

GRAMEEN SRIJAN



*"When the Panchayat Raj is
established, public opinion will do
what violence can never do"*
Mahatma Gandhi

NATIONAL PANCHAYATI RAJ DAY
APRIL SPECIAL EDITION (5TH)

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MESSAGE FROM HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER



It is a pleasure to know that the State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC), Tripura is publishing a special edition of its newsletter to commemorate National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April.

Tripura has been making steady progress in enhancing digital services at the Panchayat level, ensuring greater transparency and efficiency in governance. Our commitment to women empowerment and inclusive growth has encouraged active community participation, strengthening the foundation of local governance. It is a proud moment for all of us that Tripura has bagged Seven National Panchayat Awards (NPA) this year, a reflection of the hard work and dedication of everyone involved.

SPRC has also been instrumental in conducting training programs aligned with the Nine LSDG (Local Sustainable Development Goals) themes, fostering collaboration and building capacity at the grassroots level. I am confident that this special edition will not only showcase these achievements but also inspire continued efforts toward empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions and driving positive change in rural Tripura.

**— Prof. (Dr). Manik Saha
Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Government of Tripura**



**MESSAGE From Secretary
RD (Panchayat) Department**

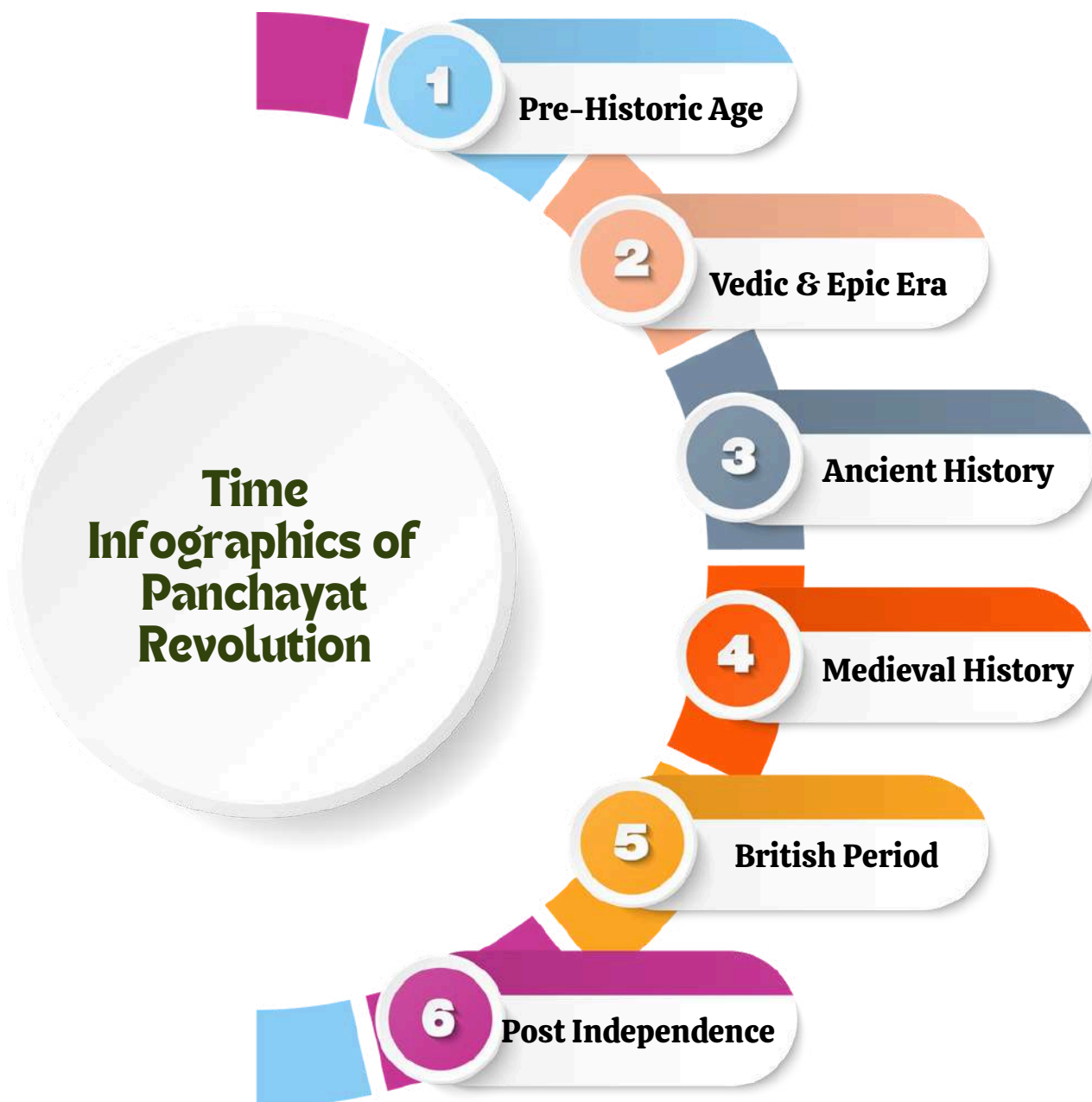
I am delighted to share my thoughts in this special edition of Grameen Srijan, being brought out by the State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC), Tripura, to mark National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April.

This day holds great significance as it commemorates the enactment of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, which came into effect in 1993, paving the way for local self-governance and democratic decentralization in India. The celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day highlights the importance of decentralized governance in promoting inclusive and sustainable development. It is also a reaffirmation of India's commitment to strengthening grassroots democracy and empowering people in rural areas.

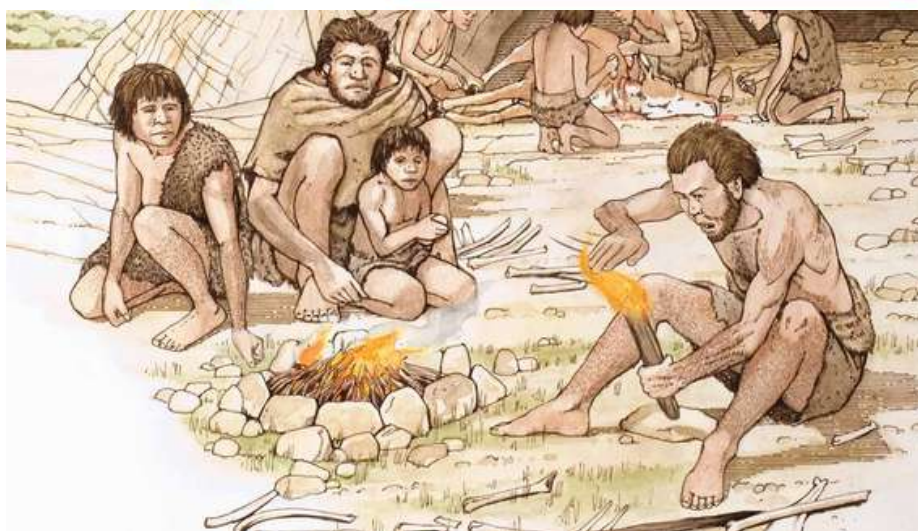
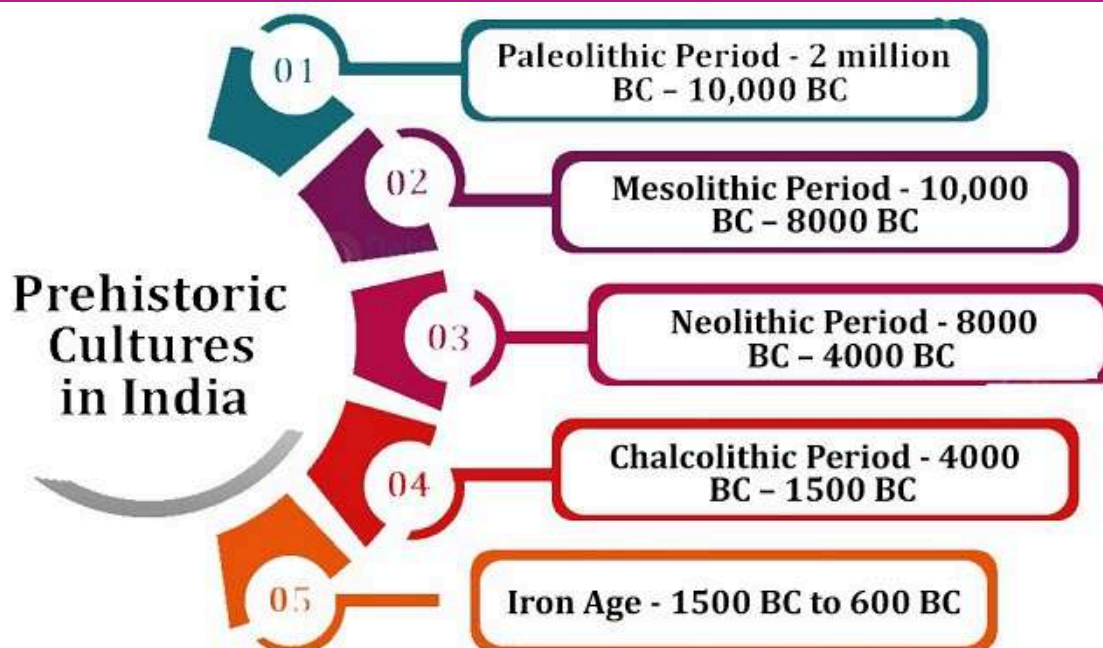
Tripura is fully committed to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions and promoting sustainable growth by encouraging active participation from all sections of society. This special edition of Grameen Srijan reflects these ongoing efforts and highlights the journey towards building a self-reliant and empowered rural Tripura.

**Abhishek Singh , IAS
Secretary
RD (Panchayat) Department,
Government of Tripura**

Evolution of Panchayats



Rural Settlement in Prehistoric Age



- The people living in the stone age were characterised by rural settlements and were not acquainted with burnt bricks.
- They lived in thatched houses made of mud bricks.
- This age also marked the beginning of social inequalities, as chiefs lived in rectangular houses while the commoners lived in round huts.
- Their villages consisted of more than 35 houses of different sizes, circular or rectangular in shape.
- The chalcolithic economy is considered as a village economy.

Rural Settlement in Vedic & Epic Era

- In the old Sanskrit scriptures, word 'Panchayatan' has been mentioned which means a group of five persons, including a spiritual man.
- Gradually the concept of the inclusion of a spiritual man in such groups vanished.
- In the Rigveda, there is a mention of Sabha, Samiti and Vidatha as local self-units

ब्राह्मण एव पतिर्न राजन्यो न वैश्यः ।

तत् सूर्यः प्रवृत्तनेति पञ्चेभ्यो मानवेभ्यः ॥

—अथर्व वेद

Brahmana (Yogi—he who has attained Brahma) is the Master, neither the warrior nor the trader. This, God of Light (Knowledge) says unto the Panchas (representatives of the people).

—Atharva Veda.

Epic Era



Ramayana

The Ramayana cites a village leader of great prestige called **Gramani**, The Gramani was in charge of defense. He was the chief of the corps of volunteers and guardsmen." He' also collected taxes for the state.

A **Gram Vridhas** (council of village elders) and the whole village cooperated with him in collecting dues for the state," The Gram Vridhas was a non-official advisory body

- The study of Ramayana indicates that the administration was divided into two parts - **Pur** and **Janpad** or city and village.

In the whole of the state, there was also a **Caste Panchayat** and one person elected by the Caste Panchayat was a member of the king's Council of Ministers.

Mahabharata

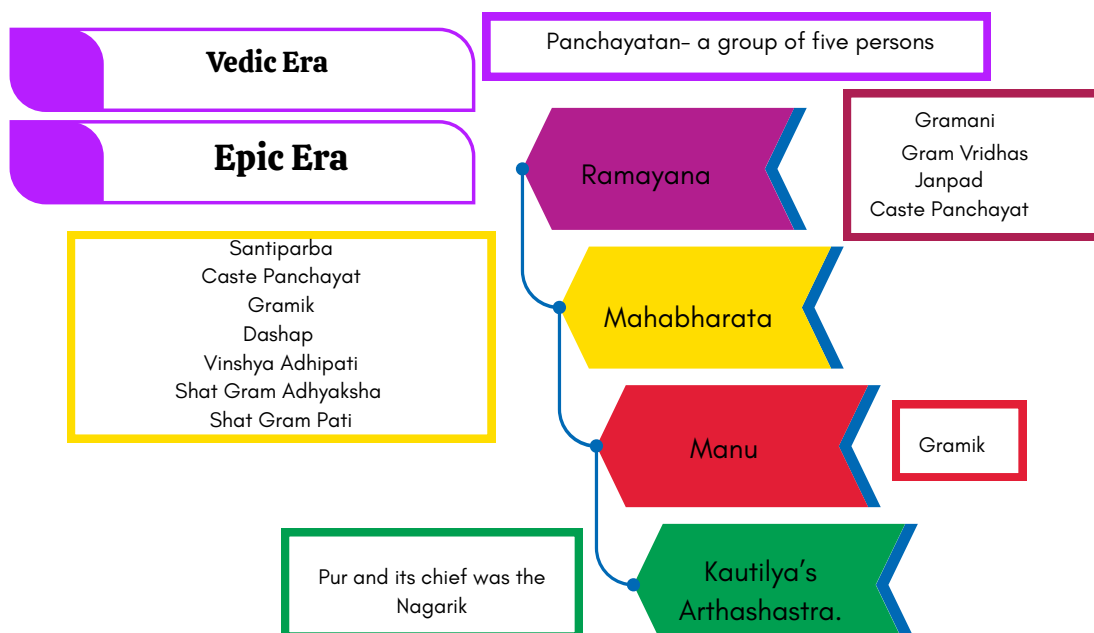
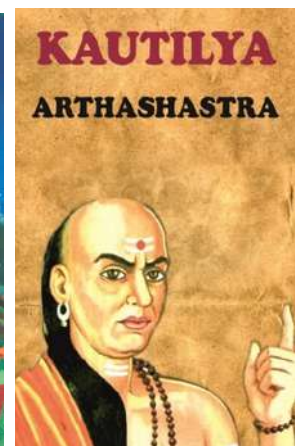
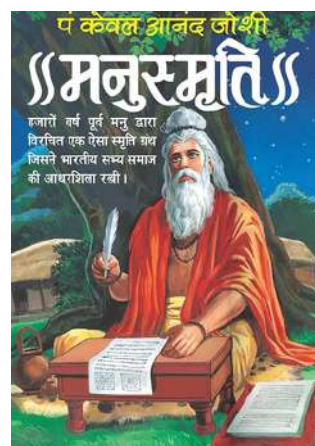
- Panchayat, which literally means 'institution five' can be found in the *Santi parva of Mahabharata*.

**Manu**

- Manu, on the other hand, refers to the village official *Gramik*. Like the Ramayana, Manu also mentions village administration and tax collection for the king as the Gramik's main duties.

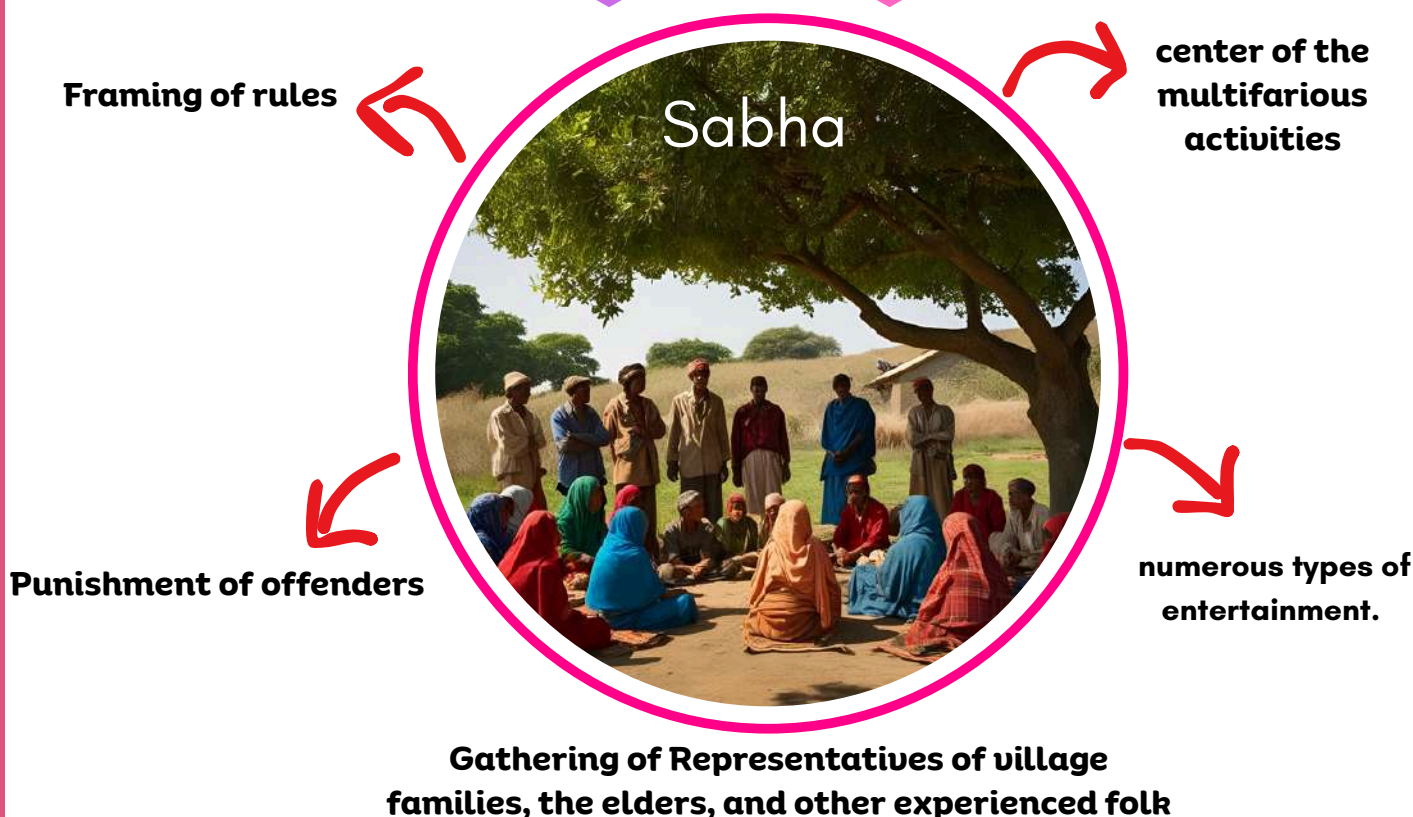
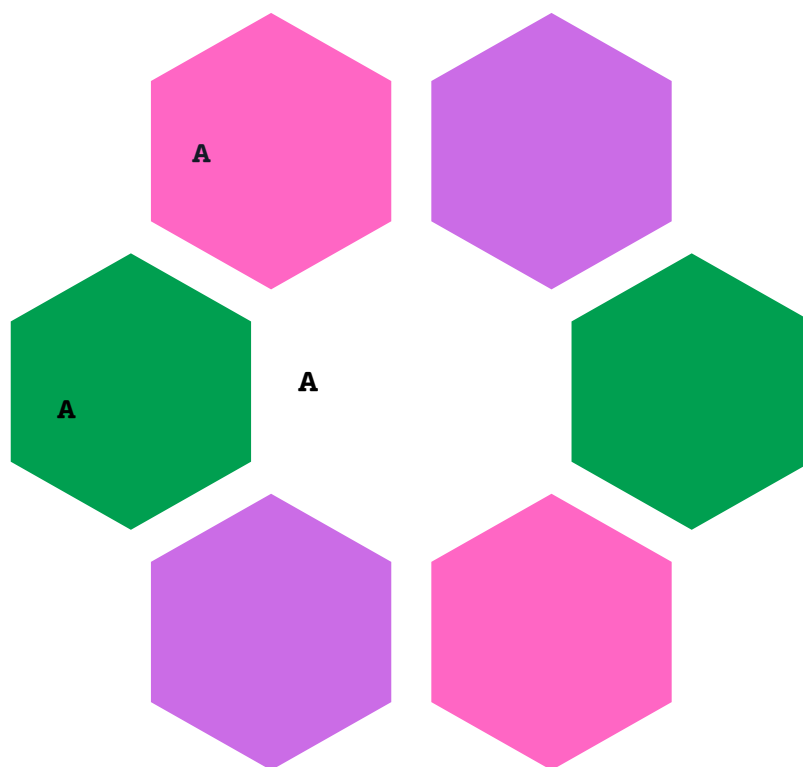
Kautilya's Arthashastra.

- There is a mention of village panchayats in Kautilya's Arthashastra. The town was referred to as *Pur* and its chief was the *Nagarik*. Kautilya called the presiding officer of the Panchayat as the 'Gramvridha'. Besides, this he was known by other names also in various other areas such as, Gopa, Gramabhojaka, Gramani, Gramyaka, Gramakuta, Pattanika, Mahantaka, Mahatakka. The work which was expected to be done by the village panchayat was that of imparting justice to the inhabitants of the village in case need arises.



