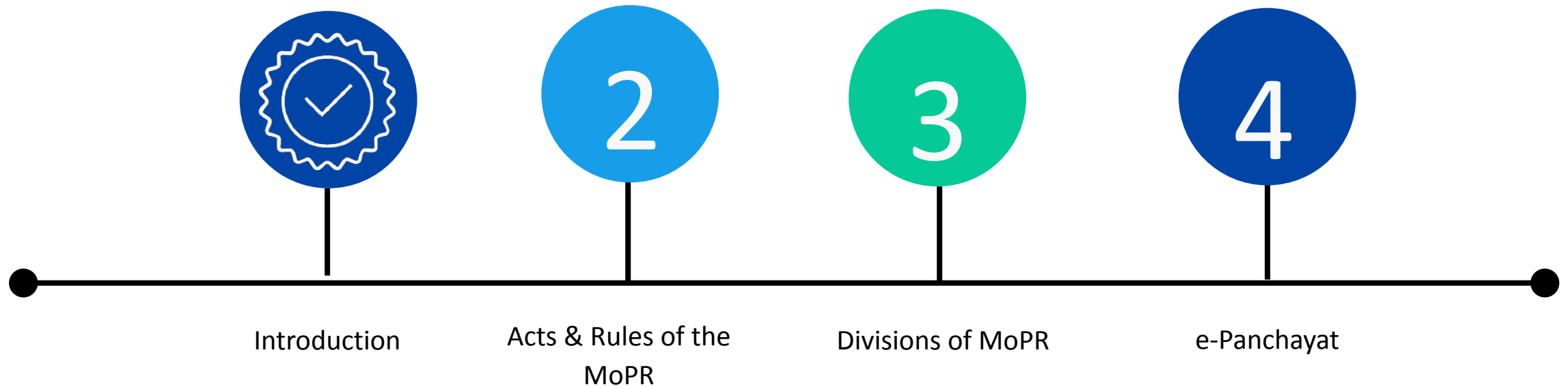
Passing Score :

Retry

Continue



Course Overview



Click on the second module to continue.

Module 2



Mandate of the Ministry

Constitutional mandate provided by 73rd Amendment, 1992 to the Constitution through Part IX of the Constitution and 11th Schedule:



- Overseeing the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution
- Implementation of the 'Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) in the Fifth Schedule areas
- Operationalizing District Planning Committees in terms of Article 243ZD of Part IX-A of the Constitution
- Planning through inclusive & participatory process through Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) on 29 subjects enshrined in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution

Click on next to continue.

- Capacity building of the PRIs

Act, Rules & Articles Pertaining to MoPR

| | |
|---|----|
| Constitutional Mandate | 01 |
| The Constitution (Seventy-Third) Amendment | 02 |
| PESA Act | 03 |
| Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) | 04 |



Click on each tab to learn more.

Constitutional Mandate



Article 243 K : Conduct of elections to the Panchayats by State Election Commission

Article 243 E: Duration of Panchayats - 5 years, unless dissolved sooner

Article 243 D : Reservation of seats – Reservation of seats by rotation

Article 243 C: Election of Chairperson as per State's Legislature (for GPs) and from amongst members (Intermediate and District level)

Constitutional Mandate



Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu(Two tier)

Remaining States/UTs (Three tier)

Constitutional Mandate



243 G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats:

Article 243G allows states to endow panchayats with self-governance authority.

Legislature of a **State may, by law, endow the Panchayats** with such powers and authority that may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.

Constitutional Mandate




243 G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats:

Such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to –

- The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
- The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule

Act, Rules & Articles Pertaining to MoPR

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutional Mandate |  |
| The Constitution (Seventy-Third) Amendment | 02 |
| PESA Act | 03 |
| Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) | 04 |



Click on next tab to continue.

73rd Constitutional Provisions

| Key Articles of Constitutions | | Main feature |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| Gram Sabha | 243A | Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide 243(a) defines “Gram Sabha” as : a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level; |
| Constitution of Panchayats | 243 B | Panchayats be constituted in every State, at village, intermediate and district levels No Intermediate Panchayats in State with population not exceeding twenty lakhs |
| Composition of Panchayats | 243 C | Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision for composition of Panchayats All seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by direct election |
| Reservation of seats | 243D | Seats shall be reserved for (a) the Scheduled Castes; and (b) the Scheduled Tribes Not less than one-third of these seats shall be reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. |



73rd Constitutional Provisions

| Key Articles of Constitutions | | Main feature |
|---|-------|---|
| Duration of Panchayats | 243E | Five years, unless sooner dissolved under any law |
| Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats | 243G | The Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary 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 at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to— (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice ; (b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule |
| Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats | 243H | The Legislature of a State may, by law authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees |
| Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position | 243-I | Governor of a State shall constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor regarding distribution of net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable between the State and the Panchayats |

73rd Constitutional Provisions

| Key Articles of Constitutions | | Main feature |
|------------------------------------|------|--|
| Elections to the Panchayats | 243K | Conduct of all elections to the Panchayats by State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by Governor |
| Part not to apply to certain areas | 243M | Panchayats not applicable in States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram , the hill areas in the State of Manipur, hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal (Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council) |
| Finance Commission | 280 | The President shall constitute a Finance Commission after every 5 years |

Act, Rules & Articles Pertaining to MoPR

| | |
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Click on next tab to continue.



PESA Act

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 243M(4)(b) empowers Parliament to extend provisions of Part IX to Scheduled and Tribal Areas or PESA areas
- Based on report of committee constituted by Government of India, PESA Act was enacted to provide for the extension of the provision of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Scheduled Areas



PESA Act

States with PESA Areas include –

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Gujarat
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jharkhand
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Odisha
9. Rajasthan
10. Telangana.



PESA Act

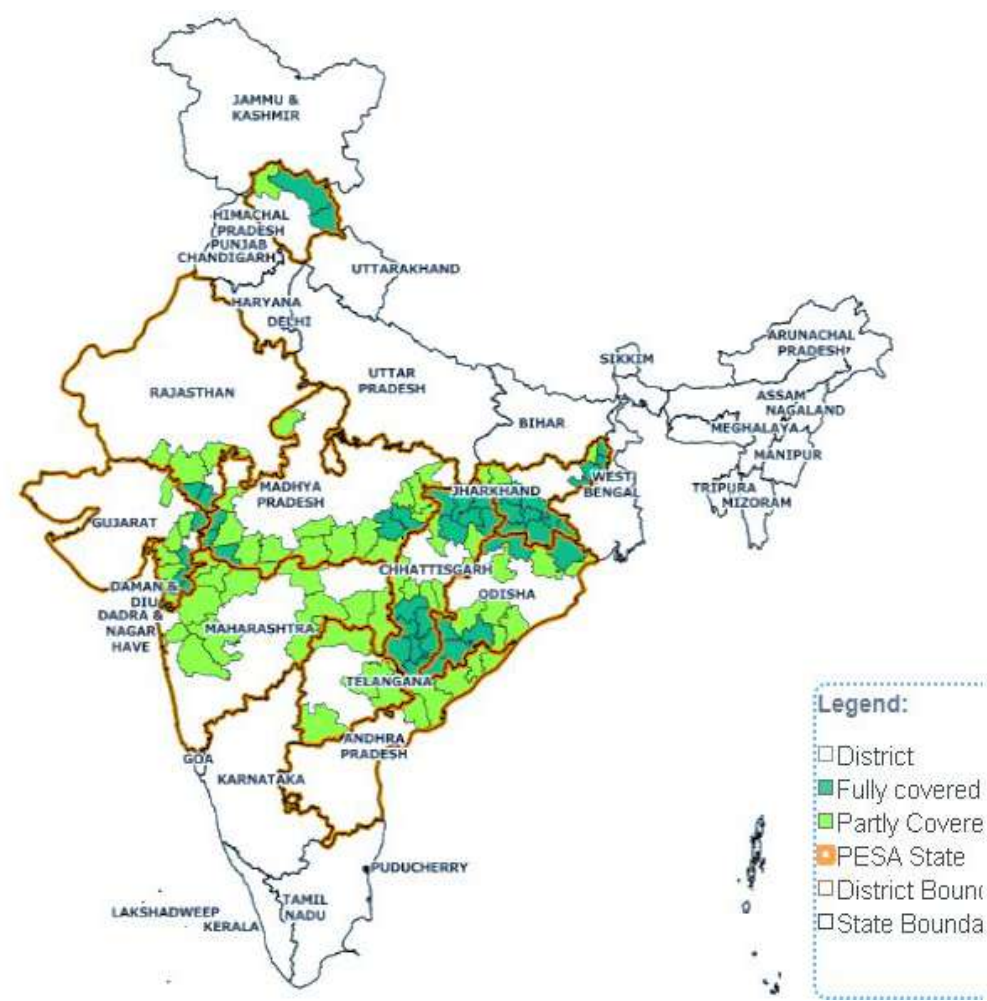
Salient features of PESA

Gram Sabhas have been empowered for certain key subjects-

- Customary mode of Dispute resolution
- Minor Forest Produce
- Minor Minerals
- Control over money lending
- Alienation of land
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas

PESA Act

The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996



| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| PESA Villages | : | 77564 |
| PESA Panchayats | : | 22141 |
| PESA Blocks | : | 664 |
| PESA Districts | Fully covered | : 45 |
| | Partially covered | : 63 |

Compliance Provisions of PESA

| States | Provisions of PESA Act adopted on* | PESA Rules notified on* |
|------------------|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 16.01.1998 | 24.03.2011 |
| Chhattisgarh | 05.12.1997 | 08.08.2022 |
| Gujarat | 11.07.1998 | 17.01.2017 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 24.05.2004 | 26.03.2011 |
| Jharkhand | 10.05.2021 | Draft Rules notified on 26.07.2023 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 05.12.1997 | 15.11.2022 |
| Maharashtra | 08.08.2003 for Village Panchayat | 04.03.2014 |
| | 03.01.1997 for Zila Parishad & Panchayat Samiti | |
| Odisha | 21.12.1997 for Gram Panchayat | Draft Rules notified on 10.11.2023 |
| | By Act 16 of 1997 for Panchayat Samiti | |
| | By Act 17 of 1997 for Panchayat Samiti | |
| Rajasthan | 30.09.1999 | 01.11.2011 |
| Telangana | 30.03.2018 | Became State on 2 nd June, 2014. Adopted the PESA Rules of Andhra Pradesh, 2011 in 2014. |

Steps to Strengthen PESA

1

Engaging with Jharkhand and Odisha to notify PESA Rules

2

Two regional workshops on strengthening of PESA organized in Pune and Ranchi recently

3

Drafting of training manuals on key PESA subjects such as Gram Sabha, Minor Forest Produce, Minor Minerals, Enforcement of Prohibition, Customary mode of dispute resolution, land alienation, money lending etc.

