

Annual Report 2021



**DHAN Panchayat
Development Foundation**

Build Demeocray to Build People

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DHAN Panchayat Development Foundation
(An initiative of DHAN Foundation to strengthen Grassroots Democracy)

Progress report April 2021-March 2022

“The best, quickest and most efficient way is to build up from the bottom...

Every village has to become a self-sufficient republic.

This does not require brave resolutions.

It requires brave, corporate, intelligent work...”

- **Mahatma Gandhi**

1. INTRODUCTION:

Grassroots Democracy and Good governance has direct impact over development. The democracy has more meaning when it built from grassroots. The concept of ‘Direct democracy’ through empowered participatory & deliberative governance is treated to be the basic right to the community. Good governance through direct democratic practices is seen as the foundation for sustained and equitable development. DHAN Foundation has demonstrated successful models of community governance more than two decades. Its significance contribution in terms of Building effective participation by the community, especially at local levels of governance is widely appreciated.

Building democracy is not only DHAN’s agenda but also it is applicable to global development stakeholders. Proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals will be possible only if local governance gets its momentum and democracy gets ensured. Democracy as a value, drives the total society to make just and equitable means.

2. DHAN’S CONTRIBUTION TO GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY:

DHAN believes that Poverty Reduction and Grassroots Democracy are the two eyes of Development process. It has proven track record on building excellent participatory, democratic models by way of various self – governed people institutions such as Self – Help Groups, Farmer’s associations, Cooperatives and recently in the form of Farmer Producers Organization. Also, building democratic practices at Village Panchayat is possible, as it serves as development forum and its area of operation is small to handle also it is having direct connectivity with local community.

So, to make our democracy more reasonable and help in national building, there is immense need for linking local level people institutions with mainstream Panchayats and other government agencies. Helping the local Panchayats to follow democratic principles and activities to keep its activities transparent and effective. This initiative, Panchayat Development Foundation will enable such interface across nation.

3. OBJECTIVES OF DPDF:

- i. To put efforts in transforming Village Panchayats as real “self – governing / self – reliant Ethical Panchayats by incorporating and practicing of Gandhian values.

- ii. To promote, converge and guide Village Panchayat level and Block Level Panchayat Development Associations to synergize and work with Village Panchayats for enhancing Democratic Practices.
- iii. To guide Panchayat raj Institutions in legal and technical aspects of governance including application of Information Technology and promotion of e – Panchayats for enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency in its operations.
- iv. To create platform for linkages in-between community-based organization such as SHGs, Youth clubs, Farmer's associations with local Village Panchayat system for access entitlements, better participation and enhance livelihoods.

4. Programme Progress:

4.1 Creating model panchayat /villages

Panchayat Institutions are more relevant development institutions than a political structure. Being it exists at grassroot level, it reflects the real feelings of the local community. It also has the capacity to react immediately for any unexpected events.

More over if the local Panchayat government works well, the socio – economic development of the community spells loudly. And the Panchayat institutions are the tool for enhancing political awareness among the people. So, there is a high possibility for direct democracy at village level.

Since the Panchayat is a small and basic unit of government structure, it is possible to assess the peoples need and address the development issues. The villages can prepare their development plan at micro level and it can be implemented by the people. There is large scope for mobilizing resources from various sources to meet the requirement of the Panchayat administration. Above all Panchayat institutions have mandatory powers and roles provided by the Indian constitution act to play at primary level.

a. Focus for the year :

- i. Familiarizing the Panchayat concept to selected panchayat presidents and ward members.
- ii. Connecting SDGs with panchayats and completing inception documents
- iii. Providing training to Federation integrator and Cluster Associates and cluster leaders
- iv. Promotion of Village Development Sangamam and Panchayat development sangamam.
- v. Plan to conduct seminar and convention for panchayat presidents and development workers

b. Programme Reach:

As on March 2021, DPDF covered under 7 Districts, (Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Cuddalore, Navaratnam, Kallakuruchi, and Sivagangai) with 16 panchayat unions and 18 federations. There are 35 panchayats inclusive of 137 villages / hamlets covered 42211 families.

During this year, we have taken efforts to increase the reach of 51 blocks in 58 panchayats and covered 382 hamlets with 69362 families. As on March 2022 we reached 93 panchayats, with inclusive of 519 hamlets and 111573 families in 67 blocks.

c. DPDF Reach													
S. n o	Name of the state	As on March'2021				April 2021- March 2022				As on March 2022			
		no of block s	No of Panchayats	No of Hamlets	Numb er of HHs	no of block s	No of Panchayats	No of Hamlets	Number of HHs	no of block s	No of Panchayats	No of Hamlets	Number of HHs
1	Tamil Nadu	16	35	137	42211	11	15	115	21281	27	50	252	63492
3	Karnataka					15	15	148	27704	15	15	148	27704
4	Telangana					9	11	21	5226	9	11	21	5226
6	Odisha					6	6	63	7805	6	6	63	7805
5	Maharasht ra					5	5	6	4078	5	5	6	4078
7	MP					2	3	10	1312	2	3	10	1312
8	Rajasthan					1	1	4	881	1	1	4	881
9	Jharkhand					1	1	14	637	1	1	14	637
10	Bihar					1	1	1	438	1	1	1	438
Total		16	35	137	42211	51	58	382	69362	67	93	519	111573