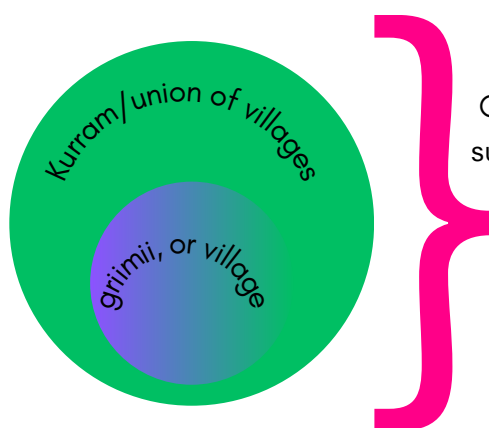
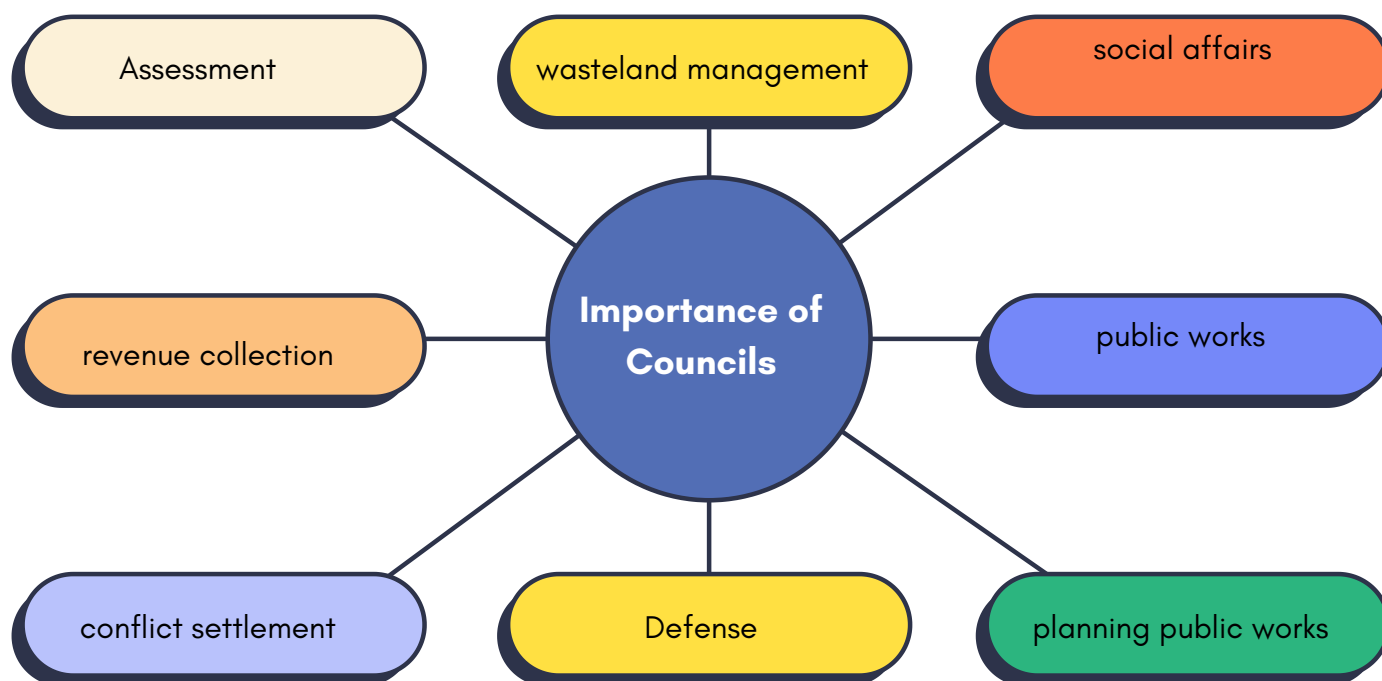
Rural Settlement in Maurya Period

- During this time (324–236 B.C.), village governance was intimately related to agriculture. There were between 100 and 500 families in the community.
- Rivers, hills, forests, ditches, tanks, bunds, and trees were used to mark boundaries, which were apparently done for mutual protection with nearby communities.



Rural Settlement in Gupta Period

- Sanchi Stone inscription made by Chandragupta-II talked about the 'Panchamandali' which was the resemblance of the Panchayat.
- The village headman, called Grameyaka or Gramadhyaksha, worked under the village government with the help of a clerk for record-keeping.
- An unofficial council assisted him in his duties. During the Gupta period, village councils were known as Janapadas.

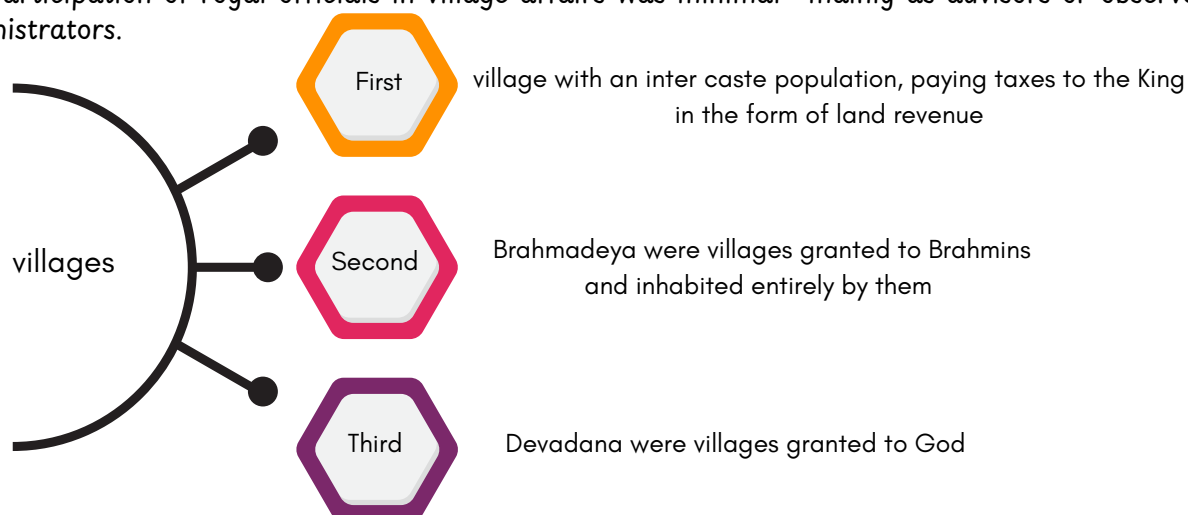


Controlled by headman,
supported by assemblies.

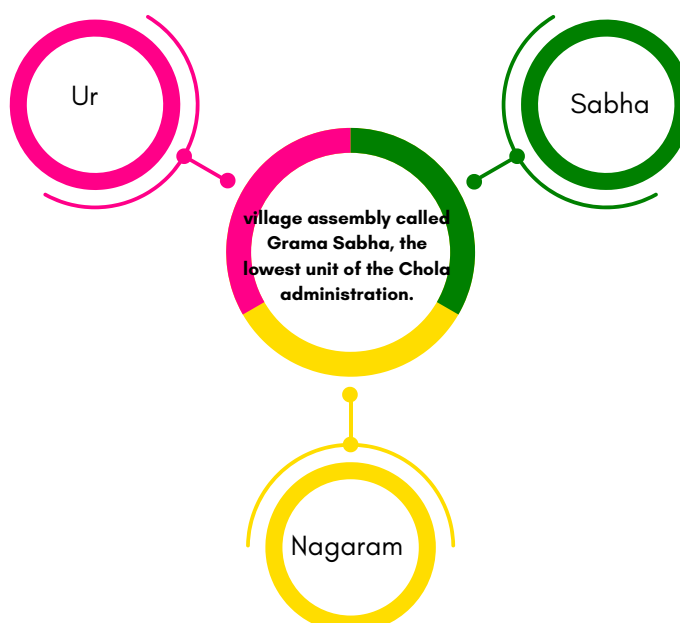
- However, in other locations, a small number of **Brahmanas** or **elders** were selected through voting.
- Committees appointed by the assembly carried out specific tasks, such as those involving tanks, temples, justice, etc.
- **Adhikarin**, or royal officers, oversaw the activities of these self-governing organizations.

Rural Settlement in Chola Dynasty

- Local self-government flourished during the Chola period.
- The most striking feature of Chola administration was the autonomous village administration, known as the Kudaivolai system.
- The Chola self-government was based on general assemblies or sabhas/mahasabhas of the villages.
- These general assemblies managed all aspects of village community life.
- Chola villages enjoyed a high degree of self-governance and autonomy.
- The participation of royal officials in village affairs was minimal—mainly as advisors or observers, not administrators.

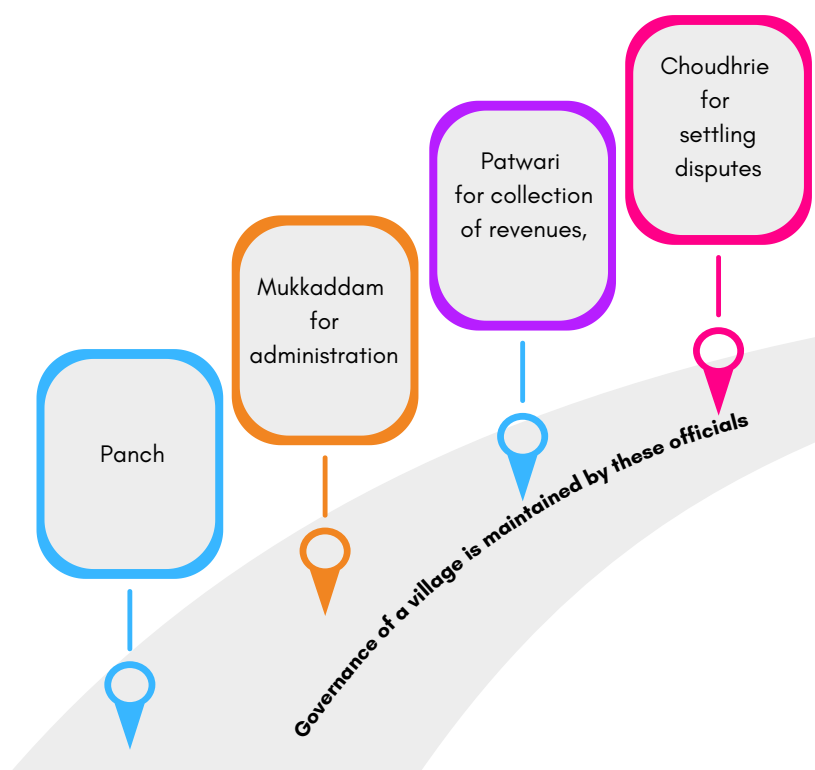


- Election of Village Assembly during Chola period Uttaramerur inscriptions talk about **Kudaivolai system (Lucky draw system)**. This system was a very notable and unique feature of the village administration of the Cholas.
- There were 30 wards in each village.
- According to the inscriptions, each village was divided into wards or Kudumbu, and each ward or Kudumbu could send one representative to the general assembly.
- There shall be thirty wards in Uttaramerur Chaturvedimangalam.
- In all these thirty wards, all people who live in each ward shall for gather and shall elect anyone possessing the following qualifications through 'pot tickets' (Kudai Olai) election system.



Rural Settlement in Delhi Sultanate

- During the Sultanate period, the Sultans of Delhi divided their kingdom into provinces called '*Vilayat*'.
- The villages had sufficient powers as regards self-governance in their territory.



Rural Settlement in Mughal Period

- In Mughal Period, there are two types of panchayat system in the village, Jat Panchayat and Gram Panchayat [SC Dubey, 2016, p. 6].
- It was through these two panchayats that the system of rural governance in India was governed.
- In many cases, if the population of one caste is less in a village, they can join the caste panchayat of the next village. The heads of each caste panchayat join the gram panchayat.
- The gram panchayat discusses the issues related to the values of the whole village and issues related to the problems of more than two caste groups.
- The panchayat system affects the whole life of the village. Administrative and judicial work is entrusted to the Panchayat.
- The headman of the village, a semi government official, acted as a co-ordinator between the village panchayat and the higher administrative hierarchy.
- In this period, each village had its own panchayat of elders.
- It was autonomous in its own sphere and exercised power of local taxation, administrative control, justice and punishment.
- The Mughal local administrative system was existing over centuries.
- It was with the collapse of the Mughal strong hold, the British established their hegemony in India.

Rural Settlement in British Period

- The famous Mayo's resolution of 1870 gave impetus to the development of local institutions by enlarging their powers and responsibilities.

All boards (then existing) were mandated to have a two-thirds majority of non officials who had to be elected and the chairman of these bodies had to be from among the elected non-officials.

Following the footsteps of Mayo, Lord Rippon in 1882 provided the much-needed democratic framework to these institutions.

This is considered to be the Magna Carta of local democracy in India.

Local self-government institutions received a boost with the appointment of the Royal Commission on centralisation in 1907 under the Chairmanship of C.E.H. Hobhouse.

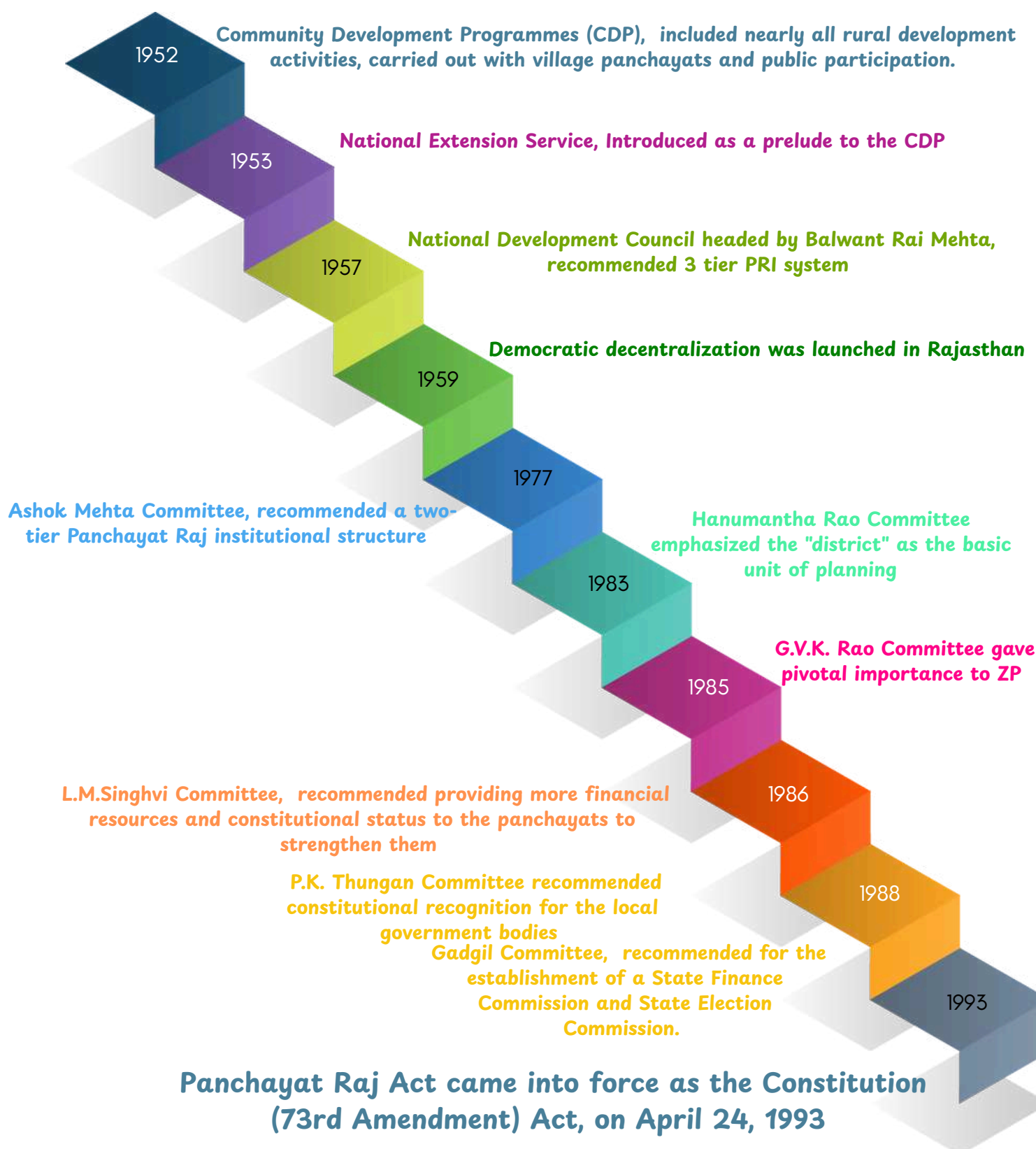
It is in this backdrop that the Montagu Chelmsford reforms of 1919 transferred the subject of local government to the domain of the provinces.

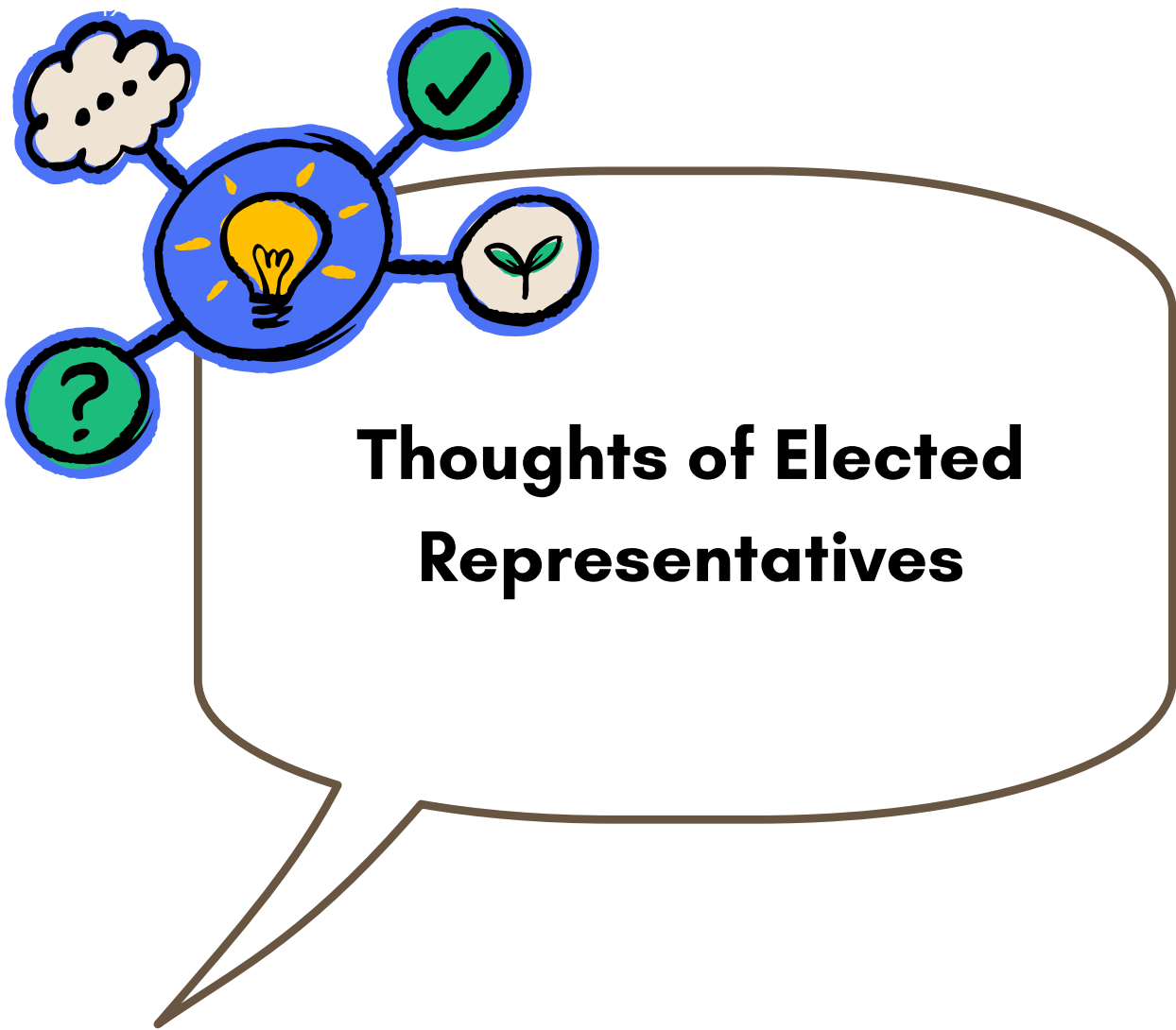
The reform also recommended that as far as possible there should be a complete control in local bodies and complete possible independence for them from external control.

In 1925, **eight provinces** had passed the Panchayat Acts and by 1926, **six native States** had also passed panchayat laws. Local bodies were given more powers and functions to impose taxes were reduced. But, the position of the local self-government institutions remained unaffected.

Rural Settlement in Post Independence

After the Constitution came into force, Article 40 included panchayats under the Directive Principles, and Article 246 empowered states to legislate on local self-government.





☀️ TRIPURA'S YOUNGEST PRADHAN – A VISIONARY FOR A CHILD-FRIENDLY AND PROGRESSIVE VILLAGE ☀️



Miss Mouli Das-The youngest Pradhan of Tripura uses energetic spirit along with innovative thinking and tender empathy to reshape basic governance principles. The young leader dedicates herself to village child safety while simultaneously building community strength by connecting traditional methods with modern technology which has led to numerous improvements throughout the community.

🌱 A Dream-Driven Vision for the Future

This young Pradhan isn't stopping at basic development—there's a bigger dream ahead.

🚫 No child labour - A strict stand has been taken to ensure every child enjoys their right to education and a happy childhood.

💡 No dropouts - Efforts are ongoing to keep every child in school, supporting families and working with teachers to reduce dropout rates.

🌐 Every family connected - The dream is to provide internet access in every household, enabling digital learning, online services, and better opportunities for all.

Modern agriculture technology - Plans are in motion to introduce smart farming techniques, better tools, and training so farmers can increase yield and income while protecting the environment.

Village Upgrades Coming Through!

2 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been repaired, giving young children a better, more nurturing environment.

4 toilets have been constructed at the AWCs, ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene—especially important for young girls.

A new water reservoir project is in the pipeline, ensuring that clean and safe drinking water is accessible for every child and family.

A paver block road construction is kicking off, making the village more accessible, safer, and cleaner. This long-awaited project is finally becoming a reality!

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBMG):

4 soak pits are being built to improve drainage and waste water management.

🚚 A waste collection vehicle has been arranged and will soon begin operation once manpower is finalized—bringing proper waste disposal to every doorstep.

A ring well for SD Para is also about to start—providing an additional reliable water source.

A segregation shed has already been completed, setting the stage for effective waste sorting and recycling.

Multiple awareness camps have been conducted to inform and engage villagers about cleanliness, hygiene, child rights, and sustainable practices.

“

A Message from the Pradhan:

"I may be the youngest, but I believe change doesn't wait for age—it waits for action. I want our children to grow up in a village full of opportunity, knowledge, and happiness. Together, we will build a future where no child is left behind, and every dream is within reach."