Steps to Strengthen PESA

4




Ministry has constituted seven committees comprising of officers from States and the Centre; Working drafts have been prepared by these committees

5

Other significant steps:

- Launch of dashboard to monitor implementation of PESA on real-time basis. Dashboard has been shared with States for feedback.
- Translation of State specific PESA Acts and PESA Rules in regional languages and major tribal languages through the intervention of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Act, Rules & Articles Pertaining to MoPR

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| PESA Act |  |
| Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) | 04 |



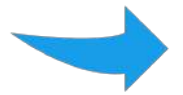
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Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)



Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) is necessary for :

- Good governance at grassroots level and delivery of basic services
- Preparation of Quality Plans
- Effective utilisation of funds
- Convergence to achieve SDGs



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)



Focal point of development of Panchayats is:

- To ensure good governance, efficient service delivery, transparency, accountability, and inclusive development, contributing to Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- A large share of Central Finance Commission grants is allocated to Panchayats, enhancing their financial strength.
- Various Central and State Government schemes for rural development are integrated at the Panchayat level to maximize impact and efficiency.

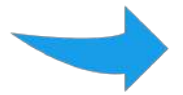


Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)

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CB&T has huge number of Stakeholders –

- About 32 lakh Elected Representatives, including 14.50 lakh Elected Women Representatives
- Functionaries of Panchayats
- Functionaries of other Departments
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)







Institutional Structure for CB&T

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Script is given in notes section



Click on the play button to continue.

Act, Rules & Articles Pertaining to MoPR

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutional Mandate |  |
| The Constitution (Seventy-Third) Amendment |  |
| PESA Act |  |
| Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) |  |



Click on next to continue.

(PRIs)



- MoPR enables PRIs to deliver citizen services to improve quality of life of rural residents
- PRIs are required to provide regulatory, statutory, developmental and consumer utility services in a most transparent way
- PRIs across the country are delivering 722 citizen services
- 361 online services are provided
- The principal online services provided by the Panchayats include Birth/Death/Marriage certificates, MGNREGS related services, construction permits, Targeted Public Distribution Services.

Panchayat Development Plan

Gram Panchayat Development Plan
(GPDP)

01

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

02



Click on each tab to learn more.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



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



Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



The GPDP process should be comprehensive and involve full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.



Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



The Ministry prepared model guidelines for GPDP and circulated the States /UTs.

The GPDPs were formulated and implemented by States since then, as per their respective State guidelines.



Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



As 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).

The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions especially Gram Panchayats is very crucial in localizing the SDGs.

Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



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.

Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



Each of these themes covers many SDGs, which in turn are mapped to different ministries & schemes, adopting a thematic approach.

It will lead to convergence of resources and augment their availability at Panchayat level adopting '*Whole of Government and Whole of Society*' approach.

Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



The GPDP should also be prepared adopting a thematic approach with the focus on 'Sankalp' taken by Gram panchayats.

GPDP portal has been revamped wherein broad possible activities under different themes have been made available in the drop-down menu for easy accessibility/selection.

Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan

The basic purpose of preparation and implementation thematic GPDP is to achieve saturation on all SDG goals by 2030.

1

Activities implemented by different departments under all flagship programmes must be included in Thematic GPDP.

2

Panchayats may allocate minimum 25% of untied resources on the themes on which the panchayat has taken Sankalp with approval of Gram Sabha.

3

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

Panchayat Development Plan

Gram Panchayat Development Plan
(GPDP)



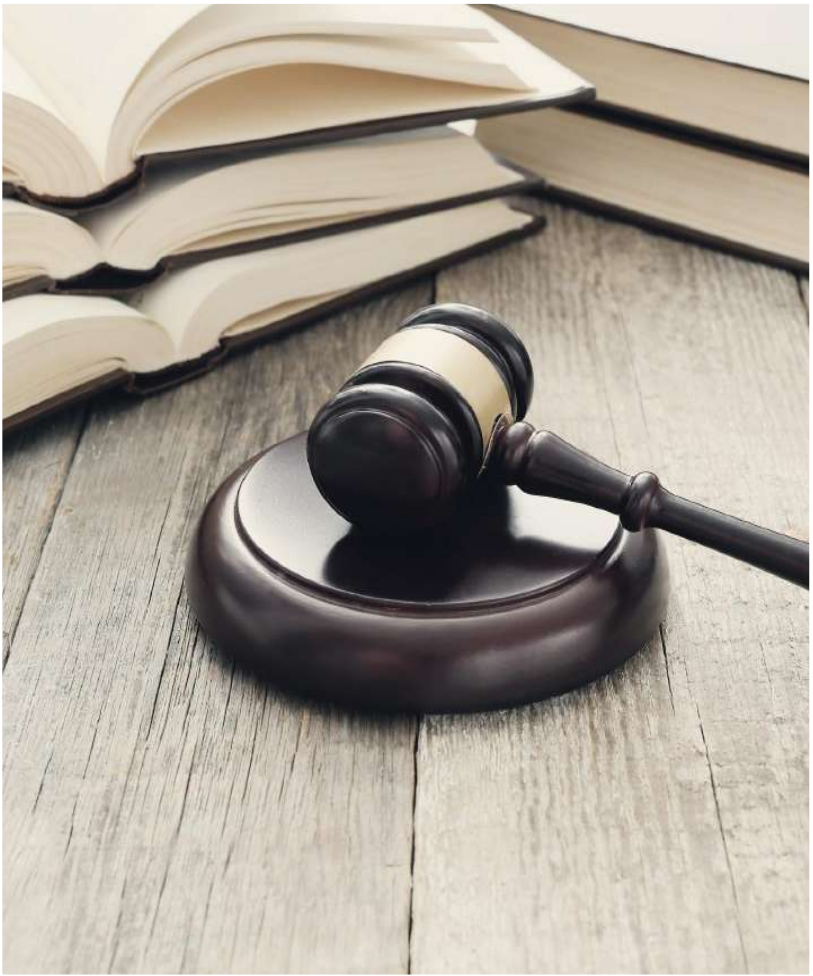
Block Panchayat Development Plan
(BPDP) and District Panchayat
Development Plan (DPDP)

02



Click on each tab to learn more.

BPDP & DPDP

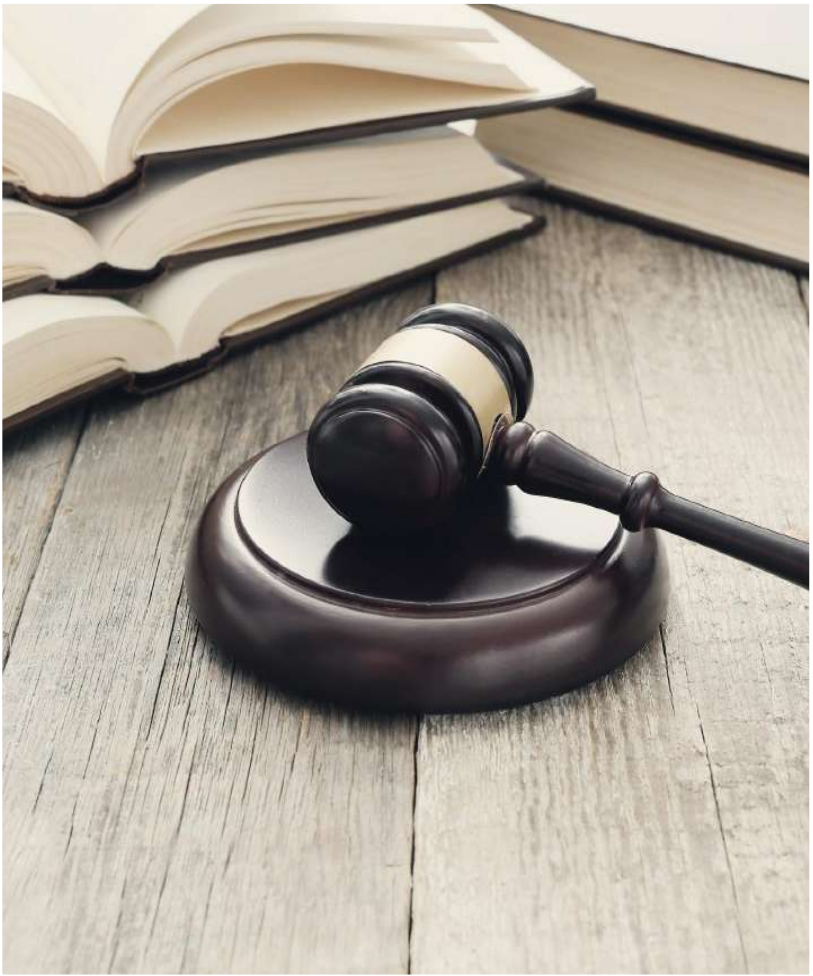


- The Constitutional mandates the Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development & social justice.
- On the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India has decided to provide grants also to Intermediate Panchayats (IPs) or Block Panchayats and District Panchayats (DPs) from 2020-21.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

BPDP & DPDP



- 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.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

BPDP & 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.



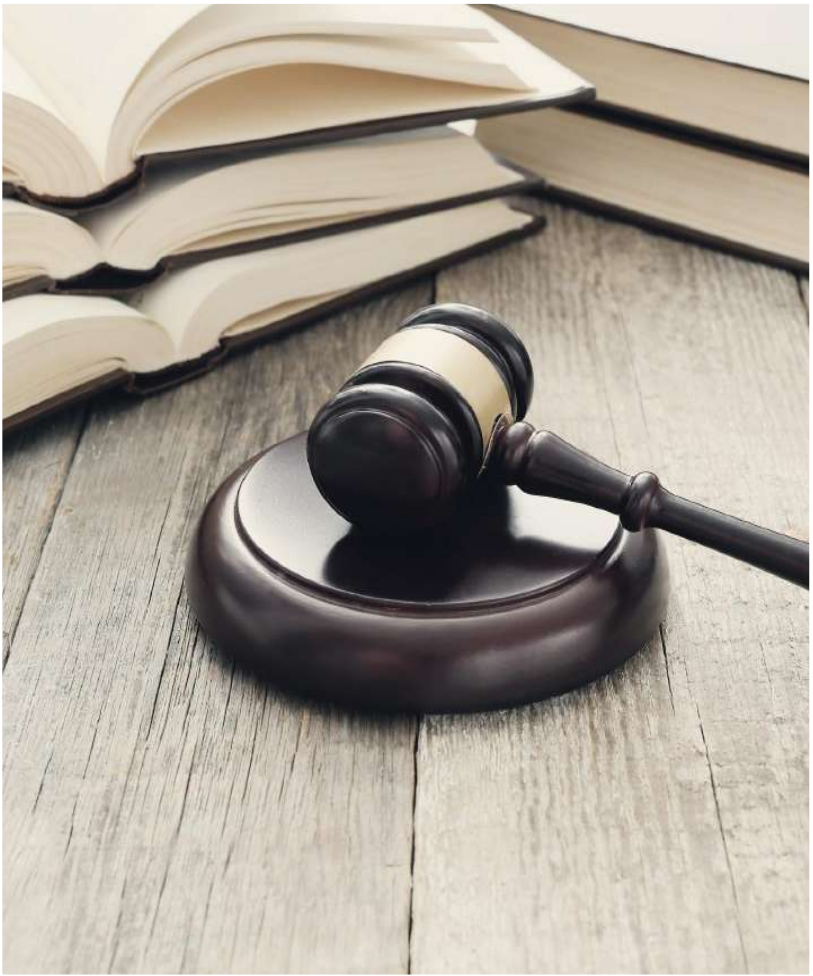
BPDP & DPDP



- 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.
- This has broader socio-economic impact and help in achieving SDGs through PRIs.