C. Geographic context wise & Programme wise reach:

Programme Context	Rural	Tribal	Coastal	Total
Kalanjiam Community Banking programme	55	8		63
Vayalagam Tank-fed Agri. development Programme	12	4		16
Coastal Conservation and Livelihoods programme	0	0	10	10
Rain-fed agriculture development Programme	4			4
Total	71	12	10	93

Out of 93 panchayats 71 panchayats from rural context and 10 panchayats are under tribal and 10 panchayats are under coastal context.

d. Institution building:**i. Functional groups:**

Out of 93 panchayats, the model panchayat initiatives are launched in 34 panchayats. (Sirkali location one panchayat yet to be formally started) we launched the model panchayats in 34 panchayats.

The idea behind the selection of model panchayat is, in panchayat the DHAN collective institution groups should be more. So, the group member could influence in the village and panchayat. and being in advanced location, there is good possibility of taking more leadership role in the society in governance and development initiatives. And our own institution members might have panchayat presidents or ward members in that panchayat.

In Kalanjiam foundation there are 63 panchayats, and within the 63 panchayats, there are 496 groups are existing with the membership of 7226 families. and Vayalagam foundation (DVDF) totally 16 panchayats are selected. among 16 panchayats there are 59 Vayalagam with membership 953 farmers. In call programme there are 10 panchayats are selected and out of 10 panchayats, 78 groups are existing. and 1124 members are lived in these panchayats. over all 649 groups got opportunity to learn panchayat concept. overall, 9273 members are involving in creating model panchayat.

Out of 34 panchayats 6 panchayats are having 10% coverage in a panchayat. and 17 panchayats are having 10% to 30% coverage and 7 panchayats are covering 30 to 50% of our members and 4 panchayats are covering 50 to 60 % of our members in that panchayat.

ii. Village Development Sangamam and Panchayat Development Sangamam:

Village Development Sangamam and Panchayat Development Sangamam is started with the aim of Integrating with the formal panchayat to synergies the strength of the people's forum at panchayat level. The expectation is hamlet level Gramashaba has to be conducted and pass the resolution on behalf of hamlet and ensure the Village Panchayat Gram sabha meeting with the full participation of the people in all the panchayats. The Grama Shaba to be inculcated as a regular event to the

respective panchayats. and it should be conducted rotation basis at the village /hamlet level.

The Model Panchayats shall be strengthened by way of generating own source of income at their panchayat level and taking more new innovative idea of resource mobilization for the model panchayat.

The panchayat president and ward members would be enabled to take active role in the panchayat activities. Their representation in all meetings will be there and the qualitative discussions and quality decisions will be taken. and people institutions also more aware of panchayat norm, rules and regulations to adhere at panchayat level.

There would be a democratic process in all the activities of the panchayats . there is a possibility of doing micro planning and the people have to be empowered to do monitoring of panchayat

work. Ultimately all the poor people could be benefit out of govt and panchayat schemes provided by the state and central government.

When the local panchayats are capable to ensure the effective administration with the participation of the people, the development plan would be properly planned and the same will be implemented for the development of the panchayat with the support of people institutions. it is need of the hour, we have to set mechanisms to make the panchayat institution as a true democratic and development institution of the people to ensure the safeguard of the people.

Last year DPDF is concentration on promotion of VDS in 25 panchayats. The 25 panchayats consist of 115 hamlets. And out of 115 village hamlets 50 VDS are promoted. And 8 PDS are promoted because of one big village in one panchayat.

Presently the focus of the VDS mainly on village level need assessment and COVID awareness and discussion on taking agenda for grama Shaba and ensuring participation in Grama shaba and submission of their resolution.

Initially VDS promotion are with the membership of all Kalanjiam, Vayalagam groups presidents. Where ever small no of groups 2 to 3 office bearers is taking responsibility for VDS. Due to get the good cooperation from the community we have to go for 30 % of membership from external. They might be retired teachers, govt or retired officials, youth. So, people have to get more ownership for the shake of development. Now the process of adding 30 percent of representative from the village itself. Separate note book with bylaw is evolved. Now slowly formal link is happened with Panchayat institutions.

now there are 16 people identified for PDS and 13 people identified for VDS. and fast improvement in panchayat volunteer concept also initiated. now 36 volunteers identified. they are supporting to Sangamam staff for Panchayat related aspects.

iii. Gram Sabha



The Grama Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in each Village Panchayat. A vibrant Grama Sabha is essential for the effective functioning of Village Panchayats by promoting transparency and accountability in administration, enhancing public participation in the planning and implementation of schemes and in the choice of beneficiaries, and paving the way for social audit. The Government have ordered the conduct of Grama Sabha meetings a minimum of four times a year i.e., on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October.

