

Volume 2, Issue 3



OCTOBER-MAY, 2018

GRAMODAY SANKALP

A News Magazine
Published by
Ministries of
Panchayati Raj,
Rural Development,
and Drinking Water
and Sanitation



Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Hamari Yojana Hamara Vikas
Restructuring Capacity Building

Swami Vivekananda
**Future Lies with
the youth**

**Gram Swaraj
Abhiyan (GSA)**
1 June - 15 August 2018

Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel
Vision for the Nation

Chalo Champaran
**Satyagrah se
Swachhagrah**



“ The transformational shift in India is due to people and their will power, for me Rising India means the rise of 125 crore Indians ”



Prime Minister's Mann ki baat – Glimpses

Today, it is our duty to ensure the participation of women in every field of life, be it in social or economic field. We are part of a tradition where men were identified because of women-Yashoda-Nandan, Kaushalya-Nandan, Gandhari-Putra, these were identities of a son.

Rural India should not consider dung and garbage just as a waste, but as a potential source of income. Under the aegis of 'GOBAR-DHAN Yojana', many benefits will accrue to rural areas. It will help to keep the village clean and sanitized. Livestock health will improve and farm yield will increase. Biogas generation will increase self-reliance in energy required for cooking and lighting. Farmers and persons involved in cattle rearing will get support for augmenting their income and new sources of livelihood.

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar from April 14 to May 5 'Gram-Swaraj Abhiyan,' is being organized. Under the aegis of this campaign, separate programmes on rural development, poverty alleviation and social justice will be held throughout India. I urge you all to actively participate in this campaign.

In the current budget, emphasis has been laid on turning 'waste to wealth' and 'waste to energy' through Bio gas, under the Swachh Bharat Campaign. In this, a beginning was made through the initiative which was named GOBAR-DHAN- Galvanizing Organic Bio Agro Resources. The aim of this GOBAR-DHAN scheme is ensuring cleanliness in villages and generating wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into Compost and Bio gas.

Empowered farmer, Empowered Country... only when the country's villages will rise, then India will rise. When the country's farmer is empowered, the country will automatically get empowered.



प्रधानमंत्री

Prime Minister

Message

It is a matter of pleasure that the new edition of the quarterly magazine 'Gramoday Sankalp' is under publication. I hope this will be very beneficial for the members of Gram Panchayats. Panchayats are playing an important role in the making of a new India and our constant endeavour is to strengthen the Panchayats.

Government of India is fully dedicated for the welfare of the rural population and the poor. Through the process of empowerment and people's participation, our aim is to improve the quality of delivery of public services as well as the standard of living of the people. The Government of India is constantly striving to make the dream of Gram Swaraj a reality as cherished by father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

I assure you all, that whatever commitments we make today for the development of our villages, for the empowerment of our people and removal of hurdles lying in the way to their progress, Government of India will fulfill all those with complete dedication and will always be with you in all circumstances. Let your dreams and our aspirations converge and all of us together will make the dreams of 125 crore Indians come true.

On this occasion, I convey my best wishes to the elected representatives of Panchayats of all the Panchayati Raj Institutions of the country.

Narendra Modi

New Delhi
15 June, 2018

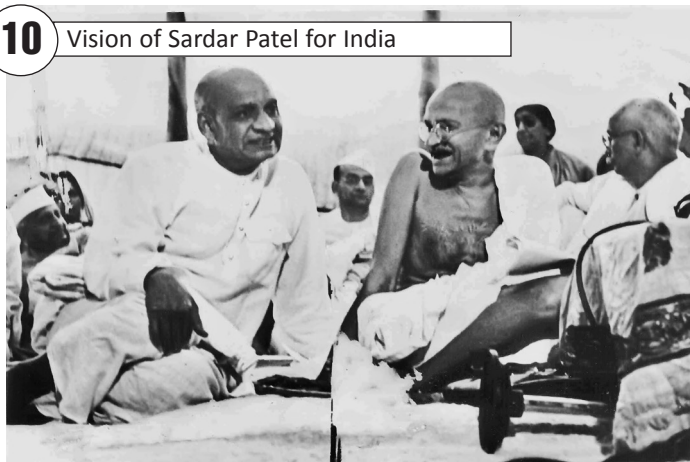
Content



Swami Vivekananda - Future Lies with the Youth **07**

10

Vision of Sardar Patel for India



Satyagrah se Swachhagrah

38

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation



Satyagrah Se Swachhagrah	38
National Rural Drinking Water Program	40
Success Stories	42-46
Vidyarthi Swachhta Nyayalaya	
Roundup of recent activities	47

Ministry of Panchayati Raj



Success Stories	13 - 17
Rejuvenating the Capacity Building	
Hamari Yojana, Hamara Vikas	
Pay Taxes, Avail Services	
Community Driven Holistic Development	



Construction Using Waste Plastic

35

Ministry of Rural Development



Transformation of a Village	18
Success Stories	20
A Model Farm	29
Converting Waste into Organic Manure	30
Bamboo Nursery	31
Poultry Industry Transform	32
Sweeping Away Poverty in Kandhamal	33
Where Dreams Become Reality -	
Cafe' Didi	34
Construction Using Waste Plastic	35
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural	37

Advisory Board

Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development
Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Editor-in-Chief

Amarjeet Sinha
Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Ministry of Rural Development

Editorial Board

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development
Director-General, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Director (I.E.C), Ministry of Rural Development
Director (I.E.C), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Director (Media), Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Compiled & Translated by
Jagran Prakashan Ltd.



National Rural Drinking Water Program

40

02

Prime Minister's Mann ki baat – Glimpses





Narendra Singh Tomar
Minister of Rural Development,
Panchayati Raj and Mines
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Message

It is my firm belief that this edition of Gramoday Sankalp, with its vast repertoire of authentic information, will prove to be very useful like its earlier editions.

Panchayati Raj Institutions are the foundation of our democracy. And if the foundation is strong, nothing can stop our democracy from becoming stronger. The great Indian democracy is built on the incessant struggle and sacrifice that our forefathers made. So it is imperative that we must not only keep it intact, but also develop it to make it stronger. In this endeavor, decentralized local self-governments can play a very important role.

In this regard, the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions must resolve to take bold steps to promote planning for better development, adoption of transparent systems, use of latest technology, community participation, social audit, use of innovations, employment generation, priority to cleanliness, social cohesion and self reliance, etc. I am pleased to learn that many elected representatives have done exemplary work and they have become a source of inspiration for the rural development.

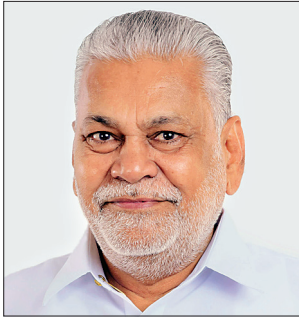
Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi has firm conviction, that if we really want a new India we have to write a new chapter of rural development and prosperity. With this vision, Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved a direct allocation of Rs. 2,00,292.2 crores to the Gram Panchayats in the 14th Finance Commission.

Thus 'Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan' has been restructured with multiple objectives like localisation of SDGs, training, technical support and provision of human resources for better functioning of the Gram Panchayats. The scheme was launched to benefit Panchayati Raj Institutions in the form of capacity enhancement. For raising the standard of living of poor, dalits and tribals and razing the walls of inequality, Modi ji's Government has rolled out several pro-poor and other welfare schemes like the highly ambitious Pradhanmantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Ujala Yojana, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (Rural), Pradhanmantri Sadak Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, Rashtriya Gramin Ajeevika Mission and Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana.

With committed efforts of the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the target of hundred percent coverage of the eligible beneficiaries can be achieved. When the villages develop the infrastructure, we will have social cohesion in place and fulfill the basic necessities. Then the villages will progress and meaningfully contribute in the making of a new India. And for all this the credit will go to the elected representatives of Panchayats. Thus we will be able to hold our head high while entrusting the baton of future of the country to upcoming generations and proudly state that we also contributed to the making of new India. We made a successful pilot effort as Gram Swaraj Abhiyan from 14 April to 5 May 2018 for 100% coverage of 7 flagship schemes in selected villages of India. This is the first time any Government at the centre has directly taken up the task to make 16,850 villages problem-free and for delivery of benefits of government schemes for eligible beneficiaries at their doorsteps and we have successfully achieved it. 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan' is a unique initiative and we are fully committed that this caravan of development mustn't stop, but must keep moving. In the second phase of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan we set the goal to ensure full coverage for 65 thousand villages of 117 districts by 15 August 2018. I firmly believe that with concerted efforts by the elected representatives of panchayats, employees and the concerned States and Central Government, we will be able to achieve our goal.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has dedicated every minute of his life with constructive hardwork for development to attain the vision of Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi and make it come true. Come, let's all join hands to support him in his untiring efforts and commitment to make a new India. Let's share the responsibility as a nation to make each and every individual happy!

Narendra Singh Tomar



Parshottam Rupala
Minister of State
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

Message

You are getting the latest edition of the quarterly magazine 'Gramoday Sankalp' of all the three concerned Ministries of the Government of India (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Drinking Water & Sanitation) during the Phase II (1 June – 15 August 2018) of the 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan'. The magazine gives you updates on the various public welfare schemes, plans, activities, concepts, thinking and direction of rural development as well as roadmap related to good governance of these three prominent Ministries of the Government of India. In wake of the clarion call given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, we launched "Gram Swaraj Abhiyan" during 14 April to 5 May 2018 and organized various programmes of rural development, welfare of the poor and social justice all over India. Elected representatives of panchayats made all out efforts to make it a huge success. It is good that this year National Panchayati Raj Diwas (24 April 2018) was also celebrated during the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and on this occasion Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji launched Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan at a public meeting held in Mandla (MP). On this occasion he also dedicated Local Government Directory to the nation. He personally applauded the sarpanches who successfully achieved the target of 100% smoke-free kitchens, 100% vaccination under Mission Indradhanush and 100% coverage of electrification under Saubhagya Scheme. Addressing the Panchayat representatives gathered in Mandla from all over India, Hon'ble Prime Minister remembered the vision of Mahatma Gandhi that is Gramodaya to Rashtrodaya and Gram Swaraj. He said that Gandhi ji always gave importance to villages and talked of gram swaraj. He appealed to the nation to resolve their commitment for the service of villages. Our Prime Minister stated that when it comes to rural development, budget becomes important but things have changed in recent years. Now people talk of ensuring that the amount allocated for projects must be effectively utilized and the projects must be completed in timely manner and with transparency. Hon'ble Prime Minister has always laid stress on self-reliance in the agriculture sector. He requested the elected representatives of Panchayats to give top priority for water conservation. While enumerating the importance of conversion of waste into energy, he emphasized the significance of Jandhan Yojana for financial inclusion, Van-dhan Yojana for empowerment of tribal communities and GOBAR-DHAN Yojana for self-reliance of farmers. Hon'ble Prime Minister stated that it is only transformational changes at the village level, that will lead to the development of a new India.

With the phenomenal success of the first phase of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, it has been proved that the poor do not need to approach the government for assistance but the government will reach out to the poor and resolve their problems. So I personally appeal to all of you to participate proactively and constructively in the second phase of the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and in the greater interest of the Nation, I wish great success for this Abhiyan.

With Best Wishes

Parshottam Rupala

Swami Vivekananda

Future Lies with the Youth

Birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda (12 Jan): National Youth Day

"My hope for the future lies in the youth who have character and who are intelligent, sacrificing, ready for service to others, and obedient – who work not only for their own good, but are active in the interest of the country."

—Swami Vivekananda



The Youth are the most potent force a Nation can reckon with. The words of true visionary Swami Vivekananda spoken years ago, have stood the test of time again and again. Not only the youth but the entire nation can benefit greatly, if the youth of the modern generation follow the sayings of this most celebrated spiritual leader of India as it has the essence of spiritual knowledge and practical wisdom.

Swami Vivekananda, a great ascetic, was a prolific thinker and great orator. A true patriot, he was more than just a spiritual mind. The youth today can take a lot of cues from his free-thinking philosophy, which he received from his Guru Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, a siddha yogi of that time.

Remembering Swami Vivekananda on the occasion of his birthday and National Youth Day celebrations at Belagavi, Karnataka, PM Narendra Modi heralded this icon of youth as a timeless visionary. "Searching for day to day problems," Modiji remarked, "one comes across solutions in the form of words of this great legend, which are still relevant and surprise us. The PM said that Swami Vivekananda would always live in our hearts as a great Indian patriot.

PM emphatically recalled the great mantra of Swadeshi given by Swami Vivekananda in which he pointed out the true spirit of how an Indian should live.

Feeling the power, energy and inspiration of that mantra, Modiji recalled the words of wisdom said by Swamiji, "O India! Do not forget that your life is not for personal gratification. O Brave! Proclaim with pride that you are an Indian and each Indian is your brother. Call out with great honour that each Indian is your brother and your life is merged within each Indian. Within the soil of India lies my heaven. In the welfare of India, lies my welfare."

Such was the greatness of Swamiji, who changed the image of India across the globe. In place of the perception of India as a land of snake charmers, he gave the world a new perception of India - learned, well educated, philosophical, practical, strong, capable of leadership and believer of Universal brotherhood. Swami Vivekananda, a true saint, was of the opinion that the nation needs tireless work to serve the poor and the needy of the society. He gave this vision of dedicated service for the poor of the nation and humanity to the youth. He truly believed in the power of youth. "Practice virtue! Persevere in virtue! Become established in virtue. Shine as an embodiment of noblest virtue and heroic adherence to goodness. Youth is meant for this grand process. Youth is the active development and fulfilment of these processes. Youth is the Future."

