

Report

on

Action research-cum – study: Evolving Methodology for Participatory Micro-level Planning

for

Planning Commission, Govt. of India
New Delhi

Institute of Social Sciences

8 – Nelson Mandela Road
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi



Institute of Social Sciences

8 Nelson Mandela Road, New Delhi – 110 070
Tel : 91-11-43158800, 43158801 Fax : 91-11-43158850, 43158823
Email: issnd@vsnl.com Website: www.issin.org

Planning Commission Project on “Evolving Methodology for Participatory Micro-level Planning: In the context of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act”

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Executive Summary of the Report

(Submitted to the Planning Commission on 6th January 2010)

1. Introduction

The concept of ‘Decentralized Planning’ is not a new in India. This can be traced back in India to the earliest days of planning itself. Since the commencement of planning in 1951, the Government of India has taken several steps to provide an impetus to local level planning. It was believed that the Community Development Phase would lead to desirable constructive development programmes. However the approach of planning was ‘top-down’ and all programmes were directed from the Centre. In the 1960s emphasis was laid on decentralized planning and local self-government institutions were established in several states. There are many socio-cultural factors that impede the progress of decentralization in rural areas and thus have an impact on participatory development. Social disparities at the grassroots level—in terms of caste, class, religion, gender and political status—have major impact on culture and had a strong bearing on the ability of people to participate in the village development process. Villages in India have been characterized by an unequal distribution of resources and power structure based on caste hierarchy and landholding. The caste system still plays a vital role in every aspects of social life of the villagers. Major decisions are still being taken by a handful of the empowered village elite, who now find it difficult to treat other people as equals and involve them in the decision making process. Majority of women in rural areas are less educated and mainly stay away from the public sphere. Further, women amongst the SCs and STs are even less equipped. With the introduction of reservation, their representation in panchayats has become mandatory. But most of the women, SC and ST representatives still find it difficult to cope with prevailing cultural disparities. Also, inhibition and fear, especially among women and marginalized groups, discourage them to participate in Gram Sabha proceedings. These factors influence important decisions such as: (i) the manner in which problems and needs are to be identified and prioritized; (ii) how the work-sites and beneficiaries are to be identified; (iii) how funds are to be allocated for projects; and (iv) how the projects are to be implemented.

2. Study Objectives

According to the Article 243G of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. Such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.'

In the context of the newly envisaged role of Panchayats in planning, the need for developing a planning methodology occupies a crucial significance. It would enable Panchayats to undertake the task of resource planning based on the felt-needs of the people. Besides, providing sustainability to the process of planning, capacity building programmes for PR members and development functionaries began to assume importance. And accordingly the following specific objectives were identified:

- A methodology for participatory planning was prepared to facilitate the preparation of plans by the Gram Panchayats
- A programme of capacity building for PR members and development functionaries was formulated to facilitate the task of participatory planning

3. Research methodology

An appraisal of the existent state of socio-cultural factors was required to understand people's participation in local level planning. This facilitated action-oriented interventions and enabled researchers to study the impact of the people's participation in development. Finally, it led to the formulation of a suitable Planning Methodology and Capacity Building Programme.

The focus areas of the study were: (i) socio-cultural factors; (ii) the present planning process, and the procedure of plan preparation and identification of critical shortcomings; (iii) training exercises for bringing behavioral shifts especially in attitudes and improving knowledge and skills for resource mapping and situation analysis; (iv) preparation of a micro-plan for the Gram Panchayat through a more participatory approach; and (v) formulation of a methodology for planning and preparing capacity building programmes. The following specific objectives were identified:

- A methodology for participatory planning was prepared to facilitate the preparation of plans by the Gram Panchayats
- A programme of capacity building for PR members and development functionaries was formulated to facilitate the task of participatory planning

Issues Covered

Some important issues and the potential for development planning have been studied in the present research for all 19 sectors. These issues are as follows:

- Backward/Forward Linkages
- Cause – Effect Analysis
- Problem Solution Analysis
- Problem Solution and Suggestion Matrix

4. Study Area

In the present study four Gram Panchayats—representing different geo-environmental conditions and socio-politico-economic setups—have been selected.

List of Gram Panchayats Selected for Study

S. N.	State	District	Block	Name of GP	No. of Village
1.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Durgpura	12
2.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Salhotiya	11
3.	U.P.	Unnao	Bichiya	Sonik	2
4.	U.P.	Unnao	Bichiya	Rupau	9

5. Key Findings

A. Present Status of Planning at GP

Four Gram Panchayats have been selected for the purpose of the study. The different socio-economic and political setup of these Gram Panchayats have had a deep impact upon the development and planning process. According to the 73rd Amendment Act Panchayat bodies should involve local people in the process of planning. But due to several reasons these Gram Panchayats have not been meeting the above objectives. Some important limitations are:

- **Database:** No database available at the Gram Panchayat level. Whatever data is available, can be accessed only from the Panchayat Secretary. The local villagers and the Sarpanch have no access to this data. Some data regarding the record of land and agricultural activities are available with the Revenue Officer of the Gram Panchayat. But this data is not made available to Gram Panchayats.
- **Data Analysis:** This is a major problem at the Gram Panchayat level. It is common that the Gram Pradhan is not a particularly well qualified person and neither are the other Panchayat members. As a result proper data analysis is never done.
- **Problem Identification:** There is no prioritization of problems in Gram Panchayats. Most people are not aware about the work of the Panchayats and there is very little participation in Panchayat proceedings. So the Gram Pradhan is the decision maker of most of the planning for village development. Also, Panchayats refuse to concern themselves with the majority of the people and restrict themselves to addressing only the needs

and problems of influential groups of people who have supported them in the previously held elections and are thus likely to be of use to them again. As a result the actual problems of villagers are not put forward in the planning proceedings.

- **Prioritization of Problems:** Due to lack of awareness about the rules and regulations of Gram Panchayats, people do not participate in the planning process. In some cases due to negligence of their presence and not taking care of their views people are disinterested to participate in planning processes.
- **Plan Preparation:** Most of the villagers do not have a clear understanding about what is meant by 'plan preparation'. They do not know how to prepare plans for Gram Panchayat development. Villagers are also not provided with any information about meetings and proceedings of Gram Panchayat that are scheduled to be held. As a result most people do not participate up for these meetings and subsequently no proper discussion takes place and the suggestions of people are not taken into consideration.
- **Resource Mobilization:** In these Gram Panchayats, due to lack of participation, people do not contribute financially. There is also no provision made by government on Panchayat's source of income and clearly defined taxation system. So there is always a resource problem in Gram Panchayats.

B. Factors Affecting Participatory Planning

There are many factors which have had a deep impact on development planning in Gram Panchayats. Some important factors are as follows:

Social

The social set up of villages in India are very complex. People from different castes, classes and religious groups do not relate well to each other. Information about Gram Sabha meetings is not provided to people from other caste groups or those belonging to different religious communities. As a result most villagers are not able to attend meetings. The unequal landholdings and caste conflicts hamper development planning at the Gram Panchayat level. Upper caste people have a higher proportion of land compared to the lower castes. This is the bone of contention and stand as major cause of economic imbalances in Gram Panchayats.

Traditionally the Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat is elected from an upper caste group and lower caste representation is minimal. As a result, most Panchayat decisions are taken by the upper caste groups only. This is one of the major causes for lack of participation in Gram Panchayat proceedings. In many cases the problems of lower caste groups and other people are not taken up at all by the Panchayat Chairperson, who comes from a different caste. Irony is that, due to illiteracy and lack of awareness about rules and regulations, the marginalized caste groups remain unrepresented. It is also true that no one have ever informed them about the rules and regulations of the Panchayats.

Political

It is noted that in all the four Gram Panchayats there is lack of political awareness among villagers. They do not even understand why the Panchayati Raj system has been introduced. Functioning is so dissension ridden that it is impossible to reach a common understanding. Efforts made by one group of people are bound to be opposed by other groups. This process has empowered the Chairperson of the Panchayat to function as arbitrarily as he wants to with regard to the decision-making process. Villagers, too, have made no effort to resolve problems. Elected representatives usually belong to upper caste groups and do not concern themselves with the problems of the lower castes. This is also found where there are a number of villages in one Gram Panchayat The Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat only works for the native village from which he was elected. The problems of other villages are not taken into consideration at all. If the Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat has the required political clout, budgetary allocation does not get delayed.

The Chairperson is an elected head and controls the decision-making process of the Gram Panchayat. In turn his policy decisions are entirely governed by the fiscal benefits that are likely to accrue. He does not take other people's suggestions into account except under certain circumstances. The root cause of all these problems is the lack of information dissemination.

Economic

Budgetary allocation to Gram Panchayats is another factor which is hampering the pace of development. Proper infrastructure facilities have not been developed because funds are sanctioned in installments and the huge time intervals between installments have a detrimental impact on development works. Also there is the lack of a local resource base plan. Another detrimental factor is that Gram Panchayats are unable to generate funds and resources of their own.

In the 11th schedule of the Constitution there are no clearly defined rules about how much money can be spent by Gram Panchayat representatives on elections. As a result candidates end up spending huge amounts of money. After they are duly elected they transfer the funds of the Gram Panchayat to their own pockets.

Administrative

There is lack of proper coordination among the Panchayat functionaries and government departments. Duties are not clearly defined. Villagers feel helpless when health services are not provided by the ANM and nurses as the Gram Panchayat committees cannot take action against them.

In the Jhalawar District most employees are on deputation or on contract basis in the Irrigation Department and are not doing their jobs well. This in turn creates major political and administrative problems for the people.

Organizational

The major organizational problem in Gram Panchayats is the lack of infrastructure facilities. The Panchayat Chairman and other members often do not have an office to sit in. People find themselves sitting in the Gram Panchayat building. The work load is too much to bear because one person is handling all the work. This is the major cause of delay in work and ofcourse, at times, no work gets done.

Transportation facilities are not provided by the PRIs to the staff and other members. Thus work is delayed as they have to wander from one village to another. Moreover no training is imparted to functionaries.

C. Factors Dampening the Participatory Process

During field visits and discussions with different Gram Panchayat functionaries and villagers it was understood that the basic causes of Gram Panchayat malfunctioning are:

- Lack of awareness among villagers about the PRIs
- Complex structure of caste
- Low level of literacy
- Low level of income due to agrarian society
- Lack of participation of villagers

D. Potential Area of People Participation

People can participate more effectively in the planning process if they are given information about rules, regulations and functioning of PRIs and the role of PR functionaries. It was found during the field visits that at the time of need people exchange their labour in order to help each other's work. For instance, if someone requires an additional labour to carry vegetables to market, he may approach somebody to help him. In turn he has to supply labour to the person when he needed. The village solidarity reflects in particular occasions. For instance, if there is a marriage function in the village, there is complete people-participation. In this case it has been observed that rigid caste rules do not obstruct cohesive functioning. The glaring example of such solidarity reflects in some other social welfare activities. With the community participation, people have cleaned wells and have constructed roadways and other welfare works, without the involvement of Panchayat functionaries. It has been noticed that barriers of caste, class and religion are diminishing rapidly. This indicates that the barriers of caste, class and religion are becoming more and more functional in the society rather standing as governing principles. Such examples provide reasons for optimism regarding the possibility of people's participation in planning.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Since independence, there has been emphasis on the necessity of development planning. Initially the emphasis was laid on planned economy in which the state planned everything for the benefit of people at the lower levels. Such an approach failed to involve people and tap their potential in the process of development. And, with the rising disparity among regions, unequal distribution of income within a region and persistent problem of poverty, planners at the higher level had to consider about such a top-down approach and felt the need for decentralized planning in development. Though, since 1960s, the bottom-up approach gained wide recognition among policy makers, academicians, administrators and research scholars. It was as late as in 1992; this approach got the constitutional recognition with the enactment of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. The Act seeks to institutionalize the concept of decentralized planning. Article 243G stipulates that the Panchayats should prepare plans for 'economic development and social justice'. It is a clear recognition to the need of planning from below.

In the backdrop of Amendment Act that empowers the Gram Sabha for the planning at the Gram Panchayat, a new paradigm of planning has begun. With this amendment the Gram Panchayats would make plans as per their local resources and felt-needs, and undertake necessary programmes of direct importance to the community and also to the individuals and the plan so prepared would be sustainable for the socio-economic development of the people.

1.2 Literature Review

Decentralized Planning is not a new concept in India; it is at least as old as the concept of planning itself. Since the commencement of planning in 1951 the government has taken several steps to provide impetus to local level planning. Sundaram (1997) has divided the period from 1950 to 1990s into five phase based on the changes that took place in local level planning, as given in the following table:

Table: 1.1
Phases of Decentralized Planning in India (Sundaram, 1997)

Phase	Period	Phases of Decentralized Planning
I	1950-60	Community Development Phase
II	1960-70	Panchayati Raj Phase
III	1970-80	Special Programmes Phase
IV	1980-90	District Planning Phase
V	1993 onwards	Panchayati Raj Renaissance Phase – Local level planning

Community Development Phase was expected to lead to constructive programmes of development by community action. However the approach of

planning was 'top-down' and all programmes were directed from the Centre. In the 1960s (Panchayati Raj Phase) emphasis was laid on decentralized planning and local self-government institutions were established in several states. Some states like Maharashtra and Gujarat also took initiatives for District level planning. By the 1970s it came to be widely recognized that development in India had evaded the vast majority of the poor population. As a consequence a number of special programmes were introduced in this phase. Also emphasis was laid on block-level planning. Government departments at the block level were expected to formulate plans with the help of voluntary agencies and academic institutions. Though block level plans were prepared in several states, but could not implemented up to the emphasis was shifted to District Planning in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) (Sundaram, 1997).

Cultural factors

There are many cultural factors that act as fetters on the progress of decentralization in the rural areas and impact on participatory development. The cultural values at the grassroots level have a strong bearing on the abilities of people to participate in the village development process. It is on account of wide disparities based on caste, class, gender or political status. Villages in India have been characterized by unequal power structure based on caste or landholding. The caste system still plays a vital role in the social life of the villagers. There is a tradition of decisions being taken by handful of elites. These elites now find it difficult to treat other people as equals and involve them in discussions. Women in the rural areas in large parts of the country are less educated and mainly stay away from the public sphere. Similar is the case with the SCs and the STs. With the introduction of reservations their representation in the panchayats has become mandatory. But most of the women and SC and ST representatives still find it difficult to cope up with new realities due to prevailing cultural disparities (Lieten and Srivastava 1999). Also, inhibitions, due to mind-sets and inertia, especially among women and marginalized groups discourage them to participate in gram sabha and other development fora. These factors influence important decisions such as: how the problems and needs are to be identified and given priorities; how the work-sites and beneficiaries are to be identified; how the funds are to be allocated for projects; how the projects are to be implemented and so on.

Experience of Kerala

In Kerala under People's Plan Campaign (PPC), participatory planning was evolved in order to enable panchayats to prepare plans as per their local needs and priority (SPB, 1998; and Isaac, and Franke, 2000). The details of decentralized planning in Kerala are reflected in Annexure 1. It reveals that there has been systematic effort to provide direction to panchayats at the three levels for the preparation of their plans as per local needs. The state planning board evolved detailed guidelines, and the tools and techniques for undertaking planning at the Panchayat level. It also made systematic efforts for training of PR members, development functionaries and

volunteers for upgrading their knowledge and skills. The salient features can be summarized as under:

- Activation of gram sabha through awareness building programmes (including cultural programmes), training, development seminars and so on.
- The methodology (including process, tools and techniques) for preparing plans at the GP level by various task forces for their concerned sector.
- Clearly defined duties and responsibilities for Panchayat members, functionaries, volunteers (under task forces and voluntary technical corps) at each tier for every sector viz., agriculture, health, education and so on.
- Procedure for the integration of plans prepared by GP with block, and the plan prepared by block with district in order to provide necessary resource matching and linkages, and to avoid duplication of works.

However some field studies (CapDeck, 2002) have reflected the concerns like: lack of representation of block and gram panchayats in DPC, undue influence of political parties or chairpersons of panchayats in decision-making for allocation of funds. Nonetheless, the participatory planning that has been evolved through concerted effort is largely successful in involving people in the Panchayat level planning

1.3 Objective

Article 243G says, 'Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to: the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.'

In the context of envisaged role of panchayats in planning, there is a need of developing planning methodology in order to enable panchayats to undertake the task of planning of resources as per the local felt-needs. Besides, to provide sustainability to the process of planning, capacity building programme for PR members and development functionaries assumes high importance. And so the following specific objectives for the research work are identified:

- To prepare the methodology for participatory planning that would facilitate the preparation of plans by the gram panchayats
- To formulate the programme of capacity building for PR members and development functionaries in order to facilitate them to undertake the task of participatory planning

1.4 Justification of the Study

Planning is a process of judicious allocation of resources as per the identified problems, local needs and available resources. In the context of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, the states would transfer functions, and devolve funds and powers

upon panchayats, the planning can be an important tool for rational allocation of resources. In Kerala, participatory model of development in Kalliasseri gram Panchayat in Kannur district (Isaac, 2000) evolved much before the decentralization took place in 1996. Under People's Plan Campaign, this model was adopted by other panchayats in the state. Such models need to be evolved in other states as per their state-specific context. Another issue of importance is that on plan development in rural areas in the country, the allocation is of the order of Rs. 71,000 cr. as assessed by Ministry of Rural Development (2001). It implies that about Rs. 125.00 cr. is allocated to a district. When such a huge amount is allocated for rural development, there is a need to give adequate emphasis on planning of resources. Further, how planning can be useful under the existing state of decentralization is presented below:

- In utilizing local knowledge in local plan preparation
- In making people aware about the need of efficiency of utilization of existing resources
- To provide framework for convergence of resources and services especially in the social sector (primary education, health care, family welfare, ICDS, mid day meal, etc.)
- To provide framework for allocation of resources
- To prepare a ground for sustainable development
- Finally, to demonstrate that planning can be an important tool in efficient utilization of resources

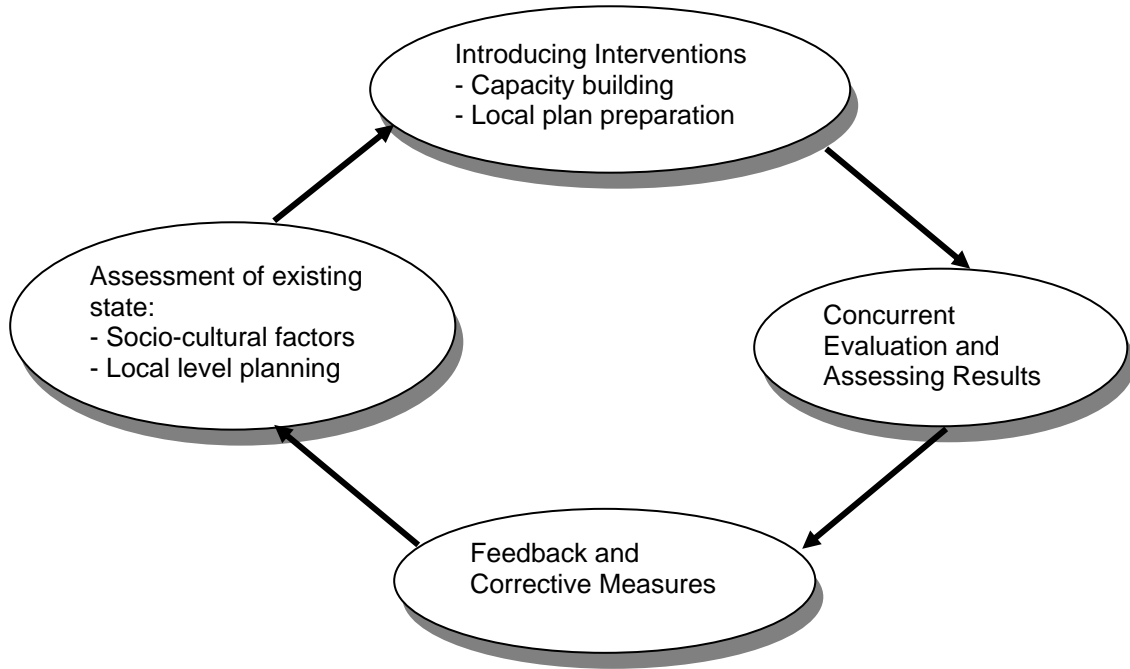
1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Participatory Action Research

It would require the assessment of existing state of first socio-cultural factors influencing participation by people in local level planning and second the process and method of planning of resources. It would facilitate in preparing action-oriented interventions and then it would be followed by introducing interventions in order to study the impact of the outcomes with the participation of people, and then to draw lessons from the feedback and take corrective measures. Finally, it would lead to formulation of a suitable Planning Methodology and Capacity Building Programme.

The study would focus on *first*, study of socio-cultural factors; *second*, present planning process and the procedure of plan preparation, and identification of critical shortcomings, *third*, training exercises for bringing behavioral shift (especially in attitudes) and improving knowledge and skills for resource mapping, situation analysis and so on; *fourth*, preparation of micro-plan for a gram Panchayat through participatory approach; *finally*, formulation of methodology for planning, and simultaneously preparation of capacity building programme.

Figure: 1.1
Participatory Action Research



CHAPTER 2

Study Area Profile

In the present study four-gram panchayats have been selected for the research, representing different geo-environmental condition and socio-polio-economic setup. These are:

Table: 2.1
List of Gram Panchayats Selected for Study

S. N.	State	District	Block	Name of GP	No. Of Village
1.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Durgpura	12
2.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	Salhotiya	11
3.	U.P.	Unnao	Bichiya	Sonik	2
4.	U.P.	Unnao	Bichiya	Rupau	9

2.1 Themes Covered

Planning for the development of District, Block and Gram Panchayat level is a complex task. It requires a comprehensive knowledge of field situation, empirical analysis, programme designing and implementation. A better understanding of local resource base and prioritization of problems, potential area such issue will play an effective role in the development planning. So it is necessity for the planning and implementation of these plans a comprehensive analysis of local condition should be done. To prepare the development plans for local level following themes has been covered.

Sectoral Analysis

Sectoral analysis is an essential element for the local plan preparation. It analyzes the areas of concern for prioritizing the needs and identifies opportunities where thrust in efforts will be achieved. In this regards, 19 sectors have been covered which includes all the 29 subjects as per the 11th schedule of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. These are as follows:

1. Agriculture
 - i. Agriculture including agricultural extension
2. Natural resources management
 - ii. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation, and soil conservation
 - iii. Fuel and fodder
3. Irrigation
 - iv. Minor irrigation, water management and water shed development

4. Animal husbandry
 - v. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries
 - vi. Fisheries
6. Forest
 - vii. Social forestry and farm forestry
 - viii. Minor forest produce
7. Rural connectivity
 - ix. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
8. Housing
 - x. Rural Housing
9. Commercial linkage
 - xi. Markets and fares
10. Energy
 - xii. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
 - xiii. Non-conventional energy sources
11. Industries
 - xiv. Small scale industries,
 - xv. Khadi, village and cottage industries
12. Education
 - xvi. Education including primary and secondary schools
 - xvii. Technical training and vocational education
 - xviii. Adult and non-formal education
 - xix. Libraries
 - xx. Cultured activities
13. Drinking water
 - xxi. Drinking water
14. Health
 - xxii. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries
15. Family welfare
 - xxiii. Family welfare

16. Women and child development
 - xxiv. Women and child development
17. Social welfare
 - xxv. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
 - xxvi. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the SCs and STs.
18. Poverty alleviation
 - xxvii. Poverty alleviation programme
 - xxviii. Maintenance of community assets
19. Public distribution system
 - xxix. Public distribution system

Issues Covered

Some important issues which are covered for prioritization of thrust area and its potential for development planning has been made in the present research for all the 19 sectors. These issues are as follows:

- Backward / Foreword linkages
- Cause –effect analysis
- Problem solution analysis
- Problem solution and suggestion matrix

2.2 Planning Scenario

It is now felt that development planning needs to be decentralized in order to involve people in the planning process to formulate plan as per their requirements. Since, first five year plan, role of local level planning envisaged by national planner as introduction of community development programme. The concept of decentralized planning has got momentum as it has been increasingly felt that “top-down approach” has not been succeed to meet the aspiration of local people at the grassroots level. Therefore to meet the objective, involvement of local people in the planning process and preparing strategy for planning model, which would fulfill integrated development of local area together with the needs of all people.

After the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, planning process at Gram Panchayat level has been envisaged in more meaningful manner as per the local needs and the resource placed with the GP. Planning is a cyclic process it will be modified according to priority of requirements and association with resource base. This Act has placed high priority to Panchayati Raj bodies for the planning process at different levels. District Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Gram Panchayat should prepare plan as per their requirements or felt needs against the backdrop of involving people participation in the planning process.

The 1992 Constitution Amendment Act provides an establishment of new phase of Panchayat Raj in India. Most important features of this Act are establishment of three tier PRIs (Article 243-B).

Figure: 2.1
Flowchart of Administrative set-up and hierarchy of three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions

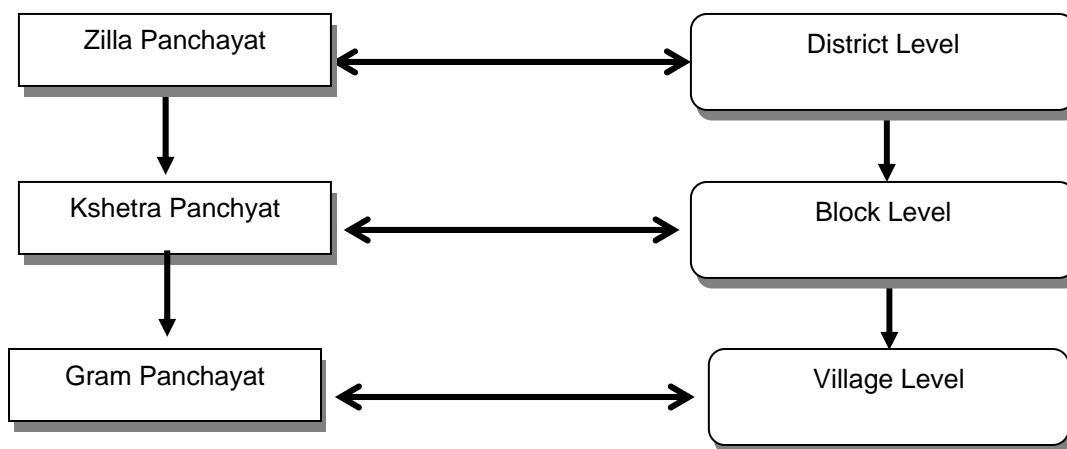


Table: 2.2
Multi level planning framework for community development in India

Level	Administrative Head (Government)	Non-official Head
Nation	Planning Commission	Prime Minister/Chairman Planning Commission
State	Development Commissioner	Consultative Committee
District	District Collector/ Chief Executive Officer, Z.P.	Chairman District Development Committee
Block	Block Development Officer	President Panchayat Samiti
Village	Village Level Worker.	Chairman Gram Panchayat

Reservation of schedule Caste and schedule Tribes in the PRI at all the three tier [Article 243- D (1)] and 1/3rd reservation of woman in the PRI at all the three tier [Article 243 – D (3)].

This amendment Act was introduced with an initiation that these local elected PRIs representative would try to involve the local people in the development planning process for identification of thrust area, prioritization of issues and implementation. It was considered that these representatives of local Panchayat bodies are much familiar with their local resource base, problems and can make better planning for the development. In this process they will not be interfered by bureaucratic setup. PRIs have been empowered by the amendment Act that they can make plan for all 29th subjects, which are mentioned in the 11th Schedule of Constitution. Representatives should also involve the women groups in order to address the issues such as drinking water, basic health care, sanitation, livelihood etc.

All the major states in India have been established three tier Panchayat institution in their respective territory. Rajasthan is leading states in this regard who has introduced earlier these Panchayat Bodies. And also these Panchayat are working for the development. But these PRIs are facing the manifold problems which are hampering the process of development.

2.2.1 Present Status of Planning at GP

In the present study four gram panchayats have been selected for the study. Different socio-economic and political setup of these gram panchayats has affecting the development planning process. As per the amendment act panchayat bodies should involve the local people in the process of planning and prioritization of thrust area according to the need felt. But due several reasons these gram panchayats have not been meeting to the above objectives. Some important limiting factors are as follows

- **Database:** There is lack of availability of database at Gram Panchayat level. If some kinds of data is available that is along with Panchayat Secretary, which is unused and inaccessible for Sarpanch and villagers. Also some data is available at gram panchayat level from Revenue Officer of gram panchayat about the agricultural activity on the land records but these data is not available to Gram Panchayats.
- **Data Analysis:** This is the major problems at gram panchayat level. It was found that Gram Pradhan is not a well qualified person and other panchayats members are also. In this case the analysis of available data is not properly done. Even they do not know how to utilize this data.
- **Problem Identification:** There is no prioritization of problems in the gram panchayats. Mostly people do not aware about the works of panchayat and lack of participation in the panchayat proceeding. So Gram Pradhan is the decision makers of the most of planning for village development works. This is because of problems is mainly taken consideration of those people who have supported the dominant person or group in the gram panchayat election. As a result the actual problem of villagers is not put forward in the planning proceedings.
- **Prioritization of Problems:** Due to lack of awareness about the rules and regulation of gram panchayats people do not participate in the planning process and also some cases due to negligence of there presence in the panchayat. So prioritization of problems of villagers not taken in to consideration. So Gram Pradhan makes priority for those plans, from which he got more profits.
- **Plan Preparation:** Most of the villagers do not have clear understanding about the term 'plan preparation'. They do not know how to prepare plans for gram panchayat development. Also if there is meeting of gram panchayat this information is not circulated in the villagers. As a result most of people are absent in the meeting. So there is not any proper discussion about particular problem done and suggestion of people not taken in to consideration
- **Resources Mobilization:** In these gram panchayats due to lack of people participation people do not contribute any fund to gram panchayat. There is also not any provision made by government on whose sector panchayat can collect taxes. So there is always a problem of resource in the Gram Panchayats.

2.2.2 Factors Affecting Participatory Planning

There are many factors which are affecting the development planning process in these gram panchayats. Some important factors are as follows:

➤ **Social**

Societal setup of these villages is very complex. Different caste, class and religion people responding to other not very positively. Even if there is gram sabha meeting is held, this information is not circulated to the other caste or religious peoples, as a result most of the villagers are not able to attend the meeting. Caste is a very dominant factor which is hampering the development planning at gram panchayats level. In all the gram panchayat there is uneven distribution of landholdings. Upper caste people have higher proportion of lands rather than lower castes. This is major cause of economic imbalances in the different caste group in the gram panchayats.

Chairperson of the gram panchayat is elected from the upper castes group and representation from lower castes group is very few, so all the panchayat decisions has taken by the upper castes group. This is major cause of lack of participation in the gram panchayats proceedings by villagers. In the many cases the problems of lower caste groups and other peoples does not discussed in the panchayats by the other caste group chairperson of panchayats.

Due to illiteracy in the poor and lack of awareness about rules and regulation of Panchayati Raj system they can not get their rights. And, also there is no any one who will tell the poor people to about the rules and regulation of panchayats.

➤ **Political**

It is noted that in all the four gram panchayats there is lack of political will among the villagers. Even they do not understand for whom this panchayati raj system has been introduced. If some people are making any efforts for the development of gram panchayat it will opposed by other groups, resulted there is no common acceptance among villagers on the any development issue. This process has empowered to chairperson of the panchayat to take the decisions whatever he wants to do. There is not any combined efforts has made by villagers to sort out their problems. Particular caste group representative is only supported by the same caste group people in the panchayats election. So the representatives of dominant caste groups are only elected and they will only work for his people welfare.

This is also found in the study that there are number of villages in the one gram panchayat (Table 2.1). Chairperson of gram panchayat some time only works for his native village from where he was elected. And the problems of other villages are not taken in to consideration. Also there is certain exposure of state level political parties in the panchayat election. If the chairperson of the gram panchayat belongs to any political party the budgetary allocation of that particular does not delayed.

Chairpersons are elected head of gram panchayat so they have supremacy in the taking decision for the development planning of the gram panchayats. So his decision is depends on the how much benefits he can get from implementation of that particular proposal. He does not work as per suggestion made by the villagers except certain circumstances. In the roots of all these problems mentioned above is lack of information about rules and regulation of panchayati raj system among the villagers.

➤ **Economic**

Budgetary allocation to gram panchayats is another factor which is hampering the pace of development of gram panchayats. Proper infrastructure facility has not been developed in the gram panchayats because funds are sanctioned to gram panchayats in installments and there are enough gaps between two installments that can affect the developmental works. Also there is lack of local resources base plan, which includes local materials in the development. Gram Panchayats also does not have any sources from that they can generate own resources.

In the 11th schedule of constitution there is not any provision has been made that representatives of gram panchayats how much money can spent in the election. So in many gram panchayats candidates are spending lot of money. After they had got elected they transfer the funds of gram panchayat in their pockets.

➤ **Administrative**

It was also found that there is lack of coordination between panchayats functionaries and government department. Duty is not clearly defined of different departments and panchayats. Some time villager's feels helpless when these departments are not working properly such as health services are not performed by ANM and nurses. And also Gram Panchayats committee can not take action against them.

In the Jhalawar district maximum employees are on the deputation or on contact basis in the irrigation department and they are not performing their jobs as well. So it is some time becomes major problems because this political and administrative trap creates problems for the people.

➤ **Organizational**

In the gram panchayats there is also major problems of infrastructure facility. Some gram panchayats even don't have any office of Panchayat Chairman and other members. If there is any person is sitting in the gram panchayats building, then work load is too much because one person is handling all the works. This is also major cause of delay in the works or some times no works at all.

Transportation facility is not provided by the PRIs to the staffs and other member to perform their duties. So work is delayed, they have to wander one

village to another. Also there is not any training programme made by government agencies to these functionaries to work as well.

➤ **Factors Dampening the Participatory Process**

This is noted during the field visits and discussion with different gram panchayat functionaries and villagers that the basic cause of the malfunctioning of gram panchayats are:

- Lack of awareness among villagers about the PRs
- Complex structure of castes
- Low level of literacy
- Low level of income due to agrarian society
- Lack of interest in PR members for the participation of villagers

2.2.3 Potential Area of People Participation

In these gram panchayats people participate in the social works. So if people get aware about the PRs functionaries they will be effectively participate in the planning process. It was found during the field visits in the villages that people pay their labor to do each other works. If there is any marriage function in the village every people are participating effectively and in this case, rigidity of caste is found absent.

With the community participation people have cleaned wells, roads, constructed streets and other welfare works, without involvement of Panchayat functionaries. It was noticed in all these gram panchayats that boundary of caste, class and religion are diminishing rapidly.

2.3 Concluding Remarks

Effective participation of people is necessary for successful of any kinds of plan at Gram Panchayat level. It was found in the present study that due to lack of participation of villagers, lack of knowledge about panchayat role in planning, low level of education and rigid boundary of caste and class have been slowed the pace of development of Gram Panchayats. Lack of availability of database, and its analysis at Gram Panchayats level are dampening the planning process for the village development.

CHAPTER 3

Constitutional Amendment Act: Field-based Observations

3.1 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act ushered in a new phase of decentralisation in India. By conferring constitutional status to panchayats, they got special status. The Act stipulates some very vital measures for strengthening PR institutions. Prominent among them include: time-bound elections, powers to gram sabha, panchayats as institutions of self-government, devolution of powers and funds, transfer of functions, constitution of SFC and SEC. There are now approximately 2,25,000 gram panchayats, 6000 intermediate panchayats and 550 zilla panchayats duly elected and governed by state legislations in different states and union territories.

Though, conformity legislations have been enacted by almost all states, major operational problems persist at the implementation level. In this section, the issues that have been examined are:

- Gram Sabha
- Reservations
- Elections and period of Panchayat
- Membership of MLAs and MPs in panchayat bodies
- Functions, Powers and Devolution of Funds
- Local Level Planning
- Panchayats as institutions of self-government
- Taxation
- Accountability
- State Finance Commission
- State Election Commission

3.1.1 Gram Sabha

Article 243A envisages the constitution of gram sabha with the objective of providing a forum for participation of people in the decision-making process. The gram sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state may by law provide. Following Article 243 A, all the states have given prominence to the gram sabha in their respective Acts.

Institutionalising Participatory Development

By providing the forum of gram sabha, the Central Act has made an attempt to institutionalise participatory development at the grassroots level. It has evoked interest among people. The gram panchayats have been making attempts to organise meetings. State governments are also assisting panchayats in organising gram sabhas (grassroots consultations). The performance of gram sabha, in terms of people's participation especially of women and marginalised groups, environment in the village for participation, fulfilling the quorum requirement, issues of discussion, transparency and accountability, has been analysed below.

Minimum Number of Meetings

In most states minimum number of meetings, have been prescribed (e.g. 2 in Maharashtra and 4 in Rajasthan). In many states the gram sabhas are organised on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October. These dates have been prescribed by the state governments (e.g. in Maharashtra, Rajasthan). Though the states have prescribed the minimum number of meetings, the minimum has been taken as maximum (Planning Commission, 2000) by the gram panchayats, while these should be organised as many number of times as may be necessary.

Issues for Discussion in Gram Sabha

The state Acts place high importance to the role of gram sabha and thereby seek active involvement of people at the planning and implementation stages. The functioning of gram sabha is of considerable interest and importance. Based on studies and grassroots consultations, some of the observations are summed-up as follows:

If we look at the agenda for gram sabha, it contains items like annual accounts and identification of beneficiaries or works. The proceedings in the gram sabha predominantly center around the discussion on the selection of beneficiaries or construction works, administrative reports, etc. rather than discussing vital issues of village development. For example issues like how the education among poor can be improved; how the health and sanitation in the village can be improved; how the crop yield can be enhanced; how the income of landless people can be increased and so on, do not form the part of the agenda. Finding little scope of addressing the problems, majority of people avoids attending gram sabha meetings.

Structural Problem of Gram Sabha

Of particular importance is the issue of structure of the gram sabha – it is a forum for eliciting the people's problems and needs, for having transparent way of informing people about the activities of the gram panchayat, and making PR representatives accountable to the people. But as indicated by grassroots consultations, it has its own limitations like: *first*, sheer large number of members makes it difficult (if the large number, say 200-300, of people attend the meetings) to organise meetings smoothly; *second*, difficulty in eliciting the views of people especially of women and other weaker sections due to dominance by the vocal people and the elite; *third*, difficulty in maintaining the quorum in most of the cases; and *fourth*, little scope to discuss issues of importance in just one sitting.

In nutshell, if a large number of people participate in the gram sabha, it becomes difficult to manage affairs and results into chaos in some cases; and in the case of low number of people participating in the discussion, the gram panchayat is not able to take the views of so many others in the village. So either way, conducting gram sabha has been a challenging task for gram panchayats.

As the Sarpanch of Shop GP in Rajasthan said, 'This time on 26th January, 2003, a large number of people participated. We were happy in the beginning but the meeting ended up in a utter chaos due to eagerness on the part of members to express their views on some issues and conflicting stand taken by rival groups

on some other issues.’ He further added, ‘Last time when only a few had participated, some complained about non-participation by members’.

Cultural Factors

The political, social and economic factors in the village settings have their bearing on the way the decisions are taken at the village level (Dreze and Sen, 1998; and Lieten, 2003). It has been seen that in certain cases the political decisions in terms of nomination of representative for a ward or village, community activities, identification of village needs and problems, are still influenced, to a very large extent, by the way the decisions are taken by the political parties or elites, who tend to do that in a centralised way. This culture of central decision-making, command and direction, with little respect for ‘participatory way of working’ is not in the interest of grassroots democracy. In spite of improvements noticed in West Bengal during grassroots consultations, there is a chairperson-centric approach. Also of significance is the role of political groups. These groups in a village do not leave any opportunity of taking upper hand in the decision-making through its sheer large number or physical power, and thus leaving little choice for people to look for alternatives. Likewise, the functioning of local institutions may suffer due to lop-sided social-equilibrium. If we look at the social structure, it is infested with wide disparities on account of education, caste and gender.

The low involvement of women or marginalised groups in the development process (participation in gram sabha or decision-making) is the reflection of this problem. Social factors like caste should be kept in mind while conducting meetings and other activities in the village. There is a lack of conducive environment for participatory planning or discussion, as various cultural factors are at play, and people do not feel encouraged to participate either in gram sabha or village meeting.

It is also seen that from the point of view of economic status, the village elites including traders and moneylenders tend to have important role in the decision-making. For example, the issues like where the school building is to be created, who should be the beneficiary of the rural development schemes, what should be the priority of development, how the village income should be utilised, may be greatly influenced by the interests of the elites, and may not necessarily by the panchayat members or gram sabhas. They may control the decisions directly or indirectly through the clutches of economic dominance by tilting public opinion in their favour.

Absence of Visible Participation

Though the Act has raised expectations among people, they have expressed their concern about the functioning of gram sabha as inferred during grassroots consultations. They have been reported as saying, ‘gram sabha is not able to address our problems. Everything (names of the beneficiaries and the works) is pre-decided before the panchayat meeting or gram sabha. Also, the names are changed even if they are proposed in the gram sabha’. As regards the quorum, it is not fulfilled due to lack of interest on the part of people. The signatures of

people are taken in a register, even of those not attending the gram sabha, or the signatures of some people are put by the supporters of the chairperson.

The culture (of not involving people in discussion, of not observing transparency, of not following rules, of raising objections for creating embarrassing position for chairperson) that is emerging is something disturbing and does not augur well for the emergence of grassroots level institutions. Thus, the culture of 'participatory' development is something that is not palatable to the existing system. It needs urgent attention.

For many, people's participation is either just talking to (or informing) people about the scheme / programme or assembling them either in a group or village meeting or gram sabha. In the absence of adequate understanding about people's participation neither the panchayats nor the departments are successful in involving the panchayats in the present programmes. For lack of participation, people have listed two major problems: *first*, apathy on the part of people; and *second*, existing rival groups in the village. The efforts made by one group have the danger of being scuttled or opposed by the other group. And the prevailing value system (of lack of appreciation for people's participation and central decision-making) compounds the problem further.

Finally, the inadequate participation by people in gram sabha is a cause of concern. Only a handful of people, either village elites or those who are close to chairperson, speak in the gram sabha. Or, otherwise, some opposition members raise voice, as if they have to settle some political score.

Absence of Transparency and Social Audit in the most Visible Forum

The decision-making is marked with a tendency of not informing facts and figures to panchayat members and people. The decisions taken in the gram sabha are either changed or are not given weightage for future compliance and are not brought within public domain. The absence of adequate rules and the culture of not observing norms and lack of a vigilant public add to the problem of lack of accountability.

Positive features

In many cases the women have been able to come out of the shackles of patriarchal social structure and play meaningful role in public life. Some of them have taken significant steps for the socio-economic development of their villages. Family members have also started to encourage the women. Women themselves have taken initiatives to increase their awareness and confidence and also to overcome hurdles. It was even found that some women had entered panchayats through unreserved seats also. In some states, the proportion of women elected representatives in gram panchayats was found to be higher than 33 per cent. Some of these states are: Karnataka (43.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (33.8 per cent), Manipur (37 per cent) and West Bengal (35.5 per cent) (Panchayati Raj Update, October, 2003). Reservation has encouraged women to demonstrate their leadership even where the social structure is predominantly male dominated, as was found in Ganjam District of Orissa (Panda, 1996). Similarly very good attendance of women members in panchayat meetings was reported from Pudukkottai and Thiruvallu districts of Tamil Nadu (Athreya and Rajeshwari, 1998).

Table: 3.1
Field Based Observations (Rajasthan)

S.N.	Issues	Sub-issue	Opinion of PR member	Opinion of villagers
1	Election	Like a feast season	Majority disagreed, only 30% agreed but told it is moderate type	Majority agreed and told that it is an only enjoyable occasion.
		Use of liquor	On a very minor scale, around 10%,	People said that it is more than that but the candidates don't want disclose it. Candidate for Surpanch post are more involved while ward Panch involvement is very less.
		Money use	A very few instances	A very minor cases are seen
		Threat and intimidation	Not at all	Not found explicitly
		Development issue	Raised but does not work, people wants their personal interest should be served first.	It is raised but not fulfilled.
		Expenditure	Very minimal on hiring vehicle, poster and refreshment.	Majority of Villagers said that candidates normally hide their original expenses. More than one lakh is being by surpanch post candidate.
		Winning criteria	Personal relationship, cast and religious affiliation are stronger than the Development agenda.	Personal relationship, cast and religious affiliation are stronger than the Development agenda.
		Purpose for fighting election	To serve the people and development for the villages. Majority said that family and friends motivated them.	Eighty percent said that every one is just wants to make money
	Mode of campaigning	Going door-to-door and meeting with people.	Candidates come frequently to peruse for vote during but not after the election.	
2	Responsiveness of PR member.	Implementation of plan	As per requirement and our own capacity, we able to implement the program.	Most people are of the view that Gram Sewak plays important role and PR member are not as much as much able.
		Solving the peoples problem	We tried to solve the problem of common people in case property dispute and development problems.	Panchayat member are not too much serious, partially they are able to solve the people problem. First the serve them selves then common people
3	Transparency	Identification of the work	All the matter has been put in GS Meeting.	On the partial level this is discussed in Gram sabha.
		Identification of the site	All the matter has been put in GS Meeting.	On the partial level this is discussed in Gram sabha. Influential ward member and Gram Sewak decide the matter.
		Budget	It is discussed in GS and GP but it is painted in Sivedaspura on the yellow board of GS Bhawan but not in Teetriya	In the GS meeting, Gram Sevak reads the budget statement in a hurried manner. People are not able to understand it.

Rajasthan contd...

S.N.	Issues	Sub-issue	Opinion of PR member	Opinion of villagers
4	Accountability	Downward	All PR members said that they are very much accountable to common public and GS in all the affairs of village.	But people said that once PR member get elected, they are out of control and work with the help of their loyalist.
		Upward	Accountable to all the elected and non- elected official of Block and ZP	PR member considers only to higher level official in matter of accountability.
5	Planning	Formulation	Partially, because most of the PR not educated and does not know to make plan for village level development.	Common citizens don't have interest, knowledge and time to participate in the plan formulation.
		Implementation	Up to some extent, they have been able to implement the plan provided by government.	Very people participate in the plan implementation.
6	Peoples participations	Low level	Women PR member participation in GS and is low, generally goes and comes back. Only just for listening. Mail member participate more than women.	In GS meeting less than 2% women participate. Only just for listening.
		Medium level	Women do not discuss and raised the issues but mail member normally do.	Women do not discuss and raised the issues but mail member normally do.
		High level	Women don't take part in the decision-making but mail member normally do.	Women don't take part in the decision-making but mail member normally do.
7	Power and function		Surpanch said that government should provide police power to solve the local administrative problem. All the functionaries should be transferred under panchayat. Funds should be given as like MPLAD and MALAD are given to MPs and MLAs.	Common people don't have enough idea.
8	About 73 rd Amendment Act	Importance	Only 3 out of 13 have some sketchy idea. Women are totally unaware.	Common citizens hardly know about this act
9	Importance of education	PR member	Every one agreed on the importance education for PR member to panchayat affairs in a better way.	Common people also give the importance of education.