The Government norms are, Grama Sabha in every Village Panchayat shall meet at a public place within the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat in each of the Ward by rotation on the date appointed by the President of the Village Panchayat No subject shall be taken up for deliberation at a meeting of the Grama Sabha unless to be present the number of members as specified according to the population. one third shall be women members of the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes members shall be in the same proportion to the quorum as the population of the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes bears to the total population of the "Village Panchayat".

Recording of Grama Sabha attendance and proceedings through proper registers and keeping photographic record have been made mandatory for the conduct of Grama Sabhas. It has been decided to make the Grama Sabha a forum for the conduct of Social Audit of all schemes for the welfare of the people.

Revised Quorum for Grama Sabhas

Sl.No.	Population of a Village Panchayat	Quorum for the meeting
1	Upto 500	50
2	501-3,000	100
3	3,001-10,000	200
4	Above 10,000	300

34 panchayats were analysed as per the norms of quorum. Out of 34 panchayats 23 panchayats are conducted gramashaba meeting. and 11 panchayats are not conducted because of not having presidents.

Among 23 panchayats 113975 population and voters are 60285. As per the quorum norms of gram shaba 16 grama shaba conducted. and 7 panchayats are not conducted as per the quorum. The participation of men is 1623 (48%) and women participation is 1771(58%). Totally 3394 members participated.

There are 20 panchayats are very positive and passed the resolution of linking DPDF with panchayats institution through Federation. This is the good sign of DHAN and Federation identity in local government. one of our selected panchayats Veerachinbampatty in Shanarpatty did not willing to pass the resolution and she expect clarification and doubt. and Sirkali panchayats are need to be focused coming grama shaba.

The Gramashaba resolutions are mainly focused with the need of Infrastructure development under Namakku Namay Thittam, School infrastructure Individual pipe connection under Jal Jeevan Mission, Rural Road improvement, Installation and repair of street lights, Construction and Maintenance of Public toilets, Water supply and Drainage. Sanitation Solid waste Management Works under Swatch Baharat Mission, Labour, employment and Works under Mahathma Gandhi National Rural employment schemes, Construction and maintenance of burial and cremation grounds Rural housing under green house plan and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) Preventive and controlling measures of COVID-19 Pandemic. Skill development scheme Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Cement Road at streets. All grama shaba meeting minutes copy is given by panchayat presidents to us for further follow up. DPDF linkage with Panchayat Institution find a space in panchayat record.

There is good scope for creating effective Grama panchayat through DPDF, and takes the role effectively, the following aspects are possible,

- The traditional system of panchayat which are existing in the model panchayat it will be highly active and effective. There is a possibility of integrating traditional panchayats with the formal system of panchayat and both the institution will get strengthen to serve the respective people.
- The panchayat can be a resource Center. so, it could provide the technical and information facilities.

- The model panchayats can be focused on generating own resources to reach the sustainability and come out of the dependency on Government.
- The panchayat can be focused on all required development activities including health, education, sanitation, insurance through which the Human Resource Development of the panchayat will be improved.

iv. Panchayat level working committees: Panchayat working committee - Committee members:

DPDF is planning to add our leaders in to the panchayat working committee in each panchayat. At present, Mahalir thittam groups are enrolled as a committee member without knowing the matters. and some of the members are not participate in the committee meeting. At present leaders' profiles are collected all cluster leaders. and VDS and PDS promotion also happened. so, we identify the potential leaders from VDS and PDS and positioning as committee members in panchayat.

e. SDG based Inception document:

SDGs are highly relevant to Panchayat development. DPDF is coming out with SDG relevance to Panchayat note prepared and focused on poverty reduction, health, livelihoods, education, environment and insurance. this facilitation note will guide our staff to operationalising SDGs goal in to action. So, SDG goals wise, target, action, what kind of tools/enablers to be applied, and Indicators /data to collected for Model panchayat was explained.

SDG based inception document is a development document where a situational analysis is conducted in a panchayat at the time when a programme of DHAN Foundation is exploring the possibility of making an entry in model panchayat. It is an operational document guiding the activities of the programme for the next 3 to 5 years. It contains all the plans and budgets for the panchayat institutions and DPDF for the next three years. It also presents the comprehensive hamlets wise data for focusing specific and common agenda for creating model panchayat.

Specific details of households through qualitative methods like social mapping is suggested. The staff could do analysis on poverty categorization, family wise categorization and Livelihood's categorization through this social mapping data, So that vulnerable household could be identified and do the entitlement related work is possible in selected panchayat. and assess the all-development scenario of a panchayat. And secondary data collection, various websites are recommended for getting 2019 data for analysis of panchayat.