These words ring the need of the hour and are the perfect guidelines for the present day youth. The youth of today need direction much more than ever. The wisdom of Vivekananda can take the youth to new heights of success, mentally, physically and spiritually. His message of universal brotherhood and self-awakening



remains relevant, especially in the current backdrop of widespread political turmoil around



the world. His teachings can be an inspiration to many, and his words can become the goal for self-improvement especially for the youth of the country.

Early Life and Education

Born as Narendranath Dutta on January 12, 1863, in a wealthy family in Kolkata, he displayed sharp intelligence and excelled in studies. His father Viswanath Dutta was an influential attorney general in the Society and

his mother Bhuvaneshwari Devi was a devout housewife and had a significant impact on Swami Vivekananda.

An icon of the youth, his life can be inspirational for all. Not only was he highly educated, he had several non-academic interests such as instrumental and vocal music and sports like wrestling, bodybuilding and gymnastics. He was a vivid reader and used to read mostly under the Sun. He read Hindu scriptures such as the Puranas, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad Gita, the Mahabharata, the Upanishads and the Vedas and also studied Western Philosophy, History and Spirituality. Students today are intrigued by the pursuit of both academics and extra-curricular activities, but he set an example of studying with excellence from reputed colleges like Metropolitan Institution and Presidency College in Calcutta followed by graduation in Arts from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta and still managing to pursue activities of his interest.

Swami Vivekananda on Nation and Youth

Deeply moved by the poverty stricken state of the society then, Swamiji realized that



education is the key to all change and happiness of the society. He wanted the education system to not just enable a person to stand on his own feet but also teach self-respect and self-confidence. According to him, education should not just be a compilation of information but be meaningful, character-building and life-shaping and also contribute to the building of the society.

He also involved the youth of India in this high mission. When he was in the USA, to attend the International Parliament of Religions in 1893, he wrote to an Indian youth; 'I may perish of cold and hunger in this land, but I bequeath you, young man, this sympathy, this struggle for the poor, the ignorant, the oppressed. Vow, then, to devote your whole lives to the cause of the redemption of these three hundred millions, going down and down every day.'

He believed that the period of youth is the most precious and the best time of one's life. The period of youth is immeasurable and inexpressible. The happiness, success, honour, fame depend on a person's life in this period of

youth. He considered youth as the pillars of development and wanted the youth to know that this period is a privilege and an adventure. Because of these influential teachings, the Government of India has rightly decided to celebrate his birth date, 12 January, as National Youth Day.

Swami Vivekananda was a great motivator. He called upon the youth to believe in themselves.

"You cannot believe in God until you believe in yourself". He wanted the youth to cultivate and nurture the ability to 'feel'. He offered the 'mantra' of the three P's- Purity, Patience and Perseverance. Today's youth need these traits immensely to have a positive impact on the society. His mantra for success are truly endearing and eye opener and very much relevant.

"Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life - think of it, dream of it, and live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success".

Anybody who just truly believes and follows this one

Swamiji realized that Education is the key to all change and happiness of the society. He wanted the education system to not just enable a person to stand on his own feet but also teach self-respect and self-confidence. According to him, education should not just be a compilation of information but be meaningful, character-building and life-shaping and also contribute to the building of the society.



statement of Swami Vivekananda can become a game changer. The youth of today are the greatest asset and wealth for this country. Their energy, idealism, enthusiasm, hope, optimism and spirit can take the country forward to our ancient glory, power and prosperity. It is all now in the hands of the youth.

The youth are the torchbearers of tomorrow.

He asserted that the youth can educate and inspire the masses and can raise the spiritual consciousness of the people and make them sense their own dignity and worth. ♦

Vision of Sardar Patel for India

Take to the path of Dharma-the path of truth and justice. Don't misuse your valour. Remain united. March forward in all humility, but fully awake to the situation you face, asserting your rights and firmness.

The vision of the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of Independent India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel speaks volumes about this stalwart leader from Gujarat. An iconic figure in Indian political history, he was instrumental in the Herculean

task of integrating 562 princely states into the Indian Union after independence. But for his intervention and strategic competence or acumen, this would not have been possible. Besides this matchless contribution, he played a multidimensional role in the Indian Independence Movement. A lawyer and a political activist, he was strongly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's principles and ideology, which can be noticed in his versatility. Not only was he strong in his abilities to administer and rule but also in virtues that are uniquely attributed to India's cultural legacy, such as sacrifice and selfless service. On the request of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel stepped down as the candidate for the post of Congress President, in spite of being the first choice of the people. His uncompromising and untiring efforts to build a Nation of formidable strength, earned him the apt title the **'Iron Man of India'**.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had acquired the traits of a soldier and saint from his warrior father Zaverbhai Patel, who had served in the army of Jhansi, for Rani of Jhansi, and his spiritual mother Ladbai. In 1917, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was elected as the Chief Secretary of the Gujarat Sabha, a Gujarat wing of the Indian National Congress. In 1918, he led a huge "No Tax Campaign" and urged the farmers not to pay taxes as the British insisted on levying





Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the Indian Parliament

tax in Kaira, after the floods. This peaceful movement forced the British authorities to return the land taken away from the farmers. He further proactively supported the non-cooperation movement, launched by Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel toured the entire nation with Gandhiji and recruited more than 300,000 members and helped collect over Rs. 1.5 million.

Vision of A Strong Nation

Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently acknowledged that owing to the statesmanship and political acumen of Sardar Patel, India is united today, despite the Colonial Ruler's wish that it be disintegrated into smaller states after Independence. Sardar Patel, a valiant soldier of India, always envisioned his Motherland as a Strong Nation shielded from all external threats and internal conflicts. His relentless efforts to set his nation free from the clutches of strong strategic opponents like Britishers and arrogant Feudal Princes are nothing less than a phenomenal feat. His sharp sense of judgement during situational crisis, wit to resolve political conflicts and brave-heart psyche to achieve his goal are matchless qualities. Without his active involvement during the freedom struggle and even afterwards, the India which we



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel while swearing in Maharaj of Patiala as Rajpramukha of Pepsu - 15.07.1948

are living in today, would have been a hollow dream. Considering his remarkable contribution in making this Nation a great Democracy, present Government has recently allocated Rs.200 Crore to erect a statue of Sardar Patel as the Statue of Unity on the pattern of the Statue of Liberty of the US. This ambitious project of government is to highlight the doctrine of Sardar Patel that there should be one Nation, one Culture and one People. Actually, this was the dream of Sardar Patel for Modern India, which echoed his patriotic concerns for his Motherland.

In a nutshell, Modern Indian history is not complete without underlining Sardar Patel's role. In his vision for a strong India, a strong army to fence off external forces, initiatives to boost pri-



Vallabhbhai during his school days at Karamud, Kheda district in Gujarat



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with T.K. Narayana Pillai, Premier of United States of Travancore-Cochin at Kanyakumari Temple, Cape Comorin May, 1950



"If we live in India with pride and our heads held high, it is because of Sardar Patel"

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

vate sector to make an economically stronger Nation, and to deliver the fruits of efficient governance via dynamic civil administrative service network to benefit masses, are the core principles. The Nation is progressing on guidelines visualised by the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of independent India. The brave son of India breathed his last in 1950 and to salute this relentless warrior and extraordinary visionary, Indian Government in 2014, decided to celebrate 31st October his birth anniversary as the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day). As PM Narendra Modi remarked, while Nation was celebrating Run for Unity events on Sardar Patel's 142nd Birth Anniversary: "Sardar Patel's momentous service and monumental contribution

to India can never be forgotten."

Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928

The success of Bardoli Satyagraha changed the political career of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This Satyagraha movement was the major factor in the history of Indian freedom struggle. In 1928, the British rulers increased the land revenues in Bardoli, a Taluka in the District of Surat in Gujarat state. It was a historic city now in modern Gujarat. The Bardoli had a very close association with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Actual Crisis: In 1925, Bardoli suffered from natural calamities with floods-famine. This caused the major destruction of crops, thereby leading farmers to face huge financial troubles. Instead of helping them, the Government of Bombay Presidency raised the tax rate by 30% that year. This step angered the poor farmers as they didn't have enough money to pay these taxes.

Many activists viz. Narhari Parik, Ravi Shanker Vyas, Mohanlal Pandya tried to convince the farmers to oppose this injustice, but failed. Then they approached Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gujarat's most prominent freedom fighter. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told the activists that without the complete support



Proposed STATUE OF UNITY

of all the villagers the revolt could not succeed. Sardar Patel asked Mahatma Gandhi for his suggestion in this matter; however, Mahatma Gandhi left the movement completely to Patel as he had full confidence in his capabilities. Both Patel and Gandhi ji agreed that the



After Bardoli Satyagraha



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel inspecting a guard of honour, Ahmedabad airport 1948

revolt should be left entirely to the Bardoli people.

The British government started to sell the houses and the land of Bardoli people, and as expected, nobody from Gujarat or from the other states of India came forward to buy them.

Sardar Patel appointed volunteers in every village to keep watch on the Government's moves. The British Government was hugely criticized for this act even by British Raj's offices.

In 1928, an agreement was finally drafted by the Bombay Government by which it agreed to cancel the 30% rise in the tax but also the revenue payment for that year and the next year. The farmers celebrated this grand victory, and Sardar Patel ensured that the land and property was returned to all and no one should be left out from the benefit of this relief. This Bardoli Satyagraha, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was a huge success. With this Movement, Sardar Patel's political stature grew and his understanding of ground reality and his leadership acumen shined to the extent, that he was offered the title of 'Sardar'.

It was after Bardoli Satyagraha that Sardar Patel became one of India's biggest leaders. Even though, he credited this victory to Gandhiji's teachings and the farmers' commitment, people across the nation recognised his leadership.

In 1930, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was one of the freedom fighters who were imprisoned for participating in the Salt Satyagraha movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. He inspired the people with his speeches during the "Salt Movement", which changed the outlook of many of them, who later played a major role in making the movement successful. ♦

GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GPDP)

ROLL OUT OF GPDP TO ENABLE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND RESTRUCTURING FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs)

SUCCESS STORIES

Article 243G of the Constitution of India acknowledges Panchayats as institutions of local self-government and mandates them to prepare plans for their economic development and social justice. As institutions of local governance, GPs are responsible for the delivery of basic amenities and services to all, including weaker sections. The Fourteenth Finance Commission empowers the Gram Panchayats in this regard through the devolution of large grants to them. It is the responsibility of the Ministry to put in place the mechanism to ensure that the gram panchayats spend this grants meaningfully, even though the main responsibility for this vests with the State Governments. One of the basic prerequisites for allocation of funds is to develop a cogent (GPDP) Gram Panchayat Development Plan at the local level. This plan has to be a participatory plan involving the community, particularly the Gram Sabha for the formulation of priorities and projects to ensure the mandates of social justice and economic development mentioned in Article 243G. It is in this context that action to leverage the FFC award as an opportunity for intervention for participatory planning and

governance was initiated by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It was expected that this would generate a positive environment for utilisation of funds to meet local priorities in a transparent and accountable manner, and enable creation of support systems for gram panchayats to develop projects and execute them, as well as institutionally engage with line department functionaries at the grassroots level. The idea to support State Governments to develop a framework, of operational guidelines and implementation strategy for the formulation and execution of an annual Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) took shape.

An effective way of doing this task was to pool the resources together and to share experiences to arrive at common guidelines. Based on the common guidelines, the states would work towards state specific guidelines keeping in view local conditions. Thus, through iterative consultations and deliberations, a broad template for the Gram Panchayat Development Plans was developed, and States were facilitated to flesh out these templates according to their requirements and local realities in a 5 day workshop.

Following are the main components of the GPDP cycle that were

indicated:

- Environment generation & community mobilization for GPDP
- Identifying participatory planning teams and creating support structures
- Determining the resource envelope
- Situation analysis and need assessment
- Gram Sabha for collective visioning
- Project development and plan finalization at the Gram panchayat level
- Mechanisms for Appraisal and approval of GPDP
- System support and convergence mechanisms across departments
- Implementation of GPDP
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Frame work for delegation of responsibilities
- Development of multi tier Resource person support network
- Roll out of capacity building programmes covering all Stakeholders – elected representatives, officials and communities

State Governments have further refined the outputs of the workshop to come out with their own variant of the idea of “My Village, My Plan”.

The GPDP capacity building process requires new methodologies of training and capacity building so as to ensure high level of people's participation in the planning process and the ownership of both the panchayat committee and the community in the



plans of the gram panchayat. The capacity building program of the ministry was therefore re-moulded to focus on Gram Panchayat Development Planning.

As of now, all the States which have Gram Panchayats have issued State specific guidelines for GPDP. The roll out of GPDP has commenced and is build-

ing momentum on the ground with reports coming in from all corners of increased participation of people in the local governance process.

JHARKHAND

HAMARI YOJANA HAMARA VIKAS Panchayati Raj Department

The purpose of GPDP is to make panchayats more effective in strengthening local governance through active participation of women, vulnerable families, youth and SC and ST and to make them part of the decision making process. All efforts have been made to achieve the purpose of micro-planning which is the core of GPDP.