”

This is not just leadership—this is a revolution of hope, led by the youth, for the youth, and with the youth.

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

NORTH TRIPURA ZILLA PARISHAD



শ্রীমতি অপর্ণা নাথ
সভাপতি
উত্তর ত্রিপুরা জেলা পরিষদ

আমি এমন একটি উত্তর ত্রিপুরা জেলা দেখতে চাই যা হবে উন্নত, স্বনির্ভর ও পরিবেশবান্ধব। আমার স্বপ্নের জেলায় থাকবে উন্নত স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা, মানসম্মত শিক্ষা, কর্মসংস্থান ও আধুনিক কৃষি ব্যবস্থা। প্রতিটি গ্রামে থাকবে ডিজিটাল শিক্ষা, পাকা রাস্তা, বিশুদ্ধ জল, বিদ্যুৎ ও স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র। কৃষকেরা আধুনিক চাষ পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করে তাদের আয় কয়েকগুণ বাড়াতে পারবে। নারীরা হবে আত্মনির্ভর, দক্ষ ও স্বরোজগারী। পরিবেশ রক্ষায় রাস্তাগুলির দুই পাশে লাগানো হবে ফল ও ফুলের গাছ। রেল ও সড়ক যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন ঘটিয়ে জেলার প্রতিটি অঞ্চলকে সংযুক্ত করা হবে। বন্যা ও খরার মতো প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ মোকাবিলায় হবে উন্নত ড্রেনেজ ও সেচ ব্যবস্থার পরিকল্পনা। কল-কারখানা স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে বেকারত্ব দূর করা হবে এবং কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ বাড়ানো হবে। সৌর প্যানেল বসিয়ে বিদ্যুৎ ঘাটতি মেটানো হবে। পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে আমি উত্তর ত্রিপুরাকে দেখতে চাই একটি উন্নয়নের মডেল হিসেবে, যেখানে প্রতিটি মানুষ সম্মান, সুযোগ ও সুরক্ষা নিয়ে জীবন যাপন করবে।

শ্রীমতি অপর্ণা নাথ

KHOWAI ZILLA PARISHAD

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ- শ্রীমতি অপর্ণা সিংহ রায় দত্ত।

পদবীঃ- সভাপতি।

জেলা পরিষদ পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি। ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নামঃ- খোয়াই জেলা পরিষদ।

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী

উত্তরঃ- পানীয় জল- জলই জীবন। জল ছাড়া যেমন মানুষ, পশুপাখী, জীব জন্তু বাঁচেনা তেমনি মা বোনদের রান্না বাণা, কাপড় কাঁচা, বাসন মাজা থেকে শুরু করে জলসেচ কৃষিকাজের জন্য অর্থাৎ অন্নদাতা কৃষকের জলের খুবই প্রয়োজন। তাই পানীয় জলের অপচয় বন্ধ করতে হবে, এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ রোধ করার ক্ষেত্রে জনগনের মধ্যে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করতে হবে। আমি মনে করি খোয়াই জেলাতে কম পক্ষে বৎসরে ৬ টি সচেতনতা শিবিরের ব্যবস্থা করা দরকার এবং প্রত্যেক বাড়িতে, অফিস, স্কুল কলেজ, বিশ্ব বিদ্যালয়ের জল অপচয় রোধের জন্য টেপ লাগানো দরকার। তাহলে সুস্থ সমাজ ও সুস্থ পরিবেশ গঠন করা যাবে।



২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয় ?

উত্তরঃ ১) কৃষিক্ষেত্রে জল সেচের ব্যবস্থা, ২) পাইপ লাইনের মাধ্যমে ১০০% কৃষি জমিতে জল দেওয়া দরকার ৩) বৃষ্টির জল সংরক্ষণের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। ৪) কৃষিকাজের সুবিধার জন্য পাকা ড্রেনের ব্যবস্থা ১০০% সুনিশ্চিত করা দরকার, ৫) বৃষ্টির জল সংরক্ষণের জন্য পর্যাপ্ত ব্যবস্থা করা ৬) পাহাড় বা টিলাভূমির পাদদেশে বৃষ্টির জল সংরক্ষণ করার জন্য ডেম বা পাকা জলাশয় খনন করতে হবে। ৭) জলাশয়গুলিতে মৎস্য চাষিরা বা SHG গ্রুপের মা-বোনেরা মাছ উৎপাদনের মাধ্যমে জীবন জীবিকা নির্বাহ করার পথ তৈরি করতে হবে।

৩। আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তরঃ আমাদের ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ত্রিপুরা রাজাকে এক ত্রিপুরা শ্রেষ্ঠ ত্রিপুরা গঠন করতে চাইছেন, আমি চাইছি আগামী পাঁচ বছর পর যেন আমার খোয়াই জেলা শ্রেষ্ঠ জেলায় রূপ নেয়। পানীয় জল, স্বাস্থ্য, কৃষি, স্ব-সহায়ক দল, স্যানিটেশন, প্রধান মন্ত্রী কৃষি শিক্ষায়ী যোজনা, প্রত্যেক বাড়ী বাড়ী পাকা ঘর, প্রত্যেক সরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ, বর্জ্য নিক্ষেপণী সু-ব্যবস্থা, মার্কেটস্টল, কমিউনিটি হল, বিনোদন পার্ক, মোবাইল সংযোগ পরিষেবা, পাকা রাস্তা, স্ট্রীট লাইট, উজ্জ্বলা যোজনা, জনবসতি এলাকায় পাবলিক টয়লেট, যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে ১০০% সাফল্য দেখতে চাই।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

SOUTH TRIPURA ZILLA PARISHAD

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ- শ্রী দীপক দত্ত
পদবীঃ- সভাপতি
জেলা পরিষদঃ- দক্ষিণ ত্রিপুরা জেলা পরিষদ।



প্রশ্ন ১: আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে দিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

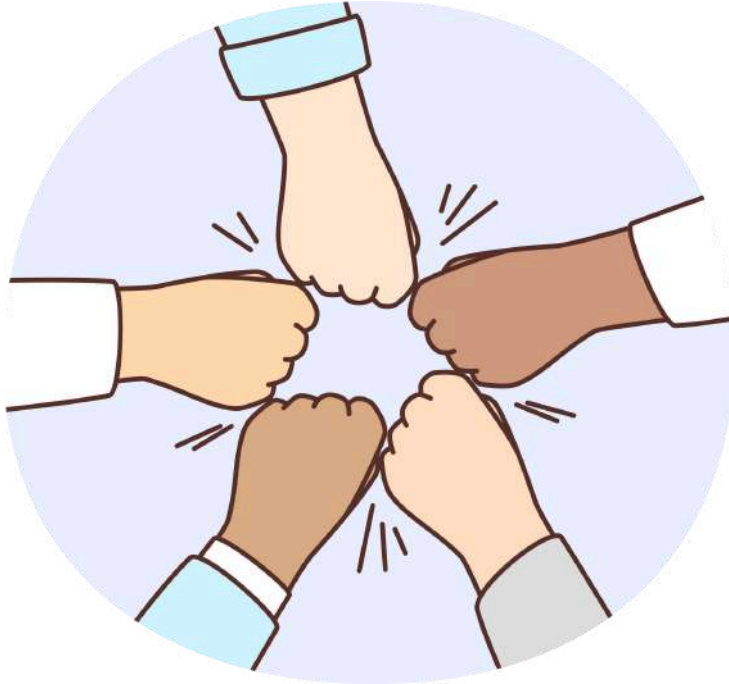
উত্তর:- আমার স্বপ্ন, আমাদের জেলা একটি সুস্থ, সমৃদ্ধ ও আত্মনির্ভর সমাজে পরিণত হবে। যেখানে নারী ও পুরুষ সমানভাবে উন্নয়নের অংশীদার হবে, শিশু ও যুব সমাজ সুরক্ষিত ও শিক্ষিত পরিবেশে বড় হবে। আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি, শিক্ষার প্রসার, স্বাস্থ্যসেবার উন্নয়ন ও ন্যায়ের ভিত্তিতে শাসন ব্যবস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠা পাবে। নেশা ও দুর্নীতিমুক্ত একটি সুন্দর, শান্তিপূর্ণ জেলা গড়ে তুলতে চাই, যেখানে প্রত্যেক নাগরিকের জীবন হবে মর্যাদাপূর্ণ ও নিরাপদ।

প্রশ্ন ২: কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর:- আমার মতে, গ্রামোন্নয়নের জন্য বাল্য বিবাহ রোধ, নেশা মুক্ত অভিযান চালানো ও আত্ম নির্ভর হওয়ার প্রশিক্ষণ এর উপর বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া প্রয়োজন। পাশাপাশি, যুব সমাজকে খেলাধুলা ও সৃজনশীল কর্মকাণ্ডে যুক্ত করে গঠনমূলক মানসিকতা গড়ে তোলাও জরুরি। নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন, মানসম্মত শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, পরিবেশ রক্ষা এবং সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে একটি উন্নত ও ভারসাম্যপূর্ণ সমাজ গড়ে তোলা সম্ভব। এই বিষয়গুলোতে কার্যকর পদক্ষেপ নিলে জেলা উন্নয়নের একটি স্থায়ী ভিত্তি লাভ করবে।

প্রশ্ন ৩: আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চান?

উত্তর:- পাঁচ বছর পর আমি আমার জেলাকে দেখতে চাই একটি মডেল জেলা হিসেবে, যেখানে প্রতিটি মানুষ শিক্ষিত, স্বাস্থ্যবান ও আত্মনির্ভরশীল হবে। শিশু ও নারীরা থাকবে সুরক্ষিত, যুব সমাজ থাকবে নেশামুক্ত ও খেলাধুলায় অনুপ্রাণিত। প্রশাসন হবে দক্ষ ও স্বন্দ, আর মানুষ হবে দায়িত্বশীল ও সচেতন। প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারে সহজতর সেবা প্রাপ্তি নিশ্চিত হবে। সামাজিক সাম্য, শান্তিপূর্ণ পরিবেশ এবং সুস্থায়ী উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে আমাদের জেলা একটি আদর্শ সমাজের রূপ নেবে-যেখানে সবাই সম্মানের সঙ্গে বসবাস করতে পারবে।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KADAMTALA PANCHAYAT SAMITI

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: শ্রী মিহির রঞ্জন নাথ

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/নাম কমিটির উপদেষ্টা ব্লক: কদমতলা পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

আমার স্বপ্ন একটি আত্মনির্ভর, পরিবেশবান্ধব ও সাসটেইনেবল ব্লক গড়ে তোলা, যেখানে মানুষ হবে স্বনির্ভর। থাকবে ২৪ ঘণ্টা নিরবচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ, উন্নত রাস্তাঘাট, সুষ্ঠু ড্রেনেজ এবং সব নাগরিকের জন্য নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় পরিষেবা। শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবার মান হবে সর্বোচ্চ, যাতে প্রত্যেকে পায় সমান সুযোগ।

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করে বয়স্ক, শিশু ও প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর মর্যাদা রক্ষা করা হবে। কৃষি, হস্তশিল্প, প্রযুক্তি ও স্থানীয় উদ্যোগকে উৎসাহ দিয়ে প্রত্যেকের জন্য স্থায়ী রোজগারের ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তোলা হবে। এভাবেই ব্লকটি হবে উন্নত, মানবিক ও ভবিষ্যৎমুখী।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর : গ্রাম উন্নয়নে ব্লক পর্যায়ে লক্ষ্যভিত্তিক পরিকল্পনা অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। পানীয় জলের নিশ্চয়তা ও মজবুত রাস্তা-ঘাট প্রতিটি গ্রামের মৌলিক অধিকার। পাশাপাশি, স্নাতক স্তর পর্যন্ত আধুনিক শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন করে শিক্ষার পরিসর বাড়াতে হবে। স্বাস্থ্যসেবায় আধুনিক পরিকাঠামো ও দক্ষ চিকিৎসক থাকাটা অপরিহার্য। ডিজিটাল ও ভৌত যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন গ্রামকে যুক্ত করবে মূলস্রোতের সঙ্গে। কর্মসংস্থানের জন্য ছোট শিল্প, কৃষি ও কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণকে অগ্রাধিকার দিতে হবে। বাল্যবিবাহ শূন্যে নামাতে সামাজিক সচেতনতা ও আইনি প্রয়োগ জরুরি। ভূগর্ভস্থ জল সংরক্ষণে পরিবেশবান্ধব পদক্ষেপই হবে ভবিষ্যতের জন্য স্থায়ী সমাধান।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

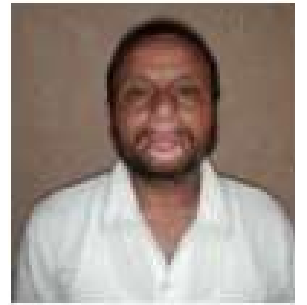
উত্তর: আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পর আমি আমার ব্লককে দেখতে চাই দেশের গর্বের এক উন্নয়নমুখী মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে, যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রাম হবে আত্মনির্ভর, পরিকল্পিত ও পরিবেশবান্ধব। শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, বিদ্যুৎ, বিশুদ্ধ জল, পাকা রাস্তা, বাসযোগ্য ঘর ও সামাজিক নিরাপত্তার সব সুবিধা থাকবে সবার জন্য সহজলভ্য। সরকারি প্রকল্পের সুফল পৌঁছাবে প্রান্তিক মানুষের দ্বারেও। আধুনিক প্রযুক্তিনির্ভর শিক্ষায় গড়ে উঠবে দক্ষ, আত্মবিশ্বাসী প্রজন্ম। আগর, রাবার, বাঁশ ও চা-পাতা প্রক্রিয়াকরণকে ঘিরে গড়ে উঠবে নতুন শিল্প ও স্টার্টআপ, যা কর্মসংস্থান ও টেকসই অর্থনীতির দিশা দেখাবে।

LALJURI BAC

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: শ্রীঅজন্ত কুমার চৌধুরী

পদবী: চেয়ার পার্সন, লালজুরী বি. এ.সি

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: লালজুরি বি,এস,সি। উত্তর ত্রিপুরা।



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- ভারত সরকারের পঞ্চায়েত মন্ত্রকে যে নয়টি থিম আছে, সেই থিমগুলির দ্রুত সফল বাস্তবায়ন। ১নং থিম তথা দারিদ্রমুক্ত এবং উন্নত জীবিকা সম্পন্ন গ্রাম গঠন এবং ৪নং থিম তথা জল পর্যাাপ্ত গ্রাম গঠন থেকে শুরু করে ধাপে ধাপে অন্যান্য থিমগুলির সফল বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামকে উন্নত করে একটি উন্নত ব্লক হিসেবে লাল জুরী আর, ডি, ব্লককে দেখতে চাই।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর: খাদ্যে স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ গ্রাম গঠন করতে কৃষি কাজের সাথে জড়িত মেশিন গুলিতে অধিক ভর্তুকীর বন্দোবস্ত করা। আধিকাংশ কৃষি জমির আমাদের ব্লক এলাকায় বন দপ্তরের অধীন বা সরকারী খাসভূমি। তাই MGNREGA এর সুবিধা লাভার্থীদের পৌঁছে দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে জমির রেকর্ড বাধ্যতামূলকতে শিথিল করা দরকার। রেগার Payment এর ক্ষেত্রে সম্পূর্ণ Payment clear হওয়া চাই।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- আত্মনির্ভর গ্রাম, আত্মনির্ভর ব্লক, আত্মনির্ভর জেলা হিসাবে দেখতে চাই। উন্নত যোগাযোগ, রাস্তা যেন প্রত্যেকটি পাড়ায় পৌঁছে। পাইপ লাইন আছে অথচ জলের উৎসে যেন জলের অভাব না থাকে। জলসেচের জন্য জলের উৎস তৈরী করা। উক্ত কাজের সফল বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে উন্নত ব্লক হিসাবে দেখতে চাই।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KALACHERRA PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Name of the Elected Representative:- Smt. Tinku Sarma,

Designation:- Chairperson.

Name of ZP/PS/BAC: Kalacherra Panchayat Samiti

Q.1 What is your dream for your district or block?

Ans- As the chairperson of Kalacherra Panchayat Samiti, my dream is to accelerate the overall development of the Gram Panchayat under the block through coordinating the entire line department. I aim to improve infrastructure like roads, water supply, sanitation and electricity in all villages under the block.

Strengthening education, health care and digital access is a priority. Supporting line department like Agri, Horti, ARDD and Self-help groups to create employment opportunities. My main goal is to turn the Kalacherra RD Block into an ideal block by implementing all the Government projects properly.

Q.2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

Ans- As the chairperson of Kalacherra Panchayat Samiti, I should be given special importance to improving rural infrastructure such as road, electricity and internet connection. Agriculture development through modern techniques, irrigation, quality education and skill development programme can empower youth. Provide well health care facility, clean drinking water, and Sanitation and women's SHG groups should also be prioritizes for comprehensive development.

Q.3 Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans- After five years, as a Chairperson of Kalacherra Panchayat Samiti, I want to see Kalacherra RD Block as a model of sustainable development with improved infrastructure, clean & green village and provide better basic services like health, education, drinking water, sanitation etc. I hope to see digital connectivity and green initiatives like solar energy and tree plantation will promote eco friendly block.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

DAMCHERRA BAC

Name of the Elected Representative: SRI UPENDRA REANG

Designation:-CHAIRMAN

Name of ZP/PS/BAC:-DAMCHERRA BAC



Questions

Q1. What is your dream for your district or block?

Ans- I myself as the BAC Chairman of Damcherra RD Block sri Upendra Reang. Our block is developing day by day and our dream is to make our block accessible to every essential service to the rural population and create a sustainable environment in our block. Starting from job generation for the young youth, women empowerment and environmental conservation.

Q2. In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for Rural Development in your district/block area?

Ans- In case of Rural Development in Block area, importance must be given to following sectors such as- Agriculture Development: Irrigation facility and modern Agri equipment should be implemented. Health & sanitation:- Improvement of Rural Health Centre and to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation around the block area. Education:- Infrastructure development of primary and high school and digital education. Road: Development of rural connectivity and to encourage trading in block area.

Q3. Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans- As the Chairman of this Aspirational Block after 5 years from now I want to see a modern, self sufficient and satisfactory rural life.

i) Digital Village: Wifi connection, e-Governance, UPI payments and through cashless transactions the life of poor will be developed.

(i) Drinking Water 100% drinking water connection is whole block area in the coming years.

iii) Environment Friendly Development: Solar energy, Rainwater harvesting will make our block more sustainable and environment friendly

iv) Women Empowerment:-Through SHGs, microfinance and Skill Development will Improve the women population in block area.

JUBARAJNAGAR PANCHAYAT SAMITI



অপর্ণা সিনহা দেবনাথ।
চেয়ারপার্সন, যুবরাজনগর
পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি।

যুবরাজনগর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন, ব্লকের প্রতিটি গ্রাম হবে উন্নয়নের এক উজ্জ্বল দৃষ্টান্ত। প্রতিটি ঘরে থাকবে পানীয় জল, পাকাঘর, শৌচালয় ও বিদ্যুৎ। শিশুদের জন্য মানসম্মত শিক্ষা, মডেল স্কুল ও অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি কেন্দ্র গড়ে তোলা হবে এবং ড্রপআউট হার থাকবে শূন্য। কৃষিতে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার ও সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে কৃষকদের আয় বৃদ্ধি পাবে। নারীদের স্বনির্ভর করতে স্ব-সহায়ক গোষ্ঠী ও প্রশিক্ষণের সুযোগ থাকবে, প্রতিবন্ধীদের জন্যও থাকবে বিশেষ অগ্রাধিকার। বাল্যবিবাহ, নারী নির্যাতন ও পণপ্রথার বিরুদ্ধে জোর প্রচার চালিয়ে সামাজিক সচেতনতা গড়ে তোলা হবে। গ্রামীণ পরিবেশ হবে প্লাস্টিকমুক্ত ও সবুজায়নের উপর জোর থাকবে। ডিজিটাল পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থাকে শক্তিশালী করে, সরকারী প্রকল্পগুলির স্বচ্ছ ও সময়মতো বাস্তবায়ন নিশ্চিত করা হবে। আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি চাই যুবরাজনগর ব্লক উত্তর ত্রিপুরার একটি মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে গড়ে উঠুক—যেখানে উন্নয়ন হবে জনসম্পৃক্ত, টেকসই ও অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

DASDA BAC

জনপ্রতিনিধির নাম: উদাররাম রিয়াং

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: দশদা



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- দশদা আর ডি ব্লকের বি.এসি চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হল এই অঞ্চলকে একটি অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক ও টেকসই উন্নয়নের মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে তোলা। আমি উন্নত সড়ক যোগাযোগ, প্রতিটি শিশুর জন্য মানসম্মত শিক্ষা, সহজলভ্য স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন ও কর্মসংস্থানের মাধ্যমে আত্মনির্ভর গ্রাম গড়ে তোলার স্বপ্ন দেখি। স্থানীয় শাসন ব্যবস্থাকে শক্তিশালী করা, স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি এবং সরকারি প্রকল্পগুলির কার্যকর বাস্তবায়ন আমার অগ্রাধিকার। আমি প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর উন্নয়ন, আমাদের সমৃদ্ধ সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য সংরক্ষণ এবং সকলের মধ্যে ঐক্য প্রতিষ্ঠার লক্ষ্যে কাজ করছি। জনসাধারণের অংশগ্রহণ ও যৌথ প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে দশদা আর ডি ব্লক অগ্রগতির এক উজ্জ্বল দৃষ্টান্ত হয়ে উঠতে পারে এবং সকল বাসিন্দার গর্বের কারণ হতে পারে।

