Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

GUIDELINES

Department of Rural Development
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

MESSAGE

On Independence Day, I had made commitment to you on behalf of my colleagues in the Parliament. I laid out my dream of Adarsh Grams as the nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality within the community. The Guidelines that follow are based on these principles and present the complete blueprint of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana for each Member of Parliament to make one village of his or her constituency a Model Village by 2016 and two more model villages by 2019.

I have been deeply inspired by the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. He had the foresight to realise that you do not only need electricity poles to bring light to a village but that true enlightenment will come from shaping values, community spirit and promoting good education. I too believe that inspiring values of national pride, patriotism, unity, self-confidence is as important as developing infrastructure. In other words, develop the value chain through value change; value chain is a management term that describes every step a business needs to go through to maximize its value and efficiency.

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, unlike other Schemes, does not look at the beneficiaries as receivers and the Government as the doer. The Yojana aims to empower the villagers to make choices and provide them with opportunities to exercise those choices. The Scheme will give direction and I am certain that our ingenuous villagers will pave their own path through their hard work and entrepreneurial skills.

When I was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, I had the opportunity of supporting the development of one such village, Punsari, in my State. Punsari is often referred to as the No.1 village in the country. It also gives me great pleasure to observe that other model villages like Gangadevipally in Telangana and Hiware Bazar in Maharashtra are doing brilliant work as well. I hope that the implementers of this Scheme will look at these villages and learn from them. I am certain that in the next few years we will have hundreds of innovations and stories of success from these model villages.

We have focused in particular on the aspect of community participation, i.e. Jan Bhagidaari. In fact the auspicious beginning of the Scheme was made through an online competition for selection of the logo. As part of the Scheme, the villagers will prepare their own development plan, activities and fix targets for achievement.

I am also particularly excited and keen on the initiatives that we intend on taking for supporting children's education, for example smart schools, e-libraries, green schools, under this Scheme. It is important for our young generation to inculcate a sense of confidence and values such as respect for women, martyrs and elders, good hygiene, respect for the environment, good reading habits etc.
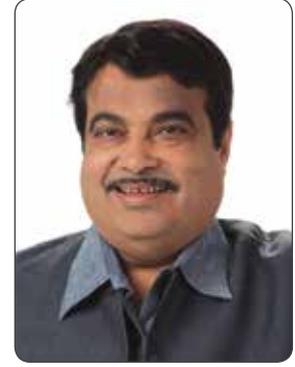
I am happy to release the Guidelines of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana; a Scheme that will actualise the dreams of rural India.

11th October 2014

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

MESSAGE

On 11th October, the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan ji, following the footsteps of Gandhiji, we intend to translate the concept of Gram Swaraj into reality through the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. Under the visionary guidance of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji, the NDA had vowed to bring economic opportunities closer to India's villages, through building roads and providing amenities at city standards. I had been closely associated in the conceptualisation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which has contributed to better road connectivity in rural areas. Today, under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, we carry on the commitment and pledge to bring development right to the doorstep of our villages through the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

The SAGY will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with the physical amenities to enable freedom of choice to shape their own destiny. The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods etc. It seeks to not only provide physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities but also improve the standard of living, enrich social capital and build community spirit. These are the ingredients that will ensure long term positive change and sustainability of this change.

Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is an important objective of the Scheme. I am certain that several innovative practices will evolve to achieve this. For instance, Punsari village in Gujarat has put in place a biometric system for attendance of Gram Panchayat functionaries. This has ensured accountability and efficiency in executing tasks. Similarly, Hiware Bazar in Maharshtra has leveraged Joint Forest Management Committee to conserve forests, develop integrated water conservation measures so as to make the village free of drought and water scarcity.

The Members of Parliament (MP) will lead and guide this initiative in their respective constituencies. They will motivate the community to not only take up development works but also affirm the values specified in the Scheme. The MPs should nurture these Adarsh Grams to serve as demonstration villages for the surrounding areas to learn and replicate these efforts. The Yojana will also require planned coordination and convergence between different government ministries and departments.

I must mention that these Guidelines are the result of numerous rounds of discussions with my colleagues in the Parliament, State Governments, Government of India and other stakeholders. The scheme can only succeed with leadership of the MPs and leveraging community participation at the village level for developing a comprehensive village plan ensuring character building, environmental conservation and human development along with physical amenities.
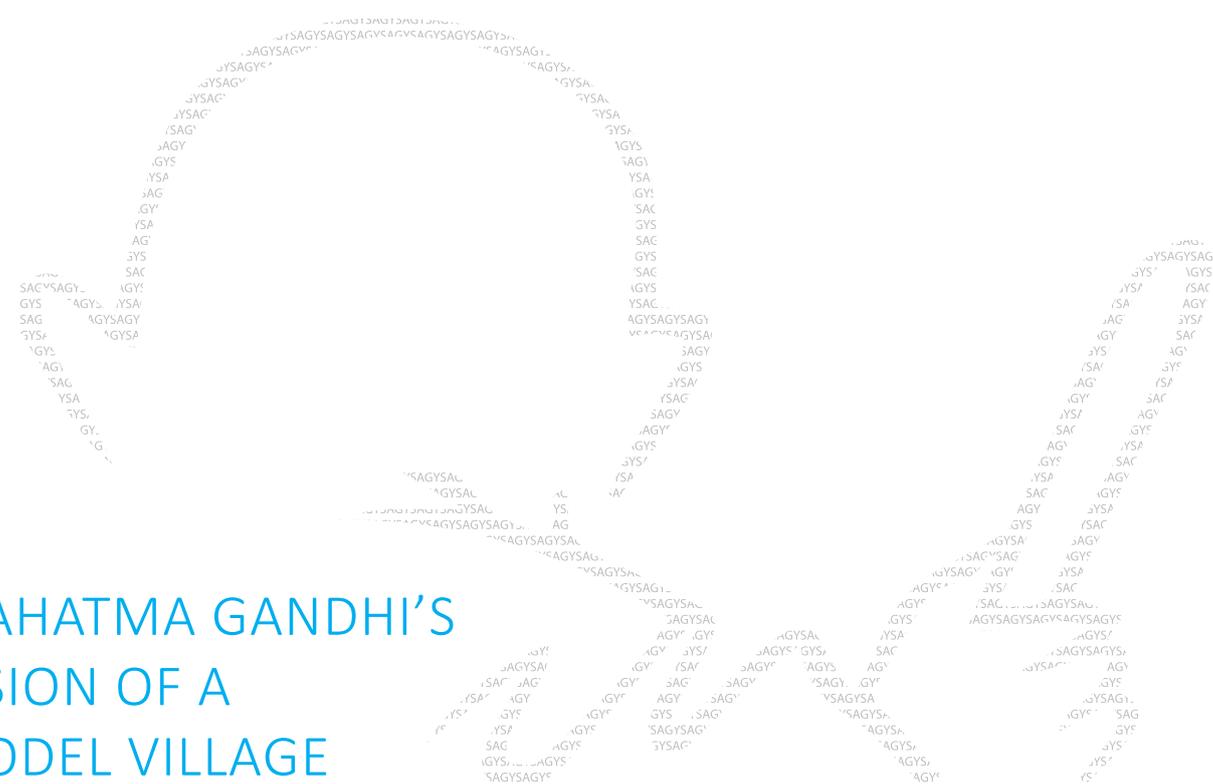
11th October 2014

Nitin Gadkari
Union Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj,
Drinking Water and Sanitation, Road Transport, Highways and Shipping

ABBREVIATIONS

AABY	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana	NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency	NFSA	National Food Security Act
BNV	Bharat Nirman Volunteer	NHM	National Health Mission
BPL	Below Poverty Line	NIRD & PR	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund	NLM	National Literacy Mission
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority	NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
CSC	Common Service Centre	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	PDS	Public Distribution System
FRA	The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
		PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
GIS	Geographic Information System	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
GP	Gram Panchayat	PWD	Persons With Disability
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana	RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	RGPSA	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna
MGNREGA/ MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/ Scheme	RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana	SAGY	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
		SAU	Social Audit Unit
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	SHG	Self Help Group
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
MP	Member of Parliament	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	VDP	Village Development Plan

CONTENTS

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISION OF A MODEL VILLAGE

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into 'su-raj'

His vision of an ideal village, in his own words:

An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it...................The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all; also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruit, and its own khadi. This is roughly my idea of a model village. (Harijan, 9-1-1937; Vol. 64#: Pg. 217-18.)
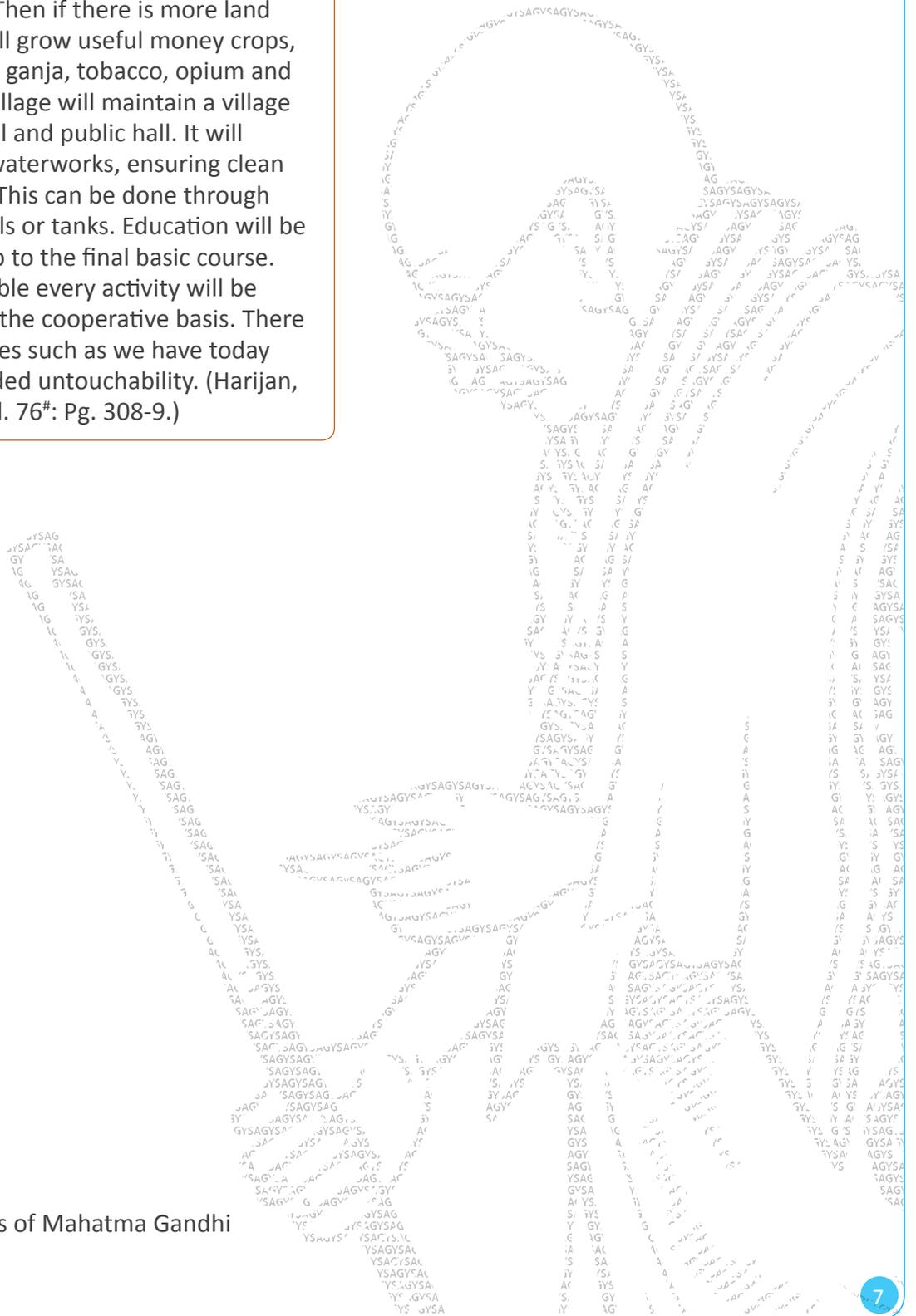
That village may be regarded as reformed...where the largest possible number of village industries are flourishing, in which nobody is illiterate, where the roads are clean, there is a fixed place for evacuation, the wells are clean, there is harmony among the different communities, and untouchability is completely absent, in which everybody gets cow's milk, ghee etc., in moderate quantities, in which nobody is without work, and which is free from quarrels and thefts... (Letter to Munnalal Shah, 4-4-1941; Vol. 73#: Pg. 421)

"My idea of village swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own food crops and cotton for its cloth. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then if there is more land available, it will grow useful money crops, thus excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own waterworks, ensuring clean water supply. This can be done through controlled wells or tanks. Education will be compulsory up to the final basic course. As far as possible every activity will be conducted on the cooperative basis. There will be no castes such as we have today with their graded untouchability. (Harijan, 26-7-1942; Vol. 76[#]: Pg. 308-9.)

The task before every lover of the country is how to .. reconstruct the villages of India so that it may be as easy for any-one to live in them as it is supposed to be in the cities. Harijan, 7–3–1936

[#] Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi

2. GOAL

The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context

3. VALUES OF SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These values include:

i.   Adopting people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance

ii. Adhering to Antyodaya – enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being

iii. Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women

iv. Guaranteeing social justice

v.   Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism

vi. Promoting a culture of cleanliness

vii. Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology

viii. Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage

ix. Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance

x.   Fostering peace and harmony in the village community

xi. Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life

xii. Nurturing local self-governance

xiii. Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution

4. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of SAGY are:

i.   To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats

ii. To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through –

    a. improved basic amenities

    b. higher productivity

    c. enhanced human development

    d. better livelihood opportunities

    e. reduced disparities

    f. access to rights and entitlements

    g. wider social mobilization

    h. enriched social capital

iii. To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt

iv. To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

5. LESSONS FROM THE PAST

Some Gram Panchayats have shown exceptional achievement in integrated local development, mainly due to inspiring leadership and collective action. While learning from such best practices, it has also to be kept in mind that there are several challenges as revealed by past experiences related to local level development. The difficulties commonly faced are:

i. Inability to develop a shared vision of development over a longer period

ii. Disconnect between development inputs delivered and the genuine needs of the community

iii. Lack of participation of all sections of society, especially the marginalized and the aged

iv. Focus on infrastructure and expenditure ignoring the social aspects and sustainable outcomes

v. Reliance primarily on government grants and not emphasising community contributions and self help

vi. Absence of organic convergence of different schemes

vii. Unfair decisions regarding allocation of benefits to locations and households leading to alienation

viii. Political partisanship – perceived and real

ix. Disregard of socio-cultural values of different sections of the community

x. Existence of multiple power structures and absence of a reconciling mechanism

xi. Ignoring environmental concerns for immediate gains

xii. Prevalence of social evils like drinking, dowry, casteism, communalism and discrimination against women

6. APPROACH

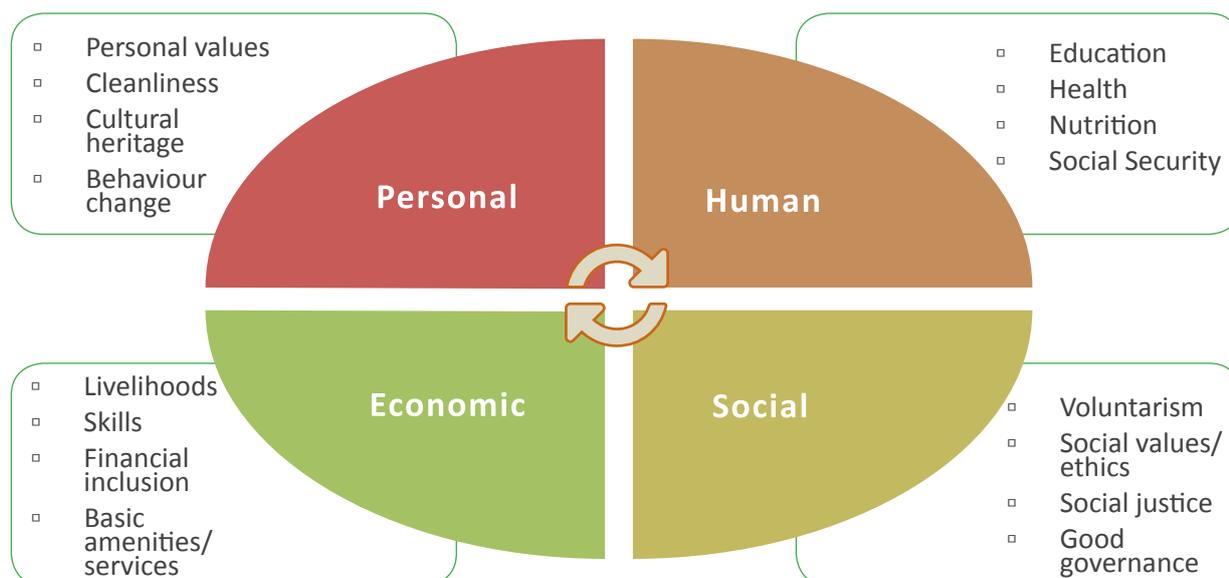In order to achieve these objectives, SAGY would be guided by the following approach:

i. Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

ii. Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.

iii. Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.

iv. Building partnerships with voluntary organisations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.

v. Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

> Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

7. ACTIVITIES IN AN ADARSH GRAM

An Adarsh Gram should evolve out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the MP, the Gram Panchayat, civil society and the government machinery. Naturally, the elements of an Adarsh Gram would be context specific. However, it is still possible to broadly identify the important activities. They would include:

Holistic development through SAGY

Personal · Personal values · Cleanliness · Cultural heritage · Behaviour change	**Human** · Education · Health · Nutrition · Social Security
Economic · Livelihoods · Skills · Financial inclusion · Basic amenities/ services	**Social** · Voluntarism · Social values/ ethics · Social justice · Good governance

a. Personal development

i. Inculcating hygienic behaviour and practices

ii. Fostering healthy habits including daily exercise and games

iii. Reducing risk behaviour- alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse, etc.