In 2015 - 16, Yojana Banao Abhiyan for the first time gave opportunity to Gram Panchayats for preparing a holistic development plan for panchayats. The recommendation of 14th Finance Commission for Gram Panchayats also became a driving force for preparing the plans. Last year, Jharkhand was among the first states to prepare GPDP based on convergence. Two major resource envelopes were converged namely: 14th FC and MGNREGA. One of the major outcomes of Yojana Banao Abhiyan was that it made panchayats responsive towards their own needs and urged them to take up systematic planning for development. This year to make planning process more need

based, an attempt was made for active participation and involvement of standing committees and Panchayat Volunteers. The facilitation team i.e. Planning Panchayat Team consisted of Panchayat Volunteers and ward members. Standing Committee of Gram Sabhas was involved in situation analysis of respective villages. A three pronged strategy was adopted this year in GPDP planning. The first strategy was stock taking exercise in Gram Panchayats which focussed on reviewing the availability of funds for schemes taken up in 2015-16 and current situation analysis of the panchayat. The second strategy adopted this year was visioning exercise for panchayats, which focussed on all development issues. An effort was made to incorporate the relevant SDGs where role of panchayats was seen. During visioning exercise, Gram Panchayats prepared 15 years vision plan, 7 years strategy and 3 years development plan. The outcome of the visioning exercise was three types of plan namely: schemes under 14th FC,

low cost and no cost schemes and schemes under different line departments.

To make GPDP a success in the state, massive media campaign was launched at the state level followed by mid-media activities in district, block and panchayat level. The task of training of diverse group of stakeholders was also a vital activity and backbone of GPDP. The actual process of GPDP was percolated downline to panchayat team by the State Resource Group.

The last and the most important feature of the GPDP process was the monitoring of activities. GPDP planning process this year involved all the departments. All Principal Secretaries/Secretaries and other officials were directed by the CM office to observe Gram Sabhas in panchayats. All MPs and MLAs were also given charge of observing gram sabhas and actively participate in Gram Sabhas. Separate monitoring and observation formats were prepared for diverse group of stakeholders from fuel wood collectors to Change Makers.

ODISHA

The Successful Initiative of Mukundapur Patna Gram Panchayat

This best practice is from Mukundapur Gram Panchayat located in Ghatagaon, the abode of Maa Tarini, tribal district of Keonjhar. The temple located in the village is a place of Pilgrimage. The Gram Panchayat consists of seven revenue villages. Traditionally, the women of the village have been engaged in collection of fuel wood, minor forest produce, and

have been far from mainstream development. The women in particular have very little interaction with the outside world. Despite all these odds, a few elected women representatives, with support from their male counterparts, have made exemplary efforts towards financial independence of the Gram Panchayat. After the 2012 Gram Panchayat

elections, the newly elected members felt the need to increase their own source of revenue to carry out various welfare projects. Hence a five-member committee was constituted under the leadership of the Sarpanch along with a local Journalist, a retired School teacher, a Senior Citizen and a civil society member to chart out a plan to increase the internal

revenue for the Panchayat. With the advice of the newly formed committee the following major initiatives were undertaken:

1. **New Parking Place:** There was no parking place earmarked around the Temple, thus causing traffic chaos & inconvenience to the visiting Pilgrims. With the support from the local administration the Panchayat was able to get a land transferred from the Forest Department. Then the Panchayat developed this land into a Parking space with their own resources. Gram Sabha was organised and rates for Parking were fixed. This initiative has generated substantial revenue for the Panchayat.
2. **Market Complex Expansion:** In 2014-15, the existing complex was further expanded to increase the number of shops which could be rented out by the GP.
3. **New Vending Zone:** In 2015-16 the GP also initiated a Vending Zone with 60 shopping units. This also helped in adding to the revenue flow to the Panchayat.
4. **Toll Tax:** The Panchayat started collecting toll tax for visiting the nearby waterfall & it was also streamlined with the rates duly approved by the Gram Sabha
- The elected representatives along with the advisory Com-

mittee championed the cause of reaching out to the people, not covered through their regular schemes & facilitated last-mile delivery of various services. The Gram sabha as an institution strengthened & validated the initiatives of the Panchayat in collective consultation process. The Block administration facilitated the entire process of additional resource generation with mentoring. The substantial increase in the internal revenue has helped the Panchayat in initiating number of Welfare projects.

- It has started a programme called 'Mo Shiksha' to encourage students back to school. It has been providing free-of-cost school bag, umbrella and water bottle to school children.
- It has also started a program called 'Mo Bharosa' through which it pays INR 2000 to poor villagers for health examination.
- An amount of INR 3000 is paid to the household whose house is destroyed by a wild elephant or from a natural disaster.
- The Gram Panchayat has assisted poor families with financial help of INR 5000 to meet ceremonial expenses. Double this amount is provided as financial help to widows, and to persons affected by AIDS and leprosy.

- The Gram Panchayat has 55 SHGs and all have been given basic as well as various income generation training programmes. One of them is Maa Tarini SHG, which has been preparing coconut sweet meat, coconut oil from collected coconuts from Maa Tarini Temple and managing cycle stand near weekly market. It has been selling coconut sweet meat and oil near Maa Tarini Temple market. The Panchayat has also distributed box for keeping collected money and uniform sarees to the members of the SHG.
- The Gram Panchayat has constructed bathing ghat near Ghatagadia pond and a room for changing dress for ladies nearby. It has also built a Kalyan Mandap, a rest house for tourists, a community building etc.
- The Gram Panchayat has also constructed a village library for villagers as well as students. It has installed CCTV, biometric system in the Gram Panchayat office and has also given Uniform to all its employees.
- It has opened a website named 'www.mukundapurpatnagp.com' for informing the local public of various programmes undertaken by it. The website also displays the names of all the beneficiaries of their various welfare projects.

MAHARASHTRA

Pay taxes, Avail services - An initiative of Patoda Gram Panchayat

Over the last one and a half decades, the villagers of Patoda Gram Panchayat have witnessed a big change. Their village is now a much better place to live in. Basic needs of the people such as sanitation, drinking water, general cleanliness, roads, water for irrigation and street lighting etc. are being effectively taken care of by the Gram Panchayat. Much of

this change has happened without any out-of-turn financial support from the government or any other external agencies. However, other Panchayats in the region are still grappling with challenge of regularity of funds. Till 2010, GP did not have much resources of its own and had to even borrow money to fund its basic requirements. Gram

Panchayat was unable to undertake development work. People did not participate in the development work and also did not want to pay any taxes or user charges. To start with, the GP initially revised the existing rates of different taxes such as property tax, vacant plot tax, cleanliness and drinking water tax etc. The GP also levied new taxes and fees. To motivate

people to pay their taxes, the GP initiated an innovative scheme of providing free flour mill services to every household which pays its taxes on time. Similarly, RO water is being made available at a very nominal charge as an incentive for the household to pay their taxes. Both the flour mill and RO initiative were taken based on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) principle. A unique strategy was to visit each household and to convince women to pay the due household taxes. Special efforts were made by elected representatives and functionaries including teachers through household visits. Ultimately tax collection increased from INR 0.15 million around

2010 to INR 2 million in 2015. To further incentivise people to pay taxes, first ten payers are annually awarded during public programs. From its own sources, the Patoda Gram Panchayat undertakes the following projects:-

- Ensure availability of RO water and flour mill services
- Free milk distribution to school children
- Furniture and infrastructure for Anganwadi
- Plantation
- Sanitation services including toilet construction and general cleanliness
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management
- Installation, maintenance and

repair of solar panels for street lighting

- Promotion of non-conventional energy sources

Another very important achievement of the Gram Panchayat is that it has increased area under irrigation. For this, it was required that adequate electricity infrastructure was installed and people pay their bills regularly. From 25 hectares of irrigated land in 1994, the GP now boasts of having 1025 hectares of irrigated landholding. This has enabled huge transformation in economic condition of the villagers. With the efforts of the GP and Gram Sabha, conflicts if any, are resolved amicably.

WEST BENGAL

Community Driven Holistic Development - An initiative of Uttar Raipur Gram Panchayat

Uttar Raipur Gram Panchayat under Budge Budge-I Block in South 24-Parganas district of West Bengal has been functioning since 1978. It is a big Gram Panchayat with an area of 10 square kilometers and a population of 27,155. More than 50% of its population belongs to minority community (Muslim). This Gram Panchayat consists of 21 GP wards and 21 members, out of which 10 are women. This Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the process of socio-economic development of the area, with active participation of people. To achieve its development goals the Gram Panchayat regularly uses its participatory platforms, beginning from General Body Meeting at the highest level to the meetings of five Sub-Committees and Gram Sansad (ward) meetings at the GP ward level. Every year the Gram Panchayat collects secondary information from different sources including the local offices of the line departments concerned and primary information through application

of various participatory tools at the ward level from the month of May of the preceding year. On the basis of such information and its resource envelope (CFC Grant, SFC Grant, OSR, funds devolved by line departments under various programmes and people's contribution in the form of cash, kind and labour), the Gram Panchayat drafts, Sub-Committee wise plans and Budgets, and integrates them into a comprehensive Annual Plan & Budget within October of the preceding year. Then GP places the same in the Gram Sansad meetings held in November of the preceding year, places it in the Gram Sabha meeting held in December and finalizes it in its General Body meeting held in January of the preceding year i.e. two months ahead of the implementation year. This process and timeliness of preparation and finalization of planning and budgeting is an institutional good practice without any deviation. The Sub-Committees of the Gram Panchayat implement the respective plan activities inde-

pendently of the General Body of the Gram Panchayat, as per rule, within Rs. 25000/- per scheme. Besides, the implementation of the plan schemes is done with active participation of people and under joint supervision with them.

The major areas of planning and budgeting aim at improved service delivery, where the Uttar Raipur Gram Panchayat has excelled and include Rural Housing, safe Drinking Water, Rural Sanitation, Solid & Liquid Waste management, Basic Infrastructure Development including Rural Road connectivity, Social Assistance to the poor, underprivileged and aged persons. Some of the major achievements of this Gram Panchayat in terms of exemplary instances and good practices are stated below:

- The Gram Panchayat annually utilizes the major part of its OSR of Rs.16,00,000 (approximately) on social development activities including public health, adult education, nutrition of underprivileged women and children, creation

of spot sources and maintenance of drinking water supply, street lighting, roadside plantation and awareness generation of the people of the area for their empowerment.

- The Gram Panchayat has devised a unique model, which may be called Beneficiary Gram Panchayat partnership model of development. For example, the Gram Panchayat implements most of its activities in partnership with the beneficiaries. Instead of execution of schemes through contractors, it purchases only the inputs or materials through the regular procurement process, while the beneficiaries themselves put in voluntary labour to complete the scheme. In this way, the Gram Panchayat achieves higher quantity and better quality of work, which are not possible through engagement of any contractor for the schemes. Since most of the schemes are implemented through such partnership mode, people's ownership of the assets created is much more than usual.
- The Gram Panchayat is dedicated to creating greater awareness for maintaining overall cleanliness in the area. It undertakes hand and mouth cleanliness programmes involving all sectors like school students, teachers, ICDS workers, health workers, etc., launches awareness generation programmes at each ward on gender issues, issues of child friendliness, school plantation, and more effective implementation of the flagship programmes.
- The Gram Panchayat holds tax collection camp at every Gram Sansad (ward) area twice a year at the time of harvesting.
- In order to enhance people's participation in Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha meetings, the Gram Panchayat sends letter of invitation to each and every household, resulting in participation of around 50% of the electorate in such meetings.
- The Gram Panchayat promotes SHG movement and has 84 very active SHGs who operate through 21 Sub-Clusters at Gram Sansad level and 1 Cluster at Gram Panchayat level for

various livelihoods options in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

- As organized by the Gram Panchayat, neighbourhood level teams voluntarily keep the platforms of the tube wells/ wells clean every day and in this way ensure safety of the drinking water sources.
- In collaboration with the local office of the Public Health Engineering Department, the Gram Panchayat has taken up management of the Drinking Water spot sources and is giving connection to the households and has resolved to complete the process in a year.
- In the Gram Panchayat area there are twenty-one Anganwadi Centres out of which seven did not have any building of its own. The Gram Panchayat has constructed buildings for these seven centres. Besides, the Gram Panchayat has given water connection to all the twenty-one Centres. The Gram Panchayat has also provided toilets to all the twenty-one AWCs. The entire expenditure has been borne out of its OSR.
- The GP adds to the nutritional value of the food provided under the Mid-Day Meal scheme and in Anganwadi Centres by providing vegetables, egg, fish etc. from their OSR.
- The Gram Panchayat has promoted kitchen garden in front of all the schools for more effective implementation of the Mid-Day Meal scheme by adding nutritional value to the meals provided.
- The Gram Panchayat provides books and stationery to the students of higher classes coming from very poor families.

These are some of the good examples and practices this Gram Panchayat exercises regularly for its people. But there is still long way to go before further expanding the opportunity to cater to the needs of the people in the area. Uttar Raipur GP has taken up 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals to pursue so that the quality of service to the rural citizens can be enhanced and the physical quality of life of the people of the area can be improved. ♦

Satyagraha to Swachhagrah

The Champaran Satyagraha is considered a milestone in the Indian Freedom Movement. Year 2017-18 is the centenary of Champaran Satyagraha. Now, 100 years after the Satyagraha movement, Champaran is ready for one more campaign Swachhagraha i.e. freedom from the practice of open defecation.

Akshay Kumar
Chalo Champaran



Amitabh Bachchan
Chalo Champaran



Anushka Sharma
Chalo Champaran



Swachhagrahis
Swachhata Hi Seva



Women Swachhagrahi



Swachh Bharat Mission
Swachhata Hi Seva



Swachhata Hi Seva
5.60 Crore Student paid tribute



Rural Development
Good Governance



Madhuri Dixit
Chalo Champaran



Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar



Ministry of Rural Development



Narendra Singh Tomar
Cabinet Minister, Rural
Development, Panchayati Raj
& Mines, Government of India

The country is witnessing an unprecedented progress from the scheme Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna, which was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on, the birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan. The scheme funded *interalia* by Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme has strengthened the local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats, facilitating good governance, improved women participation in decision-making, and has encouraged many more important goals of SAGY like universal access to education facilities, adult literacy, e-literacy etc.