BPDP & DPDP



- 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.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

BPDP & DPDP



- The Committee has also suggested indicative projects covering focus areas :
Agri-allied and agro-processing units, strengthening of supply chain management, development of cold chain for perishable products, promotion of livelihood.
- The report of the Committee is available at <https://gpdp.nic.in/downloadNew.html>



Panchayat Development Plan

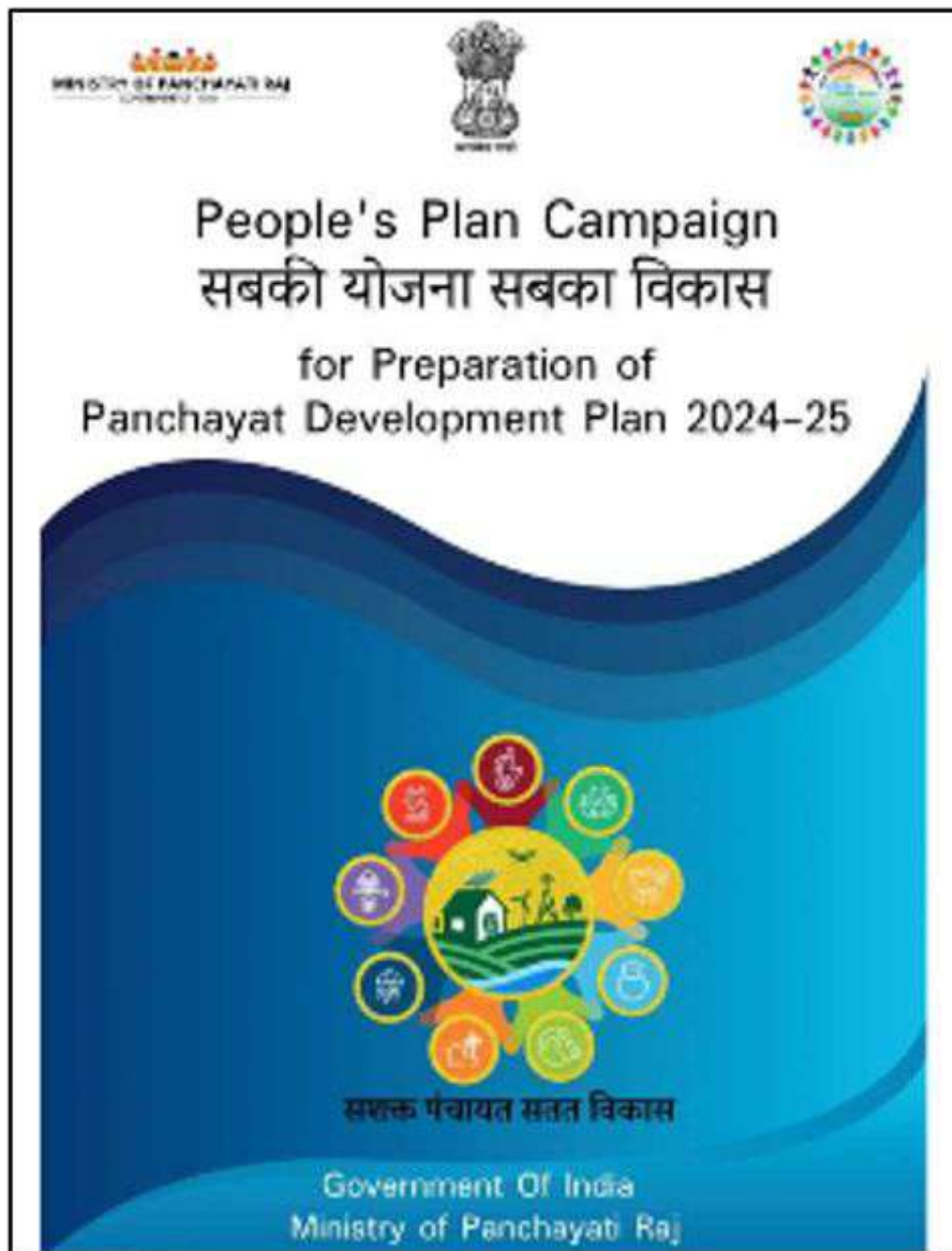
Gram Panchayat Development Plan
(GPDP)