b. Human Development

i. Universal access to basic health facilities consisting of health card, medical examination

ii. Total immunization

iii. Balancing the sex-ratio

iv. 100% institutional delivery

v. Improving nutrition status for all, with special focus on children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers

vi. Strong focus on the special needs of Persons With Disability (PWD), especially children and women

vii. Universal access to education facilities up to Class X and retention

viii. Conversion of schools into 'smart schools'. Smart schools will have IT enabled classrooms, e-libraries, web based teaching and will make all students e-literate required for providing quality education

ix. Adult literacy

x. E-literacy

xi. Village libraries including e-libraries

c. Social development

i. Activities for promotion of voluntarism like Bharat Nirman Volunteers

ii. Building the capacity of the people to fully participate and contribute to local development

iii. Activities for honouring village elders, local role models especially women, freedom fighters and martyrs

iv. Activities for violence and crime free villages such as:

    a. Setting up Citizen Committees

    b. Sensitization, especially of youth

v. Village sports and folk arts festivals

vi. Having a village song to instil a sense of pride among the people

vii. Celebrating 'Village Day'

viii. Proactive steps for inclusion and integration of socially excluded groups, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

d. Economic Development

i. Promoting diversified agricultural and allied livelihoods, including livestock and horticulture, through-

    a. Organic farming

    b. Soil health cards

    c. Crop intensification such as SRI

    d. Setting up of seed banks

    e. Collection and value addition to Non Timber Forest Produce, Livestock development including Gobar Bank, cattle hostel

f.   Livestock development including Gobar Bank, cattle hostel

g.   Micro-irrigation

h.   Agro-service centres

ii. Rural industrialization like:

   a.   Post-harvest technology applications

   b.   Micro-enterprises

   c.   Dairy development and processing

   d.   Food processing

   e.   Traditional Industries

iii. Skill Development of all eligible youth for self-employment and placement

iv. Village Tourism including eco-tourism

All the above activities should focus particularly on lifting households out of poverty, for which organising and federating women SHGs, providing employment to all workers, and bringing about financial inclusion are very important.

e. Environmental Development

i.   Activities for a clean and green village consisting of:

   a.   Providing toilets in each household and in all public institutions and ensuring their proper use

   b.   Appropriate solid and liquid waste management

ii. Roadside plantations

iii. Tree plantation in accordance with local preferences in homesteads, schools and public institutions – including green walkways

iv. Social forestry

v.   Watershed management especially renovation and revival of traditional water bodies

vi. Rainwater harvesting- rooftop as well as others

vii. Reducing local pollution of air, water and land

f. Basic amenities and services

i.   Pucca houses for all houseless poor/poor living in kutcha houses

ii. Drinking water, preferably treated piped water with household taps

iii. Internal all weather roads with covered drains

iv. All weather road connectivity to the main road-network

v.   Electricity connection to all households and street-lights including from

alternative sources of energy, especially solar

vi. Pucca infrastructure for public institutions- Anganwadis, schools, health institutions, Gram Panchayat Office and libraries

vii. Civic infrastructure including community halls, buildings for SHG federations, playgrounds and burial grounds/crematoria

viii. Village markets

ix. Infrastructure for PDS outlets

x.   Micro mini banks /post offices/ATMs

xi. Broadband connectivity and Common Service Centres

xii. Telecom connectivity

xiii. CCTVs in public places

g. Social Security

i.   Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow

ii. Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

iii. Health insurance- RSBY

iv. PDS- universal access to all eligible households

h. Good Governance

i.   Strengthening of local democracy through strong and accountable Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas

ii. E-Governance resulting in better service delivery

iii. Provision of UIDAI cards to all

iv. Ensuring regular and punctual attendance of government and panchayat staff

v.   Time bound service delivery in line with Department's Citizens Charter

vi. Holding of Mahila Gram Sabhas before every Gram Sabha

vii. Holding of a Gram Sabha at least 4 times a year

viii. Holding of Bal Sabhas every quarter

ix. Proactive disclosure of all information pertaining to the implementation of the programme in the public domain and through wall-writing, notice boards in the local language. This should necessarily include the list of beneficiaries, item-wise budgets and expenditure.

x.   Gram Panchayat acting as an information facilitation centre

xi. Timely redressal of grievances filed by people, such that:

1. Grievances of all nature to be submitted to the Gram Panchayat / Charge Officer and dated receipt to be given

2. Grievances to be redressed within three weeks along with written reply

3. Institutionalization of regular open platforms for airing of grievances and their redressal, coordinated by the Gram Panchayat

xii. Half yearly Social Audit of the programme implementation by the Gram Sabha facilitated by the Social Audit Units set up under MGNREGA

8. STRATEGY

In order to convert the identified village into an Adarsh Gram through the specified activities, the following are the possible strategies:

a. Entry point activities to energize and mobilize the community towards positive common action

b. Participatory planning exercise for identifying peoples' needs and priorities in an integrated manner

c. Converging resources from Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also other State schemes to the extent possible.

d. Repairing and renovating existing infrastructure to the extent possible.

e. Strengthening the Gram Panchayats and peoples' institutions within them

f. Promoting transparency and accountability

For operationalising the strategies, the suggested framework indicating the list

> **Entry point activities to energize and mobilize the community towards positive common action**

of Centrally Sponsored Schemes which could be utilised for different activities, their outputs and outcomes, is detailed in **Annexe I**. The operational details need to be contextualised locally, expanded as required, and fleshed out with innovative ideas.

9. IDENTIFICATION OF ADARSH GRAM

A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen.

The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.

The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

> **Converging resources from Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and also other State schemes to the extent possible**

10. PLANNING

A Village Development Plan would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty.

Before the formal plan formulation starts, there has to be systematic environment creation and social mobilisation which will be spearheaded by the MP himself/herself. The Gram Panchayat should also be fully involved. Some of the activities which could be considered are:

a.   Interaction (charcha) with the Gram Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha
b.   Interaction (charcha) with occupational groups and local organisations, including youth clubs
c.   Organisation of cultural and sports events
d.   Wall writings, Shivirs, Padayatras, Nukkad naataks etc
e.   Painting and Literary Competitions on how the village could be made a model one.
f.   Demonstration of videos of best practices in village development

These activities would result in a broad collective vision of what the village should be like and kindle the enthusiasm of the villagers. There after a two stage participatory planning process is suggested in which the MP plays a lead facilitatory role , along with the Gram Panchayat and the District Collector gives the necessary professional and coordination support.

In the first stage, activities which could be implemented by the people themselves through behavioural and social changes self-help and mutual help, shramdaan, local contributions, and local resources need to be identified. These could include the following:

a.   Having the community, including all elected representatives and government functionaries, take a collective pledge that the community will work towards its economic upliftment in a time bound manner so that no family in the village will languish below poverty line.

b.   Collectively reading out and reaffirming the fundamental rights and fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution.
c.   Organising Health camps
d.   Organising cleanliness drives
e.   Conducting animal health camps
f.   Intervention in Anganwadis to improve attendance and quality of service delivery
g.   Intervention in local schools improving attendance, enhancing quality of education, improving the quality of mid-day meals etc. in partnership with the PTAs.
h.   Planting of trees
i.   Revitalizing/organising SHGs
j.   Organising Rozgar Diwas under MGNREGA
k.   Improving Public Distribution System (PDS)
l.   Organisation of grievance redressal camps with the participation of the District Collector and key district level officers particularly relating to civil supplies, social welfare, land revenue etc.

During this stage, as many activities as possible from all the categories, particularly those relating to personal, human, social and environmental development, and good governance should be taken up. Simultaneously, Situation Analysis, which is the first step of the second stage could also be conducted.

Through these activities, the village community would have demonstrated its willingness to undertake the scheme in its fullness, triggering implementation of the next stage.

Thereafter, the second stage of the planning process could continue with the following broad steps:

1. Situation Analysis:

This, which would have been started during the first stage itself, is a two-fold process – both being undertaken at the same time

i.   A baseline survey, which has two purposes; firstly, to identify details of the existing scenario in different areas of development so that improvements could be suitably bench-marked to this.

Secondly, to provide basic data on the deficiencies and gaps in infrastructure, amenities and services as well as the potential for future economic and human development. This should preferably be got done through an expert agency. In the alternative, an academic institution or a group of trained experts could be assigned the task. The parameters which could be included in the baseline survey are indicated in the **Annexe -II**. Additional locally relevant items may be added.

ii. Participatory Situation Analysis: This should be got done through the local community involving trained facilitators. The training would be arranged by the NIRD & PR. The key participatory techniques which could be used are:

* Social Map: It is a map, drawn by the local persons, particularly women, depicting households

according to different categories, important institutions, physical and social infrastructure and other amenities.