PUNJAB

Transformation of a village under the guidance of its Member of Parliament



The Gulari Gram Panchayat is situated nearly 70 km away from district head quarters Sangrur. The GP was identified by Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. Gulari GP comprises of one village with a population of 3415 and 595 households.

Context

Gulari Gram Panchayat (GP) comprises of one village with a population of 3415 and 595 households. As the Gulari GP borders with Haryana state, it is culturally more akin to that of Haryana than Punjab and is the most remote and possibly the most underdeveloped Gram Panchayat of Sangrur District.

GP before SAGY

Due to remote location the village was isolated from administrative reach. The rural poor did not have access to public institutions due to backwardness. Cattle rearing and dairy farms are the major livelihood in the Gram Panchayat. As the GP had no drain, the cattle waste and dirty water used to collect on the road and as a result, the road was always full of puddles and filth which had its own ill effects on the health and well being of the villagers. As the environment affected children more than adults,

children were at greater risk especially for vector borne and waterborne diseases as they were exposed to environmental contaminants.

Transformation through SAGY

The Hon'ble MP, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa made frequent visits almost every month and took cognizance of the condition of the village. He worked with the administration to improve the reach to this remote GP. The development activities were initiated under the personal guidance of MP and the village was adopted.

Unique initiative of sewage recycle structure was conceived under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) which has manifold benefits, both environmental and physical. The initiative involved community and the governance institutions to work together to address the issue. The renovation of a large cattle pond was undertaken through the combined efforts



**Cattle pond renovated
by community**

of GP and villagers. The GP contributed Rs. 8000 to make the walls, while the majority of the work was done through community labour. The Village Development Plan (VDP) was prepared and the works were planned after due consultations with the line departments for the holistic development of the GP. The GP conducted various awareness camps under the leadership of the Hon'ble MP

which had significant positive impact on the behaviour change of the villagers. Bus service to the Gram Panchayat, construction of two bus stands, Aadhaar-card for all, construction of Kabrastan, land development, shamshanghat, upgradation of school, construction of panchayat ghar, plantation, soil health cards etc are some of the major activities completed in the GP under SAGY. The development of physical infrastructure has contributed to the development of the village, enhanced quality of life and well-being of the community members.

Payoffs of SAGY Intervention: Impact

The MP led the journey of

transformation from an in sanitary village to a clean GP. The works from the VDP that are completed or ongoing brought significant progress in the daily life of villagers. The positive milieu created by MP in the GP has also encouraged villagers to respond proactively to the programme. The villagers have been co-authors in the development story by their effective participation in planning and implementation process of the development activities. They have contributed by offering their services including 'Shramdan' by villagers themselves. The GP has completed 16 major activities forming part of the Village Development Plan of GP. ♦

Social Security Schemes

A story of special drive to mobilise student volunteers to provide social security to all villagers by transformational changes under Social Security Scheme.

Karulai Gram Panchayat, in Nilambur taluk is situated 48 km away from its district headquarters Malappuram and 35 km from Manjeri, the nearest town, which is home to many tribal communities. Sri. P. V. Abdul Wahab, Hon'ble Member of Rajya Sabha chose Karulai Gram of Kerala State, for adoption



Volunteers with Hon'ble MP

under SAGY program. All institutional bodies and students as volunteers were selected to spread awareness

Impact

Due to support and hard-work from the volunteers, within one day 7455 and 16741 beneficiaries were enrolled in PMJDY and PMSBY scheme respectively.



about the program. Special Grama Sabhas were convened, the community were mobilised and awareness was created through flex boards and vehicles with loudspeakers were driven through the Gram Panchayat.

About 1500 volunteers visited each ward equipped with special kits containing SAGY message, application forms for PMBY, PMJDY, stationery etc. The premium for the incapable poor and tribal families was pooled in by fellow village community members. ♦

DDU-GKY making new success stories

"DDU-GKY gave me a respectable job which I am proud of"

Ruksana from Kandhamal District, Odisha comes from a family of 3 whose father passed away. Being the eldest, the responsibility of sustaining the family fell on her shoulders. Today, she is working in Life Circle Health Services Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad as a Professional Care Giver earning Rs. 11,000 per month and will soon get promoted. Ruksana can be contacted at +91-7093043562



"My life has taken a U-turn. It has changed for better"

Ramakant Paswan from Jamui District, Bihar received complete support from his parents to pursue studies but was unable to find a suitable job. Today, he is working at Leayan Global as a Sales Associate earning Rs. 12,000 per month. Ramakant can be contacted at +91-8960914912



"The day I handed over my first salary to my parents was the proudest moment of my life"

Saraja Muthamajhi from Kandhamal district of Odisha used to work in agriculture fields as a labourer along with his father. Today, he is working at the Amazon Warehouse, Bhubaneswar as a Center Associate earning Rs. 11,439 per month. Saraja can be contacted at +91-7790004408



"I have told my father to take complete rest after getting his treatment done. Now I take care of my family"

Sangeeta Kumari from Chatra District in Jharkhand, the eldest child of an agrarian family of 5, financially supported her father's TB treatment after working with Minacs (an Aditya Birla Group BPO) in Ranchi, earning Rs. 10,500/- per month. Sangeeta can be contacted at +91-9546383158



Some of the success stories of RSETI are:

Birmati Kumari, from Rohtak completed her graduation but was unable to find an appropriate job for herself. After enrolling in PNB RSETI Rohtak, she successfully opened her own beauty parlour and today earns Rs. 35,000-40,000 per month. She narrates the story of her success to her customers and encourages both rural and urban women to enroll in RSETIs and become independent like her. Birmati can be contacted at +91-9896901776



Manjit Singh, from Shahabad, Haryana

Manjit Singh lost both his legs at the age of 3. His poor father, 'Raj Mistri' managed to get his schooling completed but could not ensure a career for his son. That's when he enrolled in 'Domestic Electrical Appliance Repairing' training and is today running his 'Manjit Electronics' shop, earning approx. Rs. 48,000 per month. Manjit is no longer a burden on his family and instead is a source of inspiration for all unemployed youth in Shahabad. Manjit can be contacted at +91-9416192839



Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Launch of the Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan



The Government of India had launched the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) from the 14th of April to the 5th of May 2018. The campaign was launched in 16850 villages located in 484 districts with an objective to saturate the coverage of 7 flagship programmes of the Government of India in these villages. These are :

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)
- Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- Mission Indradhanush

In view of the success of this campaign, Government of India is launching the extended GSA from 1.6.2018 to 15.8.2018 in the 115 Aspirational districts covering all villages with a population above 1000. There are 45137 such villages. In addition 4208 villages located in Karnataka & West Bengal which could not be taken up in the first phase of GSA due to elections, will also be taken up in this period.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	2
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	3
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	4
Mission Indradhanush	5
UJALA	6
Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana	6
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	7



Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) :

To provide Bank Account to every household in the country and make available Basic Banking facilities

- 31.67 Crore beneficiaries banked so far
- ₹ 81,108.57 Crore Balance in beneficiary accounts

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/ Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance and Pension in an affordable manner. PMJDY focuses on coverage of households.

An account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. Any individual above the age of 10 years can open an Account. There is absolutely no charge / fee for opening an account under PMJDY

- There is no requirement of minimum balance. However, for withdrawal of money from any ATM with Rupay Card, some balance is advised to be kept in the account
- The services available include deposit and withdrawal of cash at bank branch as well as ATMs; receipt/credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of collection/ deposit of cheques.
- Maximum of 4 withdrawals a month including ATM withdrawal.
- Facility of ATM-cum Debit card. (Rupay Debit card). Rupay Debit Card is a domestic debit card, accepted at all ATMs (for cash withdrawal) and at most of the PoS machines (for making cashless payment for purchases) in the country.
- The Claim under Personal Accidental Insurance under PMJDY shall be payable if the Rupay Card holder have performed minimum one successful financial or nonfinancial customer induced transaction within 90 days prior to date of accident.
- Overdraft facility upto Rs. 5000/- will be available to one account holder of PMJDY per household after 6 months of satisfactory conduct of the account.
- These facilities are to be provided without any extra cost.

An account can be opened by presenting an officially valid document./ identity card with applicant's Photograph issued by Central/State Government Departments, Statutory/Regulatory Authorities, Public Sector Undertakings, Scheduled Commercial Banks, and Public Financial Institutions; or a letter issued by a Gazetted officer, with a duly attested photograph of the person.





Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

PMSBY is a government-backed accident insurance scheme offering accidental death and disability cover for death or disability on account of an accident. The scheme is available to people between 18 and 70 years of age with a bank account.

The scheme provides a one year cover, renewable from year to year. It has an annual premium of .12. There is an option to join / pay by auto-debit from the designated savings bank account for which option is required to be given on the prescribed forms by 31st May of every year. The premium will be deducted from the account holder's savings bank account through 'auto debit' facility in one installment on or before 1st June of each annual coverage period.

In case of accidental death or full disability, the payment to the nominee will be .2 lakh and in case of partial Permanent disability .1 lakh . The scheme is offered / administered through Public Sector & other General Insurance Companies Aadhar would be the primary KYC for the bank account.

The accident cover for the member shall terminate on attaining age 70 years or Closure of account with the Bank or insufficiency of balance to keep the insurance in force. If the insurance cover is ceased such technical reasons such as insufficient balance on due date, the same can be reinstated on receipt of full annual premium, subject to conditions that may be laid down.

National Toll-Free -
1800-180-1111 /
1800-110-001
State Toll Free numbers
for Jan
Suraksha Schemes:

Lakshadweep	1800-4259-7777
Madhya Pradesh	1800-233-4035
Maharashtra	1800-102-2636
Manipur	1800-345-3858
Meghalaya	1800 - 345 - 3658
Mizoram	1800-345-3660
Nagaland	1800-345-3708
Odisha	1800-345-6551
Puducherry	1800-4250-0000
Punjab	1800-180-1111
Rajasthan	1800-180-6546
Sikkim	1800-345-3256
Telangana	1800-425-8933
Tamil Nadu	1800-425-4415
Uttarakhand	1800-180-4167
West Bengal and Tripura	1800-345-3343





National Toll-Free-
for Jan Suraksha
Schemes: 1800-180-
1111 /1800-110-001
State Toll Free numbers:

Andhra Pradesh	1800-425-8525
Andman & Nicobar Island	1800-345-4545
Arunachal Pradesh	1800-345-3616
Assam	1800-345-3756
Bihar	1800-345-6195
Chandigarh	1800-180-1111
Chhattisgarh	1800-233-4358
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1800-225-885
Daman & Diu	1800-225-885
Delhi	1800-1800-124
Goa	1800-2333-202
Gujarat	1800-225-885
Haryana	1800-180-1111
Himachal Pradesh	1800-180-8053
Jharkhand	1800-345-6576
Karnataka	1800-4259-7777
Kerala	1800-425-11222

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana is a government-backed Life insurance which provides a one year cover, renewable from year to year, Insurance Scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. All savings bank account holders in the age 18 to 50 years in participating banks will be entitled to join. The cover shall be for the one year period stretching from 1st June to 31st May for which option to join / pay by auto debit from the designated savings bank account on the prescribed forms will be required to be given by 31st May of every year.

Premium: It has an annual premium of Rs. 330/- per annum per member. The premium will be deducted from the account holder's savings bank account through 'auto debit' facility in one installment, as per the option given, on or before 31st May of each annual coverage period under the scheme.

Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by submitting a declaration of good health in the prescribed proforma.

Benefits: Rs. 2 lakhs is payable on member's death due to any reason .

The assurance on the life of the member shall terminate on any of the following events and no benefit will become payable there under:

- 1) On attaining age 55 years (age near birth day) subject to annual renewal up to that date (entry, however, will not be possible beyond the age of 50 years).
- 2) Closure of account with the Bank or insufficiency of balance to keep the insurance in force.
- 3) In case a member is covered under PMJJBY with LIC of India/other company through more than one account and premium is received by LIC/other company inadvertently, insurance cover will be restricted to Rs. 2 Lakh and the premium shall be liable to be forfeited.
- 4) If the insurance cover is ceased due to any technical reasons such as insufficient balance on due date or due to any administrative issues, the same can be reinstated on receipt of full annual premium and a satisfactory statement of good health.



Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

Mission Indradhanush (MI)

Mission Indradhanush was launched in December 2014 to reach out to unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women with all available vaccines. It aims to improve the full immunization coverage to 90% by December 2018. Focus is given on pockets of low immunization coverage, high risk and hard to reach areas where proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated beneficiaries is high. Five phases of Mission Indradhanush (including Intensified Mission Indradhanush) have been conducted across 537 districts wherein 3.14 crore children and

80.64 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated. Saturation of 100% villages was achieved for Mission Indradhanush in all the states and UTs (except Karnataka and West Bengal where the activity was not carried out due to model code of conduct) under phase-1 of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

Second phase of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is now aiming to saturate 45,137 villages across 115 Aspirational Districts. Mission Indradhanush will be carried out across all the geographical areas of these districts with the first round scheduled from 16th July 2018.