Field Based Observations and PRA

Table: 3.2
Field Based Observations (Uttar Pradesh)

S.N.	Issues	Sub-issue	Opinion of PR member	Opinion of villagers
1	Election	Like a feast season	Majority disagreed; only 45% agreed but told it is a moderate type.	Majority agreed and told that it is an enjoyable occasion and it comes only in five years.
		Use of liquor	On a very minor scale, around 30%,	People said that it is more than that but the candidates don't want disclose it. Surpanch are more involved but ward panch very less
		Money use	A very few instances but higher than the Teetarya.	A very minor cases are seen
		Threat and intimidation	Not at all	Not found explicitly
		Development issue	Raised but does not work, people wants first their personal should be served.	It is raised but not fulfilled.
		Expenditure	Very minimal on hiring vehicle, poster and refreshment but here expenditure is more than the Teetariya.	Majority of Villagers said that candidates normally hide their original expenses.
		Winning criteria	Personal relationship, cast and religious affiliation are stronger than the Development agenda. Castism is higher in this village.	Personal relationship, cast and religious affiliation are stronger than the Development agenda.
		Purpose for fighting election	To serve the people and development for villages. Majority said that family and friends motivated them.	Eighty percent said that every one is here just to make money
		Mode of campaigning	Going door-to-door and meeting with people.	Candidates come frequently to peruse for vote.
2	Responsiveness of PR member.	Implementation of plan	As per requirement and their own capacity, they able to implement the program.	Most people are of the view that Gram Sewak plays important role and PR member are not as much as much able.
		Solving the peoples problem	We tried to solve the problem of common people in case property dispute and development problems.	Panchayat member are not too much serious, partially they are able to solve the people problem. First the serve them selves then the common people
3	Transparency	Identification of the work	All the matter has been put in GS Meeting.	On the partial level this is discussed in Gram sabha.
		Identification of the site	All the matter has been put in GS Meeting.	On the partial level this is discussed in Gram sabha. Influential ward member and Gram Sewak decide the matter.
		Budget	It is discussed in GS and GP and also it is being painted on the yellow board of GS Bhawan.	In the GS meeting, Gram Sevak reads the budget statement in a hurried manner. People are not able to understand it.

Uttar Pradesh contd...

S.N.	Issues	Sub-issue	Opinion of PR member	Opinion of villagers
4	Accountability	Downward	All PR member said that they are very much accountable to common public and GS in all the affairs of village	But people said that once PR member get elected, they are out of control and work with the help of their loyalist.
		Upward	Accountable to all the elected and non- elected official of Block and ZP	PR member consider only higher level official in matter of accountability.
5	Planning	Formulation	Partially, because most of the PR not educated and does not know to make plan for village level development.	Common citizens don't have inters, knowledge and time to participated plan formulation.
		Implementation	Up to some extent, they have been able to implement the plan provided by government.	Very people participate in the plan implementation.
6	Peoples participations	Low level	Women PR member participation in GS and is low, generally comes back and goes. Only just for listening. Mail member participate more than women.	In GS meeting less than 2% women participate. Only just for listening.
		Medium level	Women do not discuss and raised the issues but mail member normally do.	Women do not discuss and raised the issues but mail member normally do.
		High level	Women don't take part in the decision-making but mail member normally do.	Women don't take part in the decision-making but mail member normally do.
7	Power and function		Surpanch said that government should provide police power to solve the local administrative problem. All the functionaries should be transferred under panchayat. Funds should be given as like MPLAD and MALAD.	Common people don't have enough idea.
8	About 73 rd Amendment Act	Importance	Only 5 out of 13 have some sketchy idea. Women are totally unaware.	Very Common citizens are aware about this act
9	Importance of education.	PR member	Every one agreed on the importance education for PR member to panchayat affairs in a better way.	Common people also give the importance of education.

Field Based Observations and PRA

Table: 3.3
Factor Affecting the Participatory Planning

S. N.	Factor	Contributing factors	Negative factors
1.	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Marriage purpose: People help other people during the marriage of their daughter, even if she belongs to other cast. ii. People are also cooperating during house construction and give their labour without any cost. iii. During crisis, villagers help each other. iv. Fairs are organized within GP by collecting money from the villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information of gram sabha meeting is not circulated in the village as a result most of the villagers are not able to attend the meeting. ii. Lack of knowledge about rules, regulation, planning. iii. Even, if villagers have knowledge but no one takes initiative to implement e.g. Some of the APL families who are basically BPL families are not under the list and they can't even change their name also. iv. Chairperson of Gram Panchayat is from main and dominant cast and other lower cast people are less in number and so their participation is also less. v. Castism among one class is also the dominant factor. vi. Economic relation dominates social relation. If one is working under any person he or she also supports their Zamindar. vii. Uneven distribution of land between upper & lower cast people viii. There is no person to guide and give knowledge to poor for his or her rights. So, there is lack of leadership of poor.
2.	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Different schemes and work are written on black board for the knowledge of villagers in Jhalawar district i. After 73rd Amendment Act, women empowerment is being improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. If one political party people contribute some effort in development of the village then other group protests. ii. Majority of the Sarpanch are willing to develop their own area from where he or she belongs. iii. Budgetary plan of particular GP is never delayed if Sarpanch belongs to some state political party. x. There is mismatch between local needs and budget plan. xi. Sarpanch does work not as per the local needs rather where he gets maximum benefit xii. Lack of knowledge about rules, regulation, planning
3.	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Govt wells are cleaned due to villagers' own effort ii. Cleaning of roads etc. iii. By sanctioning ration card panchayat is earning income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Infrastructure development is not being done correctly because funds are sanctioned in installment and there is gap between 1st and 2nd installment, which hampers the work. ii. There is no resource based plan, which includes local

Based on PRA and FGDs

S. N.	Factor	Contributing factors	Negative factors
			<p>materials.</p> <p>iii. Lack of employment opportunity.</p> <p>iv. During election, elected members spent huge amount of money from their pocket, so after winning they mostly want to revive their money from different schemes and funds.</p> <p>v. There is no holistic approach for development</p>
4.	Administrative	<p>i. Women participation is more active.</p> <p>ii. Sarpanch takes development works.</p>	<p>i. Lack of power of ANM, Health officer & other functionaries</p> <p>ii. Duties are not well defined.</p> <p>iii. Political and administrative control is not same.</p> <p>iv. Lack of training of functionaries.</p> <p>v. Administrative roles of the Panchayat are not defined.</p> <p>vi. Functionaries are recruited and reported to respective department. So, they are unwilling to listen any dominance of Sarpanch.</p> <p>vii. Maximum people are working under deputation. In Jhalawar district AEN of Irrigation department is transferred as Panchayat secretary post without any official training.</p> <p>viii. Information of gram sabha meeting is not circulated in the village as a result most of the villagers are not able to attend the meeting.</p>
5.	Organisational	-	<p>i. Lack of infrastructure in Panchayat office.</p> <p>ii. Staffs are overloaded in work because one person is mostly handling work of more than one department.</p> <p>iii. Transportation facility is not provided to functionaries, so work is delayed as they have to wander from village to village.</p> <p>iv. Lack of manpower in the offices.</p> <p>v. Lack of training to the officers.</p>
6.	Factors dampening the participatory process	-	<p>i. Lack of information</p> <p>ii. Lack of literacy</p> <p>vi. Lack of knowledge</p> <p>vii. Lack of interest of PR members for the participation of the villagers</p>

Based on PRA and FGDs

Table: 3.4
Planning Scenario

S. N.	Item	Present status
1.	Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No database available at Gram Panchayat level - Majority of the data is with panchayat secretary, which is unused and inaccessible for sarpanch and villagers. - Most of the database is never prepared by own survey at the GP level.
2.	Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not usually done - Not capable for analysis and so, no scheme is made to solve the problem. - So planning is not done -
3.	Problem identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no prioritization for problem identification - Problem is mainly highlighted of those villagers who have supported the dominant person or group in election of <i>Gram Sabha</i>. As a result actual problem is not put forward to the <i>Gram Sabha</i>.
4.	Prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sarpanch is more interested in solving those problems which he has self vested interest rather than local area problem. As a result local area problems are not prioritized and there is delay in solving them.
5.	Project Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is as such no project formulation procedure. - Only proposals are made which are in lack of financial layout of the works to be done in the Gram Panchayat.
6.	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not done properly - Sarpanch does not take any initiative.
7.	Resource Mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of people participation - Tax is not properly collected. - Lack of reliability of Panchayat members.

Based on PRA and FGDs

CHAPTER 4

Planning Methodology

The Constitution provides for the devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats including the 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Most States have enacted State Panchayati Raj Acts and Rules, in which they have indicated subjects with regard to which functions would be devolved to Panchayats. However, effective devolution has to still be accomplished, primarily through a process of activity mapping to ensure the concomitant and simultaneous devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to Panchayats at all three levels. The greatest challenge facing all stakeholders is to ensure the capability of Panchayats to effectively perform the responsibilities entrusted to them. The absence of training continues to be used as an alibi for non-devolution of functions, or for disempowering Panchayats, despite the well-grounded fact that the exercise of responsibilities is, in itself, the optimal mode of training.

4.1 Study of Planning Scenario

After constitutional amendment the planning process at the GP level has been envisaged in a more meaningful manner as per the local needs and the resources placed with the GP. As planning is a cyclical process, the first plan which is going to be prepared would be a new experience, of course a difficult one, in the absence of previous experience, but it is going to be the foundation on which the later plans would be built.

Now in the new planning paradigm at the GP level, people have to identify the problems reflecting the concerns of diverse groups, prioritise them; identify resources and their potential; to design programmes and schemes to meet the problems; to implement the schemes; and to monitor and evaluate. All this exercise involves methods and techniques on the scientific line, and assumes that the underpinning prerequisites are present. These include understanding of problems for different socio-cultural groups, complete data base, techniques of data analysis, project design and management of implementation. Together with these, the planning exercise requires professionally trained staff, adequate orientation and training to PR functionaries, and necessary infrastructural support.

4.2 Village Development Report (VDR)

The VDR should contain the following:

- Name of Panchayat members
- Geographical Location
- Basic Data of Panchayat

Chapter - 1: Introduction

- Introduction
 - Need for Decentralized Planning
 - India and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
 - Brief Status of Panchayat System in India
- Literature Review
 - 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
 - Bottom up Approach (Multi-level Planning)
 - Origin and Growth of Panchayati Raj System
- Need for Study
 - Justification of Study
- Aim of Study
- Objectives of Study
- Methodology
- Concluding Remarks

Chapter – 2: General Description of Gram Panchayat

I Study Area: Durgpura Gram Panchayat

- History of Village
 - Type of system
 - Earlier Panchayat System
 - Development process
- Cultural Issue
 - Marriage
 - Festival
 - Tradition
 - Food & Dresses
- Caste System
 - Class System
- Administrative set up of 73rd amendment
 - Origin
 - Funds and achievements
 - Functions
- Present Status of Decentralized Planning at GP level
 - Gram Sabha
 - Panchayat Finance
 - Implementation of the Programme
 - Involvement of Citizens
 - Community Monitoring
 - Comparative with Madhya Pradesh
- People participation & Relevance of Micro level Planning
 - Role of people in planning:
 - Role of NGO / any other Sangha
 - Participation rate w.r.t. Women
 - Allocation of Fund and Utilization

II Study Area: Salhotiya Gram Panchayat

- History of Village
 - Type of system
 - Earlier Panchayat System
 - Development process
- Cultural Issue
 - Marriage
 - Festival
 - Tradition
 - Food & Dresses
- Caste System
 - Class System
- Administrative set up of 73rd amendment
 - Origin
 - Funds and achievements
 - Functions
- Present Status of Decentralized Planning at GP level
 - Gram Sabha
 - Panchayat Finance
 - Implementation of the Programme
 - Involvement of Citizens
 - Community Monitoring
 - Comparative with Madhya Pradesh
- People participation & Relevance of Micro level Planning
 - Role of people in planning:
 - Role of NGO / any other Sangha
 - Participation rate w.r.t. Women
 - Allocation of Fund and Utilization
- Concluding Remarks

Chapter – 3 Study Area Profile

I Durgpura Gram Panchayat

- Location
- Socio-Economic Status
- Administrative Set-up
- Physiography

II Salothiya Gram Panchayat

- Location
- Socio-Economic Status
- Administrative Set-up
- Physiography

Chapter – 4: Sectoral Analysis

I Durgpura Gram Panchayat

- Agriculture
- Irrigation
- Animal Husbandry
- Fisheries
- Forests
- Rural Connectivity
- Commercial Linkages
- Housing
- Energy
- Industries
- Education
- Drinking Water & Health
- Health
- Family Welfare
- Women and Child Development
- Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation
- Public Distribution System

II Gram Panchayat Salothiya

- Agriculture:
- Irrigation
- Animal Husbandry
- Fisheries
- Forests
- Rural Connectivity
- Commercial Linkages
- Housing
- Energy
- Industries
- Education
- Drinking Water & Health
- Health
- Family Welfare
- Women and Child Development
- Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation
- Public Distribution System

Chapter - 5: Identification of problem sector wise

Chapter - 6: Recommendation

- Landuse suitability analysis
- Action plan
- Special area Planning

4.3 PRA Techniques and Applications

Introduction

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is a label given to a growing family of participatory approaches and methods that emphasize local knowledge and enable local people to make their own appraisal, analysis, and plans. The purpose of PRA is to enable development practitioners, government officials, and local people to work together to plan context-appropriate programs. The Participatory Rural Appraisal is also one of the important techniques used for investigating and gathering information on the effectiveness, process and impact of a program. The techniques include the use of transect walks, maps, calendars, matrices, and diagrams using locally available materials by the local people themselves.

In PRA, data collection and analysis are undertaken by local people, with outsiders facilitating rather than controlling. PRA is an approach for shared learning between local people and outsiders.

PRA definition

PRA is a community development approach that attempts to empower whole communities to define their own strategies and actions within the limits of their skills, strengths, and resources in order to realise sustainable development.

PRA Tools

- Methods, which involve direct participation of the villagers
- Livelihood Analysis & Pie Diagram
- Resource map, Landuse-Transect walk
- Seasonal Diagram
- Food Calendar & consumption matrix
- Farm Map
- System Diagram
- Historical Transect
- Time line
- Daily Routine diagram
- Social Mapping
- Mobility Map
- Problem-Problem matrix
- Problem Solution matrix
- Backward -Forward Linkage

- Resource-Potential- Matrix
- Ranking & Scoring method
- Wealth Ranking and Grouping
- 'Chapat'i Diagram/Venn Diagram
- Activity Matrix/ Cause-Effect Matrix
- Impact Analysis
- System Diagram
- Transect walks
- Matrices

Details are given in Appendix 3 and Annexure 4.2

Environment Building and Overcoming Socio-cultural Barriers

Environment building is crucial to facilitate the panchayats to involve people in the development process. It requires taking measures that will prepare people psychologically to participate in local planning and implementation. At the gram panchayat level, the measures that should be initiated are:

- Orientation workshops
- Entry-point activity
- Awareness building
- Seminars on village development issues
- PRA and PRM exercises for resource and social mapping
- Organising Community Activities (health camps, cultural programmes, plantation, *bal manch*, etc.)
- Library and information Centre –reaching out to people
- Encouraging people for contributing traditional knowledge
- Information dissemination

(See Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1)

4.4 Situation Analysis

The Situational Analysis is a study of facts, and their synthesis into database about the GP, necessary for an understanding of the situation existing at the ground. Database covers the entire gamut of social, cultural and economic sphere. (Needless to emphasise the need of database in decision making which is very crucial for planning and implementation, will require appropriate organisational support in terms of infrastructure, equipments and trained manpower, which is to be adequately supported by the government). This analysis also covers the identification of potential, and problem areas; resource mapping and identification of constraints. To sum-up, the situation analysis involves the study of the following:

- Data collection
- Data analysis

Figure: 4.1
Intervention required for developing Conducive Environment and Overcoming Socio-cultural Barriers

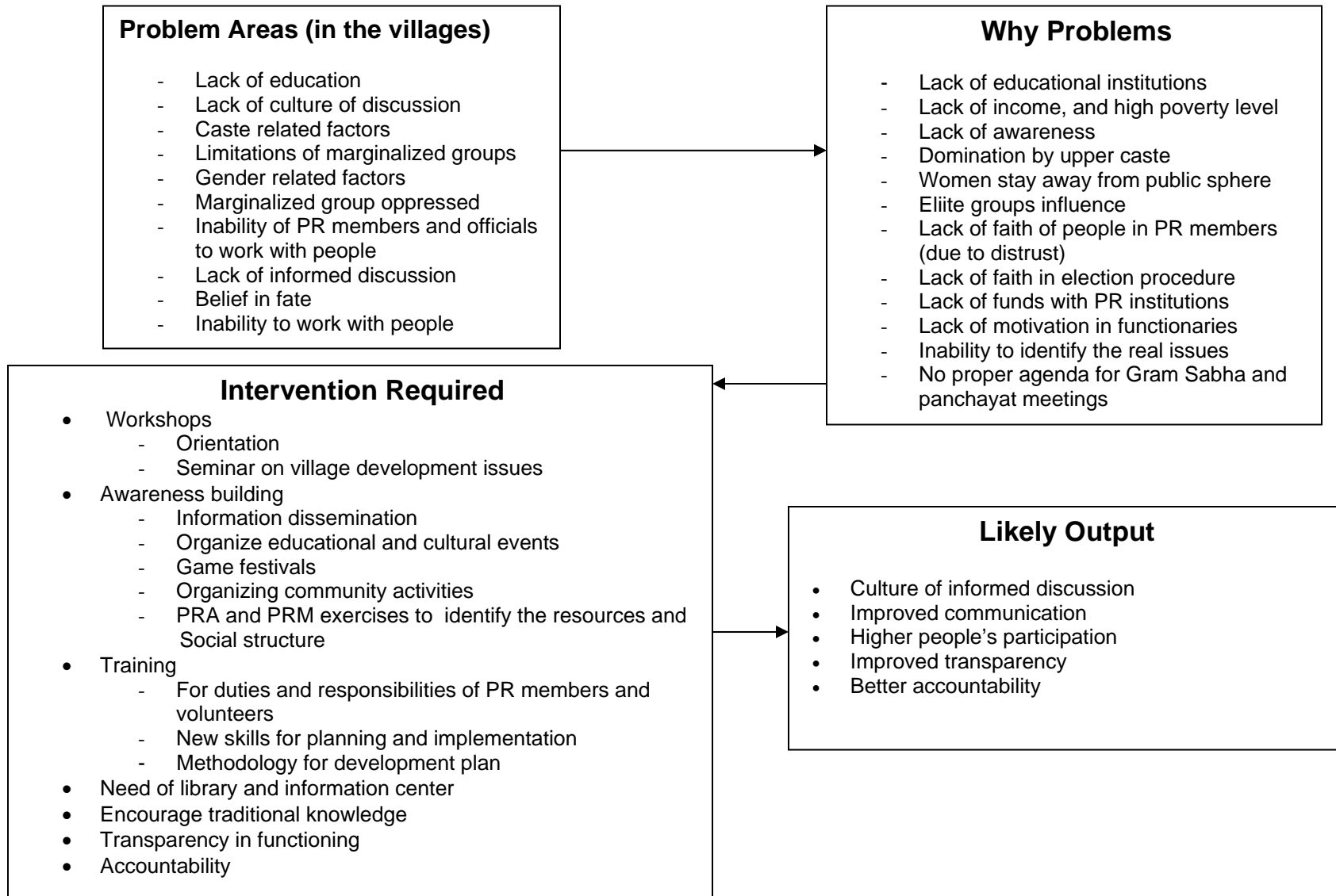


Table: 4.1
Action Plan for Developing Conducive Environment (Cycle of One Year) and Overcoming Socio-cultural Barriers

S.N	Activities	Frequency	Time					
			0-2 month	2-4 month	4-6 month	6-8 month	8-10 month	10-12 month
1.	Workshops							
	Orientation	Every four months	√		√		√	
	Seminar on village development issues	Every four months		√		√		√
2.	Awareness building							
	Information dissemination	Every month	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Organize educational and cultural events	Every four months		√		√		√
	Game festivals	Every four months		√		√		√
	Organizing community activities	Every four months		√		√		√
	PRA and PRM should identify the resources and Social structure	In the beginning	√	√	√	-	-	-
3.	Training							
	For duties and responsibilities of PR members and volunteers	Every four months	√		√		√	
	New skills for planning and implementation	Every four months		√		√		√
	Methodology for development plan	Every four months		√		√		√
4.	Library and information center	To be setup	-	-	-	√	-	-

- Identification of potentials , problems and needs
 - a. Resource matrix
 - b. Potential areas
 - c. Problem identification
 - d. Identification of target group
- Resources mapping
- Identification of constraints

Data Collection

The collection of data is the first step in the planning process. The data can be classified into two categories 1. Village profile, 2. House hold survey. Village profile is important in order to know about the natural resources, human resources, infrastructure, services and industry. The house hold survey is done to know about the individual's information such as income, assets, educational status, disparities among different groups and so on.

For village profile (see appendix), to be more specific, the data base for the following sectors is to be prepared as a first step for starting the planning process at the GP level:

4.5 Data Analysis

After the collection of data, it is important to analyze the data in order to know the present status, to assess the comparative position with respect to other regions and also previous years. It is also important to know inter-group and intra-group disparities in order to know the specific problem related to a particular group. It is also equally important to know the trend which is emerging from the data over a period of time for future action. Basically the data analysis will include the following:

Comparative Analysis: To draw comparison between the project area/plan area and other developed areas. The comparison should be drawn in order to assess their relative strength. Based on it the lessons can be drawn for the future improvements and modifications.

Analysis of Disparities: Normally there exist disparities within the group and also among the groups. This disparity might be with respect to income, access to education, access to health services, and access to new technologies and so on. Disparities can be quantified or can be assessed through observations. For example, number of children attending the schools of different castes can be quantified, while the health awareness among people can be observed during the village visits.

Trend Analysis: It is important to know the trend for certain indicators like population growth, poverty, employment, agricultural production and literacy rate. These trends help us in understanding the direction of present development programmes. And,

based on the analysis we may take necessary action in future for modifying the programmes as per the needs.

4.6 Resource Matrix

After the data collection is over the resources matrix should be prepared in order to facilitate the possible action which could be taken for future planning.

4.7 Potential Areas

Once the data analysis is over, and comparative assessment has been made with other villages, there is a need to look into the potential areas which can be tapped for giving priority for future development.

4.8 Problem Identification

After the analysis of disparities and the comparative analysis among regions are made, we can identify the problem areas which are to be given priority in the preparation of action plan (see Annexure 4.2). For the purpose of analysis of problems we may use technique of “problem tree analysis”.

4.9 Resource Mapping

It is an exercise to indicate the resources on the village map in the pictorial form which can give quick idea about the resources in the village for this we may use two techniques viz., PRA, and thematic maps.

- a. The participatory rural appraisal (PRA) technique can be used for mapping of different resources including the social parameter. It can be used for mapping the natural resources, agricultural cropping pattern, infrastructure etc.
- b. Thematic maps, advance technology tools like aerial photo interpreting and remote sensing technology can be used for resources survey and analysis. The thematic maps may be prepared for ground water, soil, forest, land use pattern, road network, irrigation system and school network, with the help of GIS (Geographical Information System).

These thematic maps can be very useful in understanding the disparities among different villages and blocks with regard to different resources, and moreover these techniques can help in better planning keeping in view different factors like population and distance in the geographical area.

4.10 Identification of the Target Group

Generally, it is assumed that rural poor will benefit after development resources are channeled through development programmes or projects but in practice the results are not often materialised. It is because of the reason that the programmes have not reached the intended target. So it is very important to identify the target group and also to define it explicitly, so as to focus the attention on the intended group.

- Target group may be one of the following:
- Small and marginal farmers (improving their income)
- Children and women (family welfare and immunisation programmes)
- Tribals (improving the agricultural practices)
- and so on.

4.11 Plan Preparation

Preparation of action plan is the ultimate objective of planning process. The purpose of the action plan preparation is to give sector-wise final shape to the needs, resources and financial allocations in a systematic way. It involves the following steps:

- Defining objective
- Indicators analysis
- Prioritising potentials and needs
- Identification of programmes and schemes
- Project appraisal
- Budgeting
- Preparation of plan matrix
- Specifying plan components
- Resources commitments and designing resources flows.

Defining Objectives

Specifying development objectives is the first step while preparing the action plan as it sets the direction in which the programmes and schemes are to be undertaken. The need for the clear specification of objectives is straight-forward. The decision to initiate the project should be based on the shared goals of various participants - government, target population and development agency. The objectives can be in two categories - first, broad development objective and second, specific objective.

Broad development objectives: should take into account both national priorities and local interest. Some of these objectives can be defined as:

- Improvement in the income of the rural poor
- Improvement in the health conditions of women and child.
- Conservation of natural resources
- Improvement in capabilities of rural people and so on.

Specific Objectives: these objectives pertain to bring out specific changes in the target group, for improving their yield, adopting new methods or techniques for family planning etc. Some of the specific objectives are given below:

- Increasing crop yield
- Encouraging the children to join schools
- Covering children under immunisation programme
- Construction of roads and so on.

Indicators Analysis

Indicators are very important in the development planning in order to measure the progress of implementation programmes and to see their impact on the population. The clearly identified indicators will help in defining the task in order to achieve the desired objectives; will help in the analysis of resources, and focusing on priorities. A well-specified set of indicators will guide the planning team for reaching at appropriate decision-making, and to analyse the development strategy, project activities and resources to determine the appropriate combination for accomplishing the desired development change.

Indicators should be specifically identified for each outcome which is envisaged in the plan objectives. The indicators can be classified in two categories. *First*, broad indicators, and *second*, specific indicators.

Cause and Effect Analysis

To know the cause-effect for various indicators / outputs of different sectors, as shown by Figures: 4.2 to 4.4.

Prioritizing Potentials and Needs

After having identified the potential areas, local problems and felt-needs, it is important to prioritize them as per the local resources and the conditions. For the purpose of prioritize there is a need to give proper consideration which are given below:

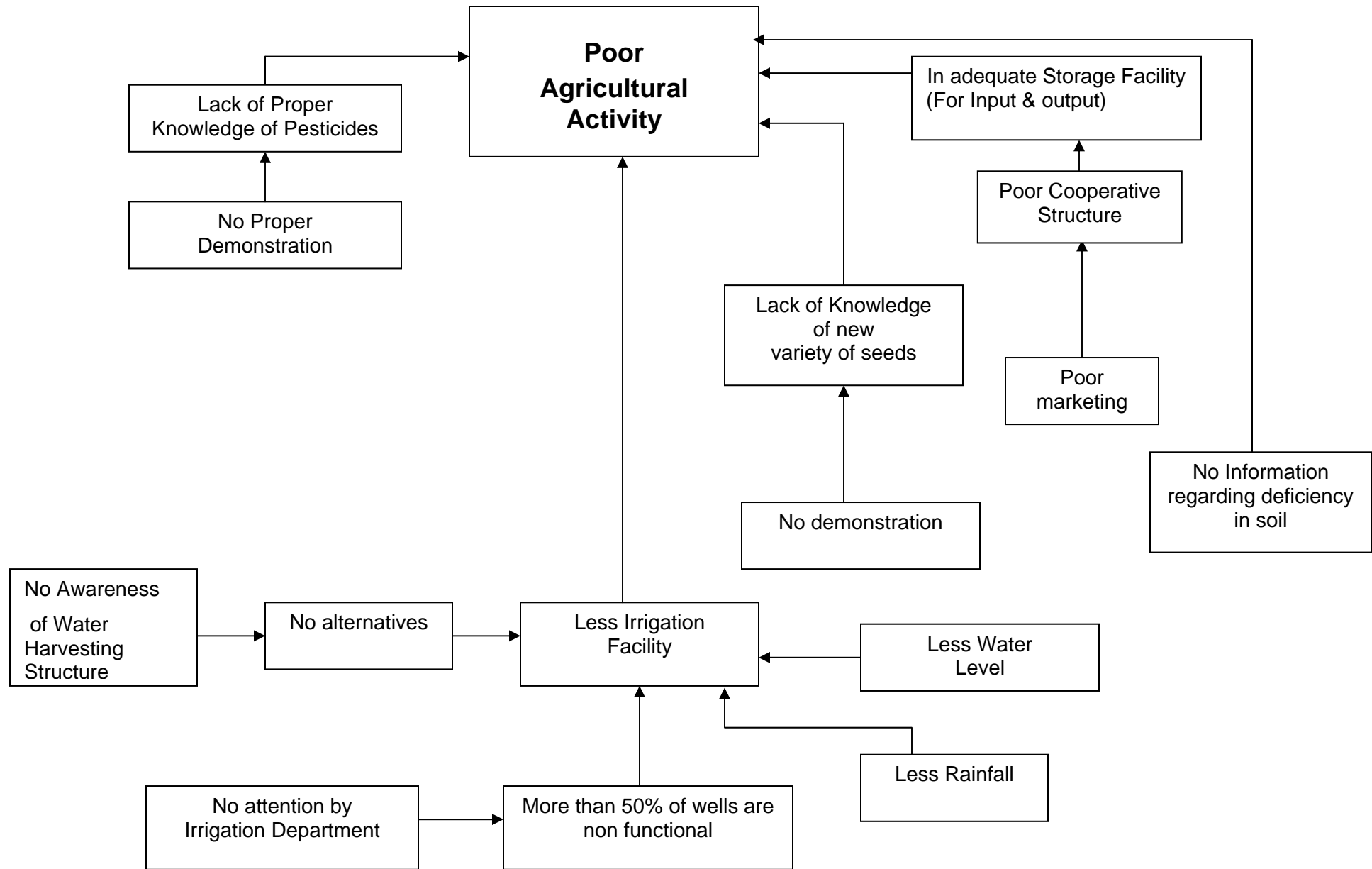
Prioritizing Potential

In order to prioritize the potential areas we have to look into the following:

Income raising capacity of potential resources: It involves the analysis of various resources and looking into its potential in raising the income. For example, irrigation development can provide substantial increase in income due to higher yield and cropping intensity, may be given priority. Likewise the potential of each resource should be studied in the light of improving the income of people.

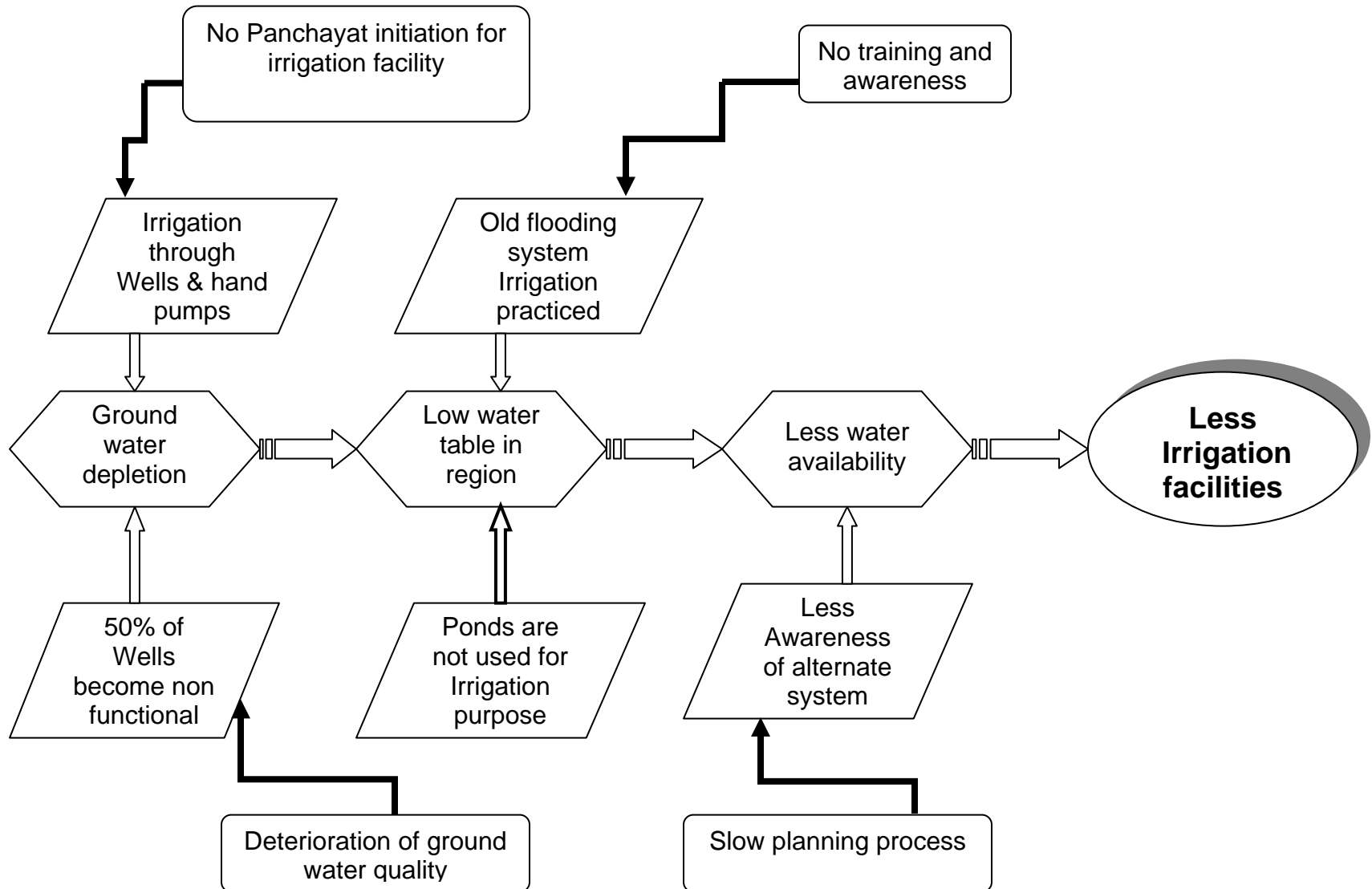
Agriculture: (Cause- Effect Analysis)

Figure: 4.2



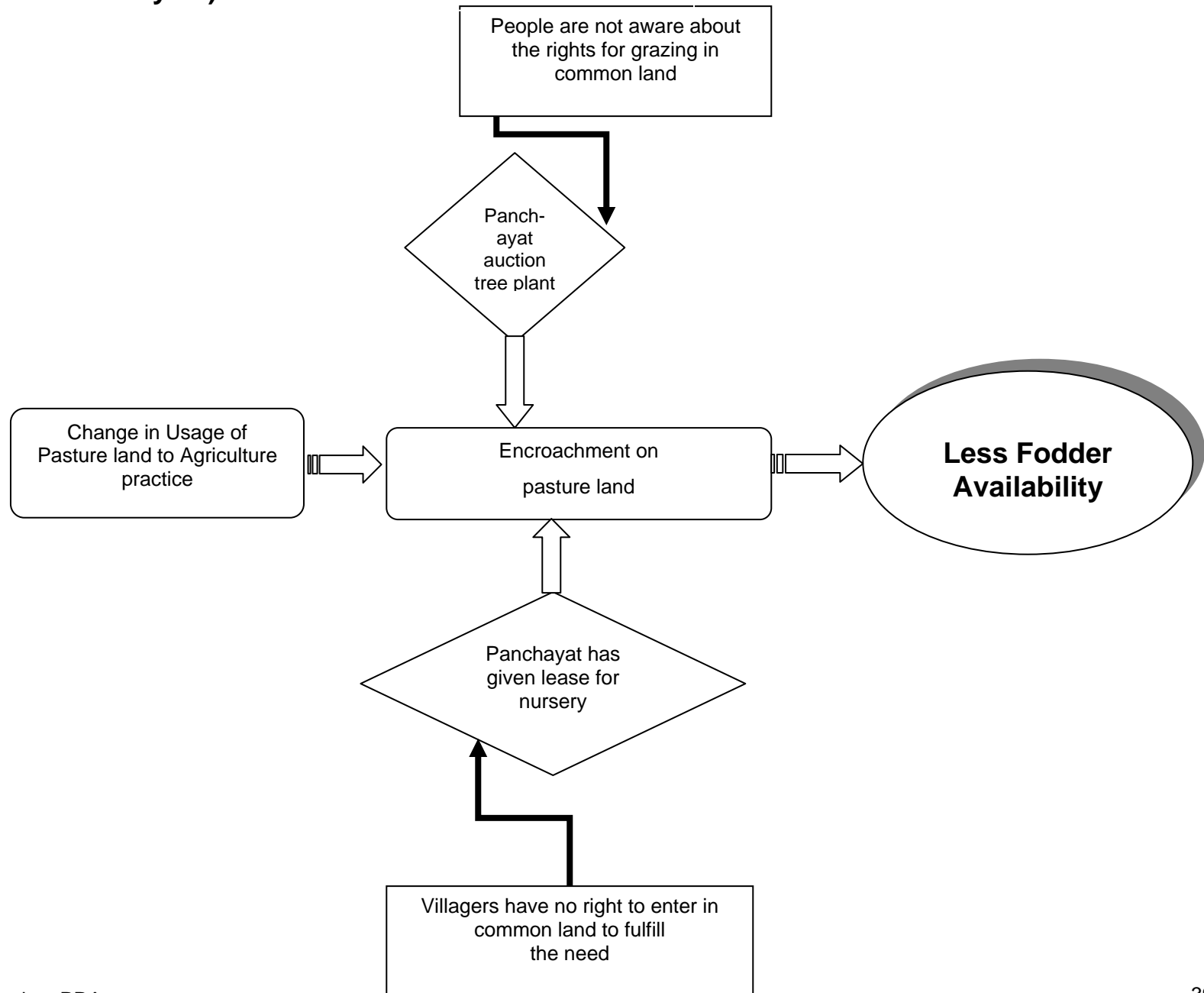
Irrigation: (Cause- Effect Analysis)

Figure: 4.3



Animal Husbandry: (Cause- Effect Analysis)

Figure: 4.4



Investment opportunities of resources: The capacity of the resources should be diagnosed to know their strength to attract investment for future production facilities which can provide employment in the rural areas. For example, skilled manpower and enterprising capability of the local people can help in setting up new enterprises. Similarly if there are local mineral resources available, the mining activities can be encouraged. And in case of agriculture, the surplus can be linked to the agro-based industries to promote industrialization and off farm activities.

Prioritizing needs

While prioritizing the needs we should look into the following issues.

- *Affecting large number of families:* If the needs are the concern of large number of families it should be given a priority while planning. For example, scarcity of drinking water which may be affecting large number of people; lack of road communication which may be affecting the supply of inputs for agriculture and movement of health field-staff should be considered for the purpose of priority.
- There are numerous needs of people which are necessary but still the needs are to be identified based on their relative importance and also the resources available. The prioritising of needs can be done based on the following criteria:

Emergency needs: There are certain needs like providing drinking water facility, eradication of contagious diseases etc., which are necessary for survival should be identified for giving top priority while formulating the plan.

Urgent needs: There may be some needs which are necessary for sustaining the livelihood. For example, increase in crop yield, milk yield for improving income of beneficiaries; improvement in primary education; and creation of marketing infrastructure for improving market access should be identified as urgent needs.

Important needs: There are some needs which are important but can wait in case of scarcity of funds, such as black-topped road, housing etc., can be kept in this category, and these activities can be taken subsequently when the sufficient funds are available.

Other needs: The needs like establishment of community centre, statues of leaders etc. can be included in this category

Problem Solution Matrix

It is with a purpose to list likely solutions for local problems, based on PRA and FGDs in villages. A sample is indicated by Table 4.2

Table: 4.2
Suggested Problem Solution Matrix from Villagers Gram Panchayat-Durgpura

1. Agriculture

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
Availability of - Lake - River - Loamy soil - Horticulture - Good Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drought and flood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plantation ▪ Canals digging ▪ Agricultural extension Centre ▪ Marketing facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This will promote the agricultural development and increase the farmers income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of H.Y.V. Seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seed centre 	

2. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 70% area can be converted in to forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of canal ▪ Seepage in pond ▪ Land erosion ▪ Deforestation ▪ Barren land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trenches ▪ Canal from river ▪ Water conservation of land ▪ Forestation ▪ Reclamation of Barren land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the land and water availability in the area.

3. Irrigation:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good and quality of water ▪ River ▪ Pond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of canal ▪ Deposition of mud and sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for digging more canal and cleaning the ponds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will improve the irrigation facility.

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

4. Animal Husbandry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enough scope for animal rearing such as cow and goat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hybrid adjustable in that area ▪ Disease ▪ Husk ▪ No veterinary centre ▪ Fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop ▪ Dispensary at village level. ▪ Good H.Y.V.seeds ▪ Establish new centre ▪ Fodder centre ▪ New Fodder crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will certainly help in the promotion of animal husbandry.

5. Fisheries

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial scope for pisciculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seepage in the ponds and ▪ Not enough Water availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pucca foundation around ponds and ▪ Fresh water from river. ▪ Medical facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will develop the fishery sector in the area.

6. Forest

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and Water are good. 70% area could be covered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandstone mining Pollutions Illegal mining Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop sandstone mining. Some sort of Punishment will be given for illegal sand mining. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major area for forest could be improved.

7. Education

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote primary and upper primary education, especially among the girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-day meal Lack of money in lose of No posting of women teacher in village Lack of enough Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary education system should be strengthened. Stop mid-day meal Awareness building Activate parents in school affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will certainly help in improving in the quality of education.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong Monitoring system by panchayats and government. 	

8. Drinking water

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the summer season water level goes down and hand pumps becomes dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check dams and water conservation method will have to be used to the ground water. Community involvement in the management of water resources is necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suggested measures will facilitate the provision of good water.

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for repair of hand pump. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People involved from Govt departments need to be more sensitive to ensure delivery of the most basic amenities. 	

9. Health

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement of good health for villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of maternity centre Irregular and inefficient doctor Lack of proper medicine facility Lack of enough health Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternity relief centre Medicine Centre Establishing PHC in the village with all necessary requirements. Monitoring should be made strong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These measures will certainly improve the health facilities in the village.

10. Family Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To control birth rate and improve the health of mother and child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of awareness building ▪ Child marriage ▪ Lack of proper health facilities. ▪ Enough contraceptive material is not available. ▪ People don't know how to use it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration of birth and death. ▪ General Awareness ▪ Awareness among female about benefit of small family. ▪ Subsidy and incentive if some one marriage after 18 years. ▪ Family counseling centre for every village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These suggested solution will reduce the ▪ Birth rate and improve the health of mother and child.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least Rs. 1000 incentive for per couple 	

11. ICDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote the rights of pre school children and enough care for pregnant women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mal - nutrition in children ▪ No good Health provision ▪ No proper centre for maternity relief and delivery child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More Anganwadi centre. ▪ Separate Anganwadi centre for village. ▪ Enough nutritious food ▪ Strong monitoring and evaluation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These measures will be helpful to promote the rights of pre school children and enough care for pregnant women.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proper infrastructure 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proper family education 		

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

12. Social Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognition and rehabilitation of excluded and marginalised people at every level. ▪ Enforcement of legal provision for disables people. ▪ Schemes for welfare of SC and STs and other weaker section of the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any specific facility for disabled persons is not available in Panchayat. ▪ Disabled persons are compelled to visit various departments just to get disability certificate. ▪ All the disabled do not get pension or any other facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It should be considered. ▪ Pension scheme is important for old age people and disabled people ▪ SC / ST people should be engaged in the self-help group for their income generation. Community can promote the social welfare in the better way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These measures certainly will give benefit to the common and needy people.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government expenses for social sector must be enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widow and old age pension not available to all the deserving people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All deserving people should get the benefits of the scheme. 	
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13. Poverty Alleviation

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is enough scope for self-employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of finances, training and enough knowledge about the occupation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Help Group (SHG) formation, their training and providing financial help. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper selection of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper monitoring and evaluation 	

14. PDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair price shop and procurement centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Marketing Dealer does not come on regular basis. Lack of BPL reliable list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coupon system Base on some parameter in selecting the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will increase the income and food security.

15. Village roads and drainage

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nali construction near the village road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem only in rainy season (now not much) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nali construction near the village road should be done compulsorily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be helpful in the cleanliness of villages and safety and longevity of roads.

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

16. Rural Housing

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local material Cheap material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem in procedure of schemes IAY No use of local materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAY should be given those who have some money in their pocket in addition to government funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would provide the cheap housing to the villagers.

17. Commercial Linkage

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting villages with modern transport facility and communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Information centre about trade and business. Lack of Transport facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People should be provided all the necessary services related to commercial linkages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote commercial linkage in village.

18. Energy

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solar system and plantation of some fuel wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solar system is not available and proper plantation of fuel wood is not being done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solar system and plantation of some fuel wood should be promoted in the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It can solve the energy related problems of the villages.

19. Industry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Promotion small scale and tiny industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of knowledge and information and training about the establishing the industry and government schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Training and information dissemination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduced the migration and improve the income generation.

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

- *Available resources* - The availability of funds are very crucial while preparing the plans. Therefore, the planning unit should have tentative idea of availability of funds and also the funds which can be mobilised and accordingly the plan size should be determined, and the needs should be identified and properly matched with the available funds.

Identification of Programmes and Schemes

Once the objectives and indicators are identified, then the need arises to identify the programmes and the schemes. Here it will be important to point out that there are number of similar schemes which are run by more than one departments and sometimes more than one scheme is existing for similar purpose. Therefore, it is necessary that the objectives of the schemes are clearly understood so that the necessary resources can be channeled through these schemes for the desired component in the plan.

Project Appraisal

- Technical
- Economic
- Financial
- Commercial
- Organisational
- Managerial
- Social
- Environmental

Budgeting

It involves the working out estimates of identified schemes and projects, matching them with the available resources and then determining optimal programme sequencing. It should also reflect the sectoral allocation and the linkages between different tiers viz., GP, block, district and state.

Preparation of Plan Matrix

Finally, after the programmes and schemes are identified, the plan matrix is to be prepared indicating the physical and financial targets, cost of the schemes and the proposed datelines. The matrix should be prepared sector-wise and indicate the department responsible for executing the work. It is indicated by Tables 4.2 and 4.3.

Resources Commitments

The resource commitment from the respective funding departments and agencies should be given top priority in order to ensure the availability of funds at the time of implementation. Preferably, these commitments should be secured in the form of documents in advance so that while planning there is a surety about the implementation of the scheme.