Inception documents guidelines had given to the locations and training also given to staff through SMP training. Field level training programme conducted in Dindigul (7 Panchayats) and Thanjavour (3 panchayat) In Tamilnadu 12 panchayats were completed inception document and need to finalize the area of intervention for finalizing mode, panchayat. and 22 panchayats are in progress to complete with Feb 2022.

Panchayat Inception Document Completion Status							
	Name of the state	no of blocks	No of Panchayats	100%	75%	50%	Not yet started
1	Tamil Nadu	36	57	12	12	7	31
2	Telangana	9	19			2	2

Panchayat Inception Document Completion Status							
	Name of the state	no of blocks	No of Panchayats	100%	75%	50%	Not yet started
3	Maharashtra	5	5		1		1
				12	13	9	34

f. Madurai Symposium 2021:

1. Webinar on “Role of community Swaraj in achieving SDG”

DHAN Foundation Biennial Symposium on topical interests for the past 18 years with the participation of all stakeholders engaged in the process of community development. Our 10th edition of Biennial Symposium on "Community Swaraj" was scheduled from October 25 - 29, 2021.

As a part of Symposium, DHAN panchayat Development Foundation conducted the webinar with the theme of “Role of community Swaraj in achieving SDG” on 26th October 2021. It was mainly working with the purpose of Advance Direct Democracy and Good Governance for Poverty Reduction through Panchayat Raj Institutions and Integrate Community level People Institutions (SHGs, Farmers Groups, Youth Association, etc.,) with local governance system for leverage and access entitlements and Creating Space in PRI for graduation of Community leaders in political sphere and linking traditional governance systems with formal Panchayat institutions for synergy.

The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Constitution of India are to ensure local economic development and social justice. They as constitutional bodies represent the model of community participation and social empowerment. Basic services among others include: Primary education, Primary health, Safe Drinking water, Sanitation and street lighting, Environment protection, Common property resources (CPR) management.

As a part of Symposium, DPDF invited webinar called for papers from Professionals, Faculties, and Students. Smt. Pankajam Amma from Gandhi Gram University Former Vice Chancellor inaugurated the seminar. 106 participants from various institutions were participated in this seminar. These local government institutions are powerful vehicles in achieving aspects of human development. Localisation of SDGs at Village Panchayats level, enables quality of life to citizens at large on the following areas:

- Education**- Ensure all the children attend school and no-dropout, Schools with basic facilities such as teachers, books, even roads and toilets in schools are present and functioning in the GP
- Health**- Ill-health is a drain of resources& it leads to poverty of families with resource vulnerability. It also leads loss of wages and related medical expenses can easily turn a prosperous family into destitute.
- Housing, Sanitation, Social protection**- which are all basic services that impact health, well-being and ultimately poverty
- Opportunities for employment** – creation of labour banks, skilling farmers on mechanization can all contribute towards creating employment opportunities Enabling environment for thrift and credit, micro finance, opening of bank accounts and linkages with banks- this will make financing a micro enterprise easier within a short span of time. A critical outcome may be the disappearance of money lenders from the village. This will have very significant impact on reducing rural poverty.
- Improving land productivity**- this would ensure availability of safe and nutritious food, which will in turn improve health and income of the poor

There were four Themes of paper in different component paper presented:

1. Role of community swaraj in achieving SDG- Quality of life
2. Role of community swaraj in achieving SDG- Health
3. Role of community swaraj in achieving SDG- Environment
4. Role of community swaraj in achieving SDG- Education

2. People Convention: As a part of Symposium, DHAN panchayat Development Foundation conducted a Convention on “ Best practices in enabling community swaraj through localization” on 28th October 2021 at DHAN Central office.



About 894 participants including panchayat presidents, ward members, panchayat secretaries, federation and cluster leaders of selected model villages and our working DHAN programmes staff and leaders from all over Tamil Nadu. There were 27 Zoom points centers in various districts and blocks in our working federations in Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Samuel Inbadurai. Director State Institute of Rural Development Tamil Nadu (SIRD) has come as a Chief Guest for providing Keynote address inaugurating the convention . In this convention, the focus had given in existing best practices like, Gram Shaba, micro planning, panchayat working committee, and RTI. New practices in Gram panchayat like social audit, Panchayat referendum, panchayat volunteers and Community Record Card are discussed. this convention creates a good space for panchayat presidents to share about their new best practices in their sub groups.

Panchayat presidents are sharing their best experiences on existing practices in Gram Shaba , micro planning, panchayat working committee , New practices in Gram panchayat like social



audit, Panchayat referendum. they mention more on need of training in related to panchayat . After the election of panchayat president , they did not undergo training. They expect people cooperation especially from SHGs. and some of the presidents need support of collecting tax from all the households and support to initiate govt scheme like Jan Jal Sakthi scheme. orientation meeting was conducted for facilitators and facilitators note was given to them . so the facilitation was good and logistics arrangement was done in 27

points . Videos and photos were sent during the convention time itself. it is very good educative process for our leaders and ward members and Presidents and staff .There are 4 lead questions were given for facilitation.