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

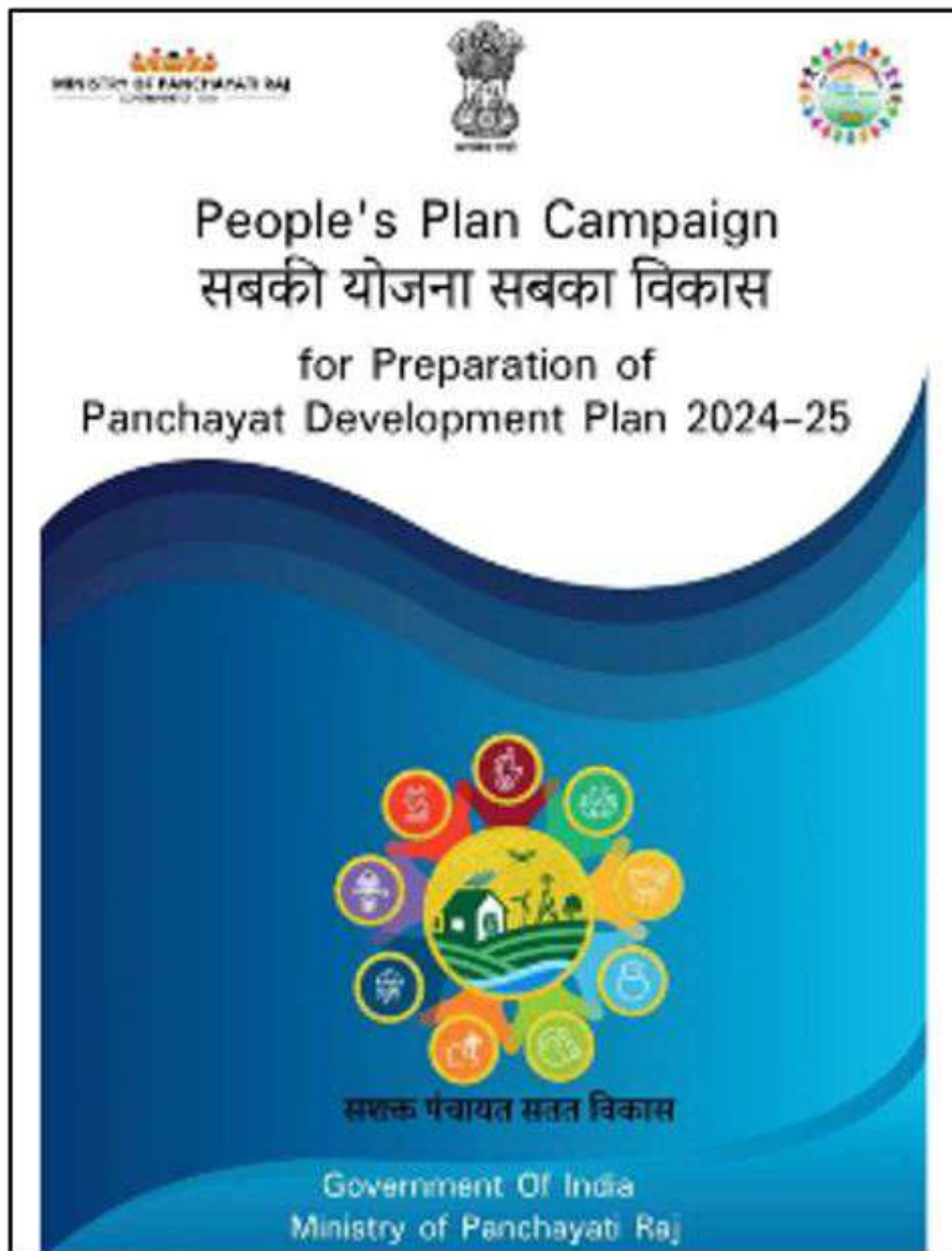


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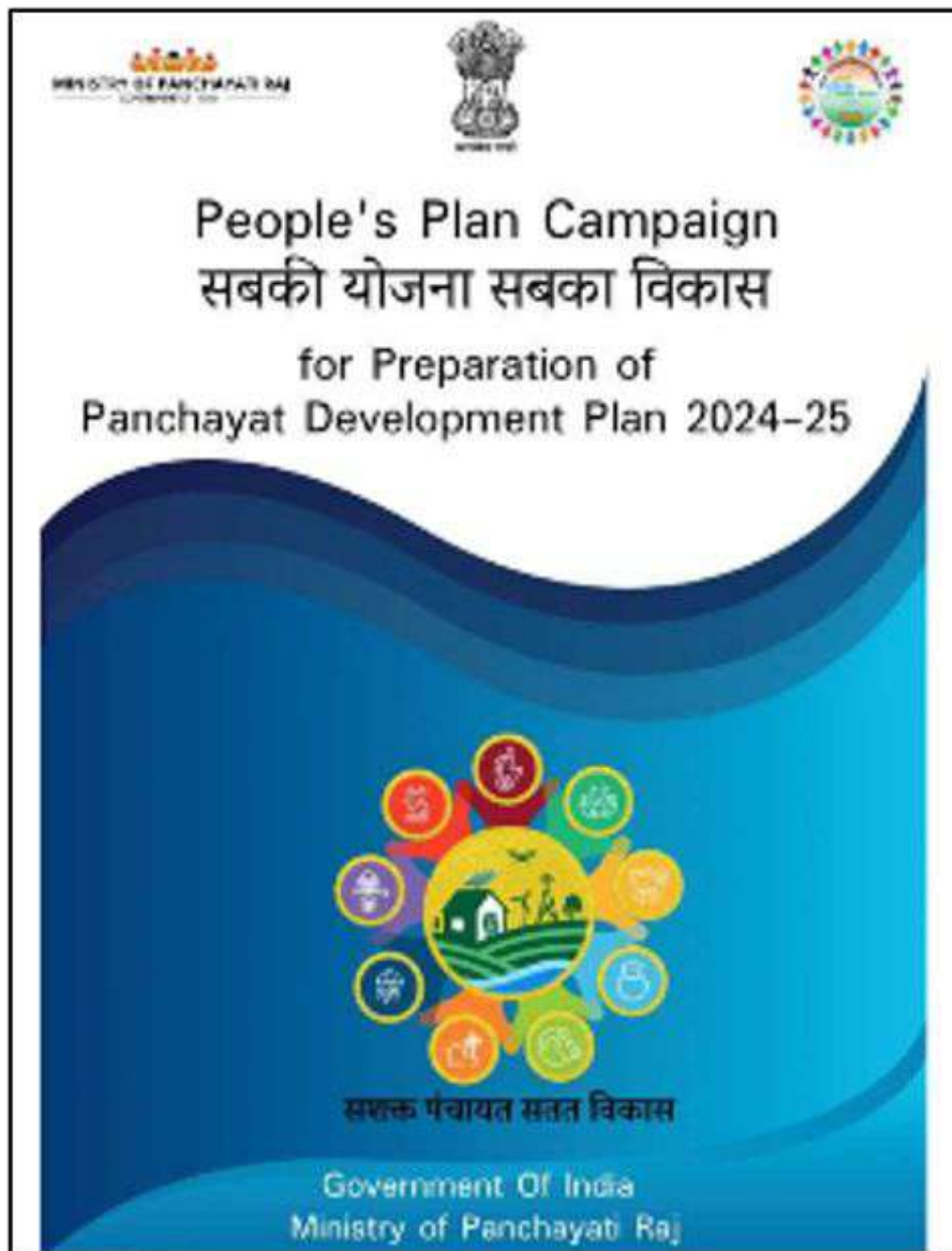
People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

- 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.



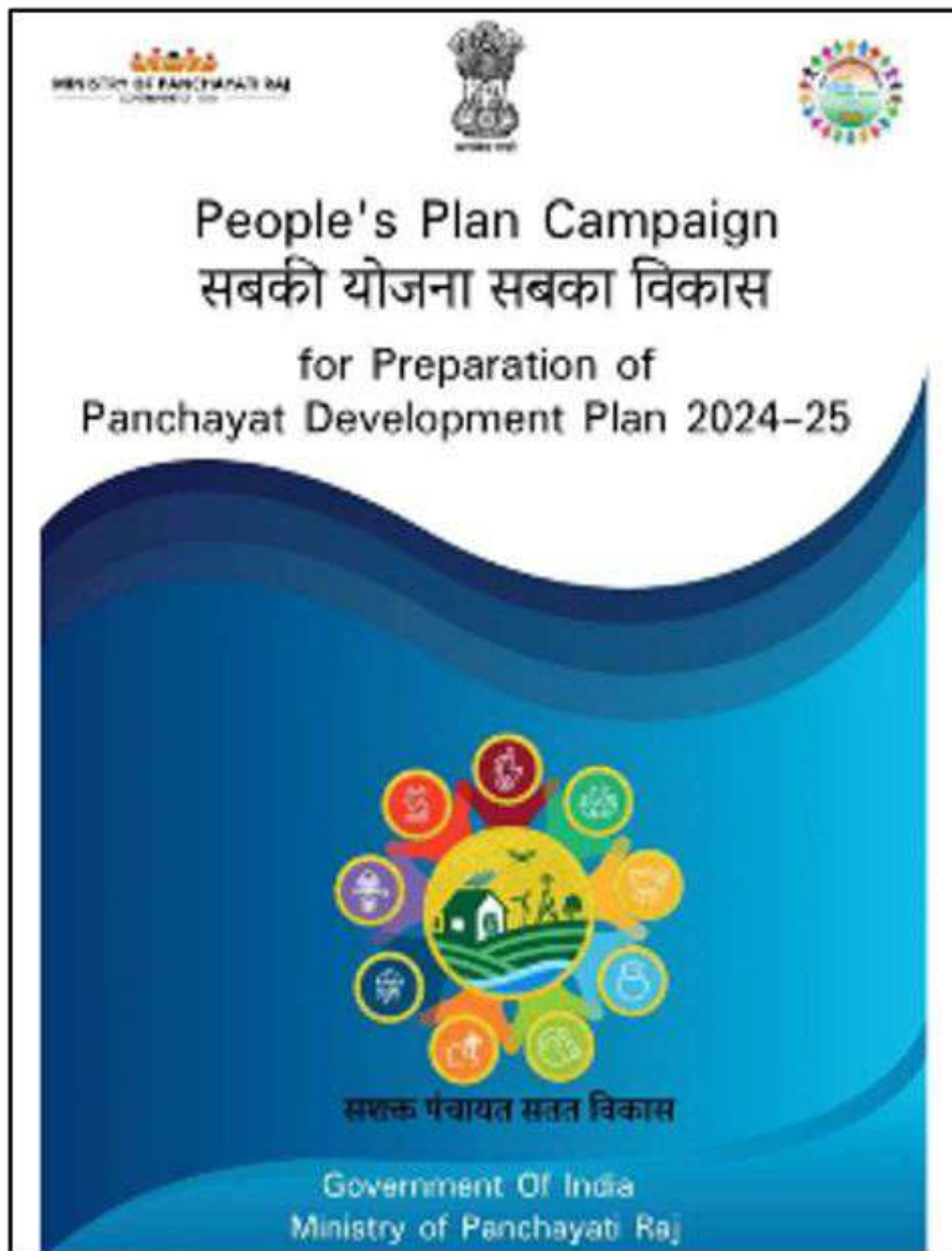
People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

- From 2018, PPC rolled out as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” every year for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- It is a strategy for preparation of GPDP with community involvement



People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

- Gram Sabha held for preparing GPDP of next financial year
- 6th Year of campaign was launched on 4th September 2023 for preparation of Plans of 2024-25.



People's Plan Campaign (PPC)

[People 'Plan Campaign Booklet for GPDP
2024-25](#)

[Short Film on Panchayat Development Index](#)

Click on each tab to learn more.

Localization of Sustainable Development

Goals

Transition to Thematic Development Plans **from 2023-24**, aligned with Sustainable Development Goals

17 SDG goals localized to nine themes

- Theme 1: Poverty Free & Enhanced livelihood Village
- Theme 2: Healthy Village
- Theme 3: Child-friendly Village
- Theme 4: Water sufficient Village
- Theme 5: Clean & Green Village
- Theme 6: Self sufficient Infrastructure in Village
- Theme 7: Socially Secured Village
- Theme 8: Village with Good Governance
- Theme 9: Women Friendly Village

Click on the arrow button to continue.

Panchayat Devolution Index (PDI)

Panchayat Development Index (PDI) is a composite index that monitors the performance of Panchayats based on local indicators for outcome-oriented development goals.



Click on the arrow button to continue.



Panchayat Devolution Index (PDI)

A holistic and evidence-based assessment of the development status of panchayats, highlighting their strength & weakness areas.

Measures incremental progress on LSDGs through scores achieved by Panchayat over successive years



Click on next to continue.



Panchayat Devolution Index (PDI)

Grading of Panchayats based on their performance towards the achievement of LSDGs

Evidence Based Realistic Assessment and Planning leading to Quality PDP

[Panchayat Development Index](#)



Click on next to continue.



Knowledge Check



One of the mandates of MoPR is Planning through inclusive & participatory process through GPDP on _____ enshrined in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution.

A 33 subjects

B 16 subjects

C 29 subjects

D 12 subjects

Select the correct option and click Submit.

Key Takeaways

1

The 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1992, provides for the establishment of Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels, empowering local self-governance.

2

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.

3

Capacity building and training (CB&T) is necessary for good governance at grassroots level and delivery of basic services, preparation of quality plans, effective utilisation of funds, convergence to achieve SDGs.

Module Assessment

Please note:

- You must complete all questions in one session. If you exit the assessment before all questions are answered, your answers will not be saved
- You need a minimum score of 40% to pass the assessment
- You can retry the assessment if you do not achieve the minimum passing score

Good Luck !



Question 01 of 05



Identify the States with PESA Areas from the given list

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) Tamil Nadu

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 02 of 05



What is one of the primary objectives of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?

- A) Overseeing the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution
- B) Increasing urbanization
- C) Reducing the number of Panchayats
- D) Centralizing local governance

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 03 of 05



Gram Sabhas have been empowered for certain key subjects. Which are they?

- A) Control over money lending
- B) Minor Forest Produce
- C) Dispute Resolution
- D) All of the above**

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 04 of 05



Which act ensures the implementation of the Panchayati Raj System in Scheduled Areas?

- A) PESA Act 1996
- B) RTE Act 2009
- C) MGNREGA Act 2005
- D) RTI Act 2005

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 05 of 05



Focal point of development of Panchayats is to ensure good governance, delivery of services, transparency, accountability & inclusive development for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

- A) True**
- B) False

Result



Your Score :

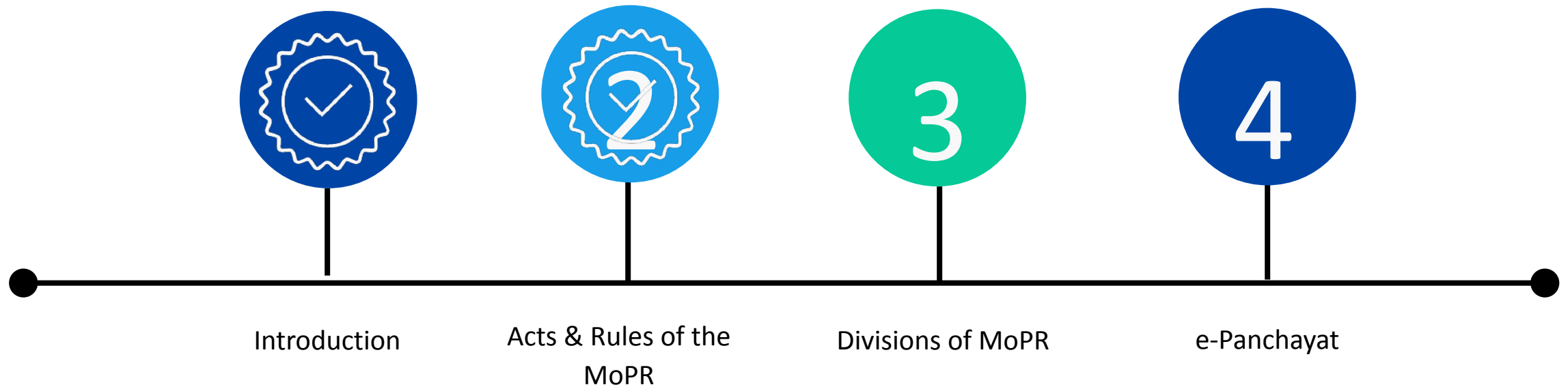
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Course Overview