* Resource mapping: This helps understand the natural and physical resources at the command of the village. This is also prepared by the local people and the map would show the following:

◊ Land use

◊ Water bodies

◊ Irrigation structures

◊ Physical layout of the land – showing slopes, undulations, drainage patterns etc.

The Resource Map would delineate the micro-watersheds and help identify the potential for agricultural development and natural resources management.

* Needs matrix: This is prepared with the involvement of a cross-section of the local households to rationally assess the collective needs of the village and their priorities.

The data collected through the situation analysis should be captured on a GIS platform.

2. Review of Performance of the First Stage

This will be an exercise led by the MP jointly with the District Collector, the Gram Panchayat, and the community, to critically assess the performance in the first stage – that is, what the village has been able to achieve on its own and what it will definitely be able to complete in a reasonable period of time.

Based on this assessment, the village could move to the next step of strategy-setting

3. Strategy setting:

Based on the review of the first stage, and data from the baseline survey and the participatory assessments, a select group of stakeholders, officials and experts could suggest the strategies for development and the activities needed to operationalise the strategies. In other words, the schemes and projects required would be outlined.

4. Identifying the resource envelope:

The resources available need to be mapped. Broadly, they could be classified as follows:

i. Resources of fully tied schemes – centrally sponsored and State- such as IAY, PMGSY etc

ii. Resources which are partially tied and permit flexibility of use like MGNREGS, RKVY, NRLM, NHM, SSA etc.

iii. Resources which are largely untied such as BRGF, MPLADS etc which permit a great deal of flexibility to fill in critical gaps as required. Local Area Development Scheme of MLAs may also be tapped, subject to their consent

iv. Purely untied resources of the Gram Panchayats like own revenue, Central and State Finance Commission grants etc

v. Resources which could be mobilised locally in cash, kind and labour

vi. CSR funds.

The above categories of resources should be used in a convergent and integrated manner to generate maximum synergy. In respect of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes, the Ministries/Departments concerned will take appropriate action to make suitable changes in the guidelines to enable priority to be given to the Adarsh Gram

5. Finalisation of needs:

This is best done through a two part process: the first part being consultations with the different stakeholders particularly women SHGs and farmer groups and the second part being the Gram Sabha discussions. In these fora, the summary of the results of the exercises done so far has to be presented in a simple and clear manner and the needs and priorities finalised as normatively and unanimously as possible.

6. Preparation of the draft Village Development Plan (VDP):

A Working Group will be set up by the District Collector consisting of officials and outside professionals/experts to draw up the draft Village Development Plan on the basis of the needs prioritized by the people. The VDP should also include the activities, contributions, and achievements of the first stage. It should state the expected outputs and outcomes along with the timelines.

7. Clearance of the VDP by the Gram Sabha:

The draft VDP will be presented to the Gram Sabha for discussion and clearance.

8. Approval of the VDP:

This will be done by the District level committee headed by the District Collector, in the presence of the MP duly considering his/her comments and suggestions. While approving the VDP, the committee will clearly indicate the phasing of different components with specific targets for three months, six months, nine months, one year and beyond.

9. Projectisation and sanctions:

The components of the approved plan should thereafter be projectised by the departmental officers concerned, who should then get the administrative, financial and technical approvals as may be necessary under the guidelines of the respective scheme. The District Collector will personally coordinate this exercise to make it smooth and time-bound. He will be assisted by the Charge Officer

10. Disclosure and Dissemination:

The details of all the processes and all the components of the approved plan covering the physical and financial aspects and the expected outputs and outcomes should be pro-actively disclosed and disseminated widely.

It has to be ensured that the planning process organically emerges from the environment creation and social mobilisation exercise which prepares the ground for this. Also, adequate care should be taken to prevent this from becoming either a routine or technical exercise.

N.B: The deliverables under the scheme may be classified and reported as immediate (within 3 months), short term (within 6 months), medium term (within 1 year) and long term (beyond 1 year).

11. TIMELINES

Along with the finalisation of the Plan, timelines need to be indicated for different activities including the 'soft' interventions at the personal and social levels. While activity-specific timelines would vary according to the local situation, certain broad timelines are suggested below:

Item of work	Time from the date of launch
Selection of Adarsh Gram	One month
Awareness generation on the scheme	Two months
Environment creation and social mobilisation	Three months
Initialisation of First Stage activities	Three months
Review of First Stage activities	Five months
Completion of preparation of VDP	Seven months
Approvals and sanctions	Eight months
Activities to begin	Nine months
Review of progress of VDP at Gram Sabha level and District Level	One Year

Engage with the community in the village and motivate them to take up development activities on their own according to their capacity

12. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibility of implementing the SAGY will rest with elected representatives of Panchayats and the functionaries of the programmes' concerned at different levels. The two must work together to accurately identify the common needs of the village and the needs of vulnerable households in particular, leverage resources of different programmes, facilitate peoples participation in implementation, monitoring and maintenance of works taken up under the scheme.

Overall coordination and review mechanisms will also be laid out at different levels. In addition this scheme will also serve the purpose of demonstrating best practices for dissemination to other areas. Specific roles and responsibilities of how this will be done are outlined below:

a. Member of Parliament:

▫ Identify and select the Adarsh Gram
▫ Engage with the community in the village and motivate them to take up development activities on their own according to their capacity
▫ Propagate the values of the scheme
▫ Initiate start-up activities to build up the right environment
▫ Facilitate the planning process
▫ Mobilise additional resources to the extent possible, particularly from CSR and philanthropies
▫ Fill up critical gaps in the plan using MPLADs funds
▫ Monitor the progress periodically and take the lead in sorting out issues and problems
▫ Proactively facilitate transparency and accountability in the programme implementation and help sort out public grievances
▫ Coordinate with the community to achieve the desired, non-tangible outcomes, particularly the social ones

b. Government of India

At the national level, the nodal ministry for implementing this scheme will be the Ministry of Rural Development. For overseeing the implementation, there will be two national level committees. One, will be headed by the Minister for Rural Development with the participation of the Ministers in charge of Planning, Programme Implementation and other key ministries as may be decided. The second committee will be headed by the Secretary of Rural Development with representatives from the following ministries/departments not below the rank of Joint Secretary:

- Panchayati Raj
- Planning
- Land Resources
- Women and Child Development
- Health and Family Welfare
- School Education
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
- Power
- New and Renewable Energy
- Telecom
- Information Technology
- Water resources
- Social Justice and empowerment
- Tribal Affairs
- Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- Agriculture
- Sports and Youth Affairs
- Other relevant ministries

The committee may co-opt experts in the key thematic areas of this scheme. It would be assisted by a small, focused, high impact secretariat comprising of three resource persons on contract.

The tasks of the Committee would be to:

- Monitor the process of identification and planning
- Review the implementation of the scheme
- Decide mechanism for concurrent monitoring and post project evaluation

for which a web-based monitoring system will be developed, laying down standardised monitoring practices across states.

- Identify bottlenecks and problems, and initiate remedial action where necessary- including changes of the guidelines of this Scheme.
- Indicate specific resource support that each ministry will provide to build capacity across states
- Promote cross learning across States
- Disseminate best practices in village level development including through video and print
- Issue operational guidelines and advisories from time to time which may be item specific or pertaining to the scheme in general

c. State level

Given the number of state schemes which will be drawn into the fold of this scheme and the variation in implementation structures for different centrally sponsored programmes across states, there has to be an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and including experts as required, with at least two civil society representatives. The Secretary of the Rural Development Department of the State will be the member-convenor. Two full time resource persons on contract may be deployed to support the work of this state level committee.

> Disseminate best practices in village level development including through video and print

This committee will meet at least once a quarter and perform the following tasks:

▫ Supplement the central SAGY guidelines and issue state specific instructions which take into account different state schemes. These must lay out the roles and responsibilities of functionaries at the GP, block, district and state level.

▫ Review Village Development Plans from across constituencies and suggest changes, if required to ensure that the key outputs are achieved within the stipulated timelines

▫ Review implementation and lay down monitoring mechanisms supplementary to the web-based monitoring system.

▫ Identify bottlenecks, and the technical and administrative support required and issue necessary instructions/ Government Orders from time to time

▫ Coordinate with the committees at the national level as required

▫ Develop a time table for exposure visits to the model villages and design a state level plan for dissemination of best practices

▫ Design a grievance redressal mechanism for the scheme which will be put in place at the level of the Charge Officer and the district in accordance with scheme guidelines

This Committee may interact with MPs, if necessary in small groups, to identify problems and sort them out.

d. District level

The District Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collector will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Member(s) of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings. The heads of the GPs concerned will also be invited for these monthly meetings.

The District Collector will appoint a competent Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat who will coordinate the implementation at the local level and will be fully responsible and

accountable for the implementation. The District Collector will also actively involve Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) and identified professionals of the District Mission Management Units, of NRLM in the scheme, wherever they are there.

The District Collector will be responsible for:

▫ Conduct of the baseline survey

▫ Facilitation of village level plan preparation

▫ Converging the relevant Schemes

▫ Coordination of scheme implementation across line departments

▫ Review of progress on a monthly basis and reporting to the State and Government of India.