Resolution : Workshop on Role of Community Swaraj in achieving SDGs



1. Educate and Facilitate community on right way of sustainable development.
2. Participation in standing committee on education in all district level.
3. Promotion of parent teacher volunteer association in each panchayat.
4. Involve the community in health planning and monitoring at grassroot level.
5. Awareness on gender equality in village level.
6. Regenerate the genetic festivals on environment.
7. Restoration of water bodies and encouraging roof water harvesting for drinking purpose

g. DPDF HRD: Key performing areas of Professional – Central Coordination staff - Roles and responsibilities

The professional will be involving in central coordination of DPDF under the guidance of CEO of DPDF. And he/she be having functional collaboration with DHAN's Programmes and regions in relation to Panchayat linkages. He/she will be monitoring and supporting the field level professionals to implement the DPDF programme components. And the responsibilities are programme monitoring based on the monthly plan, and involving capacity building activities for panchayat presidents and ward members on panchayat related activities. in Project Coordination, The core purpose of our work is in creating Model Panchayats at the field level and making the Panchayat system to be helpful for the local families Helping CEO in writing proposals to external agencies for raising funds for the DPDP programme implementation and Financial Management, He/she will be monitoring the financial aspects of our Model Panchayat project, monthly budget variance analysis and monitoring source of fund with the support of DPDF accountant. And

Documentation, he/she will be directly involving in documentation of various activities, which field teams are involved.

DPDF Field Programme Coordinators: DPDF identified the selected panchayat in 10 states. For guiding the panchayat, DHAN foundation appointed DHANites to take additional role along with their main role. according to the geographical location, minimum of 8 to 10 panchayats have been given to them. The orientation was given by HRD for all staff.



There are 12 staff in all 93 panchayats for supporting sangamam staff, and regularly conducting meeting with them, if it is needed some demonstration in the field is happening. All staff are in initial stage. The training needs to be given. Among 12 staff, 3 were got training and remaining staff were got through virtual only because of pandemic situation the programme is not yet started intensively.

DPDF Sangamam staff : Sangamam staff is front liner at panchayat level and will coordinate 4 panchayats in and around the 4 blocks in a region.

Senior people staff is eligible to take role as Sangamam staff. Actually, DPDF plan for 25 staff for 93 panchayats. There are 9 Sangamam field level staff are working from last year. DPDF took efforts to identify 8 staff additionally (Hyderabad- 1, Adilabad -1 Zaheerabad 1, gudiyatham -1 Thirukalugunram -1, kanchi-1Ramnagara -2 thanjavour -1 and Dindigul 1) and Maharashtra, northern states, and Odisha respective federation staff along with concern Cluster Associate will do panchayat related work. This three month we have to work with them. So totally 17 staff.

We identified for urban location 6 sangamam staff and one staff got basic training in Madurai urban. At present we keep pending to start implementation in urban Local Body locations in 8 places. (Madurai urban -2 Vizag -5 and Malkajgiri-1).This will be focused during next Financial year.

h. DPDF initiatives across various States:

1. Zaheerabad Telangana DPDF :

DPDF central staff Mr. Selvapandian and Mr.Elamugil visited Zaheerabad Telangana mainly for need assessment . DPDF selected 2 gram panchayats for implementation of model panchayat. In that same Water project has sanctioned for implementation of model panchayat funded by Mahindra and Mahindra. It is focused water conservation and agriculture development activity insists of that model panchayat implementation works also initiated. The visit is focused on 4 days to understand environment of Zaheerabad block and community involvement and their life style with livelihood. Orientation on sangamam (DPDF) and selection of staff for Sangamam discussion happened.

Roles and responsibilities also discussed for Sangamam staff. So one sangamam staff identified and inputs given for exposure arrangements for panchayat presidents and ward members and

staff to visit model panchayat. as per the project we designed wall painting in relevance to Panchayat development .(5 posters)

2. Maharashtra :



In Maharashtra state 5 panchayats are selected . The cost of Project executive is taken care by central DPDF. 3 google meets had been conducted for operationalising the model panchayat work. The first meeting major focus is understanding the model panchayat concept, importance of panchayat linkages at group and cluster and federation and selection of Panchayat and Sangamam staff . Basic details of selected panchayat completed . All the formats were given in Marati language. All materials regarding Model panchayats had been sent and enable them to browse the secondary data collection and balance sheet and panchayat fund allocation and actual spending details and MGNREGA for each panchayat from various websites (Grammanchitra, gram swaraj). The demonstration was also shared with them . one inception document is completed .