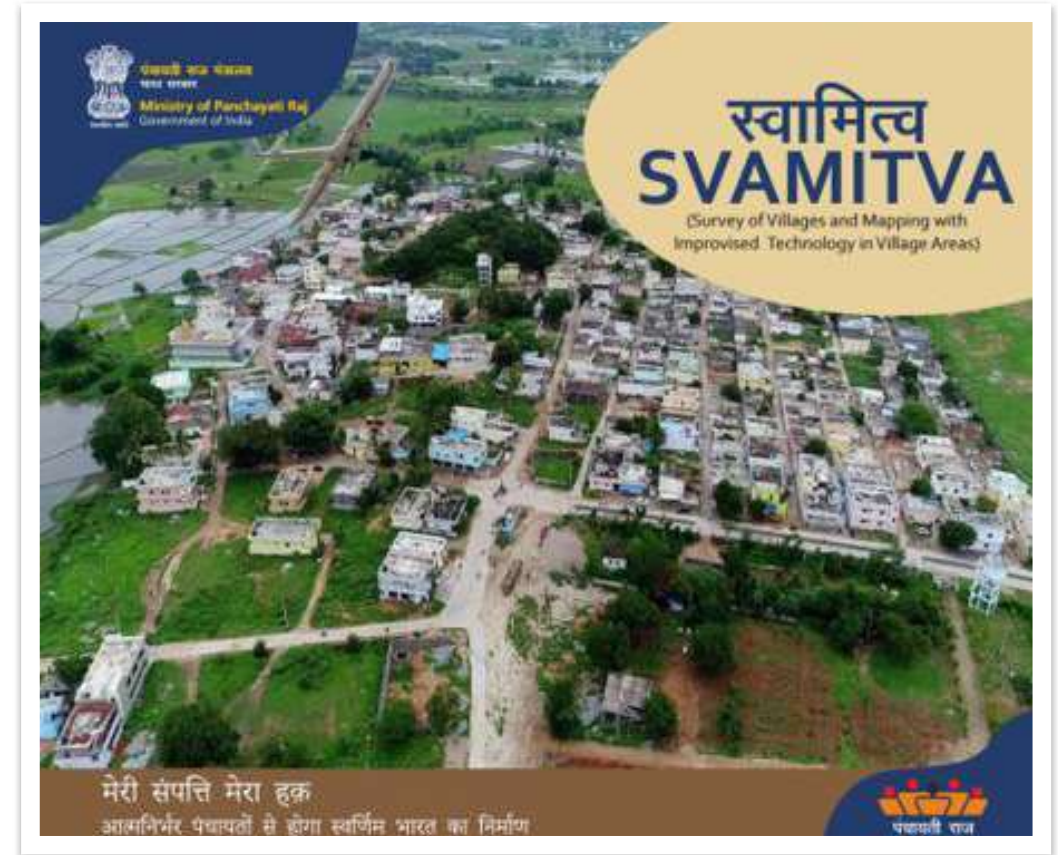
Click on the third module to continue.

Module 3



SVAMITVA Implementation

- Implementation and monitoring of SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) scheme for generation of property cards in the inhabited village areas
- Liasioning with Survey of India (Technology Implementation Agency) and National Informatics Center (NIC)- GIS Division related to monitoring of drone-based survey of the inhabited village areas and issuance of property cards to the residents of the villages in the rural areas.
- Monitoring of State Wise status of Drone based

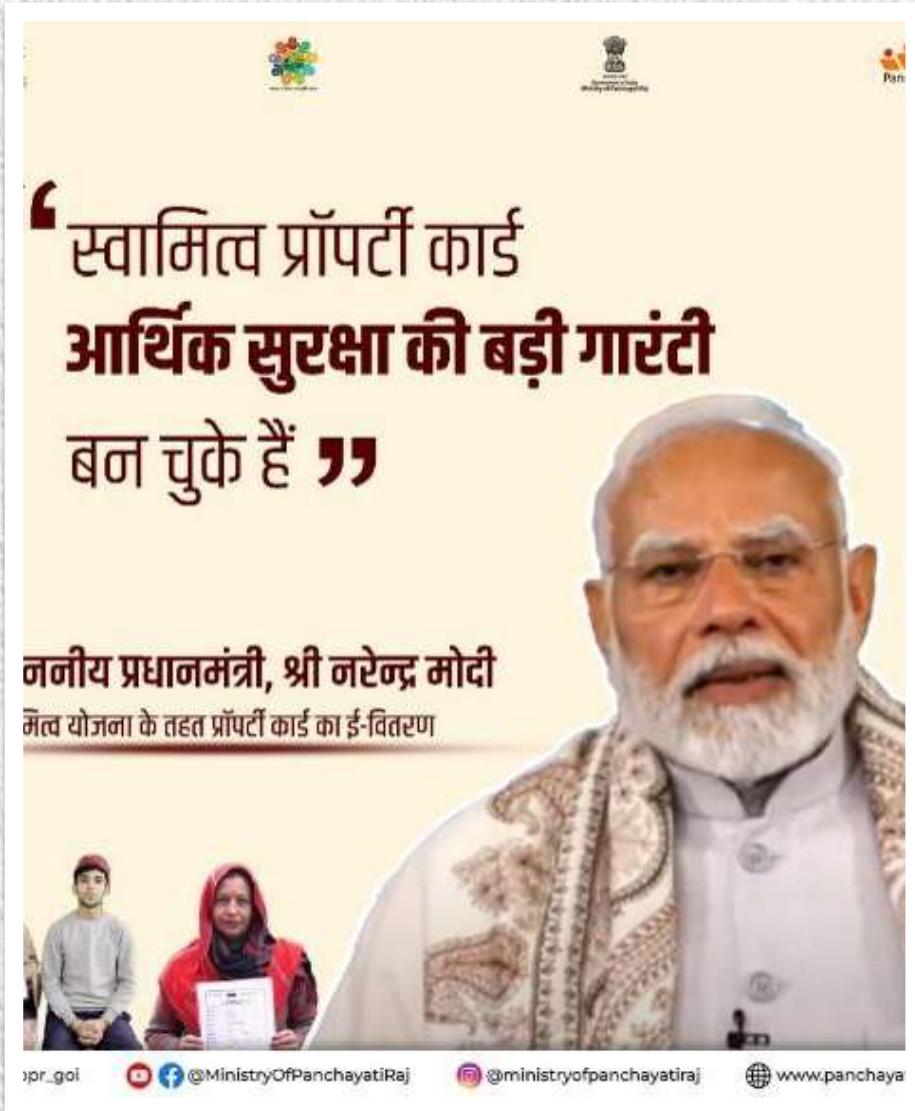


[SVAMITVA Scheme](#)

Survey and Property Cards

Click on next to continue.

Objectives of SVAMITVA Scheme

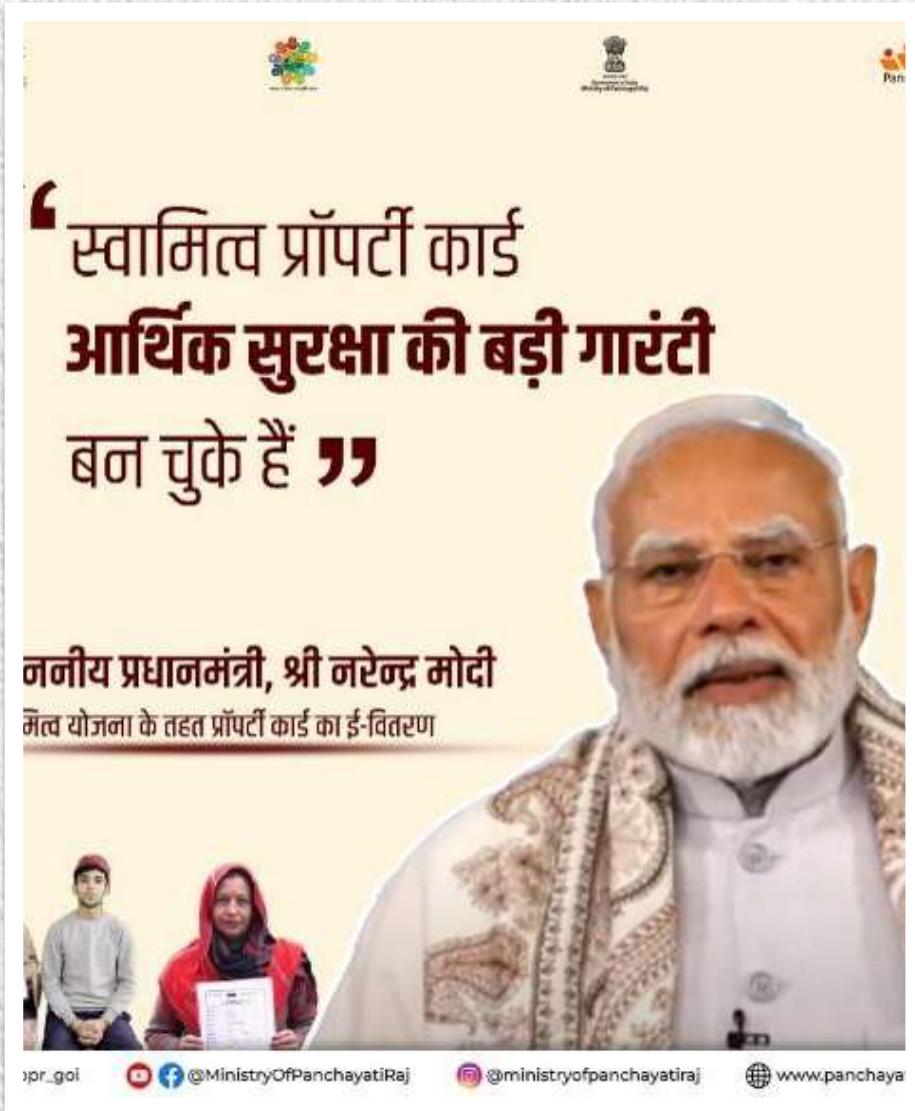


Creation of accurate land records for rural planning and reduce property related disputes

To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for financial benefits

Determination of property tax

Objectives of SVAMITVA Scheme



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

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

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



1. The process begins with the signing of an MoU between the Survey of India and state governments, formalizing the implementation plan.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



2. Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) are set up to enhance GPS accuracy for precise land mapping.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



3. Gram Sabhas are conducted to inform villagers about the SVAMITVA scheme and ensure community participation.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



4. Awareness campaigns through wall paintings and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities educate people about the benefits of SVAMITVA.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



5. Ground control points are established to assist in accurate surveying and property demarcation.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



6. Using Chuna powder, property boundaries are marked, followed by drone-based land surveys for high-accuracy mapping.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



7. Survey data is processed, and land features are extracted digitally, ensuring clear property division.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



8. Survey data is processed, and land features are extracted digitally, ensuring clear property division.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



9. Ensuring clear property division.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



10. Any objections or disputes are resolved before issuing official property cards, giving legal ownership rights to villagers.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Implementation Process Flow Of SVAMITVA



11. Official property cards are issued giving legal ownership rights to villagers



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Governance

Let's now understand the Responsibilities of Governance Division



Implementation and monitoring of e-Panchayat and Mission Mode project for ensuring e-Governance at the grassroots levels through various technical support including digital applications in the form of portals, websites, mobile App etc. are developed.



Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders towards attainment of efficient, transparent and accountable administration at the local level.

Fiscal Devolution

Responsibilities of Fiscal Devolution Division are:

- Mandate to monitor effective implementation of Central Finance Commission related to Devolution of funds to Rural Local Bodies
- Liasoning with the Ministry of Finance and the rural local bodies through the respective States and UTs.

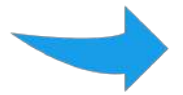


Fiscal Devolution

**Note to client -
Need Image**

Under Article 280 (3) of Constitution of India: It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to –

a) Share of Net Proceeds of Taxes: ‘distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them’

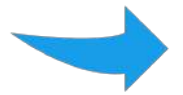


Fiscal Devolution

**Note to client -
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Grant-in-Aid: 'principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India';

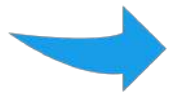
- (b) Augmentation of funds to Panchayats:
Augmentation of funds to Panchayats 'augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State



Fiscal Devolution

**Note to client -
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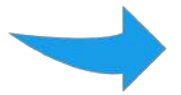
c) Augmentation of funds to Municipalities: the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State;



Fiscal Devolution

**Note to client -
Need Image**

d) Any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.



Incentivization of Panchayats



Responsibilities of Incentivization Division are:

- Implements Incentivisation of Panchayat Scheme to incentivize the Panchayats in recognition of their good work for improving delivery of services and public goods
- Organises competition among Panchayat for National Panchayat Awards every year based on pre-defined questionnaires and criteria
- Organizes ceremony on 24th April on occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day to confer the National Panchayat Awards and give financial incentives to awardee Panchayats

Incentivization of Panchayats

**Note to client - Need
Image - Panchayat
Awards Annually.**

- Ministry confers National Panchayat Awards annually the best performing Panchayats across the country, which is a strong source of motivation to further improve their efforts in development at the local level.
- These awards are usually presented every year on 24 April, the day celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day.



Incentivization of Panchayats

**Note to client - Need Image -
Panchayat Awards Annually.**

The National Panchayat Awards have been revamped aligning them with the LSDGs from the year 2023. The NPAs are provided under 9 LSDG based, namely

1. Poverty free and improved livelihood Panchayat
2. Healthy Panchayat
3. Child-friendly Panchayat
4. Water Sufficient Panchayat (
5. Clean and green Panchayat
6. Self-sufficient infrastructure in Panchayat
7. Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat
8. Panchayat with good governance and
9. Women friendly Panchayat.



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Incentivization of Panchayats

**Note to client - Need Image -
Panchayat Awards Annually.**

Apart from the 9 themes, Ministry also provides special category of awards to the best performing Gram Panchayats (GPs) i.e.

- (1) Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar for their performance in respect of adoption and use of renewable sources of energy
- (2) Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar for exemplary work towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions.



Incentivization of Panchayats

**Note to client - Need Image -
Panchayat Awards Annually.**

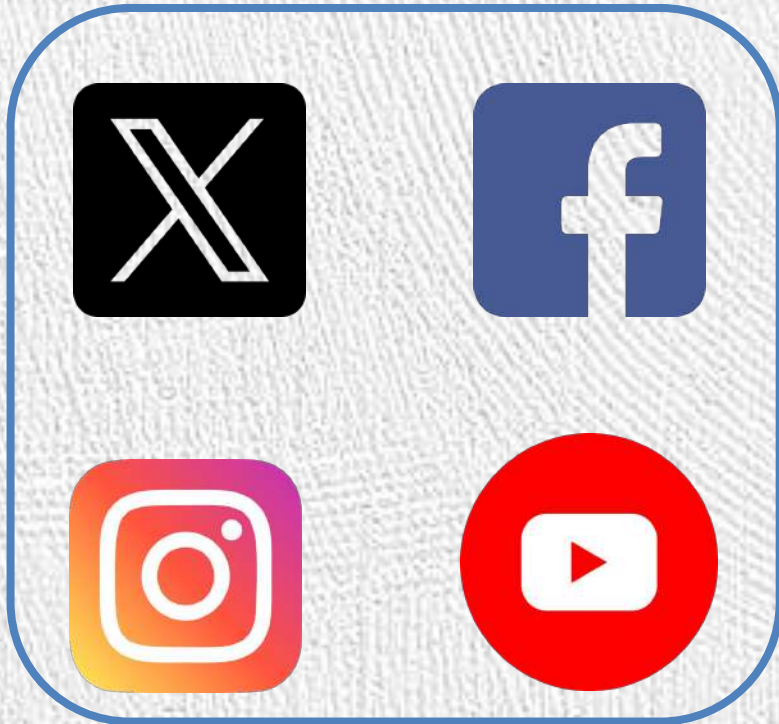
Categories of National Panchayat Awards and Quantum of Award Money

- The amount of award money given under different categories ranging from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 50 lakh to panchayats has been revised from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 5 crore.

[National Panchayat Awards 2024](#)



Media and Publicity



Promotion and Disseminations related to implementation of schemes, programs, initiatives, achievements undertaken by the Ministry as also other Ministries/Departments of Government of India through various mode viz. media including social media, participation and organization of various national, regional and international level events, exhibitions etc.

Laisoning with the Press Information Bureau for dissemination of the information on schemes/programs/initiatives etc. and achievements made by the Ministry from time to time.

Research Studies

Note to client - Need Image - Research Studies

- The Division conducts various evidence-based/ survey-based studies on the Panchayati Raj Institutions and various stakeholders to assess and correct the gaps in the attainment of effective Local Self-Governance.
- The major periodic study involves studies of devolution of Panchayats, state of Panchayats, mobilisation of own source revenue, impact evaluation of schemes and programmes of the Ministry.

Mandatory conditions for release of grants to RLBs

(Para 5 (A), Para 5 (B) of Operational Guidelines)

1

For release of grants in 2022-23, 25% provisional account of Local Bodies for 2021-22 and 25% audited accounts for 2020-21 should be made available online.

2

From 2023-24 onwards, all Local Bodies to have provisional accounts and audited accounts online.

3

Uploading of GPDP / BPDP / DPDP in eGramSwaraj.

Mandatory conditions for release of grants to RLBs

(Para 5 (A), Para 5 (B) of Operational Guidelines)

4

Mandatory Online payments through eGramSwaraj – PFMS Interface.

5

Duly constituted Rural Local Bodies; minimum 50% utilization of grants released in previous year.

6

Constitution of State Finance Commission (SFC) mandatory for release of grants from 2024-25.

Mandatory conditions for release of grants to RLBs

(Para 5 (A), Para 5 (B) of Operational Guidelines)

- Ministry of Finance releases both Tied and Untied (basic) grants in two installments to the States on recommendation of Department of Drinking Water (DDWS) for Tied grants and M/o Panchayati Raj for Untied (basic) grants.
- States releases the grants within 10 working days of receipt; State to pay penal interest in event of delay of release of grants.



Mobilisation of Own Sources of Revenue by the Panchayats

1

MoPR is enabling the Panchyats to mobilise their own sources of revenue (OSR) for sustainable local administration and reducing financial dependency on other levels of Government.

2

IIM-Ahemadabad is developing a training module on OSR to empower Gram Panchayats (GPs) towards becoming 'Atma NirbharPanchayats'

3

NIPFP is preparing of viable financial model for generation of OSR based on evidence

Mobilisation of Own Sources of Revenue by the Panchayats

4

Digital portal 'Samarth' has been developed to facilitate effective collection, monitoring and evaluation of OSR and being tested

5

Model Rules for OSR being framed to assist states to empower PRIs in generating their own revenue.

Key Takeaways

1

Programs like SVAMITVA, e-Panchayat, and Fiscal Devolution ensure better planning, financial stability, and transparency in rural administration.

2

The National Panchayat Awards encourage Panchayats to enhance service delivery, good governance, and sustainability, with awards ranging up to ₹5 crore.

3

Evidence-based research on Panchayati Raj Institutions helps identify gaps, improve policies, and ensure effective financial management and self-reliance.

Module Assessment

Please note:

- You must complete all questions in one session. If you exit the assessment before all questions are answered, your answers will not be saved
- You need a minimum score of 40% to pass the assessment
- You can retry the assessment if you do not achieve the minimum passing score

Good Luck !



Question 01 of 05



What is the primary objective of the SVAMITVA scheme?

- A) To provide free land to rural citizens
- B) To create accurate land records using drone-based surveys
- C) To promote urban land reforms
- D) To distribute agricultural subsidies

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 02 of 05



How many themes are covered under the revamped National Panchayat Awards (NPAs) since 2023?

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 9
- D) 12

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 03 of 05



Which of the following is a special category award under the National Panchayat Awards?

- A) Model Gram Panchayat Award
- B) B) Swachh Panchayat Puraskar
- C) Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar
- D) Digital India Panchayat Award

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 04 of 05



What is the role of Fiscal Devolution in Panchayati Raj governance?

- A) Conducting elections for Panchayats
- B) Monitoring agricultural activities
- C) Devolution of funds to Rural Local Bodies from the Central Finance Commission
- D) Managing employment schemes

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 05 of 05



How has the financial incentive for National Panchayat Awards changed?

- A) Increased from ₹50 lakh to ₹5 crore
- B) Reduced from ₹5 crore to ₹50 lakh
- C) Fixed at ₹1 crore for all categories
- D) Removed completely

Select the correct option and click submit.