▫ Adherence to grievance redressal and proactive disclosure norms laid down by the respective scheme guidelines

▫ Arrangement of frequent site visits to assess progress.

13. USE OF TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATIONS

Adoption and adaptation of technology and introduction of innovations are critical to this programme. These would broadly be in the following areas:

i. Space applications and remote sensing: This will be used in the planning and monitoring of the programmes. Assets will also be mapped using GIS. The State remote sensing agencies would provide necessary support.

ii. Mobile based technologies - These are essentially for monitoring the programmes through geo-tagging. The NIC would provide the necessary modules and the support.

iii. Agriculture related technologies and innovations - These could improve productivity and add value –to be sourced from the local Krishi Vigyan Kendra and the District ATMA.

iv. Livelihood related technologies and innovations -These could be sourced from the National Innovation Foundation and the Bank of Ideas and Innovations set up by the Ministry through the State Rural Livelihood Missions.

v. Appropriate building construction technologies -These would be developed using expert organisations which work with local material and local designs. The Ministry of Rural Development and Rural Housing Knowledge Network of IIT Delhi would provide the necessary back-up.

vi. Road construction technologies - This would be made available by The National Roads Development Agency of the Ministry of Rural Development.

vii. Water supply and sanitation related technologies -The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation would provide the technologies that are cost efficient and innovative.

The Ministry of Rural Development would prepare a compendium of relevant technologies and innovations and carry out a dissemination exercise specially aimed at Adarsh Grams.

14. LEVERAGE THE STRENGTHS OF THE PRIVATE, VOLUNTARY AND COOPERATIVE SECTORS

SAGY should proactively tap the resources and the strengths of the private, voluntary and cooperative sectors which could help in:

▫ Providing technical assistance in planning and monitoring

▫ Making available relevant technologies for local adoptions

▫ Making investments/providing services for local economic development, either independently or to supplement Government efforts through:

    * Training and capacity building local functionaries

    * Skilling local youth to improve employability

* Providing market linkages to local products through standardization, quality assurance etc

* Mentoring for personal and social development

15. CAPACITY BUILDING

Implementation of this programme requires highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel. Also the Gram Panchayats concerned have to be suitably capacitated. The Ministry of Rural Development would put in place a specially designed capacity building programme to be operationalised by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad through the SIRDs at the State level.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development would:

i. Prepare detailed handbooks for operationalising the different components for the stakeholders.

ii. Document and disseminate best practices related to innovative village development.

> Identify the best performing Gram Panchayats for peer-group learning through twinning arrangements

i. Set up a help-desk in the NIRD & PR to serve as a single point for clarification of doubts and for giving advice where necessary.

ii. Identify the best performing Gram Panchayats for peer-group learning through twinning arrangements.

16. OUTCOMES

Most of the outcomes related to investments and schemes are detailed in **Annexe II**. In addition, SAGY is expected to have other significant outcomes which would include:

□ Increased livelihoods/employment opportunities

□ Reduction in distress migration

□ Freedom from bonded labour, child labour and manual scavenging

□ 100% registration of deaths and births

□ Evolution of alternate dispute resolution system acceptable to all sections of the community

□ Peace and Harmony

□ Demonstration effect on other Gram Panchayats

17. MONITORING

At the national level, a separate, real time web based monitoring system will be put in place for the scheme covering all aspects and components. The system would have the interface enabling the MP and other key stakeholders to log-in and give suggestions/comments, and even raise queries or complaints, which should be promptly responded to by the implementing authorities.

Every process taken under this programme, will be photographed and geo-tagged and made available in public domain. Similarly, photographs of all assets at different stages would be uploaded.

The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter vis-à-vis the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan. Further, the core monitorable indicators of the 12th Five Year Plan would be utilised as appropriate.

The outcomes will also be tracked from time to time to the extent possible.

Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation of performance would be conducted through a competent independent agency. Also a post-project assessment of performance and outcomes would be similarly undertaken.

Awards

Awards are proposed to be given in the following categories:

i. Best practices

ii. Best Charge Officers

iii. Best District Collectors

iv. Best Adarsh Grams

18. SUSTAINABILITY

Post project sustainability is expected to be achieved through the following:

□ Continuing leadership and guidance of the MP

□ Strong ownership and leadership of the Gram Panchayat and the village community with role clarity on operation and maintenance of the assets created under the programme.

□ Involvement of the private sector in operation and maintenance of bigger assets like sewerage and large water supply schemes.

□ Involvement of SHGs in the operation and maintenance of smaller community assets like vermicompost systems, small water supply schemes, nutrition centres, citizen service centres, libraries etc.

□ Clear protocols in respect of departmental responsibilities in operation and maintenance to be laid down and agreed upon, upfront at the time of approval of projects under the Plan.

"Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached"
Swami Vivekananda

Annexe-I

Details of Activities

1. Personal development

1.1. Activity: Hygienic Behaviour and Practices

Aim	• Improving personal hygiene for all consisting of
	  • Daily cleaning of teeth
	  • Use of Sanitary Toilets
	  • Daily Bath
	  • Washing hands after toilet and before eating
	  • Wearing clean clothes
	  • Personal menstrual hygiene of adolescent girls and women

Strategy	• House-to-house campaign through health volunteers and Swachhata Mitras • Education through anganwadi centres, schools, SHGs, and organisation of camps. • Wall Writings; Information Boards at relevant locations • Street Plays, Film Shows etc. • Community Radio, if established, can be a very useful medium.
Schemes	• NHM • ICDS • Swachh Bharat Mission
Outputs	• Formation of health brigade from the youth volunteers • House visits by health brigade • Encouraging early adopters and follow up with defaulters
Outcomes	• Reduced incidence of diarrhoea and other infectious diseases • Reduction of other personal illness • Improved sense of well-being

1.2. Activity: Inculcating habits of regular physical exercise

Aim	• Mandatory physical exercise everyday as per the requirements of the gender and age groups, individually or in groups
Strategy	• Providing variety of options: Gym, yoga, walking/jogging, sports for everyone to choose from. • Health volunteers to guide and follow up personally
Schemes	• MPLADS • Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan • MGNREGS • State Government Sports Schemes
Outputs	• Setting up playgrounds and parks • Identification and provision of opportunities for physical exercise for all • Engaging with every person in the village and facilitate daily exercise regimen
Outcomes	• Prevention of illness • Increased well-being

1.3. Activity: Reducing risk behaviour- alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse etc

Aim	▪ Reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/ tobacco/gutka etc) among all age groups of population
Strategy	▪ Identification of people addicted ▪ Working on behavioural changes – SHGs and health volunteers ▪ Campaign through Schools, Youth Clubs, SHGs, as well as places of worship ▪ Reducing availability of risk substances in the village
Schemes	▪ NHM ▪ MPLADS (for hardware, as applicable) ▪ Schemes of Health and Family Welfare
Outputs	▪ Identification of risk behaviours and practitioners ▪ Social sanction against risk behaviours ▪ Attacking the source of substances ▪ Working on de-addiction and behavioural change
Outcomes	▪ Increased well being ▪ Improved health outcomes ▪ Improved peace and harmony at homes and in society ▪ Reduction in violence against women

2. Human development

2.1. Activity: Health and Nutrition

Aim	▪ Universal access to basic health facilities consisting of health card, medical examination ▪ Complete immunization ▪ Balanced nutrition irrespective of economic status, gender and age group ▪ Balancing the sex ratio
Strategy	▪ Identify and fill gaps in health infrastructure and materials. ▪ Identify and fill up vacancies of trained health and para-health professionals ▪ Identify training needs and capacitate health and para-health professionals, and handhold through follow up. ▪ Organise immunization and de-worming drives through habitation specific camps ▪ Issuance of health card to each and every person. ▪ Create a calendar of health education interventions through street theatre, puppetry and other social communication methods throughout the year. ▪ Train volunteer groups for behaviour and social change on issues like anaemia, hygiene and health. ▪ Monitor and significantly improve the quality of the noon meal program in schools and the nutrition component in Anganwadi.
Schemes	▪ The National Health Mission(NHM) ▪ ICDS for nutrition along with SABLA and Saksham schemes.
Outputs	▪ Significant reduction in MMR, IMR, NMR over three years ▪ Significant increase in immunization of infants and children upto five years of age and institutional delivery of infants over three years. ▪ Significant reduction in the incidence of anaemia and Grade III and IV malnutrition in infants, complete arrest of Grade I and II malnutrition reduction in the incidence of anaemia in adolescents, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.
Outcomes	▪ 100% immunization ▪ 100 % institutional delivery ▪ Significant reduction in malnutrition, especially among children and adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. ▪ Significant change in the quality of the health delivery and monitoring system of NHM ▪ Increased capacity of the health and para health professionals, who could act as resource persons for the next year. ▪ Significant change in behaviour and attitudes relating to health and hygiene.