Table: 4.2
Development Plan of Gram Panchayat in Jhalawar District, Rajasthan

S.N	Sector	Program/Scheme	Project	Cost	Peoples' Views
1	Agriculture	Warehousing	Go down Project	10 lakhs	It important for preservation of food grain
2	NRM	Water conservation	Recharge Well project	3 lakhs	Necessary for quality improvement of water
		Plantation	Plantation Project	2 lakhs	Improve the quality of land and stop the soil erosion
3	Irrigation	Canal cleaning	Canal Cleaning project	4 lakhs	It is important for good timely availability of irrigation water
4	Animal Husbandry	Medical Centre	Veterinary Hospital project	2 lakhs	It will protect animals from the disease and helpful in promotion of new breeds.
5	Fisheries	Seed and Medical Care	Fisheries Hospital	2 lakhs	It is important for fisheries promotion and would be helpful for disease control.
6	Forest	Plantation	Nursery Project	2 lakhs	It will promote for social forestry
5	Fisheries	Seed and Medical Care	Fisheries Hospital	2 lakhs	It is important for fisheries promotion and would be helpful for disease control.
6	Forest	Plantation	Nursery Project	2 lakhs	It will promote for social forestry
7	Education	Community Mobilization	Monitoring and evaluation project	3 lakhs	It is necessary for qualitative and quantitative improvement of education
8	Drinking Water	Water Supply	Construction of water tank	4 lakhs	It is important for cleaning and the timely availability of water
9	Health	Health care centre	PHC project	5 lakhs	Necessary for Health care of local people It will reduced the cost and time of patients
10	Family Welfare	Family Planning	Awareness Programme	2 lakhs	Important tot control population groups
11	Women and Child Development	To strengthen aganwadi	Special Centre for aganwadi	2 lakhs	Important for the promotion of child and women development
12	Social Welfare	Community development	Special Project for SC/ST, disabled, old age people	4 lakhs	It is necessary for the development of society
					It will also promote the balanced development in the society.
13	Poverty Alleviation	Self employment	Self employment Project	3 lakhs per annum	Important for removal of poverty
					It will provide the employment opportunities to rural youths.
14	Public Distribution	Procurement of food grain	Opening of sub-centre	2 lakhs	It is necessary for selling the food grain at a reasonable price

S.N	Sector	Program/Scheme	Project	Cost	Peoples' Views
					It will reduced the cost and time of the farmers
15	Rural Connectivity	Road construction Between Rupau and Sonik	Road construction Project	30 lakhs	Important to connect both the villages It will give access to villagers.
16	Housing	Housing facility	Housing Project	3 lakhs per annum	It is important to provide housing to home less people Locally available material must be used.
17	Commercial Linkage	Providing transport vehicle	Transportation project	6 lakhs	It is important to connect the village to city centre
18	Energy	Solar System	Solar System Project	8 lakhs	It is good substitute for interrupted power supply in the area.
19	Industry	Small Scale industry and cottage Industry through SHG formation	SSI Project	4 lakhs	Necessary for increasing employment opportunity It is important for the poverty removal in the area.
	Total			105 lakhs	

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs

Table: 4.3
Development Plan of Gram Panchayat in Unnao District, Uttar Pradesh

S.N	Sector	Program/Scheme	Project	Cost	Peoples' Views
1	Agriculture	Warehousing	Go down Project	15 lakhs	It important for preservation of food grain
2	NRM	Water conservation	Recharge Well project	5 lakhs	Necessary for quality improvement of water
3	Irrigation	Canal cleaning	Canal Cleaning project	5 lakhs	It is important for good availability of irrigation
4	Animal Husbandry	Medical Centre	Veterinary Hospital project	4 lakhs	It will protect animals from the disease
5	Fisheries	Seed and Medical Care	Fisheries Hospital	2 lakhs	It is important for fisheries promotion
6	Forest	Plantation	Nursery Project	2 lakhs	It will promote for social forestry
7	Education	Community Mobilization	Monitoring and evaluation project	3 lakhs	It is necessary of quality improvement of education
8	Drinking Water	Water Supply	Construction of water tank	5 lakhs	It is important for cleaning the water
9	Health	Health care centre	PHC project	8 lakhs	Necessary for Health care
10	Family Welfare	Family Planning	Awareness Programme	2 lakhs	Important tot control population groups
11	Women and Child Development	To strengthen aganwadi	Special Centre for aganwadi	2 lakhs	Important for the promotion of child and women development
12	Social Welfare	Community development	Special Project for SC/ST, disabled, old age people	5 lakhs	It is necessary for the development of society
13	Poverty Alleviation	Self employment	Self employment Project	5 lakhs	Important for removal of poverty
14	Public Distribution	Procurement of food grain	Opening of sub-centre	2 lakhs	It is necessary for selling the food grain at a reasonable price
15	Rural Connectivity	Road construction Between Rupau and Sonik	Road construction Project	35 lakhs	Important to connect both the villages
16	Housing	Housing facility	Housing Project	6 lakhs	It is important to provide housing to home less people
17	Commercial	Providing vehicle	Transportation project	10 lakhs	It is important to connect the village to

S.N	Sector	Program/Scheme	Project	Cost	Peoples' Views
	Linkage				city centre
18	Energy	Solar System	Solar System Project	8 lakhs	Necessary for providing uninterrupted water Supply
19	Industry	Small Scale industry and cottage Industry through SHG formation	SSI Project	6 lakhs	Necessary for increasing employment opportunity
	Total			130 lakhs	

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs

Figure: 4.5
Methodology for Micro-planning

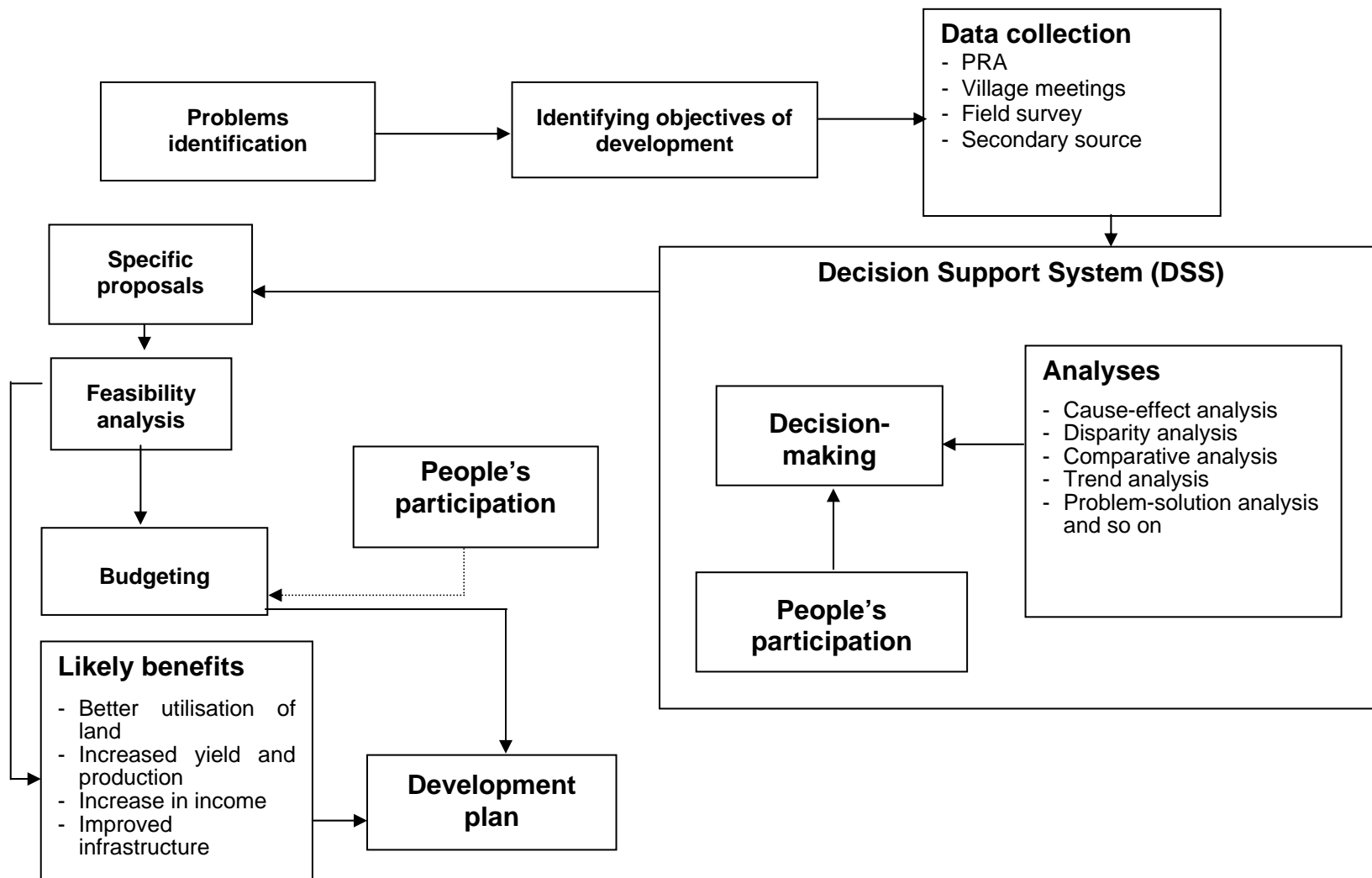


Table: 4.1.1
Suggested Problem Solution Matrix from Villagers Gram Panchayat-Rupau

1. Agriculture

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area has a potentiality for the farming and agriculture development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers use traditional agricultural practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information about new technological development methods of agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education and awareness campaign on new methods of agricultural needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work shop and training programs about new development in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This type of program did not take place at village level. And at district level in 2-3 days meetings once in a year. Sometimes this meeting takes place once in several years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Such workshops should be held at regular intervals- once every 4 months. Small farmer should also be invited in these meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will be worthwhile to invite small farmers to these meetings/workshops .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functioning Krishi Vigyan Kendra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras are set up in rural areas for agricultural extension activities but these are not properly used because experts do not like to travel to village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Panchayat, s involvement is necessary. People/ experts working in the community should be involved in such activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the functioning of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inequitable distribution of lands. Many people don't have access to lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More help to small and marginal farmers is needed in the form of subsidy in fertilizers, seeds and irrigation, and diesel prices. ▪ Proper distribution of wasteland in the panchayat is ensured to ensure justice to the poorer sections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will improve the condition of small and marginal farmers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperative society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government has created the facility of cooperative societies for distribution of standard seeds, fertilizers, etc. but they are not functioning properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small farmers should also be involved in the process. Sale outlets of agricultural produce should be established at panchayat level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will provide the good remunerative to the farmers.

2. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sonic Soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of Babol, Shoo Babool, Urad and Arhal will increase the nitrogen fixation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are good measures to improve the soils.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of sanai and Dhencha and cow dung is also helpful for the improving the quality of land 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluoride in local water due to waste of tanneries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water tank and supply of water 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of brick Kiln 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluting the air and heating the surrounding land and soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological up gradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will reduce the fluoride content in the water.

3. Irrigation

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper irrigation will increase the yield of every crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of water coming in canals is irregular and indefinite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A definite time schedule may be fixed for water in the canal 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate technology should be used for digging canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If water level in main canal is low. It does not come in the branch canals. It may be due to structural fault in main the canals construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper cleaning of the canals may if situation up to some extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using appropriate technology for digging canal may increase irrigation facility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and monitoring of canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water does not reach up to the tail end of canals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This may be due to loss of water due evaporation and seepage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper maintenance and monitoring are necessary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy facility required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally adequate amount of diesel is not available to farmers for pump sets. Due to increase in the rate of diesel prices. That is why cost of irrigation has reached up to Rs. 60-80 per hour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification of tube wells may be helpful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper and uninterrupted supply of power is necessary .

4. Animal Husbandry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rearing of traditional animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of grazing place and non-availability of good veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional animal like Buffalo, cow more useful for the dairy forming and the other hand rearing the goat and 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poultry farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-availability of good veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> opening the poultry farm can increase the income of the former 	

5. Fisheries

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> opportunity for fisheries development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more problem are involved in this profession because of disease and theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rearing of fish is a viable solution for this profession. 	

6. Forest

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness and importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and NGO involvement 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plantation of Babool, and Shoo Babool, commercial plant like jatropa, stidia, can increases these level of income of the former 	

7. Education

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient space is needed for sitting arrangement of children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 5 classes in a primary school so in a room children of two classes are compelled to sit. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally available resources may be used.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low enrollment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of importance of education, parents are poor, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of education need to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absenteeism of teachers in schools. Even most of the permanent teachers are engaged in other government works. Most of the students are first generation learner. Political pressure or bribes are common because most of the teachers want to work near their village or district headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every class should compulsorily have one teacher. Parent should be sensitized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education sub committees should be made capable and functional. Teachers should come under the purview of the panchayats. NGO involvement is must.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate space for Anganbadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite lack of space Anganbadi are allowed in primary school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special centre for Anganbadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and NGO involvement

8. Drinking Water

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villegers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every person has to arrange drinking water himself due to absence of any community system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People involved from govt departments need to be more sensitive to ensure delivery of the most basic amnities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only influential or persons friendly to Prdhan gets facility of hand pump or well at his door. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handpumps should be installed near poor households on priority basis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for repair of hand pump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rarely hand pumps are installed in poor person's mohalla. If they become defective repairing is not easily done. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well should be maintained hygienically as an alternative to well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of hand pump depends upon vote bank politics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This criterion should not be followed for the most basic necessity of life: water. 	

9. Health

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villegers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community corporation and awareness if necessary for general vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only Plus Polio vaccination is in the full swing while the general vaccination is not in proper condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine immunization should be focused 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper wages and facilities for ANM is necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is allegation that ANM illegally charges Rs. 5-50 from the patient. For her services Although a days is fixed her visit in every panchayat but she has to work for several panchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat Health sub committees should be made functional. People must know there rights for health care. One ANM per panchayat would be an ideal situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper functioning of sub-center PHC,CHC should also be ensured.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of ANM from Dalit or OBC and Minority community may increase her sensitivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually ANM visits and gives medicine in the houses of some influential and rich person thus poor peoples are not benefited. She resides only in the main village and do not visit the smaller hamlets or even on request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A departmental review every 3 – 4 months for the services provided by the ANM would be of a great help. A social audit by the people of the panchayat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper security or working space may be the reason behind this behaviour which needs to be corrected

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proper follow up should be ensured by the health department for the above mentioned things. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation and involvement of NGO in the field of health education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is lack of coordination and cooperation between ANM and villagers. She does not discuss anything about health and diseases amongst villagers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the issues and attitudinal sensitization of the ANMs as well as people is required.

10. Family Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness and importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and NGO involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These programs will certainly help to promote fisheries development in the areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plantation of Babool, and Shoo Babool, commercial plant like jatropa, stidia, can increase these level of income of the former 	

11. ICDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is urgent need to allocate more funds for this scheme. If proper linkages are gets established with other government programs will be able to empower common man up to large extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper place has not been provided for Anganbadi worker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proper AW center should be made to ensure better functioning . 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notion of nutrition foods should be decided at local level and according to community cultural practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional foods being provided from Anganbadi is of bad quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local produce should be bought for distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present system involves transportation costs and is also amenable to corruption. A good quantity of foodgrains also gets spoiled/ rotten.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the present setup there is tendency to shift responsibilities at the lowest level.The administrative laws shuld be reformed to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadi worker do not function properly due to lack of Panchayat's control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWWs should be under panchayat control. 	

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
make system transparent.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient assistants ,equipment and funds must support ANM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is said that every Anganbadi worker has to pay bribe of 100 Rs. to get her salary and avoid inspection of centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict action should be taken against erring officials. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadis do not have requisite equipments like weight machine, chalk, slate, sports goods etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary implements and equipments must be made available to the AW centers. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadi helper has not been recruited since 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be recruited. 	

12. Social Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition and rehabilitation of disable people at every level. Enforcement of legal provision for disable people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any specific facility for disabled persons is not available in Panchayat. Disabled persons are compelled to visit various departments just to get disability certificate. All the disabled do not get pension or any other facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be considered. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government expenses for social sector must be enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widow and old age pension not available to all the deserving people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All deserving should get. 	

13. Poverty Alleviation

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disguised and educated employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both wage and self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These types of scheme are very much helpful in the process of Poverty removal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NREGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of monitoring and evaluation problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat involvement in the program formulation and evaluation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGJRY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of monitoring and evaluation problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong monitoring and evaluation policies at implementation level 	

14. PDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ration shop must open all the time for villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of proper announcement people are not able to get ration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper information to the people should be ensured by the panchayats 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rations are distributed only 2-3 days in a month, so many people are left. Rations issued are entered in the cards of absent persons also. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any week of the month should be fixed for distribution of ration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community may be involved in PDS. Ration shop may be allotted to poor people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission of fair price shop owner is only 6 paise per quintal which is not sufficient even for cartage. It is said that shop owner is compelled to pay bribe to departmental inspector. Due to corruption common man does not get PDS ration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malpractices should be stopped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission of the Ration shop owners should be increased to involve honest and upright individuals as ration shop dealers and hence better functioning of the PDS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDS must have universal access. Narrowing of PDS has resulted in its weakness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not know about norms for making BPL and Antyodaya cards thus resulting in corruption and inconveniences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of non BPL category people are getting BPL cards and the actual deserving candidates are left out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regular assessment of BPL classification should be done to ensure that all the deserving people get the BPL card. Strict action should be taken against the employees/officials involved in manipulating the undeserving people to get BPL cards.

15. Village roads and drainage

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road facilities in the village need to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These facilities are available only in rich persons or in favorite people's mohallas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Panchayat consensus is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning should be done according to wards and ward members should also have say in planning.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating people about sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no system for drainage cleaning due to which there is danger of communicable diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO and community involvement will help in this process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayats need to be sensitized to involve the community in various developmental processes at the panchayat and village level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system need be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly drainage system is not complete thus resulting in more problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of panchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper village development plan may help in this process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly all the development works take place in main village while hamlets remain neglected. 		

16. Rural housing

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low cost houses can be constructed by local building materials and training community by appropriate technologies in the house constructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper meetings are not held for allotment of houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper meeting should be held to identify the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public announcement for such actions should be made and monitoring mechanism put in place to assess correct identification of beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses are allotted either on basis of favoritism or vote bank politics. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to increase in building material prices or labor charges amount of house building increases but it does not get reflected in government schemes resulting in corruption, unnecessary debts etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical aspects should be taken into consideration

17. Commercial Linkage

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information system and transportation means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non- availability of these facilities such as information and technology and means of transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is provided, income generation activity can be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The given measures can improve commercial linkage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for commercialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness among the common people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peoples are of the view that provisions for commercial linkages are very much important for local development. 	

18. Energy

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interrupted supply of electricity in villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If solar system made available , improve power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If these measures will be taken, the energy problem could be solved.

19. Industry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale and cottage industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of information and technology and proper inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of SHG and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program can be helpful for industrialization and local development.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing the proper information and technology 	

Table: 4.1.2
Suggested Problem Solution Matrix from Villagers Gram Panchayat-Sonik

1. Agriculture

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New technology and awareness program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers use traditional agricultural practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about new methods of agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and awareness campaign on new methods of agricultural needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organising workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking agriculture to new scientific methods is discussed at district level in 2-3 days meetings once in a year. Sometimes this meeting takes place once in several years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such workshops should be held at regular intervals- once every 4 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only big farmers are invited to such workshops. It will be worthwhile to invite small farmers to these meetings/workshops.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras are set up in rural areas for agricultural extension activities but these are not properly used because experts do not like to travel to village. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People/ experts working in the community should be involved in such activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of Agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, insecticides and diesel are increasing. Due to this farmers do not become able to complete agricultural practices timely. Besides this due to fall in the market prices of agricultural produce farmers suffer economic losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More help to farmers is needed in the form of subsidy in fertilizers, seeds and irrigation, and diesel prices. Sale outlets of agricultural produce should be established at panchayat level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper distribution of wasteland in the panchayat be ensured to ensure justice to the poorer sections.

2. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodic Soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of Babol, Shoo Babool, Urad and Arhal will increase the nitrogen fixation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These methods are useful to promote NRM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are not so much aware about the benefits of plantation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of sanai and Dhencha and cow dung is also helpful for the improving the quality of land 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluoride in local water due to waste of tainries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water tank and supply of water 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of brick Kiln 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluting the air and heating the surrounding land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological up gradation. 	

3. Irrigation:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper irrigation will increase the yield of every crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of water coming in canals is irregular and indefinite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A definite time schedule may be fixed for water in the canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide water timely.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate technology should be used for digging canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If water level in main canal is low. It does not come in the branch canals. It may be due to structural fault in main the canals construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper cleaning of the canals may if situation up to some extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using appropriate technology for digging canal may increase irrigation facility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and monitoring of canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water does not reach up to the tail end of canals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This may be due to loss of water due evaporation and seepage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper maintenance and monitoring are necessary.

4. Animal Husbandry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rearing of traditional animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of grazing place and non-availability of good veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional animal like Buffalo, cow more useful for the dairy farming and the other hand rearing the goat and 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poultry farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-availability of good veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> opening the poultry farm can increase the income of the former 	

5. Fisheries

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity for fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More problem are involved in this profession because of disease and theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rearing of fish is a viable solution for this profession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These measures would be able to improve the fisheries field.

6. Forest

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness and importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and NGO involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestation could be increased in the large areas of waste land.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plantation of Babool, and Shoo Babool, commercial plant like jatropa, stidia, can increase these level of income of the former 	

7. Education:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient space is needed for sitting arrangement of children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 5 classes in a primary school so in a room children of two classes are compelled to sit. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally available resources may be used.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low enrollment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of importance of education, parents are poor, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of education need to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absenteeism of teachers in schools. Even most of the permanent teachers are engaged in other government works. Most of the students are first generation learner. Political pressure or bribes are common because most of the teachers want to work near their village or district headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every class should compulsorily have one teacher. Parent should be sensitized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education sub committees should be made capable and functional. Teachers should come under the purview of the panchayats. NGO involvement is must.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate space for Anganbadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite lack of space Anganbadi are allowed in primary school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special centre for Anganbadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and NGO involvement

8. Drinking water:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every person has to arrange drinking water himself due to absence of any community system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People involved from govt departments need to be more sensitive to ensure delivery of the most basic amenities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only influential or persons friendly to Prdhan gets facility of hand pump or well at his door. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handpumps should be installed near poor households on priority basis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for repair of hand pump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rarely hand pumps are installed in poor person's mohalla. If they become defective repairing is not easily done. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well should be maintained hygienically as an alternative to well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of hand pump depends upon vote bank politics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This criterion should not be followed for the most basic necessity of life: water. 	

9. Health:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community corporation and awareness if necessary for general vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only Plus Polio vaccination is in the full swing while the general vaccination is not in proper condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine immunization should be focused 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper wages and facilities for ANM is necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is allegation that ANM illegally charges Rs. 5-50 from the patient. For her services Although a days is fixed her visit in every panchayat but she has to work for several panchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat Health sub committees should be made functional. People must know their rights for health care. One ANM per panchayat would be an ideal situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper functioning of sub-center PHC,CHC should also be ensured.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of ANM from Dalit or OBC and Minority community may increase her sensitivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually ANM visits and gives medicine in the houses of some influential and rich person thus poor peoples are not benefited. She resides only in the main village and do not visit the smaller hamlets or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A departmental review every 3-4 months for the services provided by the ANM would be of a great help. A social audit by the people of the panchayat. A proper follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper security or working space may be the reason behind this behaviour which needs to be corrected

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
	even on request.	should be ensured by the health department for the above mentioned things.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation and involvement of NGO in the field of health education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is lack of coordination and cooperation between ANM and villagers. She does not discuss anything about health and diseases amongst villagers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the issues and attitudinal sensitization of the ANMs as well as people is required.

10. Family Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional belief , religious rigidity, preference of male child, lack of medical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of panchayat is most important to control the population growth 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door-to-door information dissemination and providing protective materials can decryes growth of children. Community involvement and associating the religious leader in this process is also important 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointing women health worker at village level can also improve situation 	

11. ICDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is urgent need to allocate more funds for this scheme. If proper linkages are gets established with other government programs will be able to empower common man up to large extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper place has not been provided for Anganbadi worker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proper AW center should be made to ensure better functioning . 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notion of nutrition foods should be decided at local level and according to community cultural practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional foods being provided from Anganbadi is of bad quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local produce should be bought for distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present system involves transportation costs and is also amenable to

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
			corruption. A good quantity of foodgrains also gets spoiled/ rotten.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the present setup there is tendency to shift responsibilities at the lowest level. The administrative laws should be reformed to make system transparent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadi worker do not function properly due to lack of Panchayat's control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWWs should be under panchayat control. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient assistants, equipment and funds must support ANM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is said that every Anganbadi worker has to pay bribe of 100 Rs. to get her salary and avoid inspection of centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict action should be taken against erring officials. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadis do not have requisite equipments like weight machine, chalk, slate, sports goods etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary implements and equipments must be made available to the AW centers. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganbadi helper has not been recruited since 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be recruited. 	

12. Social Welfare

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition and rehabilitation of disabled people at every level. Enforcement of legal provision for disabled people. Schemes for welfare of SC and STs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any specific facility for disabled persons is not available in Panchayat. Disabled persons are compelled to visit various departments just to get disability certificate. All the disabled do not get pension or any other facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be considered. Pension scheme is important for old age people and disabled people SC / ST people should be engaged in the self help group for their income generation. Community support and NGO involvement can promote the social welfare in the better way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The given measures are very important to promote social welfares.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government expenses for social sector must be enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widow and old age pension not available to all the deserving people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All deserving should get. 	

13. Poverty Alleviation

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disguised and educated employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both wage and self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removing poverty from villages are very important for rural development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NREGP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural wage employment 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> And formation of self help groups (SHG) could be a good measure to remove poverty in rural areas 	

14. PDS

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ration shop must open all the time for villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of proper announcement people are not able to get ration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper information to the people should be ensured by the panchayats 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rations are distributed only 2-3 days in a month, so many peoples are left. Rations issued are entered in the cards of absents persons also. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any week of the month should be fixed for distribution of ration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community may be involved in PDS .Ration shop may be allotted to poor people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission of fair price shop owner is only 6 paise per quintal which is not sufficient even for cartage. It is said that shop owner is compelled to pay bribe to departmental inspector. Due to corruption common man does not get PDS ration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malpractices should be stopped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission of the Ration shop owners should be increased to involve honest and upright individuals as ration shop dealers and hence better functioning of the PDS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDS must have universal accesses. Narrowing of PDS has resulted in its weakness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not know about norms for making BPL and Antyodaya cards thus resulting in corruption and inconveniences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of non BPL category people are getting BPL cards and the actual deserving candidates are left out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regular assessment of BPL classification should be done to ensure that all the deserving people get the BPL card. Strict action should be taken against the employees/officials involved in malipulating the undeserving people to get BPL cards.

15. Village roads and drainage:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road facilities in the village need to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These facilities are available only in rich persons or in favorite people's mohallas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Panchyat consensus is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning should be done according to wards and ward members should also have say in planning.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating people about sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no system for drainage cleaning due to which there is danger of communicable diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO and community involvement will help in this process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayats need to be sensitized to involve the community in various developmental processes at the panchayat and village level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system need be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly drainage system is not complete thus resulting in more problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of panchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper village development plan may help in this process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly all the development works takes place in main village while hamlets remain neglected. 		

16. Rural housing:

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low cost houses can be constructed by local building materials and training community by appropriate technologies in the house constructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper meetings are not held for allotment of houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper meeting should be held to identify the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public announcement for such actions should be made and a monitoring mechanism put in place to assess correct identification of beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses are allotted either on basis of favoritism or vote bank politics. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to increase in building material prices or labor charges amount of house building increases but it does not get reflected in government schemes resulting in corruption, unnecessary debts etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical aspects should be taken into consideration

17. Commercial Linkage

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information system and transportation means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-availability of these facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If provided, income generation activity can be improved. 	

18. Energy

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interrupted supply of electricity in villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If solar system made available , improve power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If these measures will taken, the the energy problem could be solved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of fuel woods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness among the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation should be done on regular basis. It reduces the cost of other fuels. 	

19. Industry

Potential Area	Problem Area	Suggested Solution From Villagers	Remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale and cottage industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of information and technology and proper inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of SHG and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote industrialization in local areas .and also provide employment opportunities and would remove the poverty. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the proper information and technology 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally available material should be used. 		

i. Sectoral:

Table: 4.2.1

Sector	Problems	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
Agriculture	1.Lack of water, total productivity is gone down and 50% land is become fallow.	*****	14	II
	2.Soil becomes saline and brakish water change the quality of topsoil.	***		XIII
	3.Market facility is poor. Only one godown, which is 6-7 km apart from village does not have the capacity for storage of all product	****		IX
	4.Due to last three years consecutive drought, annual productivity has gone down. Poor become poorer.	*		XXXVI
	5. There is no as such grants or govt help to sustain them,	*		XXXVIII
NRM	1.Main problem is Salinity of land. Excessive use of fertilizer and under ground water the water table get into the strata of saline and make hard surface water does not penetrate underneath and water logged is main cause	***	7	XIV
	2. Excessive amount of Fluoride content makes soil black in colour and less productive.	****		V
Irrigation	1.Agriculture is mainly depending on rainfed cultivation.	***	21	XXXV
	2.Half of the total existing wells is non-functional.	***		XIX
	3. There is very less grants for the rejuvenation of dying wells from Govt side.	****		XII
	4.Water table is gone down every year and portable water reaches the saline and brackish water in ground water table. For that reason total productivity also suffers.	*****		I
	5.Ponds are not well used.	***		XXVI
	6.No system of water harvesting.	**		XXXVII
	7.No system of recycle of useage water & No accountability of total usage of water.	*		XLIV
Animal Husbandry	1.Due to Lack of water, domestic animals were died in last year.	**	7	XXXIII
	2.For fodder, farmers depend upon their land only. There is no govt shop for fodder and during last draught the distribution of Fodder from govt side was not equal.	*****		VI
Forests	1.There is no land under defined forest. Plantation is done only on common land	*	10	XXXIV
	2.People are not benefited from the plantation, as they are not taking fuel wood and fodder from that land. Farmers are getting fuel wood from their own land. Panchayat is giving auction of wood in that common land	*****		VII
	3. Common land is encroached by agriculture practice	****		VIII
Rural Connectivity	1The connectivity with the main nodal point at Chandlai with Teetriya GP is very poor. Most of patches are filled by water. Pot holes are occurred between the road and onto that upper concrete layer is abolished and change into muddy patch on concrete road. During rainy season it becomes full with water after that it dried up.	***	6	X
	2.Internal roads are mainly Kutcha. Though from panchayat funds roads are made within village.	**		XXXI
	3.Mode of transport for mass is Bus, whose frequency is one in. 3hrs.	*		XXXII

Note: Rating:*****Very Very critical **** Very Critical *** Critical**Moderate *trace

Scoring

Ranking : 1 to 50

Sector	Problem	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
Commercial Linkages	1. There is no local Market. To sell the product they have to go to Chandlai	***	19	XVI
	2. There is shortage of storage capacity and facility	*****		VIII
	3. Individual household storage capacity does not satisfy the demand of food	***		XXVIII
	4. Poor condition of roads is a barrier for villager in terms of Commercial linkages	***		XXIX
	5. There is no particular transit system for transportation of crop or agriculture produce from origin to destination point. Villagers has to sell their product individually by their own conveyance	*****		XV
Housing	1. Houses are not made from local materials.	**	2	LIV
Energy	1. Electricity is not regular. There are frequent cuts in the morning and night. Electricity is only available in evening time and 2-3 hours in morning, which does not cater the demand of household level. Even irrigation is not done wholly by electric; diesel engine is substitute for this work. No alternative convention of energy for fulfils the demand.	***	5	XXV
	2. No individual meter at household level. So there is no system of monitoring	**		XL
Industries (HHs)	1. There is no market to sell the industrial product. So it is not grown.	***	6	XLVIII
	2. Manpower is not skilled to produce agro product. There is need for training.	***		XXVII
Education	1. Some of the schools do not have the facility of sufficient room, drinking water, toilet facility. So the drop out rate of girls student in middle school is high	*****	9	XVII
	2. For higher education pupil have to go to Jaipur. So girls are not been higher educated.	**		XX
	3. Lack of awareness of villagers gives the negative factor for girls' education.	***		XVIII
Drinking Water	1. Day by day wells become dry. There is no piped water supply.	*****	12	III
	2. The content of fluoride in water has increased from last 10 years, which causes bones problem. Maximum water borne diseases are found. e.g Ricket, amoeboid, and malaria.	****		IV
	3. Due to over use of underground water level reach the brackish water level. Saltpan strata have come up on to soil and land become saline	***		XXV
Health	1. No dispensary or nursing home at any village level. Only aurvedic dispensary exist	***	6	XVIII
	2. The accessibility with Chandlai is not good during monsoon roads condition are poor for that they have to go by tractor when it is needed.	***		XIX
Family Welfare	1. Total no. of BPL families is not accounted properly in this GP.	**	7	XLII
	2. Implementation of several improvement schemes are not be accounted properly.	***		XXIV
	3. There is no awareness for improvement of life and people of villages are not aware of several schemes,	**		XXXIX
WCD	1. There is no scheme for credit facility in anganadi .	***	7	XXX
	2. There is no single room for this GP where anganwadi people can work All rooms are taken as a rent for keeping aids & food.	*****		XI
Social Welfare	1. Panchayat is not taken active participation for society. In Gram sabha meeting participation rate is also poor. No schemes are implemented for people.	***	3	XXI
Poverty Alleviation	1. The accountability of rural poor is not done properly.	***	6	XXII
	2. The govt help does not reach to real need.	***		L
PDS	1. The cost of Rationing for APL family is different from BPL families due to which the commodities for the APL families are not sold.	***	5	XXIII
	2. The supply of Kerosene oil is not sufficient.	**		XLVII

Note: Rating *****Very Very critical **** Very Critical *** Critical**Moderate *trace
Scoring;
Ranking: 1 to 50

Most Critical Problems:

Table: 4.2.2

SI No.	Sectors	Problem
1.	Agriculture	1.Lack of water, total productivity is gone down and 50% land is become fallow.
2.		2.Market facility is poor. Only one godown, which is 6-7 km apart from village does not have the capacity for storage of all product
3.	NRM	1.Excessive amount of Fluoride content makes soil black in colour and less productive.
4.	Irrigation	1.There is very less grants for the rejuvenation of dying wells from Govt side.
5.		2.Water table is gone down every year and portable water reaches the saline and brackish water in ground water table. For that reason total productivity also suffers.
6.	Animal Husbandry	1.For fodder, farmers depend upon their land only. There is no govt shop for fodder and during last draught the distribution of Fodder from govt side was not equal.
7.		2.People are not benefited from the plantation, as they are not taking fuel wood and fodder from that land. Farmers are getting fuel wood from their own land. Panchayat is giving auction of wood in that common land
8.	Firest	1. Common land is encroached by agriculture practice
9.	Commercial Linkages	1.There is shortage of storage capacity and facility
10.		2.There is no particular transit system f or transportation of crop or agriculture produce from origin to destination point. Villagers has to sell their product individually by their own conveyance
11.	Education	1.Some of the schools do not have the facility of sufficient room, drinking water, toilet facility. So the drop out rate of girls student in middle school is high
12.	Drinking Water	1. Day by day wells become dry. There is no piped water supply.
13.		2.The content of fluoride in water has increased from last 10 years, which causes bones problem. Maximum water borne diseases are found. e.g Ricket, amoeboid, and malaria.
14.	WCD	1.There is no single room for this GP where anganwadi people can work All rooms are taken as a rent for keeping aids & food.

Medium Critical Problems:

Table: 4.2.3

SI No.	SectorsSector	Problems
1.	Agriculture	Soil becomes saline and brackish water change the quality of topsoil.
2.	NRM	Main problem is Salinity of land. Excessive use of fertilizer and under ground water the water table get into the strata of saline and make hard surface water does not penetrate underneath and water logged is main cause
3.	Irrigation	Agriculture is mainly depending on rainfed cultivation.
4.		Half of the total existing wells is non-functional.
5.		Ponds are not well used.
6.	Rural Connectivity	The connectivity with the main nodal point at Chandlai with Teetriya GP is very poor. Most of patches are filled by water. Pot holes are occurred between the road and onto that upper concrete layer is abolished and change into muddy patch on concrete road. During rainy season it becomes full with water after that it dried up.
7.	Commercial Linkages	There is no local Market. To sell the product they have to go to Chandlai
8.		Individual household storage capacity does not satisfy the demand of food
9.		Poor condition of roads is a barrier for villager in terms of Commercial linkages
10.	Energy	Electricity is not regular. There are frequent cuts in the morning and night. Electricity is only available in evening time and 2-3 hours in morning, which does not cater the demand of household level. Even irrigation is not done wholly by electric; diesel engine is substitute for this work. No alternative convention of energy for fulfils the demand.
11.	Industries (HHs)	There is no market to sell the industrial product. So it is not grown.
12.		Manpower is not skilled to produce agro product. There is need for training.
13.	Education	Lack of awareness of villagers gives the negative factor for girls' education.
14.	Drinking Water	Due to over use of underground water level reach the brackish water level. Saltpan strata have come up on to soil and land become saline
15.	Health	No dispensary or nursing home at any village level. Only aurvedic dispensary exist
16.		The accessibility with Chandlai is not good during monsoon roads condition are poor for that they have to goby tractor when it is needed.
17.	Family welfare	Implementation of several improvement schemes are not be accounted properly.
18.	WCD	There is no scheme for credit facility in anganadi .
19.	Social Welfare	Panchayat is not taken active participation for society. In Gram sabha meeting participation rate is also poor. No schemes are implemented for people.
20.	Poverty Alleviation	The accountability of rural poor is not done properly.
21.		.The govt help does not reach to real need.
22.	PDS	1The cost of Rationing for APL family is different from BPL families due to which the commodities for the APL families are not sold.

Low Critical Problems

Table: 4.2.4

Sl No.	Sector	Problems
1.	Agriculture	Due to last three years consecutive drought, annual productivity has gone down. Poor become poorer.
2.		There is no as such grants or govt help to sustain them,
3.	Irrigation	No system of water harvesting.
4.		.No system of recycle of useage water & No accountability of total usage of water.
5.	Animal Husbandry	Due to Lack of water, domestic animals were died in last year.
6.	Forests	There is no land under defined forest. Plantation is done only on common land
7.	Rural connectivity	.Internal roads are mainly Kutcha. Though from panchayat funds roads are made within village.
8.		.Mode of transport for mass is Bus, whose frequency is one in. 3hrs.
9.	Housing	Houses are not made from local materials.
10.		No individual meter at household level. So there is no system of monitoring
11.	Education	For higher education pupil have to go to Jaipur. So girls are not been higher educated.
12.	Family Welfare	.Total no. of BPL families is not accounted properly in this GP.
13.		There is no awareness for improvement of life and people of villages are not aware of several schemes,
14.	PDS	. The supply of Kerosene oil is not sufficient.

ii. Inter Sectoral (problem matrix):

Table: 4.2.5

Sectors	Sectors	Problems	Sectors																					
			Agriculture	NRM	Agriculture	NRM	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries	Education	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	PDS		
Agriculture	Agriculture	1. Lack of water, total productivity is gone down and 50% land is become fallow.	-																					
		2. Soil becomes saline and brackish water change the quality of topsoil.	-	√																				
		3. Market facility is poor. Only one godown, which is 6/7 km apart from village; does not have the capacity for storage of all product																						
Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry	4. Due to last three years consecutive drought. For fodder, farmers depend upon their land only. annual productivity has gone down. Poor become no govt. shop for fodder and during last draught the distribution of Fodder from govt side was not equal.																						
		5. There is no land under defined forest. Plantation is done only on common land Salinity of land. Excessive use of fertilizer and tubewell from the plantation as they are not taking the strata of saline and make hard surface water does not penetrate underneath and water logged is giving aue of WS in that common land	√	-	√	√																		
Rural Connectivity	Irrigation	6. Excessive amount of Fluoride content makes soil black in colour and less productive.	√	-	√																			
		1. The connectivity with the main nodal point at Chandlai with Teetriya GP is very poor. Most of patches are filled by water. For holes are occurred between the road and onto that upper concrete layer is abolished and change into muddy patch on concrete road. During rainy season it becomes full with water after that it dried up.																						
		2. Half of the total existing wells is non-functional																						
Commrcial Linkages	Commrcial Linkages	3. The roads are mainly Kutchare. Though from panchayat funds roads are made within village.																						
		4. Mode of transport for mass is Bus, whose frequency is one in 3hrs.																						
		5. Water table is gone down every year and portable water reaches the saline and brackish water in ground water table. For that reason total productivity go to Chandlai	√	-																				
		6. The pond storage of water capacity and facility is poor.	√	-																				
		7. No system of water harvesting.	√	-																				
Commrcial Linkages	Commrcial Linkages	8. Individual household storage capacity does not satisfy the demand of water																						
		9. No system of recycle of useage water & No accountability of total usage of water																						
Commrcial Linkages	Commrcial Linkages	10. Poor condition of roads is a barrier for villager in terms of Commercial linkages																						
		11. There is no particular transit system f or transportation of crop or agriculture produce from origin to destination point. Villagers has to sell their product individually by their own																						

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

iii. Inter sectoral Criticality

iii. Inter sectoral Criticality

Sectors	Problems	Sectors																	
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries (HHS)	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	PDS
Housing	Houses are not made from local materials.							√	-										
Energy	1. Electricity is not regular. There are frequent cuts in the morning and night. Electricity is only available in evening time and 2-3 hours in morning, which does not cater the demand of household level. Even irrigation is not done wholly by electric; diesel engine is substitute for this work. No alternative convention of energy for fulfils the demand.	√		√		√				-									
	2. No individual meter at household level. So there is no system of monitoring							√	-										
Industries (HHs)	1. There is no market to sell the industrial product. So it is not grown.					√	√		√	-	√	√							
	2. Manpower is not skilled to produce agro product. There is need for training.									-	√								
Education	1. Some of the schools do not have the facility of sufficient room, drinking water, toilet facility. So the drop out rate of girls student in middle school is high					√					-	√							
	2. For higher education pupil have to go to Jaipur. So girls are not been higher educated.					√					-								
	3. Lack of awareness of villagers gives the negative factor for girls' education.										-						√	√	
Drinking Water	1. Day by day wells become dry. There is no piped water supply.		√									-							
	2. The content of fluoride in water has increased from last 10 years, which causes bones problem. Maximum water borne diseases are found. e.g Ricket, amoeboid, and malaria.											-	√						
	3. Due to over use of underground water level reach the brackish water level. Saltpan strata have come up on to soil and land become saline	√	√	√									-						
Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)																			
















iii. Inter sectoral Criticality
















Sectors	Problems	Sectors																	
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries (HHS)	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	PDS
Health	1.No dispensary or nursing home at any village level. Only aurvedic dispensary exist						√					√	-						
	2.The accessibility with Chandlai is not good during monsoon roads condition are poor for that they have to goby tractor when it is needed.						√												
Family Welfare	1.Total no. of BPL families is not accounted properly in this GP.												√	-		√			
	2.Implementation of several improvement schemes are not be accounted properly.													-		√			
	3.There is no awareness for improvement of life and people of villages are not aware of several schemes,										√			-					
WCD	1. There is no scheme for credit facility in anganadi .														-	√			
	2. There is no single room for this GP where anganwadi people can work All rooms are taken as a rent for keeping aids & food.								√						-				
Social welfare	1. Panchayat is not taken active participation for society. In Gram sabha meeting participation rate is also poor. No schemes are implemented for people											√					-	√	
Poverty Allviation	1. The accountability of rural poor is not done properly.											√				√	-	√	
	2. The govt help does not reach to real need.															√	-		
PDS	1The cost of Rationing for APL family is different from BPL families due to which the commodities for the APL families are not sold.																√	-	
	2. The supply of Kerosene oil is not sufficient.																√	-	

Inter Sector Criticality

Table: 4.2.6

Sectors	Problems	Sectors																	
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	PDS
Agriculture	1. Lack of water, total productivity is gone down and 50% land is become fallow.		For Irrigation total availability of water is decreasing day by day. Area becomes over exploited Zone																
	2. Soil becomes saline and brackish water change the quality of topsoil.		Due to more extraction water level goes upto where fluoride content is high and soil becomes brackish																
	3. Market facility is poor. Only one godown, which is 6-7 km apart from village does not have the capacity for storage of all product		The connectivity with main commercial center Chandlai is very poor. And only one godown does not have the capacity ton store all products.																
	4. Due to last three years consecutive drought, annual productivity has gone down. Poor become poorer.		There is no proper linkage among villages and with commercial center Chandlai. The condition of road is very poor i.e.full of pot holes which are watery in monsoon period																
	5. There is no as such grants or govt help to sustain them,		Due to last consecutive draught the total no of people under poverty line has increased. But no scheme for them was introduced to support them																
NRM	1.Main problem is Salinity of land. Excessive use of fertilizer and under ground water the water table get into the strata of saline and make hard surface water does not penetrate underneath and water logged is main cause		There was no scheme was been introduced after the draught which support the farmers and give help or any subsidy was not been provided to them																
	2. Excessive amount of Fluoride content makes soil black in colour and less productive.		Excessive use of pesticides, fertilizer the total yield is gone down from Past. It can be said it is satisfied the theory of diminishing return. So the total quantum of usage of earlier fertilizer does not give same amount of yield. So total productivity of soil reduces upto 30%.																
Irrigation	1. Agriculture is mainly depending on rainfed cultivation.		Water depletion reaches those level where fluoride content is high. Salt is affected for this.																
	2. Half of the total existing wells is non-functional.		In kharif season agriculture is totally depended on rainfall whereas in rabi season cultivation is based on irrigation. But less availability of water most of land is become fallow in that season.																
	3. There is very less grants for the rejuvenation of dying well side.		Water depletion more or less 50% of total existing wells are become non functional . Only new wells are in function. Irrigation is based on now on this, which affects the cultivation.																
	4. Water table is gone down every year and portable water reaches the saline and brackish water in ground water table. For that reason total productivity also suffers.		There is no govt initiation for rejuvenation of dying wells . People are not aware and not trained that how to rejuvenate and change into working condition of those wells.																
	5. Ponds are not well used.		Due to change the permissible limit of fluoride content the ground water table becomes brakish and salty, which affects the total productivity and make the upper soil in hard strata. Water can not penetrate and as a result water logged.																
	6. No system of water harvesting.		Ponds are mnot use for irrigation purpose but most of them are used for bathing animal or laying apart and result is eutofication.																
	7. .No system of recycle of usage water & No accountability of total usage of water.		People are unaware about the rainwater harvesting technique for irrigation .There is no structure is found on that spot.																
			Lack of Knowledge and awareness people of these villages there is storm water drain or sewarge system. Low lying are is mainly for storing the waste water. And monsoon time all becomes flooded and drained to pond area.																