Age	Vaccines given
Birth	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)-0
6 Weeks	OPV-1, Pentavalent-1, Rotavirus Vaccine (RVV)-1***, Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (fIPV)-1, Pneumococcal
10 weeks	OPV-2, Pentavalent-2, RVV-2***
14 weeks	OPV-3, Pentavalent-3, fIPV-2, RVV-3***, PCV-2***
9-12 months	Measles-1 or Measles & Rubella (MR)-1***, JE-1* , PCVBooster***
16-24 months	Measles-2 or MR-2***, JE-2*, Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus (DPT)-Booster-1, OPV –Booster
5-6 years	DPT-Booster-2
10 years	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)
16 years	TT
Pregnant Mother	TT1, 2 or TT Booster**

**Full immunization
against preventable
childhood diseases
is the
right of every child.**

UJALA

- 30,08,15,385 LED Bulbs distributed
- 39066 mn kWh energy saved per year
- 3,16,43,453 t CO₂ reduction per year

SAUBHAGYA

- Providing electricity to every household
- Launched on 25th September 2017
- 63,74,234 households connected from 11th October 2017

Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)

UJALA scheme aims to promote efficient use of energy at the residential level; enhance the awareness of consumers about the efficacy of using energy efficient appliances and aggregating demand to reduce the high initial costs thus facilitating higher uptake of LED lights by residential users. UJALA appliances can be purchased at Rs 70/- per LED bulb, Rs 220/- per LED tubelight and Rs 1110 / per Fan. The initiative is part of the Government of India's efforts to spread the message of energy efficiency in the country.

Every domestic household having a metered connection from their respective Electricity Distribution Company is eligible to get the LED bulbs under the UJALA Scheme. The consumer can purchase the LED on EMI payment (monthly/bimonthly instalments in electricity bill) or on upfront payment by paying the full amount. The consumer needs to carry the following documents to get the UJALA LED bulb:

- 1) For EMI purchase – Copy of latest electricity bill and copy of Government authorized ID proof
- 2) For Upfront purchase - Copy of Government authorized ID proof.

UJALA LED bulbs are being distributed through special counters (kiosks) set up at designated places in a city. These will not be available at retail stores. The location details of distribution counters is available at www.ujala.gov.in, wherein the locations are geo-tagged for consumer convenience.

If the LED bulb stops working due to a technical defects, EESL provides free-of-cost replacements for a period of three years. All replacements are done through designated replacement/ distribution kiosks.



Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- SAUBHAGYA

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – 'Saubhagya' is a scheme launched on 25th September 2017 to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all unelectrified households in rural areas. Under Saubhagya free electricity connections will be provided to all households in rural areas and to poor families in urban areas. Rs 500 (10 installments of Rs 50 each) will be

recovered along with monthly bills from non poor households. Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.

The defaulters whose connections have been disconnected should not be given benefit of the scheme. However, the utilities may consider settlement of old dues and reconnection as per norms.

The electricity connections to un-electrified households include provision of service line cable, energy meter including pre-paid/smart meter, single point wiring. LED lamps and associated accessories in line with technical specifications and construction standard.

In remote and inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost-effective, Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone system for unelectrified households will be provided. Here power packs of 200 to 300 Wp (with battery bank) with a maximum of 5 LED lights, 1 DC Fan, 1 DC power plug etc. would be provided along with the provision of Repair and Maintenance (R&M) for 5 years.

The prospective beneficiary households for free electricity connections under the scheme would be

identified using SECC 2011 data.

Under the Saubhagya scheme, DISCOMs will organize camps in villages/cluster of villages to facilitate on-the-spot filling up of application forms including release of electricity connections to households. The details of consumers' viz., Name and Aadhar number/Mobile number/Bank account/Driving License/Voter ID etc., as available would be collected by the DISCOMs.



Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for providing LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

- Selection of Beneficiary will be from BPL family
- Preference will be given to SC-ST families & weaker sections
- A woman of the BPL family without access to LPG can apply for a new connection in prescribed format to nearest LPG distributorship
- Along with application form, she will submit details like address, Bank account & Aadhar number of self & family members.

- For SC/ST & MBC Category caste certificate as mentioned in ration card/ For PMAY beneficiaries PMAY certificate / For Antyodaya Ann Yojana (AAY)- AAY Ration card
- For beneficiaries other than SECC 2011 list, duly filled 14 point declaration as per supplementary KYC
- Beneficiaries can select one package as per requirement.
- Beneficiary can pay for cost of hot Plate & first LPG refill (Rs 1230/ Rs 1650 approximately for 2 burner hotplate & 5 or 14.2 kg refill) or take a loan from the oil company & pay in installments from the 7th refill

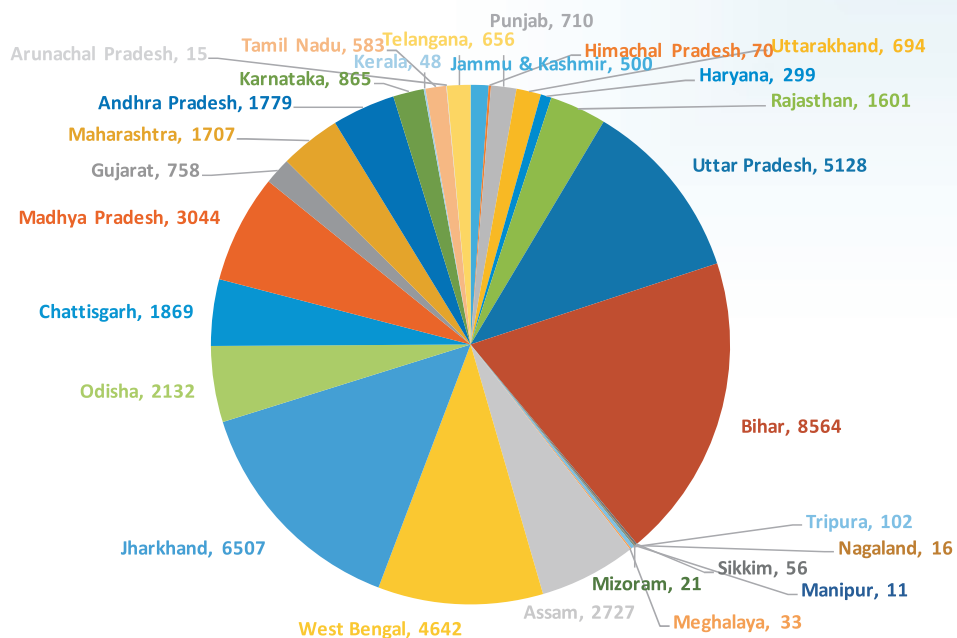
Scheme to provide clean cooking fuel to poor households & thereby impact Health, Economy & Environment

- 715 Districts Covered
- 3,98,77,723 BPL LPG Connections released
- 1906 : 24x 7 Helpline for LPG Leakage Complaints



PARTICULARS	5 KG	14.2 KG Cylinder Package
Security deposit cylinder	800	1250
Security Regulator	150	150
Suraksha Hose 1.2 m	100	100
DGCC booklet	25	25
Inspection/ installation/ demonstration/ documentation cost	75	75
TOTAL COST/ CASH ASSISTANCE	1150	1600

Villages to be covered in GSA Phase II



Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

www.panchayat.gov.in
<http://gsa.nic.in>



A Model Farm

Farm ponds have become a stepping stone towards success for farmers like Jilakalapally Janga Reddy. Reddy could move forward in his life with the development of a farm pond through MGNREGS.

Jilakalapally Janga Reddy lives in Raipole Village of Ibrahimpatnam Mandal located in Rangareddy District of Telangana. While this area in the Deccan Plateau experienced an average annual rainfall of 450-550 mm, the rainfall pattern was increasingly getting uncertain in recent times. Consequently, there was scarcity of water for cultivation and even for drinking. The farmers in this district mostly depend upon rainfall for cultivation and have no or few other sources of irrigation. Because of this situation, the farmers focus on mainly growing millets and gram in their farms, which though takes care of their food needs but apparently does not provide any additional income. The water scarcity became severe in 2015, to such an extent that

all the open wells and bore wells in Raipole had dried up. The entire village was suffering without water.

During Gram Sabha, the villagers along with Janga Reddy decided to construct a farm pond on the land owned by Reddy as it was the ideal place to collect the runoff from the fields.

Soon, a farm pond was dug under MGNREGS. Also, in the same year Raipole experienced good spell of rainfall filling Reddy's pond to the brim. The sight of a full pond boosted Reddy's morale and he decided to grow tomatoes that year. He deployed a motor and sprinkler to irrigate the stretch



where he grew tomatoes. Tomato crop needs adequate attention and regular irrigation to fruit well. Owing to the farm pond and sprinklers, Reddy could regularly and precisely water the plants for the first time. By the time tomatoes were ready to harvest, the prices in the market had touched close to Rs. 20/kg. The quality of yield ensured a profit of more than Rs. 20,000 for Reddy. Since the first rains, the water in Reddy's farm pond besides being used for irrigation has also quenched the thirst of the cattle. Not only does the farm pond store water on the surface, it also recharges the groundwater level in the area. Reddy's dried up bore well has also now begun to yield water. MGNREGA not only provided livelihood for Reddy but also created sustainable assets for the village community. ♦

Impact

The benefits of this asset created with support of MGNREGS transcends beyond Reddy's income. Now he is known as a successful farmer in the area and many farmers from the neighbouring villages visit his farm to learn from his experiments. This has not only increased Reddy's self-esteem, but also infused optimism among other farmers.



Converting Waste into Organic Manure

Due to the efforts of Thooimai Kavalars (environment workers), Thiruparkadal Gram Panchayat in Walajah Block of Vellore District in Tamil Nadu, is a clean village with segregated waste disposal. While on one hand the high cost of fertilizers (despite government subsidy) along with their availability was an issue, on the other, the composted waste was not being utilized to its full potential. With 400 farmers practicing cultivation on around 2,500 acres of land, there was a lot of scope for the production and sale of compost at a commercial level. The Gram Panchayat took a decision to produce and scale up vermi-composting. They observed that use of chemical fertilizers in the fields has led to a decline in soil fertility and a corresponding decrease in the farm output. Besides vermi-compost adding to soil fertility, the presence of earthworms and organic matter in the soil helps improve the soil texture, increase its water holding capacity, encourage the presence of microorganisms and maintains the soil fertility. The project was undertaken through MGNREGS. The total cost of the vermi-compost production facility was Rs.

90,000 of which Rs. 64,647 was spent on materials. Total person days generated at a cost of Rs. 1,03,537/- were also generated. A vermi-compost production unit of 7.00m x 3.50m was designed and built.

Impact

This unit has produced 1.2 tons of vermi-compost, which is retailed in 5kg & 1kg packets. The farmers in the Panchayat have expressed interest in buying the compost. Besides the farmers, the Panchayat has also established a ready market for the vermi-compost. They have started supplying to the government nursery at the Block, and for roadside plantations and afforestation carried out under MGNREGS. Thus, the Panchayat has leveraged the compost generated through waste management to cater to the needs of the local farmers, government nursery and plantation drives, and in turn has generated income for the self-help group members and the Panchayat.

Production of Vermi-compost through MGNREGS has increased the soil's fertility and enhanced the income of farmers.

The facility has 9 pits, each with dimensions of 1.50m x 0.90m x 0.75m. These are covered with a protective thatched roof. Out of these 9 pits, 2 pits are used for vermi-culture and the other 7 pits are used for generating vermi-compost. The pits have a sloping bottom to prevent water from collecting at the base. A green net has also been spread around the shed to both provide shade and protect the compost pits from birds. The beds are prepared with great attention to detail. First, a 15-cm thick gravel and sand bed is spread on the bottom for drainage. This is followed by a layer of pre-digested compost from the compost pits to a height of 60 to 90cm, followed by a 5cm thick layer of cow dung. Earthworms are then added to the pits, which are watered by sprinklers every alternate day. The four Thooimai kavalars who manage Thiruparkadal's solid waste are also involved in managing these vermi-compost pits. Six members of the local self-help group have been given the charge of maintenance of the unit. This has not only provided employment to workers but also contributed to sustainable agricultural practices. ♦



The Bamboo Nursery

Bamboo is an all-purpose plant. It serves as the building block of many products especially in the North-Eastern States of India and has a whole economy running around it. Therefore, establishment of a nursery for bamboo seedlings is in line with the overall objective of growing bamboo in the adjoining area. Bamboo nursery can also be maintained for conservation of bamboo germplasm. Building one large nursery is more beneficial for the people than many small ones in different parts of the district. Driven by this logic, it was decided to establish a bamboo nursery through MGNREGS in Monarchuk which is based in Kathalia RD Block of Sepahijala District in Tripura.

While the Development

of Monarchak Central Nursery was a great initiative, it also required lot of technical support which was available with the Forest Department. The MGNREGS team therefore converged with the Forest Department who were also forthcoming, thereby ensuring success for the initiative.

This Central Nursery catered to the supply of all plantation material required in the various

Impact

The project is very successful in catering to people at the grass roots level and supplying saplings to the poor beneficiaries who are inclined to take up agro-forest based plantation work under MGNREGS. The bamboo products being produced in the district is acting as a source material to jump start rural economy. This intervention has indeed provided a long term and stable employment option for the rural communities.

The Monarchak Central Nursery in Tripura is a unique initiative, in terms of being an exclusive nursery for bamboo saplings, and successful example of convergence between MGNREGS and the Forest Department.

plantation works taken under MGNREGS throughout the District. People who did not already have MGNREGS Job cards were provided with one to enable them to work in creation of the nursery. The total infrastructure cost amounted to Rs. 98 Lakh and this money was pooled from MGNREGS funds. 300 permanent seedling transplant beds have been created in this nursery with each bed measuring 15ft x 4ft. They can be used year after year to grow at least 500-750 polybags seedlings of various species at one time according to their size.