2.2. Activity: Education for all

Aim	▪ Universal access to education facilities up to Class X ▪ Conversion of schools into 'smart schools' for providing quality education ▪ Adult literacy ▪ E-literacy ▪ Village libraries including e-libraries
Strategy	▪ Identify and fill gaps in education infrastructure and materials. ▪ Identify and fill up vacancies of trained education professionals ▪ Identify training needs and capacitate education professionals. ▪ Convert the GP schools into 'smart schools'. Smart schools will have IT enabled classrooms, e-libraries, web based teaching and will make all students e-literate. This will be done through filling the infrastructure gaps. ▪ Organise adult literacy campaigns to ensure functional literacy through youth volunteers. ▪ Use of cultural forms viz. street theatre, puppetry and other social communication methods throughout the year. ▪ Create local toys and education resource centres and materials using local knowledge and materials ▪ Start a local newspaper which is conceptualized and run by local youth. ▪ Organise Skype sessions with identified eminent persons from the fields of arts, literature and social reform. ▪ Organise exhibitions on local histories and talks by experts. ▪ Construct and/or equip a fully functional library including e-resources, with a trained librarian ▪ Conduct training for every person interested in e-learning. ▪ Organise youth groups to ensure every child, particularly girl child is in school, working children be motivated for transition schools and special facilities provided for children with special needs.
Schemes	▪ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), ▪ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ▪ National Literacy mission(NLM) ▪ National Child Labour Project(NCLP) ▪ MPLADS
Outputs	▪ Significant increase in the enrolment, attendance, completion and transition at every class level, at least till class 10. ▪ Significant decrease in the dropout rates from the first year onwards and a significant increase in retention for all classes. ▪ Improved Minimum Levels of Learning (MLLs) in primary classes ▪ All infrastructure and capacity building gaps identified and filled. ▪ All vacancies filled up. ▪ Adults going through functional literacy campaign assessed for numeracy and literacy. ▪ At least one person from every family able to use the computer and the internet.
Outcomes	▪ Developing a reading habit that changes the world-view-awareness about the location of the self and the community in the interconnected world. ▪ Self-reliance and mutual respect ▪ Ability to articulate choices and decision making including amicable conflict resolution. ▪ Awareness about rights and responsibilities that bring accountability. ▪ Capability to use technology appropriately and adapt in the present world.

3. Social development

3.1. Activity: Social Development

Aim	To create a vibrant and harmonious village society through • Activities for promotion of voluntarism like Bharat Nirman Volunteers • Capacity building of the people to fully participate and contribute to local development. • Activities for honouring village elders, local role models especially women, freedom fighters and martyrs • Activities for violence and crime free villages such as • Citizen Committees • Sensitization, especially of youth • Village sports and folk arts festivals • Having a village song to instil a sense of pride among the people • Celebrating 'Village Day'
Strategy	• Organise citizen education • Involve youth groups in health camps and adult literacy drives. Create discussion groups through the libraries. • Reclaim local histories and identify/select the village day. • Celebrate the village day through exhibitions and honouring the village elders, and local role models, especially women, freedom fighters and martyrs. • Reclaim local repositories of songs. • Start competitions where different groups create a new song that reflects the spirit of the village, and select the village song for different festivals and occasions. • Start local folk music and arts festivals that reflect the diversity of India. • Organise citizen-mohalla committees for peaceful and crime free village life. • Organise Gender Sensitization programs and peace education training programs • Organise village discussions on local production and productivity and employment
Schemes	• Bharat Nirman Volunteers • Youth Club schemes • MPLADS • IEC components of appropriate scheme
Outputs	• Organisation and sustaining of the youth volunteer groups for community development through yearly activities schedule. • Constitution of citizen committees. • Significant reduction in disputes and crimes, esp. crimes against women.
Outcomes	• United and harmonious village • Crime-free society • Increase in awareness, knowledge and opportunities for self-expression

3.2. Activity: Clean Villages

Aim	Universal access to sanitation consisting of: • Household toilets for all • Toilets in all public institutions • Solid and liquid waste management • Toilet linked biogas plants

Strategy	- Identify all houses without Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and facilitate construction of toilets in each household - Identify lack of toilets in all public institutions in the GP and facilitate construction. - IEC initiatives to create demand for and promote use of toilets – both individual and institutional - Construct covered drains along with liquid waste treatment pits - Garbage collection, segregation and disposal systems - Initiate behaviour change campaigns on hygiene and sanitation through involvement of youth groups and social communication methods like street theatre and puppetry for open defecation free villages. - Identify appropriate solid and liquid waste management technologies for the particular GP context and roll out in a phased manner.
Schemes	- MGNREGA - Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan - MPLADS
Outputs	- Fulfil the norms of Nirmal Gram - Complete Saturation of IHHL and public infrastructure of toilets in the GP - Efficient solid and liquid waste management systems
Outcomes	- Open Defecation Free village - Clean streets and public places

4. Economic development

4.1 Promoting diversified agricultural livelihoods, including livestock and horticulture, through-

Aim	Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming
Strategy	- Transfer of technology for organic farming to the farmers' groups, especially women - Preparation of Soil Health Cards - Setting up local Seed Banks - Crop intensification such as SRI (System of Rice Intensification) - Micro irrigation and Drip Irrigation - Solar pumping systems - Agro service centres
Schemes	- Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture - MKSP under NRLM - MGNREGS
Outputs	- Soil Health Cards prepared - Seed Banks established - SRI Practiced - Micro Irrigation Infrastructure established and Agro Service Centres set up
Outcomes	- Reduced use of chemical fertiliser - Reduced use of chemical pesticides - Enhanced production of organic manure and use of organic pesticides. - Availability of farm machinery at reasonable hire charges.

4.2 Rural Industrialization-

Aim	- Livestock development including Gobar Bank, Cattle Hostel - Post-harvest technology applications - Food Processing and Dairy Processing - Other Micro Enterprises
Strategy	- Enhancing livestock based livelihoods through better management practices and well-planned linkages - Conducting cattle health campaigns and fairs - Establishment of Gobar Banks for organic manure - Cattle Hostels with linkage to biogas production, as a model of providing modern integrated common facilities for better care and improving productivity of all cattle in the village - Construction and provision of storage facilities, especially common storage facilities to reduce post harvest losses - Grading and sorting of produce at the village level - Decentralised small scale food processing activities - Small scale dairy processing coupled with marketing of such produce - Revive rural industries ranging from traditional artisanal occupations such as weaving, and pottery to modern cottage and small scale industries - Activities related to village tourism, including eco-tourism
Schemes	- Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture, especially Department of Dairy and Animal Husbandry. Support from NDDB and NABARD - MGNREGS - Schemes of Department of Food Processing and Department of Dairy and Animal Husbandry - Schemes of Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Textiles
Outputs	- Construction of worksheds - Establishment of market linkages (esp. cooperatives) - Establishment and functioning of animal healthcare facilities - Post harvest storage and grading facilities created - Processing units / cooperative facilities set up - Rural enterprise units established
Outcomes	- Enhanced livestock based incomes - Better price realisation for agricultural and allied produce - Significant / Substantial proportion of agricultural and dairy produce is processed in the village before being marketed outside. - Enhanced employment and incomes

4.3 Skill Development for all eligible youth

Aim	Development of skill of the rural community to enhance their livelihoods
Strategy	- Identifying skill demand and skill gap - Identifying suitable training & certification agencies - Skill building for self employment and placement in the formal sector - Introducing vocational education in schools - Identifying employers and placement opportunities - Identifying self employment opportunities and setting up support services - Continuous skill upgradation for sustained employment - Skilling the MGNREGS workers - MIS for tracking the progress of trained youth
Schemes	- National Rural Livelihoods Mission - Aajeevika Skills - RSETI - Schemes of Ministry of MSME
Outputs	Trained skilled youth
Outcomes	- Significant increase in skill levels - Gainful employment and enhanced livelihoods

4.4. Organising Women SHGs and Financial Inclusion

Aim	▪ Formation of Women's SHGs is the master strategy that provides multiple outcomes ranging from women's empowerment to livelihood enhancement to financial inclusion. The model village should be able to bring together women from all social groups and economic situations in to SHGs and connect them to banks as individuals as well as groups.
Strategy	▪ Universal inclusion through participatory identification of the poor (PIP) ▪ Organisation of SHGs of women and their federations at the GP and cluster levels ▪ Bank linkages ▪ Ensure that all women SHG members have individual PMJDY bank accounts.
Schemes	▪ National Rural Livelihoods Mission ▪ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
Outputs	▪ Constitution and functioning of SHGs. ▪ Opening of individual bank accounts ▪ Establishment of bank linkage. ▪ Establishment of household and collective enterprise
Outcomes	▪ Increased incomes through enhanced livelihoods. ▪ Inculcation of saving habit.