Sectors	Sectors	Sectors															
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare
	Problems																
Animal Husbandry	1. Due to Lack of water, domestic animals were died in last year.	 Most of hand pump and well are become non functional . Those are in fuction most of them reach in brackish water level.															
	2. For fodder, farmers depend upon their land only. There is no govt shop for fodder and during last draught the distribution of Fodder from govt side was not equal.	 There is no pastureland for grazing. In common land village forest plantation has been taken place and Sarpanch has only the authority t sell the fodder(as leaf). Villagers do not have the access of that.															
Forests	1. There is no land under defined forest. Plantation is done only on common land	 Under the classification of land utilization in this village there is no notified area for forest															
	2. People are not benefited from the plantation, as they are not taking fuel wood and fodder from that land. Farmers are getting fuel wood from their own land. Panchayat is giving auction of wood in that common land	 Due to lack of education and knowledge local people are unaware about their right. The common land is used for village forest plantation but local people are not benefited for their needs. They can't access into it and as well as fodder and for fuel wood they have to depend on their own plot and rest they have to buy from market.															
	3. Common land is encroached by agriculture practice	 Common land is encroached partially due to agriculture practices, which is supposed to denote for forest plantation and grazing land.															
Rural Connectivity	1. The connectivity with the main nodal point at Chandlai with Teetriya GP is very poor. Most of patches are filled by water. Pot holes are occurred between the road and onto that upper concrete layer is abolished and change into muddy patch on concrete road. During rainy season it becomes full with water after that it dried up.	 The connectivity between villages in this Teetriya Gram Panchayat and commercial center Chandlai and Chaksu is not easily accessible. Potholes are fill up during monsoon period and some patches are become inaccessible.															
	2. Internal roads are mainly Kutcha. Though from panchayat funds roads are made within village.	 Lack of education and awareness the prime problem is not become highlighted and roads are not maintained by panchayat.															
	3. Mode of transport for mass is Bus, whose frequency is one in. 3hrs.	 The internal connectivity of among villages is not good. All roads are mainly kutcha and in monsoon period all become inaccible. Though Panchayat funds are used for this work but lack of knowledge the most critical conditioned roads are not become main in action.															
Commercial Linkages	1. There is no local Market. To sell the product they have to go to Chandlai	 The frequencies of buses are very less which is only 1 in 3 hrs. The school going children either they transport by their own mode or by walking.															
	2. There is shortage of storage capacity and facility	 People are more like to go to health center by their own vehicle because in emergency time they are not getting any public transport and as well as they have to wait fort his mostly 3 hrs.															
	3. Individual household storage capacity does not satisfy the demand of food	 The absent of local market villagers have to sell their product by to nearby commercial center which is 6-7 km apart. Due to poor rural connectivity they are not getting benefit of the product and sell in low rate at a time.															
	4. Poor condition of roads is a barrier for villager in terms of Commercial linkages	 Due to lack of storage capacity household industry is not set up in this area.															
	5. There is no particular transit system f or transportation of crop or agriculture produce from origin to destination point. Villagers has to sell their product individually by their own conveyance	 There is no enough capacity as household level where they can store their food grains or product.though more or less 50% people are having pucca houses but rest of them have problem to store prodct.															
Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)		 Rural roads are either made by earthen material or semi pucca type which are make the road inaccessible in monsoon period.														 There is no system to collect the produce from individual household as collective form. Individual producer has to sell the product to main commercial center by their own convince.	

Sectors	Sectors	Sectors																	
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare	Poverty Alleviation	PDS
Problems																			
Housing	Houses are not made from local materials.		Due to lack of Knowledge the houses made by imported material which are available in Jaipur district or Sanganer which is 15 km apart from village																
Energy	1.Electricity is not regular. There are frequent cuts in the morning and night. Electricity is only available in evening time and 2-3 hours in morning, which does not cater the demand of household level. Even irrigation is not done wholly by electric; diesel engine is substitute for this work. No alternative convention of energy for fulfils the demand.		Due to irregular electricity supply villagers have to irrigate the land through consuming diesels. It also consumes more energy.																
			Lack of energy supply affects the irrigation and after adverse effect on agriculture																
			Lack of electricity services people are more depended on fuel wood for getting energy in cooking purposes. As a result more cutting of trees.																
	2.No individual meter at household level. So there is no system of monitoring		There is no monitoring system of consumption of electricity at household level.																
Industries (HHs)	1There is no market to sell the industrial product. So it is not grown.		Poor rural connectivity does not help to grow household industry. The total water availability is also less, as a result people are lack in interest to set up small scale household industry																
	2. Manpower is not skilled to produce agro product. There is need for training.		As well as people are not trained, so they are not having knowledge and skill to develop household industry for earning money.																
Education	1.Some of the schools do not have the facility of sufficient room, drinking water, toilet facility. So the drop out rate of girls student in middle school is high		Poor rural roads and less number of transport mode gives adverse impact on education status. Mostly in middle school the drop out rate of girls' student is more than boys.																
			There is no connection of water in most of school, so children specially girls are not willing to go.																
	2.For higher education pupil have to go to Jaipur. So girls are not been higher educated.		The less number of transport modes and absence of college in block level gives the lower rate of girls' education in higher level.																
	3.Lack of awareness of villagers gives the negative factor for girls' education.		There is no scheme, which help to motivate the people to send their children to school rather than field.																
			Poor people are generally not willing to send their children in school. They belief that thereis future in education. So there is better to know the work what their ancestors are doing.																
Drinking Water	1. Day by day wells become dry. There is no piped water supply.		Water depletion occurs dryness of wells. 50% of total existing wells become non functional.																
	2.The content of fluoride in water has increased from last 10 years, which causes bones problem. Maximum water borne diseases are found. e.g Ricket, amoeboid, and malaria.		Water depletion reaches the water level into that level where fluoride content is more desirable limit. As a result people are becoming more affected in water born diseases like rickets and bones deformities. And not only that animal are also get injured in this deformities.																
	3. Due to over use of underground water level reaches the brackish water level. Saltpan strata have come up on to soil and land become saline		Salt pan strata hampers the total productivity. 30% land are become fallow. Upper top fertile soil changes its characteristics nd it becomes more black in colour and water can not penetrate easily through it. Its porosity also is also been affected due to sal pan.																

Sectors	Sectors Problems	Sectors															
		Agriculture	NRM	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Forests	Rural Connectivity	Commercial Linkages	Housing	Energy	Industries	Education	Drinking Water	Health	Family Welfare	WCD	Social Welfare
Health	1.No dispensary or nursing home at any village level. Only aurvedic dispensary exist	Due to lack of accessibly of transport mode people are used to go to health center by their own mode															
	2.The accessibility with Chandlai is not good during monsoon roads condition are poor for that they have to goby tractor when it is needed.	The condition of road between villages and health center at Chandlai is not good. Roads are full of potholes, which are filled up in monsoon period.															
Family Welfare	1.Total no. of BPL families is not accounted properly in this GP.	The accountability of total poor , who are below the poverty line are not done properly. So grants for them are not reached in proper place. Poor remains poor.															
	2.Implementation of several improvement schemes are not be accounted properly.	Those schemes are introduced for BPL families are not accounted for them Because Panchayat was not very initiatives.															
	3.There is no awareness for improvement of life and people of villages are not aware of several schemes,	Lacks of education and awareness people are not aware of different scheme for rural poor.															
WCD	1.There is no scheme for credit facility in anganwadi.	There is no scheme for anganwadi work or WCD project where people can work.															
	2.There is no single room for this GP where anganwadi people can work All rooms are taken as a rent for keeping aids & food.	There is no houses are allotted for anganwadi center. In all villages houses are taken as a rent for this center.															
Social welfare	1. Panchayat is not taken active participation for society. In Gram sabha meeting participation rate is also poor. No schemes are implemented for people	Lack of knowledge and awareness people is unaware of their rights. So panchayat people are not taken interest for poor people and no scheme or implementation has been done for improving their quality of life. The poverty alleviation scheme is not implementing for real need. The total accountability for BPL family has not been done correctly.															
Poverty Alleviation	1.The accountability of rural poor is not done properly.	Poverty alleviation scheme is not implemented properly in this area Because people are unaware of their rights there are several schemes of social welfare scheme, which are running in other villages but due to lack of interest of Panchayat here it is not implemented. The cost of wheat in ration shop for APL and BPL families is different which does not cater the need of the people, because the quality of food is more worse for BPL families than APL families.															
	2.The govt help does not reach to real need.	There is still need to give more attention to the poor from Govt part.															
PDS	1The cost of Rationing for APL family is different from BPL families due to which the commodities for the APL families are not sold.	Due to different cost of price of wheat for APL and BPL families, BPL people are not used to buy the wheat from ration so wheat are not sold.															
	2. The supply of Kerosene oil is not sufficient.	There is more demand of kerosene oil where electricity is not regular, but govt schemes do not cater it.															

2. Matrix

b. Resource and potential matrix

Table: 4.2.7

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
1.	Agriculture	1. Wasteland	1. Possibility of development of wasteland and providing it to landless people.	*****	17	I
		2. Sandy Loam soil	2. Scope for increasing the agricultural productivity as these have advantages of both sand (permeable, well drained) and clay (hold more moisture).	*****		II
		4. Existence of agricultural support services.	3. Farmers are getting benefits from agriculture support services in the form of training, supply of fertilizers etc so we can further enhance its usage.	***		XXXVIII
		5. Cooperatives	4. Cooperative credit card usage can be enhanced and hence reducing money lending from the zamindars.	****		XIV
2.	Irrigation	1. Wells	1. Improving existing functional wells to increase the yield.	****	15	XV
		2. Non-functional wells	2. Making non-functional wells functional.	**		L
		3. Existing pond	3. Pond in Teetriya, which can be used for the construction of efficient irrigation structures.	****		XVI

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
		4. Existing Irrigation practices	4.The opportunities for either the extension of, or increasing the utilization of existing irrigation systems i.e. diversification in existing irrigation practices.	*****		III
3.	Animal Husbandry	1. Common land	1. Availability of panchayat common land for developing fodder land as well as stall feeding.	*****	21	IV
		2. Livestock (both local and high yielding variety).	2. Scope for developing dairying.	****		XVII
		3. Existing milk cooperative society.	3. Scope for exporting dairy products to nearby tehsils and districts.	**		LI
		4. Livestock (both local and high yielding variety.)	4. Livestock development for poor people.	****		XVIII
			5. Availability of artificial insemination centres.	***		XXXIX
		5. Availability of cow dung required for bio gas plant.	6. Scope for developing bio gas plant.	***		XL
4.	Forest	1. Village forest	1.Availability of minor produce of silvipasture plantation.	***	8	XLI
			2.Availability of forest products like fuelwood for forest based products.	**		LII

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
		2. Village forest committee	3. Existing village forest committee to make the people aware regarding social forestry.	***		XLII
5.	Energy	1. Village forest	1. Developing fuel wood and other plantations by mobilizing people.	***	11	XLIII
		2. Biomass	2. Utilizing the available biomass for biogas plant.	***		XLIV
			3. Scope for utilizing agriculture and irrigation equipments run by electricity.	**		LIII
			4. Scope for utilizing solar energy.	***		XLV
6	Rural Connectivity	1. Existing facilities such as schools, subcentres, anganwadi etc., which need to be accessible to at least all the villages of the gram panchayat.	1. Presence of high secondary school in village Teetriya in this GP, need for pucca Road among villages, especially village Brijnathpura, Sri kishanpura and Deo kishanpura,	*****	18	V
		2. Main access road	2. Condition of main access road should be improved	****		XIX
		3. Nearest market centre	3. Villages need to be connected for improving the market linkages.	*****		VI
		4. Existing roads	4. Village road, which needs formation, metalling and black-topping.	****		XX

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
7.	Commercial Linkages	1. Surplus agriculture produce	1.Scope for starting agro-based industry like Sattu from Jow, pickles or dairy product.	*****	17	VII
		2. Agro based products	2.The possibility of exports to other districts, states and outside the country.	***		XLVI
		3. Milk production	3.Dairy products can be started at the milk cooperative society.	*****		XXI
		4. Existing cooperative	4.Cooperative must be play as catalyst role for selling of processed product to District, Block level.	****		XXII
		5. Perishable commodities like milk, fruits and vegetables.	5.Post harvest technology, handling and storage for perishable commodities.	*	LVII	
8	Housing	1. Local available material	1.Local material can be used for making pucca houses, which are already in semi pucca, Kutccha condition.	*	10	LVIII
		2. Cooperative credit system	2.To explore the possibility for credit linkage for promoting housing.	*****		XXIII
		3. Agriculture etc. waste	3.Technology should be introduced for encouraging the use of waste material for making low cost building materials.	*		LIX

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
		4. Existing Poverty alleviation schemes	4.To promote Indira Awas Yojana scheme for making houses in village for needy as well as purposeful construction for development needs as only 3 houses are made in this GP through this scheme	****		XXIV
9	Educational Facility	1. Panchayat initiation	1. Mid day meal attracts the students to come to schools.	****	13	XXV
		2. Education programmes	2. Different programmes and helping aids to poor students helps to increase the attendance to school.	**		LIV
		3. Incentives	3. The incentives available for reducing the dropout rate.	****		XXVI
		4. Public participation	4. Need for taking public contribution for providing facilities to children.	***		XLVII
10	Drinking water	1. Government intervention	1. Subsidies for growing such agriculture produce which help to increase water table.	****	17	XXVII

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
		2. Gram panchayat	2. To improve the water quality of underground water table Gram Panchayat would be the platform for implementation of plan.	***		XLVIII
		3. Non-functional wells	3. Non-functional wells can be functionalized on the basis of their conformity level.	****		XXVIII
		4. New techniques	4. Need for tapping ground water.	**		LV
		5. Training to masses	5. Need for training to local people for maintenance of their water supply system including tube-wells, hand-pumps and pipe water supply.	****		XXIX
11	Health & family welfare	1. Manpower	1. Availability of manpower who can be utilized for providing health services at village level.	***	16	XLIX
		2. Medical staff	2. Availability of doctors and para-medical staff at field level.	****		XXX
		3. Education awareness	3. Role of education in accepting the family planning programmes	*****		VIII
		4. Different schemes and measures related to family welfare	4. Health measures taken to promote family planning programmes.	****		XXXI

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
12	Women & Child	1. Anganwadi	1. Anganwadi can be worked as implementing agency for different schemes of rural health and nutrition programme and even educational facility.	*****	14	IX
		2. women	2. Women workforce can be worked out to produce agro-based industry through this anganwadi center.	*****		X
		3. Manpower especially women	3. Availability of manpower especially women for organising training and awareness programmes in villages about the health and nutrition.	****		XXXII
13	Social welfare	1. Gram Panchayat	1. Gram Panchayat will be one platform where proper accountability for rural poor will be accounted in village level.	****	14	XXXIII
		2. Existing schemes	2. Awareness regarding different schemes for special care for the poor of SC and ST family and women.	*****		XI
		3. Existing infrastructure	3. Utilization of exiting infrastructure for future optimal utilization in social works.	*****		XII

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

S.no.	Sectors	Resource	Potential	Rating	Scoring	Ranking
14	PDS	1. Essential commodities	1. There is possibility of procuring essential commodities like wheat, bajra, from local area that is from villagers. So villagers can get a market where they can sell their product, too. This also reduces the transport cost for villagers.	****	8	XXXIV
		2. Surplus commodities	2. Need for creation of storage godowns , sale centres.	****		XXXV
15	Poverty Alleviation	1. Infrastructure	1. Availability of infrastructure for future development.	**	15	LVI
		2. Natural resources	2. Availability of natural resources for boosting agro-activities.	*****		XIII
		3. NGO	3. Availability of NGOs who can be involved in development works.	****		XXXVI
		4. Employment programmes	4. Need for assisting poor families for various employment and skill development programmes.	****		XXXVII

Rating

- * Low potential
- ** Moderate potential
- *** More than moderate but less than high potential

**** High potential

Scoring

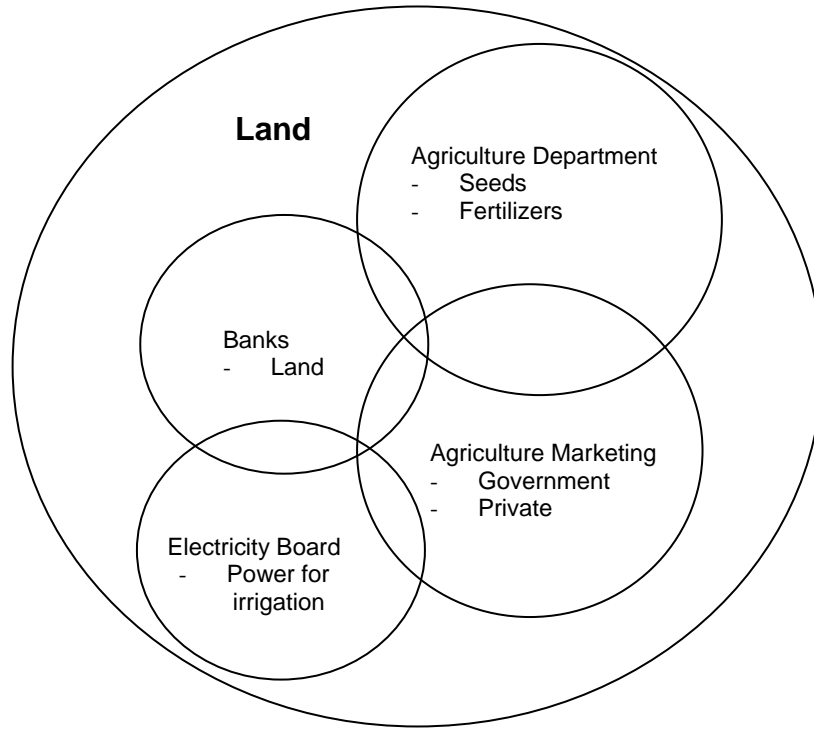
***** Very high potential

Scoring	Category	Potentiality	Sectors
25 - 20	A	Very high potential sector	Animal Husbandry
20 - 15	B	High potential sector	Agriculture, Irrigation, Rural Connectivity, Commercial Linkage, PHED, Health & Family Welfare, Poverty Alleviation
15 - 10	C	More than moderate but less than high potential sector	Energy, Housing, Education, Women & Child, Social Welfare
10 - 5	D	Moderate potential sector	Forest, PDS
5 - 0	E	Low potential sector	-Nil -

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

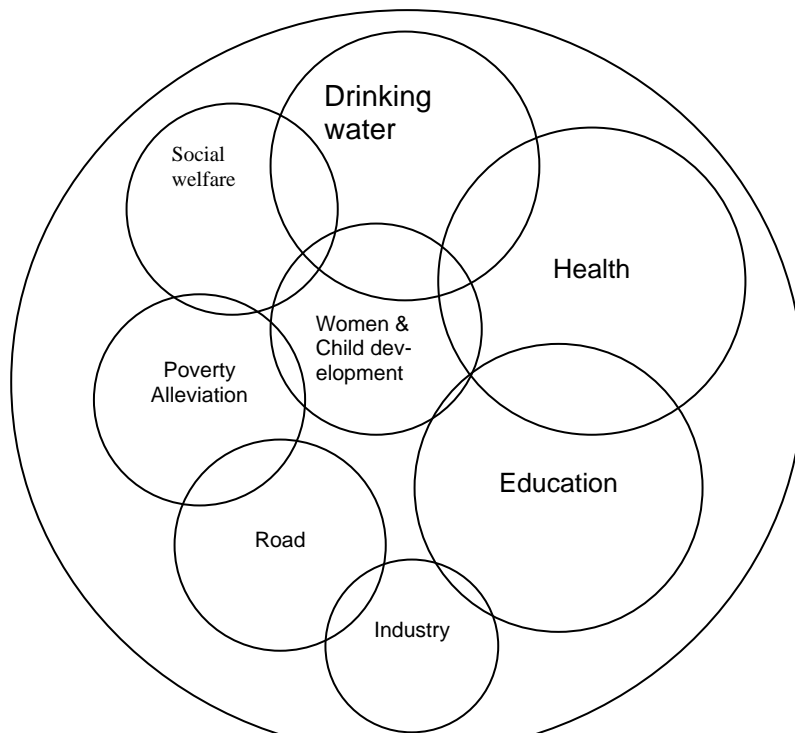
Delivery Departments (Primary occupation)

Figure: 4.2.1
Venn Diagram



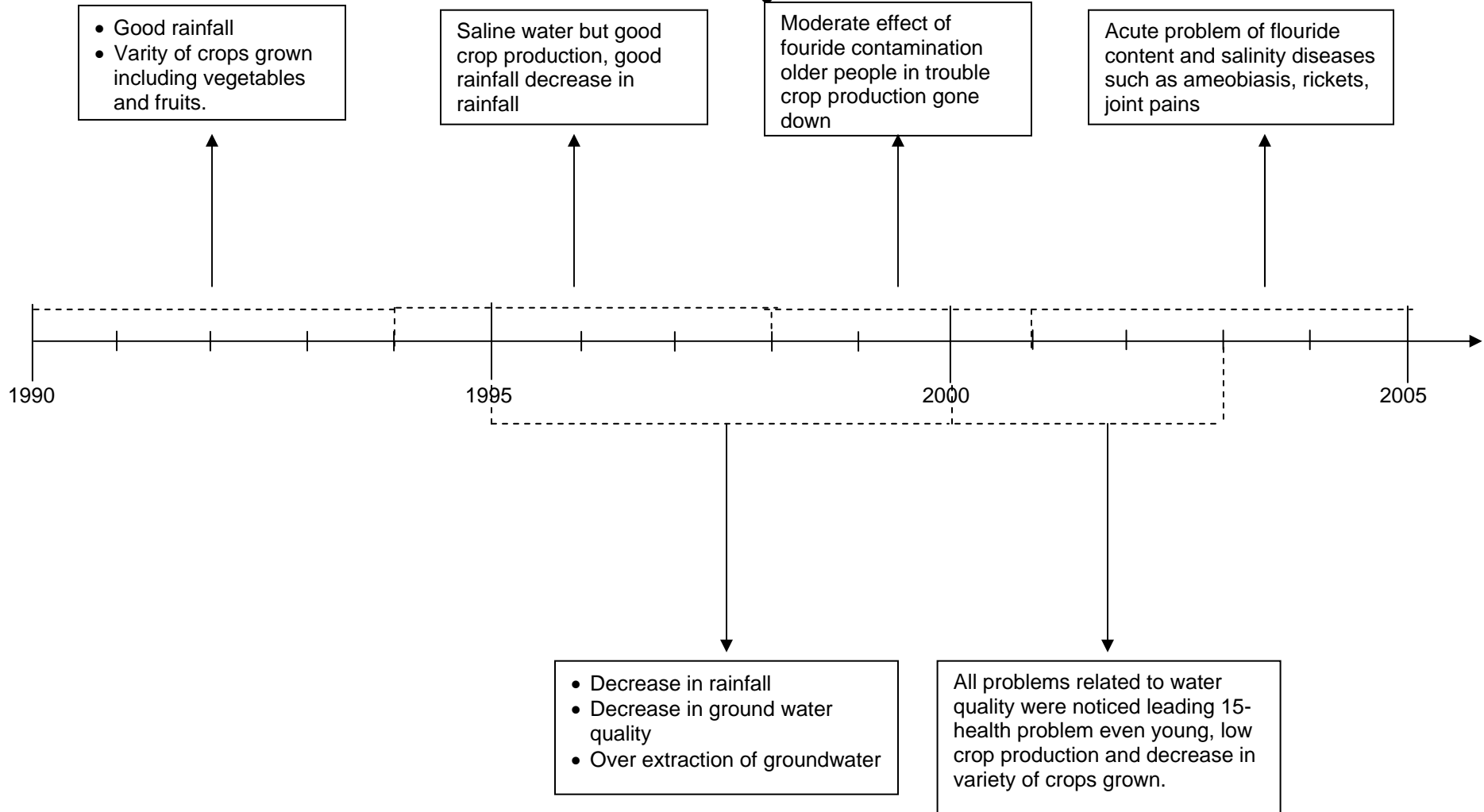
Delivery Departments (Infrastructure)

Figure: 4.2.2



Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

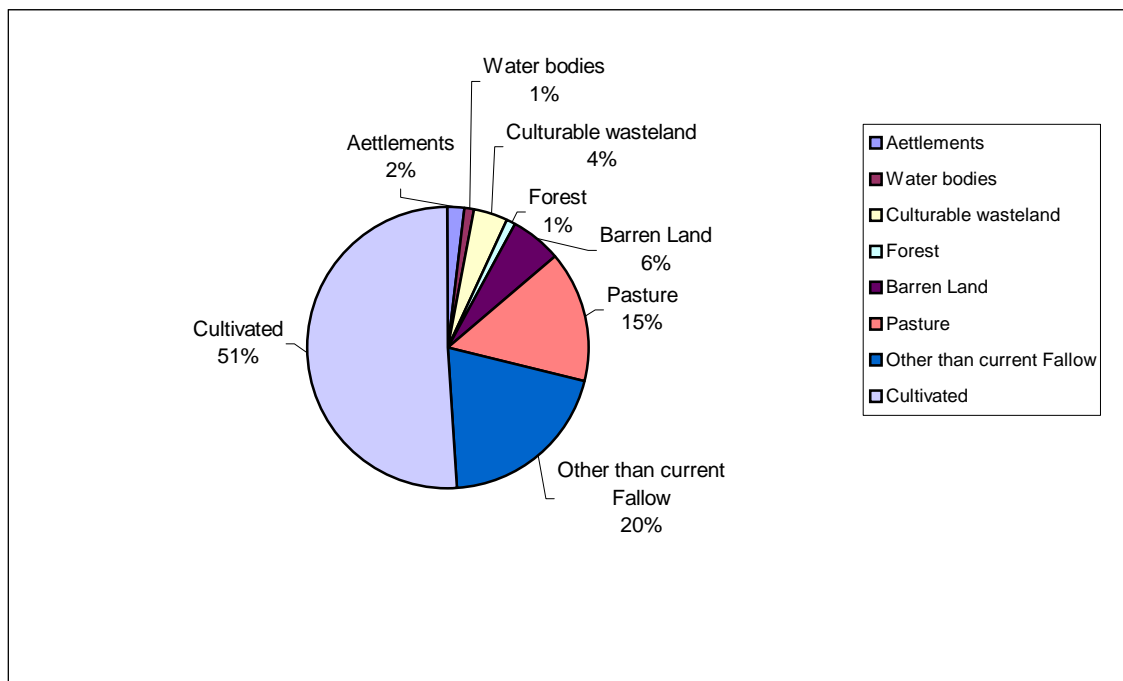
Figure: 4.2.3
Line Diagram



Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

Pie Diagram

**Figure: 4.2.4
Land Use**



**Figure: 4.2.5
Kharif**

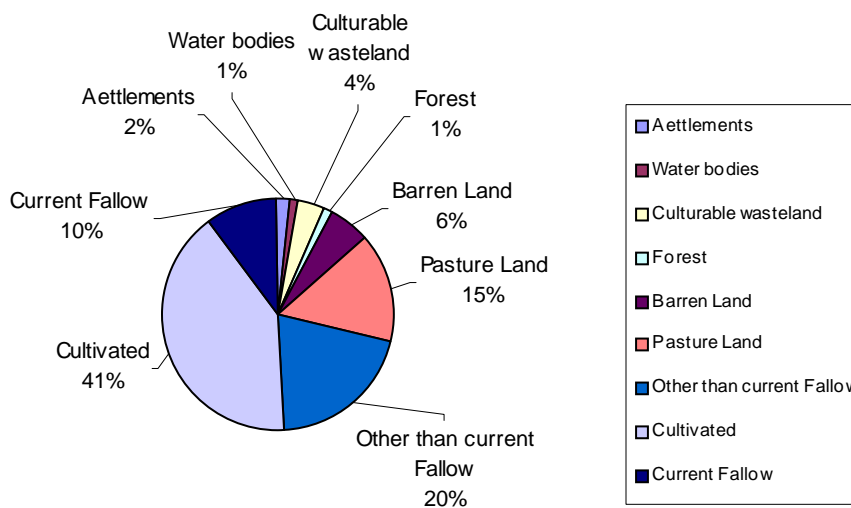
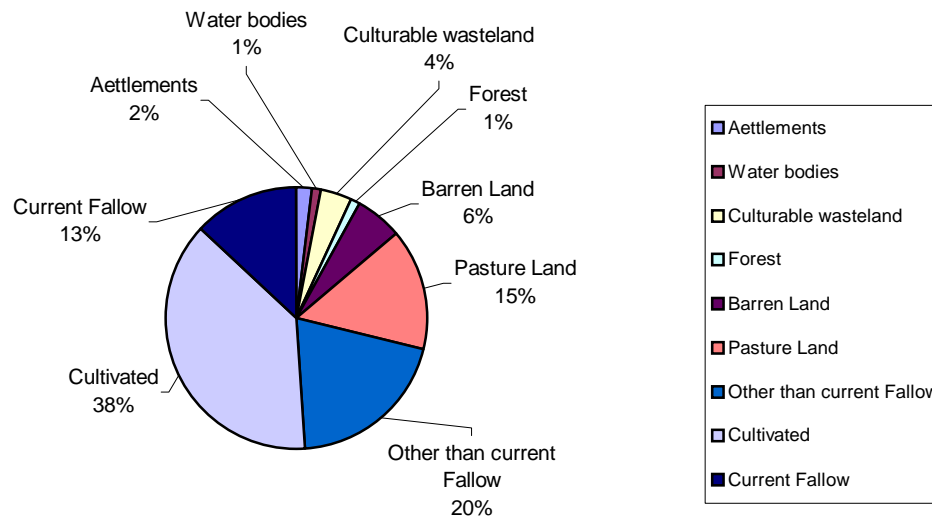
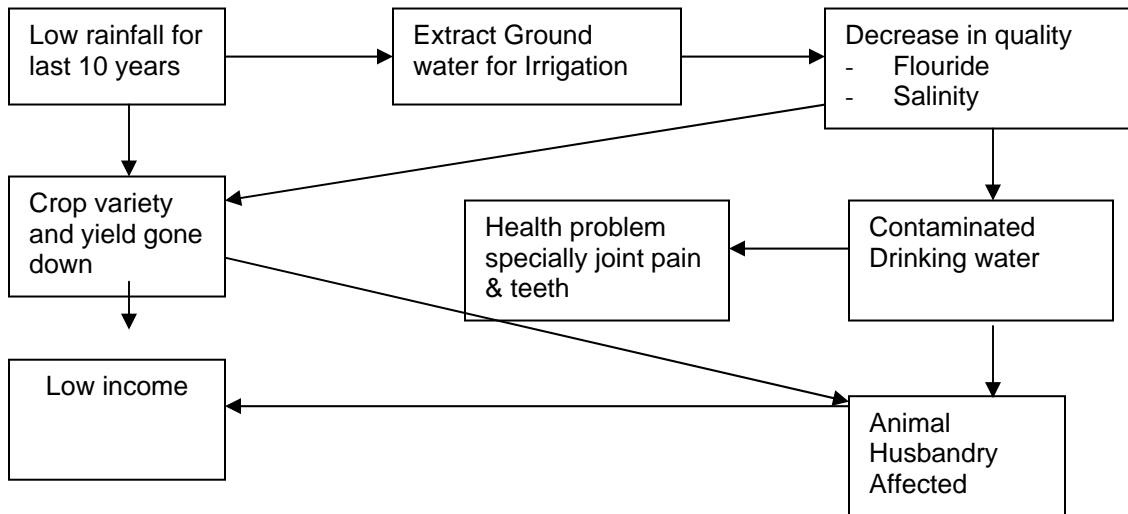


Figure: 4.2.6
Rabi

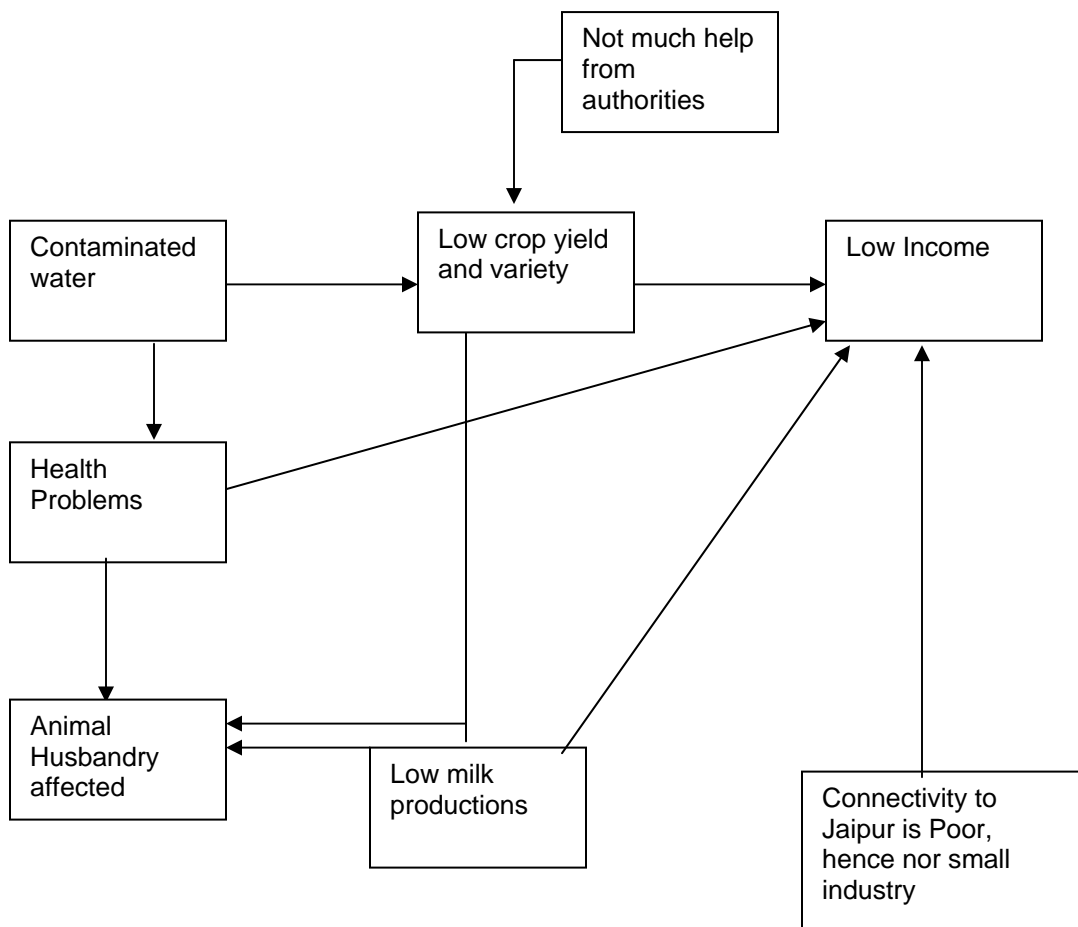


Flow Diagrams

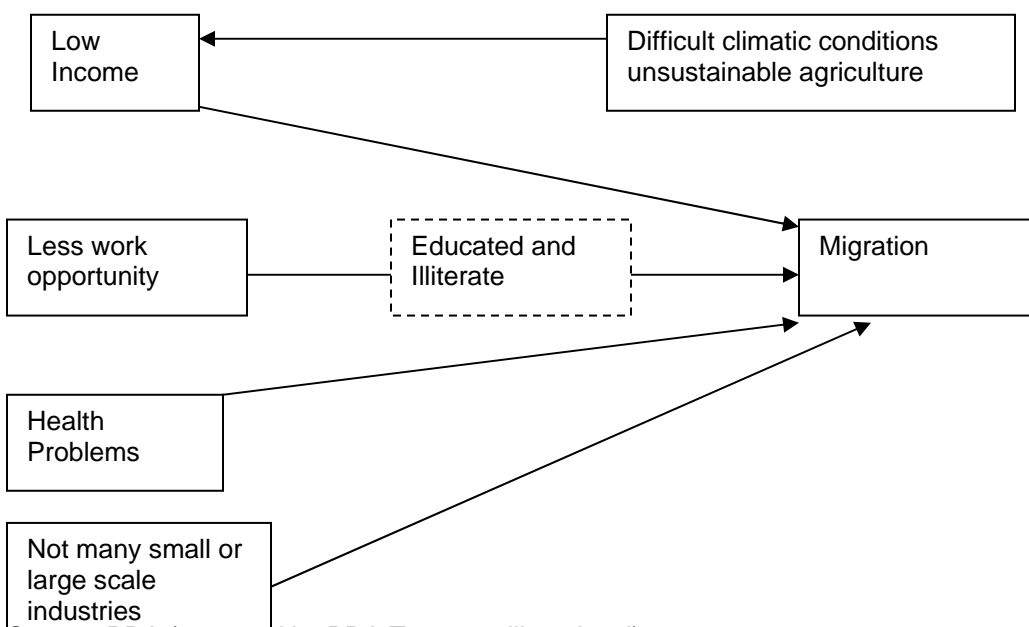
Figure: 4.2.7
Water Problem



**Figure: 4.2.8
Low Income (Why)**



**Figure: 4.2.9
Irrigation**



Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

Normal

**Figure: 4.2.10
Matrix Ranking**

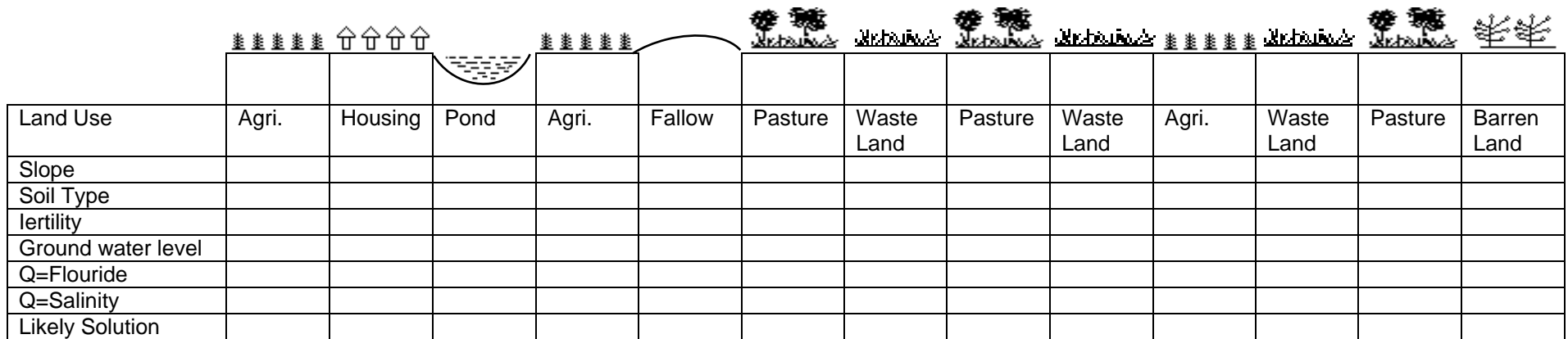
Criteria \ Crops	Wheat	Bajra	Mustard	Groundnut	Vegetable	Pulses	Til
Rainfall	*****	***	****	****	*****	**	*****
Ground water	●●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●●	●●●	●●●
Pumps (irrigation)	□□□□□	□□	□□□□	□□□	□□□□□	□□	□□□□□
Soil	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△	△△△△	△△△
Marketing	⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠
Income	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 5 Symbol High preferred | * | Rainfall |
| 4 Symbol preferred | ● | Ground water |
| 3 Symbol may be | □ | Pumps (irrigation) |
| 2 Symbol not preferred | △ | Soil |
| 1 Symbol not at all -none | ⊠ | Marketing |
| | ⊗ | Income |

**Figure: 4.2.11
Drought**

Criteria \ Crops	Wheat	Bajra	Mustard	Groundnut	Vegetable	Pulses	Til
Rainfall	**	****	*****	***	**	****	**
Ground water	●●	●●●●	●●●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●
Pumps	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□	□□□	□□
Soil	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△△	△△△△	△△△△	△△△
Marketing	⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠	⊠⊠⊠
Income	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗	⊗⊗	⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗

Figure: 4.2.12



**Figure: 4.2.13
Seasonal Diagram**

Month \ Items	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Cropping Patter												
Labour Demand												
Migration												
Rainfall												

Source: PRA (prepared by PRA Team at village level)

Table: 4.3.1
Problem in Implementation (Jhalawar District)

S.N.	Sector	Problem in implementation (specific)
1	Agriculture	There is no trust on Government schemes.
		Private companies are also not reliable in the case of input, fertilizers and insecticide.
		Marketing problems
2	Natural Resource Management	Input and awareness problems.
		Lack of modern technological problems.
3	Irrigation	Lack of proper technology and monitoring.
		Lack of community problems
4	Animal Husbandry	Lack of professional knowledge.
		Relying on only traditional knowledge
5	Fisheries	Input and marketing, preservation problems.
		Lack of medical facilities
6	Forest	Input problem
		Awareness problem
7	Education	Awareness problem
		Infrastructure problem
		Monitoring and evaluation problems
		Lack of community and panchayat involvement.
8	Drinking Water	Infrastructure problem
		Lack of soil testing measurement
		Lack of water conservation
9	Health	Awareness
		Poor infrastructure
		Corruption
10	Family Welfare	Awareness
		Low level of information
11	Women and Child Development	Lack of awareness
		Poor health facilities
12	Social Welfare	Identification problems
		Scheme does not reach to beneficiary due to corruption
13	Poverty Alleviation	NGOs involvement in the scheme.
		Monitoring and evaluation
		Lack of legal right
14	Public Distribution	No Clear understanding in the selection of BPL
		Black marketing
15	Rural Connectivity	Leakages in the funds
		Lack of monitoring and evaluation
16	Housing	Beneficiary depends upon only government fund that is very short amount to construct a complete house.
		Leakage in the funds
17	Commercial Linkage	Awareness problems
		Lack of modern facilities
18	Energy	No problem. Because it is CM constituency and undisrupted power supply is there.
19	Industry	Input problem
		Marketing problem
		Awareness problem

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs

**Table: 4.3.2
Innovative Interventions for Encouraging People's Participation (Jhalawar District)**

S.N.	Sector	Innovative Interventions
1	Agriculture	Providing detail knowledge to farmers Panchayat should have power in the implementation process. Budget should be visible and transparent Identification of problem and solution done simultaneously.
2	Natural Resource Management	Soil and water conservation technique should be demonstrated before public.
3	Irrigation	Power of management related to use of water and its maintenance should handover gradually to panchayat. For that training should be given.
4	Animal Husbandry	Proper information about cost and benefits. Some incentive and security in the case of loss. Proper marketing of the product.
5	Fisheries	Community ownership over ponds under the supervision of panchayat. Concerned department must provide its technical knowledge to the community.
6	Forest	Community participation is the solution to promote forestation with active involvement in this process.
7	Education	Panchayat and education department should campaign regarding importance of education. Going door to door to encourage parents to send their children to school.
8	Drinking Water	Water conservation by involving the community.
9	Health	Organising village level camp on every week and people should be provided information about preventive and curative disease like cleaning hands before eating, using locally available material, breast feeding, immunisation of pregnant mother and children.
10	Family Welfare	Providing family education, importance of small family norms, free contraceptive, open debate and discussion about birth control, Involvement of panchayat and community and concerned department.
11	Women and Child Development	People should be made aware about the importance of development of women and child for future. Concerned department are required to work with
12	Social Welfare	Sensitization of government department and Panchayati Raj system for their involvement in the process of social welfare. If concerned department would do some thing tangible, ultimately it will lead to greater peoples participation.
13	Poverty Alleviation	Proper selection of beneficiaries and providing work according to their capacity and skill. Full payment of work Self employment promotion would be effective
14	Public Distribution	Timely supply of essential commodities. Transparency method should be used in distribution process.
15	Rural Connectivity	Maximum power in the case of construction, repair, and maintenance should be hand over to the common public.

S.N.	Sector	Innovative Interventions
16	Housing	New method to adopted to use the locally available material. Full payment to be made to construct the house.
17	Commercial Linkage	Sharing the marketing information with the people and engaging them in the discussion about possible method to promote commercial linkage.
18	Energy	
19	Industry	By providing enough knowledge, training and material input, people's participation could be encouraged. Cottage and small-scale industry are more preferable to the common people.

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs

Table: 4.3.3
Innovative Interventions for Encouraging Participation (Unnao District)

S.N.	Sector	Innovative Interventions
1	Agriculture	Implementing agricultural schemes / programme through demonstration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alley cropping (plantation on bounds) - Silvi-pasture (Plantation on bounds) - Fodder development - Fuel wood plantation - Bio-fertiliser
		To ensure the outcome of all projects and program and must reach to real beneficiaries.
		To make common people feel that all are the part of the program and project.
2	Natural Resource Management	Soil and water conservation measures to correct the problems.
		Maximum Community involvement.
		Awareness and Training program
		NGO participation.
3	Irrigation	Full involvement of community through people participation
4	Animal Husbandry	To make aware people about the importance of rearing animal for the purpose of income generation
		Organising camp and demonstration programme
5	Fisheries	Community fisheries
		Demonstration programme about the diseases and breed problem
6	Forest	Community plantation and social forestry
7	Education	Increasing and sensitizing the parents to send their children to school
		Involving community Gram Panchayat, NGO at every level of the programme
8	Drinking Water	Water conservation
9	Health	Encouraging through counseling: Cleaning of hands before eating
		Weighing children in the-age-group of 0-6 (and subsequent follow-up)
		Breast feeding / home made light food
		Immunisation of children and pregnant mothers (for 100% coverage)
10	Family Welfare	Involving community and motivating parents for having limited children and making aware to them about the importance of small family

S.N.	Sector	Innovative Interventions
		Open discussion about family planning/ public meeting
		Involvement of religious leaders and consensus building
11	Women and Child Development	Involving community and NGO at every level
		Monitoring and evaluation by Gram sabha
12	Social Welfare	Integrated plan for the development of every section of the society through local development plan
		Solving the local problems honestly and make sure that all the section of the society get benefit.
13	Poverty Alleviation	Formation of SHG and to make them aware about self-employment
		Training programme
		Awareness program
14	Public Distribution	Timely supply of essential commodities
		Village level procurement and distribution of food grain
15	Rural Connectivity	Promoting the donation of labor (<i>Shramdan</i>) for construction village level road
16	Housing	Locally available material should be used for the construction of house.
17	Commercial Linkage	Marketing information and transportation facility
18	Energy	Solar system could be alternative for electricity.
		Gobar Gas also could be a good solution
19	Industry	Promotion of cottage and small scale industry through formation of SHG
		Using the locally available material for the production of goods through SHG
		Training and awareness program

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs

CHAPTER 5

Capacity Building

5.1 Training

The field studies have categorically reflected the low level of capabilities among PR members and development functionaries, and still there seems to be serious lack of training in bridging the gap between the desired role and the existing state of capabilities. While in the ever changing economic and technological scenario, training can play an important role in improving the capabilities of individuals and organisations. The purpose of training involves the process of learning new skills, acquiring knowledge and attitudinal changes. In the context of decentralised planning, the PR functionaries should acquire knowledge and skills pertaining to the local level planning process: tools and techniques required for micro-planning, participatory techniques, resources mobilisation; implementation of programmes; monitoring and evaluation.

If we look at the state of Kerala, it has done considerably well in training the PR members and development functionaries. It has created a conducive environment for smooth functioning by the panchayats. Or in other words, it is evident from the field studies that HRD including training, the fulcrum on which the Kerala's decentralisation has depended, is in poor state in other states.

In the context of participatory planning and development, it is crucial to have effective training system with adequate infrastructure and manpower support in order to equip the functionaries with appropriate knowledge and skills for planning of each sector of development.

The training should aims at enabling Panchayat elected representatives to upgrade their knowledge and skills to better perform their responsibilities towards the Panchayat. In particular, it should intend to expose them to the modalities of implementing several programmes equitably, particularly cutting across the inequalities of caste and gender

While realising the importance of reasonable educational background that enables a person to reach threshold level which facilitates him in acquiring further knowledge and skills, there is also a strong need for continuous training programmes in order not only to make people and PR members aware about the development programmes, but also to enable the PR members to do necessary development planning and then to manage the implementation of programmes successfully.

It is pertinent to point out that the capability level of PR functionaries is very crucial and determining factor in the success of functioning of local bodies. Even if, we delegate the powers to local bodies and provide necessary funds along with institutional arrangements, but for village development planning, to allocate the resources optimally and to ensure efficient implementation of programmes at the field, it will require individual skills and organisational capabilities, only then would the desired objectives of participatory development be achieved. Not only this, the

fast changing socio-economic scenario, changing market conditions, emerging new technologies and increasing people's demands also make it necessary that the functionaries of local bodies should enhance their capabilities to meet new realities and changing conditions at the field.