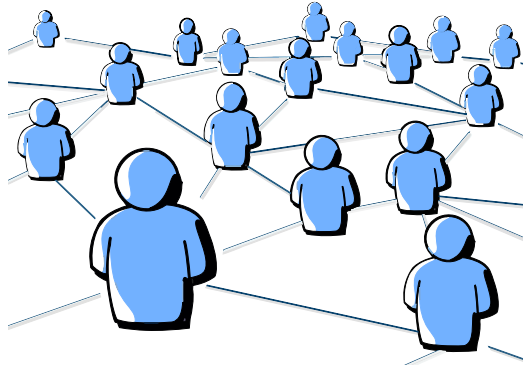
২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর- দশদা আর ডি ব্লকে গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য নিচের ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব প্রদান করা উচিতঃ

- ক) সড়ক ও পরিবহন যোগাযোগ বাজার, বিদ্যালয় ও স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে সহজে পৌঁছানোর সুবিধার্থে উন্নয়ন করা।।
- খ) শিক্ষা পরিকাঠামো বিদ্যালয়গুলির উন্নয়ন, মানসম্পন্ন শিক্ষা নিশ্চিতকরণ এবং স্কুলছুট হার হ্রাস করা।
- গ) স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ব্যবস্থা গ্রামীণ স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রগুলিকে শক্তিশালী করা এবং চিকিৎসক ও ঔষধের প্রাপ্যতা নিশ্চিত করা।
- ঘ) পানীয় জল ও স্যানিটেশন প্রতিটি পরিবারে পরিষ্কৃত পানীয় জল ও স্যানিটারি টয়লেট সরবরাহ করা।
- ঙ) জীবিকা নির্বাহের সুযোগ কৃষি, পশুপালন ও দক্ষতা উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে আয় বৃদ্ধির পথ তৈরি করা।
- চ) ডিজিটাল সংযোগ দূরবর্তী গ্রামগুলিতে ইন্টারনেট ও ই-গভর্নেন্স পরিষেবার অ্যাক্সেস বৃদ্ধি করা।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- আগামী পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে আমি দশদা আর ডি ব্লককে একটি প্রাণবন্ত ও আত্মনির্ভরশীল অঞ্চল হিসেবে কল্পনা করি, যেখানে শক্তিশালী পরিকাঠামো, ক্ষমতায়িত জনগোষ্ঠী এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক উন্নয়ন থাকবে। আমি দেখতে চাই প্রতিটি গ্রাম সর্বমৌসুমি রাস্তার মাধ্যমে সংযুক্ত, বিদ্যালয়গুলিতে আধুনিক সুযোগ-সুবিধা রয়েছে এবং সকলের জন্য সহজলভ্য স্বাস্থ্যসেবার ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে। আমার লক্ষ্য হল প্রতিটি পরিবারে পরিষ্কৃত পানীয় জল, সঠিক স্যানিটেশন এবং টেকসই জীবিকার সুবিধা নিশ্চিত করা। আমি স্বপ্ন দেখি একটি ডিজিটাল সংযুক্ত ব্লকের, যেখানে যুবসমাজ দক্ষ, নারীরা ক্ষমতায়িত এবং স্থানীয় সম্পদগুলি কার্যকরভাবে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। দশদা যেন ত্রিপুরার মধ্যে একটি মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে পরিচিত হয়, যা অগ্রগতি, ঐক্য এবং সুশাসনের প্রতীক।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Panisagar Panchayat Samiti

Name of the Elected Representative: Sanjoy Das

Designation: Chairperson of Panchayat Samity

Name of PS: Panisagar Panchayat Samity



Q. 1. What is your dream for your district or block?

Ans- In order to make Panisagar Block Women friendly under LSDG theme no. 9, I have set my goal of building or creating a baby feeding room or Pink room in every Gram Panchayat Office and also in Block Premises.

Building separate ladies toilet in every government institute is another important requirement of our block.

It is also my desire to make all the gram panchayat offices cent percent solar electrified,

In the arena of sports for youth, a sports calendar is in the wishlist and regular inter village and intra village sports competitions can be organized.

Under LSDG theme 2, compulsory medical health checkups of all the block employees and elected representatives can be conducted once every two months.

Sitting space can be constructed in market area for regular commuters.

Q. 2. In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

Ans:- The main two issues faced by our block area is regarding electricity and water availability. Also other areas, which needs special attention are as follows:

Pucca road connectivity can be improved.

Solar street light in every ward of every gram Panchayat is in high requirement.

To make the farmers attain sustainable income and enhance their livelihood under LSDG theme 1, solar pumps can be distributed to the poor farmer families.

To promote and create livelihood scope from tourism, unused Government Khas lands can be converted into children park, picnic spots etc to generate revenues.

Community toilet with proper water facility can be built in every market place ensuring regular cleanliness.

03. Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans: In the next five years every Gram Panchayat of our block should secure A Grade In LSDG PAI Index Some areas of special mention are as follows:

An Indoor stadium can be built in the block area.

To promote cultural talents, musical instruments can be distributed at low cost or no cost to skilled needy individuals and also to government educational institutes. Financial assistance can also be offered to the needy artists for commuting to other states or countries for cultural events.

Open gyms can be opened in every gram panchayat.

All government institutes are needed to be made Divyang friendly

An open stadium for national sports can be built under our block

KUMARGHAT BAC

শ্রী তপনজয় রিয়াং
চেয়ারম্যান
কুমারঘাট ব্লক উপদেষ্টা
কমিটি

কুমারঘাট ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার লক্ষ্য জাতি-জনজাতি নির্বিশেষে কুমারঘাট ব্লকের সার্বিক উন্নয়ন। বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা ও পানীয় জলের সুব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে এই ব্লককে রাজ্য ও দেশের মধ্যে একটি মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে তোলা আমার স্বপ্ন। কৃষিতে প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার বাড়িয়ে কৃষি উৎপাদন ও কৃষকের আয় বাড়ানো হবে। ২০২৩-২৪ অর্থ বছরে পঞ্চায়েত মন্ত্রকের পুরস্কার আমাদের পরিকল্পনার সফল বাস্তবায়নের স্বীকৃতি, যা আমরা বজায় রাখব। গ্রামীণ সড়ক, স্বাস্থ্য ও শিক্ষার পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়নকে আমি বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দিই। যুব সমাজকে নেশা থেকে দূরে রাখতে সচেতনতা ও দিকনির্দেশনার প্রয়োজন। আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি কুমারঘাট ব্লককে পাকা রাস্তা, মানসম্মত বিদ্যালয়, আধুনিক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, স্কিল ডেভেলপমেন্ট, ডিজিটাল লার্নিং ও ঐতিহ্যবাহী হস্তশিল্প উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে একটি সাংস্কৃতিক ও উন্নয়নের মডেল হিসেবে দেখতে চাই—যেখানে প্রতিটি পরিবার মর্যাদা, আশা ও একাত্মতার সঙ্গে জীবনযাপন করবে।

KUMARGHAT PANCHAYAT SAMITI

সুমতি দাস
চেয়ারপার্সন
কুমারঘাট পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি

কুমারঘাট পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসেবে আমার লক্ষ্য হলো মহিলাদের স্ব-সহায়ক দলের মাধ্যমে আত্মনির্ভর করে তোলা ও যুব সমাজকে স্কিল ট্রেনিং দিয়ে স্বরোজগারে সক্ষম করা। সামাজিক ব্যাধি, বাল্য বিবাহ ও নেশা দূরীকরণে সচেতনতা গড়ে তোলা আমার অঙ্গীকার। আমি চাই সন্তানহীন ও অসহায় প্রবীণদের জন্য সরকারি উদ্যোগে আবাসনের ব্যবস্থা হোক। মহিলা প্রধানদের বেসিক কম্পিউটার প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়ে ডিজিটালভাবে সক্ষম করতে চাই। প্রত্যেক পরিবারের মৌলিক চাহিদা—স্বচ্ছ জল, খাদ্য, বাসস্থান, শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা—১০০% সুনিশ্চিত করা হবে। গ্রামীণ মহিলারা উদ্যোগ নিয়ে স্বাবলম্বী হতে পারে—এমন পরিবেশ তৈরি করা হবে। আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি কুমারঘাট ব্লককে একটি সার্বিক উন্নয়ন ও সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে তুলতে চাই, যেখানে স্কিল ডেভেলপমেন্ট, মহিলা সশক্তিকরণ ও বেকার সমস্যা দূরীকরণের মাধ্যমে প্রতিটি পরিবার মর্যাদাপূর্ণ জীবনযাপন করতে পারে।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

CHANDIPUR PANCHAYAT SAMITY

Name of the Elected Representative: Smt. Shampa Das (Pal)

Designation: Chairperson

Name of PS: Chandipur Panchayat Samiti



Q. 1. What is your dream for your Block?

Ans:- My dream is to make my block and panchayats like, where:-

a. Education and Health:

All children have access to quality education and all people have access to quality healthcare.

b. Environmental conservation:

The Panchayat is green with clean water and people are aware of environmental conservation.

c. Economic Development:

Local industries and businesses are promoted, providing job opportunities and economic growth.

d. Road:

The roads will be smooth and well-fit. So that people can move safely and feel comfortable both during day and at night.

e. Solar and electricity:

I want to provide free electricity through solar energy to all panchayats, my offices, government roads and every villages. We once dreamed of having electricity for all now, we dream of a future where we will no longer depend on traditional electricity, but fully rely on clean, renewable solar energy.

Finally, I would like to say that overall, my block has become a better Block.

Q.2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your block area?

Ans:- I have shared some of the key problems we face in our block-issues that delay development affect daily life and slow down progress. By addressing these challenges with practical solutions we can work towards building a more "efficient and prosperous future for our community".

One nation, one election will strengthen democracy and ensuring efficient governance and reduced election expenses. For our locality it means faster development, less disruption and more focus on people's welfare.

We prefer to purchase construction materials directly as the tender process often delays our work, timely progress is crucial and delays hold Block development.

Elected political representatives should be educated with minimum qualifications and strong personal qualities. Education helps leaders make informed decisions communicate clearly and serve the public responsibly.

It ensures they are capable, aware and committed to real development.

Q.3 Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Five years from now, I envision my block a model and sustainable and smart development- where every village has access to clean, free solar electricity, smooth roads and efficient government services Digital infrastructure will be integrated into every sector-education, healthcare, agricultures and governance to ensure transparency, speed and inclusivity. I dream of a locality where youth are self reliant, women and farmers are empowered and every citizen has access to digital and educational opportunities.

I strongly believe that political representatives should be educated and aware lead with vision and responsibility. With timely execution, with timely project execution, reduce, delays from tenders, and a united community effort with reduce delays, with connective effort we can transform, our block into a cleaner, greener and future-ready region driven by innovation and unity.

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

GOURNAGAR PANCHAYAT SAMITI UNAKOTI

Name of the Elected Representative: Mrs. Laxmi Nama.

Designation: Chairperson.

Name of Panchayat Samiti: Gourmagar Panchayat Samiti

Questions

Q. 1. What is your dream for your district or block?

ANSWER: My dream for Gournagar R.D. Block is to see & thrive as a vibrant, sustainable community where education, healthcare, and infrastructure are accessible to all.



I envision modernized roads, clean water systems, and renewable energy sources powering homes. Agriculture would flourish with the help of advanced farming techniques while local businesses grow through better connectivity and resources. With strong community participation and empowered youth, Gournagar R.D. Block would become a model of progress.

Q. 2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

ANSWER: For rural development, special focus should be given to improving rural infrastructure like roads, healthcare facilities, and clean drinking water. Education should be prioritized with better schools and vocational training centers. Empowering women through skill development and entrepreneurship programs can create economic Independence. Promoting renewable energy solutions, such as solar power, would help in sustainable growth .

Q.3. Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

ANSWER: In five years, I envision Gournagar Block boosted through enhanced agricultural practices, small businesses, and green energy initiatives. The area will embrace digital connectivity, enabling residents to access online resources and services. Overall, Gournagar will be a vibrant, self-sustaining, and forward-thinking region that offers a better quality of life to its residents while preserving its cultural heritage.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Ambassa Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: হেমমালী দেববর্মা

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: আমবাসা পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- আমি প্রীমতি হেমমালী দেববর্মা আমবাসা ব্লকের পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন নিম্নলিখিত:

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়ন: গ্রামীণ জনগণের জন্য অবকাঠামো, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, শিক্ষা এবং জীবিকার সুযোগ উন্নত করা। সমাজকল্যাণ ও ক্ষমতায়ন: শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগের মাধ্যমে নারী তফসিলী জাতি, তফসিলী উপজাতি এবং অন্যান্য পিছিয়ে পড়া শ্রেণীর ক্ষমতায়ন।

কৃষি উন্নয়ন: কৃষি উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং আয় বৃদ্ধির জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ এবং বাজারের সুযোগ দিয়ে কৃষকদের সহায়তা করা। স্বাস্থ্য ও শিক্ষা: টিকাকরণ, স্যানিটেশন এবং সাক্ষরতার জন্য উদ্যোগ সহ মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং শিক্ষার সুযোগ বৃদ্ধি করা।

পরিবেশগত স্থায়িত্ব: পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন, সংরক্ষণ এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের টেকসই ব্যবহার। এই লক্ষ্যগুলি অর্জনের জন্য, আমি নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলিতে মনোনিবেশ করছি।

অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ: রাস্তা, সেতু, স্কুল, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্র এবং অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সুযোগ-সুবিধা উন্নয়ন করার ক্ষেত্রে।

জীবিকা বৃদ্ধি: প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ এবং বাজারে প্রবেশাধিকারের মাধ্যমে কৃষক, কারিগর এবং ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোক্তাদের সহায়তা করার ক্ষেত্রে।

সম্প্রদায়ের সম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধি: গ্রামসভায় নাগরিকদের অংশগ্রহণকে উৎসাহিত করা, স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি করা

এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করার ক্ষেত্রে।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেল ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর:- আমবাসা পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে, আমি মনে করি ব্লকের গ্রাম উন্নয়নের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত

I. গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো উন্নত করা: সংযোগ এবং জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত করার জন্য রাস্তা, সেতু এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য উপযোগী পরিষেবা নির্মাণ এবং রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের উপর জোর দেওয়া।

II. শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা বৃদ্ধি করা: শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলিকে উন্নত করা, শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ উন্নত করা এবং স্যানিটেশন এবং স্বাস্থ্যবিধি সুবিধা সহ মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবাগুলিতে অ্যাক্সেস নিশ্চিত করা।

III. নারী ও প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের ক্ষমতায়ন: নারীর ক্ষমতায়নের জন্য উদ্যোগ বাস্তবায়ন করা এবং শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগের মাধ্যমে প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়গুলিকে সহায়তা করা।

IV. টেকসই কৃষি ও জীবিকা নির্বাহ করা: কৃষি উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং আয় বৃদ্ধির জন্য কৃষকদের প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ এবং বাজার অ্যাক্সেসে সহায়তা করা এবং পরিবেশ বান্ধব অনুশীলনগুলিকে উৎসাহিত করা।

V. সম্প্রদায়ের সম্পৃক্ততা এবং অংশগ্রহণ বৃদ্ধি করা: গ্রামসভায় নাগরিকদের অংশগ্রহণকে উৎসাহিত করা, স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি করা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা যাতে আরও অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক এবং প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শাসন ব্যবস্থা তৈরি করা যায়।

এই ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে মনোনিবেশ করে আমি বিশ্বাস করি আমরা আরও সমৃদ্ধ, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক এবং

টেকসই আমবাসা ব্লক তৈরি করতে পারি।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- আমবাসা পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমি আমাদের জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে টেকসই উন্নয়নের একটি মডেল হিসেবে কল্পনা করি। আমি দেখতে চাই:

উন্নত অবকাঠামো, সুসংযুক্ত রাস্তা এবং সুযোগ-সুবিধা সহ।

-সকলের জন্য উন্নত শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যসেবা।

ক্ষমতায়িত নারী এবং প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে সমৃদ্ধ কৃষি এবং জীবিকা।

পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন সহ একটি পরিষ্কার, সবুজ পরিবেশ।

স্বচ্ছতা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করে প্রশাসনে জনসাধারণের প্রাণবন্ত অংশগ্রহণ।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

DUMBURNAGAR BAC

As the Chairman of the Block Advisory Committee of Dumburnagar R.D. Block, my dream is to make this block a model of development, ranking first across India in every sector. I envision receiving recognition from the Central Government for our achievements. I dream of well-maintained roads connecting even the remotest villages, and a block office where every visitor leaves with a smile. I want all departmental officials to be responsive and respectful to the public. Given the hilly terrain of Dhalai District and the distance of villages like Dalapati VC, Kalyansing VC, and Ratanagar VC from Gandatwisa Bazar—areas often affected by floods—development is a challenge. The existing Gandatwisa PHC must be upgraded with modern equipment to serve the people better, as Kulai Hospital is 60 km away. In five years, I hope to see completed development projects, improved services, resolved public grievances, and a drug-free, self-reliant community with access to water, power, and opportunity.

SHRI PREM SADHAN
TRIPURA
CHAIRMAN (BAC)
DUMBURNAGAR RD.
BLOCK

Kalyanpur Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ সোমেন গোপ

পদবীঃ চেয়ারম্যান

পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির নামঃ কল্যাণপুর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি

১. আপনার ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- আমি আমার ব্লক সম্পর্কে এই স্বপ্ন দেখি যে আমার ব্লকের অন্তর্গত প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামে বিভিন্ন সরকারী প্রকল্পগুলি সঠিক জায়গায় এবং সঠিক সময়ে বাস্তবায়িত হবে। একটি স্বনির্ভর, প্রাণবন্ত এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক গ্রামীণ জনগোষ্ঠী যেখানে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তির মানসম্পন্ন শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা, বিশুদ্ধ জল এবং স্থায়ী জীবিকার সুযোগ রয়েছে।

প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামে পানীয় জল, শৌচালয়, আবাসন, শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যের সুব্যবস্থা থাকবে। কৃষকদের উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার এর মাধ্যমে কৃষি হবে আধুনিক, স্থায়ী এবং লাভজনক ন্যায্য মূল্য পাওয়ার উপযুক্ত। গ্রামের অস্তিত্ব ব্যক্তি পর্যন্ত সরকারী প্রকল্পের সুবিধাগুলি পৌঁছাবে।

গ্রামে কোন ধরনের নারী নির্যাতন বাল্যবিবাহ হবে না। গর্ভবতী মা এবং শিশুর জন্য সঠিক স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবার ব্যবস্থা থাকবে। সমস্ত বিদ্যালয় এবং অঙ্গনওয়াদী কেন্দ্রগুলি মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে উঠবে। সুসজ্জিত স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র মোবাইল ক্লিনিক এবং সচেতনতামূলক অভিযানের মাধ্যমে স্বাস্থ্য সেবা সহজলভ্য এবং সাশ্রয়ী হবে। বনায়ন, বৃষ্টির জল সংগ্রহ, সৌরশক্তি এবং শূন্য-বর্জ্য গ্রাম দিয়ে পরিবেশকে সম্মান ও সংরক্ষণ করা হবে। জনপ্রতিনিধি ও কর্মচারীদের সমন্বয় সাধন ও সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টা আমার ব্লক জেলা ও রাজ্যে এক সম্মানজনক স্থান অর্জন করবে।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর- প্রতিটি বিদ্যালয়ে ও অঙ্গনওয়াদী কেন্দ্রের পরিকাঠামোগুলি উন্নত করতে হবে। শিশুদের বসার ব্যবস্থা ও বৈদ্যুতিকরণের বিষয়ে আগামীদিনে অবশ্যই উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে। সমস্ত প্রতিস্থান ও পরিবারে পানীয় জল ও শৌচালয়ের সুব্যবস্থা ও ডাস্টবিনের সঠিক প্রয়োগ। বাল্য বিবাহ বন্ধ করতে হবে। প্রাথমিক ও উপ-স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রগুলিতে মানুষ যাতে সঠিক পরিষেবা পায়। নারীদের স্ব-সহায়ক দলে অন্তর্ভুক্তির মাধ্যমে স্বনির্ভর করতে হবে। বন্যা প্রবণ এলাকাগুলিতে দুর্যোগপূর্ণ পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলার জন্য অগ্রিম পরিকল্পনা করতে হবে।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি আমার ব্লকের ১৪ টি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং ৭ টি ভিলেজ কমিটি যাতে শিক্ষিত, দক্ষ্য এবং আত্মবিশ্বাসী যুবক যুবতীর সাথে ডিজিটাল সংযোগ থাকে, স্কুলে সকল শিশুর উপস্থিতি, স্কুলে শূন্য ড্রপআউট নিশ্চিত করা। কমিউনিটি শৌচালয় থাকবে এবং সেইগুলি সঠিক ভাবে ব্যবহার হবে।

নারী শিশু ও প্রতিবন্ধীদের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া হবে। প্রত্যেকটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে নিজস্ব আয়ের উৎস থাকবে এইভাবে প্রত্যেকটি গ্রাম মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে উঠবে। এই স্বপ্ন শুধু পরিকাঠামো নিয়ে নয়, মানুষকে তাদের নিজেদের অগ্রগতির দায়িত্ব নিতে ক্ষমতাযগ করা। প্রত্যেকটি সরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলি সি.সি. ক্যামেরার আওতায় আনা এবং সৌরশক্তির মাধ্যমে বিদ্যুতায়ন করা।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KALYANPUR R.D. BLOCK

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ ইন্দ্রাণী দেববর্মা

পদবীঃ চেয়ারম্যান

ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নামঃ কল্যাণপুর ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটি



১. আপনার ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- আমি এমন একটি ব্লক কল্পনা করি যেখানে গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালী, শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা শীর্ষস্থানীয় এবং স্থানীয় অর্থনীতি সমৃদ্ধ। গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন যেমন সংযোগ এবং জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত করার জন্য রাস্তা, সেতু এবং জনসাধারণের সুবিধা উন্নত করা। শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের উন্নয়ন, শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ উন্নত করা এবং মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবা নিশ্চিত করা। পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন, সংরক্ষণ এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের টেকসই ব্যবহার প্রচার করা।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর- পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, রাস্তা ও যাতায়াত ব্যবস্থার উন্নতিকরণ, পানীয় জল ও বিদ্যুৎ প্রতিটি ঘরে ঘরে পৌঁছে দেওয়া, গুণগত শিক্ষা ও কারিগরি শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করা, সাংস্কৃতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের প্রসার এবং খেলাধুলার প্রতি উৎসাহ প্রদান, প্রতিটি নাগরিকের সুস্বাস্থ্য নিশ্চিত করা, নেশামুক্ত গ্রাম গড়ে তোলা, কৃষিতে আধুনিক যন্ত্রপাতির ব্যবহার, উন্নত বীজ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে ফসল উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা এবং উৎপন্ন ফসলের যথাযত সংরক্ষণ এবং ন্যায্য মূল্য কৃষককে পাইয়ে দেওয়া, গ্রামকে স্বচ্ছ করে তোলার জন্য সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি, পরিবেশকে স্বচ্ছ রাখার প্রয়াসে সকলের সহযোগিতা সুনিশ্চিত করা।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- আমি আমাদের ব্লক এলাকাকে পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে টেকসই উন্নয়নের একটি সমৃদ্ধ কেন্দ্র হিসেবে কল্পনা করি। আমি দেখতে চাই; উন্নত গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো, সুসংযুক্ত রাস্তা এবং সুযোগ সুবিধাসহ। সকলের জন্য উন্নত শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবা। সমৃদ্ধ কৃষি এবং জীবিকা, ক্ষমতায়িত নারী এবং প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে। প্রশাসনের প্রাণবন্ত সম্প্রদায়ের অংশগ্রহণ, স্বচ্ছতা এবং ডাবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা। এই সামগ্রিক উন্নয়ন আমাদের জনগণের জীবন যাত্রার মান উন্নত করবে।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Tulasikhar RD Block

জনপ্রতিনিধির নাম: প্রদীপ কুমার দেববর্মা

পদবী: ব্লক চেয়ারম্যান

ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: তুলাশিখর ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটি



১। আপনার ব্লককে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

উত্তর: ২০০০ সালের মধ্যে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন ব্লক হিসাবে তুলাশিখর আর ডি ব্লককে উন্নীত করে পঞ্চায়েত রাজ ব্যবস্থাকে সর্বোচ্চ পর্যায়ে সুসংঘটিত এবং বাস্তবায়ন করা, যাতে LSDG এর সবগুলি থিম এর ক্ষেত্রে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণতা অর্জন করা যায়।

২। কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে আপনার ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়ন এর ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর: গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা, বাসস্থান, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, কর্মসংস্থান, পরিষ্কৃত পানীয় জল, সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা, পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্ন গ্রাম, শিশু শিক্ষা, মহিলা বান্ধব পঞ্চায়েত ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে যথাযথ গুরুত্ব প্রদান করা প্রয়োজন।

৩। আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর: আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে তুলাশিখর আর ডি ব্লক এলাকা যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা, বাসস্থান, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, কর্মসংস্থান, পরিষ্কৃত পানীয় জল, শিশু ও মহিলাদের উন্নয়ন তথা বিবিধ আর্থ- সামাজিক ক্ষেত্রে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ থাকবে যা প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষ ভাবে LSDG এর থিম গুলিতে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণতা অর্জনে সহায়ক হবে।

Teliamura Block Advisory Committee

জনপ্রতিনিধির নাম: শ্রীমতি দীপা দেব

পদবী: চেয়ার পার্সন (তেলিয়ামুড়া)

ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম:

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী।

উত্তর - আমার ব্লককে নিয়ে আমার স্বপ্ন হল আমার ব্লক এমন একটি ব্লক হবে যা- আমার মডেল ব্লক হিসাবে পরিগণিত হয়। ব্লকের অধীনে সমস্ত গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং ডিলেজ কমিটি গুলিতে পরিকাঠামোগত দিকে যথাক্রমে-পানীয়জল, রাস্তাঘাট, বিদ্যুৎ, স্বাস্থ্য ও শিক্ষার সামগ্রিক উন্নয়ন ধারা অব্যাহত থাকবে।



২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয় ?

উত্তর-ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্র বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আমি মনে করি।

১/ আমার তেলিয়ামুড়া ব্লক এলাকাতে অধিকাংশ মানুষ কৃষিজীবী। তাই কৃষিকাজের সুবিধার্থে জলসেচের ব্যবস্থা সুনিশ্চিত করার জন্য গুরুত্ব দেওয়া প্রয়োজন।

২/ ব্লক এলাকায় মহিলা ও শিশুদের বিভিন্ন পরিসেবা সুনিশ্চিত করা।

৩/ ব্লক এলাকায় SHG গ্রুপদের ব্লকের সহযোগিতায় বিভিন্ন কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে স্বাবলম্বন করে তোলার জন্য গুরুত্ব দেওয়া।

৪/ নেশাগ্রস্ত রক গড় তোলার জন্য বিভিন্ন সচেতনতা মূলক কার্যক্রম সংগঠিত করা।

৫/ ব্লক এলাকায় সূষ্ঠ সমাজ গঠনের লক্ষে প্রতিটি গর্ভবতী মা ও শিশুদের সময়মত টিকা প্রদান করা এবং প্রতিটি অঙ্গনোয়ারি কেন্দ্রে সু স্বাস্থ্যকর খাবার দেওয়ার জন্য উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করা।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর আমার তেলিয়ামুড়া ব্লককে আমি একটি আদর্শ ব্লক হিসাবে দেখতে চাই সেখানে সমস্ত ধরনের পরিকাঠামো ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন, এলাকায় মানুষের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন, যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন, সমস্ত অঙ্গনোয়ারী কেন্দ্রে এবং বিদ্যালয়গুলিতে ছাত্রছাত্রীরা পড়াশুনা করতে পারে তার জন্য পানীয় জলের সুবিধা করা থাকবে, ছাত্রছাত্রীদের আলাদা শৌচালয় থাকবে এবং অন্যান্য যাবতীয় সুযোগ সুবিধা প্রদান নিশ্চিত থাকবে।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Name of the Elected Representative: Vanlal Hrangkhawl

Designation: Chairman, BAC

Name of ZP/PS/BAC: Teliamura BAC



Q.1 What is your dream for your district or block?

Ans-My dream would be listed as follows:

- i) To have 100% literacy rate in all villages.
- ii) To eliminate extreme poverty by encouraging the youths to get into entrepreneurship.
- III) To have the best education system by Introducing vocational training in all Schools/Colleges.
- iv) To have all weather road connectivity to all villages of my block areas.
- v) To have at least Ten modern villages.

Q.2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

Ans-i) All weather road connectivity through all villages.

II) Clean drinking water.

iii) Specialists for all types of patients should be available in Block hospitals at least twice a week.

iv) Both government and private schools must be well checked and properly regulated.

v) Proper embankment should be constructed to avoid floods during rainy seasons.

vi) Playground for sports like football & volleyball needs to be constructed in rural areas to avoid drug addiction.

Q.3 Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans-In five years from now I would like to see my district/block:

i) Achieved 100% literacy rate.

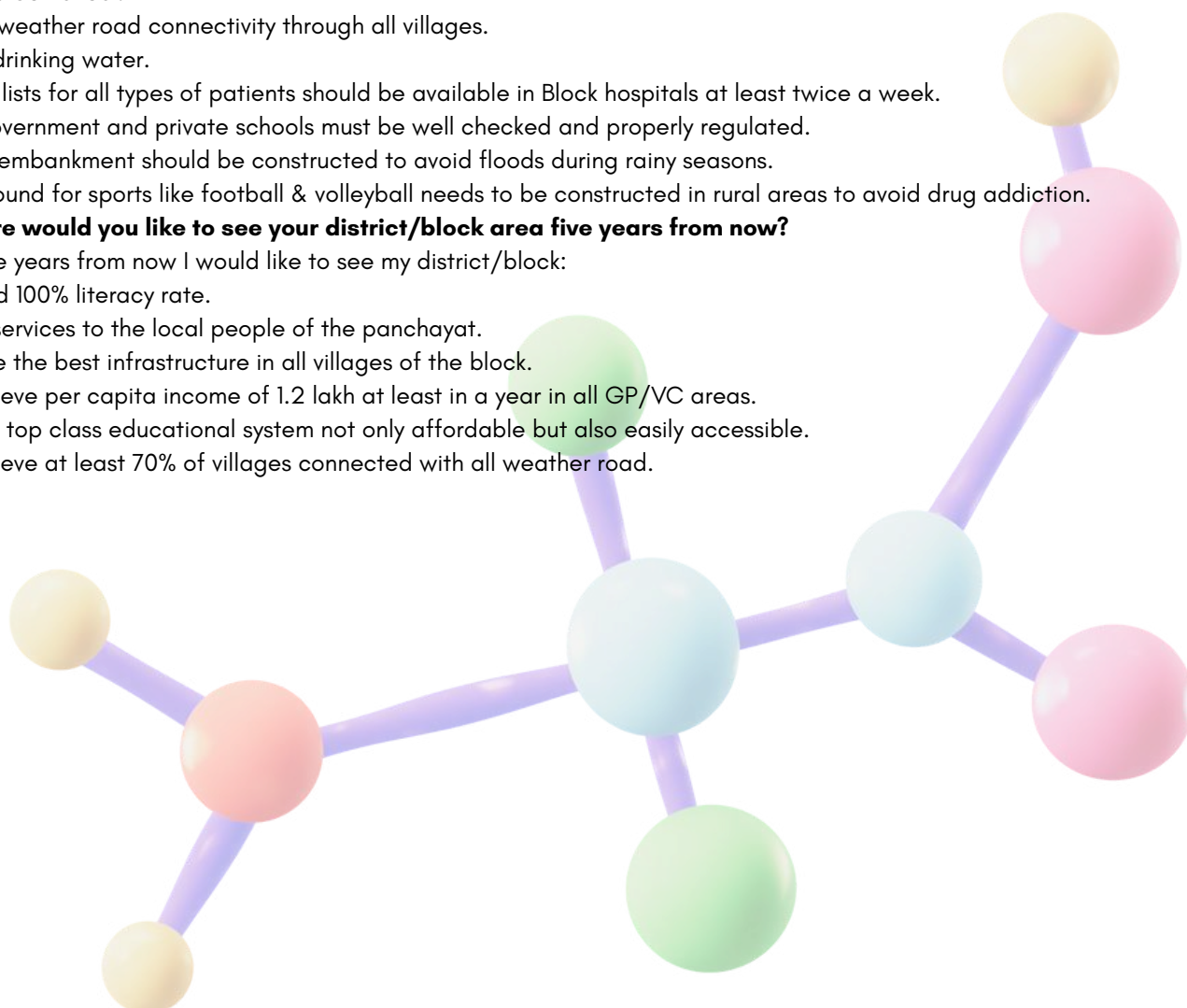
ii) Proper services to the local people of the panchayat.

iii) To have the best infrastructure in all villages of the block.

iv) To achieve per capita income of 1.2 lakh at least in a year in all GP/VC areas.

v) To make top class educational system not only affordable but also easily accessible.

vi) To achieve at least 70% of villages connected with all weather road.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Bamutia Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম- শ্রী দীপক কুমার সিংহ

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: বামুটিয়া পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লককে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

উত্তর: বামুটিয়া পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হলো এই ব্লককে একটি সমৃদ্ধ, স্বনির্ভর ও উন্নত ব্লক হিসাবে গড়ে তোলা। আমার স্বপ্ন, সার্বিকভাবে বামুটিয়া ব্লক যেন উন্নয়নের দিক দিয়ে ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের মধ্যে এক নজির স্থাপন করে। গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, কৃষির উন্নয়ন, উন্নত যোগাযোগের মাধ্যমে প্রতিটি মানুষের আর্থ সামাজিক জীবনের মান উন্নয়ন ঘটানো।

বেকার যুবক যুবতীদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করা, মহিলাদের আর্থ সামাজিক অবস্থার উন্নয়ন ঘটানো, সরকারি বিভিন্ন প্রকল্পগুলির যথাযথ বাস্তবায়ন করে স্বচ্ছ প্রশাসন গড়ে তোলার মধ্য দিয়ে বামুটিয়া ব্লককে ত্রিপুরার বুকে প্রথম স্থানে অধিষ্ঠিত করা।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে আপনার ব্লক/ জেলা এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর: গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বামুটিয়া ব্লক এলাকায় নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রগুলির উপর বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আমি মনে করি-

১. শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার মান উন্নয়ন।
২. কৃষি বিষয়ে আরো নজর দেওয়া।
৩. সেচ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন ঘটানো।
৪. অনাবাদী জমিকে চাষের আওতায় নিয়ে আসা।
৫. উৎপাদিত ফসলের সঠিকভাবে বাজারজাত করণের ব্যবস্থা করা।
৬. স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন ও পরিচ্ছন্নতা।
৭. বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থা করা।
৮. শিশুদের টিকাকরণ যাতে সঠিকভাবে হয় সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাখা।
৯. নেশার কবল থেকে যুব সমাজকে রক্ষার জন্য ও বাল্য বিবাহ রোধে প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা।
১০. বয়স্ক ব্যক্তির যাতে যথাযথ স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা পায় তার বন্দোবস্ত করা।
১১. নতুন পুকুর খনন এবং পুরাতন পুকুর সংস্কারের মাধ্যমে মৎস্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা।
১২. পশু পাখিদের খামারগুলির উন্নতি সাধনের ব্যবস্থা করা।
১৩. মহিলাদের আর্থ-সামাজিক ব্যবস্থার উন্নতি ঘটানো, যথা-স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী, কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণ, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসার উদ্যোগে উৎসাহিত করা ইত্যাদি।
১৪. বিদ্যুৎ, পরিশ্রুত পানীয় জল, রাস্তাঘাটের উন্নতি সাধন করা।
১৫. খেলাধুলা, যোগ- ব্যায়াম ইত্যাদির মধ্যে দিয়ে যাতে সবাই সুস্বাস্থ্যের অধিকারী হতে পারে তার ব্যবস্থা করা।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক / জেলা এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর: আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে বামুটিয়া ব্লককে ত্রিপুরার শ্রেষ্ঠ ব্লক হিসাবে দেখতে চাই যেখানে থাকবে উন্নত মানের কৃষি ব্যবস্থা, থাকবে রাসায়নিক সারের ব্যবহার কমিয়ে জৈব সারের যথাযথ ব্যবহার, মৎস্য চাষে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণতা, গ্রামের প্রতিটি রাস্তা পাকা হবে, প্রত্যেকটা অঙ্গনওয়াড়িতে বিজ্ঞান ভিত্তিক শিক্ষা ও খাবার প্রদান করা হবে, স্বনির্ভর প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে যুবক ও মহিলারা আর্থিক ভাবে স্বনির্ভর হবে, ব্লকের প্রতিটি পাড়ায় সৌর শক্তির মাধ্যমে বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন করে বিকল্প শক্তিতে স্বনির্ভরতা অর্জন করবে, ব্লকের কর্মক্ষম শিক্ষিত যুবক যুবতি ও মহিলারা স্কিল ডেভেলপমেন্টের মাধ্যমে স্বনির্ভর হয়ে উঠবে, সামাজিক বনায়নের মধ্যে দিয়ে ইকো সিস্টেম ও পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য রক্ষা, সর্বোপরি পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্ন সর্ব সুবিধাযুক্ত ব্লক হিসাবে বামুটিয়া ব্লককে দেখতে চাই।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

OLD AGARTALA PANCHAYAT SAMITY



Miss Jharna Rani Das
Chairperson
Old Agartala
Panchayat Samiti.

As the leader of Old Agartala Block, my dream is to transform it into a model of development in line with the vision of “Ek Tripura, Shrestha Tripura.” I aim to improve communication systems, install solar-powered street lights in every locality, and introduce modern agricultural techniques to boost productivity. Empowering women through the establishment of cottage industries in every household is a key priority. In healthcare, a state-of-the-art hospital is essential, while in education, setting up a technical college and an ITI will enhance opportunities for the youth. I believe the block’s rich heritage—including the temples of the Fourteen Gods, ancient havelis, and the centuries-old Shiva temple—holds great potential for tourism development. My vision is that within five years, Old Agartala Block will lead the state in education, healthcare, agriculture, drinking water, irrigation, tourism, and women's economic empowerment through cottage industries.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

HEZAMARA BAC

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: শ্রী সুনীল দেবর্মা

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান হেজামারা বি এসি

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: হেজামারা বি এসি
প্রশ্ন

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- হেজামারা ব্লক তথা হেজামারা বি এসি কে সমগ্র ত্রিপুরার আলোকে একটি আদর্শ এবং উন্নত ব্লক হিসাবে গড়ে তোলা আমার প্রধান লক্ষ্য। দেশের যশস্বী মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শ্রীনন্দ্র মোদীজি এবং রাজ্যের মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রী ডঃ মানিক সাহাজির এক ত্রিপুরা শ্রেষ্ঠ ত্রিপুরা গড়ার যে স্বপ্ন, তাকে বাস্তবায়িত করার লক্ষ্যে উন্নয়নের ধারাকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়াই আমার লক্ষ্য।

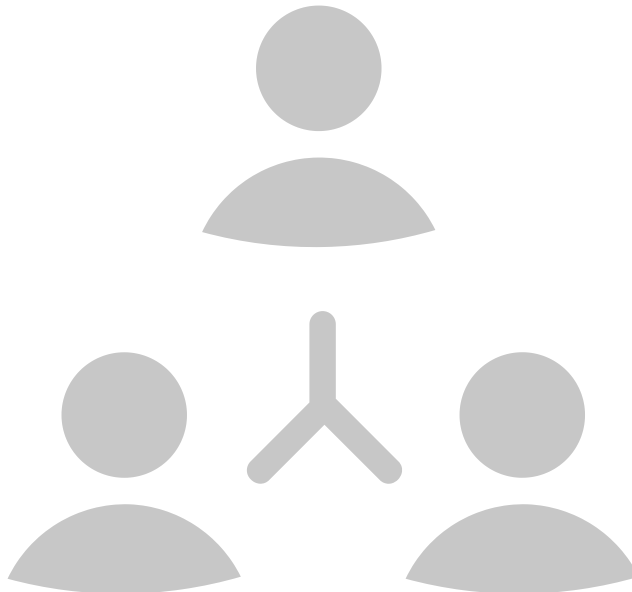


২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর- হেজামারা ব্লক এর প্রায় ৬০ শতাংশ এলাকার অবস্থান পাহাড় হওয়ার কারণে আমরা আমাদের ব্লকের সকল Habitation গুলিকে এখনো All Weather Road এর মাধ্যমে সংযুক্ত করতে পারিনি, তাই হেজামারা ব্লকের অন্তর্গত সকল হেবিটেশন গুলিকে All Weather Road এর মাধ্যমে সংযুক্ত করা, সৌড়শক্তির ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে পানীয় জল, বিদ্যুৎ এর ব্যবস্থা, সকলের জন্য শিক্ষা, কৃষি ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন, সৌড়শক্তির ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি, সকলের জন্য সুস্বাস্থ্য নিশ্চিত করা। তাছাড়া সবুজায়ন তথা বৃক্ষরোপণ এবং বন সংরক্ষণের জন্যও আমরা বিশেষ আলোকপাত করবো।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- অবশ্যই রাজ্যের মধ্যে প্রথমসারিতেই আমি আমার ব্লককে দেখতে চাইবো। আমরা ইতিমধ্যে আমাদের PDI Score 67.10, অর্জন করে সমগ্র ত্রিপুরাতে নবম স্থান দখল করতে পেরেছি। আশা করছি আগামী ৫ বছরের আগেই আমাদের মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী জী এবং মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীজীর সহযোগীতায় আমরা এই Score 100% করে নিতে পারব।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

MANDWI BAC

Name of the Elected Representative: Shri Dhirendra Debbarma

Designation: Chairman

Name of BAC: BAC Mandwi.

1. What is your dream for your district or Block?

Mandwi RD Block under West Tripura district has been established in the year 1994 dated 30/10/1994. Currently the population of my Block is 61367. At present my block has 26 nos. village committee & in every village committee and in every village - water, road, connectivity, electricity, education, agricultural facility is made available and PMAYG scheme is given to beneficiaries IHHL toilet facility is provided to every household in my Block.



My dream for the coming 5 year is that every/each household has gas pipeline connection, 1(One)no. degree college to be established, Fire Service Station to be established, irrigation facility in farmland using solar panels, to develop the communication facility and with the support of TRLM, formation of more number of SHG groups and also the Mandwi market within the block to be transforms into composite market is my dream.

2. In which specific area do you think special importance should be given for rural development in Mandwi Rd Block?

For rural development in the Mandwi RD Block, the specific areas that would require special focus could include:

A. Agriculture and Livelihood Support:

Improved Irrigation and Water Management: Ensuring access to better Irrigation facilities, rainwater harvesting, and water conservation techniques can significantly boost agricultural productivity.

Livestock Development: Focus on improving animal husbandry with veterinary services, fodder development, and training for farmers on better care techniques.

B. Infrastructure Development

Road Connectivity: Improving road infrastructure for better access to markets, education, and healthcare services is crucial.

Sanitation and Water Supply: Ensuring access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, including toilets, can significantly improve public health outcomes.

C. Education and Skill Development:

Educational Infrastructure: Building or upgrading schools and providing training for teachers would enhance educational outcomes.

D. Health and Nutrition:

Primary Health Care: Establishing or improving healthcare facilities and increasing the presence of medical professionals can improve healthcare delivery. Emphasis on maternal and child health would also be critical.

Health Awareness Programs: Promoting awareness on hygiene, sanitation, and preventive healthcare would benefit the population.

E. Environmental Sustainability:

Renewable Energy: Encouraging the use of solar power, biogas, or other renewable energy sources will help rural areas reduce their dependency on non-renewable energy.