4.5 Employment under MGNREGA

Aim	▪ Implementation of MGNREGA as per the provisions of the Act.
Strategy	▪ Effective demand capture through Rozgar Diwas ▪ Better, participatory planning ▪ Provision of works as per demand ▪ Timely payment of wages ▪ Identification and creation of quality productive assets
Schemes	▪ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Outputs	▪ Provision of employment as per demand ▪ Creation of quality productive assets
Outcomes	▪ Enhanced incomes and poverty reduction

5. Environmental Development

5.1 Activity: Roadside plantations, Tree plantation in homesteads, schools and public institutions; and Social Forestry

Aim	▪ Increase coverage of trees in rural areas
Strategy	▪ Planting trees–those having economic, environmental, social and cultural value - in homesteads and public places, especially road sides, canal bunds, commons, and farm bunds ▪ Develop green walkways in and around the village ▪ Assigning usufruct rights over tree in public land to the poorest of the poor households ▪ Development of local nurseries ▪ Simplification of systems for payment of maintenance expenditure

Schemes	• MGNREGS • National Horticulture Mission • Schemes of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (like CAMPA)
Outputs	• Plantations and nurseries of multiple species • Development of a village nursery can provide employment to the aged and the differently abled.
Outcomes	• Income and employment from the trees. • Prevention of soil erosion • Increased green cover • Mitigating effects of climate change

5.2 Activity: Watershed management especially revival of traditional water bodies

Aim	• Developing the village along the principles of Watershed Management to enhance livelihoods, through improving irrigation, improving drainage, and checking erosion
Strategy	• Scientific and participatory assessment of the health of the watershed and developing treatment measures
Schemes	• IWMP and MGNREGS
Outputs	• Water harvesting and soil conservation structures created, revived, rehabilitated
Outcomes	• Enhanced irrigation facilities • Improved drainage • Increased groundwater levels

5.3 Activity: Reducing local pollution of air, water and land

Aim	• Reduce as well as mitigate the impacts of air, water and land pollution.
Strategy	• Quick and participatory assessment of different kinds of pollution affecting the village • Making the village open defecation free • Soil testing and preparation of soil health cards • Composting linked to biogas and preparation of farmyard manure • Social ban on use of polyethylene bags and other harmful pollutants • Unnat Chullah for cooking
Schemes	• Schemes of MNRE as well as MGNREGS • Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture
Outputs	• Social and physical infrastructure for reducing waste and pollution
Outcomes	• Reduced pollution and profitable use of waste • Improved health outcomes • Aesthetically appealing surroundings

5.4 Rainwater harvesting- rooftop as well as others

Aim	• Popularization of rain water harvesting as a traditional practice in rural India
Strategy	• Rooftop rainwater harvesting integrated to toilet units in individual houses as well in public buildings. • Structures such as Eris, Kunds, Tankas and Tanklis in desert and other low rainfall areas
Schemes	• NRDWP (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) • MGNREGS
Outputs	• IWMP structures created and rehabilitated.
Outcomes	• Enhanced availability of water for drinking and other purposes.

6. Basic amenities

6.1 Activity: Pucca houses for all houseless poor/poor living in kutcha houses

Aim	• Pucca houses for all houseless poor/poor living in kutcha houses
Strategy	• Identification of all families living in temporary structures and prioritising them based on vulnerability - due priority to the elderly and single member households • Taking up housing on a saturation mode, as far as possible in viable clusters
Schemes	• Indira Aawas Yojana
Outputs	• Durable, permanent houses for all
Outcomes	• Improved well-being and dignity of living

6.2 Activity: Drinking water, preferably treated piped water with household taps

Aim	• Drinking water, preferably treated piped water with household taps
Strategy	• Survey to identify existing and potential sources of drinking water • Assess current and future habitation-specific needs • Purify, rehabilitate and sustain the existing sources • Preparation of village water security plan
Schemes	• National Rural Drinking Water Programme
Outputs	• Piped water connection for all households
Outcomes	• Improvement in health, reduction in water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea

6.3 Activity: Internal all weather roads with covered drains and all-weather road connectivity to the main network

Aim	• Internal all weather roads with covered drains and all-weather road to the main network
Strategy	• Existing kutcha roads in and out of the village may be listed and made pucca.
Schemes	• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana • MGNREGA • Backward Region Grants Fund
Outputs	• Completed construction of all-weather roads that meets the target number of kilometres as identified during the needs assessment exercise.
Outcomes	• Improved connectivity to and from the village which will enhance economic activity and access to public services as well as markets

6.4 Activity: Electricity connection to all households including from alternative sources of energy, especially solar

Aim	• Electricity connection to all households and street lights including from alternative sources of energy, especially solar
Strategy	• Identify best suited source of renewable energy given topography (eg – wind, solar, micro hydro etc.) • Baseline survey of households without access to electricity • Electricity connections provided including from new and renewable energy sources. • Priority given to vulnerable households and public buildings
Schemes	• Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, • MNRE Schemes

Outputs	▪ 100% electrification of households in the village ▪ Street lights ▪ Increase in connectivity through telecom and internet
Outcomes	▪ Enhancement of economic activity and increase in incomes of households in the village

6.5 Activity: Pucca infrastructure for public institutions- Anganwadis, schools, health institutions, Gram Panchayat Office and libraries

Aim	▪ Pucca infrastructure for public institutions- Anganwadis, schools, health institutions, Gram Panchayat office and libraries ▪ All public buildings, especially schools, will be built using environment friendly local technologies using local materials and will have extensive tree coverage
Strategy	▪ Through participatory planning methods, the order of priority of the need for public infrastructure to be determined. ▪ Repair and renovation of existing infrastructure to be given first priority to the extent doable ▪ Identification of location for construction of different physical buildings ▪ Technical support and supervision provided to prepare estimates, procure tenders and monitor quality of construction ▪ Ensuring fully functional facilities in these buildings including barrier free access in accordance with scheme guidelines
Schemes	▪ MGNREGA, ▪ Backward Regions Grant Fund, ▪ RGPSA ▪ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, ▪ ICDS
Outputs	▪ Repair/renovation of existing public infrastructure ▪ Construction of high quality anganwadis, schools, health institutions, Gram Panchayat office and library where absent and fully functional public services in the village
Outcomes	▪ Improvement in quality of services through the public institutions, particularly relating to health and nutrition, ▪ More accessible Gram Panchayats ▪ Developing reading habit and improving learning levels

6.6 Activity: Civic infrastructure including community halls, buildings for SHG federations, playgrounds, PDS outlets, and burial grounds/crematoria

Aim	▪ Civic infrastructure including community halls, buildings for SHG federations, playgrounds and PDS outlets, and burial grounds/ crematoria.
Strategy	▪ Identification of location for construction of different types of civic infrastructures through participatory planning processes ▪ Technical support and supervision provided to prepare estimates, procure tenders and monitor quality of construction
Schemes	▪ MGNREGA, ▪ Backward Regions Grant Fund, ▪ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ▪ MPLADS ▪ Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan
Outputs	▪ Construction of high quality community assets
Outcomes	▪ Strengthened SHGs, increase in physical and recreational activities amongst youth, better organisation of community events and festivals, better functioning PDS outlets

6.7 Activity: Village markets

Aim	▪ Develop well-functioning and efficient village markets
Strategy	▪ Consultations with producer groups to identify location, size and nature of village market to be constructed ▪ Technical support and supervision to prepare estimates, procure tenders and monitor quality of construction
Schemes	▪ National Rural Livelihoods Mission, ▪ MGNREGS
Outputs	▪ Village markets constructed at strategic locations
Outcomes	▪ Improved marketing and sale of agricultural produce and increase in incomes of households

6.8 Activity: Micro mini banks /post offices/ATMs and provision of UIDAI card

Aim	▪ Ensuring linkage of the all rural areas with an efficient banking network
Strategy	▪ Survey existing coverage of bank and post offices in the local area ▪ Identify banking partners for extending micro ATM services to unserved areas ▪ Opening of accounts ▪ Conduct enrolment camps and door to door distribution of UIDAI cards
Schemes	▪ PM Jan Dhan Yojana and other schemes of the Department of Financial Services ▪ BRGF ▪ Finance Commission Grants
Outputs	▪ 100% financial inclusion of all ▪ 100% Aadhaar enrolment
Outcomes	▪ Increase in savings, reduced impact of income shocks, and increase in standard of living

6.9 Activity: Broadband, telecom connectivity and Common Service Centres

Aim	▪ Broadband, telecom connectivity and Common Service Centres
Strategy	▪ Common Service Centres may be built as part of Gram Panchayat office. ▪ E-literacy of citizens may be facilitated through modules and regular classes.
Schemes	▪ CSC Scheme of DEITY, ▪ National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) ▪ Schemes of Telecom Department
Outputs	▪ 100% access to internet and mobile connectivity
Outcomes	▪ Bridging the digital divide ▪ Digital literacy, greater access to information and knowledge, increased opportunities for innovation

7. Social Security

7.1 Activity: Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow

Aim	▪ Coverage of social security schemes for all eligible persons on principles of saturation
Strategy	▪ Door to door identification exercise to register all eligible persons under NSAP and the state social pension schemes ▪ Time bound sanction of pension ▪ Opening of bank/PO account ▪ Timely payment of pension through micro ATMs

Schemes	• IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS and • Other state social pension schemes
Outputs	• All eligible pension beneficiaries receive timely payment into their accounts
Outcomes	• Reduced vulnerability of the elderly, widows and persons with disability to health and income shocks, and enhanced dignity of life