5.2 Required Actions

► Objectives

- Improving the reach and the quality of training in order to provide training to rural development functionaries at district, block and gram panchayat levels in order to enable them to implement the programmes effectively.
- Covering all the development issues in the form of a package

The development is a multi-dimensional subject or requires integrated approach wherein the activities of various sectors have to be integrated rather than having sectoral or activity-based approach. Therefore, the panchayat members especially the chairpersons of panchayats at all the three tiers should be given training-cum-orientation for the integrated development of a village. Also of importance is to train them about the development programmes in totality so that their vision for the holistic village development gets broadened.

Now, with the introduction of 73rd constitutional amendment, the field officers and staff have to deal with a variety of new problems that cannot be handled effectively by the traditional ways of doing development-oriented work. It will call for training of personnel at local levels. The training should not include technical and managerial skills but also include skills in human relations that have usually been neglected. Skills, for example in communicating with local people and local participatory organisations (PRIs, CBOs etc.). It will call for training programmes, which should focus on attitudinal changes in the field functionaries in order to enable them to accept the role of PR functionaries and role of people in development, and to work with people.

Managerial/administrative capabilities include mobilisation of resources, coordination, monitoring and supervision. Human capabilities are concerned with ability to deal with other people like officials, staff members and the people in the villages. These include abilities to lead others, motivate, generate team spirit and resolve conflicts, some of the capabilities can be summed-up as follows:

► Technical Capabilities

- Panchayati Raj system - Philosophy, 73rd constitution amendment, powers and function of PR bodies.
- Technical knowledge about 29 functions under the 11th schedule to the constitution.
- Planning Methodology - Resources inventory, Identification of problems and potential areas, Indicators analysis, Prioritisation of problems and needs, and Action plan preparation.

- Budgeting of GP plan.
- Exposure to different acts like GP act , Land revenue act, and other miscellaneous acts related to 'income certificate' , 'death certificate' etc.

▶ *Managerial /Administrative Capabilities*

- Resources mobilisation - mobilisation of resources through different departments, agencies and banks , Convergence of Resources and Services.
- Implementation of programmes .
- Monitoring and supervision of programmes.
- Other official works - conducting plan and review meetings, maintenance of records and accounts, office inspection and coordination.

▶ *Human/Behavioural Capabilities*

- Commitment for work
- Role and responsibilities of PR functionaries
- Leadership quality
- Motivation & team-work
- Interaction between officials and elected representatives
- Responsiveness for people's problems and interaction with people for conducting village meetings and understanding their problems.

Attitudinal Changes

There is a need to bring the attitudinal change in the field officers and staff. It will involve bringing shift from the present approach of 'achieve somehow target' and 'touch and go' to appreciate the importance of participatory planning and management of implementation, need of project formulation, necessity of monitoring and MIS. They need to be trained that development is just not giving work-orders, doing check-measurements, identifying beneficiaries. It involves the issues of making people understand about the programmes, involving them in the decision-making, improving their capabilities to develop entrepreneurship, planning the resources for their optimal application, management of services, and monitoring for exercising controls.

In sum, there is a need for a personnel policy that should specifically address the issues of attitudinal changes and skill development through training and motivation, so that they can perform their job efficiently. Therefore, the focus of training needs to be on:

- Attitudinal changes for:
 - commitment for rural development
 - appreciating and accepting the role and position of PR members
 - sensitivity for the people's grievances
 - working with people
 - quality and efficiency of work
- To provide appropriate technical advice to panchayats and people

- To work for planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring of works as per the action plan of the panchayats

5.3 Required Capabilities for Development Functionaries

For performing various activities for rural development at the gram panchayat level, the development functionaries including PR functionaries require different capabilities. These include technical, managerial / administrative and Human / behavioural capabilities. Technical capabilities involve the understanding and learning of methods of planning, basic technical knowledge of different subjects and also exposure to various acts pertaining to gram panchayat , land revenue etc.

Managerial/administrative capabilities include mobilisation of resources, coordination, monitoring and supervision. Human capabilities are concerned with ability to deal with other people like officials , staff members and the people in the villages. These include abilities to lead others, motivate, generate team spirit and resolve conflicts, some of the capabilities can be summed-up as follows:

5.4 Important Points for Training

5.4.1 Effective Training

It has been increasingly realised that training is very important, specially in the ever changing economic and technological scenario. Training can play an important role in improving the capability of individual and organisation. The purpose of training involves the process of learning new skills, acquiring knowledge and attitudinal changes. In the context of decentralised planning, the PR functionaries should acquire knowledge and skills pertaining to the local level planning process: tools and techniques required for local level planning , participatory techniques , resources mobilisation; implementation planning; monitoring and evaluation. Training programmes also intend for bringing attitudinal changes: these include ability to work and interact in the planning team, change of mind-set, desire to unlearn & learn , responsiveness to problems, ability to work with common people and also ability to manage and resolve conflicts. Here, an important point should be borne in mind is that knowledge, skills and attitudinal changes are inter-related. All these three components should go together in training programmes, and the behavioural aspect should not be lost sight of as the training that provides knowledge and skills without clear behavioural goals is difficult to apply.

5.4.2 Fundamental Requirement of Training

In the light of discussion in the preceding sections about the need of capacity building , the role of PR functionaries and the outcome of capacity building, it requires a comprehensive and dynamic approach to training for improving capacities of PR functionaries, in order to make decentralised system of planning efficient and effective. In this direction there are some fundamental factors pertaining to training which are summed-up as follows:

- ***People-focused training***

Training is a process which has inputs, functionaries (development), outputs, and the people who receive the benefits from the implementation of various programmes. When we are formulating plans these should be based on people's needs and aspirations, therefore the training needs of the development functionaries should look into improvement in knowledge and skills which would be utilised towards efficient planning and implementation of programmes for delivering better results to people. It requires that the training needs for functionaries should be identified keeping in view what they are going to do in the field and what is expected of them in terms of outputs. These outputs will necessarily revolve around- "fulfilling the needs and aspirations of people". Therefore, the focus of training should be on "people"- their economic, socio-cultural expectations and how these can be achieved by the functionaries, and accordingly training design should be done .

- ***Total development driven training***

The training programme should encompass the issues related to total development at the gram panchayat level. The total development will include planning of natural resources, human resources and infrastructure needs; linkages (backward and forward) between programmes; implementation of plans; and monitoring and evaluation. The development should be people-focused so that their aspirations are reflected and development should accommodate the changing needs of people. Therefore the training programme should be comprehensive and dynamic which should look into all the dimensions of development and people-focused so as to bring continuous quality improvement in the process of training.

- ***Behaviour dimensions in training***

There are three behaviour dimensions involved in most of the capabilities. These are cognitive, affective and active. The cognitive dimensions of a capability involves gaining of an understanding, knowledge, information and insight, in order to perform the task. The affective dimension deals with gaining the motivation and desire to use the knowledge and understanding one has. The active dimension deals with the skill involved actually in performing the task.

The studies have shown (Rao,1991) that it is easier to develop cognitive abilities as compared to attitudinal and action abilities (affective & active). As literature and reading books, attending lectures can help acquiring cognitive abilities. But attitudinal changes and skills development require more effort, development of these

capabilities requires continuous feedback, review, reflection and action. This is because skills can be developed only through actual participation in the work or in simulated settings, for example, one can learn planning techniques by actual doing in the field. With regard to attitudinal changes, these require orientation and changes in one's attitude, which is a long process especially in adults as they have already formed attitudes through a process of early socialisation. It requires more support, review and feedback, and continuous help through discussions.

5.4.3 Effectiveness of Training

The output of the training process is to improve knowledge and skills, and bring attitudinal changes. Thus in order to determine the training effectiveness there is a need to measure the skills and knowledge acquired by an individual and his / her behavioural change, which is to be done by a follow-up exercise. But what is important is to look into the factors which would be essential for making training programmes effective, some of these factors are given below:

- The process of training programme - It includes identification of training needs, quality of content, trainer's skills, methodology of training and teaching-aids.
- Administrative support - There should be adequate support from state government and district administration for providing necessary direction, help and encouragement for training programmes.
- Follow-up - After the training is given the necessary follow-up should be made to assess the improvement in an individual, and application of knowledge and skills (which are learned in training) in day to day work.
- Modifications and improvement - After necessary feedback is obtained the required changes should be brought in the training programme in order to improve its effectiveness.

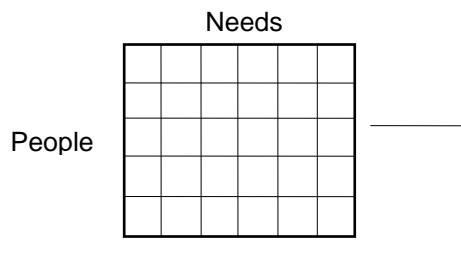
Thus in order to measure the effectiveness a simple equation summarises the above matters.

$$\text{Training effectiveness} = \text{quality of training} \times \text{probability of use}$$

It is self-evident that the training process should be qualitative and it should be such that the functionaries would utilize it in their work. Thus, while preparing training module the care should be taken about the content which should be relevant to the training in his/her work and also about the methodology (teaching aids, methods of training etc.) for up-gradation of knowledge, skills and attitudinal changes (for learning better behavioural techniques) in order to improve the quality of training.

This process in different stages is depicted in Fig 5.1.

Figure: 5.1
Four - Stage People - Focused Training Process



People (Target Group) / Needs Matrix

The first step of people-focused training programme is to make a needs analysis . The importance of doing this analysis is to understand the needs and aspirations of people which are to be reflected in the planning and implementation stages, and so the development functionaries should be well-versed in understanding the felt-needs of people. It requires interactive process between people and functionaries. The functionaries should know about the different target groups and their needs, which should be indicated in the matrix form as shown in Fig. 5.1. Then, these need should be prioritized depending upon the local problems. The target group may be small farmers, weaker sections (SCs and STs), women, land less people and so on. Their needs include land management , supply of inputs, drinking water and so on. This matrix will help in determining the capabilities which are required in the development functionaries for preparing plans and their implementation, in order to meet the needs of people.

Needs/capabilities matrix

After the people's needs have been identified , the next step is to determine the capabilities required for functionaries in order to address these needs. The capabilities required will depend upon the type of needs , e.g., for addressing natural resources management problems, the functionaries should have knowledge and skills about land management, soil conservation techniques, wasteland development etc. So, for a specific need the appropriate knowledge and skills required should be identified. These capabilities include technical , administrative and behavioural dimensions. And needs and capabilities matrix which is to be prepared as illustrated in Fig. 5.1. In the learning process it is equally important to incorporate behavioural aspect (attitudinal changes), as simply providing knowledge will not be sufficient unless necessary attitudinal changes are also brought in the trainees.

Capabilities / Content Matrix

The third step is to determine the training content . The content will depend upon mainly two factors. First, the type of knowledge and skills required, second, the application of training in day to day work. While preparing the content, it should be borne in mind that the ideas should be communicated to trainees in a step-by-step process, which means that the content design should be such that it should start from the first step and should systematically last after covering all the intermediate steps. For example, for planning methodology it should include village-profile analysis (first step), local resources identification, problem identification, prioritization of needs, indicators analysis, preparation of plan matrix and finally resource mobilisation and budgeting. Thus for different training needs (capabilities), a capabilities - content matrix should be prepared .

Content / Methods Matrix

The content-methods matrix is prepared to develop instructional approaches required to impart training . Since the objectives of development training include not only knowledge but also development of skills and attitudinal changes , so the methods of training have to meet the criteria of effectiveness , trainer and learner familiarity , motivation of trainers and learners, time and cost. Some of the approaches for effective training are presented below :

- Lecture cum discussion
- Group discussion
- Case studies
- Role-playing
- Panel discussion
- Workshop
- Audio-visual shows
- In-class demonstrations (through charts , posters or computers)

- Work-related project exercise

Table: 5.1
Training Needs for Panchayats

S. N.	Sector	Job requirements	Training needs (Technical)
1.	Natural Resources Management	- Soil & Water conservation for improving fertility of land - Adequate availability of food, fuelwood and fodder among different departments	- Watershed development - Soil and water conservation techniques - Wasteland development - Fuel and fodder management - Land use planning
2.	Agriculture	- Improving crop yield - Improving crop intensity	- Cropping-pattern - Green manure and bio-fertiliser application
3.	Animal husbandry	- Improvement in milk yield - Development of poultry	- Management of feed and medicine for cattles and marketing of produce
4.	Fisheries	- Improving the fish yield	- Knowledge of varieties of fish, fish yield in different water bodies
5.	Land reforms	- Setting land diputes - Availability of certificates in time	- Knowledge of differenet land related acts
6.	Irrigation management (minor irrigation, lift irrigation, water users' association)	- Increasing the irrigated area - Proper availability of water to all beneficiaries	- Design of irrigation structure
7.	Health and sanitation	- Check on diseases	- Knowledge of family welfare schemes, immunisation, important local diseases, and sanitation measures
8.	Rural housing	- Housing for rural poor	- Design of houses as per local conditions - Low cost construction technology
9.	Infrastructural development (road, irrigation structure, etc.)	- Improving connectivity	- Design of structures as per local conditions - Low cost construction technology
10.	Industries (small-scale; food processing; Khadi and village; and cottage industries)	- Improving employment	- Project formulation (technical analysis, financial analysis, commercial analysis, etc.)
11.	Anti-poverty programme (skill development, income generating schemes)	- Improving income - Providing basic need like water health, education, etc.	- Knowledge of concept of poverty, strategy of poverty alleviation programme and about different schemes
12.	Education (primary, vocational, adult and non-formal education)	- Improvement in primary and technical education	- Knowing about the new methods of teaching - Motivate people to send their children to schools
13.	Forestry (social forestry, farm forestry, minor forest produce, etc.)	- Availability of fuelwood - Conservation of forest	- Knowledge of local species and their economic value - Role of ecology in development
14.	Drinking water	- Availability of safe drinking water	- Knowledge of quality of water, water treatment plant,

S. N.	Sector	Job requirements	Training needs (Technical)
			maintenance of water supply system
15.	Energy (rural electrification, non-conventional energy sources)	- Availability of good heating system	- Application of non-conventional energy technologies - Maintenance of energy system
16.	Marketing (agricultural produce, hand-loom and handicraft items)	- Sale of produce in time and at right price	- Knowledge of marketing network
17.	Social welfare (woman and child development; welfare of weaker sections, welfare of handicapped; social security)	- Improving condition of weaker sections	- Knowledge of different social welfare schemes
18.	Public distribution system	- Availability of essential commodities	- Knowledge of quality of commodities

Source: Based on FGDs

**Table: 5.2
Training for Micro Planning: Panchayat Level**

S. N.	Panchayat Level	Job requirement	Knowledge requirement	Skill requirement	Behavioral Skill	Training input required
I.1	District					
a	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proper coordination ii. Funds allocation iii. Programme monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All sectors awareness ii. New technology awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Budget analysis ii. Administration knowledge iii. Computer knowledge iv. Resource potential and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People-oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training regarding different schemes, Plans ii. Data analysis iii. Policy making iv. Panchayat Act v. Different schemes vi. Plan preparation vii. Training and awareness regarding the government schemes
b.	Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Knowledge about respective fields ii. Monitoring iii. Sub-committee head monitoring iv. Programmes strategy, coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Basic education of respective fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Planning ii. Implementation iii. Monitoring iv. Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People-oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Different programme awareness ii. Budget and evaluation training
2	Block					
a	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proper coordination with related departments. ii. Funds allocation iii. Programme monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All sectors awareness ii. New technology awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Budget analysis ii. Administration knowledge iii. Computer knowledge iv. Resource potential and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People-oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Different schemes ii. Plan preparation iii. Awareness programmes iv. Data analysis v. Panchayat Act
b.	Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Need-based development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Knowledge of respective fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Having spirit for good work in the respective area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People-oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Participation ii. Different programme awareness iii. Budget and evaluation training
3	GP					
a	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proper coordination ii. Funds allocation iii. Programme monitoring iv. Work for local needs of the area v. Forward the panchayat problems, which are to be solved at the block level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Knowledge of respective area ii. Knowledge of funds transferred to the panchayats iii. Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power of PR ii. Implementation 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People-oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training and awareness regarding the government schemes ii. Different schemes iii. Plan preparation
b.	Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Work for local felt-needs ii. Interaction with the sarpanch regarding the local problems of people and area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness regarding the local area problems and needs ii. Knowledge of Allotment of finance to ward member 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Spirit of good work ii. To put forward the problem of local area in Gram panchayat meeting iii. ward member should initiative for the presence of people in Gram sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People oriented ii. Patience iii. Team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information should be provided regarding the works give to panchayat to ward members

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.3
Training Module I: Role of Panchayat in Development

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	To impart knowledge about the following: i. Decentralisation ii. Roles and responsibilities for social and economic development and for bringing about gender and social justice iii. About the structure of the PRIs in the light of the Constitutional provisions, State Government Acts, rules and Executive orders iv. Need-based planning v. Monitoring vi. Plan-based implementation.
2.	Participants	i. Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Gram Sevaks / panchayat Secretary v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension workers and other community development functionaries
3.	Duration	i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months
4.	Contents	i. Importance of Power & functions (<i>de jure</i> functions & <i>De facto</i> Functions) ii. Panchayati Raj Act awareness iii. Politico-legal Orientation iv. VDR preparation v. Maintaining civic amenities through people's participation vi. Awareness of different development programmes vii. What Panchayat can do within their own sources?
5.	Trainer profile	i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	i. Introductory session ii. Icebreaking with the participation by interaction: (seed games, flash card methods or literary introduction) iii. Visual overview of training design, content, methodology and scope: either by audio visual, flip chart, poster, Venn diagramme, slides etc. iv. Prioritise the expectation of participants: by using flash cards, row & column methods, clubbed discussion, scoring method v. General orientation: basic principles of Panchayati raj governance: visual method & brain storming vi. Visual methods for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session.
7.	Literature	i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.4
Training Module II: PRA, Database and VDR Preparation

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	To impart knowledge about the following: i. Primary survey (sampling survey, group survey, door to door survey, transit observation) ii. PRA Technique (mapping, Transect, time line, Seasonal chart, Venn diagram, etc) iii. Secondary survey
2.	Participants	i. Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. <i>Gram Sevaks</i> v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension officers and other community development functionaries
3.	Duration	i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months iii. Stage III (for hands-on exercise): 2 weeks (1 week class work and 1 week field work)
4.	Contents	i. Importance of Village Development Report (VDR) ii. Need, objective, methodology iii. Sectoral Analysis • On farm Livelihood • Off farm Livelihood • Planning for Development of Physical Capital • Planning for Human Capital iv. Gap Analysis v. Problem-solution analysis vi. Plan Preparation
5.	Trainer profile	i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	i. Introductory session ii. Visual overview of methodology of collecting data. iii. Formation of questionnaires iv. Training for field visit and data collection (both primary & secondary sources) v. Database preparation vi. Data Analysis
7.	Literature	i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.5
Training Module III: Concepts in local Development

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	To impart knowledge about the following: i. Gender issue ii. Equity iii. Social Justice
2.	Participants	i. Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Functionaries v. Villagers
3.	Duration	i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months
4.	Contents	i. Importance ii. Need iii. Gender analysis (what each one does, who decides and why? How one work does?) iv. Weigtage analysis for different assigned programme to various development programmes v. Issues vi. Ranking and scoring exercise for development plan
5.	Trainer profile	i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	i. Social mapping to understand deprivation from access to social development services/public utilities due to gender discrimination and social inequality: like SC, ST, Tribes ii. Tree format for visualizing problem and their solution iii. Visual methods for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session.
7.	Literature	i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.6
Training Module IV: Concepts in local Level Planning

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	To impart knowledge about the following: i. Need identification ii. Potential/ resource identification iii. Situation analysis: a. Sectoral b. Cause-effect iv. Problem-Solution Analysis; a. Backward-forward Linkages b. Solution analysis v. Management practices a. Village Panchayat administration b. Management of Community Development c. Financial Management of a village Panchayat d. Good Governance with participatory approach vi. Role of <i>Gram sabha</i>
2.	Participants	i. Resource Person Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Gram Sevaks / panchayat Secretary v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension officers and other community development functionaries. vii. All stakeholders
3.	Duration	i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months
4.	Contents	i. Need ii. Methodology iii. Situation analysis iv. Sectoral analysis v. Cause-effect Analysis vi. Problem-Potential Analysis vii. Linkage analysis viii. Solution Analysis
5.	Trainer profile	i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	i. Group discussion for dream village ii. Base line analysis of the village in respect to socio-economic condition and resource appraisal. iii. Problem identification (problem-problem matrix) iv. Backward-m forward linkage analysis v. Trend analysis (time line, seasonality chart) vi. Disparity analysis vii. Analysis of space: by using PRA mapping (transect view, resource mapping, social mapping,) viii. Priority analysis (scoring method)

S. N.	Items	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Solution analysis (Problem solution matrix, Relation matrix, x. Preparation of Action plan (Determining Allocation of Projects, Time element, Budgeting,, synthesises) xi. Visual Method for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session
7.	Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Books v. Pamphlets vi. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.7
Training Module V: Social Sectoral Planning

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	<p>To imparting knowledge about the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Education ii. Health iii. Family welfare iv. ICDS v. Social Welfare vi. Poverty alleviation
2.	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource Person Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Gram Sevaks/ panchayat Secretary v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension officers and other community development functionaries.
3.	Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months iii. Stage III (for hands-on exercise): 4 weeks (2 weeks class work and 2 weeks field work)
4.	Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Situation analysis ii. Sectoral analysis iii. Cause-effect Analysis iv. Problem-Potential Analysis v. Solution Analysis
5.	Trainer profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Base line analysis of the village in respect to socio-economic condition ii. Problem identification (problem-problem matrix) iii. Backward-forward linkage analysis

S. N.	Items	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Trend analysis (historical transect, Location of different target group people location, No of pucca & kutccha house, No of students(boys & girls per house,) v. Disparity analysis vi. Analysis of space: by using Social mapping (historical transect, location of target group people, no of biys&girls student, distant analysis, No of pucca & kutccha house, Location and distant analysis of social facility.) vii. Force- field analysis viii. Priority analysis (scoring method) ix. Solution analysis (Problem solution matrix, Relation matrix,) x. Preparation of Action plan (Determining Allocation of Projects, Time element, Budgeting,, synthesises) xi. Visual Method for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session
7.	Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Table: 5.8
Training Module VI: Infrastructure Sectoral Planning

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	To imparting knowledge about the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rural Connectivity ii. Drinking Water & Health iii. Bank iv. Commercial Center
2.	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource Person Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Gram Sevaks/ panchayat Secretary v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension officers and other community development functionaries.
3.	Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3 to 4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months iii. Stage III (for hands-on exercise):4 weeks (2 weeks class work and 2 weeks field work)
4.	Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Situation analysis ii. Sectoral analysis iii. Cause-effect Analysis iv. Problem-Potential Analysis v. Solution Analysis

S. N.	Items	Details
5.	Trainer profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Base line analysis of the village in respect to infrastructure condition ii. Problem identification (problem-problem matrix) iii. Backward-forward linkage analysis iv. Trend analysis (no of services along time line and condition,) v. Disparity analysis vi. Analysis of space: by using PRA mapping locational mapping of existing facility vii. Force- field analysis viii. Priority analysis (scoring method) ix. Solution analysis (Problem solution matrix, Relation matrix,) x. Preparation of Action plan (Determining Allocation of Projects, Time element, Budgeting,, synthesises) xi. Visual Method for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session.
7.	Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

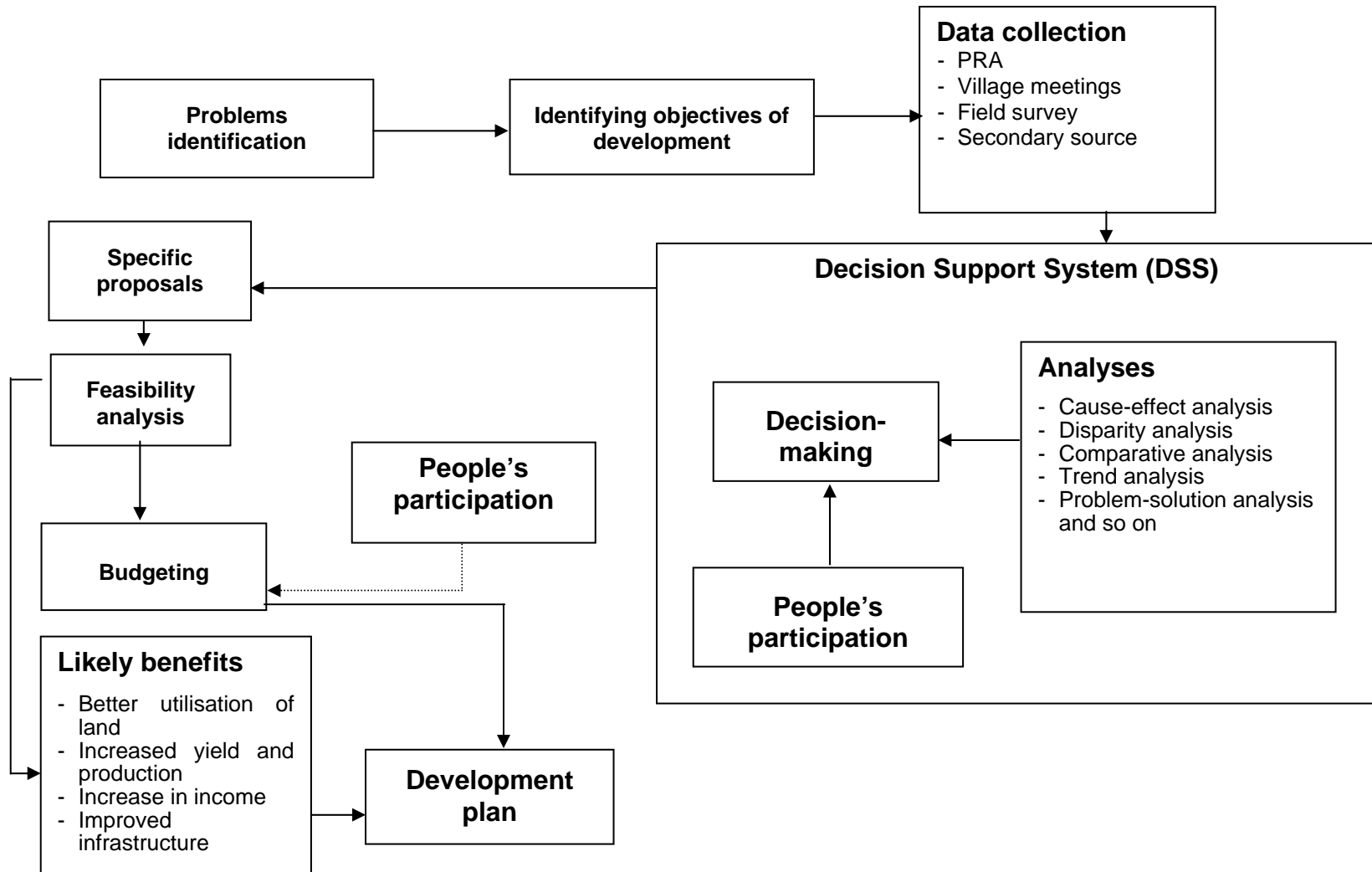
Table: 5.9
Training Module VII: Natural Resource Management Planning

S. N.	Items	Details
1.	Objectives	<p>To imparting knowledge about the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water ii. Land & Soil iii. Agriculture iv. Irrigation v. Forest vi. Energy
2.	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource Person Village Panchayat Sarpanch ii. Panchayat members (chairperson of village Panchayat Standing Committees) iii. Elected members of the village panchayat iv. Gram Sevaks/ panchayat Secretary v. Functionaries vi. NGOs/Youth club members, developmental professionals, extension officers and other community development functionaries.
3.	Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stage I (for orientation): 1 to 2 days – after every 3-4 months ii. Stage II (for knowledge & skill development): 3 to 4 days after 6 months

S. N.	Items	Details
		iii. Stage III (for hands-on exercise): 4 weeks (2 weeks class work and 2 weeks field work)
4.	Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Situation analysis ii. Sectoral analysis iii. Cause-effect Analysis iv. Problem-Potential Analysis v. Solution Analysis
5.	Trainer profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected members of PRIs / Government Officers / Faculty of Extension Training Institutions ii. Good knowledge of the subjects covered in the module. iii. Skilful in using Participatory Learning and Action Methods and facilitating learner groups
6.	Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Base line analysis of the village in respect to natural resource condition ii. Problem identification (problem-problem matrix) iii. Backward-forward linkage analysis iv. Trend analysis (no of services along time line and condition,) v. Disparity analysis vi. Analysis of space: by using resource mapping (transect view, time line, gendered mapping for use and work ,seasonality analysis) vii. Priority analysis (scoring method) viii. Solution analysis (Problem solution matrix, Relation matrix,) ix. Preparation of Action plan (Determining Allocation of Projects, Time element, Budgeting,, synthesises) x. Visual Method for synthesizing what we have learnt from the session.
7.	Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Books ii. Pamphlets iii. Newsletter
8.	Training aids:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Audio-visual ii. Posters & slides iii. Chart iv. Map v. Information chart vi. Drama/Role play vii. Flash cards & marker pens

Source: Based on FGDs with Panchayat members and officials

Methodology for Micro-planning



Training Exercises

Comparative analysis

Table: 5.1.1
Comparative Analysis

S.N.	Type	Items	Indicators	Unit Km/No.	Status	
					GP1	GP2
1.	Infrastructure	1. Road network	a. connectivity b. Kutchha / pucca road			
		2. Health	a. Health Centre b. Villages covered			
2.	Production	1. Agriculture crop	a. Paddy yield b. Wheat yield			

Note1: The list of indicators is only indicative but not exhaustive

Note2: GP1 - for one gram panchayat
GP2 - for another gram panchayat

Analysis of Disparities

Table: 5.1.2
Analysis of Disparities

S.N.	Group Type	Indicators		
		Literacy	% age of people with pucca house	% age of people having land
1.	Rich			
2.	Poor			
3.	SC			
4.	ST			
5.	Other caste			

Note: List of indicators is only indicative but not exhaustive

Trend Analysis:

It can be done either by taking (i.) data over a period of time i.e., taking the data at different intervals, 1961, 1971 and so on; or ii. time series data. The trend analysis can be done by number of techniques as mentioned below:

- Simple extrapolation takes the rates of change between the two or more years for which data is available and projects it forward.

Let us the production of wheat in a block in 1991 is W91 and in 1997 is W97.

Based on the above data, the percentage rate of change over five years is given by:

$$(W97 - W91) / W91$$

The same methods can be used for other variables.

- Compound rate of growth
- Exponential rate of growth
- Besides these, we may make correlation and regression analysis as explained below.

- i. Correlation analysis is used when we have more than one variable at hand. It helps in finding out the magnitude of relationship between two variables on the basis of the data on each of them for a given group of sampling units (persons, households, agricultural plots etc.). The analysis can be carried out when both the variables are either quantitative or qualitative or a mix of both. When the variables are quantitative, we use person's product moment correlation and the limits of the coefficient of correlation are + 1 and -1 with '0' in between.

A correlation coefficient of + 1 indicates perfect positive relationship between two quantitative variables. A positive correlation implies that an increase (or decrease) in the value of one variable is accompanied by an increase (or decrease) in the value of the other variable.

A correlation coefficient of -1 indicates the perfect negative relationship between two quantitative variables.

A negative correlation implies that an increase (or decrease) in the value of one variable is accompanied by a decrease (or increase) in the value of the other variable. An example for this situation is the relationship between the price and demand of a commodity.

A correlation of '0' indicates the absence of relationship between two quantitative variables. The situation occurs when there is no variability in one or both the quantitative variables.

The linear correlation coefficient between x and y variables based on sample data is denoted by 'r', where

$$r = \frac{\text{Covariance (XY)}}{\sqrt{\text{Variance (X), Variance (Y)}}$$

Test of Significance of Simple Correlation Coefficient:

Null Hypothesis $\rho = 0$

Where 'ρ' is called the population correlation coefficient.

$$t = \frac{r - (n - 2)}{\sqrt{(1 - r^2)}}$$

Conclusion: If t (calculated) >> (tabulated) with (n-2) d.f. at chosen level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected. That is, there may be significant correlation between the two varieties in the population from which the sample was drawn. Otherwise, the null hypothesis is accepted.

- ii. Simple Regression Analysis: This is a tool to analyze the effect of the influence of one variable on the variable being analyzed. This analysis helps estimate or forecast the behaviour of the influenced variable on the

Dependent Variable: The variable whose value is influenced or to be estimated or to be forecasted is called the dependent variable and is generally denoted by 'Y'. It is also called the 'Response' variable or the 'Effect' variable.

Independent Variable: The variable which exerts influence or explains the value of the dependent variable is known as the independent or explanatory or predictor variable and is generally denoted by 'X'. It is also called the 'cause' variable.

Regression Coefficient

In the equation $Y = a + b X$
where b is regression coefficient

$$b = \frac{\text{Covariance (xy)}}{\text{Var (x)}}$$

Test of Significance of Regression Coefficient

Null Hypothesis: $\beta = 0$

Conclusion: If t (calculated) > t (tabulated) with (n-2) d.f. at chosen level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected. Otherwise, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Resource Matrix

**Table: 5.1.3
Resource Matrix**

S. N.	Type	Items
1.	Economic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Road ii. Irrigation iii. Rural market iv. Godowns v. Banks vi. Post and Telegraph vii. Transport
2.	Social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CHC - PHC - Sub-centre ii. Schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary school - Middle school - High school iii. Colleges iv. Drinking water source v. Community centres

S. N.	Type	Items
		vi. Anganwadi centres vii. Training infrastructure
3.	Natural resources	i. Forest area ii. Water source

Note: "item list" is indicative but not exhaustive.

Potential Areas

Table: 5.1.4
Identifying Potential Areas

S. N.	Items	Resources	Potentials	Future scope
1.	Irrigation	Source of irrigation	Area which can be irrigated	Improving the Agriculture production
2.	Road infrastructure	Metalled and all-weather road	Good for marketing network	For improving marketing network
3.	HRD	Availability of skilled manpower	It can be tapped for industries	Entrepreneurs Development programme
4.	Income	High income of people	New technologies can be effected for improving agriculture, and setting up industries.	For boosting agro-based industries for higher growth.
5.	Forest	Forest products like bamboo, timber available	Forest based industries can be set up	For productive employment

Note: List of resources and potential is indicative but not exhaustive.

Sectoral Analysis

The sectoral analysis is an essential element of the district plan formulation. It includes the critical appraisal of different sectors with regard to their potential, areas of concern, and likely, i. Performance, ii. Development programmes (in each sector) iii. Infrastructure, and iv. Targets for achievement, In this regard, 19 sectors have been identified which include all the 29 subjects as per the 11th schedule of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. The planning for each sector should be carried out at the GP, block and district levels. It analyses the areas of concern for prioritising the needs and identifies opportunities where thrusts in effort will achieve the most efficient results. The sectoral analysis concludes with a statement of gaps, which must be filled to reach desired standards of performance. Besides, while planning at district, block and GP, the administrative, technical and financial enabling capabilities at each level are to be assessed. Sector-wise analysis includes the following steps:

- a. Past performance
- b. Backward and forward linkages
- c. Problem areas
- d. Potential areas
- e. Priority areas
- f. Plan of action

- Infrastructure
 - Family based schemes
 - HRD: Training, Research and Demonstration
- g. Perspective plan

4.10.1 Sectors:

1. Agriculture
 - i. Agriculture including agricultural extension
2. Natural resources management
 - ii. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation, and soil conservation
 - iii. Fuel and fodder
3. Irrigation
 - iv. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal husbandry
 - v. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries
 - vi. Fisheries
6. Forest
 - vii. Social forestry and farm forestry
 - viii. Minor forest produce
7. Rural connectivity
 - ix. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
8. Housing
 - x. Rural Housing
9. Commercial linkage
 - xi. Markets and fares
10. Energy
 - xii. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
 - xiii. Non-conventional energy sources
11. Industries
 - xiv. Small scale industries,
 - xv. Khadi, village and cottage industries
12. Education
 - xvi. Education including primary and secondary schools
 - xvii. Technical training and vocational education
 - xviii. Adult and non-formal education
 - xix. Libraries
 - xx. Cultural activities
13. Drinking water
 - xxi. Drinking water
14. Health
 - xxii. Health and sanitation, including hospitals , primary health centres and dispensaries

- 15. Family welfare
 - xxiii. Family welfare
- 16. Women and child development
 - xxiv. Women and child development
- 17. Social welfare
 - xxiv. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally Retarded
 - xxv. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the SCs and STs.
- 18. Poverty alleviation
 - xxvii. Poverty alleviation programme
 - xxviii. Maintenance of community assets
- 19. Public distribution system
 - xxix. Public distribution system

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture

- i. Agriculture including agricultural extension

Situation analysis

- Existing cropping pattern
- Crop-wise production and productivity
- Crop area under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions
- Cropping intensity
- Crop yield under irrigated and un-irrigated land for different crops and their difference.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- Supply of inputs; seeds (traditional, improved varieties and HYV), fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation. Area covered under irrigation for different crops in different seasons. Availability of irrigation for weaker sections.
- Credit: Credit for small and big farmers. Composition of credit from cooperatives, RRBs and commercial banks.
- Whether the supply of inputs is in time and also of adequate quantity, and at right price for inputs?
- Whether the irrigation was available on time or there was problem in distribution especially to tail-ends?

Forward Linkages

- Post harvest technology, storage godowns and marketing linkage.

Problem areas

- The problem of rain-fed areas. The low productivity areas. Land availability with SCs and STs.

Potential areas

- Availability of natural resources especially the irrigation.

Priority areas

- Tapping the water for irrigation. Improving the crop yield.

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- o Creation of seed multiplication farms.

Family based scheme

- o Assisting the small and marginal farmers.

HRD: Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training to farmers.
- o Research farms to undertake trials as per the local needs.

Perspective plan

- Preparing the long term agricultural development programme with proper tie-up with industries.

Natural Resources Management

- ii. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation, and soil conservation
- iii. Fuel and fodder

Situation analysis

- Progress in land reforms and land consolidation. Number of beneficiaries assisted under land ceiling.
- Land development undertaken for land distributed to landless people.
- Present state of soil erosion by different types (slight, moderate, strong and extreme). Area covered in different type of erosion and the crop grown on these lands.
- Gully formation (its length, width and number).
- Soil and water conservation measures undertaken in the past years and its performance.

Backward and forward linkages*Backward linkages*

- The type of schemes (and the amount spent)undertaken and its impact.

- Training given to beneficiaries and the present state of the application of soil conservation measures by them.

Forward linkages

- Exposure of new and users'-friendly techniques for soil conservation.
- Application of improved techniques of cultivation.
- Community incentives for undertaking soil conservation measures.

Problem areas

- Identification of areas under strong and extreme category of erosion.
- Impact of grazing and cutting of forest on soil erosion.

Potential areas

- To find out possibility of development of wasteland and providing it to landless people.
- Areas which are to be treated for soil conservation in order to improve the crop productivity in long term.
- To explore the possibility of development of fuelwood plantation and for community fodder.

Priority areas

- For conservation of soil and moisture in strong and extreme category of soil erosion areas.
- Reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of soil conservation demonstration centres.
- o Development of water harvesting structures, percolation tanks and gully - plugging structures.

Family based schemes

- o Soil erosion measures for individual families

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training programme for field staff and beneficiaries.
- o On-farm research (on beneficiaries land)

Perspective plan

- Long term plan for checking uncontrolled grazing and fuelwood shortage
- Long term steps for soil erosion control.

Irrigation

- iv. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.

Situation analysis

- What are the present water sources, their potential, utilization and future scope?
- How much is rain-fed area?
- What is the water-use efficiency between the available water for irrigation and utilized by the crop?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- What are the on-going schemes to develop irrigation, conservation of water and mechanisms for distribution?

Forward Linkages

- What are the possible sources of irrigation and the area that may be covered?
- What are the different programmes and schemes which can be utilized for future development of irrigation?

Problem areas

- Areas covered under rain-fed condition.
- The existing sources of water for irrigation but not tapped due to want of funds.

Potential areas

- What are the opportunities for either the extension of, or increasing the utilization of existing irrigation systems?
- Identifying the appropriate technology for construction of efficient irrigation structures or of tube-wells/lift irrigation.

Priority areas

- Assessing the need for improved irrigation devices (sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation) for increasing the efficiency of water-use in water-scarce areas.
- From the equity point of view, the need for increasing the irrigation potential in the land of small and marginal farmers.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Assessment for developing the irrigation structures/systems.

Family based schemes

- For improving the irrigation in the lands of SCs ,STs and poor .

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Need for providing training for forming users-association for better utilization of water.
- Training for improving the water-use efficiency.

Perspective plan

- Preparing a long term plan for irrigation development keeping in view the irrigation potential, agricultural development and enhancing the surplus for agro-based industries.

Animal Husbandry

- v. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry

Situation analysis

- What are the total number of livestock by type and location?
- What is the yield of different type of livestock compared to standards and what is the yield gap?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- What is the availability of inputs such as HYV milch animals, chicks, feed for poultry and fodder?
- The availability of hatcheries, artificial insemination centres etc.

Forward linkages

- What are the product processing units, collection routes, chilling plants, ice plants and sale-centres?
- What is the scope for exporting the products to other districts and states?

Problem areas

- Whether the availability of inputs in adequate quantity and proper quality is existing?
- Whether the fodder is available in sufficient quantity for stall feeding?

Potential areas

- The scope for developing the livestock based on the tradition of people.
- The availability of growth-centres for providing marketing-linkages.

Priority areas

- The need for livestock development for poor people.
- Development of dairy units near urban centres.
- Development of fodder for stall feeding in order to check un-controlled grazing.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Need for establishing
- Hatcheries
- Chilling plants

- Ice Plants

Family based schemes

- For SCs, STs and poor families, for assisting them for livestock development.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Need for training of beneficiaries for efficient management of livestock.
- Development of research and demonstration farms as per the local needs.

Perspective plan

- Need for developing long term plan keeping in view the availability of inputs, traditions of people and marketing net-work.

Fisheries

vi. Fisheries

Situation analysis

- The availability of different type of fish, its quantity and value.
- What are the different types of water bodies with location available?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The availability of fingerlings, feed for fish and equipments.

Forward linkages

- What are the facilities for processing of fish?
- The availability of marketing network.

Problem areas

- Whether the fingerlings and feed are available in adequate quantity?
- Whether the marketing of fish is properly tagged to different growth-centres?

Potential areas

- How the fisheries activities can be increased in the existing water bodies available?

Priority areas

- How the marketing linkage should be developed to absorb the increase in fish production in order to promote fisheries development?
- Need for developing the fish ponds for SCs, STs, and poor people.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Development of fingerlings ponds.
- Establishment of processing units.

Family based schemes

- Developing fishery ponds for poor families.
- Providing credit facilities to entrepreneurs.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training for beneficiaries.
- Development of research farms for promoting local species.

Perspective plan

- Preparing long term plan keeping in view number of fishermen families, availability of water bodies and marketing net-work.

Forest

- vii. Social forestry and farm forestry
- viii. Minor forest produce

Situation analysis

- The existing forest cover. Area and the possible quantum of timber. Type and production of minor forest produce.
- The existing village forest committees.
- The existing programmes for fuel wood plantation and other plantation.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The present awareness level among people about the forest species.
- The present availability of forest species for household consumption.

Forward linkages

- Market tie-up for MFP.
- Constitution of village committees for joint forest management.

Problem areas

- Illicit felling of trees.
- Fuel wood scarcity.
- Problem in sale of MFP.

Potential areas

- Availability of forest products like timber, fuel wood and MFP for forest based industries.
- Availability of NGOs for their involvement in the forest production.

Priority areas

- Sale of MFP in remote and in tribal areas.
- Need for checking illicit felling of trees.
- Need for fuel wood plantation.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Creation of facilities for forest based industries.

Family based schemes

- Assisting poor, SCs and STs for fuel wood plantation.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training to beneficiaries for the management of fuel wood plantation and protection of existing forests.
- Research programmes for promoting the plantation of important species which have economic value.

Perspective plan

- Developing a long term plan for meeting fuel wood, timber and grass requirement of the communities and the marketing of MFP; and the development of forest based industries.

Rural Connectivity

- ix. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication

Situation analysis

- What is the number of cut-off villages during rainy season and in all weather?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- Length of the village road which needs formation, metalling and black-topping.
- The existing programmes for construction of roads, culverts etc.

Forward linkages

- As per the local needs for marketing and inputs supply, the road connectivity programme should be chalked out, and to identify the departments and the schemes for future development plan.

Problem areas

- Identifying the all weather cut-off villages.
- Identifying the roads which require black-topping.

Potential areas

- To find out the villages which need to be connected for improving the market linkages?
- To identify the alternative routes for future development in order to reduce the distance between different places.

Priority areas

- Identifying flood-prone areas for connectivity with block headquarters.
- To identify the remote villages situated on hills for connecting with the block headquarters.

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- o Development of roads, small bridges and big bridges.

Family based schemes

- o The number of families in remote villages to be assisted through connectivity.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Research centre at district level for utilization of local material.

Perspective plan

- Road master plan for the block and district.

Housing

x. Rural Housing

Situation analysis

- The number of people without house. The people with thatched and kutcha house.

Backward and forward linkages*Backward linkages*

- Which are the existing schemes for providing houses to poor people?.
- What is the availability of credit for housing?

Forward linkages

- The possibility of using low cost material and new appropriate technologies for better housing.

Problem areas

- Identifying the destitutes and landless people without house.
- Potential areas
- To explore the possibility for credit linkage for promoting housing.

Priority areas

- The housing for SCs, STs, and poor people.

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- o Construction of houses.

Family based schemes

- The poor families to be assisted.
- The families which can avail and afford credit for housing.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training to beneficiaries for IAY houses.
- Creation of research facility for developing low cost housing structures.

Perspective plan

- Preparing district plan keeping in view the housing requirement for different sections of society and likely availability of credit.

Commercial Linkage

xi. Markets and fares

Situation analysis

- Which are the different markets available in different locations and the existing infrastructure?
- What are the different items mainly transacted in the GP, block and district?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The availability of godowns , cold storage and market yards for agricultural produce .
- The availability of showrooms for handicrafts and handloom items.
- The availability of chilling plant for milk collection.
- The availability of credit.

Forward linkages

- The availability of processing units for tying-up the agricultural produce with industries.

Problem areas

- The shortage of storage capacity,
- The shortage of infrastructure such as market yards.
- The problem of sale of agricultural produce for remote areas.

Potential areas

- The possibility of starting agro-based industries.
- The possibility of exports to other districts, states and outside the country.

Priority areas

- The problem of cut-off and remote areas in selling agricultural produce.
- To link-up handloom and handicraft products for exports.

- Post harvest technology, handling and storage for perishable commodities like milk, fruits and vegetables.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of storage godowns, cold storage , market yards etc.
- o Showrooms.