Result



Your Score :

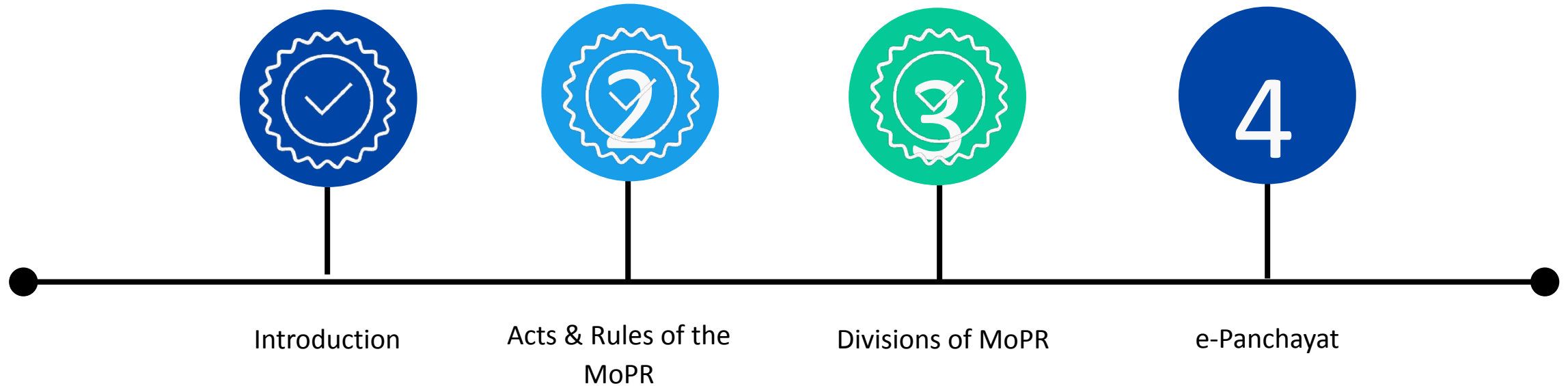
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Retry

Continue



Course Overview

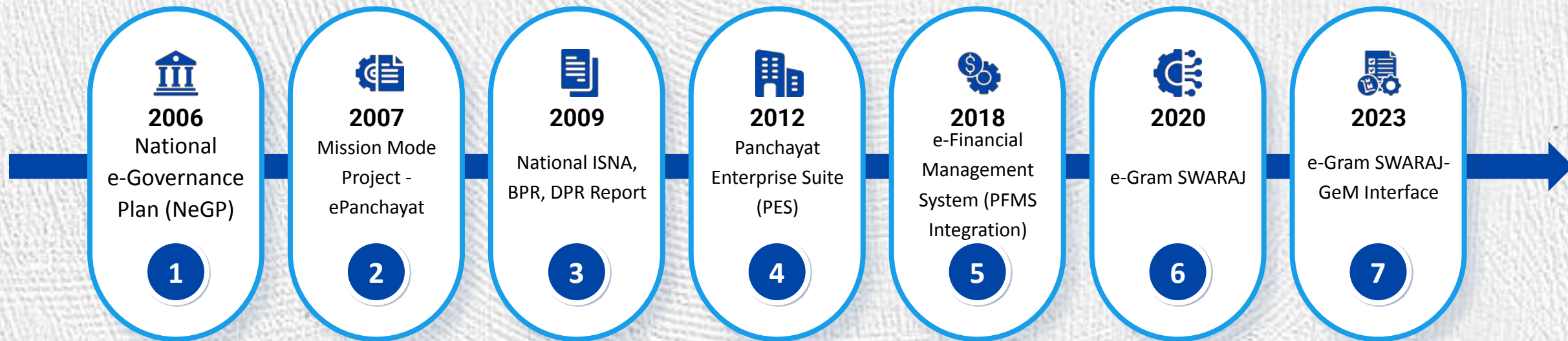


Click on the fourth module to continue.

Module 4



Journey of e-Panchayat



[Short Video on MoPR Digital Initiatives](#)

Click on next to continue.

e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project

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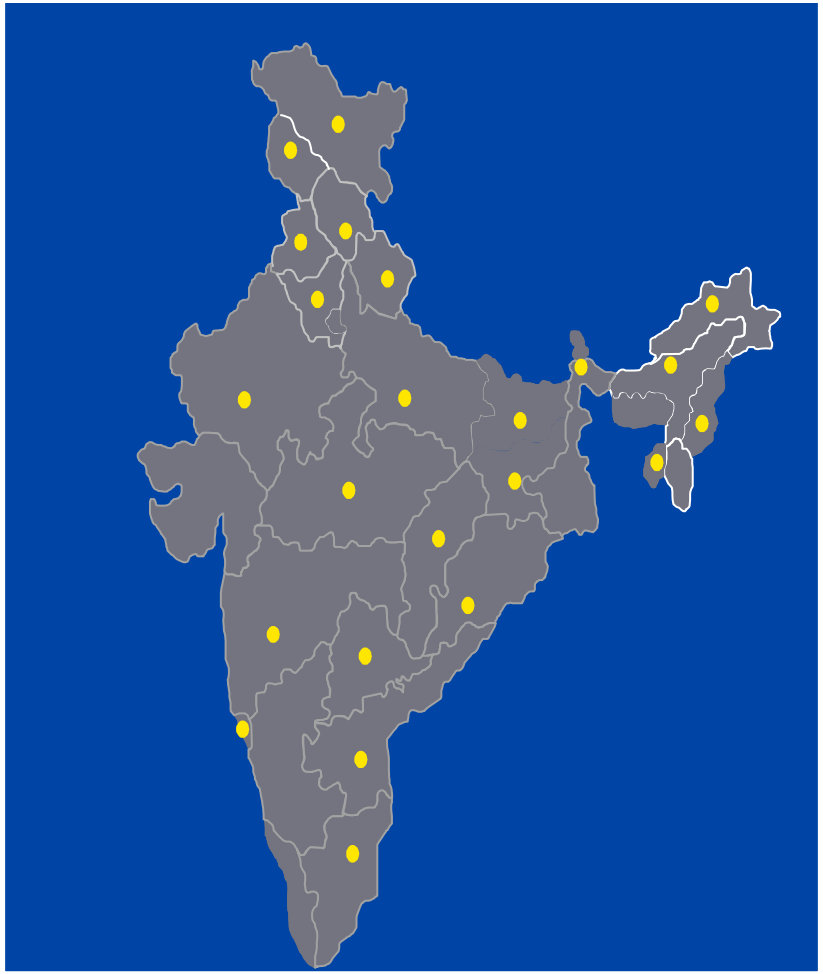
Objectives:

- Decision making support system for Panchayats,
- Transparency, disclosure of information to citizens and social audit.
- Better and convergent delivery of services to citizens,
- Improving internal management and efficiency,
- Capacity building of representatives and officials



Click on the arrow button to continue.

e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project



Coverage of e-Panchayat:

- All Districts Panchayats
- All Block Panchayats
- All Gram Panchayats



Click on next to continue.

Benefits of e-Panchayat MMP



Union Government



State PR Departments



Panchayats



Citizen

Click on each tab to continue.

Benefits of e-Panchayat MMP

- Streamlining the workflows
- Reduces workload of Govt. Department
- Improves efficiency in catering to user requests

- Assist the State (s) in getting information up to the grass roots level
- Maintain complete information on different Panchayat functioning

- Transforming the PRIs to symbols of modernity transparency and efficiency
- To automate functioning of Elected Panchayats

- Ease of access to variety of information/ data
- Transparency and reliability of services at affordable costs
- Integrated delivery of electronic services from Panchayat Bhawans

Major e-interventions for e-Governance

e-GramSWARAJ portal and integration with BHASHINI for operating eGramSWARAJ in 22 languages



eGramSwaraj

Simplified Work Based Accounting Application for Panchayati Raj

AuditOnline Application for audit of Panchayat accounts

Major e-interventions for e-Governance



Meri Panchayat Application for General Public

Panchayat Nirnay Application for General Public

Click on next to continue.

Major e-interventions for e-Governance

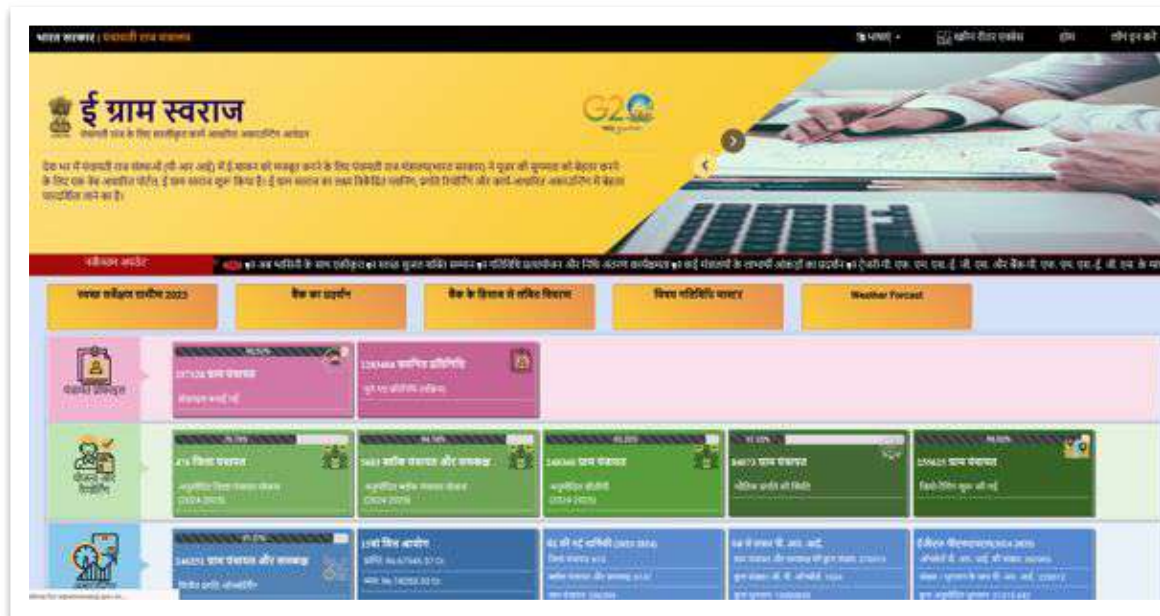
Note to client - Need Image
of GeM

Integration of GeM with eGramSWARAJ for public procurement by Panchayats

Making available Gram Panchayat level weather forecasting on Meri Panchayat and eGramSWARAJ portal

Click on next to continue.