3. Telangana Adilabad and Hyderabad :

Orientation google meet was conducted within Adilabad region. There are 4 panchayats in 3 locations. Operationalising model panchayat orientation also conducted. 2 sangamam staff had been appointed to take care of 4 panchayats. in Hyderabad there 3 panchayats and three location with staff will be start from next year onwards.

4. Karnataka: Ramanagara Region and Tumkur region :

There are three Gmeet with orientation and operationalising model panchayat initiative for Ramnagara region. The major focus is understanding the model panchayat concept, importance of panchayat linkages at group and cluster and federation and selection of Panchayat and Sangamam staff and finally expected basic details of selected panchayat to be submitted to DPDF. All the formats were given. all materials regarding Model panchayats also sent to them. and Organised training programme for selected panchayat cluster leaders, federation integrator and concern Cluster Associate . All federation integrators are oriented on DHAN Panchayat Promotion fund. Ms. Phagya PSDB and Mr. Muniraju PSDB is appointed as Sangamam staff, Tumkur region finalise the 2 panchayats .

5. Odisha state: Mayurbhanj region and koraput region :

In Odisha there are 6 panchayats selected . Koraput 4 and Mayurbhanj 2 panchayats . each location one panchayat selected. Here in each location one PSDB staff is there. Along with their regular work , the PSDB staff will take the additional role of anchoring one panchayat. The coordination will be taken care of by RC at koraput and Mayurbhanch. DPDF conducted Gmeet with support of programme office . The major focus is understanding the model panchayat concept, importance of panchayat linkges at group and cluster and federation and selection of Panchayat and Sangamam staff and finally expected basic details of selected panchayat to be submitted to DPDF. All the formats were given. All materials regarding Model panchayats also sent to them in to Odia . and Organised training programme for selected panchayat cluster leaders, federation integrator and concern cluster Associate . secondly DPDF

conducted Gmeet for Mayurbhanj with anchor ship of Mr. Ramesh. Still they are in the initial stage.

6. Northern state :

DPDF conducted Gmeet with support of programme office . All federation coordinators attended. We could understand the selected panchayat they are working with various projects through CSR. DPDF asked the locations to share , and DPDF will also plan to collaborate with the panchayat . The first meeting major focus is understanding the model panchayat concept, importance of panchayat linkages at group and cluster and federation and selection of Panchayat and Sangamam staff and finally expected basic details of selected panchayat to be submitted to DPDF. All the formats were given. all materials regarding Model panchayats also sent to them to translate in to Hindi.

i. Capacity building programme:

A. Training for Staff

a. Sangamam Management Training Programme (TN): level 1

Sangamam Training Programme level -1 training is a basic training of panchayat theme. it is conducted for those who are working in selected model panchayat especially sangamam staff, cluster Associates and federation Integrators. last six months there are 35 participants participated. over all, on behalf 46 panchayats there are 70 participants participated so for.



	Regional coordinator	Federation coordinator	Cluster associates	Sangamam staff	Total
SMP-1		6		6	12
SMP-2	1	2	19	1	23
SMP-3	0	5	11	4	20
SMP-4	1	6	7	1	15
Total	2	19	35	12	70

- Orientation on panchayat development for all 31-region model Panchayat through Greeting card. (translation in Telegu, marati, Tamil)
- Field level training programme on inception document preparation conducted in Dindigul region. DPDF conducted a meeting for completing the inception document and finalising sangamam staff. and two more panchayats selected in Athoor federation. Demonstration happened for collection of secondary data from various web sites.
- Tamil Nadu- Thanjavur: Field level training programme on panchayat orientation to Tanjore region to three panchayat cluster leader, Sangamam staff and concern cluster staff. There are four panchayats are finalised and identified senior people staff for 4 panchayats. Training was

given to all Federation coordinators for collecting secondary data through website along with Map .

- e. Organised training programme for Sangamam staff for VDS promotions, profile collection, Hamlet and Village Panchayat. Each day one topic was taken for understanding the details of the content proceeding in the field.
- f. Organised panchayat orientation programme for 12 Programme Coordinators of DPDF along with central HRD. additional roles letters had been given to them. Roles and responsibilities were discussed.

B. Training to leaders and staff

- a. **Diploma in panchayat management** (138 application- 86 1st seminar) – 2nd seminar happened for one batch (28 participants) in 34 panchayats

Community support camps on various themes:

1. Voter's awareness programme for kambur panchayat – more than 100 participants participated.
2. Agriculture and Horticulture department schemes awareness: Organized the meeting with Agriculture and Horticulture department for Rettiyapatti panchayat. November month nursery seedling, borewell subside and paddy subside schemes awareness is given by sangamam staff at the ground level .