7.2 Activity: Insurance schemes

Aim	• Universal coverage of insurance schemes
Strategy	• Door to door identification exercise to register all eligible persons under PMJDY, RSBY and AABY • Time bound sanction of insurance • Systems for preparation of claims using SHG network
Schemes	• Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, • RSBY/State health insurance schemes • PMJDY
Outputs	• Saturated coverage of all households eligible for AABY and RSBY under the programme coverage • Coverage of all eligible households under PMJDY
Outcomes	• Reduced risk of health and income shocks and enhanced social security

7.3 Activity: PDS- universal access to all eligible households

Aim	• Universal coverage of PDS
Strategy	• Door to door identification of beneficiaries and distribution of ration cards to all in accordance with the provisions of the NFSA • Timely distribution of full entitlement of grain to families according to the provisions of the NFSA • Social audit of the PDS institutions
Schemes	• National Food Security Act • State PDS schemes
Outputs	• Implementation of all provisions of NFSA
Outcomes	• Enhanced food security and improved nutritional outcomes

8. Good governance

8.1 Strengthening Gram Panchayats

Aim	• Strengthening local democracy and improving capacity of Gram Panchayats to perform their functions particularly in relation to public service delivery
Strategy	• Providing basic infrastructure for Gram Panchayats like Panchayat Bhavan, computers etc • Capacity building of elected functionaries and officials • Activating Standing Committees of Panchayats • Creating Functional Committees and vitalizing participatory fora like Watershed Committees, Village Health and Sanitation Committees, PTAs etc.
Schemes	• BRGF • RGPSA • MGNREGS

Outputs	▪ Good infrastructure for Gram Panchayats ▪ Functioning committees ▪ Trained functionaries
Outcomes	▪ Deeper local democracy

8. 2. Activity: Social Audit

Aim	▪ Half yearly Social Audit of all components done by the Gram Sabha
Strategy	▪ Rope in Social Audit Unit (SAU) of the State to facilitate the Gram Sabha of the GP in conducting a social audit ▪ Information collected above to be shared with the members of the community, SHG members, Village Resource Persons, District Resource Persons of the SAU 15 days prior to the Social Audit being conducted ▪ Conducting a 100% house to house verification to verify the records with individual testimonies ▪ Recording of individual testimonies and grievances in writing during the verification ▪ Conduct of a Social Audit Gram Sabha where findings of the social audits are read out in front of the Gram Sabha which shall be attended by functionaries from the implementing agencies, independent observers etc where decisions will be taken on each of the findings read out
Schemes	▪ All schemes
Outputs	▪ All schemes being implemented in the selected GP having gone through a social audit conducted by the Gram Sabha
Outcomes	▪ Complete transparency of expenditure of public funds to the community

8.3 Pro-active disclosure

Aim	▪ Pro- active disclosure of all information pertaining to the implementation of the programme in the public domain

Strategy	▪ Identify the following categories of information pertaining to all programmes/ interventions that are being made in the selected gram Panchayat through the SAGY:
	   ▪ Job chart of functionaries responsible for carrying out duties with their designations and contact details
	   ▪ Pre requisites to be identified as a beneficiary under the programme/ intervention
	   ▪ Norms of delivery of benefit including service standards
	   ▪ List of beneficiaries of the programme/intervention in the GP
	   ▪ Amount of benefit/amount allocated to each beneficiary
	   ▪ Order of prioritization of the beneficiaries
	   ▪ Item wise approved budget and expenditure for the scheme in the GP
	   ▪ Statement of records held by the Department concerned at the Block and District Level
	   ▪ Name and contact details of Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
	▪ Collate this information for the GP and ensure its disclosure through wall paintings, notice boards and public places in the GP

Schemes	▪ Right to Information Act, 2005
Outputs	▪ Compliance of the GP with all provisions of Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005
Outcomes	▪ Complete transparency of expenditure of public funds to the community

8.4. Activity: Timely grievance redressal

Aim	▪ Ensure redressal of all grievances faced by citizens within a well defined time period
Strategy	▪ All inhabitants of the selected village will be able to submit their complaints in writing to the Panchayat and be entitled to a dated receipt ▪ Gram Panchayat to remain open everyday to receive complaints from members of the community ▪ Gram Panchayat to submit the grievances received to concerned departments for redressal ▪ Concerned departments to ensure that the complainant receives a written response to the grievance submitted by him/her stating the decision taken and outcome of the grievance submitted within 21 days ▪ Panchayats may also put in place regular public hearings where grievances will be heard and redressed in the public domain.
Schemes	▪ All schemes
Outputs	▪ Timely redressal of grievances lodged by citizens
Outcomes	▪ Putting in place of a uniform and standard grievance redress mechanism for all development schemes rolling out in the GP

8.5. Activity: Time bound service delivery in line with Department's Citizens Charter

Aim	▪ Time bound service delivery in line with Citizens Charter ▪ E-Governance to improve quality of service delivery
Strategy	▪ Develop a Citizens Charter of the scheme which shall mandatorily include key services, job charts and service standards ▪ Communicate and disseminate the contents of the charter to all community members ▪ Ensure regular and punctual attendance of government and panchayat staff ▪ Facilitate citizens in filing grievances where services are not provided to citizens within the prescribed time frame and ensure its redressal ▪ Provision of computers to the Gram Panchayat ▪ Introduction of E-Governance applications like PRIASoft, PLANPLUS, NREGASoft, AwaasSoft and GIS based applications for local planning and mobile based applications for monitoring programmes and grievance redressal ▪ Capacity building for E-Governance
Schemes	▪ RGPSA ▪ MGNREGA ▪ MPLADS ▪ BRGF
Outputs	▪ Ensure timely provision of key services to citizens ▪ Proper monitoring of important schemes
Outcomes	▪ Ensure accountable and timely service delivery to citizens ▪ Improved local governance

8.6. Activity: Holding of Gram Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha

Aim	▪ Participatory decision making through regular (at least once a quarter), inclusive and transparent gram sabhas, mahila sabhas and bal sabhas
Strategy	▪ Create awareness amongst people about importance of participatory platforms for people to make decisions ▪ Conduct special women gram sabhas (Mahila Sabhas) to deliberate on issues relating to women and child development and priority issues such as sanitation ▪ Conduct special children's gram sabha (Bal Sabha) to discuss issues of their education, recreation and safety ▪ Encourage elected representatives, MPs, MLAs to attend the Gram Sabhas ▪ Encourage SHG Women to participate and organise women to attend Gram Sabhas
Schemes	▪ Panchayati Raj Act of the State
Outputs	▪ All decisions taken by the GP pertaining to utilization of resources and monitoring to be based on the needs and aspirations of all sections of the community
Outcomes	▪ Flourishing democratic engagement at the grassroots

Annexe-II

Baseline Format to be filled at the level of the GP

Particulars	Details
Number of primary schools	
Number of children below the age of 15	
Number of children below the age of 15 going to school	
Number of children below the age of 15 dropped out of school	
Female literacy	
Number of anganwadis	
Number of Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidyalayas	
Ratio of teacher: student in the primary school	
Number of PHCs/Sub-Centres	
Number of institutional deliveries recorded	
Ratio of patient: doctor	
Number of libraries	
Number of children identified as malnourished in GP	
Number of children identified as underweight	
Number of women identified as anaemic	
Number of children identified as anaemic	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	
Number of Bharat Nirman Volunteers	
Number of crimes reported	
Number of police stations	
Ratio of constable: citizens	
Number of FIRs registered	
Number of households with toilets	
Number of households with no access to toilets	
Number of common sanitation complexes	
Does GP Bhawan have toilets	
Does hospital have a toilet	
Number of trees in the GP	
Number of BPL families	
Number of SC Households	
Number of ST households	
Number of landless households	
Number of IAY beneficiaries	
Number of FRA beneficiaries	

Particulars	Details
Number of Households headed by single women	
Number of Households headed by physically handicapped persons	
Number of SHGs	
Number of active SHGs	
Number of federations	
Number of SHG leaders	
Number of persons having a bank account	
Distance from the bank Branch	
Distance from the Post office	
Presence of ATM in the village	
Area of cultivable land	
Area of irrigated land	
Area of un-irrigated land	
Area of common land	
Area of fallow land	
Category wise livestock in the GP	
Details of production in the Gram Panchayat 1. Agriculture 2. Animal Husbandry 3. Village Industries	
Number of functional water bodies	
Area within 2 km of the reach of functional water bodies	
Number of active Job Card holders under MGNREGA	
Number of active Job Card holders who have completed 100 days of work	
Number of food storage facilities	
Number of dairy processing units	
Number of Households who do not pucca houses	
Number of households who do not have household taps for treated potable water	
Number of roads within the GP	
Number of roads within the GP which are not all weather	
Number of Households which do not have electricity connection	
Number of anganwadis in the GP	
Number of Fair Price Shops/PDS outlets in the GP	
Number of CSC in the GP	
Number of eligible Households for pension (old age, widow, disability)	
Number of eligible Households who are not receiving pension	
Number of Households eligible for Ration Card	
Number of eligible HHs who have a ration card	
Number of households covered under RSBY	
Number of HHs covered under AABY	
Number of shops selling alcohol	

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