These targeted areas, focusing on the integration of modern practices with traditional rural methods, can have a long-term positive impact on rural development in the Mandwi RD Block

3. where would you like to see your Block area five years from now?

To easy access of Government Schemes & services by the common public, expanding the use of technology and digital services. This includes the implementation of digital literacy, various trainings, uses of mobile apps, and e-governance initiatives to increase efficiency. Establishing stronger communication channels between the administration and the public to ensure that citizens' concerns are heard and acted upon. This would involve channels like social media outreach to create a more participatory decision-making process. A major goal would be to invest in education and youth development, ensuring that the next generation is equipped with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities to succeed in an ever-evolving world.

Ultimately, the goal would be to leave a legacy of positive change, where people feel more connected, empowered, and hopeful about the future.

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

BISHALGARH PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Name of the Elected Representative:-Smt Atashi Das

Designation: Chairperson.

Name of Panchayat Samiti: Bishalgarh Panchayat Samiti

Q.1. What is your dream for your block?

Ans: As chairperson, my dream for the block would be to foster a thriving, inclusive, and sustainable community I would aim to improve infrastructure, ensuring safe roads, efficient waste management, and access to clean water.



Promoting education and skill development programs to empower youth and adults would be a priority. I would focus on healthcare facilities and support local businesses to boost economic growth. Environmental conservation, like creating green spaces and advocating for renewable energy, would be key. My vision would be centered on collaboration, ensuring every resident feels heard and plays an active role in building a better future for all.

Q. 2. in which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your block area as chairperson of the block?

Ans: Alongside the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDG), rural development should focus on specific areas like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Emphasising quality education and vocational training will empower residents with skills for better livelihoods. Healthcare services should be improved, ensuring accessible medical facilities and awareness programs. Infrastructure development, including roads, irrigation systems, and energy access, is crucial for growth. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices will boost productivity while protecting the environment. Enhancing water and sanitation facilities will lead to healthier communities. Fostering gender equality and social inclusion will strengthen societal progress. Community-driven initiatives aligned with LSDG will ensure holistic rural development.

Q.3. where would you like to see your block areas five years from now?

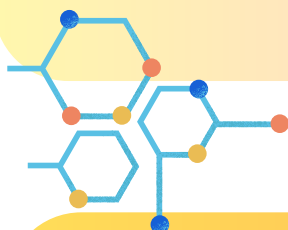
Ans:- Five years from now, I envision the block as a self-efficient and vibrant community. Improved infrastructure would provide better connectivity, enabling access to markets, healthcare, and education. Enhanced agricultural productivity and diversified livelihoods would elevate living standards, reducing poverty. Access to clean water, proper sanitation, and reliable energy sources would ensure healthier lives. Educational initiatives and skill training programs would empower youth and women, driving social and economic growth. Environmental sustainability, through green initiatives, would preserve natural resources for future generations. Most importantly, a united and active community would ensure continued progress, fostering a sense of pride and collective ownership.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

MOHANBHOG PANCHAYAT SAMITI

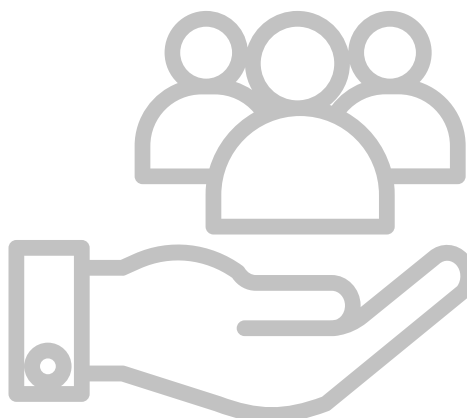
Sri Sribash Bhowmik
Chairman
Mohanbhog
Panchayat Samiti

As the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti of Mohanbhog Block, my vision is to transform this block into a prosperous, self-reliant, and progressive region. My focus is on improving rural infrastructure, education, healthcare, and agriculture to uplift every citizen's quality of life. Key priorities include modernising agriculture, strengthening rural health services, enhancing school infrastructure, expanding digital learning, and improving road connectivity. I aim to empower women and youth through self-help groups, skill training, and entrepreneurship support. Ensuring transparency in governance and effective implementation of government schemes is essential. In five years, I envision Mohanbhog as a model rural society with green agriculture, uninterrupted basic services, digital empowerment, and sustainable, eco-friendly development through solar energy and water conservation. Through collective effort and community awareness, I am committed to making Mohanbhog Block a shining example of rural transformation.

MOHANBHOG BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Shri Bashalya Kumar Noatia
Chairman
Mohanbhog Block
Advisory Committee

As the Chairman of the Block Advisory Committee of Mohanbhog, I, Shri Bashalya Kumar Noatia, envision transforming this block into a developed and prosperous region. My dream is to improve the quality of life through better education, healthcare, and rural infrastructure. My focus lies in promoting modern farming techniques, market access for farmers, employment opportunities for youth, and self-reliance for women. I aim to build a transparent administration that also protects the environment and preserves our local culture. For rural development, special attention must be given to enhancing education, expanding healthcare, and ensuring roads, electricity, and clean water. In five years, I see Mohanbhog as a model block with sustainable agriculture, 100% access to health and education, empowered women leading micro-enterprises, smart villages with solar energy and digital services, and eco-friendly infrastructure. With collective effort and good governance, I believe Mohanbhog can become a true role model of rural development.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

CHARILAM PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Name of the Elected Representative: Khela Bhowmik Debnath

Designation: Chairperson,

Name of PS: Charilam Panchayat Samiti

Q.1. What is your dream for your Block?

Ans: "My dream for Charilam RD Block is to transform it into a thriving and self-sufficient community. I envision improved infrastructure, including roads, schools, and healthcare facilities, to enhance the quality of life for residents. Sustainable agriculture practices and entrepreneurship opportunities will boost the local economy, while preserving the region's natural beauty .

Empowering women and youth through education and skill development will foster social progress. By harnessing the block's potential, we can create a prosperous and inclusive community, where every individual can live with dignity and contribute to Charilam's growth and development "I want to see Charilam RD Block to excel in every sector to become best Block in the country.

Q.2. In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development?

Ans: Rural development is vital for a country's growth and prosperity. Key areas to focus on include:

A. Infrastructure Development

- i. Road connectivity
- ii. Rural electrification
- iii. Water supply

B. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- i. Sustainable agriculture practices, improved Irrigation systems
- ii. Focus on Livestock development

C. Education and Healthcare

- i) Affordable Quality education
- ii) Quality Healthcare services

D. Livelihoods and Employment

- i. Microfinance and credit for easy business set up
- ii. Skill development of youth and women
- iii. Rural industries (handicrafts, textiles, food processing)

By addressing these areas, rural development can improve the quality of life for millions of people residing in rural areas.

Q.3. Where would you like to see your Block in five years from now?

Ans: I envision Charilam RD Block thriving in the next five years, becoming a model for rural development. As its infrastructure and economy grow, people from various states will visit to learn from our success. Our block will showcase sustainable agriculture, innovative entrepreneurship, and community-driven initiatives. Visitors will be impressed by our progress, and our block will become a hub for knowledge sharing and exchange. This vision motivates me to work towards creating a better future for Charilam RD Block, where our achievements inspire others and demonstrate the potential of rural India. We will be a beacon of hope.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

NALCHAR PANCHAYAT SAMITI

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম : শ্রীযুক্ত স্বপন কুমার দাস

পদবী : চেয়ারম্যান

পঞ্চায়েতর সমিতি নাম: নলছড় পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি, সিপাহীজলা জেলা
পরিষদ।



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর-আমি আমার ব্লক সম্পর্কে এই স্বপ্ন দেখি যে আমার ব্লকের অন্তর্গত প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামে বিভিন্ন সরকারী প্রকল্পগুলি সঠিক জায়গায় এবং সঠিক সময়ে বাস্তবায়িত হবে। প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামে পানীয় জল, শৌচালয়, আবসন, শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যের সুব্যবস্থা থাকবে। গ্রামের অন্তিম ব্যক্তি পর্যন্ত সরকারী প্রকল্পের সুবিধাগুলি পৌঁছাবে। গ্রামে কোন ধরনের নারী নির্যাতন বাল্যবিবাহ হবে না।

গর্ভবতী মা এবং শিশুর জন্য সঠিক স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবার ব্যবস্থা থাকবে। সমস্ত বিদ্যালয় এবং অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি কেন্দ্রগুলি মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে উঠবে। সমস্ত সরকারী প্রকল্পের উপর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের নিয়মিত পর্যালোচনা ও পরিদর্শনের উদ্যোগ থাকবে। জনপ্রতিনিধি ও কর্মচারীদের সমন্বয় সাধন ও সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টায় আমার ব্লক জেলা ও রাজ্যে এক সম্মানজনক স্থান অর্জন করবে। তবে স্বপ্ন দেখা ও পূরণের মধ্যে যাতে ব্যবধান কম হয় সেই আশা প্রচেষ্টা থাকবে।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর-যে বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আমার মনে হয় সেগুলি হল-

১. প্রতিটি বিদ্যালয় ও অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি কেন্দ্রের পরিকাঠামোগুলি উন্নত করতে হবে। শিশুদের বসার ব্যবস্থা ও বৈদ্যুতিকরণের বিষয়ে আগামীদিনে অবশ্যই-উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে।
২. সমস্ত প্রতিষ্ঠান ও পরিবারে পানীয় জল ও শৌচালয়ের সুব্যবস্থা ও ডাষ্টবিনের সঠিক প্রয়োগ।
৩. আমার সরকারের মাধ্যমে যে অভিযোগগুলি লিপিবদ্ধ হয় সেগুলি নিষ্পত্তির জন্য সমদপ্তরকে দ্রুত উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে।
৪. গ্রামসভাগুলিতে মানুষের অংশগ্রহণ বাড়াতে হবে।
৫. সরকারী সুবিধাভোগী নির্বাচনে প্রতিবন্ধীদের স্থান দিতে হবে।
৬. বাল্যবিবাহ বন্ধ করতে হবে।
৭. প্রাথমিক ও উপসাহস্য কেন্দ্রগুলিতে মানুষ যাতে সঠিক পরিষেবা পায়।
৮. নারীদের স্ব-সহায়ক দলে অন্তর্ভুক্তির মাধ্যমে স্বনির্ভর করতে হবে।
৯. বন্যা প্রবণ এলাকাগুলিতে দুর্ভাগ্যপূর্ণ পরিস্থিতি মোকাবিলায় জন্য অগ্রিম গরিকল্পনা করতে হবে।
১০. Exposure Visit এর মাধ্যমে জনপ্রতিনিধিদের চিন্তাধারা ওকাজের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক অভিজ্ঞ হয় তাই Exposure visit বাড়াতে হবে।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর-আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পর আমি আমার ব্লককে এক আদর্শ ব্লক হিসেবে দেখতে চাই যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রাম স্বনির্ভর এবং সমৃদ্ধশালী হয়ে উঠবে। প্রতিটি গ্রামে জনগণ সঠিক সময়ে সরকারী সুবিধাগুলি পাবে। ডিজিটাল পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থা আরও সুদূর হবে। গ্রামের জনগণ বিভিন্ন সরকারী প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে অবগত হবে। মডেল স্কুল ও মডেল অঙ্গনওয়াড়িকেন্দ্র স্থাপিত হবে। কমিউনিটি শৌচালয় থাকবে এবং সেগুলি সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার হবে। আবর্জনা প্রক্রিয়াকরণের সুবন্দোবস্ত থাকবে। পাকা রাস্তা ও পানীয়জলের ব্যবস্থাপনা থাকবে। নারী, শিশু ও প্রতিবন্ধীদের বিভিন্নক্ষেত্রে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া হবে। গ্রামসংসদ ও গ্রামসভায় বেশী সংখ্যক মানুষ অংশগ্রহণ করবে এবং বিভিন্ন সমস্যাগুলি চিহ্নিতকরণ ও প্রত্যেকটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে নিজস্ব আয়ের উৎস থাকবে এইভাবে প্রত্যেকটি মাপ মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে উঠবে।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

CHARILAM BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of the Elected Representative: Jakulo Debbarma

Designation: Chairman

Name of BAC: Charilam Block Advisory Committee

Q.1. What is your dream for your Block?

Ans: "My dream for Charilam RD Block is to transform it into a Digital Block, an e-governance platform that will streamline local government services, making them more accessible and efficient. Key features that will be included are online applications, digital payments, grievance redressal, and an information portal. The platform will promote transparency, improve efficiency, and encourage citizen engagement.

Initiatives will include digital literacy programs and e-procurement systems. Future plans include expanding services to healthcare and education, and integrating with other government platforms."

Q2. In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development?

Ans: Due to the decline of forests and afforestation, precipitation of rain in rural areas has declined by more than 50% in the last 10 years, resulting in a scarcity of water in these areas. The reduction in the groundwater table has further complicated efforts to provide water through government initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, as deep tube wells are often unproductive.

I personally prefer that a special focus be given to afforestation and forest protection for the benefit of future generations. Because protecting forests is crucial for conserving water and other natural resources. Forests play a vital role in regulating the water cycle, preventing soil erosion, and maintaining water quality. They also help to recharge groundwater, ensuring a steady supply of clean water for communities. Additionally, forests support biodiversity, providing habitat for a wide range of plant and animal species. Effective forest protection requires sustainable practices, community engagement, and supportive policies. By preserving forests, we can ensure the long-term health of our ecosystems, conserve natural resources, and promote a sustainable future for generations to come. This is essential for human well-being.

Q.3. Where would you like to see your Block area five years from now?

Ans In the next five years, I envision Charilam RD Block undergoing a technological revolution, transforming into a smart and connected area. Digital infrastructure will be established, enabling seamless access to government services, healthcare, and education E-

governance platforms will streamline administrative processes, while online marketplaces will boost local entrepreneurship. Precision farming and data analytics will enhance agricultural productivity, and telemedicine will improve healthcare outcomes. With increased technology adoption, Charilam RD Block will become a model for rural development, showcasing the potential of technology to drive economic growth, improve livelihoods, and enhance the quality of life for its residents. This vision will soon become a reality.

BOXANAGAR PANCHAYAT SAMITY



**স্বপ্না নমঃ
চেয়ারপার্সন**

বক্সনগর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি

বক্সনগর ব্লকের পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হলো এই ব্লককে একটি আধুনিক, স্বনির্ভর ও সমৃদ্ধ গ্রামীণ এলাকার রূপ দেওয়া। সীমান্তবর্তী এই সংখ্যালঘু অধ্যুষিত ব্লকে আমি চাই শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, যোগাযোগ ও কৃষির টেকসই উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে মানুষের জীবনমানের উন্নয়ন হোক। গ্রামীণ রাস্তাঘাট সম্প্রসারণ, বিদ্যুৎ ও জল সরবরাহ নিশ্চিত করে পরিকাঠামোর উন্নয়ন আমার অগ্রাধিকার। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে বৃত্তিমূলক ও কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণ, স্বাস্থ্যক্ষেত্রে PHC ও CHC-তে বিশেষজ্ঞ চিকিৎসক ও আধুনিক পরিকাঠামো চালু হওয়া জরুরি। কৃষিতে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি, সেচ সুবিধা ও বিপণন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে কৃষকের আয় বাড়তে হবে। নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন এবং যুব সমাজের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি এই অঞ্চলের টেকসই উন্নয়নের চাবিকাঠি। স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী, ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোগ এবং কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণ নারীদের আর্থিক ও সামাজিক শক্তি দেবে। পরিবেশবান্ধব উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্যে সোলার এনার্জি, বৃষ্টির জল সংরক্ষণ এবং সবুজায়নের উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করা হবে। আমি চাই আগামী পাঁচ বছরে বক্সনগর ব্লক হয়ে উঠুক একটি টেকসই, স্বনির্ভর ও "গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের মডেল"।

KATHALIA BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tapan Kumar Tripura
Chairman
Kathalia Block
Advisory Committee

As the BAC Chairman of Kathalia Block, Sipahijala, I, Tapan Kumar Tripura, dream of transforming Kathalia into a model of sustainable development. I envision a block where rural infrastructure is robust, education and healthcare are top-quality, and the local economy thrives. My focus areas include:

- Rural Infrastructure: Upgrading roads, bridges, and public facilities to improve connectivity and living standards.
- Education & Healthcare: Enhancing school infrastructure, teacher training, and access to quality healthcare services.
- Economic Empowerment: Supporting farmers, artisans, and small entrepreneurs with training, credit, and market access.
- Environmental Sustainability: Promoting eco-friendly practices and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Community Participation: Ensuring transparency, accountability, and citizen involvement in decision-making.
- Digital Literacy: Bridging the digital divide through training and access to digital services.

In the next five years, I envision Kathalia as a prosperous, inclusive, and environmentally friendly block where every citizen enjoys dignity, opportunity, and a better quality of life.

KATHALIA PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Mithu Rani Das
Chairperson
Kathalia Panchayat
Samiti

I dream of building a block rooted in inclusive and sustainable development. My goal is to improve rural infrastructure, healthcare, education, and livelihood opportunities so that every household benefits from progress. Special focus will be given to empowering women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized groups through education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Agricultural development is a priority—by supporting farmers with training, credit, and market access, we can boost productivity and income. Health and education will be strengthened through better facilities, vaccination drives, sanitation, and digital learning. Promoting environmental sustainability through eco-friendly practices and conservation is equally important. I also aim to improve infrastructure like roads, bridges, schools, and health centres, while encouraging community participation through Gram Sabhas to ensure transparency and accountability. Together, we can make Kathalia Block a model of prosperity, equity, and resilience.

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KATHALIA BAC

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: তপন কুমার ত্রিপুরা

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি। ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: কাঠালিয়া বি.এ.সি

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- সিপাহিজালার কাঠালিয়া ব্লক অ্যাডভাইজরি কমিটির (বিএসি) চেয়ারম্যান তপন কুমার ত্রিপুরা হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হলো কাঁটালিয়া ব্লককে টেকসই উন্নয়নের একটি মডেলে রূপান্তরিত করা। আমি এমন একটি ব্লক কল্পনা করি যেখানে গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালী, শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা শীর্ষস্থানীয় এবং স্থানীয় অর্থনীতি সমৃদ্ধ।



এটি অর্জনের জন্য, আমি নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলিতে মনোনিবেশ করব:

গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন সংযোগ এবং জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত করার জন্য রাস্তা, সেতু এবং জনসাধারণের সুবিধা উন্নত করা। শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের উন্নয়ন, শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ উন্নত করা এবং মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবা নিশ্চিত করা। অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়ন প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ এবং বাজার অ্যাক্সেসের মাধ্যমে কৃষক, কারিগর এবং ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোক্তাদের সহায়তা করা। পরিবেশগত স্থায়িত্ব: পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন, সংরক্ষণ এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের টেকসই ব্যবহার প্রচার করা। সম্প্রদায়ের সম্পৃক্ততা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ প্রক্রিয়ায় নাগরিকদের অংশগ্রহণ বৃদ্ধি, স্বচ্ছতা প্রচার এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা। স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষ, সরকারি সংস্থা এবং সম্প্রদায়ের সদস্যদের সাথে একসাথে কাজ করে, আমি বিশ্বাস করি আমরা একটি সমৃদ্ধ, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক এবং টেকসই কাঠালিয়া ব্লক তৈরি করতে পারি।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর:- কাঁটালিয়া ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে, আমি মনে করি ব্লকের গ্রাম উন্নয়নের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত:

- I. গ্রামীণ সড়ক যোগাযোগ গ্রাম এবং বাজারের মধ্যে সংযোগ বৃদ্ধির জন্য রাস্তা এবং সেতু উন্নত করা।
 - II. মানসম্মত শিক্ষা: শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের উন্নয়ন, শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ উন্নত করা এবং ডিজিটাল শিক্ষার অ্যাক্সেস নিশ্চিত করা।
 - III. স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবা: স্বাস্থ্যসেবা অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালী করা, চিকিৎসা সুবিধার অ্যাক্সেস নিশ্চিত করা এবং স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা প্রচার করা।
 - IV. কৃষি উন্নয়ন : কৃষি উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং আয় বৃদ্ধির জন্য কৃষকদের প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ এবং বাজার অ্যাক্সেসে সহায়তা করা।
 - V. নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন : লিঙ্গ সমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগের মাধ্যমে নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন।
 - VI. পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ : পরিবেশ রক্ষার জন্য পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন, সংরক্ষণ এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের টেকসই ব্যবহার প্রচার করা।
 - VII. ডিজিটাল সাক্ষরতা : ডিজিটাল বৈষম্য দূর করার জন্য ডিজিটাল সাক্ষরতা এবং ডিজিটাল পরিষেবাগুলিতে অ্যাক্সেস প্রচার করা।
- এই ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে মনোনিবেশ করে, আমি বিশ্বাস করি আমরা আরও সমৃদ্ধ, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক এবং টেকসই কাঁটালিয়া ব্লক তৈরি করতে পারি।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর- কাঁটালিয়া ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে, আমি আমাদের জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে টেকসই উন্নয়নের একটি সমৃদ্ধ কেন্দ্র হিসেবে কল্পনা করি। আমি দেখতে চাই:

- উন্নত গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো, সুসংযুক্ত রাস্তা এবং সুযোগ-সুবিধা সহ।
 - সকলের জন্য উন্নত শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবা।
 - সমৃদ্ধ কৃষি এবং জীবিকা, ক্ষমতায়িত নারী এবং প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে।
 - পরিবেশবান্ধব অনুশীলন সহ একটি পরিষ্কার, সবুজ পরিবেশ।
 - প্রশাসনে প্রাণবন্ত সম্প্রদায়ের অংশগ্রহণ, স্বচ্ছতা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা।
- এই সামগ্রিক উন্নয়ন আমাদের জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত করবে।

JAMPUIJALA RD BLOCK

**Birendra Kishore
Debbarma
Chairman
Jampuijala BAC**

As Chairman of a BAC with a high Scheduled Tribe population, my vision is to transform the education system through strong, inclusive government schools. While private English-medium schools attract many, they remain out of reach for poor families. My goal is to upgrade school infrastructure, introduce English-medium sections, ensure quality teaching, and promote digital learning. Free coaching for competitive exams will open new doors for our youth. Education is key to uplifting our marginalized communities and unlocking their full potential. In five years, I want to see educated individuals in village committees, digital classrooms in every school, and students excelling in academics and competitive exams. Basic amenities like clean water, healthcare, and roads must reach all villages. I also envision active youth involvement in local development. With these steps, our block can become a beacon of inclusive growth, self-reliance, and progress—leaving no one behind.