The central nursery also houses vermi-compost units that produces good quality organic manure. There are 21 species of bamboo available in the nursery. This huge infrastructure has helped revive the bamboo product business in the district. The bamboo is used for making fishing rods, broom handle, curtains, baskets, mats, construction huts, agarbatti sticks, musical instruments, sports goods, toys etc. and is environment-friendly as well. ♦

Poultry units in Palakkad District

The broiler chicken industry in Kerala is undoubtedly a revolution in the state. Converging with the other departments and Local Self Government Department, Kudumbashree Mission is helping rewrite the history.



The Indian Poultry industry has transformed from meager backyard farming to a well-organized scientific techno commercial industry.

Broiler Chicken

A broiler (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) is usually grown as mixed-sex flocks in large sheds under intensive conditions. Poultry meat is the fastest growing component of global meat production. India, the world's second largest developing economy, now has a large and rapidly expanding poultry sector.

What is Kerala Chicken?

Kudumbashree is a pioneer in introducing collective group efforts by women self-help groups. Through the convergence with departments such as Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation, Animal Husbandry Department, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University and Local Self Government Department Kudumbashree Mission plans to launch Kudumbashree

Broiler Chicken to the market.

Objectives of the programme

To provide a steady income for Kudumbashree members through broiler chicken production as well as to ensure safe and clean chicken meat to consumers at reasonable price.

Kudumbashree Meat Stalls for selling the produced meat

Rs.2 lakh is given to Community Development Society for starting the same. The unit have at least 3 members for starting the same. They would set up a kiosk or make permanent set up.

The returns

Through convergence with departments such as Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation, Animal Husbandry Department, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University and Local Self Government Department Kudumbashree Mission, each of the members involved in the programme earns about Rs. 45000 per cycle (a typical cycle is of 45 days). ♦

How it works?

In the first phase, 1000 units will be selected. An average of 100 units in each district.

The converging departments will provide one day old broiler chicken to the units and training to the beneficiaries. The project will ensure employment opportunity to 5000 Kudumbashree members in a phased manner. The minimum area required for 15 birds is 1 cent and hence for 1000 birds is 66 cents. Individual enterprises can rear 1000 chicks and four member group enterprises can rear 250 chicks each.

As per the guidelines of the Panchayati Raj Department, the individual enterprises (Category 1) should have the basic amenities to rear 1000 chicks. Preference was given to those women who are already in the field of poultry farming. The beneficiaries can register their enterprise in the Community Development Society (CDS).

SWEEPING AWAY POVERTY IN KANDHAMAL

Convergence of MGNREGS with the Horticulture Department in Odisha has supported Majhi to set up a hill broom plantation on his land, which in turn has helped him sweep away poverty.

Sabunath Majhi, owner of two hectares of land was in distress. Residing in Dadpaju Village in Gudari Gram Panchayat of Khajuripada block in Kandhamal district, he was struggling to make his two ends meet let alone family needs. Such was his situation that his family members which included his wife and children had lost faith in Majhi's ability to feed them and therefore went to the in-laws. Majhi cursed himself for being unable to secure a better life for them. Not that Majhi was landless. He had two hectares of farm land but he was unable to cultivate it leaving it untilled and unproductive. What was worse was that the land was degrading rapidly due to absence of any vegetative cover and soil erosion. Majhi was not only losing his current income from the land, but his family's ability to earn in the future was also getting compromised. It is then that he turned to MGNREGS for help. The Horticulture department created a hill broom plantation



on his land under MGNREGS. This was part of the 'land development' works carried out by the Block Development Officials with support from MGNREGS. The Horticulture Department also provided basic training on the maintenance of these broom plantations to the farmers and Majhi was among such beneficiary. Hill broom grass (*Thysanolaena maxima*) is a tall tufted grass which is valued for its flowers. The length of the many-branched panicle, or flower stalk, is about

60-90 centimetres long. After being harvested and dried, these panicles are remarkably durable. They are widely used and form the commonly available brooms in India.

From the second year onwards, the net yield goes up to 1000 Kgs which sells at about Rs. 50,000. Subsequently, the farmer can expect an annual yield of 2000 kg earning about Rs. 1 lakh. The productivity declines after the fifth year. However, the plants can be easily propagated using seed and rhizome cuttings, thus ensuring a steady supply of vigorous plants.

In addition to growing the plants, Majhi now also makes brooms to add value to his harvest. Hill brooms from Kandhamahal are in demand in different towns across Odisha. Government agencies have also started to sell the brooms produced by Majhi and other such farmers to cities throughout the country. ♦

Impact

Majhi is proud of his financial stability achieved through this MGNREGS funded project. His family has now returned to his house. "I am now able to pay for the education of both my children. Now they are also going for private tuitions", says Majhi proudly as he sits in his house surrounded by his wife and children.

The rural entrepreneurial women is an inspiration to other women to break from the stereotype that relegates women to be only care givers and household chores. Aajeevika didi cafe is showing the way forward.

The women from Rural India are actively engaged in farming, rural enterprises, agriculture and household chores. In spite of rural women tilling the land and constituting majority of the farmer population they still do not own the land and assets in the rural economy. Women shoulder the double labour of household chores and as agriculturalists. There is strong need for rural women to have ownership of land, cattle and assets, entrepreneurial ventures and participation in decision making process. This would change their unequal status and will enable rural women to be at the centre of development. Inspired from rural women of Kerala, the Kudumbashree Café, one such achievement by the women in Jharkhand is the chain of Café's started by the members of Aajeevika Sakhi Mandal. Five members of two Sakhi Mandals – Deep Mahila Samuh and Saraswati Kisan Mahila Samuh – came together to start Aajeevika Café Didi, supported by Jharkhand State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS) under DAY-NRLM programme of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Before embarking on this life-transforming journey, the five members were imparted five days of training at Payal Hotel, Ratu Road. Here they got an opportunity to learn about various recipes as well



Café Didi – where dreams become reality

as about hygienic standard to be maintained while providing the services at any hotel. Neetu Devi, one of the members of the café team said “During the training we were taught about wearing apron and cap while cooking. We were also trained to wear gloves while serving the food.” Another member Padma Devi had this to say about the training: “We were also told how we need to wash our hands with soap, keep our hair combed and regularly cut our nails, etc., to ensure proper sanitation. The women invested a sum of Rs 50,000 to start the café. For this, each didi took a loan of Rs 10,000 from their respective Sakhi Mandals, supported by JSLPS, under DAY-NRLM programme. Seema Devi of Deep Mahila Samuh said, “Today we are no longer restricted inside the four boundaries of our houses. With the help of Sakhi Mandals women like us have got wings to fly and make our dreams come true. Earlier, I had to migrate from my village to the nearby city in search of a job. I used to work as a daily wage laborer and was unable

to meet all my needs. But today the scenario has changed. Now, I have my own startup and I am confident that in future I will be a successful entrepreneur.”

The didis have also started a catering group, namely Lazeez Catering Group. With delicious, healthy and low-priced dishes, they are looking forward to attracting more and more customers. The average footfall in various AajeevikaDidi Cafes is around 100 to 500 depending on the locations of café s as they are situated in block headquarters as well as in district and state capital. The members earn approximately 5000 to 10,000 per month. Inspired from Aajeevika Didis Café model there are 80 to 100 cafes operationalized till date involving 150 SHGs. Each café consists of 3-5 SHG members. These cafe have not only created employment opportunities for women but also show that collective strength of women with adequate support from state machinery can create value added livelihood and enhanced income of rural women. ♦

Aajeevika Café Didi



Success Story of Madhya Pradesh in PMGSY Roads Construction using Waste Plastics

Disposal of waste plastic is a big challenge in the country. The present disposal of plastics is either by recycling land filling or by incineration. Land filling and incineration have negative impacts on the environment. In urban area of Madhya Pradesh, about 8,000-10,000 MT garbage is generated every day. The garbage contains 5-7% plastic material and most of the plastic materials are carry bags, disposable glasses etc. All the plastics cannot be used for road laying process and waste plastic in the form of thin film carry bags,



The Government of India has made it mandatory in November 2015, for all road developers in the country to use waste plastic, along with bituminous mixes, for road construction. This is to help overcome the growing problem of plastic waste disposal in India.

use and throw cups, PET bottles etc are only used. The plastic useful for road-work is about 1%, thus 80 to 100 MT useful plastic is available everyday. Municipal authorities collect only 3-5% of total garbage produced at present. The officials of MPRRDA visited Tamil Nadu (Madurai and Dindigul) in March 2014 to study the process and quality check being followed in road construction using waste plastics. Waste plastics are directly collected from the home by the Self Help Group and segregated. The segregated waste plastics are cleaned and shredded to the required size ie not more than 2.36 mm using shredding machine. The shredded plastics are sold to road contractors. The waste

plastics are mixed with heated aggregates at 140 to 175°C and mixing is done by a semi automatic plant.

The main problem faced in the initial period is arranging required quantity of waste plastic to road construction. MPRRDA tied up with Kabadis, Nagar Nigam – Bhopal, Waste Management Contractors – Indore Nagar Nigam, NGOs working with rag-pickers and



Calculation for Quantity of plastic waste required for PC with Seal coat for 1 Km road

Total bitumen required for 1 km
 = $1000 \times 3.75 \times 14.6 \text{ Kg/10Sqm} = 5475 \text{ kg}$
 Plastic waste @ 10% of bitumen =
 547.5 kg - Say 550 kg
 Replacement of bitumen with 8%
 of plastic waste i/e - 438 kg
 Bitumen required with use of plas-
 tic waste - 5037 kg
 Cost of plastic waste is approxi-
 mately Rs. 30/Kg.

The following process is followed in MP for laying roads using Waste Plastics

- Collection, cleaning and shredding of waste plastic is being done by Nagar Nigam of Bhopal and Indore/ NGO
- Transportation of shredded plastics.
- Mixing of plastic and aggregates with controlled temperature in automatic Hot Mixing Plant.
- Testing of mixes.
- Laying of plastic coated aggregates with bituminous mix on the prepared road surface.

Controls for execution

- Size and thickness of plastic waste
- Plastic waste should be clean

and dry

- Aggregate should be heated to proper temperature of 165°C
- Control of quantity of plastic during mixing
- Temperature control at the time of laying
- Fire hazard
- Check for oversize residual plastic

Challenges

- Supply chain of required quantity of plastic waste
- Changes required in Hot mix plant
- No prescribed tests to assess the results after mixing
- IRC should lay down required tests and procedures.
- Residual plastic in aggregate mix.

Benefits

- Environment and climate friendly
- Saving in bitumen
- Improved workability
- Reduction in water absorption 10% to 15%
- Improved Aggregate Impact Value 10 to 12%



NRLM – Self Help Group for supply of waste plastics. After visiting Tamil Nadu, trial sections were selected and started laying roads using waste plastic. All senior officials and other PIUs were invited for demonstration. The process is carried out in Automatic Hot Mix Plant. The rate of supply of aggregates to Hot Mix plants and temperature are controlled by adjusting burner flame and burner angle to ensure that the aggregates are uniformly coated with the melted waste plastic.

After successful implementation of trial section, three districts viz Jabalpur, Indore and Bhopal have initially started laying roads using waste plastics and extends to all other districts of Madhya Pradesh. Now MPRRDA has successfully constructed nearly 450 Kms of roads in 32 districts using waste plastic. ♦



Skilled handicapped (Visually handicapped) gets a house.

Beneficiary- Brief description about Shri Brijlal Netam:

Name- Shri Brijlal Netam; **Father-** Late Shri Lakhmaram Netam

Caste- Scheduled Tribe

Age/Sex- 44 years/Male

- ◆ Means of Livelihood- Money collected through flute playing, agriculture on 1.5 acre unirrigated land, daily wage earning & Tendu Patta plucking etc.
- ◆ Benefits from government plans

1. Brijlal Netam receives Rs. 350 by way of Social Security Pension.
2. Under Swachh Bharat Mission toilet was built.
3. Received gas connection from Ujjawala Yojana.
4. Electricity connection is already in place.
5. Benefit under Jan Dhan Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana.
6. Suhanteen Netam has become member of Self-help group.

Destiny played a cruel game with Brijlal Netam who is resident of gram panchayat Badagaon situated at a distance of almost 5 kms. from block headquarter Bade Rajapur falling under district headquarter Kondagaon when he lost his eye sight To make the matter worse, subsequently he also lost his mother, father and elder brother who were his main source of strength. Now he lives with his Sister-in-law, Nephew and Niece.



Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Rural (Chhattisgarh)

Earlier, Brijlal, with lot of difficulty was supporting his family by playing flute in market place and village. He had only one acre of land as an asset. His other source of income was old age pension of Rs. 350 which was a paltry sum. Facing such adverse conditions, Brijlal kept alive his skill of flute playing which was main source of his income for family sustenance. Construction of a Pucca house was an impossible dream for him. His dream was fulfilled by Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (Rural). Construction of Brijlal's house was made possible with the help of Rajmistri Training Programme. Construction of



house has made Brijlal and his family happy. Brijlal Netam's happiness was doubled when Prime Minister in October 2017 met him in a programme organized in Delhi and congratulated him for his newly constructed House. The case highlights the importance of social security net for the most marginalised sections of society. The constructed house, toilet, gas connection, life insurance scheme and pension provided to Netam and his family through government schemes addresses the vulnerability and impoverishment faced by him. ♦

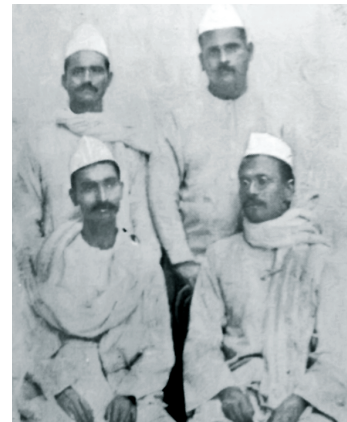
Description of other members of Family:

S. No.	Name	Age/Sex	Relation	Education
1.	Suhanteen Netam	38/Female	Sister-in-law
2.	Sumitra Netam	22/Female	Niece	10th Standard
3.	Mankesh Kumar Netam	19/Male	Nephew	10th Standard
(....Couldn't pursue further education due to death of father)				

Satyagrah se Swachhagrah



Gandhiji during his visit to Champaran said "I came here to render service. I shall make Champaran my home and work for the suffering people to humanity and to the country". Swachh Bharat Mission aims to make new India and transform Champaran into Open Defecation Free.