Figure 1 kampur panchuayat voters awareness campaign

3. Veterinary camp is organized with the support of veterinary departments in kampour panchayat. there are 53 live stocks were vaccinated.
4. PRA Conducted at Periyarpatti of Chatrapatti panchayat in Vaigai vattaram.
5. Insurance awareness: Mettupatti panchayat of Palamedu federation organized the camp for canvassing Livestock insurance. As a result , 20 livestock were insured .
6. social audit Participated by sangamam staff and federation coordinor in social audit for MGNREGA in our working village like Pandankudi, Metupatti, Manappacheri



Figure 2 PRA conducted in kalappur panchayat

7. Eye camp was conducted in Kondayampatty, kurnji vattaram by Aravind eye hospital . In this camp,
8. Totally 132 members were participated. Finally 14 members are eligible for eye operation after the proper check-ups.
9. Grocery kits were provided to 393 members in kallapoor and kampour panchayat during COVID time.
10. Training programme organised for agriculture, livestock with KVK (Maharashtra)
87 participants – 20 participants got poultry.
11. Micro planning exercise is organised for one panchayat in Theni district and participated 100 members in panchayat.



j. Development initiatives:

1. Social Security Initiatives:

Two Insurance awareness programme for all 57 panchayat of Tamil Nādu, FC, Sangamam staff, and concern cluster staff (1st google meet 99 participants and 2nd google meet 67 participants) Panchayat presidents were shown the interest to implement Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) to entire household.

Field initiatives to enable insurance coverage:

- A. Already all the household are enrolled in MGNREGA. so that all the bank accounts list to be prepared and enable the panchayat president to send the letter bank for checking the accounts whether the Rs 330 and 12 id deducted from the account or not. if it is not deducted it has to be deducted.
1. The household having above 18 age people list is available in the voter list. that list has to be verified.
2. with the support of Panchayat President, Thondara could be done. one particular day all the people come with their pass book and checked by Sangamam staff and Volunteers.
3. Kalanjiam /Vayalagam/RFDP group leaders should be assigned the particular street for verifying the pass book (those who are able to read) and if it is not deducted, she might ensure the enrolment. The form have to be availed from Bank and it has to be filled by Sangamam staff and concern cluster Associate and enrol the left out members.



2. Health initiatives

Organised 2 training programme for call centres with the support of SUHAM Trust through Gmeet . There are 75 participant 1st programme, 65 participants in 2nd programme. The sangamam staff are involved in ensuring vaccination in each month. and through call Centre, counselling is happened. Last few months, corona is decreasing in our working panchayat. DPDF have given awareness among our members. So that, many of the members are vaccinated and our staff participated. Totally 50331 members got awareness on COVID, 101215 members are vaccinated. Out of them 70499 members have taken 1st dose and 33696 members have taken 2nd dose. 12332 members were counselled overall in 34 panchayats. Virtual wellness canters 5406 member were benefited.

3. Support to MGNREGA

MGNREGA is Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas on demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.

- Strengthening the livelihood of the poor by creating basic resources.
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion.
- Strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions

The MGNREGA works are classified as Public work, common infrastructure related work, Works which are creating Individual Assets by central govt. Shelf of works and the order of priority of works are prepared in every Village Panchayat and is approved by the Grama Sabha. MGNREGA work wage 2019-20 Rs . 229/- per day. MGNREGA benefit of all working panchayat data was collected from the website for last six months also taken.

In DPDF 34 working panchayats analysis, There are 42,211 households are there . and totally 65253 persons are registered in MGNREGA. the enrolment by men 20526; and women 44714 . the total job card are 32694 and 26208 members are getting job in last six months. last six months there are 6.5 crore had been give as a wage . And only women members are involving more in MGNREGA activities.

No of Region		7
No of Panchayat		34
Registered	House Hold	42211
	Persons	65253
Enrolled	Men	20526
	Women	44714
Job Card		32694
Job card holders who got Job		26208
Works	Number of works	1214
	Man days	282963.066
	Amount spent	655.82 lakhs



K. DPDF Best practices and significant activities in the field



Cuddalore region, Keerapalayam federation DPDF Veeranthapuram panchayat got achievement award for 100 percent 1st dose vaccinated panchayat. Award was given by district Collector Mr.K.Bala Subramanian IAS to Panchayat president A.MunuAathi.

In this panchayat, there are 970 households and there are 5836 population. More than 18 populations 3068. First dose 3047 population got vaccinated. And remaining 21 people are not eligible for vaccination in health ground.

This entire Veeranthapuram village was affected by fever. No one wants to get treatment from hospital because of isolation in hospital. Keerapalayam Veeranthapuram panchayat cluster associate and Sangamam associates contacted GH and share the issue. So that GH staff came and did the COVID test to all families. And they identified 10 people affecting by COVID and after that they cure.

The methodology followed are, 2 campaigns done by SUHAM trust with the support of our staff. And after continually once in a week Saturday campaign had happened. (10 weeks). Panchayat President Mr. A.MunuAathi is welcoming and he also supported lot to complete the vaccination for all through Thondra message to community.