**Sri Niranjan Kalai
Vice-Chairman
Jampuijala BAC**

As the Vice-Chairman of the BAC, Jampuijala RD Block, my dream is to restore and preserve our forests, which are vital to the well-being of our rural communities. Over the years, I've witnessed a decline in greenery, and it is my mission to revive deforested areas through sustainable afforestation and community-based forest management. Forests are more than just trees—they provide fuel, fodder, timber, and medicinal plants that support livelihoods, protect the environment, and promote rural development. Integrating forest conservation into our planning will create jobs, prevent soil erosion, conserve water, and uplift the local economy. In five years, I envision Jampuijala as a green, thriving region, filled with trees and fruit-bearing plants that not only beautify the land but also generate income for our people. This balanced approach to development will ensure a healthier environment and a more self-reliant, prosperous future for our block.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

AMARPUR PANCHAYAT SAMITI

জনপ্রতিনিধির নাম সুচিত্রা দাস

পদবী-চেয়ারপার্সন

জেলা পরিষদ/ পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: অমরপুর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



১। আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

অমরপুর ব্লক দশটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং আঠারোটি ভিলেজ কমিটি নিয়ে যেভাবে ক্রমাগত উন্নয়নের রাস্তায় কাজ করে চলেছে এবং ফলস্বরূপ রাজ্য অংশ/জাতীয় স্তরে পুরস্কৃত হয়েছে, তাতে এই ব্লকের পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন উত্তরোত্তর বেড়ে চলেছে। আমি আশা করি সবকয়টি সামাজিক তথা অর্থনৈতিক এবং পরিকাঠামোগত উন্নয়নের মানকে অমরপুর ব্লক দেশের মধ্যে শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের শিরোপা লাভ করবে।

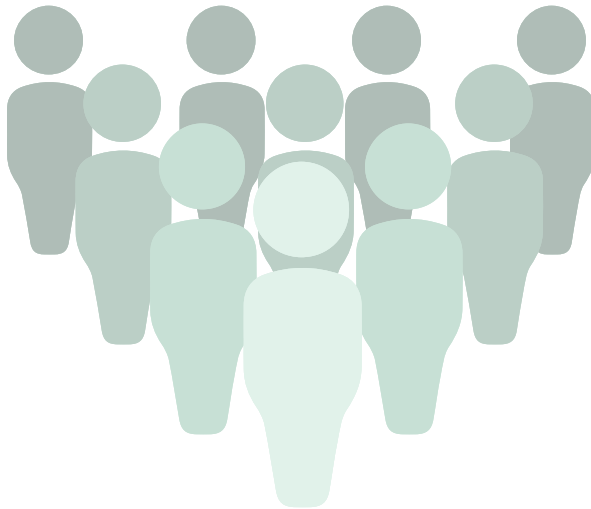
কৃষি, সেচ, পানীয় জল, স্বরোজগার, শিশু ও মহিলাবান্ধব পরিবেশ, পরিকাঠামোগত সম্পৃক্তি অর্জন ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে অমরপুর ব্লক ইতিমধ্যেই রাজ্যের জনগনের নজরে এসেছে। আমি সপ্ন দেখি যে, এই ব্লক এইসব বিষয়ে সারা দেশে শীর্ষস্থানে পৌঁছাবে এবং অন্যান্য ব্লক এবং পঞ্চায়েতকে উন্নয়নমূলক কাজের নতুন দিশা দেখাবে। আমি আশা করছি, ব্লকের এই কার্যপ্রণালী সুদূরপ্রসারী হবে এবং অমরপুর ব্লকের সৌজন্যে আমাদের গোমতী জেলা ও ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য দেশের মধ্যে বিশেষ স্তরে অবস্থান করবে।

২। কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে মনে হয়?

যদিও অমরপুর আর ডি ব্লক বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক ক্ষেত্রে দেশে এবং রাজ্যে পুরস্কৃত হয়েছে, তদুপরি যে বিষয়গুলিতে ব্লক তথা জেলা আরো গুরুত্ব দেওয়া প্রয়োজন বলে আমি মনে করি, তা হল পঞ্চায়েত, ব্লক এবং জেলা স্তরে আরো বেশি নিজস্ব আয় বাড়ানোর পদ্ধতি, পরিবেশ, পরিকাঠামো এবং কার্যপ্রণালী। অমরপুর ব্লক এই ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্বারোপ করেছে বিগত দিনে এবং আগামীতেও এই প্রচেষ্টা জারি রাখার চেষ্টা করা হবে বলে আমাদের বিশ্বাস। তাছাড়া সমস্ত গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত, ভিলেজে কমিটি ব্লক এবং জেলা কে আই এস ও সার্টিফিকেশান পাওয়ার লক্ষ্যে কাজ করে যাওয়ার উদ্যম দেখাতে হবে। অমরপুর ব্লক সেই দিশাতে ক্রমাগত কাজ করে চলেছে। আমার বিশ্বাস অমরপুর ব্লক এবং গোমতী জেলা অবশ্যই সেই লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাতে পারবে।

৩। আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পর আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন।

আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি অমরপুর ব্লককে একটি মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে দেখতে পাই, যেখানে দশটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত ও আঠারোটি ভিলেজ কমিটি সম্মিলিতভাবে টেকসই উন্নয়নের পথে এগিয়ে যাবে। কৃষি, সেচ, পানীয় জল, শিশু ও নারীবান্ধব পরিবেশ, স্বরোজগার ও পরিকাঠামোগত উন্নয়নে ইতিমধ্যেই যে অগ্রগতি হয়েছে, তা আগামী দিনে আরও প্রসারিত হবে। উন্নয়নের এই ধারা অব্যাহত থাকলে অমরপুর ব্লক দেশের মধ্যে শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব অর্জন করবে এবং অন্যান্য ব্লক ও পঞ্চায়েতের জন্য একটি অনুকরণীয় উদাহরণ হয়ে উঠবে। আমি আশাবাদী এই ধারার ফলে গোমতী জেলা ও ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য জাতীয় পর্যায়ে উল্লেখযোগ্য অবস্থান লাভ করবে।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KAKRABAN PANCHAYAT SAMITI

জনপ্রতিনিধির নামঃ শ্রীমতী সুপ্রিয়া সাহা
পদবীঃ চেয়ারপার্সন
পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি : কাকড়াবন পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



১. আপনার ব্লককে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী ?

উত্তরঃ আমি শ্রীমতী সুপ্রিয়া সাহা কাকড়াবন পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসাবে আমার স্বপ্ন গুলি নিম্নরূপ-

গ্রামীন উন্নয়নঃ গ্রামীন সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য অবকাঠামো, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, শিক্ষা এবং জীবিকার সুযোগ উন্নত করা।

সমাজ কল্যাণ ও ক্ষমতায়নঃ শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগের মাধ্যমে নারী, তপশিলী জাতি, তপশিলী উপ-জাতি, এবং অন্যান্য পিছিয়ে পরা শ্রেণীর ক্ষমতায়ন।

কৃষি উন্নয়নঃ কৃষিতে উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং আয় বৃদ্ধির জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋন এবং সরকারী ভাবে বিভিন্ন প্রকার বীজ, সার, ঔষধ দিয়ে কৃষকদের সহায়তা করা। কৃষকদের থেকে উৎপাদিত ফসলের সঠিক ভাবে বাজারজাত করা যাতে করে কৃষকরা তাদের ফসলের সঠিক মূল্য পায়।

স্বাস্থ্য ও শিক্ষাঃ টিকা করণ, স্যানিটেশন এবং সাক্ষরতার জন্য উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ সহ উন্নত মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্য সেবা এবং শিক্ষার জন্য বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা।

পরিবেশগত স্থায়িত্বঃ পরিবেশ বান্ধব অনুশীলন, সংরক্ষণ এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের সঠিক ভাবে ব্যবহার এবং অপচয় রোধে প্রচার করা।

নেশামুক্তঃ আমাদের যুব সমাজকে বিভিন্ন প্রকার নেশা থেকে দূরে রাখতে বিভিন্ন কর্মসূচী গ্রহণ করা।

এই লক্ষ্যগুলি অর্জনের জন্য, আমি নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলিতে বিশেষ ভাবে মনোনিবেশ করছি

অবকাঠামো নির্মাণঃ পাকা রাস্তা, পাকা সেতু, স্থল স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্র এবং অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সুযোগ সুবিধা উন্নয়ন করার ক্ষেত্রে জোর দেওয়া।

জীবিকা বৃদ্ধিঃ প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋন এবং বাজারে প্রবেশাধিকারের মাধ্যমে কৃষক বিভিন্ন ক্ষুদ্রশিল্পী এবং ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসায়ীদের সহায়তা করা।

সম্প্রদায়ের সম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধিঃ গ্রামসভায় নাগরিকদের অংশগ্রহণ করতে উৎসাহিত করা, স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি করা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকার গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তরঃ কাকড়াবন পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসাবে, আমি মনে করি ব্লকের গ্রাম উন্নয়নের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত-

I. গ্রামীন অবকাঠামো উন্নত করাঃ সংযোগ এবং জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত করার জন্য রাস্তা, সেতু এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য উপযোগী পরিষেবা নির্মাণ এবং রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের উপর জোর দেওয়া।

II. শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা বৃদ্ধি করাঃ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান গুলিকে উন্নত করা, শিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ উন্নত করা এবং স্যানিটেশন ও স্বাস্থ্যবিধি সুবিধা সহ উন্নত মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা গুলিতে জোর দেওয়া।

III. নারী এবং প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের ক্ষমতায়নঃ নারীর ক্ষমতায়নের জন্য উদ্যোগ বাস্তবায়ন করা এবং শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগের মাধ্যমে প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায় গুলিকে সহায়তা করা।

IV. উন্নত কৃষি এবং জীবিকা নির্বাহ করাঃ কৃষিতে উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং আয় বৃদ্ধির জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ ঋন এবং সরকারী ভাবে বিভিন্ন প্রকার বীজ, সার, ঔষধ দিয়ে কৃষকদের সহায়তা করা।

V. সম্প্রদায়ের সম্পৃক্ততা বৃদ্ধিঃ স্বচ্ছতার বৃদ্ধি এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা যাতে আরও অন্তর্ভুক্তি মূলক এবং প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শাসন ব্যবস্থা তৈরি করা যায়।

এই ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে মনোনিবেশ করে, আমি বিশ্বাস করি আমরা আরও সমৃদ্ধ, অন্তর্ভুক্তি মূলক এবং শক্তিশালী এবং টেকসই কাকড়াবন আর ডি ব্লক তৈরি করতে পারি।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তরঃ কাকড়াবন পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসাবে, আমি আমাদের ব্লক এলাকাকে পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে টেকসই উন্নয়নের একটি মডেল হিসাবে কল্পনা করি। আমি দেখতে চাই

-উন্নত অবকাঠামো, সুসংযুক্ত রাস্তা এবং বিভিন্ন সুযোগ সুবিধা সহ সকলের জন্য উন্নত শিক্ষা এবং স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, ক্ষমতায়িত নারী এবং প্রান্তিক সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে সমৃদ্ধ কৃষি এবং জীবিকা, পরিবেশ বান্ধব অনুশীলন সহ একটি পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্ন সবুজ পরিবেশ, স্বচ্ছতা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করে প্রশাসনে জনসাধারণের প্রাণবন্ত অংশগ্রহণ।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Kakraban BAC

Name of the Elected Representative: Upendra Jamatia

Designation: Chairman (Block Advisory Committee)

Name of BAC: Kakraban BAC



Q. 1 What is your dream for your Block?

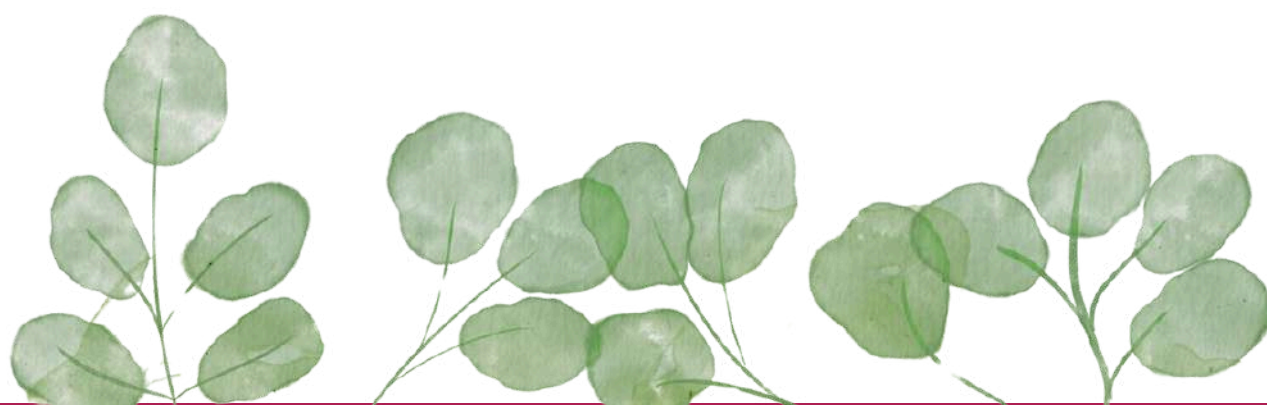
Ans. My dream for Kakraban BAC is a vibrant, self-reliant community where every village thrives with access to Quality education, healthcare, Clean Water, & sustainable livelihoods. I envision empowered youth, skilled and confident, Driving Innovation while preserving indigenous culture and harmony Roads are well-connected, farmers flourish with modern tools, and women lead in Governance and entrepreneurship. Through unity and inclusive growth, Kakraban becomes a model of rural transformation-resilient, green, and full of hope.

Q. 2 In which specific do areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your Block area?

Ans. For rural development in Kakraban RD Block, special importance should be given to improving road connectivity and digital infrastructure to bridge the urban-rural divide. Quality education and skill development programs are vital for youth empowerment. Healthcare facilities need strengthening, especially in remote areas. Promoting sustainable agriculture, irrigation, and market access can boost farmers' incomes. Clean drinking water and sanitation must be ensured for all. Women's Empowerment through SHGs and entrepreneurship should be prioritized. Finally, preserving indigenous culture while promoting eco-tourism can inclusive and sustainable growth in the region open new opportunities for inclusive and sustainable growth in the region.

Q.3 Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans. Five years from now, I would like to see Kakraban RD Block as a model of rural prosperity-where every village has all-weather roads, reliable internet, and Quality public services. Schools are well-equipped, and youth are skilled and Gainfully employed. Farmers use modern techniques and have assured markets. Health centres are accessible to all, and every house hold has clean water and sanitation. Women actively participate in governance and economy. The region thrives through eco-tourism, preserving its rich culture and natural beauty. Overall, Kakraban becomes a symbol of inclusive growth, sustainability, and community-driven development.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

KARBOOK BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

জনপ্রতিনিধির নামঃ থুংইগ্য মগ।

পদবীঃ চেয়ারম্যান, বিএসি, শিলাছড়ি।

জেলা পরিষদ/ পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: শিলাছড়ি বিএসি।



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

উত্তর: আমার শিলাছড়ি ব্লক-কে একটি স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ আদর্শ ব্লক হিসেবে গড়ে উঠতে দেখতে চাই। ত্রিপুরার অগ্রততিতে আমার ব্লক যেন সর্বদা শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব স্থাপন করে। আমার ব্লক এলাকার সকল অংশের জনসাধারণের জন্য সুশিক্ষা, সুস্বাস্থ্য এবং প্রয়োজনীয় প্রাথমিক এবং প্রশাসনিক সুযোগ সুবিধা যেন সহজলভ্য হয়।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর: বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জল, সুশিক্ষার জন্য একটি একলব্য স্কুলের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা, কৃষি পণ্য সংরক্ষণের জন্য একটি কোল্ড স্টোরেজ নির্মাণ করা, জল সংরক্ষণের মাধ্যমে কৃষিকাজে সেচ ব্যবস্থার উন্নতিসাধন, অগ্নি নির্বাপক পরিষেবা চালু করা, পশু পালন এবং পশু চিকিৎসার জন্য পর্যাপ্ত পরিকাঠামোর ব্যবস্থা করা, স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থায় শিলাছড়ি প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে উন্নত চিকিৎসা সরঞ্জামের ব্যবস্থা করা, শিশু এবং যুবকদের খেলাধুলার জন্য একটি মিনি স্টেডিয়াম নির্মাণ করা, B.Ed/D.EL.ED এর জন্য একটি সরকারি কোচিং সেন্টারের ব্যবস্থা এবং একটি আই টি আই স্থাপন করা, সরকারি লাইন দপ্তরের অফিসগুলির পর্যাপ্ত পরিকাঠামো এবং কর্মচারীর ব্যবস্থা করা এবং জনসাধারণের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতিসাধনের জন্য ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প/হস্ত শিল্প কারখানার ব্যবস্থা করা।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর: আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আমি আমার ব্লক-কে এক টি মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে দেখতে চাই যেখানে সকলের পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণ বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জল উন্নতমানের স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা, উন্নত যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা, সকলের জন্য উন্নত শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা এবং জরুরি প্রশাসনিক সুযোগ সুবিধা সহজলভ্য থাকে। আগামী পাঁচ বছরে LSDG-র লক্ষ্য গুলি অর্জনের মাধ্যমে আমি আমার ব্লক-কে আমি একটি দারিদ্রমুক্ত ও স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ আদর্শ ব্লক হিসেবে গড়ে উঠতে দেখতে চাই।



TEPANIA PANCHAYAT SAMITI

শ্রীমতি বর্না রানী দাস
চেয়ারপার্সন
তেপানিয়া পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি

তেপানিয়া ব্লক এর দায়িত্ব নেবার পর ইহা যেন ত্রিপুরার ৫৮টি ব্লকের মধ্যে উন্নয়নের দিক থেকে শীর্ষস্থানে পৌঁছে এবং “উন্নত ভারত” গঠনে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে সেই দিশাতে আমরা কাজ করছি। আমি মনে করি, ব্লক এলাকার উন্নয়নের জন্য কিছু বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্ব দেওয়া অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন—

- (ক) পরিচ্ছন্ন ও সবুজ বনায়ন,
- (খ) গ্রামীণ জীবিকার উন্নয়ন,
- (গ) স্বাস্থ্য ও শিক্ষার মানোন্নয়ন।

আমি স্বপ্ন দেখি, আগামী পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে আমার ব্লকের প্রতিটি গ্রাম এমনভাবে উন্নত হবে, যাতে যোগাযোগ, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে আর কোনো গ্রামবাসীকে সমস্যার সম্মুখীন না হতে হয়। আমি চাই আমার ব্লক হয়ে উঠুক একটি আদর্শ মডেল ব্লক, যেখানে পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ, অর্থনৈতিক স্বনির্ভরতা ও সামাজিক উন্নয়ন একসাথে অগ্রসর হবে।

KARBOOK BAC

Pranab Tripura
Vice-Chairman
Karbook BAC

My dream for a district or block is to see it become a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable community where everyone feels connected, empowered, and proud. I envision green spaces that nurture wellness, roads and digital networks that ensure connectivity, and infrastructure that supports growth while protecting the environment. The area would thrive with quality education, vocational training, and access to healthcare—including mental health support. Agriculture would be modern, sustainable, and profitable, with proper market linkages and storage facilities. Women would lead through SHGs, microfinance, and leadership roles, while youth would drive innovation and community engagement. Small businesses would grow, powered by local markets and entrepreneurship. Clean water, sanitation, and renewable energy would be standard. Safety, legal support, and cultural preservation would ensure an inclusive and secure environment. In five years, I envision a district that balances development with sustainability—an inspiring model of rural transformation where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive.

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

OMPI R.D BLOCK

Name of the Elected Representative: Sindhu Chandra Jamatia

Designation: BAC Chairman

Name of ZP/PS/BAC: Ompi R.D Block



Q.1 what is your dream for your district or block?

Ans:- As a BAC chairman of Ompi R.D Block, my dream would be

Everyone should get road connectivity, electricity and drinking water

Access to education and opportunities: There should be proper infrastructure and teachers ratio. Also Kids and adults can dream big and actually reach that dream.

Health infrastructure: To ensure every person in rural or remote area has access to quality, affordable and timely health care, clean facilities in the hospital. And also no lack of doctors, nurse and should not be shortage of medicine or diagnostic tools.

Clean and Green Environment: Good waste management and recycling system.

Network Connectivity All the village should be proper digital connectivity

My dream is to build a strong accessible connectivity, education, drinking water and inclusive health infrastructure.