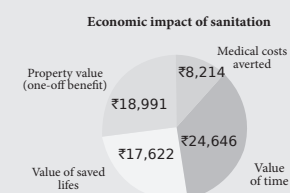


Mahatma Gandhi believed that cleanliness is next to godliness; he dreamt of a clean India and inspired all Indians to support the noble cause with their valuable

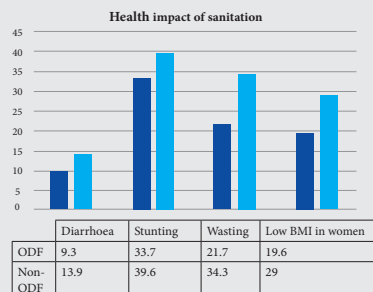
contribution. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is one of the important endeavours in the country which was inspired from the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, to improve the health, well-being, safety and dignity

of rural Indians. The mission was launched on Gandhi Jayanti, on 2nd October, 2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. Swachh Bharat is the biggest behaviour change campaign ever attempted in the field of sanitation in the world. It aims to make India an ODF (Open Defecation Free) country by making Swachh Bharat by October 2, 2019 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. As a result India is witnessing a sanitation revolution with the number of people in rural India, practicing open defecation having fallen from 55 crores in October 2014 to

The impact of SBM



UNICEF estimates that a household in an ODF villages in India save Rs.50,000 (\$800) every year



BMGF estimates that households in an ODF villages in India have significantly better health indicators ■ ODF ■ Non-ODF

25 crores by March 2018. As a cumulative effect based on the key findings of various independent studies, sanitation has been proven, to have a positive economic as well as health impact on families in rural India.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 6.5 crore toilets have been built, 3.38 lakhs villages, 338 districts, and 12 States and UTs have already been declared ODF (as on 26th March, 2018). A recent survey conducted by an Independent Verification Agency across 90,000 households in over 6000 villages has found the rural toilet coverage to be 77% and the usage of these toilets to be 93.4%. The progress is accelerating every day and the Mission is on track to achieve an ODF India before October 2nd, 2019.

Satyagrah se Swachhagrah

On the eve of centenary of Champaran Satyagraha, Champaran is ready for one more campaign Swachhagraha i.e. freedom from the practice of open defecation. The Swachhagraha campaign was initiated on 3rd April till 10th April. More than 10,000 Swachhagrahis from different parts of the country worked with Swachhagrahis from Bihar to initiate "Swachhagraha" in villages across the state.

Swachhagrahis: One of the vital components of the initiative are the Swachhagrahis, a community-level army of 'foot soldiers' and motivators who implement the Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) at the village level, and are key to driving progress towards



achieving an ODF nation. Swachhagrahis are often natural leaders who have been engaged through existing arrangements like the Panchayati Raj Institutions, co-operatives, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers, women groups, community-based organisations, Self-Help Groups, etc. They are usually already working in the GPs and some have volunteered their services specifically for the purpose of sanitation. There are 4.2 lakh Swachhagrahis registered on the ground today. The Mission aims to have one Swachhagrahi in every village, that is, an army of at least 6.5 lakh Swachhagrahis by March 2019.

Chalo Champaran

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Champaran Satyagrah over a century ago, on 10th April, 1917, taking several steps to improve the condition of people in Bihar, including basic education, skill

development, women empowerment and cleanliness. April 10th, 2018 marks the end of the centenary year celebrations of the Champaran Satyagrah, and was celebrated through the "Satyagrah se Swachhagrah" campaign.

To commemorate this event, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in coordination with the Government of Bihar, worked to spread the message of Swachhata across the country by initiating the "Satyagrah se Swachhagrah" Campaign, from 3rd to 10th April. More than 10,000 Swachhagrahis from different parts of the country had been invited to Bihar, where they worked with 10,000 Swachhagrahis from Bihar to "trigger" behaviour change throughout the 38 districts of the State and build momentum of the jan andolan further.

The week culminated with a mega-event, where the Prime Minister addressed 20,000 Swachhagrahis in Champaran District, in the afternoon of 10th April, 2018. As a part of this event, Government of India awarded Swachhagrahis who have performed outstandingly in their villages. ♦





National Rural Drinking Water Program

Ensuring Drinking water security in Rural India

“**W**ater is the most important resource for humans”

India, a predominantly rural populated Nation needs water not only as a resource but more so as lifeline. As statistics reveal, the rural population of India constitutes 68.84% of the total sum and it is inhabiting in 640,867 villages (Census, 2011). And to address water resource requirement of such a huge population, National Rural Drinking Water Program has recently drawn up a strategy and taken a step forward for accessibility of safe drinking water to every rural household. Also the challenge is how to provide higher levels of service with sustainable sources and systems that provide good quality water to a growing population. With necessary modifications and smarter strategies, this program is now ready to quench

the thirst of rural India as its primary goal.

The present Union government while acknowledging the significance of this program, has given the green signal to continue it. Initially, the program was launched in 2009 with the objective of ensuring safe water in the rural areas for drinking, cooking and other daily household activities.

However, the National Rural Drinking Water Program needed some rehauling, as it had to be more competitive and result oriented. For this, efficient monitoring and regulation is imperative. The government has approved that the program be remodeled to ensure that the schemes under this program are properly implemented and people living in rural areas get sufficient amount of good quality, safe water.

In fact, rural areas are always in the dire need for

good quality water that is convenient and easy to use. Recognizing this major need, the program emphasized on sustainability, potability and regular availability of water while ensuring a minimum standard quality. Sponsored by the Central Government, the cost of the program is shared equally between the Center and the State.

The good news is, that a sum of Rs 23,050 Crore has been assigned for the program. Stretching across the length and breadth of the rural areas in the country, the new, remodeled program will be more flexible and result oriented. The major need of the hour is that Piped Water Supply should reach maximum number of places and the program intends to do just that!

A Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committee is being set up as a standing committee/Sub-



Committee in each Gram Panchayat for planning, monitoring, implementation and operation and maintenance of their water supply scheme to ensure active participation of the villagers. In this regard, the program will try to take piped water supply to cover areas where water quality is affected plus Border Out Posts (BOP), Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages. In these areas, the pipes and other structures associated with the water supply have to be maintained and kept operational.

The modified program is more comprehensive and solution oriented, taking into account the genuine problems of the rural areas. Some rural areas face the problem of arsenic and fluoride pollution too. These have been identified to be nearly 28000 in number. This program will cover the needs of these areas with funds allocated under NRDWP. Apart from this, 2% funds from the new restructured program have been allocated for the areas affected by Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

The new program will take into account the loopholes and the problems faced in the earlier phase of implementation of the same program.

Earlier, the states prepared annual targets covering various rural habitations to deliver adequate water supply in these areas. However, due to delay in the procurement process, preparation activities, release of funds and long time for completion of legal protocol, the states were unable to achieve the stipulated targets. As a result a large amount of central funds allocated for the program remained unused.

To overcome these drawbacks, the new program has been restructured to make it competitive. In this format, the States will pre-finance the schemes agreed up to half of the second installment. These funds can be reimbursed from the central fund by putting forth a claim by 30 November of the financial year. If the fund is not claimed by that time, then these funds will be transferred to the common pool from where they will be given to the high performing states on first come, first serve basis. The high performing states will be chosen from among those who have already pre-financed the share of the Union government in the agreed schemes.

The remaining half of the second installment will be transferred to the states after third party evaluation of the functionality of the piped

water supply schemes that are completed. These steps will ensure proper execution and implementation of the water supply schemes by the states making the program more viable.

With these steps the program will cover nearly all of the arsenic/fluoride affected rural areas and supply them clean drinking water by March 2021 on a sustainable basis. So far, nearly 77% habitations of the rural India receive 40 liters per capita per day clean water as reported by the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The system also reports that 56% people of rural India can access tap water through public distribution stand posts and of these nearly 16.7% have household connections. Now, it is up to the states to ensure that the remaining rural areas get access to clean drinking water by making use of modified National Rural Drinking Water Program thoroughly. The central government has given the states flexibility in using these funds and it remains to be seen how well the states execute this program. It is expected that the various aspects of the program will work efficiently and soon the rural population will get their due in terms of clean drinking water! ♦



Success Stories

Vidyarthi Swachhta Nyayalaya

1. Students' court changes people's mindset

The district of Osmanabad in Maharashtra has introduced a unique concept called 'Vidyarthi Swachhta Nyayalaya' by which people spotted defecating in the open by the 'Good Morning Squad' are taken to a students' court which will decide the nature of penalty.

Under the 'Vidyarthi Swachhta Nyayalaya' or Student's Courts, students take on the role of a judge and pass verdict. From cleaning school premises to classrooms or school toilets to the village itself, punishments vary, depending on the number of times the person is seen defecating outdoors.

Harsh as it may seem, yet the innovative concept is positively changing people's mindset. Further, the 'Good Morning Squad' comprises of their own children, the students' actions are taken on a lighter note. People do not mind their checking on people defecating in the open each morning. In fact, many are exercising restraint and using toilets that they have access to, instead of performing their ablutions outside. In the process, the importance of sanitation is driven home.



School children representing Swachhta Nyayalaya

In the event of a person refusing the punishment, a small fine is imposed. So far, the initiative has shown a drastic change in the behaviour of the rural people; and the district officials believe that it should be implemented across the country. The students' court is established by the headmasters and teachers of schools. The students are selected from all the schools in the Gram Panchayat (GP).

The criteria for selection of the panel have been outlined. It is mandatory for a student to have a toilet. Students selected should be from classes 5 to 10; they should have knowledge about safe sanitation practices; be enthusiastic enough to participate in the Good Morning Squad; be present for the proceedings of the students' court; should have the ability to make decisions. People who are seen relieving themselves outdoors are given a written

notice by the squad, asking them to be present for the hearing which is normally held on a Saturday. A special song has been composed which the students sing by making a circle around the person. "Bapu/amma tu to gaav sehat ke liye hanikarak hai..." the song goes. Again, this is done in jest and not meant to humiliate people. People understand that this is done to completely do away with the practice of open defecation. All of them are keen to make their district ODF. Finally, people who appear at the students' court are required to make a promise that they would construct and use a toilet. Children in turn pressurize their parents to construct toilets in their home. The district plans to use this concept as an ODF plus strategy as well, to ensure sustainability of the district's ODF status.

2. Differently-abled gram sevak inspires thousands

Sunil Kishan Rao Koknare had a choice: to let his disability define him for the rest of his life, or to get involved in the nationwide Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) and do what he could to help people understand the importance of adopting safe sanitation practices.

Students Court

A 'Vidyarthi Swachhta Nyayalaya' consists of 8-9 students. 3 students represent the judge's panel, 2-3 others work as helping hands to support the programme; one takes care of the proceedings of the open defecators; and one other is appointed prosecutor.





An accident in 1997 rendered the gram sevak motionless and he continued to live in that paralyzed condition for a few years. Even as he gradually recovered, his determination to work for the people strengthened.

When the SBM-G campaign was launched in the Deglur block of Nanded district in Maharashtra, Koknare did not have to be told twice about the health benefits that using toilets would bring. He participated enthusiastically in the triggering and awareness building activities carried out by the district officials.

The issue of sanitation was close to his heart and so he took personal interest in the mission, wanting to contribute towards motivating people. Operating from his office at his home, the Gram Sevak realized that his role had immense potential, as he played a pivotal role in the village's development. Initially, sanitation coverage was really low and though people were told about the health risks that open defecation posed, they failed to build toilets. Koknare realized that changing people's behaviour was crucial; and for that people needed to be mobilized and sensitized. Further, while he needed

Krishan Koknare's Mission

Koknare has contributed to making 5 GPs ODF namely, Bijalwadi, Gavandgaon, Nagral, Markhel, Tadkhel and also Mendankallur which is nearing ODF declaration. Construction of over 2500 toilets and changing behavior of many people can be credited to his efforts. He is now an inspiration to many as they join him in taking forward the mission.

to understand their perspective, it required a lot of interpersonal communication to convince them. But how could he move around to meet and talk to people, given his condition. He could barely walk. When Nanded's Mission Mode series began in his village, he attended a meeting that was intended to sensitize gram sevak, while helping them plan strategies to provide access to toilets for all people and end open defecation for good.

It was during one of those meetings that the gram sevak met the CEO of the Zila Panchayat, Ashok Shingare who was there to review the performance of the gram

sevak. Each of the gram sevak had to go forward and talk about the activities they had initiated and future plans they had towards making their GP ODF.

When it was Koknare's turn, as he was struggling to stand, the CEO came to his support and said that if he was able to stand on his own, he would be an inspiration to others. This made the gram sevak determined and he stood up to everyone's surprise and remaining standing for several minutes, receiving a standing ovation from all those gathered there.