Family based schemes

- o Assisting families working under handloom and handicrafts.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o At district level, research facility for storage of perishable commodities.

Perspective plan

- Preparation of plan for the block and district keeping in view the different type of commodities and their likely production in the next ten years.

Energy

- xii. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
- xiii. Non-conventional energy sources

Situation analysis

- What are the sources of energy for household consumption?
- Dependence on fuel wood.
- Present utilization of non-conventional sources of energy.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The availability of fuels such as gas, kerosene, fuel wood and bio-mass.
- The existing schemes.

Forward linkages

- The availability of non-conventional sources of energy.
- Linkages with the credit facility for using non-conventional energy items.
- Possibility of developing fuel-wood plantation for household consumption.

Problem areas

- Villages without fuel wood forest area .
- Lack of training and support for utilizing NC sources of energy.

Potential areas

- Possibility of utilizing bio-mass for bio-gas plant. Similarly wind for wind mills, and so on.
- Scope for developing fuel wood plantation by mobilizing the people .

Priority areas

- Need for developing NC sources of energy for overcoming the problem of depleting fuel wood forest cover and shortage of petroleum products.
- Providing assistance to poor families for having NC sources of energy items.
- Need for fuel wood plantation with community participation .

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- o Installing equipments for NC sources of energy.

Family based schemes

- o Assisting poor families for bio-gas plants.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training to beneficiaries for efficient utilization of items under NC sources of energy.
- o Research and demonstration centres for developing suitable models as per the local conditions and also for giving training to people.

Perspective plan

- Long term energy plan for meeting needs of rural areas.

Industries

- xiv. Small scale industries,
- xv. Khadi, village and cottage industries

Situation analysis

- What is the existing type of industries their number and the workers engaged?

Backward and forward linkages*Backward linkages*

- What are the infrastructure and credit facilities available?
- What are the transport and marketing mechanisms existing?

Forward linkages

- What are the facilities for marketing and exports?
- The possibility of getting new technology for new ventures.

Problem areas

- Whether the power, road net-work and telecommunication available?
- Whether the skilled manpower available in the local area?

Potential areas

- The availability of raw material and agricultural surplus.
- The availability of skilled manpower and entrepreneurs.
- The investment environment.

Priority areas

- Need for creating infrastructure support.
- Need for providing training for development of entrepreneurship.
- Need for providing incentives for industrial development in backward areas.

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- o Creation of industrial parks.
- o Material handling, transport and storage facilities.

Family based schemes

- o Providing training to SCs, STs and poor for entrepreneurship.
- o Assistance to poor for handloom and handicrafts development.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Research and training institute for developing new technologies and their dissemination to people.

Perspective plan

- Drawing a master plan for industrial development keeping in view the agricultural surplus, raw material available and investment opportunities.

Education

- xvi. Education including primary and secondary schools
- xvii. Technical training and vocational education
- xviii. Adult and non-formal education
- xix. Libraries
- xx. Cultural activities

Situation analysis

- The present level of literacy, number of educational institutes, enrollment and drop-outs in different classes especially in primary school.
- The existing adult and non-formal education centres.

Backward and forward linkages*Backward linkages*

- The availability of infrastructure at the village level.

- The number of children in different classes and the availability of teachers.

Forward linkages

- The incentives available for reducing the drop-out rate.
- The awareness programme to motivate parents to send their children to schools.
- The training of teachers.

Problem areas

- The condition of school building, whether sufficient rooms are available and maintenance is done properly?
- The availability of proper teaching aids.
- Whether the children are properly attended in the school?
- Whether proper environment for teaching is existing?

Potential areas

- The need for attracting children to send them to school.
- Need for taking public contribution for providing facilities to children.

Priority areas

- Strengthening the schools especially in remote and backward areas.
- Improving the existing infrastructure.
- Establishment and strengthening the existing adult and non-formal education centers.
- Creation of libraries at GP level.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of school buildings, libraries.
- o Development of training institutes at district level.

Family based schemes

- o Incentives for poor families for sending their children to schools.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Teachers' training programme

Perspective plan

- Preparing a long term plan for primary, secondary and college education including adult and non-formal education. It should encompass the infrastructure need and requirement of teachers.

Drinking Water

xxi. Drinking water

Situation analysis

- Number of families without drinking water facilities. Families which don't have safe drinking water. The problems of impurities and their effects.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The existing infrastructure in terms of tube-wells, open-wells. The sources of water: underground, open-wells and river.
- The existing programmes and schemes for drinking water supply.

Forward linkages

- Need for formulating the schemes for tapping different sources of water.
- Need for tie-up for proper technology transfer for removal of impurities.

Problem areas

- Problem of drinking water in cut-off and inaccessible areas such as hill areas.
- Problems in SCs and STs colony.

Potential areas

- Need for tapping ground water and river water depending on the case for water supply.

Priority areas

- Creation of drinking water facilities in drought-prone , cut-off areas and inaccessible areas .
- Giving priority to drinking water facility for SCs and STs .
- Training to local people for maintenance of their water supply system including tube-wells, hand-pumps and pipe water supply.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Installation of hand-pumps, pipe water supply and dug-wells.

Family based schemes

- Assisting poor and SCs and STs families.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training for maintenance of drinking water system (hand-pumps, pipe water supply).
- Research facilities for removal of impurities as per the local conditions.

Perspective plan

- Preparing long term action plan for safe drinking water covering all the families and localities.

Health

- xxii. Health and sanitation, including hospitals , primary health centres and dispensaries

Situation analysis

- What is the status of prevailing diseases in the area?
- What is the health support system in terms of infrastructure and manpower?

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- Availability of health-centres and PHC at GP level.
- Availability of doctors and para-medical staff at field level.
- Availability of equipments and beds in the hospitals.

Forward linkages

- Need for creation of more infrastructures.
- Need for training to field staff.
- Need for procuring new equipments for hospitals.

Problem areas

- Problems of remote and inaccessible areas.
- Accessibility to health facilities for SCs and STs.

Potential areas

- Availability of trained manpower who can be utilized for providing health services at village level.
- The quality and availability of infrastructure in order to expand health system in future.

Priority areas

- The problem of cut-off villages.
- The problem of accessibility of health services for SCs and STs.
- Need for handling wide spread diseases in the area.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Creation of health-centres , PHCs and CHCs .
- Providing equipments and beds for hospitals.

Family based schemes

- Assisting SCs and STs .
- Special help to women and children.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training to women about health and sanitation.
- Research facilities for local-specific diseases.

Perspective plan

- Long term plan keeping in view the availability of infrastructure, trained manpower, population especially women and children, and the prevailing diseases

Family Welfare

xxiii. Family welfare

Situation Analysis

- Present status of family planning programme.
- Health measures taken to promote family planning programmes.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkage

- Present methods of family planning and their problems.
- Training and awareness programmes .

Forward linkages

- Availability of infrastructure, equipments and medicines

Problem areas

- Traditional thinking and values.
- The problems of backward areas.

Potential areas

- Role of education in accepting the family planning programmes .

Priority areas

- Training and awareness programmes for couples for accepting the new methods of family planning.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of health centres

Family based scheme

- o Assistance to SCs and STs and poor.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training programme for medical field staff as well as for target group.

Perspective plan

- Long term plan keeping in view the population growth and the value system of people in order to bring proper methods of family planning.

Women and Child Development

xxiv. Women and child development

Situation analysis

- Number of women and children in target group.

- Number of malnutrition cases.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- The existing schemes and their impact.
- The availability of infrastructure at field level.

Forward linkages

- Future strategy for integrated development for women and children.
- Formulation of plan for tackling malnutrition problem.

Problem areas

- Problem specifically related to poor, SCs and STs.
- Problems related to remote and cut-off areas.

Potential areas

- Availability of trained manpower especially women for organizing training and awareness programmes in villages about the health and nutrition.
- The existence of ICDS programme in a block.

Priority areas

- Special care for poor, SCs and STs women.
- Training to dais for basic health care.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of anganwadi centre.
- o Training centre at district level for training of field functionaries.

Family based schemes

- o Special assistance to poor, SCs and STs.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training programme for field functionaries and women in different villages.

Perspective plan

- Long term plan for development of women and children keeping in view local problems and need for creating infrastructure and training for people and field staff.

Social Welfare

xxv. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded

xxvi. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the SCs and STs.

Situation analysis

- The number of old age people, widow, handicapped and orphans.

- The present status of on going social welfare schemes.

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- Availability of database for identification of people.
- Mechanism for providing assistance, its strengths and weaknesses.

Forward linkages

- Need for developing future programme for covering other needy people those not so far include.

Problem areas

- The necessity for covering poor especially the destitutes among SCs and STs.

Potential areas

- Role of NGOs in social development works. Utilization of exiting infrastructure for future optimal utilization in social works.

Priority areas

- Helping the destitutes , orphans etc.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- o Creation of crèche, orphanage, working women hostel etc.

Family based schemes

- o Assisting poor, SCs and STs families.
- o Helping the working women through hostel facilities.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- o Training programme for field staff for sensitising them about social issues.

Perspective plan

- Preparing a district plan for providing infrastructure support for orphanage, creche, and hostel for working women and learning facilities for handicapped persons, and family assistance to widow, handicapped and old people.

Poverty Alleviation

- xxvii. Poverty alleviation programme
- xxviii. Maintenance of community assets

Situation analysis

- The number of people below poverty line and destitutes , under different categories (SCs , STs and OCs) .

Backward and forward linkages

Backward linkages

- Impact of existing anti-poverty programmes on poverty and quality of life. Employment opportunities available to people. Present infrastructure position.

Forward linkages

- Identifying the specific needs of different groups and preparing the future plan strategy.
- Providing adequate technology tie-up. Market linkages.

Problem areas

- Problems of cut-off and inaccessible areas and of specific groups such as destitutes , SCs , STs etc.

Potential areas

- Availability of infrastructure for future development.
- Availability of natural resources for boosting agro-activities.
- Availability of NGOs who can be involved in development works.

Priority areas

- Assisting the families in remote and inaccessible areas. Providing proper infrastructure support and skill-based training for self employment.

Plan of action

Infrastructure

- Creation of economic (roads, irrigation structure) and social (health, community centre) infrastructure.

Family based schemes

- Assisting poor families for various employment and skill development programmes.

HRD : Training, Research and Demonstration

- Training for field staff and beneficiaries.
- Establishment of demonstration forms for conducting research as per the local needs and organizing demonstration programmes.

Perspective plan

- Preparing a long term plan for eradicating poverty through sustained employment generation, infrastructure and training programmes.

Public Distribution System

xxix. Public distribution system

Situation analysis

- Identification of village-wise caste-wise BPL families.

Backward and forward linkages*Backward linkages*

- Identification of need of essential commodities.

Forward linkages

- Identification of transport facilities, storage godowns.

Problem areas

- Identifying cut-off and inaccessible areas. Problem of transportation.

Potential areas

- Possibility of procuring ECs from local areas.

Priority areas

- Giving special assistance for remote and cut-off areas.

Plan of action*Infrastructure*

- Creation of storage godowns, sale centres

Family based schemes

- Assisting the poor families especially in remote areas.

Perspective plan

- Preparing plan for meeting the food security in cut-off and inaccessible areas.

Micro-Planning Exercise, Jhalawar, Rajasthan

A. Agriculture

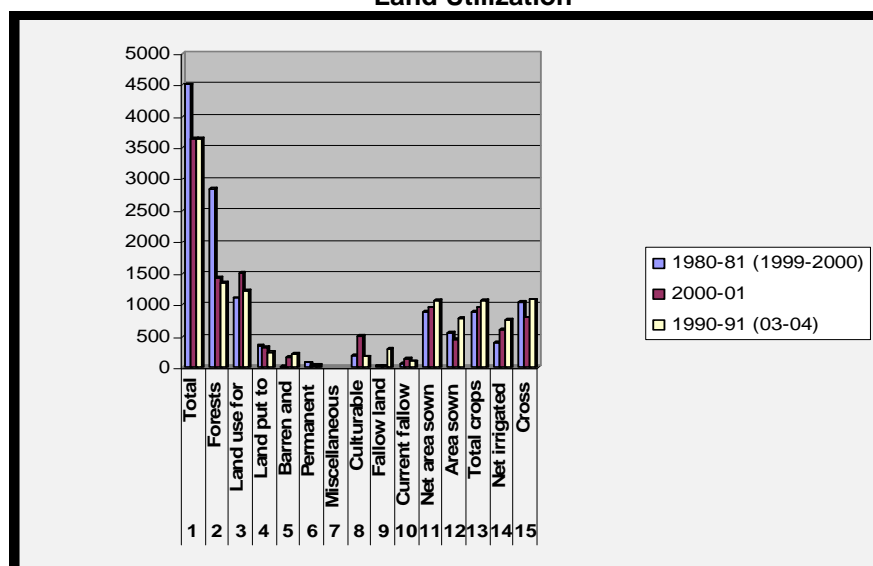
Table -1
Land Use Distribution

S. N.	Category	Area in Hectares	Percentage
1.	Barren land	213	5.85
2.	Non-agricultural land	249	6.83
3.	Cultivable waste	186	5.10
4.	Pasture land	36	0.99
5.	Current-fallow	102	2.80
6.	Other fallow	291	7.99
7.	Agricultural land	1219	33.45
8.	Miscellaneous	1348	36.99

1. Trend Analysis:

There is barren land which is 213 hectares (5.85 percent), non agricultural land 249 hectares (6.85 percent), cultivable waste 186 hectares (5.10 percent), pasture land 36 hectares (0.99 percent), current fallow 291 hectares (7.99 percent), other fallow 291 hectares (7.99 percent), agricultural land 1219 hectares (33.45 percent) miscellaneous 1348 (36.99 percent) in the Durgapura gram panchayat in Jhalawar District of Rajasthan.

Map: 1
Land Utilization



The graph is of the land utilization. The graph reflects the fact that in last five years there is decrease in the total land. In 1999-2000 total land utilization was more but now decreases, ranges between 4000-4500. In 1999-2000 forest area was more but there is decrease in the later years. There is increases in net sown area and total crops in the last five years.

2. Disparity Analysis:

The agricultural land is higher, which is 33.45 percent of total land. Some lands are barren land, non-agricultural land, pasture land, current fallow and other fallow. There are 36.99 percentage land are used for miscellaneous purposes.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we can compare all the categories of land then we will see that the land for miscellaneous purposes used very frequently than land used for the agricultural purposes. There are also barren land, non-agricultural land and cultivable waste etc. There is less number of posture lands (0.99 percent). (see Table 1).

B. Irrigation

Table: 2

S. N.	Sources of water	Perennial	Non-perennial	Length (in Km water speed)
1	Surface water potential (source)			
A	River		YES	4 km
B	Stream		YES	N/A
C	Nallah		YES	9km
D	Khadeen (Tank/ Pond)		YES	
E	Animal Drinking water pond		YES	N/A
F	Others (Specify)			
2	Ground water Potential	YES		
A	Deep tube wells	YES		
B	Shallow tube wells	Data not Available		
C	Open wells for Irrigation	YES		
D	Hand tube wells for Drinking water	YES		
E	Open wells for drinking water	YES		

Table: 3
Irrigated crops

S. N.	Irrigation Available	Consolidated data for Kharif/Rabi/Summer		
		1990-91	1997-98	2000-01
A	W.H.S/ minor irrigation	WHS UNDER PROCESS / 80 ha Minor irrigation	147.71 Ha Minor irrigation	52.60 ha Minor irrigation
B	Medium irrigation	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Major irrigation	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	Tube well	N/A	N/A	N/A
E	Open wells	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	Lift irrigation from rivers/streams	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: 1. The data of *rabi*, *kharif* and summer is consolidated in hectare. So total data has been given for all the three.

2. WHS work is under process.

3. Major and medium irrigation is not being done at the district level. The department at the district level maintains only minor irrigation information.

4. Name of the district dam – Chapi dam, Chauhi dam, Bhimsagar dam, Harischandra Sagar

5. Lift irrigation facility was closed down 8 years back and no data is available with the department.

Durgpura tank – KISAN SAGAR.

1. Trend Analysis:

There are river water, stream, nallah, khadeen (tank/pond) animal drinking water pond, ground water potential, deep tube wells, open wells hand tube wells for drinking water and open well for drinking water in the region.

2. Disparity Analysis:

In 1990-91 there were 80 hectares minor irrigation land, in 1997-98 147.71 minor irrigation and 2000-01 52.60 minor irrigation land under which crops were grown in the region.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There is enough water sources for irrigation. There are river, stream, nallah pond tube wells hand tube wells for drinking water.

C. Animal Husbandry

Table: 4

S. N.	Category	Number of animals/birds (latest data)	Number of households owning them
1	Cattle		
	a. Cows in milk	576	288
	b. Dry	478	239
	c. Total	1054	527
2	Buffaloes	748	374
	a. She buffaloes in milk	374	125
3	Number of cross bred cattle	NIL	NIL
4	Number of cross bred buffaloes	18	
5	Total cross bred animals	NIL	NIL
6	Sheep	18	3
7	Goat	54	113
8	Pigs	334	
9	Camels	42	
10	Others	NIL	NIL
11	Number of poultry birds	93	14

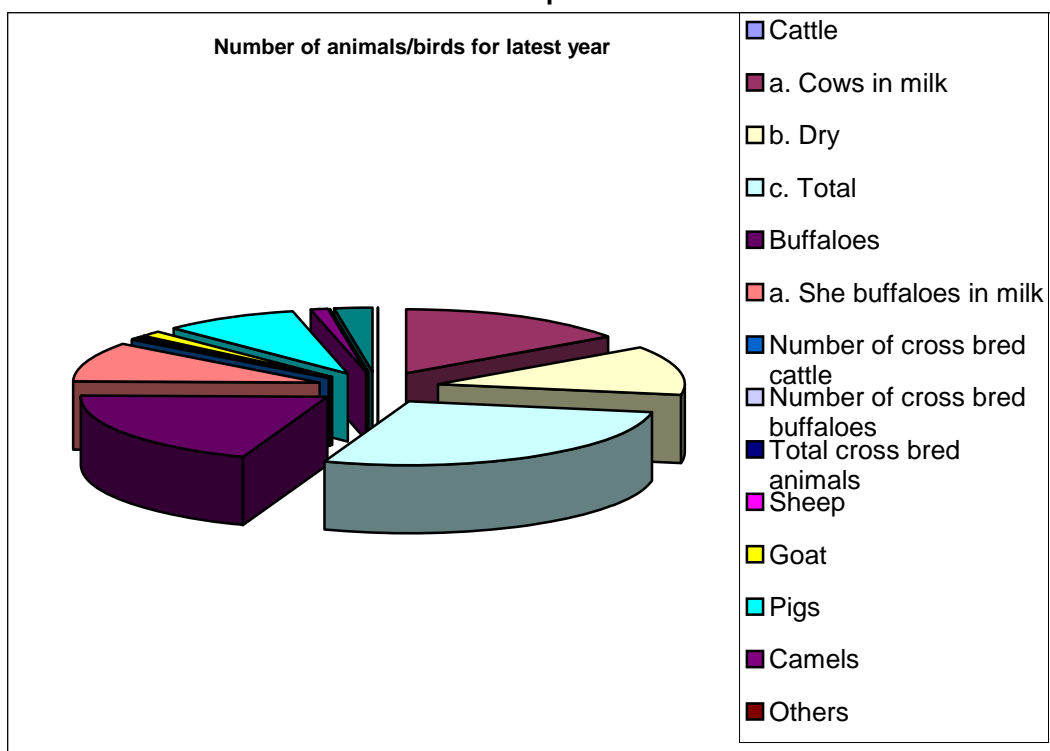
Table: 5
Veterinary Services

S. N.	Service	As on date distance from the village
1	Veterinary Hospital	NIL
2	Veterinary dispensary	NIL
3	A.I. Center	1
4	Mobile veterinary unit	NIL
5	Breeding Center	1 (under A.I. center)
6	Sheep Development Farm	NIL
7	Others (Specify)	NIL

Table: 6
Milk Collection Center

S. N.	Details	As on date distance from the village
1	Milk Chilling Plants	NO
2	Milk Collection Centers	NO
3	Any other (Specify)	Milkmen sell milk in the market.
	a. Milk Cooperative societies	NO

Map: 2



1. Trend Analysis:

There are trend of keeping the animals in every household. These animals are like cow, buffaloes, ships, goats, pig, camels and in birds particularly poultry.

So we can see that in 288 households there are 576 numbers of cows (milk), in 239 household 478 cows (dry), in 374 households 748 buffaloes, in 125 households 374 buffaloes (milk) in 133 households 54 goats, 3 house holds 18 sheeps. There were 14 households in which they kept 93 poultry birds.

2. Disparity Analysis:

If we will see the disparities among the households that most of people prefer to keep the cows (milk) and buffaloes (milk) than the other animals like goats, sheeps, camel, pigs etc. Some people also prefer to keep the poultry birds but they are very few in number.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There was no veterinary hospital or veterinary dispensary, no mobile veterinary unit, no ship development farm etc. There was only one A.I center, breeding center in the region. There is also no milk chilling plants, milk collection centres and not any milk cooperative societies. The milkmen sell the milk in the market.

D. Fisheries

Table: 7

S. N.	Type of Tank reservoir/river	Number			Area		
		1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01
1	Private tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Panchayat tanks	0	2	2	0	3 ha	3 ha
3	Reservoir	2	2	2	70 ha	70 ha	70 ha

Map: 3
Value & Production of Fishery

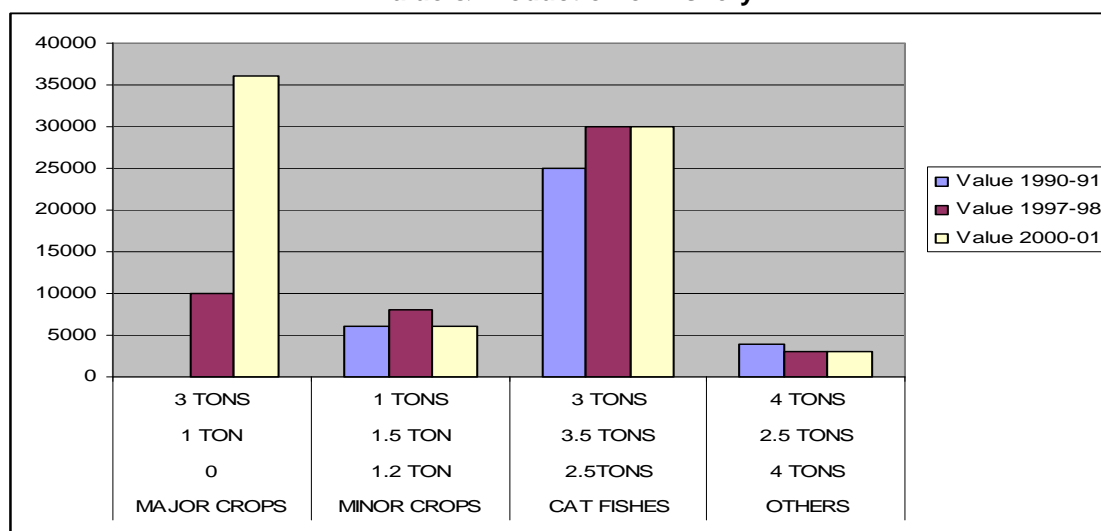


Table: 8
Quantum and value of production

S. N.	Type of Fish	Quantity (Tons)			Value (Rs.)		
		1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01
1	Major Crops	0	1	3	0	10,000	36,000
2	Minor Crops	1.2	1.5	1	6000	8000	6000
3	Cat Fishes	2.5	3.5	3	25,000	30,000	30,000
4	Others	4	2.5	4	4000	3000	3000.

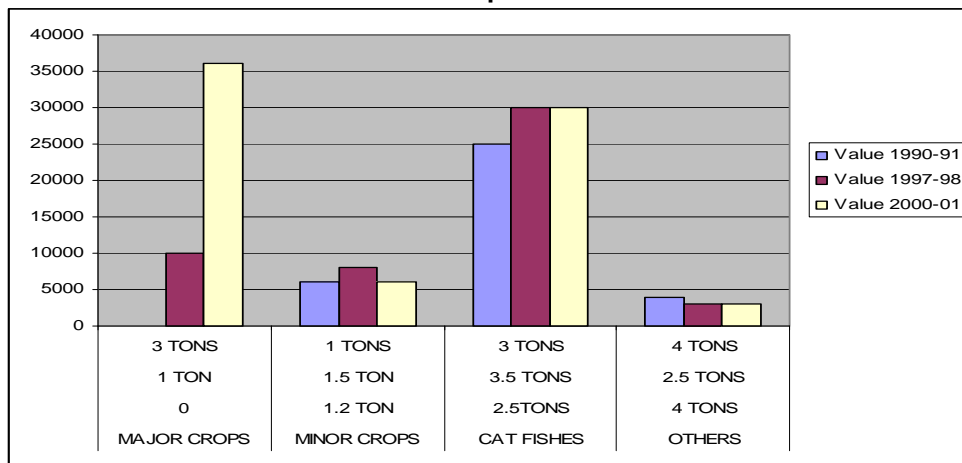
Note: - Fishes are not processed but are sold directly to the consumer and market.

The Map 3 shows the development in the fishery sector. There were no panchayat and private tanks in the year 1990-91. But 2 panchayat and 2 reservoirs were there in the year 1997-98. But after that no development took place till date. The area covered was 70 hector till 2001, which is also same till date

Map: 3



Map: 4



1. Trend Analysis:

There were no private tanks for fisheries during the year 1990-91 to 2000-01. During the year 1997-98 to 2000-01 there were 2 panchayat tanks in 3 hectares of the areas. There were also 2 reservoirs in 1990-91 to 2000-01 in 70 hectares of land in the region for the fisheries.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There are only 2 panchayat tanks and 2 reservoirs during the year 1997-98 to till 2000-01 for the fisheries. That is the only source of production of fish in the region.

3. Comparative Analysis:

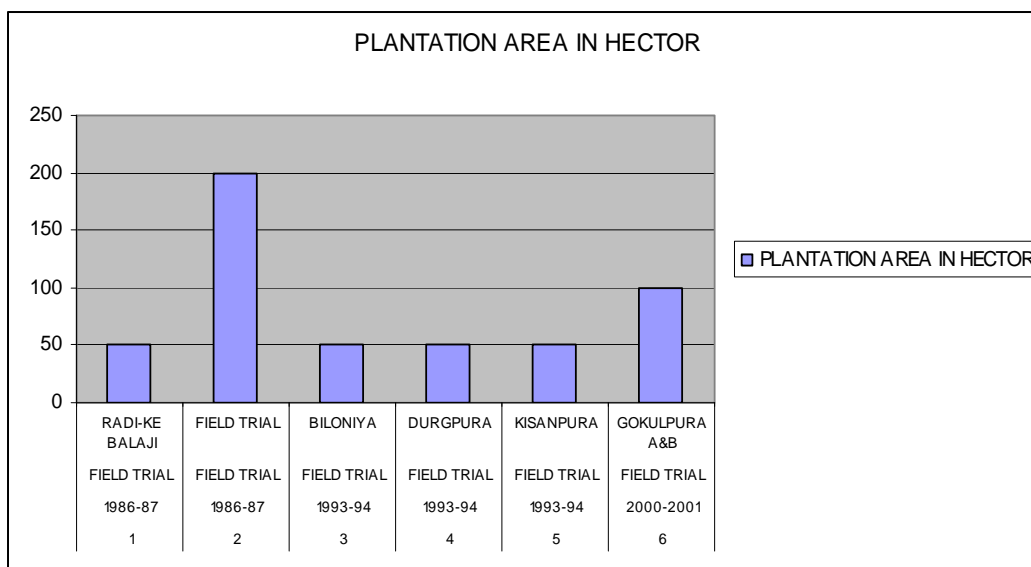
If we will see the production of fish then we can find out that in 1990-91 there were 1.2 tonnes minor crops produced which is the value of Rs 6000, in 1.5 tonnes in 1997-98 and 2000-01 1 tonnes which is value of Rs 8000 and Rs 6000 respectively. There are 2.5 tonnes of cat fishes in 1990-91 which is cost of Rs 25,000, in 1997-98 3.5 tonnes cost of Rs 30,000 and in 2000-01 3 tonnes in the cost of Rs 30,000 produced.

E. Forest

Table: 9

S. N.	Type of forest	Area (ha)		
		1980-81	1990-981	2000-01
1	Village forest	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Protected forest	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Reserve forest (Field Trial)	1260.6 HA	N/A	N/A

**Map: 5
Plantation in Forest**



Map: 6

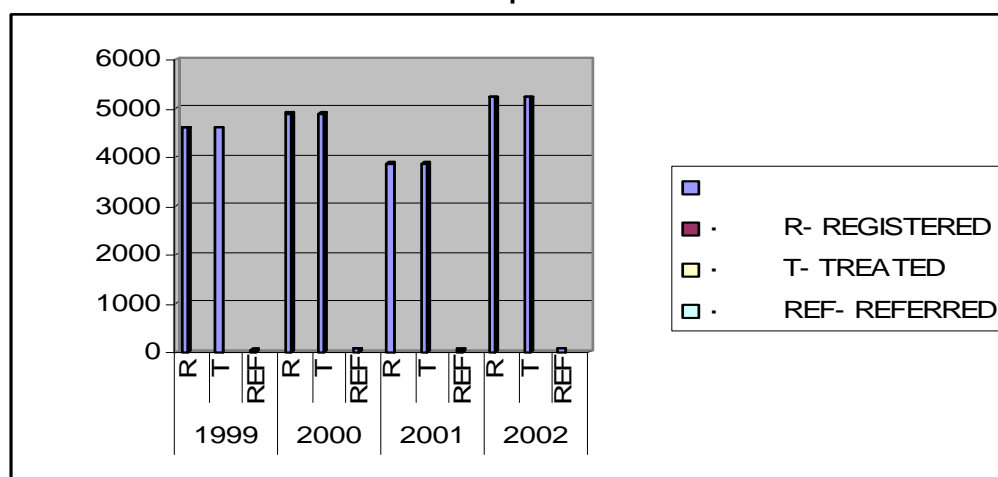


Table: 10

Table suggested by the forest department as per the availability of records

S. N.	Year	Forest division	Name of plantation area	Plantation area in ha	Planted species
1	1986-87	Field Trial	Radi-Ke Balaji	50.00	Rajka kadwala,
2	1986-87	Field Trial	Field Trial	200.00	Khejri,
3	1993-94	Field Trial	Biloniya	50.00	Deshi Babul,
4	1993-94	Field Trial	Durgpura	50.00	Julie-Flora, Dhok,
5	1993-94	Field Trial	Kisanpura	50.00	Kher,

6	2000-2001	Field Trial	Gokulpura A&B	100.00	(Common in all the plantation area)
Flora: Kher, Dhok, Shagwan, Neem, Desi Babul, Julie Flora					

Table: 11
Minor Forest Produce

S. N.	Items	Quantity						Value			
		1980-81	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	2002-03	1980-81	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	2002-03
1	Tamarind seeds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mahoua flower	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	GRASS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.5 QNTL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9950 QNTL

1. Trend Analysis:

There was 1260.6-hectare reserve forest in 1980-81. But 2000-01 there is no such data available. The field areas of forests were Radi Ke Balaji, field trial, Biloniya, Durgpura, kisanpura, Gokulpura A&B.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There is disparity in the region according to the forest areas. Our field surveys shows that since 1986-87 to 2000-01 the Redi- Ke Balaji, Biloniya, Durgpura, Kishanpura, Gokulpura A&B cover with different plants like Desi Babul, Rajka Kadwala, Khejri, Julie-flora, Dhok, Kher (common in all the plantation area).

3. Comparative Analysis:

There were minor forest produce such as tamarind seeds, mahua flower and grass. The production of grass was 99.5 quintals in 2002-03. There were some plans like Rajka Kadwala, Khejri, Deshi Babul, Julie-flora, Dhok, Kher (common in all the plantation area).

F. Rural Connectivity

Table: 12

S. N.	Type of Road	Length in the village	Distance from there village
1	State-Highway	N/A	5 km
2	District Roads (PWD)		
	a. Metalled	5.50	
	b. Unmetalled	N/A	N/A
	c. Any other (specify)	N/A	N/A
3	Zillah Parishad road	N/A	6 km (both Metalled & Unmetalled)
	a. Metalled	NIL	
	b. Unmetalled	NIL	
	c. Any other (specify)	NIL	
4	Village Lanes kuccha/ pucca	7km (approx)	
5	Any other road (specify)	NIL	N/A

1. Trend Analysis:

There is lack of infrastructure in the region. The state highway is 5 KM far from the village. The distance of Zilla Parisad road is 6 KM both metalled and unmetalled. The village lanes kuccha/pucca is 7 KM (Approx).

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was lack of rural connectivity. The roads are not constructed to link with other main road or region. There was also lack of pukka roads.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There is lack of infrastructure like roads in the region. There is a need to contact the roads to main roads like State highways and Zillah Parisad.

G. Commercial Linkages

Table: 13

GP/ Block	Government Storage		Cooperative Storage		Cold Storage		Name of market centers with adequate storage facilities
	For food grains (capacity) owned hired	For fertilizers (capacity) owned hired	For food grains (capacity) owned hired	For fertilizers (capacity) owned hired	Number	Capacity	
GP/ Block A. B. C. Total	90,000 bags capacity for both fertilizers & food grains (RSWC owned godown)	90,000 bags capacity for both fertilizers & food grains (RSWC owned godown)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	RSWC, JHALARAP ATAN
GP/ Block A. B. C. Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Trend Analysis:

There was government storage for food grains and fertilizers. There was no cooperative storage and cold storage. There are 90,000 bags capacity for both fertilizers & food grains (RSWC owned godown).

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was only government storage in the region. There is lack of cooperative storage and cold storage.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There was lack of infrastructure for the foods and fertilizers. There was only the government storage, which had the capacity of 90,000 bags of food grains and fertilizers.

Table: 14
Name of Electrified Villages

S. N.	Village name	Electrified	Inhabited/Uninhabited
1	Dhanwas	Yes	Inhabited
2	Durgpura	Yes	Inhabited
3	Kisanpura antri	Yes	Inhabited
4	Gopalpura	Yes	Inhabited
5	Nala	Yes	Inhabited
6	Faujal pura	Yes	Inhabited
7	Gokulpura	Yes	Uninhabited
8	Panchyapura	Yes	Uninhabited
9	Manpura	Yes	Uninhabited
10	Baurikhera	Yes	Inhabited
11	Dhanwara	Yes	Inhabited
12	Kotra	Yes	Inhabited

1. Trend Analysis:

Some villages were electrified those were Dhanwas, Durgpura, Kisanpura antri, Gopalpura, Nala, Faujal pura, Gokulpura, Panchpura, Manpura, Baurikhera, Dhanwara and Kotra.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was only three uninhabited region like Gokulpura, Panchyapura and Manpura and other 9 regions were inhabited.

3. Comparative Analysis:

All villages were fully electrified. So there is lack of electricity in the region.

Table: 15
Rural Industries and Employment

S. N.	Type of Industry	Number of units	Persons employed
A	Cottage/Household Industries	NIL	NIL
B	Small-Scale Industries	08	63
C	Agro-Based Industries	02	11

Table: 16
Employment Figures for Industries

S. N.	Item	Unit	Persons employed
A	Registered units (under Factory Act)		
1	Agriculture Processing	02	11
2	Mining	08 (Stone Polishing & Splitting)	63

1. Trend Analysis:

There was 8 small-scale industrial units and 63 person employed. In two agro-based industries in those 11 persons employed. The small-scale industries are basically based on mining that is stone polishing and splitting.

2. Disparity Analysis:

The small-scale industries like mining are more than the agro-based industries. The mining industries were 8 and agro-based was only 2 in the region.

3. Comparative Analysis:

Our survey says that only these two industries were the backbone of the region. There is a need of more agro based and other industries for the development of the area.

Table: 17
Drinking Water

S. N.	Item	Number	Number of households covered
1	Drinking water wells	Information not available	Information not available
2	Hand pumps	15 (2 dry and 13 working)	1917- Population.
3	Piped water	4 tap at GLR tank.	1917 – Population.
4	Any other (specify)		

Note: The information related to drinking water wells is not maintained by PHED. Hence data can be collected only from primary sources.

1. Trend Analysis:

There were total 15 hand pumps in which 2 dry and 13 working. The total population was 1917 in the region. There was piped water in which 4 taps at GLR tank through which people got the drinking water.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was more hand pumps in which 13 was working and only 4 taps piped water through which people got the drinking water.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There was ignorance of drinking water wells by the PHED. There was only four taps (piped water) through which people got the drinking water and other major source was hand pumps in the region.

Table: 18
Health

S. N.	Item	Number
1	Primary Health Center	Nil, 17 km far off, in Mandavar.
2	Centers attached to PHCs	Aid-post (Upgraded center)
3	Maternity and child welfare centres	Nil
4	Sub-centers including those established	Under Aid post.

S. N.	Item	Number
	under FPS	
5	Hospitals/Dispensaries	NIL (6 km far off, in the Jhallawar.
6	Rural	Yes
7	Urban	No
8	Indigenous system of medicine	No
9	Ayurvedic hospitals/ Dispensaries	No
10	Homeopathic dispensaries	No
11	Unani dispensaries	No
12	Beds in PHCs	6
13	Beds in other hospitals	30 beds in CHC
14	Dispensaries	Aid-post – 1 bed.
15	Urban	No
16	Rural	NO
17	Beds in special hospitals	N/A
18	Tuberculosis	Services from Aid-post.
19	Leprosy	Services from Aid-post
20	Infectious diseases	Services from Aid-post
21	Special units for control of communicable diseases (specify)	Services from Aid-post
22	Dental clinics	No
23	Hospitals/ dispensaries run by voluntary agencies	No
24	Beds in voluntary institutions run hospitals	No
25	Mobile sterilization teams	Do not Come.
26	Mobile IUCD teams	Do not Come

Note:

1. The health centre was upgraded in 1992 from a sub-centre
2. The data of patients for the year 1980-81 to 97-98 has been destroyed and not available with the department.

Table: 19
Patients

GP Name	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	R	T	REF	R	T	REF	R	T	REF	R	T	REF
Durgpura	4608	4608	47	4900	4900	49	3873	3873	39	5237	5237	52

R- Registered, T- Treated, REF- Referred

1. Trend Analysis:

There was no primary Health Centre. One centre is 17 KM far off in Mandavar. There was no hospital or dispensaries. There was one, which was 6KM far off from the Jhallawar. There were 6 beds I PHCs. In other hospitals there were 30 beds in CHC.

2. Disparity Analysis:

In 1999 there was 4608 patients registered and same treated in which 47 was referred. In 2000 there was 4900 patients registered and same registered in those 49 referred. In 2001 and 2002 there was 3873 and 5237 patients registered and same treated in which 39 and 52 referred respectively.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will see the number of patients during the 1999 to 2002. It shows that in 2002 the number of registered or treated patients were highest as well as referred patients. Then in 2000 the number of patients was second highest then in 1999. The lowest number of patients treated as well as referred in 2001 only.

It has seen that that there was lack of health facilities in the region. The Primary Health facilities are around 17 KM far from the village. There was also lack of beds in PHCs and other hospitals. There was no other source of treatment for the patients.

Table: 20
Sanitation

S. N.	Items	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Drainage	No	Yes
	Dry Season	No	Yes
	Rainy Season	No	Yes
2	Garbage disposal	No	Yes
3	Sanitary Latrines	No	Yes
4	Others (specify)		

H. Family Welfare

Table: 21
Number of women and children in the target group

S. N o	Number of children						Pregnant Mothers			Lactating mother	Adolescent girls
	7 month - 3yrs			3-6			90-91	97-98	00-01	1990-2004	1990-2004
	90-91	97-98	00-01	90-91	97-98	00-01					
01	40	40	40	40	40	40	9	9	9	9	2

Note: Target of ICDS remains same every year:

1. Children (7mth to 3 yrs): 40
2. Children (3yrs- 6yrs): 40
3. Pregnant women: 09
4. Lactating mother: 09
5. Adolescent girls: 02

1. Trend Analysis:

There were 40 children between the age group treated during 1990-91, in 1997-98 40 children in 2000-01 40 children. The age group between 3 to 6 years in 1990-91 40 children, 1997-98 40 children and in 2000-01 40 children were treated. In 1990-91, 1997-98, 2000-01, 9 were pregnant mothers in the region. During 1990-2004 the lactating mothers were 9 and adolescent girls were two in number.

2. Disparity Analysis:

It has seen that number of children (40) and pregnant mothers (9), lactating mothers (9) were same through out year in the target group under the family welfare program. There were only 2 adolescent girls under the family welfare program.

Table: 22
Social Welfare

S. N.	Category	Number of People			
		1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	2004-2005
1	Old age people	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
2	Widows	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
3	Handicapped	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Destitute	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Comparative Analysis:

There were only few children, pregnant mothers in the family welfare program. During the 2004-05 one old age and two widows come under the social welfare programme.

I. Public Distribution Systems

Table: 23

S. No	Category	Population of the GP	Village Name	BPL Families			
				SC	ST	OBC	General
A	SC	824	Durgpura	30	23	20	04
	ST	1383	Nala	01	32	0	0
	OBC+GEN.	2207	Bawrikhera	0	0	0	05
			Dhanwas	06	11	26	0
B	Handicapped	N/A	Manpura	0	0	04	01
			Kotara	0	0	19	0
			Gopalpura	02	05	02	0
			Kishanpura antri	0	17	02	06
			Dhanwara	0	02	02	02
			Faujalpura	03	06	03	0
Total		4116	TOTAL	39	88	73	16

1. Trend Analysis:

There is public distribution system for SCs, STs, OBC, GEN and Handicapped in the gram panchayat. The population of SCs was 824, STs 1383, OBCs and General was 2207. The 30 SCs, 23 STs, 20 OBCs and 4 general families were under the BPL families. So there were total 39 SCs, 88 STs 73 OBCs and 16 General families were under BPL categories.

2. Disparity Analysis:

The STs Population was more poor then the OBCs and SCs respectively. Due to that they got more benefit from the Public Distribution System. This was also true that STs Population was higher than the SCs and OBC and General population.

3. Comparative Analysis:

In Durgpura there was more SCs families (30), in Nala STs families (32), in Dhanwas 26 OBCs families and in Kishanpuraantri 6 general families were under the BPL families. The highest number registered BPL families were STs

families (88) than OBCs (73) then SCs (39) families and lastly general (16) families under this category.

J. Revenue

Table: 24
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Manpower available at GP with designation		In-charge of how many villages	Remarks
		Designation	Number		
1.	Revenue (Land) (Patwari)	Patwari	1	11	1-ILR looks after the functioning of 9 GPs.
		Land Revenue Inspector (ILR)	1	1 GP	

Table: 25
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Infrastructure)

S. N	Department / Service	Infrastructure available	Which services are made available in the village / GP (List)	Which maps / equipment / facility available in the GP	Which maps / equipment / facility, not available	Which services are not made available in the village / GP (List)*	Distance from the village to the nearest centre, if not available in the GP	Remarks
1.	Revenue (Land) (Patwari)	Patwar bhawan, Electricity Table, chair, mat, bench.	Revenue collection, Land measurement Maintenance of record like population, flora and fauna, animals etc.	Field maps Residence maps Land measurement equipment.	Computer, no proper amenities to keep the paper work in safe custody.	Data are not up-to-date and are not maintained properly. No transportation facilities.	15 km from GP Headquarter.	Process of maintaining the records is very cumbersome

1. Trend Analysis:

In Durgpura Gram Panchayat for the land revenue collection one patwari and one land revenue inspector (ILR) appointed. The patwari was in charge of 11 villages and land revenue inspector was in charge of 1 Gram Panchayat in the region.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There were only two persons one was patwari and other was land revenue inspector for the collection of land in the Durgpura gram panchayat.

3. Comparative Analysis:

In the Durgpura gram panchayat, there was infrastructure for revenue inspector and patwari was patwar bhawan, electricity, table, chair, mat and bench. They were doing the revenue collections; land measurement, maintenance of record like population, flora and fauna animals etc. The field map, residence maps, land measurement equipment was available in the

region. There was no computer, no proper amenities to keep the paper work in safe custody. The data was not up-to date and are not maintained properly and no transport facilities available in the region.

K. Education

Table: 26
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Infrastructure available		No. of Children	No. of teachers (school-wise)		Which teaching-aid / facility available in the GP	Which equipment / facility, not available
		Name of school with village name	No. of rooms		Designation	Number		
2. (a)	Primary Education / High school	Durgpura – Govt Secondary School	08		HEAD TEACHER TEACHER PEON	1 6 1	Free books Mid-day meal School health check-up Teaching Extra curricular activities	Medical kit, mathematic kit, maps, globe
		Dhanwas Govt. Primary School	04		HEAD TEACHER	1 2	Free books Mid-day meal School health check-up Teaching Extra curricular activities	Medical kit, maps, globe
		Kisanpura Antri Govt. Primary School	03		Head Teacher Teacher	1 2	Do	Inadequate utensils for mid-day meal, sports item, maps
		Faujalpura Govt. Primary School	03		Teacher	2	Do	Inadequate TLM materials, mat
		Nala Govt. Primary School	03		Teacher	3	Do	Inadequate provision of drinking water.
				Gopalpura Govt. Primary School	02		Teacher	2
		Raipur Govt. Primary School	02		Teacher	3	Do	Container Insufficient mat
		Kotra Govt. Primary School	03		Teacher	2	Do	Electricity Games item
2. (b)	Primary/ Middle/ High School							

S. N.	Department / Service	Infrastructure available		No. of Children	No. of teachers (school-wise)		Which teaching-aid / facility available in the GP	Which equipment / facility, not available
		Name of school with village name	No. of rooms		Designation	Number		
2. (c)	College							

1. Trend Analysis:

There was primary education/high school. There was 8 rooms in Durgpura, 4 rooms in Dhanwas, 3 rooms in Kisanpura Antri, 3 rooms in Faujalpura, 3 rooms in Nala, 2 rooms in Gopalpura, 2 rooms in Raipur, 3 rooms Kotra Government Primary School. If we will see the teaches, only in Durgpura Government Secondary school the number of teachers were 8 (one head) and all schools the number of teachers were not more than three. The free books, mid day meal, health checkup and extra curricular activities were continuing in all the schools in the region.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There were differences in the region due to number of rooms and availability of teachers. There was no high school and colleges.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There were differences in infrastructure in all the schools. In most of schools, there was lack of rooms and teachers. Some important programmes like free books, mid day meals, health checkup and teaching were continuing in the region.

L. Health

Table: 27
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Manpower available at GP with designation (Health worker / NAM)		In-charge of how many villages	Remarks
		Designation	Number		
1.	Health services	Compounder	1	11 village	
		ANM	1		

Table: 28
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Infrastructure)

S. N.	Department / Service	Infrastructure available (health center, etc.) with villages name	Which services are made available in the village / GP (List of service)	Which equipment / facility available in the GP	Which equipment / facility, not available	Which services are not made available in the village / GP (List) *	Distance from the village to the nearest center, if not available in the GP	Remarks

1.	Health Service	Building Residence of ANM within the same building Table Chair, examination table.	Health check-up Free medicine distribution Implementation of all national programs like DOTS program, Immunisation, family planning Delivery facilities only during daytime.	Stethoscope First aid kit Ice-chamber box.	Blood pressure check –up equipment,	Testing facilities, inadequate supply of medicine. No electricity supply in the building, No transport facility.	Within the GP	There is no bed in the health center as a result of which when patient has been given drip and another patient comes then there is no place for the former patient to lie down.
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1. Trend Analysis:

There was one compounder and one ANM for health services for 11 villages. There was no bed in the health centre as a result of which when patient has been given drip and another patient comes then there is no place for the former patient to lie down.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There is no doctors, nurses and only one compounder, which were looking after 11 villages. It was not sufficient to take care of all patients in the village.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There was the building residence of ANM within the same building table, chair and examination table. There was health check-up free medicine distribution, implementation of all national programs like DOTS program, immunization, family planning and delivery facilities only during daytime.