Mobilise JJM water tap connection and mobilising water tax for panchayat:

Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.



The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission.

Theni District Dombucherry panchayat, 2353 households are existing. And there are 33 groups with 429 members in kalanjam. Person with water connection are 429.all 429 members are now connected with Jan Jeevan mission last six month. Now water connection is there in each kalanjam member's house. All 429 households are connected with tap water. And in grama Shaba meeting the resolutions is passed in Jan2021.

All members have to pay the water Tax and JJM deposit. And if the member did not pay the amount, the MGNREGA work will not be given to the member. So that all members paid the amount. Some of the members are paid on their own money. Some of the member got loan from kalanjam and all 429

members paid the JJM deposit Amount of Rs 12, 87,000 and Rs 3, 08,880 as water tax. Dombucherry the president ask the support to DPDF to collect the water charges form non tax payers for last month. DPDF took efforts to collect rs 36000 from the members and paid to panchayat.

Chinamanoor federation, Erasakkai panchayat, total houses are 2033. Total no of members are 118 .person with water connections are 68. And remaining 50 members are planning to avail JJM. so that water tap connection deposit of Rs 5000 and water tax payment of rs 720 will be paid with one or two months . Rs 2, 14,000 as deposit and 36000 will be water tax.

Bodi Ammapatti panchayat 2106 households, There are 11 groups with 143 members. JJM tap connection has given to 143 members. The members have to pay Rs 4, 29,000 as JJM tap connection to panchayat and Rs 1, 02,920 as water tax. This will be collected within the two are three months. The members are committed to pay.

I . DPDF Documentation:

1. SMP training programme materials on Level-1
2. Inception document framework (English, Tamil, Telegu)
3. Base line format for hamlet and Panchayat (Tamil, Telegu, Marathi)
4. Profile of Panchayat presidents and ward members and cluster leader (Tamil ,English Marathi, Telegu,)
5. SDGs relevance to Panchayat theme Tamil, English
6. DPDF Programme std with time line for creating model Panchayat
7. Note on Panchayat day(Tamil)
8. Note on democracy day (tamil)
9. Note on Gram Shaba, VDS and PDS promotion
10. Note on Panchayat relevance to Health initiatives

M. Resource Mobilisation

a. External fund mobilisation

1. Zaheerabad - Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd Rs.22.93 lakhs :

DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation has been undertaking "Water and Agricultural Resource Management through Ecosystem Regeneration at Zaheer Abad Division in Sangareddy District, Telangana State, since 1st July'2021 to 31st March'2022. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. had given a CSR grant of Rs. 22.93 lakhs for DPDF . 10.68 is utilised for Gram vikas and education programme.

- a. Direct Proqram Gram Vikas Rs. 4,25,000 and
- b. Education Rs. 4.79.800
- c. Vocational Training Rs. 1,63,750

2. Ramnad region -NSE Foundation (Rs.1.5 lakhs)

DPDF is committed to conduct 9 micro level planning in Ramnad district through NSE foundation . Each year it will need to develop a plan for three panchayat in a period of three years. The cost of developing a plan for each panchayat is Rs. 50000. The cost break includes

- i. Primary, Secondary Data Collection, Cost of PP (People Participatory)- GIS application (including GIS personnel) Rs.. 20000

- ii. Multi-year Micro Planning Exercise Rs. 10000
- iii. Formation and training ward members Rs. 5000
- iv. Stakeholder consultation meeting Rs. 10000
- v. Local logistics and other incidental expenses Rs. 5000

3. Munger Bihar – ITC Rs 5.3 lakhs DPDF is committed to conduct PRA exercise for 18 villages and train the panchayat presidents and govt officials for MGNREGA related training in relevance to water. Rs 5.3 is allocated for this project.

4. Digital Engagement to Facilitate Democratic Empowerment - (DEF-DE) – 1.76 crore proposal sent through DHAN with objective of Enabling & Engaging COs to get effective linkage with Local Government in Democratic Processes 2. Effective use of Digital Technology as a tool of knowledge building and sharing. 3. Transforming COs into CSOs for Democratic Empowerment

b. Internal Resource Mobilisation :

DPDF intensively work with 34 panchayats and remaining panchayats are in initials stage. last year DPDF received the amount of Rs. 7.02 from mother federations . This year DPDF mobilise Rs 20.91 lakhs from mother federations . This year DHAN Foundation Spent Rs 11 lakhs to DPDF

N. DPDF Structure and System :

DHAN Foundation give guidance to DPDF once in 15 days. Every day live locations and works are shared by sangamam staff. weekly meeting is conducted for Sangamam staff DPDF is conducting monthly meeting with Sangamam staff . DPDF conduct quarterly and half yearly meeting with Federation coordinators and Sangamam staff with support of DHAN Central office.