The incident was a defining moment in his life that motivated him deeply as he made repeated attempts to walk through the village, with the help of crutches. In due course he went from door to door to homes of beneficiaries and convinced them to build toilets at home.

His actions bore fruit as people have started building toilets and using them in earnest. Within a few months the sanitation coverage shot up dramatically. Nanded's campaign in mission mode was huge, resulting in extremely positive results that included the construction of 1,30,000 toilets in 2-3 months across the district.

3. Swachhta Matdaan on 6th of every month in Dhamtari

Dhamtari district in Chhattisgarh was declared open defecation free on 13th September 2015. Since then the district is focusing on sustaining the ODF status through a variety of activities such as morning and evening follow up by nigrani committees and regular gram sabhas.

According to Sarpanch of Bhusrenga gram panchayat in Kurud block, Shri Koushal Chandrakar, they have organized a Swachhta Matdaan or voting on sanitation on the 6th of every month from 8



Collective endeavour to make the village Open-Defecation-Free (ODF)



AM to 4 PM. This gives all people of the community an opportunity to report cases of open defecation if seen, in secret. Such voting is carried out in all schools and institutions.

This method of voting ensures that people use toilets and that their ODF status is sustained. In the first month of voting, there were 7 cases of open defecators and in the second month, 4 cases were reported. These days however, there are barely any such reports. "Children do not lie," explained Chandrakar.

4. Bal Swachhata Rath launched in Varanasi

With a view to ensuring sanitation in schools and anganwadis, a Bal Swachhata Rath comprising of three vans was flagged off by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath at Circuit House on 5th January, 2018 at 9 AM.

"Each of the vans has on board 5 safai karmi (sanitation workers) and will cater to three tehsils of Varanasi. Their role is to inspect, clean and provide feedback about toilets in schools and anganwadis," said Chief Development Officer, Shri Sunil Verma. They will be equipped with cleaning equipment/material, pamphlets for spreading awareness and a feedback form.

If the toilets are found dirty, they will be cleaned immediately. Further, the feedback form indicating faults in the toilets examined will be forwarded to the 'ODF war-room' for corrective action which is required to be carried out within 7 days.

In addition, for toilets found unclean, a 'shame letter' or 'Sharm Patra' will be issued to the Pradhan, Secretary and Principal of school in that area and they will be given instructions to improve sanitation. If action is not taken soon after, they could face penal action, the CDO said.



Bal Swachhata Raths flagged off to ensure sanitation in Schools & Anganwadis

During the flagging off event, the CM also handed over kits to Mahila-Nigrani Samitis and Baal Nigrani Samitis. While children of Bal Nigrani Samitis were provided with hooters with microphone and siren facility, whistles, track suits and caps; each of the women in Mahila-Nigrani Samitis were provided with a saree, an apron and a cap. Varanasi has a total of 760 gram panchayat and each of them has a Mahila-Nigrani Samiti of 10 women, a Bal Nigrani Samiti of 10 children and a Purush Nigrani Samiti of 10 men. The responsibility of these samitis is to ensure that families that own toilets do not go out to relieve themselves.

5. Let's start the conversation about menstruation

The district administration of Seraikella-Kharsawan in Jharkhand has initiated a campaign called - 'Let's start the conversation about menstruation' to address the issue of menstrual hygiene management (MHM), particularly, the safe disposal of menstrual waste that is generated.

Considering that menstruation has always been a taboo topic, the campaign is certainly timely. Further, it is an integral component of the water and sanitation programme (WASH) in schools, and an important agenda of the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG) which intends to ensure access to sanitation

for all. In this process, children become ambassadors to carry forward with urgency the need to adopt safe sanitation practices by all.

The campaign led by the Deputy Development Commissioner is a mass awareness campaign to cater all the students of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya in the district in the 1st phase. It would not only start the conversation, it would also provide adolescent girls with all the necessary information about menstruation including proper care, precautions and disposal of sanitary napkins, while busting myths and breaking taboos in this regard. The 2nd phase of the campaign

Let's Start Conversation

Considering that menstruation has always been a taboo topic, the district of Seraikella-Kharsawan in Jharkhand has initiated a campaign called - 'Let's start the conversation about menstruation' to address the issue of menstrual hygiene management (MHM), particularly, the safe disposal of menstrual waste that is generated.

The campaign is an integral component of the water and sanitation programme (WASH) in schools, and an important agenda of the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG) which intends to ensure access to sanitation for all.





will include installation of sanitary napkin incinerators in all the residential schools where a lot of menstrual waste is generated and needs safe disposal. Currently, this drive is being carried out in 9 Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalyas catering to almost 23,456 girls residing in those schools.

Activities of the campaign include orientation workshops for school girls, making them aware of the phenomenon and issues associated with menstruation. Given that 70% of the girls in India do not have adequate knowledge about safe disposal of sanitary pads; the campaign will create demand for sanitary incinerators that can allow waste to be disposed off without littering the environment.

In addition, special MHM notebooks have been designed and these will be distributed to girl students so they can unravel the mysteries of menstruation; and not associate with myths or fall prey to taboos or allow themselves to be discriminated on the notion of being impure. The sessions are enhanced with movie screenings to help them better understand the entire process, including bodily changes that occur during and after menstruation. Going by reactions during the first few sessions of this campaign when the girls have been very engaged, finding it a positive experience to discuss the subject with relative comfort, and free enough to make queries, the campaign has been fruitful and will need to be an ongoing process.

6. Families in Etah district return incentive amount worth Rs. 25.8 lakhs

In a surprising turn of events, families for various gram panchayats in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh returned incentive money to the tune of Rs.25,80,000 back to the district officials. The money had been given to them by the government to build toilets.



Orientation workshops for school girls, making them aware of the phenomenon and issues associated with menstruation.

According to district officials, a total of 215 families from 7 villages returned the incentive money. They included 90 families from Gram Jinaihra; 15 from Gram Akhtauli Ratanpur; 10 from Gram Sarai Ahmad Khan; 15 from Nagla Shyam; 30 from Gram Mirahchi; 20 from Gram Sirshatippu; and 35 from Gram Robina Mirzapur. Commenting on the noble gesture, District Magistrate, Etah, Shri Amit Kishore said, "It is a great achievement, a very rare one too, considering that people normally do not wish to return money." Throughout the campaign, the district officials have emphasized sustainability and ownership – both of which are guaranteed when people pay for

their own toilets. "People in these villages are equating toilets with dignity (Izzat Ghar), and that is good sign," the DM added. As far as the strategy is concerned, the DM involved local leaders, many women, and active SHGs in triggering as well as motivating exercises. "Our strong team was able to dilute any challenges that arose," Shri Kishore said.

In October 2014, the sanitation coverage in Etah was barely 17%. Furthermore, the toilets that existed were without pits and insanitary. With increased focus on quality during building of toilets, the sanitation coverage has now increased to 37%. Further, as many as 150 villages out of the



"People in these villages are equating toilets with dignity (Izzat Ghar), and that is good sign," proclaimed the DM, Amit Kishore



total 576 villages are now open defecation free (ODF).

7. An early Christmas in Lohardaga

Districts across the country are coming up with innovative activities to bring about behaviour change among people, motivate them to build and use toilets and to ensure sustainability of the practice. Lohardaga district in Jharkhand advanced the act of giving gifts during Christmas by over a month, in celebration of homes having toilets and promoting their usage. Surprised people in Jory village opened their doors to unexpected gifts from none other than Santa Claus himself, dressed in a classic red suit and hat, sporting a fluffy white beard. He came bearing gifts of sarees, blankets and other gift items.

Commenting on this initiative, Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, Shri Binod Kumar said, "The season of Christmas and World Toilet Day was another opportunity for us to motivate people to use toilets."

Ever since Lohardaga district was declared ODF on 15th August 2017, the district administration has carried out rigorous IEC/BCC activities for behaviour change. Further, they figured that religion plays a major role in Indian society

in influencing lives and behaviour; in addition to social, psychological and educational factors. So they did not want to miss out any festival be it Diwali, Chatt Puja, Dussera, Muhharam, Sarhul or Karma; to use the occasion to carry out activities to motivate the community. The district administration also realized that behaviour change is not so simple. Even though as many as 59,573 toilets were constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG) campaign in all the 66 panchayats, they found that a large section of the rural population continued to defecate in the open, despite having toilets at home. "We attributed the problem to people's refusal to let go of their old habits. Realising the need to bring about behavioural change I came up with this idea of sending 66 Santa Clauses to all the 66 panchayats of the district to motivate people to use toilets," the DC added.

After a month of planning and preparation, on the morning of 19th November 2017, 66 Santa Clauses along with frontline sanitation workers were sent out to spread the message of cleanliness and hygiene and reward those who had stopped defecating in the open. Sanitation workers are at the forefront of SBM and it was based on their feedback that the families to be rewarded were



The people in Jory village opened their doors to unexpected gifts at Lohardaga district in Jharkhand by advancing the act of giving gifts during Christmas by over a month.

chosen.

"I wanted to convert the opportunity of 'Christmas knocking at their doors' into something fruitful in terms of eliminating open defecation," the Deputy Commissioner explained. Majority of the population in Lohardaga district belong to tribal communities and a majority of them are Christians. Since Santa Claus is considered to be a messenger for good luck, fortune and blessings, people were delighted to receive such a blessing from Santa. The main idea behind the gesture of giving gifts to those who were using toilets was to motivate others to do the same, so they too can receive gifts. The DC further said that religion based motivations were effective and often had positive results. ♦

Ganga Gram pilot project & Swajal pilot programme

New initiative of the Ministry in the drinking water sector, Swajal is a community-owned drinking water programme for sustained drinking water supply, beginning with a pilot in six States. The first pilot was launched on February 20th, 2018, in Veerpur Village, Dunda Block of Uttarkashi district in Uttarakhand by Union Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sushri Uma Bharti. Others officials who attended the event were Secretary MDWS, Director General-Special Projects and Joint Secretary-Water. ♦





Summary of Recent Activities

Sanitation Park opens at MDWS

Union Minister, MDWS inaugurated the Swachh Bharat Sanitation Park in New Delhi on 9th February, 2018. The Park showcases various toilet technologies and SLWM technologies, which are critical for implementation of good sanitation practices in the field.

Swachhata Rath

More than 1200 Swachhata Raths were carried out across the country as part of various SBM-G campaigns. Raths are mobile IEC vans, usually mounted on mini-trucks, and equipped with LED panels, audio system, printed panels/creative, etc. Normally, a Nukkad Natak team, folk artists, an anchor and a technical support team accompany the Rath. These have proved to be a very effective IEC strategy for engaging community members using IPC and IEC materials - primarily audio-visual (AVs) and printed panels with key messages on various SBM themes.

Ganga Gram Swachhta Sammelan

Around 600 Sarpanchs, Mukh-

iyas and Gram Pradhans from 52 'Namami Gange' districts spread across five Namami Gange States participated in the Ganga Gram Swachhta Sammelan' organized by MDWS on 23rd December, 2017 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The Sammelan was presided over by Sushri Uma Bharti, (Union Minister, MDWS) while Shri Nitin Gadkari, (Union Minister for Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development) was the Chief Guest. Approximately 700 volunteers from Ganga Gram districts and state government officials also participated in the event.

Inter-Ministerial Collaboration

In a joint initiative with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW), MDWS launched the Swachh Swasth Sarvatra under which selected community health centres (CHCs) in certain blocks will be provided financial support by MHFW to enable them to move to the next higher level of Swachhta parameters. Further, MDWS will train 1400 Health Officials (CHCs/PHCs) through UNICEF to work with

the selected 670 Primary Health Centres towards achieving Open Defecation Free status. A chapter on Swachhta is being developed and given to NCERT to introduce as a part of school curriculum. Further, the Ministry of Petroleum has developed Swachhta@PetrolPump app to monitor and improve the cleanliness levels at petrol pumps and service station. The app also allows users to rate the toilet facilities at petrol pumps.

Swachhata Pakhwada Having commenced in April 2016, Swachhata Pakhwada aims to engage everyone and mainstream Swachhata within the non-sanitation Ministries. Generally, 5-6 Ministries are given a fortnight in a month as per the Pakhwada calendar to take up countrywide initiatives to enhance Swachhata within their as well as in attached/subordinate organizations. MDWS has issued Calendar 2018 along with consolidated Swachhata Pakhwada guidelines to Ministries and Departments for adherence.

Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

In keeping with PM's directive to all Union Ministries/Department to work for Swachhta in a significant manner with appropriate budget provisions, as many as 74 Ministries/Departments have earmarked funds worth more than INR 17000 crore rupees towards their respective Swachhta plans for the present FY 2017-18. They have made Swachhata an integral element in their existing and new schemes /programmes. ♦



Ganga Gram Swachhta Sammelan being presided by Sushri Uma Bharti, Union Minister, MDWS

“ If we have to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions, then the Idea of Function, Funds and Functionary has to be carried forward ”- Shri Narendra Singh Tomar



Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

www.facebook.com/MinistryOfPanchayatiRaj

@mopr_goi

Ministry of Rural Development

www.facebook.com/IndiaRuralDev

Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

www.facebook.com/MODWS

@swachhbharat



Panchayati Raj You Tube Channel



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Printed & Published by Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Editor-in-chief: Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Ministry of Rural Development

Printed by: M/s Thomson Press, B-315, C-Block Road, Okhla-1, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-110020

Published by: Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Title Code: DELENG19491

"The translation of 'Gramodaya Sankalp' has been carried out by M/s Jagran Prakashan Ltd. Any inadvertent error or omissions, if any, found in the translation is the responsibility of the agency."