The stethoscope, first aid kit, Ice chamber box, the blood check-up equipment was also available.

M. Women AND Childcare

Table: 29
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Manpower available at GP with designation		In-charge of how many villages	Remarks
		Designation	Number		

1.	Family care & Women and Child Welfare (ICDS)	Worker, helper, sayagni, sathin, dai maa, paricharika	06	3	2 center in Durgpura i & ii , 1 center in nala,1 in Danwas and the Kotra center is also attached to it.
2.	Veterinary Services	Compounder	1	11	Functioning in the building of Panchayat bhawan

Table: 30
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Infrastructure)

S. No .	Departme nt / Service	Infrastructur e available with village	Which services are made available in the village / GP (List)	Which equipment / facility available in the GP	Which equipme nt / facility, not available	Which services are not made available in the village / GP (List) *	Distance from the village to the nearest center, if not available in the GP	Remarks
1.	Family care & Women and Child Welfare (ICDS)	Building, chairs, table, mat, and utensils	Pre-school education Immunizati on Suppleme ntary nutrition Referral service Health check-up	Weighing machine Medical kit Iron box Toys Height measurement stand.	Stove Almirah Blackboa rd Curtain Examinat ion table	All services are available.	Within the village.	Durgpura-II center in on rent paying Rs 50 every month. The foundation pillar of the building has newly been constructe d.
								In Nala Danwas and Kokanda also the centre is on rent.
2.	Veterinary Services	Panchayat building	Check-up Medicine Artificial breeding	Simple equipment like seizer, gloves, iron chain	Jar for storing semen	Existing services are not adequate	Within GP.	Coverage of service is maximum but less facility.

1. Trend Analysis:

There were workers, helper, sayagni, sathin, dai-maa and parichrika for the family care& women and child care (ICDS) department to look after three villages. There was one compounder to look into the veterinary services for 11 villages.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was lack of health facilities for the villagers particularly for women and children. There was no any doctor. The worker, helper, sayagni, sathin, dai-maa and parichrika were doing the family care, women and child welfare (ICDS).

3. Comparative Analysis:

There was lack of infrastructure facilities for health care. There was a building, chairs, tables, mat and utensils etc. The pre-school education immunization supplementary nutrition referral service, health check-up in the region. The other equipment like weighting machine, medical kit, iron box, toys, height measurements stand. The stove, almirah, blackboard, curtain, examination table etc.

The Durgpura II centre is on rent paying Rs 50 every month. The foundation pillar of the building has newly been constructed. In Nala, Danwas and Kokanda centre is on rent.

The veterinary services were going on Panchayat building. The check-up medicine and artificial breeding facilities was available in the gram panchayat. The simple equipment like seizer, gloves, iron chain was also available there. There was unavailability of jar storing semen of cattle. So there is lack of veterinary services in the region.

N. Agriculture

Table: 31
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Manpower available at GP with designation		In-charge of how many villages	Remarks
		Designation	Number		
1.	PDS	Manager	1	11	
2.	Credit (Bank)				
3.	Agriculture inputs	Agriculture supervisor	1	11	

Table: 32
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Infrastructure)

S. N.	Department / Service	Infrastructure available with village	Which services are made available in the village / GP (List)	Which equipment / facility available in the GP	Which equipment / facility, not available	Which services are not made available in the village / GP (List) *	Distance from the village to the nearest center, if not available in the GP	Remarks
1.	PDS	Single room	Wheat distribution Kerosene Fertilizer and seeds, loan for agriculture.	Weighing machine Drums for storing kerosene	All the equipments are available.	Rice is not available.	Within the GP	All this services provide from GSS

2.	Credit (Bank)							
3.	Agriculture inputs	Office in the panchayat building	Bifurcation of land, demonstration	Jarib, guniya, tap meter,			Within the GP village.	

The Map 7 shows that the major crops are soyabean, wheat, coriander, maize and jawar. In last 10 years the production of soyabean is done maximum hector of land. The highest production of soyabean was done in 2000-2001 and it is about 572.62 hectares. Wheat was produced maximum in 1999-2000 and it was about 517.11.

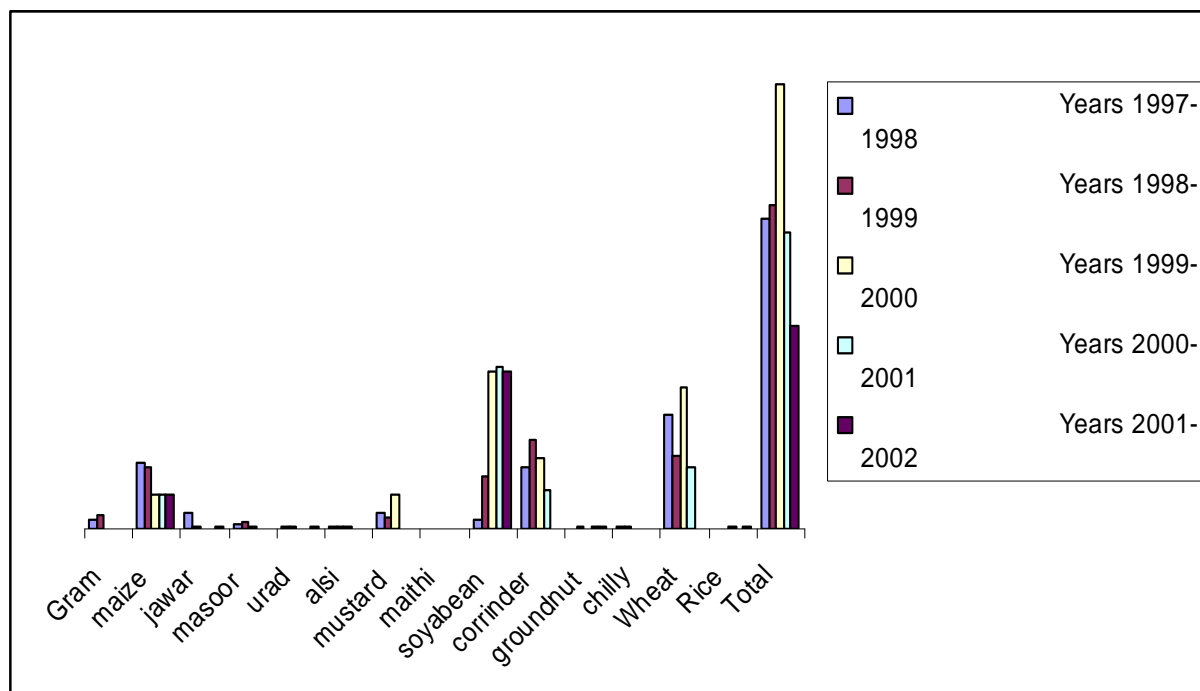
1. Trend Analysis:

There was different departments like Public Distribution System, Credit (Bank) and agriculture inputs. There was one manager and one agriculture supervisor to look after 11 villages. The PDS, Credit (bank) and agriculture inputs were the departments/service centres in the region.

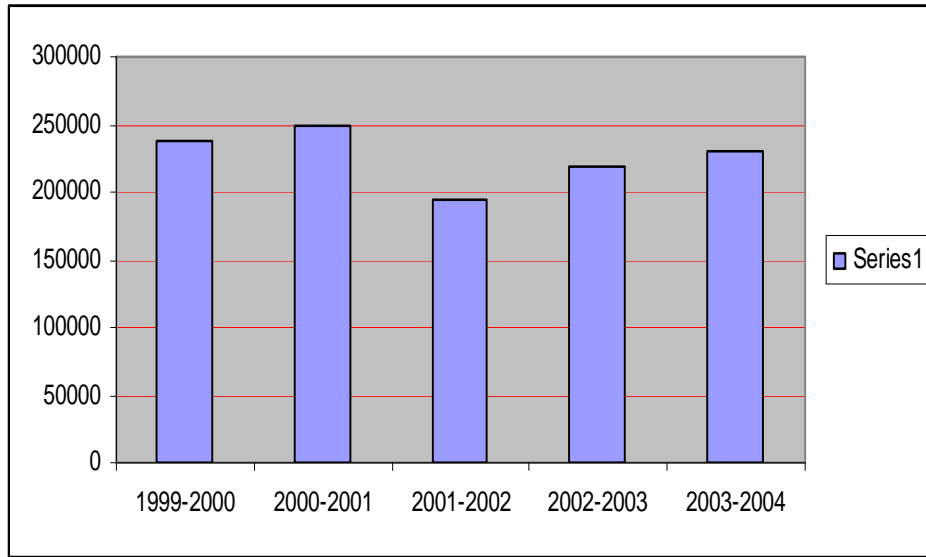
2. Disparity Analysis:

There was one manager and one agricultural supervisor for the 11 villages, which was not sufficient. There was one single room for the PDS and no (Bank) credit facilities. The services like wheat distribution, kerosene, fertilizer and seeds, loan for agriculture was available. The weighting machine, drums for storing kerosene was available. In PDS rice was not available for distribution. The agriculture inputs office was in gram panchayat building. There was bifurcation of land, demonstration in the region. Some agriculture inputs like Jarib, guniya, tap and meter was also available.

Map: 7



Map: 8
Five-year action plan fund (Expenditure)



The Map 8 shows the five years action plan of expenditure of the panchayat. The maximum expenditure made by the panchayat was in 2000-2001 and minimum expenditure was made in the year 2001-2002.

3. Comparative Analysis:

There were different agricultural crops like gram, maize, jawar, mustard, soyabean, groundnut, wheat and rice produced in the region. In the 1999-2000 the productivity of agricultural crops was higher followed by 1998-99.

The lowest production of crops was in 2001-02 only.

If we will see the five years action plan of expenditure of the panchayat, it shows that maximum expenditure made by the panchayat was in 2000-2001 and minimum expenditure was made in the year 2001-2002.

O. Management

Table: 33
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Manpower)

S. N.	Department / Service	Manpower available at GP with designation		In-charge of how many villages	Remarks
		Designation	Number		
1.	Marketing	Manager	1	11	PDS, Cooperative and marketing functions through gramin sahayak samiti.
2.	Cooperatives	Manager	1	11	PDS, Cooperative and marketing functions through gramin sahayak samiti.
3.	Panchayat	Secretary	1	11	

Table: 34
Name of the Village: Durgpura GP (Infrastructure)

S. N.	Department / Service	Infrastructure available with village name	Which services are made available in the village / GP (List)	Which equipment / facility available in the GP	Which equipment / facility, not available	Which services are not made available in the village / GP (List) *	Distance from the village to the nearest center, if not available in the GP	Remarks
1.	Marketing	Single room	Wheat distribution Kerosene Fertilizer and seeds, loan for agriculture.	Weighing machine Drums for storing kerosene	All the equipments are available.	Rice is not available.	Within the GP	All this services provide from GSS
2.	Cooperatives	Single room	Wheat distribution Kerosene Fertilizer and seeds, loan for agriculture.	Weighing machine Drums for storing kerosene	All the equipments are available.	Rice is not available.	Within the GP	All this services provide from GSS
3.	Panchayat	Building Table, chairs, almirah, boxes, mat,	Ration card, attestation of residence certificate, birth certificate Death certificate Implementation of social welfare schemes, information dissemination. Infrastructure development of the village, removal of encroached area.	Nil	Nil	All services are available.	Within the GP.	There is no IV grade staff to assist the work of the GP secretary.

1. Trend Analysis:

There was marketing, cooperative and panchayat department. The marketing and cooperative department, there was one manager and in panchayat one Secretary which was taking care of 11 villages. In marketing and cooperative manager was looking after PDS, cooperative and marketing functions through gram in sahayak samiti.

2. Disparity Analysis:

There was only one manager for marketing and one manager for cooperative department for supply of goods under the PDS and other activities. In panchayat secretary is doing all most all beneficiary works for the development of the villages.

3. Comparative Analysis:

The marketing services was available from a single room like wheat distribution, kerosene, fertilizer, seeds, loan for agriculture was available from that room. The weighting machine, drums for storing kerosene was available. The rice was not available for the distribution to villagers. For the cooperative also one room was available for all above work. The infrastructure for panchayat was one building, table, chairs, almirah, boxes and mat was available. The services of panchayat was distribution of ration card, attestation of residence certificate, birth certificate, death certificate, implementation of social welfare schemes, information dissemination, infrastructure development of the village, removal of encroached areas.

Jhalawar District of Rajasthan

1. Agriculture sector

- **Local Knowledge for Development:**

In agricultural sector neem, maize, urad, rabi and wheat is important plants, which is well known by local people in Jhalawar district in Rajasthan. The neem helps in bio-fertilizer. The maize and urad helps in botanical fertilizer. There is a need of pond that could help in agricultural work. Instead of rabi people can grow white mosli crop which can grow in low water and continue it 10 years.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People's Participation:**

It would help the panchayat members to know the detail knowledge of farmers. The panchayat should have power in the implementation process. The budget should be visible and transparent. There is the need to identify the problem and solve it immediately.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is no trust on Government schemes. The private companies are also not reliable in the case of input, fertilizers and insecticide. There is the problem of the market of the growing crops. There is also the problem of drought and flood in these areas. There is the lack of H.Y.V seeds in the region.

There are some solutions like need of plantation in the region, which is important for rain. The digging of canal will help in irrigation the crops. There should be agricultural extension centre and market facility for the purpose of purchase and selling of the crops. There is the need of seed centre in the region so that farmers could purchase the varieties of good (quality) seeds for the plantation. It will promote the agricultural products as well as income of the farmers.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is need to stop the seepage from ponds and irrigation programme for the villages. There is the requirement of fertilizer and seed centre in the village. There should be atleast one pond and one canal (from the river) in the village. According to the people's view the ponds or canal' radius should be 15 km. Then it will improve the agriculture production in the villages.

2. Natural Resource Management

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

The conservation of water is important. It will help in harvesting the crops in the region.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The soil and water conservation technique should be demonstrated before public.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are input and awareness problems. There is also lack of modern technological problems. The suggestion of the villager that there should be trenches and canal should be link from river only. People should adopt the water conservation measures and increase the forestation. The barren land should be utilised. The remarks of the people that improve the land and water availability in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The water harvesting and land conservation programme should continue under the water conservation and harvesting project. Government is supporting this programme since last two years and spending Rs. 5 lakhs. People also remark that it is good for promotion of natural resource management in the region. The rainy water is important to harvest the land so there is need of storing them in every house. Government is running this programme from last 2 years and providing Rs. 5000 per household. The plantation of babul and locally available trees are continuing to cover 70 percent of forest areas. Every household is getting Rs. 100 for this work.

3. Irrigation sector

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

The local technique like chorus technique and sericulture system can be used for irrigation system. The pipeline can be used for irrigation system.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The power and authority for utilization of water and its maintenance should be hand over to panchayat members. There is also the need of training for this.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is lack of proper technology and monitoring in the village level. There is also lack of community participation. The lack of canal and

deposition of mud and sand is also a problem. There is need of digging more canals and cleaning the ponds. It will improve the irrigation facility.

- **Plan preparation:**

There is the need of seepage from the pond and canal. The project of pond and canal should start .It will cost Rs. 39 lakhs approximately. It should be in the radius 15 KM. It will help the villagers to improve the irrigation facility.

4. Animal Husbandry

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

Some local varieties are Chery, Sur, and Raka.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There should be proper information about cost and benefits. There should be some incentive and security in the case of loss. There is the requirement of proper marketing of the product in the region.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is lack of professional knowledge. It is relying on traditional knowledge only.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of enough fodder and veterinary doctor. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It will boosts the income generation activity and promote the animal husbandry. People demand it urgently.

5. Fisheries

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

The fisheries should linkage with river.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There should be community ownership over ponds under the supervision of panchayat. The concerned department must provide its technical knowledge to the community.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem like preservation of input as well as marketing. There is also the lack of medical facilities. The seepage water in the ponds in not enough. There is the requirement of pucca foundation around ponds and

fresh water from river. There is also the need of medical facilities. It will develop the fishery sector in these areas.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is need of seepage in pond. The repairing of pond is necessary. There is the need of Rs. 900/m for the maintenance and repair of ponds. The Government help is required for this.

6. Forest

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

Forest should be declared as the reserved areas. There is the need of cooperative society to maintain it.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The community participation is the solution to promote forestation with active involvement in this process.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of input and awareness among the people. There are some problem like sandstone mining, pollution, illegal mining and deforestation.

There is good potential of soil as well as water. It covers 70 percent of that area. There is the need to stop sandstone mining. There is some suggestion like fixed the punishment for illegal sand mining in the region then only forest area could be protected or improved in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of rehabilitation of barren land through plantation and land conservations in 2000/ hectares. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. It is necessary for land development and fuel wood. It is a good measure to increase the forestation.

7. Education

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There is the need of door-to-door campaign to motivate parents.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The panchayat and education department should campaign regarding the importance of education. There is also the need to campaign it door to door to encourage parents to send their children to school.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the lack of awareness among people. The infrastructure is not sufficient to create good environment for education. There is also lack of monitoring and evolution problems. There is no such involvement of community and panchayat for the spread of education in the region. Other problem like no mid-day meal programme. There is lack of money and no position for women teacher in the village.

There is the need to promote primary and upper primary education especially among girl child. The mid-day meal should be provided properly. There is also need of active participation of parents in the school affairs. There should be strong monitoring system by panchayats and government agencies. People believe that such step will certainly improve the quality of education in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need to set-up schools. It will cost Rs. 4.5 lakhs. It will benefit the poor children and specially girl children here. People believe that it will increase the education standard among the students in this region.

8. Drinking Water

- **Local Knowledge Development**

There is the need of digging more wells in the villages.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There is the need of community participation for the water conservation.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the infrastructure problem in the region. There is also lack of soil testing measurement. The lack of water conservation is also a problem in the region. In summer season water level goes down and hand pumps becomes useless due to less water. But the region has good potential of water. There is the need of check dams and water conservation methods.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of tank water supply and the clean drinking water in the region. The water supply project will cost Rs. 10 lakhs. It will full fill the drinking water requirements in the region.

9. Health

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There is the need of awareness among the people regarding the T.B and diabetes in the region.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There is the need of organising the village level camps in every week. The people should provide the necessary information about cleaning the hands before eating, using locally available materials, breast feeding, immunisation of pregnant mother and children.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the need of awareness among the people regarding their good health. There is poor infrastructure in the region. The corruption is a big hurdle for the health programme running by different agencies. There is some other problem like lack of maternity centre. There is lack of irregular and inefficient doctors in the region. There is no sufficient health centre and also lack of medicine facility.

There is urgent need of maternity relief centre and also medicine centre. It is the requirement to establishment of PHC in the village with all basic facilities. The monitoring should be stronger to check the corruption and supply of all necessary medicines. These measures will improve the health facilities in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is urgent requirement of sub-centre for maternity. It will cost Rs. 3 lakhs. People of the village are also agreed that it is important for women maternity relief. It will be helpful for mother as well as child at the time of birth.

10. Family Welfare

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There is the need of awareness about the benefits of small family and secret of good health.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

It will provide family education, importance of small family norms, free contraceptive, open debate and discussion about birth control. The involvement of panchayat and community and concerned department is also essential for the villagers.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

The problem is identification of real concerned issues in the region. The different schemes do not reach to beneficiary due to corruption by the officials. There is number of cases of child marriage due to lack of awareness among the people. There is no enough contraceptive material so it is difficult to control the birth rate. Most of the people unaware of such measures.

It is essential to register the birth and death rates. The education of women is important regarding the benefit of small family and encourages the marriage after 18 years age. There should be counseling centre in every villages for them. The government or other agency provide them at least Rs 1000 per couple. It will help the birth rate and improve the health of the mother and child as well.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of awareness and incentive programme and free distribution of contraceptive among the villagers. It will come under family welfare project. It will cost Rs. One lakh per year. It is very important for family planning programme. It will reduce the birth rate and improves the health of women.

11. Women and Child Development

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There should be restriction of child labour and child marriage in the region. There is the requirement of awareness among people. There is also need of registration of marriage.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

People should aware about the importance of development of women and child for future.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is lack of awareness among people. There are also poor health facilities in the region. There is also a problem of mal-nutrition in children. There is no good health provision. There is also no proper centre for maternity relief and delivery child. There is lack of proper infrastructure. There is no proper family education.

There is the need to promote the right of pre-school children and enough care for pregnant women. The solution could be like there should be more Anganwadi centre in the region. The separate Anganwadi centre should be in each village. There is the requirement of nutritious food in the region and a strong monitoring and evaluation system to prevent the corruption or irregularities.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the plan of establishing the Anganwadi centre. It will come under ICDS project. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. It is necessary for the health of children as well as educational development. People regard that it will promote the health of children and education in the region.

12. Social Welfare

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There should be package for all poor not only for SCs and STs.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There is sensitization of government department and Panchayati Raj system for their involvement in the process of social welfare. If concerned department would do some thing tangible, than it will lead to people's participation.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is identification of concerned issues. Some scheme does not reach to beneficiary due to corruption. There is no specific facility for disables person; it is not available in the panchayat. The disable persons are compelled to visit various departments just to get the certificate. All disable person don't get pension or other facilities. The widow and old age pension is not available to all the deserving people.

There is reorganization and rehabilitation of excluded and marginalised people at every level. The welfare schemes of SCs and STs and other weaker section of the society are compulsory. There should be legal provision for disable person. The government expenses for social sector must be enhanced. The pension scheme is important for old age people and disables people. The SCs, STs people should be engaged in the self-help group for their income generation. The community can promote the social welfare in the better way. All deserving people should get the benefits of the schemes. These measures will certainly help the needy people in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is need of pension scheme for old age people and special scheme for SCs., STs and disables. There is Rs 1000 per couple per month for 20 percent of old age population. There is the requirement of Rs 3 lakhs per annum for pension schemes and 2 lakhs per annum scheme for SCs, STs and disable persons. This type of programme will generate self-confidence and security among the marginalised people. It will good for the promotion of social welfare programme in the region.

13. Poverty Alleviation

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There should be self-help group for the poverty alleviation programme. The local industry is important for the development of the region. The animal husbandry and handi craft (wood work and clay work) is also help in poverty alleviation in this region.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

It is important to selection of proper beneficiaries and allot the work according to their capacity and skill. There should be arrangement of full payment after the work. The self-employment promotion would be effective measures to eradicate the poverty.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is no involvement of NGOs in this scheme. There is lack of legal rights. This is no such monitoring and evaluation system. There is lack of finances, training and enough knowledge about the occupation. There is no proper selection of beneficiaries. There is enough scope for self-employment scheme in the region. But there is the requirement of self-help group. The training and financial support is needed for the people. There should be proper monitoring and evolution system of the schemes to stop the irregularities and corruption.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There should be training centre. It could be a part of self-employment project. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. It is important to eradicate the poverty from the region. There is need to set-up trading sub-centre. It will cost Rs. 3 lakhs according to the estimate. It will create the self-employment in the villages.

14. Public Distribution

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

The public distribution system should be given to ward members.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The essential commodities should be supply in timely. There should be transparency methods to prevent the irregularities and corruption.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is no clear understanding in the selection of BPL family. There is the lack of reliable list of BPL family. There is also a problem of black marketing. The dealers don't come regularly.

There should be fair price shops and procurement centre. It should be coupon system based on some parameter in selecting the beneficiaries. It will increase the income and food security.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of 10 metric tones food grains. It should be kept in cold storage. It will cost Rs. 50 lakhs. It is necessary for preservation of food grain and non-food items. It is very essential for food security and food preservation. There should be a procurement centre in the region.

15. Rural Connectivity

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

No response.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The maximum power in the case of construction, repair and maintenance should be hand over to the common people.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of misuse of funds. There is also lack of monitoring and evolution system in the region. The drain system creates the problem in the rainy season only but now under control. The drainage construction should be near to village roads, which is very compulsory. It will helpful in the cleanliness of villages and safety and longevity of roads.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of road in the region. Its length should be 3000/ square meters. It will cost Rs. 25 lakhs. It is very important for rural connectivity. It will help the villagers in many ways.

16. Housing

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

The local available material should be used in the house construction.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There is the need to adopt new methods to use the locally available material. There is the need to pay full amount to the workers to construct the houses.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem that beneficiary depends upon only government fund that is very short amount to construct a complete house. There is the problem of misuse of funds.

The procedure of Indira Awas Yojan (IAY) schemes is also a problem.

There is no utilisation of local material in house construction.

Some suggestions like there should be proper utilisation of local material. It will be cheaper. The IAY should be given to those who have some money in their pocket in addition to government funds. People believe that it will provide the cheap housing to the villagers.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The house should be constructed with the help of local material under the housing project. It will cost Rs. 10 lacks. It will protect the villagers from all weather (seasons). It will provide the home to homeless people.

17. Commercial Linkage

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

No response.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

There should be sharing the marketing with the people and engaging them in the discussion about possible methods to promote commercial linkage.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the lack of awareness among people. There are no modern facilities. There is no information centre about trade and business. There is the lack of transport facilities in the region.

There are some suggestions like connecting the villages with modern transport facilities and communications. The government agencies should provide all essential services related to commercial linkages. It will promote commercial linkage in the villages.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of commercial linkages to the villages. There should be trading and transportation means. There is the need to establishment of local commercial and trading project. It will cost Rs. 20

lakhs. This is very important to connect villages from city centre for commercial and trade purposes. It will help to promote the trade in the region.

18. Energy

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There is the need to plantation of fuel trees.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

No response.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is no problem of power because this is Chief Minister' constituency. The power supply is undisrupted there.

- **Plan Preparation:**

No problem in energy supply.

19. Industry

- **Local Knowledge Development:**

There is the need to set-up cottage and handicraft industries.

- **Innovative Interventions require for Public Participation:**

The government should provide enough knowledge, training and material input. There should be people's participation. The cottage and small-scale industries are more preferable to the common people.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of input to set-up the industry. There is also problem of market to sell the products. There is lack of knowledge and information as well as and training centre about the establishment of the industries. People are also not aware of government schemes.

There is training and information dissemination in the village. It will reduce the migration of people and improve the income of the people.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of a Handy Craft centre for the promotion of local trade. The Handy Craft project will cost Rs. 7-8 lakhs. It is very useful for the promotion of local industry. It will promote the local industrialization and income generation activity in the village.

Micro-Planning Exercise, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh

A. Agriculture

Rice

1. Trend Analysis:

The rice is important kharif crop of Uttar Pradesh. Our study shows that in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh, there is a similar trend of rice production through out the year of from 1997-98 to 2003-04. In 1997-98, the 36.348 Hectares of land was cultivated for the rice crops. In 1998-99, 41.448 Hectares of land, in 1999-00, 40.998 Hectares of land, in 2000-01 40.998 hectares of land, in 2001-02 35.365 hectares of land, in 2002-03 15.894 hectares of land and in 2003-04 38.366 hectares of land was cultivated with rice crops. It has seen that except 2002-03, most of the year the average rice cultivated areas were within 35 Hectares to 40 Hectares of land in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh.

Table-1
Agriculture Area in hectares Kharif (Irrigated)

S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Rice	36.348	41.448	38.366	40.998	35.365	15.894	38.366
2	Moong	2.866	12.212	0.485	2.866	0.485	14.406	2.866
3	Vegetables	0.098	0.45	0.048	0.45	0.098	0	0.45
4	Oilseeds	0.333	0.686	1.248	0.777	1.364	6.121	0.777
5	Arhar	4.208	12.408	6.202	14.338	6.202	0	6.202

Map: 1

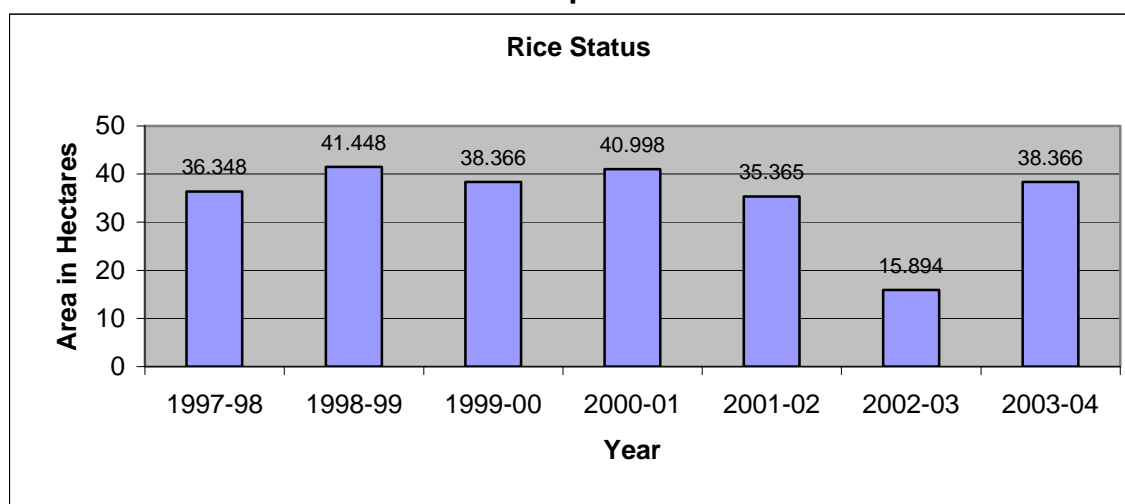
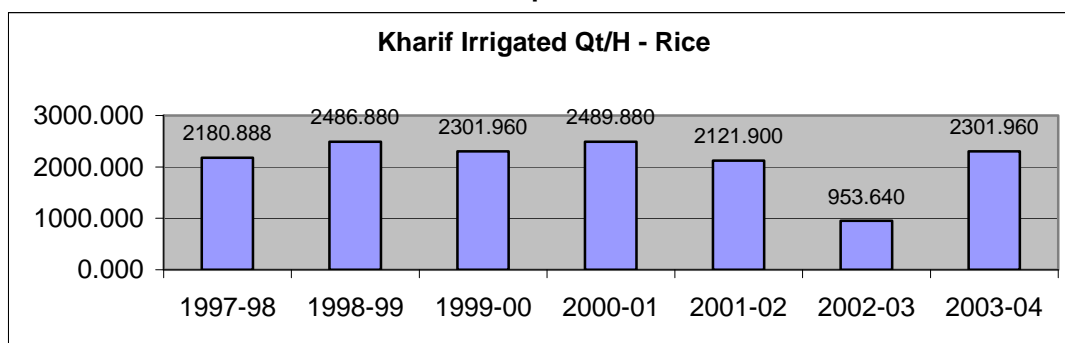


Table: 2
Yield (Qt/H) Kharif (Irrigated)

S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Rice	2180.888	2486.880	2301.960	2489.880	2121.900	953.640	2301.960
2	Arhar	1.664	99.264	49.616	114.704	49.666	0.000	49.616
3	Moong	5.732	24.424	0.970	5.732	0.970	28.812	5.732
4	Oilseeds	2.664	5.328	9.984	6.216	10.912	48.968	6.216
5	Vegetables	0.784	3.600	3.840	3.600	0.784	0.000	3.600

Map: 2a



Map: 2b

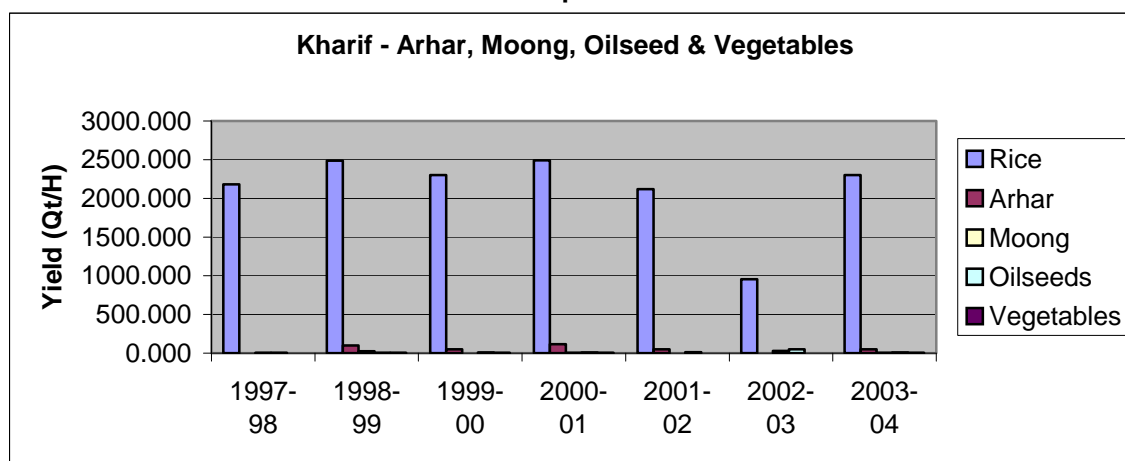


Table: 3
Yield (Qt/H) Kharif (un-irrigated)

S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	95.364	0.000
2	Arhar	49.632	27.584	49.664	25.664	49.664	35.264	49.616
3	Moong	0.516	0.900	0.960	0.900	0.516	0.000	0.900
4	Vegetables	6.064	5.328	2.656	5.344	6.064	2.704	6.064

Map: 3

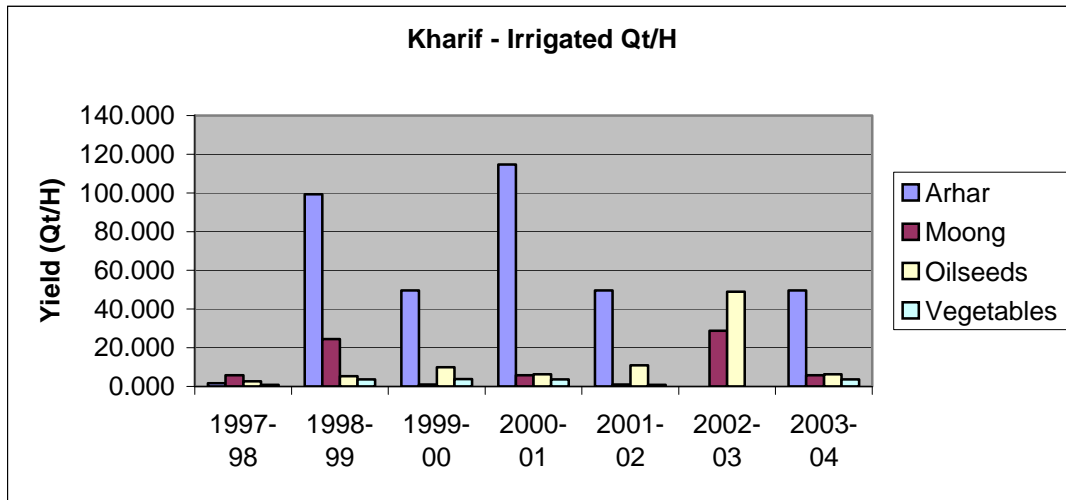
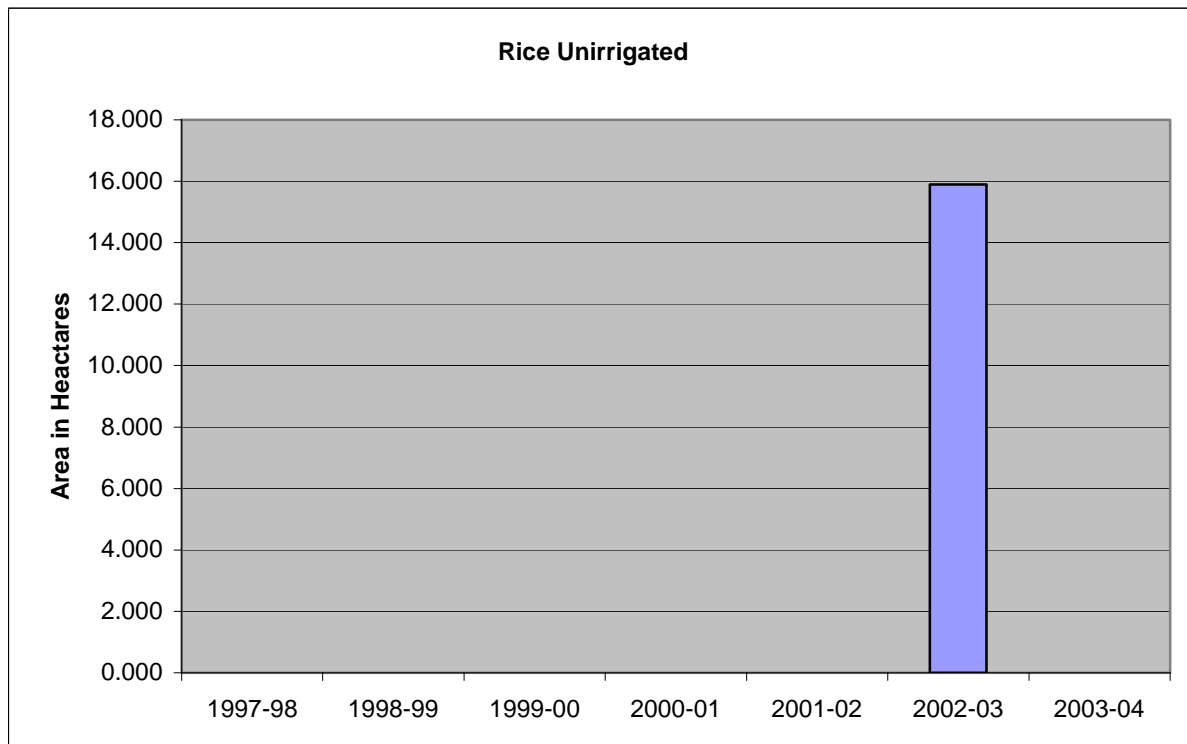


Table: 4
Agriculture Ares in hectares Kharif (Un-irrigated)

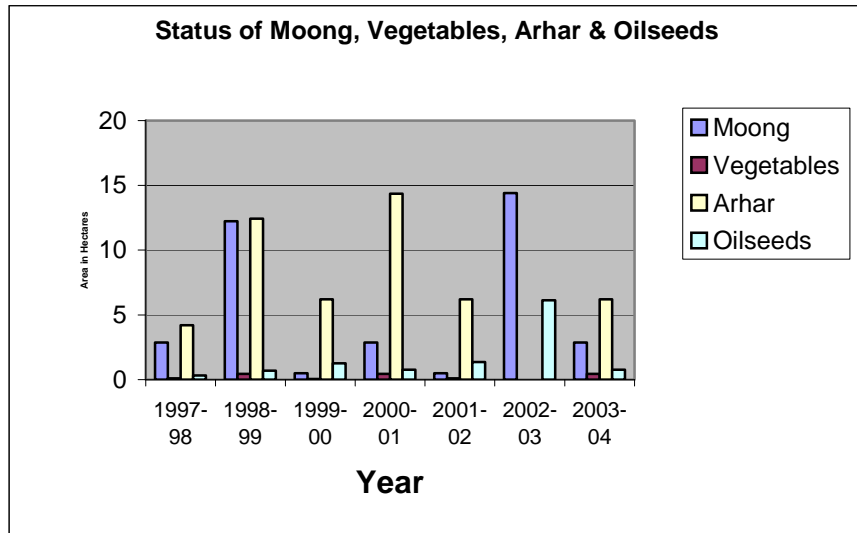
S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.894	0.000
2	Moong	0.258	0.448	0.485	0.300	0.485	0.658	0.758
3	Vegetables	0.758	0.666	0.332	0.668	0.758	0.338	0.758
4	Arhar	6.204	3.448	6.208	3.208	6.202	4.408	6.202

Map-4

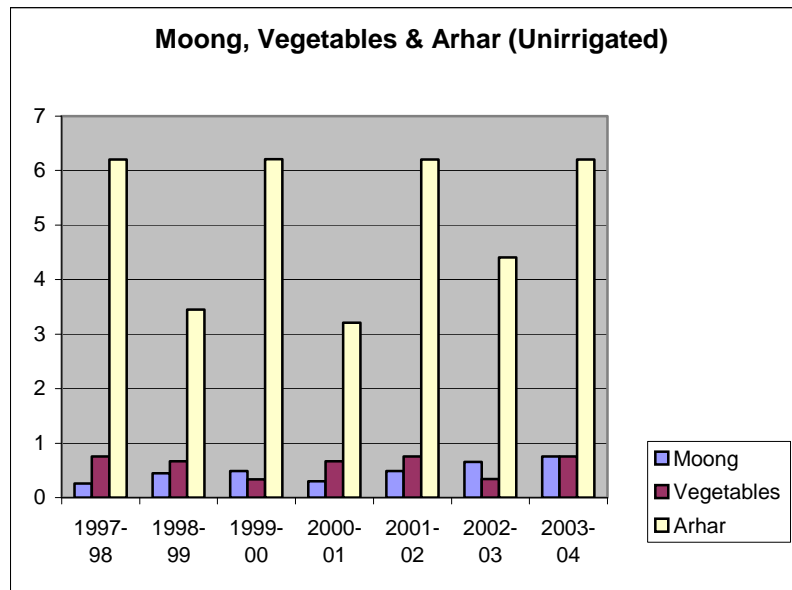


Kharif crops

Map-5



Map-6



2. Disparity Analysis:

It has seen that rice is the main irrigated crop for agricultural production. Except 2002-03 (15.894 Hectare land unirrigated), 1997-98 to 2003-04 the all land was cultivated with rice crop.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare with other kharif crops like rice, moong, vegetables, oil seeds and arhar, the rice is most cultivated crop in the region. In ascending order rice, arhar, moong, oil seeds and vegetable will come respectively.

Wheat

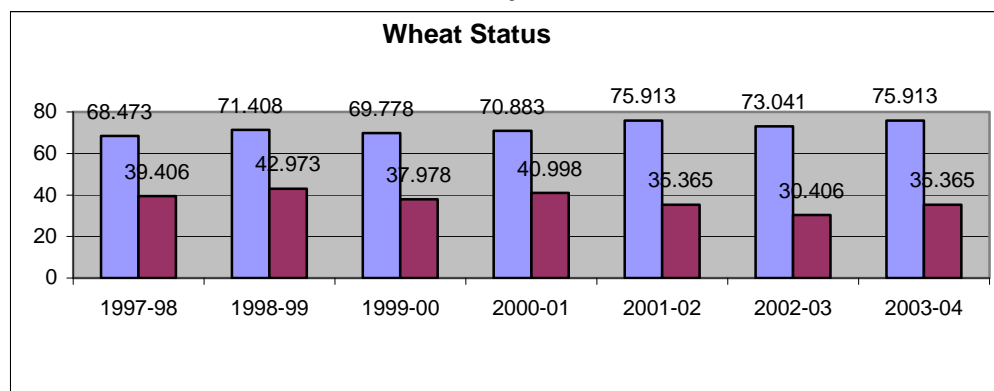
1. Trend Analysis:

The wheat, pulses, oilseeds, potato, vegetable is the important rabi crops and wheat is important among them. In Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh in 1997-98, 39.406 Hectares of lands were cultivated with the wheat crop. In 1998-99 42.973 hectares lands, in 1999-00 37.978 hectares land, in 2000-01 40.998 hectares lands, in 2001-02 35.365 hectares lands, in 2002-03 30.406 hectares lands and 2003-04 35.365 hectares of lands were cultivated with wheat crop. It shows that except 2003-04 (30.406 hectares lands) most of the year the average wheat production areas were within 35 hectares to 42 hectares of lands. There is a trend of similar type of wheat-irrigated land in the region.

Table: 5
Ares in hectares Rabi (irrigated)

S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Wheat	68.473	71.408	69.778	70.883	75.913	73.041	75.913
2	Rice	39.406	42.973	37.978	40.998	35.365	30.406	35.365
3	Pulses	0.508	0.253	0.508	0.823	1.300	3.406	0.508
4	Oilseeds	0.364	0.208	0.368	3.772	0.369	6.121	0.364
5	Potato	0.608	0.608	0.253	0.608	0.3	0.947	0.608
6	Vegetables	0.098	0.45	0.25	0.450	0.098	0.025	0.45
7	Moong	0.485	0.208	0	0	0.485	0	0

Map-7



Map-8

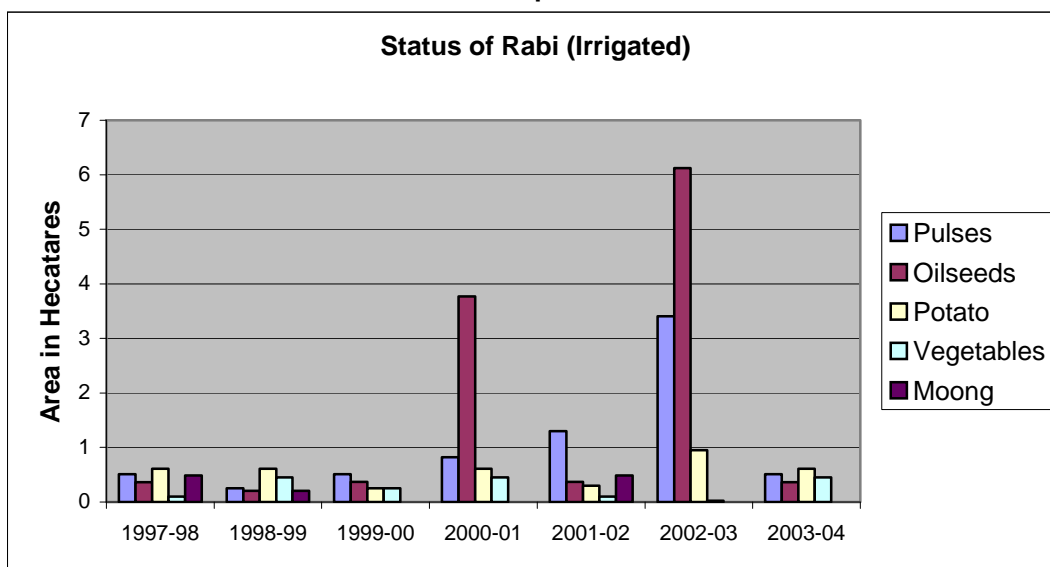
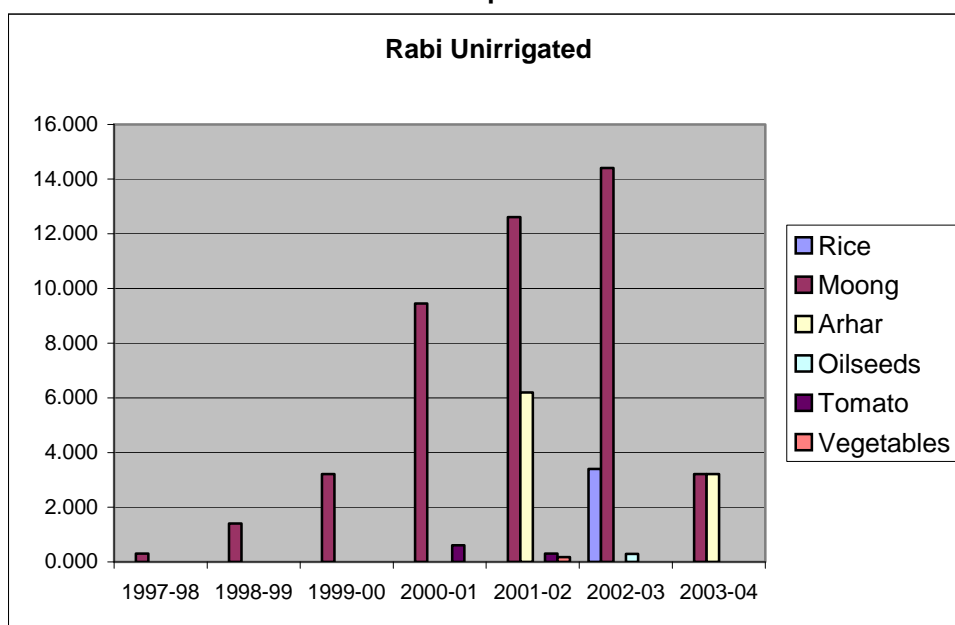


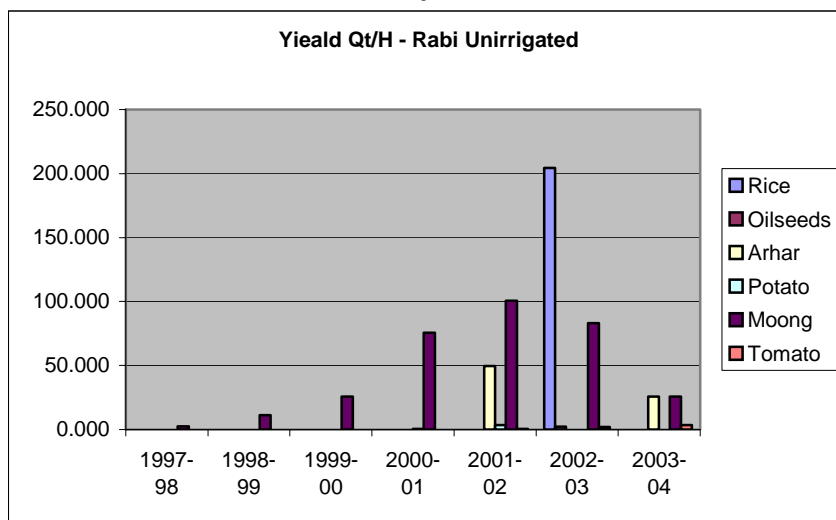
Table: 6
Ares in hectares Rabi (Un-irrigated)

S. N.	Crops	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.406	0.000
2	Moong	0.300	1.406	3.218	9.448	12.608	14.406	3.218
3	Arhar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.202	0.000	3.216
4	Oilseeds	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.29	0.000
5	Tomato	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.608	0.300	0.000	0.000
6	Vegetables	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.000

Map-9



Map-10



2. Disparity Analysis:

If we can analyze the other rabi crops like pulses, oilseeds, potato, vegetables and moong than we can see that wheat is more cultivated crop in the region.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare with other cultivated crops than we can analysis that wheat is highly preferable crop after that oilseeds, pulses, potato, vegetable and moong respectively.