e-GramSWARAJ



- To enhance e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and simplify e-Governance applications, eGramSWARAJ, a Simplified Work-Based Accounting Application, was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, April 24, 2020.
- E-GramSwaraj provides Panchayats with Single Sign On (SSO) to prepare and implement GPDP
- Single Application amalgamating e-Panchayat Applications
- Focus on Work Based Accounting

e-Gram SWARAJ Modules



Panchayat Profile:

- Demographic details
- Resource Envelope
- Panchayat election / committee/ resource details

Planning and Progress Reporting:

- Create & publish plan
- Physical progress and approvals
- Asset Management, Geo-tagging



Click on the arrow button to continue.

e-Gram SWARAJ Modules



Financial Progress Reporting:

- Receipts and Expenditure
- DSC, Vendor, Payment management

Spatial Planning:

- Spatial Analytical tools- Elevation profiling
- Panchayat Boundaries

Reports:

- Dashboards
- Mobile app for reports

Meri Panchayat

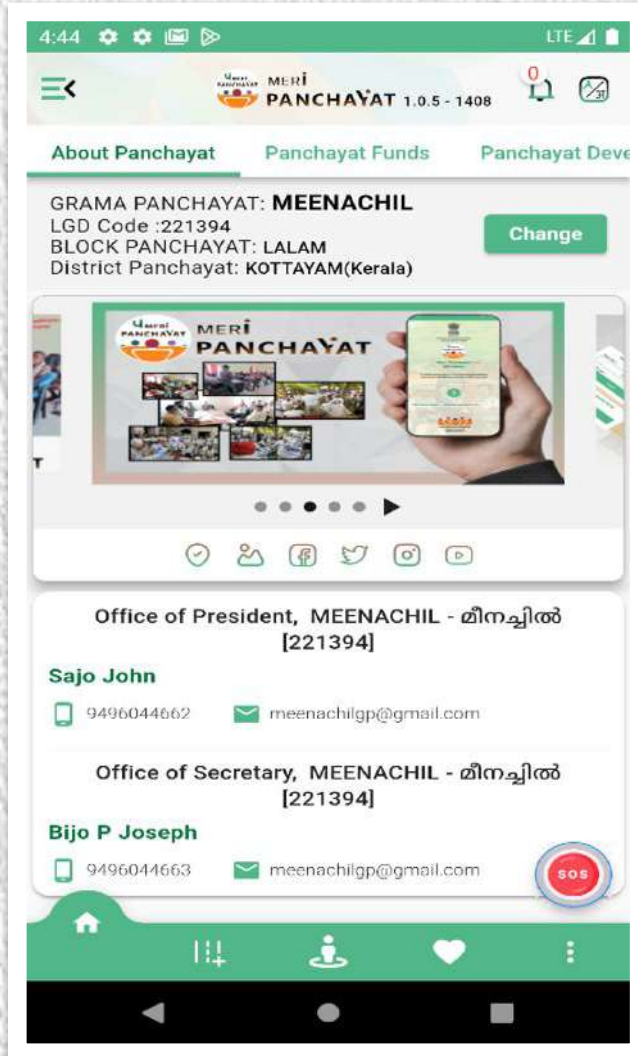


- Meri Panchayat is an Application to provide access to holistic information on Panchayats functioning
- Pooled resources from different portals
- Application provides information on:
 - Demography,
 - Elected Representatives,
 - Panchayat Secretary and officials,
 - GPDP & Sankalp /Resolution,
 - Funds received,
 - Income and expenditure,
 - Bank Accounts and Bank statement, etc



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Meri Panchayat



- Enhanced transparency & accountability.
- More than 10,00,000 downloads

[Meri Panchayat](#)



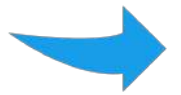
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Panchayat Nirnay



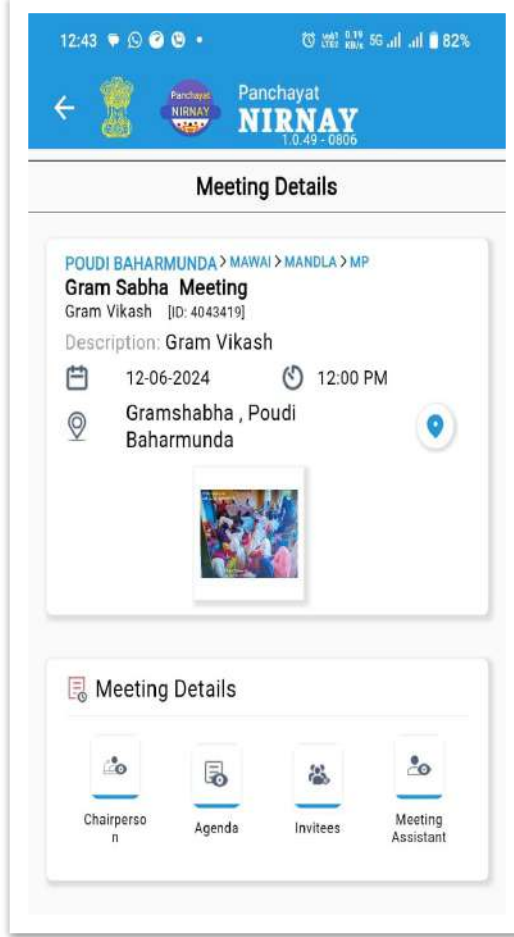
User-friendly App to record meetings of Gram Sabha

- Scheduling meeting
- Upload meeting agenda
- Sending invites for meeting
- Capture meeting photos and uploading
- Capturing and uploading meeting videos



Click on the arrow button to continue.

Panchayat Nirnay



- Capture GPS location of venue
- Uploading decisions taken in meeting

Panchayat Nirnay



Click on next to continue.

AuditOnline: Audits of Panchayat accounts



Launched in April 2020:

- 94% Audit Reports for 2021-22 accounts generated
- 70% Audit Reports for 2022-23 accounts generated

New initiatives: ATR Module & Auditor Certificate:

- ATR launched July 2023 for structured online audit process
- 100% audit of 2022-23 period mandatory for release of 2024-25 grants
- States including Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland are currently not on Audit Online are being pursued.

Key Takeaways

1

Initiatives like e-Gram SWARAJ, Meri Panchayat, Panchayat Nirnay, and AuditOnline are modernizing local governance through digital solutions, enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

2

e-Gram SWARAJ integrates planning, financial reporting, and audits, while AuditOnline ensures structured financial audits, with 94% audit completion for 2021-22 and 70% for 2022-23.

3

Apps like Meri Panchayat provide real-time Panchayat information to citizens, while Panchayat Nirnay digitizes Gram Sabha meetings, making governance more inclusive and participatory.

Module Assessment

Please note:

- You must complete all questions in one session. If you exit the assessment before all questions are answered, your answers will not be saved
- You need a minimum score of 40% to pass the assessment
- You can retry the assessment if you do not achieve the minimum passing score

Good Luck !



Question 01 of 05



What is the primary goal of e-Gram SWARAJ?

- A) To track national government policies
- B) To simplify work-based accounting for Panchayats
- C) To manage urban governance
- D) To conduct elections for Panchayats

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 02 of 05



Which application is used for recording Gram Sabha meetings?

- A) Meri Panchayat
- B) e-Gram SWARAJ
- C) Panchayat Nirnay
- D) Centralizing local governance

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 03 of 05



What percentage of audit reports were generated for the 2021-22 financial year using AuditOnline?

- A) 80%
- B) 70%
- C) 94%
- D) 60%

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 04 of 05



Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Meri Panchayat app?

- A) Providing Panchayat demographic details
- B) Displaying income and expenditure reports
- C) Conducting financial audits
- D) Enhancing transparency and accountability

Select the correct option and click submit.

Question 05 of 05



Why is the AuditOnline platform important for Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- A) It facilitates transparent audits and financial accountability
- B) It helps citizens directly manage Panchayat funds
- C) It conducts elections for local representatives
- D) It replaces the need for Gram Sabha meetings

Select the correct option and click submit.

Result



Your Score :

Passing Score :

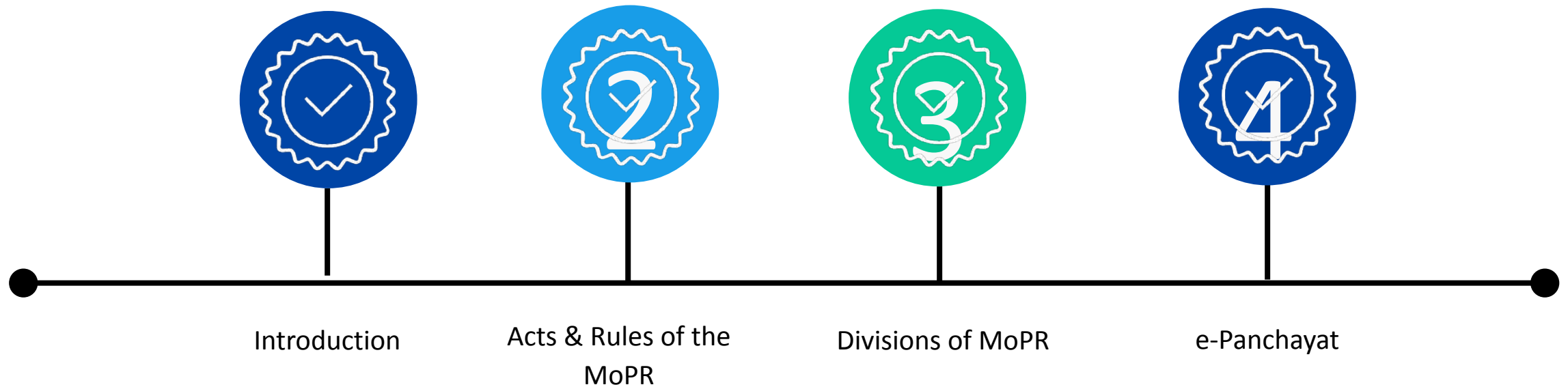
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Course Overview



Click on next to continue.

Conclusion



1

Supporting and advising the States the implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment for ensuring rural local self-government and also in PESA Act

2

Building governance capability of grass roots leaders

3

Promoting decentralized participatory grassroots democracy

4

Promoting digital panchayat towards accountable, efficient and transparent governance/administration

Conclusion



5

Serving a link to Central Finance Commissions for ensuring adequate financial devolution to the rural local bodies

6

Enabling the PRIs to become financially independent and

7

Enabling the PRIs to provide citizen services at their doorstep to improve quality of life in rural areas

The background of the slide features a blurred image of many Indian national flags (saffron, white, and green with a navy blue border) flying. A large, white, rounded rectangular box is centered on the slide, containing the text "Thank You !". A thick blue line runs horizontally across the bottom of the white box and extends slightly beyond its right edge.

Thank You !