B. Animal Husbandry

1. Trend Analysis:

There is a trend of keeping the cattles and birds in every household. Our survey says that cows, buffaloes, goats and poultry birds are common in every household. Except that there are (dry) cows, which are in 15 in number, crossbred buffaloes 12, total cross breed 20 and others 11 in numbers.

Table: 7
Livestock Population

2003-04			
S. N.	Category	Number of animals / birds	Number of Households owning them
1	Cattles		
	a. Cows in milk	28	28
	b. Dry	15	15
	Buffaloes		
	She buffaloes in milk	102	102

Annexure 2

Source: Based on PRA and FGDs with Panchayat members

	Cross breed cattle	8	8
	Cross breed buffaloes	12	12
	Total cross breed	20	20
	Goat	207	207
	Others	11	11
2	Poultry Birds	62	62

Table: 8
Veterinary Service

S. N.	Service	Distance from Village in KM
1	Veterinary Hospital	Yes
2	Veterinary dispensary	Yes
3	AI Centre	12 KM
4	Mobile veterinary unit	12 KM
5	Breeding Centre	12 KM

Table: 9
Milk Collection Centres

S. N.	Details	Distance from Village in KM
1	Milk chilling plants	0
2	Milk collection centres	12 KM
3	Milk co-operative societies	12 KM

2. Disparity Analysis

There are veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensary in the region. All centres are in 12 KM. The mobile veterinary unit and breeding center are in 12 KM.

3. Comparative Analysis:

The milk collection centres are 12 KM from the village. The milk co-operative societies are 12 KM from the village.

C. Rural Housing

Table: 10
Rural Housing Status

Number of villages	Number of family with kutchha house			Number of family with pukka house			Number of family Without house
	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01	
2	123	73	73	154	217	217	0

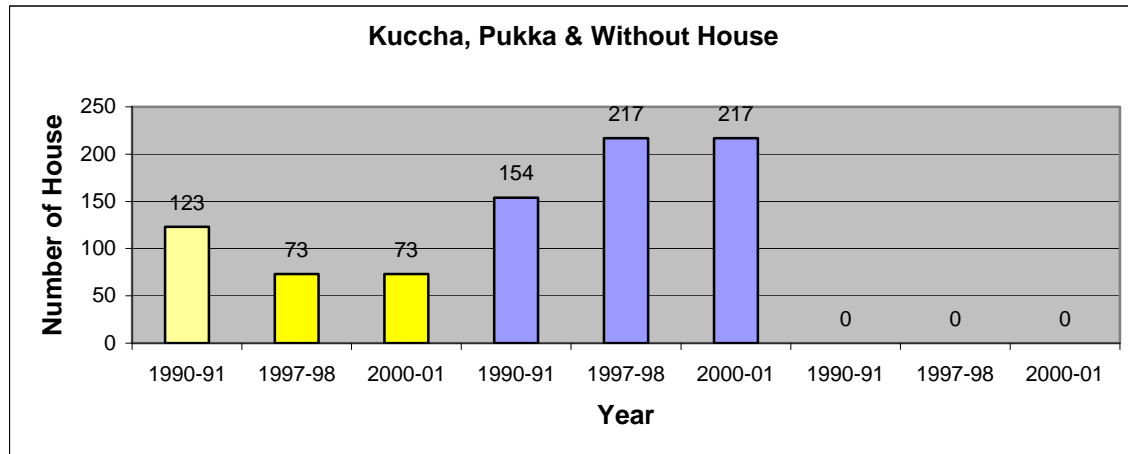
1. Trend Analysis:

There are 123 families with kuccha house in 1990-01, 73 in 1997-98 and 73 in 2000-01. The number of family with pukka house is 154 in 1990-91, 217 in 1997-98 and 217 in 2000-01.

2. Disparity Analysis:

It has seen that the condition of villagers could not change. There are the same numbers of family living in same condition from 1997-98 to 2000-01 onwards.

Map: 11



3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare with kuccha house and pukka house. It has seen that kuccha house and pukka house is same in number between the years 1997-98 to 2000-01. There is no change in their number. It seems that their living condition could not change during these year.

D. Family Welfare

1. Trend Analysis:

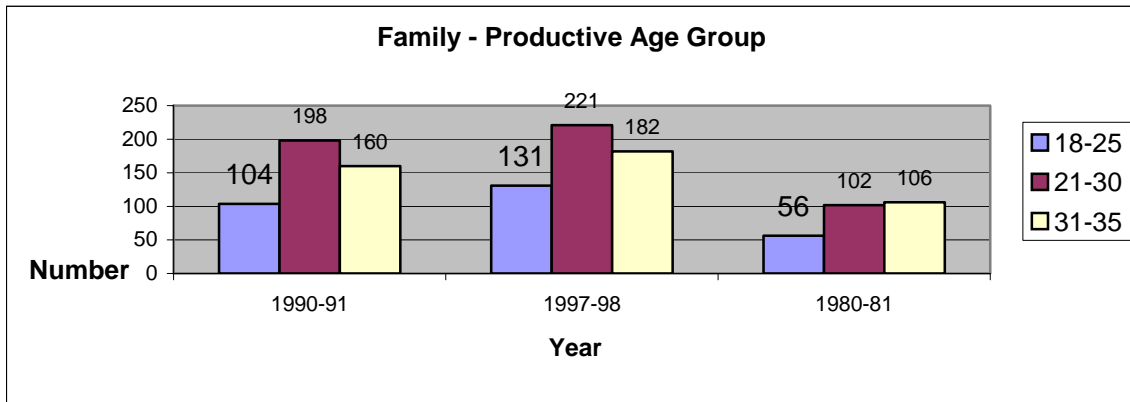
The number of families in productive age group are as follows:

The age group 18-25, in 1990-91 there were 104 couples, in 1997-98 131 couples and in 1980-81 56 couples in productive age group. The age group 21-30, in 1990-91 there were 198 couples, in 1997-98 221 couples and in 1980-81 102 couples were in productive age group. The age group 31-35, in 1990-91 there were 160 couples, 1997-98 182 couples and in 1980-81 106 couples were in productive age groups.

Table: 11
Number of Families in Productive Age Group (Family Welfare)

S. N.	Age Group	Number of Couples		
		1990-91	1997-98	1980-81
1	18-25	104	131	56
2	21-30	198	221	102
3	31-35	160	182	106

Map: 12



2. Disparity Analysis:

It has seen that there are differences between the years of reproduction of children between the years.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare the families in productive age group through out the year than we will see that there are differences of productive age during 1980-81 to 1990-91. It has also seen that between the age group 21-30 productive age is higher in 1997-98 and year 1990-91 comparatively year 1980-81.

E. Social Welfare

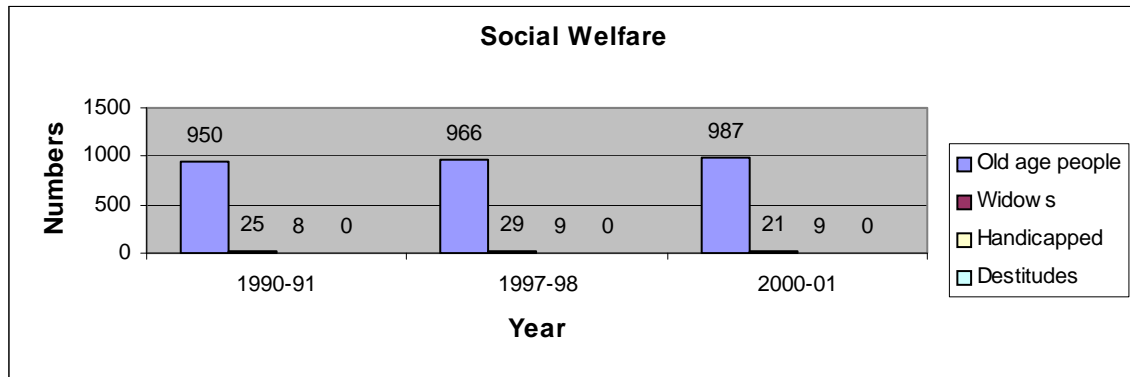
1. Trend Analysis:

There are social welfare program, which is going on for the old age people, widows, handicapped and destitute. In 1990-91 there were 950 old age families, in 1997-98 966 families and in 2000-01 987 old age families come under social welfare program. If we see the widows in 1990-91 25 people, in 1997-98 29 people and in 2000-01 21 people were under the social welfare program in the village. In 1990-91 8 handicapped members, in 1997-98 9 members and in 2000-01 9 members were under the social welfare programs.

Table-12
Social Welfare

S. N.	Category	Number of people		
		1990-91	1997-98	2000-01
1	Old age people	950	966	987
2	Widows	25	29	21
3	Handicapped	8	9	9
4	Destitute	0	0	0

Map: 13



2. Disparities Analysis:

If we will see the disparities among the number of people under the social welfare program. It seems that there is hardly any up and down in numbers. In 1990-91 there were 950 members of old age people were in social welfare program in 2000-01 also about 987 people were under social welfare program. In widows and handicapped also members were 25 and 8 in year 1990-91 and in 2000-01 it was 21 widows and 9 handicapped members under the social welfare programmes.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare the social welfare program in 1990-91 to 2000-01 for old age people, widows, handicapped and destitute. We can see that old age people are more benefited than widows and handicapped people.

F. Women and Child Development

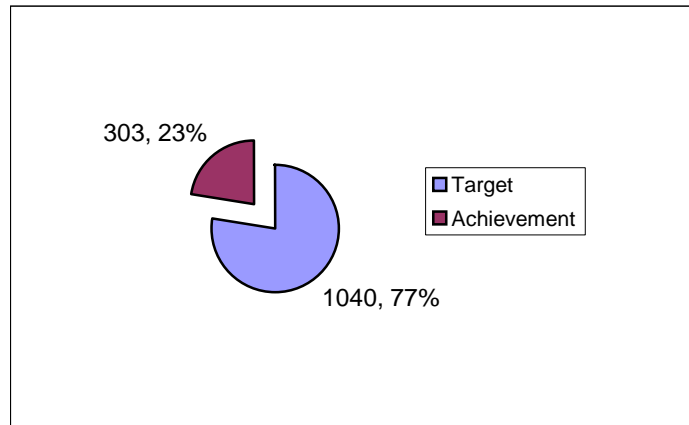
Table: 13
Number of woman and children in the target group

Number of children						Pregnant mothers	
0-1		1-3		3-6		1997-98	2000-01
1997-98	2000-01	1997-98	2000-01	1997-98	2000-01		
88	85	157	168	253	256	63	62

Program	Accepted Year	Type	Khadyan source	Anganwadi Kendra	
				Approved	Working
ICDS	1994-95	ICDS	Modern Food Industries	3	3

Vishwa Bank ICDS III		Prime Minister Gramoday			Total	
Target	Achievement	Age 3-7	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
3000	303	120	120	120	1040	303

Map: 14



1. Trend Analysis:

If we will see the trend of number of children and pregnant mothers, there were 88 children, in 2000-01 85 children in the age group of 0-1 year. In 1997-98 there were 157 children and 2000-01 168 children were in the age group of 1-3 years. In 1997-98 there were 253 children and 2000-01 256 children in the age group of 3-6 years.

If we will see the number of pregnant mothers, there were 63 in 1997-98 and 62 in 2000-01.

2. Disparities Analysis:

If we will analyse the disparity then we will see that there are hardly differences between 1997-98 to 2000-01 number of children in the age group of 0-1 year. In 1997-98 to 2000-01 the number of children in the age group of 1-3 years were 157, 168 respectively.

3. Comparative Analysis:

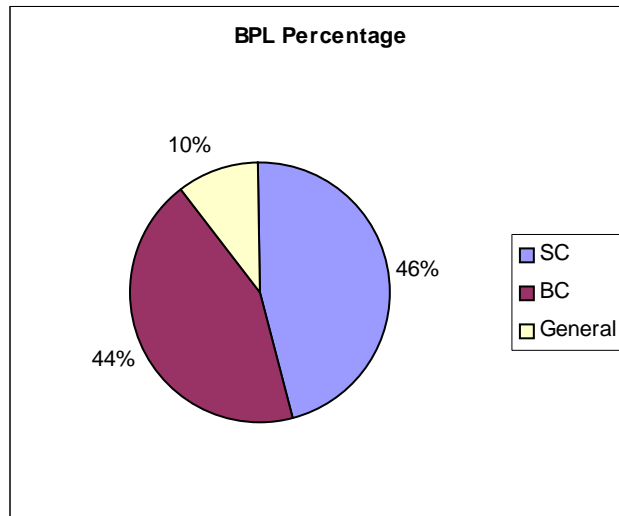
It has seen that there were 77 percent target groups come under women and child development and only 23 percent achieved till year 2000-01. There were 3000 target numbers under Vishwa Bank ICDS III scheme but only 303 members could get the benefit. In Prime Minister Gramoday yojna there were 120-target group between the age group 3-7 years and same number of members got the benefit. The total target groups were 1040 and only 303 got benefited.

G. Public Distribution System

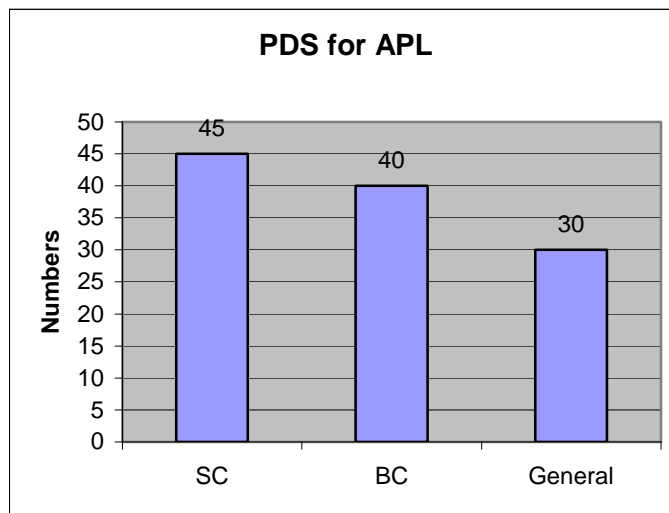
Table: 14
Public Distribution System

S. N.	Caste / Category	Population	Families	BPL Total	BPL	APL	BPL presage Total
1	SC	689	138	93	93	45	100.00
2	BC	689	129	89	89	40	100.00
3	General	309	51	21	21	30	100.00
4	Handicapped	9	9	2	0	0	0.00
	Total	1696	327	205	203	115	99.02

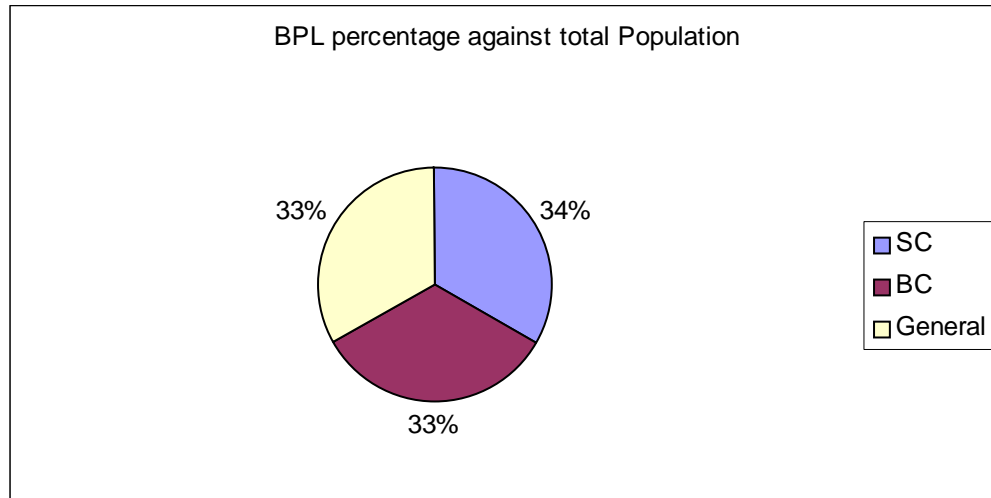
Map: 15



Map: 16



Map: 17



1. Target Group:

There were some groups like SCs, BCs, General and Handicapped, which come under Public Distribution System. There were 689 SCs, 689 BCs, 309 General and 9-handicapped population in the region. There are total 138 SCs families, 129 BCs families, 51 general families and 9 handicapped families comes under the Public Distribution System. There were total BPL families like 93 from SCs, 89 from BCs 21 from general so there were total 205 families come under BPL. There were total 115 families among that 45 from SCs, 40 from BCs 30 from General.

2. Disparities Analysis:

In map-1 we can see that in BPL family 10 percent from general categories, 44 percent from BCs family and 46 percent from the SCs family.

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare with BPL percentage against total population then we will see that 33 percentage of total population belong to general categories, 33 percent also belong to BCs family and 34 percent belong to SCs family.

H. Education

Table: 15
Education Scenario (Govt. Primary School – Shajadpur)

Class	No of students			SCs			BCs			General		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	17	18	35	7	5	12	9	12	21	1	1	2
2	20	34	54	7	8	15	9	25	34	4	1	5
3	20	30	50	6	10	16	12	17	29	2	3	5
4	44	36	80	25	19	44	16	16	32	3	1	4
5	28	28	56	12	7	19	14	14	28	2	7	9
Total	129	146	275	57	49	106	60	84	144	12	13	25

Teacher: 4

Table: 16
Govt. Primary School (Sonik)

Class	No of students			SCs			BCs			General		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	12	6	18	4	2	6	3	3	6	5	1	6
2	18	19	37	9	9	18	6	6	12	3	4	7
3	20	22	42	7	6	13	9	13	22	4	3	7
4	22	17	39	19	15	34	2	2	4	1	0	1
5	20	23	43	5	5	10	7	10	17	8	8	16
Total	92	87	179	44	37	81	27	34	61	21	16	37

Number of Teacher: 4

Table: 17
K. L. Public School

Class	No of students			SCs			BCs			General		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	1	9	10	0	4	4	1	5	6	0	0	0
2	9	5	14	2	0	2	6	2	8	1	3	4
3	8	9	17	3	4	7	5	4	9	0	1	1
4	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Total	22	29	51	8	10	18	13	15	28	1	4	5

Teacher: 5

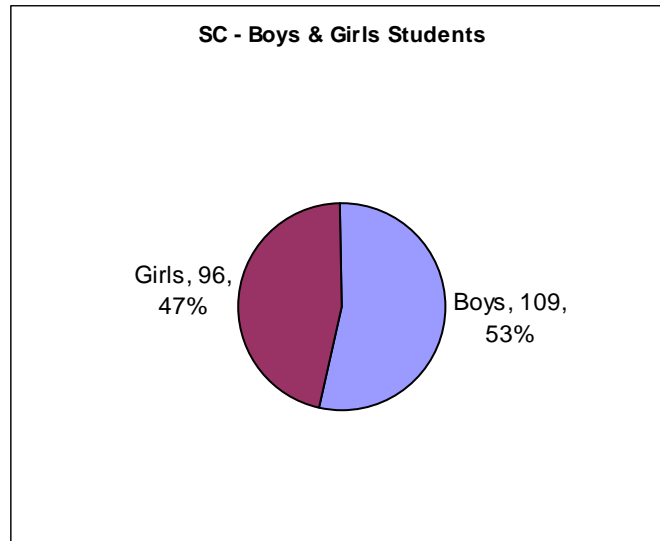
Table: 18

S. N.	Type of Institution	Number of Institution				If not in village, then distance
		Government		Private		
		With Building	Without Building	With Building	Without Building	
1	Primary School	2	0	1	1	
2	Junior School	0	1	1	1	
3	Higher	0	0	0	0	12 KM
4	Polytechnic	0	0	0	0	8 KM
5	College	0	0	0	0	12 KM

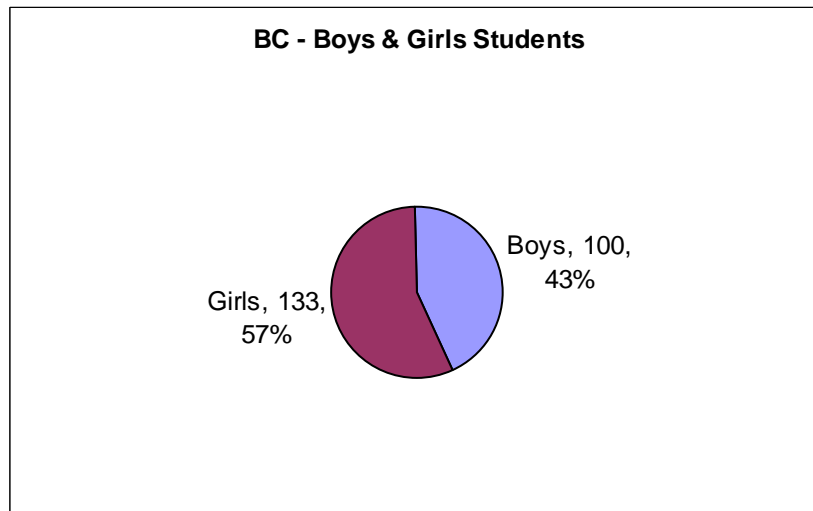
Table: 19
K. L. Public School

Type Class	SCs			BCs			General			Total students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	11	11	22	13	20	33	6	2	8	30	33	63
2	18	17	35	21	33	54	8	5	13	47	55	102
3	16	20	36	26	34	60	6	7	13	48	61	109
4	47	35	82	19	18	37	4	1	5	70	54	124
5	17	13	30	21	28	49	10	15	25	48	56	104
Total	109	96	205	100	133	233	34	30	64	243	259	502

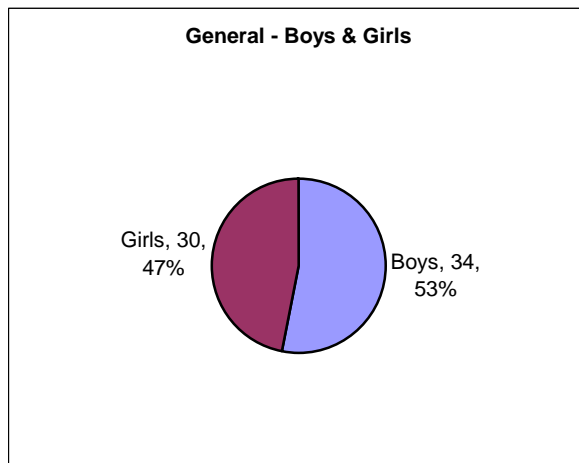
Map: 18



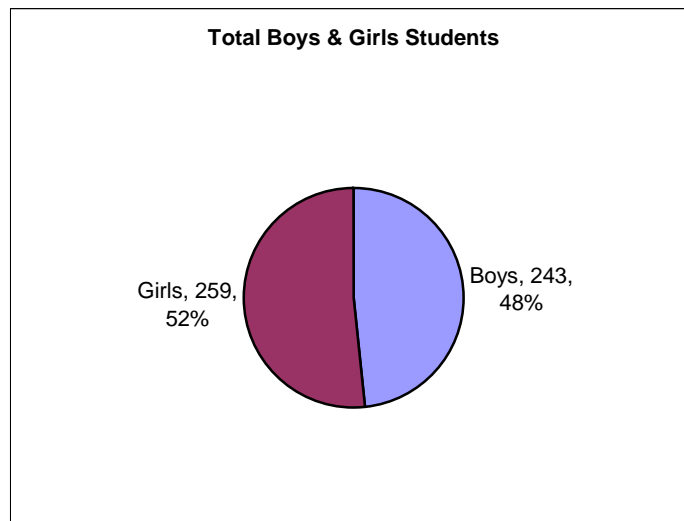
Map: 19



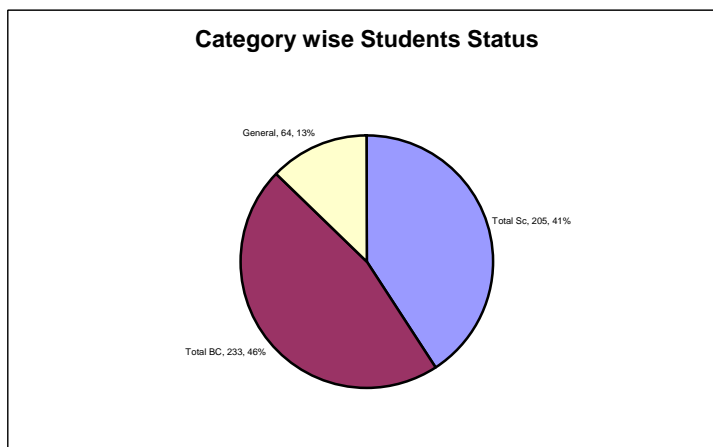
Map: 20



Map: 21



Map: 22



1. Target Group:

In government primary school in Shajadpur, the total number of students was 275 among 129 boys and 146 girls. There were total 106 students belong to SCs community and among that 57 boys and 49 girls. The total number of BCs students was 144 among those 60 boys and 84 girls. The total number of general students was 25 among those 12 boys and 13 were girls (see Table 15).

In government primary school in Sonic the total number of students was 179 among that 92 were boys and 87 were girls. The total number of SCs students was 81 among those 44 boys and 37 girls. The total number of BCs students was 61 among those 27 boys and 34 girls. The total number of general students was 37 among 21 were boys and 16 were girls (see Table 16).

In KL Public School the total number of students were 51 among that 22 boys and 29 were girls. The total number of SCs students were 18 among 8 were boys and 10 were girls. The total number of BCs students were 28 among that 13 boys and 15 were girls (see Table 17).

2. Disparities Analysis:

If we will see the type of institution and number of institution then we can find out that Primary school has 2 government buildings, 1 private building and one school was running without the building. The junior school was running without the government building, in one private building and one without building. There is no higher school; polytechnic and college in the region (see Table 18).

3. Comparative Analysis:

If we will compare among the SCs boys and girls. We can see that 96 girls which stood 47 percent and 109 boys which is 53 percent of population. If we will see the BCs boys and girls students we can see those 133 girls who stood 57 percent and 100 boys which stood 43 percent of total BC members.

In general students we can see that total 30 percent which stood 47 percent and 34 boys which is 53 percent of total students in the region.

If we analyse the total numbers of boys and girls students then we can see that there were total 259 girls who stood 52 percent of total population and 243 boys which stood 48 percent of total students. So we can see that girls students are higher than the boys students.

Micro-Level Planning Unnao (UP)

1. Agriculture

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

Besides growing traditional crops, rice, wheat, potato there is scope of growing commercial plants like jatropha, stivia. It will increase the level of income of the farmers.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The implementation of agricultural schemes / programmes through demonstration. The alley cropping (plantation on bounds), silvi-pasture (plantation on bounds), fodder wood plantation bio- fertilizer. All projects and programmes must reach to real beneficiaries.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

The farmers are practicing traditional methods for the production of agricultural crops. The new scientific methods for agriculture products are discussed at district level in 2-3 days meeting once in a year. Some times this meeting takes place once in several years. A number of Krishi Kendras are set-up in rural areas for the agricultural work but these are not properly used because experts don't like to travel the village. The price of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and diesel are increasing. The farmers don't able to complete agricultural practices timely. The farmers suffer economic losses due to fall in the market prices of agricultural products.

There are some suggestions from villagers like the information about new methods of agriculture should be given to people. Such workshops should be held at regularly atleast once in every 4 months. The farmers needs more help in the form of subsidies in fertilizers, seeds and irrigation as well as in diesel. There is also the need of education and awareness campaign among people on the new method of agricultural work. Instead of inviting the big farmers, they should invite to the small farmers for the meeting and workshops. The people and expert working in the community should be involved in such activities. The panchayat should ensure the proper distribution of wasteland. It is necessary to establish social justice to the depressed section of the society.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There should be warehouse programme in godowns project. It will cost Rs. 10 lakhs. It is important for the preservation of food grains.

2. Natural Research Management

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The plantation of babul, shoo babul, urad and arhar will increase the nitrogen fixation. The plantation of sanai and dhencha and cow dung is also helpful the improving the quality of land.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of soil and water conservation measures to correct the problems. The community involvement should maximum. There is the need of awareness and training programme for the villagers as well as NGO participation is also important.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of sodic soil in the region. People are not so much aware about the benefits of plantation. There is the existence of fluoride in the local water due to waste of tainries in the region. The regulation of brick kiln is polluting the air and heating the surrounding land.

The plantation of babul, shoo babul, urad and arhar will increase the nitrogen fixation. The plantation of sanai and dhecha and cow dung is also helpful for the improving the quality of land. There is the need of tank and supply of water. The technology up gradation is also important.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The water conservation is important so there is the need of recharge the well project. It will cost Rs. 3 lakhs. It will help in the improvement of the quality of water. The plantation is also important. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It will improve the quality of land and stop the soil erosion.

3. Irrigation

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The irrigation facility is available but connecting the canal with Sarda river and cleaning of basha drainage flowing between Rupau and Sonik) may provide good facility for irrigation purpose of local farmers.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The full involvement of community through people participation.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

The time of water coming in canal is irregular and indefinite. The water level in main canal is low. It does not come in the branch canals. It may be due to structural fault in the main canal construction. The water does not reach upto the end of canals. A definite time schedule may be fixed for water in the canal. The proper cleaning of the canals may be possible. This may be due to loss of water due to loss of water because of evaporation and seepage.

Some remarks of villagers like water should be provide timely. The using appropriate technology for digging canal may increase irrigation facility. The proper maintenance and monitoring are necessary.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The canal-cleaning project, which will cost Rs. 4 lakhs for cleaning the canal. It is important for availability of water at the time of irrigation.

4. Animal Husbandry

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The traditional animal like buffalos, cows are more useful for the dairy farming. The rearing of goat and opening the poultry farm can increase the income of the farmers.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There are the need to aware the people about the importance of rearing animals to increase their incomes. There is need to organise the camp and demonstration programmes.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the lack of grazing place and non-availability of good veterinary services.

The traditional animal like buffalos and cows are more useful for the dairy farming. The rearing of goat and opening of the poultry farm can increase the income of the farmers.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of medical centre or veterinary Hospital projects. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It will protect animals from the disease and helpful in promotion of new breeds.

5. Fisheries

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

There is a lot of opportunity for the fisheries but people are avoiding this profession because the disease and theft in this profession. The community rearing of fish is a viable solution for this profession.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The community fisheries are required. There is the need to demonstrate the programmes about the disease and breed problem to aware the people.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are more problems due to disease and theft in this profession.

The community rearing of fish is a viable solution for this profession. These measures will improve the fishing field.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of fisheries hospital to care the seed and medical care. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It is important for fisheries promotion and would be helpful for disease control.

6. Forest

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

No response.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of community plantation and social forestry.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the lack of awareness among the people. People don't give much importance to it. There are some suggestions like there should be involvement of community as well as NGOs. The plantation of babul, shoo babul, commercial plant like jatropha, stidia can increase the income of the villagers. The forestation could be increased in the large areas of wasteland.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There should be plantation in the region. The nursery project will cost Rs 2 lakhs. It will good to promote the social forestry.

7. Education

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

There is the need to overcome the problem of low enrollment and quality of education, there is requirement to mobilize people taking feedback of parent and giving family support to the school going children.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need to increasing and sensitizing the parents to send their children to school. There is the need to involve community Gram panchayat, NGO at every level of the programme.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are some problems like only 5 classes in a primary school so in a room; children of two classes are compelled to sit together. There is lack of understanding of importance of education, parents and poor. There is also a problem like teachers are not coming regularly. Most of the permanent teachers are engaged in other government works. Most of the students are the first generation learners. The political pressure or bribes are common because most of the teachers want to work near their village or district headquarters. Despite the lack of space Anganwadi are allowed in primary school.

Some solutions from villagers like there are the need of common mobilization of the people. Every class should have one compulsory teacher. The parents should be sensitized. There should be special centre for Anganwadi. The locally available resources may be used. The education sub committees should be made capable and functional. The teachers should come under the purview of the panchayats. The involvement of community and NGOs are very essential.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There should be community mobilisation for spread the education in the region. There is need of monitoring and evaluation project. It will cost Rs. 3 lakhs as per estimate. It is essential for qualitative and quantitative improvement of the education in the village.

8. Drinking water

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

A lot of fluoride is found in the drinking water so after boiling the water it could be useful for drinking purpose.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of water conservation. The water can clean after boiling it.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

Every person has to arrange drinking water himself due to absence of any community system. Only influential or persons friendly to pradhan gets facility of hand pump or well at his door. The installation of hand pump depends upon vote bank politics.

There are some solutions like hand-pumps should be installed near poor households on priority basis. The vote bank politics should not come in the basic need of life of people like water.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of construction of water tanks to supply the water in the villages. It will cost Rs. 4 lakhs. It is important for the cleaning and the timely availability of water.

9. Health

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The people know about natural method of medicine but they prefer the allopathic medicines because it relief faster than other.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need to take initiative like encourage through counseling the people about cleaning the hands before eating. The weighting of the children in the age group of 0-6 (and subsequent follow-up). The breast feeding and home made light food will good. The immunisation of children and pregnant mothers (100% coverage) is compulsory.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are some problems like Plus Polio vaccination is in the full swing while the general vaccination is not in proper condition. There is allegation that

ANM illegally charges Rs. 5.50 from the patient. For her services although a days is fixed her visit in every panchayat but she has to work for several panchayat. Usually ANM visits and gives medicine in the houses of some influential and rich persons. So the poor are not benefited. She resides only in the main village and do not visit the smaller hamlets or even on request. There is lack of coordination and cooperation between ANM and villagers. She doesn't discuss anything about health and diseases among the villagers.

Some suggestions like routine immunization should be focused. The panchayat health sub committees should be made functional. The people must know their rights for health care. One ANM per panchayat would be an ideal situation. A departmental review every 3-4 months for the services provided by the ANM would be of a great help. A social audit by the people of the panchayat should start. There should be a proper monitoring system from the health department to check the functioning of department. Some remarks from the people like proper function of sub-centre PHC, CHC should also be ensured. There should be security for the weaker section of the society in the working place. The community participation and involvement of NGOs in the field of education is important to aware the people about the issues and attitudinal sensitization of the ANMs.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the requirement of health care centre. The PHC will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. People regards that health care is essential for local people. It will reduce the cost and time of the patients.

10. Family Welfare

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The people specially prefer male children instead of girl children because male children will increase their manpower.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The community and motivating parents for having limited children and making aware to them about the importance of small family. There is the need of open discussion about family planning/public meeting. There is the need of involvement of religious leaders and consensus building among the issue in this matter.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix**

There is the traditional belief, religious rigidity and preference of male child due to lack of medical facilities.

The role of panchayat is most important to control the growth of population. The door-to-door information dissemination and providing protective materials can protect the growth of children. The community involvement and associating the religious leader in this process is one of the important aspects of family planning.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The awareness programme of family planning in the village is important. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It will help to control the growth of population. The appointment of women health workers at village level can also improve situation.

11. Women and Child Development

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The public supervision for Anganwadi workers NGO should be involved fermenting this problem. The poor people should be selected for the Anganwadi.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of involving community and NGOs at every level. The monitoring and evaluation by Gram Sabha is also important.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

The proper place did not provide for the Anganwadi workers. Anganwadi does not provide the nutritious food. The food quality remains bad. The Anganwadi workers do not function properly due to lack of control of Panchayat. It is said that every Anganwadi workers have to pay bribe of Rs.100 to get her salary and avoid inspection of centre. The Anganwadi does not have requisite equipments like weight machine, chalk, slate, sports goods etc. The Anganwadi workers did not been recruited since 1997.

There is urgent need of allocation of more funds for the schemes. There is the need of linkages with other government programs than it will help to empower the common people to a large extent. A proper Anganwadi centre should be made to ensure better functioning. The notion of nutrition foods should be decided at local level and according to community cultural practices. The local production should be brought for the distribution. In the present setup there is the tendency to shift responsibilities at the grass-root level. The administrative laws should be reformed to transparent the system. The AWWs should control by the panchayat. The sufficient assistants equipment and funds must support the ANM. The strict action should be taken against erring officials. All necessary implements and equipments must

be made available to the AW centres. The Anganwadi helpers should recruit. There are other remarks like present system involves transportation costs and also corruption. The food grains get rotten/spoil in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need to strength the Anganwadi and setup special centre for Anganwadi. It will cost Rs.2 lakhs. It is important for the promotion of child and women development.

12. Social Welfare

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The pension scheme is important for the old age people and disables people. The SCs and STs should be engaged in the self-help group for their income generation. The community support and NGOs involvement can promote the social welfare in the better way.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of integrated plan for the development of every section of the society through local development plan. All section of the society will get the benefit if the efforts to solve the local problems properly.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

Any specific facility for disable persons is not available in Panchayat. The disable persons are compelled to visit various departments just to get disability certificate. The entire disable do not get pension or any other facility. The widow and old age persons are also not getting the pension.

There is the need of recognition and rehabilitation of disable people at every level. There is the requirement of enforcement of legal provision for disable people and proper schemes for welfare for the SCs and STs. The government expenses for social sector must be enhanced. The pension scheme is important for disable and old age people. The SCs/ STs people should be engaged in the self-help group for their income generation. The involvement of community support and NGOs can promote the social welfare in the better way. All these efforts are important to promote the social welfare in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of special project for SCs/STs, disabled and old age people for the community development. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. It is necessary for the development of society as well.

13. Poverty Alleviation

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The SHG formation is a vital method to eradicate the poverty. The selection of business activities of SHG people should be different. The transportation facility for the production of SHG should be made available.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The formation of SHG will aware them about self-employment procedure. The training and awareness program is essential for the villagers in the region.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of disguised and educated employment in the region. There are some suggestions like employment is essential for the eradication of poverty from the villages and it is also important aspects of rural development. The NREGP is important for rural wage employment. The formation of self-help groups (SHG) could be a measure to remove the poverty in rural areas.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of self-employment project for the self-employment for the villagers. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. It is important for the eradication of poverty from the region.

14. Public Distribution

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

A sub-centre should be open at the village level for the procurement of food grains in the region.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of timely supply of the essential commodities. The village level procurement and distribution of food grains should required in the region.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

In the absence of proper announcement people are not able to get ration. The rations are distributed only 2-3 days in a month so many people are left. The

ration issued are entered in the card of absent persons also. The Commission of fair price shop owner is only 6 paise per quintal, which is not sufficient even for cartage. It is said that shop owner is compelled to pay bribe to department inspector. Due to corruption common man doesn't get PDS ration in the region. The people also don't know about norms for making BPL and Antyodaya cards thus resulting in corruption and inconveniences.

There are some suggestions like the ration shop must open all the time for the villagers. The proper information to the people should ensure by the panchayats. The community may be involved in the PDS. The ration shops may be allotted to poor people. The commission of the ration shop owner should be increased to involve honest and upright individuals as ration shop dealers and hence better functioning of the PDS. A number of non-BPL category people are getting BPL cards and the actual deserving candidates are left out. The PDS must have universal accesses. The narrowing of PDS has resulted in its weakness. A regular assessment of BPL classification should be done to ensure that all the deserving people could get the BPL card. The strict action should be taken against the employees/ officials those are involved in manipulating the BPL cards to undeserving people.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of open a PDS sub-centre for the procurement of food grains. It will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. It is necessary for the selling the food grains at a reasonable price.

15. Rural Connectivity

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The labour domination is a helpful way out to promote rural connectivity at village level. It needs a lot of community mobilisation.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

It is essential to promote the donation of labour (Shramdan) for the construction of village level roads.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

Some problems like the facilities are available only to rich persons or mohalla's favorite people. The drainage cleaning system is not developed. The danger communicable diseases may occur in the region. Mostly drainage system is not completed that is also a matter of concern. Mostly all the development works take place in main villages while hamlets remain neglected.

There are some suggestions like road facilities in the village need to be improved. The gram panchayat consensus is required. The planning should be done according to wards. The ward members should involve in the planning process. There is the need of educating the people about sanitation. The NGOs and community will help in this process. The Panchayats need to be sensitized to involve the community in various department processes at the panchayat and village level. The involvement of panchayat members is important. The proper village development plan may help in this process.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of road construction project for connectivity between Rupao and Sonik villages. It will cost Rs. 35 lakhs. It is important to connect both the villages.

16. Housing

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The material for constructing cheap house is available in the villages but there are requirement of scientific and technological skills in the region.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The locally available material should used for the construction of houses.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are some problems like the proper meetings are not held for the allotment of houses. The houses are allotted either on basis of favoritism or vote bank politics. Due to increase in building material prices or labour charges the amount of house building increase but it does not get reflected in government schemes due to corruption.

Some suggestions are like the local building materials and training community by appropriate technologies in the house constructions can construct low cost houses. The meeting should be held to identify the beneficiaries. The Public announcement for such actions should be made and a monitoring mechanism put in place to assess correct identification of beneficiaries. The practical aspect should be taken into consideration.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of housing project to provide the housing facility to the villagers. It is important to provide housing to homeless people.

17. Commercial Linkage

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The local market is available for the commercial purposes but there is the need to strength with cooperative system and formation of association. The public transport is essential for commercial group.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of marketing information and transportation facilities in the region.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem of non-availability of information system and transportation system in the region.

There is the suggestion of the people that the income generation activity can be improved if information system and transportation means available to the people in the region.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The transportation project will provide the vehicles in the region. It will cost Rs. 10 lakhs. It is important to connect the village to city centre.

18. Energy

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

The plantation of babul for the fuel purpose is important. The solar system is essential to solve the electricity (lighting) to the native villagers.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

The solar system could be alternative for electricity. The global gas could be the one of the good solution.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There are some problems like interrupted supply of electricity in the villages. There is also lack of awareness among the people.

There is the need of solar system made available to improve the power supply to the villagers. It will improve the living condition of the people. The energy problem could be solved to implement these measures in the region. The plantation of fuel woods will also reduce the cost of other fuels.

- **Plan Preparation:**

There is the need of solar system project in the region. It will cost Rs. 8 lakhs. Some people's view is that it is essential to provide the uninterrupted water supply in the region.

19. Industry

- **Local knowledge for Development:**

There is the need to form the SHG group to promote the small scale and tiny cottage industry in the villages.

- **Innovative Intervention required for People Participation:**

There is the need of formation of SHG group for the promotion of cottage and small-scale industry. The SHG group could use the locally available material for the production of goods. There is the need of training and awareness program for them.

- **Problem and Solution Matrix:**

There is the problem like lack of information and technology in the villages. There is also lack of proper input in the region.

Some suggestions like formation of SHG group, which will help in set-up small scale and cottage industry in the region. It will provide the proper information and technology to the villages. The locally available material should be used for the construction work.

- **Plan Preparation:**

The SHG group can setup small-scale industries and cottage industry under the SSI project. It will cost Rs. 6 lakhs. The people's opinion is that it is necessary for the increasing employment opportunity in the region. It will increase the income as well as development process in the region.

Abbreviations

ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives
BDO	:	Block Development Officer.
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
DPC	:	District Planning Committee
DRS	:	Drought Relief Scheme.
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency.
DAP	:	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DOT	:	Direct Observation Treatment.
DPIP	:	District Poverty Initiative Programmes
DPEP	:	District Primary Education Programme
EAS	:	Employment Assurance Schemes
EFC	:	Eleventh Finance Commission
GP	:	Gram Panchayat.
GSSS	:	Gram Sewa Sehekari Samitii.
GLR	:	Ground Level Reservoir.
IUD	:	Intra-uterine Device.
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Schemes.
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojna.
IIRD	:	Indian Institute of Rural Development.
ILR	:	Inspector of Land Revenue
JRY	:	Jawahar Rozgar Yojna
JGSY	:	Jawahar Gramin Samridhi Yojna
MIS	:	Management Information System.
MPLAD	:	Member of Parliament Local Area Development .
MLALAD	:	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development .
MP	:	Madhya Pradesh
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
OBC	:	Other Backward Class.
OPD	:	Out-Door Patient.
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institution
PR	:	Panchayat Representatives.
PMGY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Yojna
PHED	:	Public Health and Engineering Department.
PDS	:	Public Distribution System.
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe.
SGSY	:	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna
SGRY	:	Sampoorn Gram Rojgar Yojna.
SFC	:	State Finance Commission
TFC	:	Tenth Finance Commission
VLW	:	Village Level Worker.
ZP	:	Zilla Parisha