Q.2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

Ans: Ompi RD block is located Gomati District Tripura has seen several infrastructure development aimed at enhancing its road and transportation network. Road connectivity is out most for the rural development, all the road to connect remote villages, improving transport facilities for school, market and hospitals and Enhancing rural connectivity under the PMGSY, and MGREGS. The block also focuses on the development of smaller internal road that connect remote villages to main highways and town centres. This is apart of efforts to improve the living standards of residents by providing access to better transportation

Q.3 where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans- In five year, I would hope to see Ompi RD Block with a significantly improved road network that ensures all village and remote areas are fully well connected to the main highways. The Economic and development through better transportation would stimulate local business and the agriculture economy like increased market access, growth of small businesses and sustainable development initiative. Empowerment of women and youth, model village in village committee. All the communities should get shelter from PMJANMAN and PMAYG scheme.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Amarpur BAC



জনপ্রতিনিধির নাম : রবীন্দ্র জমাতিয়া

পদবী-চেয়ারপার্সন

জেলা পরিষদ/ পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম : অমরপুর ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটি

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

অমরপুর ব্লক, যার অন্তর্গত রয়েছে দশটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং আঠারোটি ভিলেজ কমিটি, ধারাবাহিকভাবে উন্নয়নের পথে এগিয়ে চলেছে। এরই ফলস্বরূপ রাজ্য এবং জাতীয় স্তরে একাধিক সম্মান ও পুরস্কারে ভূষিত হয়েছে এই ব্লক। একজন পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সন হিসেবে আমি গর্বিত এবং অনুপ্রাণিত, আমার স্বপ্ন এখন আরও বিস্তৃত ও উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষী।

আমার বিশ্বাস, সামাজিক, অর্থনৈতিক এবং পরিকাঠামোগত উন্নয়নের সকল ক্ষেত্রেই অমরপুর ব্লক একদিন দেশের মধ্যে শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের স্থান অর্জন করবে। কৃষি সেচ, পানীয় জল, স্বনির্ভরতা, শিশু ও নারী-সমর্থক পরিবেশ গঠন এবং পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়নের মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে ইতিমধ্যেই এই ব্লক রাজ্যবাসীর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে। আমার স্বপ্ন, অমরপুর ব্লক একদিন এইসব খাতে দেশের শীর্ষস্থানে পৌঁছে যাবে এবং অন্যান্য ব্লক ও পঞ্চায়েতগুলোর জন্য পথপ্রদর্শকের ভূমিকায় অবতীর্ণ হবে। আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি, আমাদের এই উন্নয়নকেন্দ্রিক উদ্যোগ শুধু অমরপুর নয়, গোটা গোমতী জেলা এবং ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যকেও দেশের মানচিত্রে এক বিশেষ স্থান করে দেবে।

২। কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে মনে হয়?

যদিও অমরপুর আরডি ব্লক ইতিমধ্যেই বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক ক্ষেত্রে রাস্তা ও জাতীয় স্তরে পুরস্কৃত হয়েছে তবুও কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রে আরও মনোযোগ দেওয়ার প্রয়োজন রয়েছে বলে আমি মনে করি। বিশেষত পঞ্চায়েত, ব্লক এবং জেলা স্তরে নিজস্ব আয় বৃদ্ধির কৌশল পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ, পরিকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, এবং কার্যপ্রণালীর দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির দিকে আরও জোর দেওয়া প্রয়োজন। অমরপুর ব্লক ইতিমধ্যেই এই দিকগুলোতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দিয়ে কাজ শুরু করেছে, এবং আমরা এই প্রচেষ্টা ভবিষ্যতেও অব্যাহত রাখার দৃঢ় প্রত্যয় ব্যক্ত করছি। এছাড়াও, সমস্ত গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত, ভিলেজ কমিটি, ব্লক এবং জেলা প্রশাসনকে আইএসও সার্টিফিকেশন অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা নিতে হবে। এই সার্টিফিকেশনের মাধ্যমে প্রশাসনিক কার্যক্রমের মান এবং স্বচ্ছতা আরও বাড়বে। অমরপুর ব্লক ইতিমধ্যেই এই পথে ধারাবাহিকভাবে কাজ করে চলেছে। আমার দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস, এই ধারাবাহিক প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে অমরপুর ব্লক এবং গোটা গোমতী জেলা তাদের নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাতে সফল হবে।

৩। আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পর আপনার ছেলে/ব্লক এয়কাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

অমরপুর ব্লককে আগামী পাঁচ বছরে একটি আদর্শ মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে গড়ে তোলার লক্ষ্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। এই ব্লকের অন্তর্ভুক্ত দশটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত ও আঠারোটি ভিলেজ কমিটি সম্মিলিতভাবে টেকসই উন্নয়নমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডে অংশগ্রহণ করছে এবং ভবিষ্যতেও করবে বলে প্রত্যাশা। কৃষি, সেচ নিরাপদ পানীয় জল, শিশু ও নারীবান্ধব পরিবেশ, স্বনির্ভরতার সুযোগ বৃদ্ধি এবং পরিকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন এই সব ক্ষেত্রে বিগত দিনে ব্লক পর্যায়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অগ্রগতি সাধিত হয়েছে। পরবর্তী সময়ে এই অগ্রগতিকে আরও সম্প্রসারিত ও কার্যকর করে তোলার লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হচ্ছে। এই ধারাবাহিক উন্নয়ন বজায় থাকলে, অমরপুর ব্লক জাতীয় পর্যায়ে একটি আদর্শ ও অনুকরণীয় ব্লক হিসেবে পরিচিতি পাবে এবং অন্যান্য ব্লক ও পঞ্চায়েতের কাছে উন্নয়নের মডেল হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। এই উন্নয়ন প্রক্রিয়ার ফলস্বরূপ, গোমতী জেলা ও ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যে-ও জাতীয় স্তরে একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য ও গৌরবজনক স্থান অধিকার করতে সক্ষম হবে বলে প্রত্যাশা করা যাচ্ছে।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

RUPAICHARI BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of the Elected Representative: Rakhi Tripura.

Designation: - Chairperson (Block Advisory Committee)

Name of ZP/PS/BAC: Rupaichari BAC.

Q.1 What is your dream for your district or block?

Ans-My dream for Rupaichari RD Block is a vibrant, self-reliant community where every village thrives with access to quality education, healthcare, clean water, and sustainable livelihoods. I envision empowered youth, skilled and confident, driving innovation while preserving indigenous culture and harmony. Roads are well-connected, farmers flourish with modern tools, and women lead in governance and entrepreneurship. Through unity and inclusive growth, Rupaichari becomes a model of rural transformation-resilient, green, and full of hope.



Q.2 In which specific areas do you think special importance should be given for rural development in your district/block area?

Ans-For rural development in Rupaichari RD Block, special importance should be given to improving road connectivity and digital infrastructure to bridge the urban-rural divide. Quality education and skill development programs are vital for youth empowerment. Healthcare facilities need strengthening, especially in remote areas. Promoting sustainable agriculture, irrigation, and market access can boost farmers' incomes. Clean drinking water and sanitation must be ensured for all. Women's empowerment through SHGs and entrepreneurship should be prioritized. Finally, preserving indigenous culture while promoting eco-tourism can open new opportunities for inclusive and sustainable growth in the region.

Q.3 Where would you like to see your district/block area five years from now?

Ans-Five years from now, I would like to see Rupaichari RD Block as a model of rural prosperity-where every village has all-weather roads, reliable internet, and quality public services. Schools are well-equipped, and youth are skilled and gainfully employed. Farmers use modern techniques and have assured markets. Health centres are accessible to all, and every household has clean water and sanitation. Women actively participate in governance and economy. The region thrives through eco-tourism, preserving its rich culture and natural beauty. Overall, Rupaichari becomes a symbol of inclusive growth, sustainability, and community-driven development.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Rajnagar Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: বিশ্বজিৎ নাথ

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির নাম: রাজনগর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি



1. আপনার ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর- একটি স্বনির্ভর, প্রাণবন্ত এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক গ্রামীণ জনগোষ্ঠী যেখানে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তির মানসম্পন্ন শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য পরিসেবা, বিশুদ্ধ জল এবং স্থায়ী জীবিকার সুযোগ রয়েছে। কৃষকদের উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার এর মাধ্যমে কৃষি হবে আধুনিক, স্থায়ী এবং লাভজনক ন্যায্য মূল্য পাওয়ার উপযুক্ত। ডিজিটাল ক্লাসরুম, দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন কেন্দ্র এবং গ্রন্থাগারের মাধ্যমে আজীবন শিক্ষার প্রসার এবং গুণগত শিক্ষার প্রতিটি শিশু এবং প্রাপ্তবয়স্কদের কাছে পৌঁছাবে।

সুসজ্জিত স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র, মোবাইল ক্লিনিক এবং সচেতনতামূলক অভিযানের মাধ্যমে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা সহজলভ্য এবং সাশ্রয়ী হবে। বনায়ন, বৃষ্টির জল সংগ্রহ, সৌরশক্তি এবং শূন্য-বর্জ্য গ্রাম দিয়ে পরিবেশকে সম্মান ও সংরক্ষণ করা হবে। স্থানীয় কারিগররা সঠিক বিপণন, ব্র্যান্ডিং এবং ই-কমার্স প্ল্যাটফর্মে যুক্ত হয়ে উন্নতি করবে এবং গ্রামীণ পণ্যগুলি বিশ্ব বাজারে পৌঁছানো নিশ্চিত করবে। যাতে কেউ পিছিয়ে না থাকে তা নিশ্চিত করে রাস্তা, ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ, পরিবহন এবং স্যানিটেশন সুবিধা সহ পরিকাঠামো শক্তিশালী এবং উন্নত হবে। এবং সর্বোপরি, পঞ্চায়েতি রাজ প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীগুলির মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ সম্প্রদায়কে ক্ষমতাশীল, ঐক্যবদ্ধ এবং সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণে সক্রিয় করা হবে।

2. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর- আমার ব্লকে স্থায়ী উন্নয়নের জন্য শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও কর্মসংস্থানকে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত।

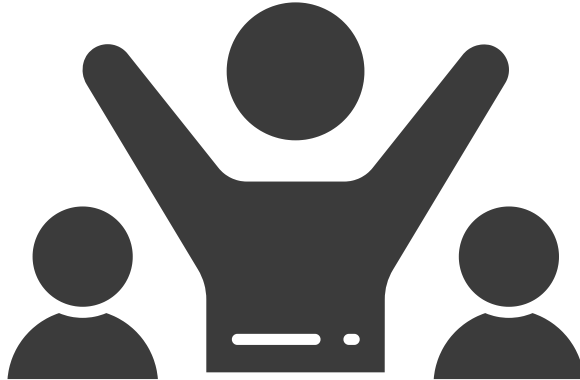
ক. শিক্ষা- পরিবর্তনের ভিত্তি: শিক্ষা ব্যক্তিদের জ্ঞান, দক্ষতা এবং আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথে ক্ষমতায়ন করে। এটি স্বাস্থ্য, স্বাস্থ্যবিধি, অধিকার ও দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতনতার প্রসার করে এবং বাল্যবিবাহ, লিঙ্গ বৈষম্য এবং কুসংস্কারের মতো সামাজিক সমস্যাগুলি হ্রাস করে আরও ভাল সুযোগগুলি উন্মুক্ত করে দারিদ্র্যের চক্রকে ভেঙে দেয়। সচেতন নাগরিকরা স্থানীয় শাসন এবং সম্প্রদায়ের উন্নয়নে আরও সক্রিয়ভাবে অবদান রাখে।

খ. কর্মসংস্থান অগ্রগতির চালক যন্ত্র :-কর্মসংস্থান পরিবার এবং সম্প্রদায়কে অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা প্রদান করে। এটি কাজের সন্ধান শহরে অভিবাসন হ্রাস করে এবং স্থানীয় শিল্প কৃষি ও পরিষেবাগুলির বৃদ্ধিকে উৎসাহিত করে। স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী, সমবায়, স্টার্টআপ বা সরকারী প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে কর্মসংস্থান গ্রামীণ জনগণকে স্বনির্ভর হতে সক্ষম করে।

গ. স্বাস্থ্য- উন্নয়নের মেরুদণ্ড: একটি সুস্থ জনসংখ্যা বেশি উৎপাদনশীল কাজ করার এবং শেখার জন্য সক্ষম। এটি শিশু ও মাতৃমৃত্যু হ্রাস করে এবং আয় বৃদ্ধি করে যার ফলে রোগ ও চিকিৎসা খরচ থেকে অর্থনৈতিক বোঝা প্রতিরোধ হয়।

3. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর-আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি আমার ব্লকের ২০টি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং ০১ একটি ভিলেজ কমিটি যাতে শিক্ষিত, দক্ষ এবং আত্মবিশ্বাসী যুবক-যুবতীদের সাথে ডিজিটাল এবং ভৌতিক সংযোগ থাকে স্কুলে সকল শিশুর উপস্থিতি, স্কুলে শূন্য ড্রপআউট, স্বাস্থ্যকর জীবনযাপনের অবস্থা এবং নারীদের জন্য স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ জীবনযাপনের নিশ্চিত করণ এবং নারীদের নেতৃত্ব দেওয়ার জন্য একটি স্মার্ট এবং স্থায়ী কৃষি কেন্দ্র দেখতে চাই। এই স্বপ্ন শুধু পরিকাঠামো নিয়ে নয়, মানুষকে তাদের নিজেদের অগ্রগতির দায়িত্ব নিতে ক্ষমতায়ন করা।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Bharat Chandra Nagar Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ পুতুল পাল বিশ্বাস

পদবীঃ চেয়ারম্যান

পদায়েত সমিতির নামঃ ভারত চন্দ্র নগর পঞ্চায়েত মমিতি



১. আপনার ব্লকে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

স্বপ্ন দেখি এমন একটি ব্লকের, যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রামবাসীর কণ্ঠস্বর শোনা যায়, প্রতিটি পরিবার সমৃদ্ধি ও সুখে ভরে ওঠে, এবং প্রতিটি পথ উন্নয়নের আলোর উজ্জ্বল হয়। আমি চাই আমাদের কৃষকরা তাদের কঠোর পরিশ্রমের ফসলের ন্যায্য মূল্য পাক, আমাদের যুবক-যুবতীরা শিক্ষা ও কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ পাক, এবং আমাদের গ্রামগুলো বিশুদ্ধ পানি, বিদ্যুৎ, ভালো রাস্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য সেবার সুবিধায় সমৃদ্ধ হোক।

আমার সপ্ন একটি সবুজ, পরিচ্ছন্ন ও সমৃদ্ধ ভারত চন্দ্র নগর, যেখানে আমাদের শিশুরা সুন্দর ভবিষ্যতের জন্য প্রস্তুত হয়, আমাদের বয়স্করা সম্মান ও যত্ন পায়, এবং আমাদের সংস্কৃতি ও ঐতিহ্য চিরজাগ্রত থাকে। আমি এমন একটি পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির কল্পনা করি যেখানে আমরা সবাই একটি পরিবারের মতো কাজ করি-দারিদ্র্য, অশিক্ষা, ও অবহেলার বিরুদ্ধে একযোগে লড়াই করি। আমি চাই আমাদের এক গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের একটি উজ্জ্বল আদর্শ হয়ে উঠুক, যেখানে প্রতিটি মানুষের জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নত হয়। এই স্বপ্ন পূরণে আমি আপনাদের সকলের সহযোগিতা কামনা করি।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তরঃ- ভারত চন্দ্র নগর পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে, আমাদের গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের দিকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া আমার জন্য একটি গৌরব এবং দায়িত্ব। আমাদের ভারত চন্দ্র নগর আরডি ব্লকের উন্নতির জন্য কিছু নির্দিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া প্রয়োজন। প্রথমত, আমাদের গ্রামীণ পরিকাঠামোর উন্নয়নে মনোযোগ দিতে হবে। ভালো রাস্তা, বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ এবং পরিচ্ছন্ন পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থা আমাদের মৌলিক অগ্রাধিকার। এগুলো ছাড়া আমাদের গ্রামগুলো আধুনিক সুযোগ-সুবিধা থেকে বঞ্চিত থেকে যাবে।

দ্বিতীয়ত, কৃষি ও কৃষকদের কল্যাণ আমাদের প্রধান লক্ষ্য। উন্নত চাষের পদ্ধতি, বীজ ও সারের সহজলভ্যতা এবং বাজারের সঙ্গে সংযোগ স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে আমরা আমাদের কৃষকদের আয় বাড়াতে পারি।

তৃতীয়ত, শিক্ষা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবার উন্নতি অত্যন্ত জরুরি। আমাদের স্কুলগুলিতে পর্যাপ্ত শিক্ষক, আধুনিক শিক্ষার সরঞ্জাম এবং ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য উৎসাহমূলক পরিবেশ প্রয়োজন যাতে ওরা সঠিক দিশায় এগিয়ে যেতে পারে। একইভাবে, প্রতিটি গ্রামে স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র গুলিতে উন্নত চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করার মাধ্যমে ভালো মানের স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা প্রদান করা।

চতুর্থত, আমাদের মহিলাদের ক্ষমতায়ন ও যুবকদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করতে হবে। দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ এবং স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীর মাধ্যমে আমরা আমাদের সম্প্রদায়কে আরও শক্তিশালী করতে পারি।

শেষে, পরিবেশ রক্ষা আমাদের দায়িত্ব। গাছ লাগানো, জল সংরক্ষণ এবং পরিচ্ছন্নতা অভিযানের মাধ্যমে আমরা আমাদের গ্রামগুলিকে সবুজ ও সুস্থ রাখতে পারি।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পবে আপনার এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তরঃ- পাঁচ বছর পর, আমি এমন একটি ব্লকের কল্পনা করি যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রাম ভালো পাকা রাস্তা দিয়ে সংযুক্ত হবে, নির্ভরযোগ্য বিদ্যুৎ প্রতিটি ঘরকে আলোকিত করবে, এবং পরিচ্ছন্ন পানীয় জল প্রতিটি পরিবারে পৌঁছে যাবে। অবকাঠামো আর বাধা হবে না, বরং সুযোগের ভিত্তি হয়ে উঠবে।

আমি দেখতে চাই আমাদের কৃষকরা আধুনিক কৌশল, মানসম্পন্ন বীজ এবং ন্যায্য বাজারের সুযোগ পেয়ে সমৃদ্ধ হচ্ছেন, যাতে কৃষি কেবল জীবিকা নয়, গর্ব ও সমৃদ্ধির উৎস হয়ে ওঠে। আমাদের জমিগুলি সেচ ব্যবস্থা ও টেকসই পদ্ধতির সহায়তায় প্রচুর ফসল ফলাবে।

পাঁচ বছর পর, আমি কল্পনা করি আমাদের ছেলেমেয়েরা দক্ষ শিক্ষক ও আধুনিক সরঞ্জামে সজ্জিত স্কুলে পড়াশোনা করবে, যা তাদের বিশ্বের সঙ্গে প্রতিযোগিতার জন্য প্রস্তুত করবে। আমাদের স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রগুলি প্রতিটি পরিবারের জন্য সময়মতো চিকিৎসা সহায়তা প্রদান করে যত্নের স্তম্ভ হয়ে দাঁড়াবে, যাতে কেউ অসুস্থতা বা দুরত্বের কারণে পিছিয়ে না থাকে।

আমি স্বপ্ন দেখি এমন একটি ভারত চন্দ্র নগর, যেখানে আমাদের মহিলারা শিক্ষা ও স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীর মাধ্যমে আত্মবিশ্বাসের সঙ্গে নেতৃত্ব দেবেন, এবং আমাদের যুবকরা দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে স্থানীয় সুযোগ পাবেন, যা প্রবাস কমাতে এবং উদ্যোক্তা মনোভাব জাগাবে।

শেষে, আমি আমাদের ব্লকে একটি সবুজ মরুদ্যান হিসেবে দেখতে চাই-যেখানে রাস্তার ধারে গাছ দাঁড়িয়ে থাকবে, জলাশয় সংরক্ষিত হবে, এবং পরিচ্ছন্নতা আমাদের জীবনযাপনের অঙ্গ হয়ে উঠবে। আমরা উন্নয়নের সঙ্গে প্রকৃতির ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখব, যাতে আগামী প্রজন্মের জন্য একটি সুস্থ উত্তরাধিকার রেখে যেতে পারি।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Jolaibari Panchayat Samiti



জন প্রতিনিধির নাম: তাপস দত্ত

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান (Jolaibari R.D. Block)

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নামঃ পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি জোলাইবাড়ী।

১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী।

উত্তর: জোলাইবাড়ী পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হলো জোলাইবাড়ী আর ডি ব্লককে একটি উন্নত, স্বনির্ভর ও পরিবেশবান্ধব অঞ্চলে রূপান্তরিত করা। গ্রামীণ পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, যুব ও মহিলাদের স্বনিযুক্তির সুযোগ সৃষ্টি, কৃষিতে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার, এবং শিক্ষার মানোন্নয়ন আমার অগ্রাধিকার। স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা সহজলভ্য করা, পানীয় জল ও স্যানিটেশন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন করে জোলাইবারী ব্লককে একটি মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে তুলতে চাই।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয় ?

উত্তর: জোলাইবাড়ী পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমি মনে করি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত কৃষি ও সেচ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নে যাতে কৃষকরা সারাবছর উৎপাদনে সক্ষম হয়। পাশাপাশি গ্রামীণ রাস্তা, বিদ্যুৎ ও পানীয় জল সরবরাহের উন্নয়ন জরুরি। স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ও শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানের মানোন্নয়ন দরকার, বিশেষ করে প্রান্তিক এলাকায় মহিলাদের জন্য স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী গঠনকেও উৎসাহিত করতে হবে।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর: জোলাইবাড়ী পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি জোলাইবারীকে একটি আদর্শ গ্রামীণ ব্লক হিসেবে দেখতে চাই- যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রামে উন্নত রাস্তা, বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জল, নিরবচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ এবং ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ থাকবে। উন্নত বিদ্যালয়, মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা, স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীর মাধ্যমে নারীদের ক্ষমতায়ন এবং উন্নয়নে জনগনের সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণ ই হবে অগ্রগতি ও শান্তির ভিত্তি।



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

JOLAIBARI BAC

জনঃ প্রতিনিধির নাম: অশোক কুমার মগ

পদবী: চেয়ারম্যান

জেলা পরিষদ/পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি/ব্লক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির নাম: বিএসি, জোলাইবাড়ী
প্রশ্ন



১. আপনার জেলা বা ব্লক-কে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কী?

উত্তর-জোলাইবাড়ী বিএসি চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার স্বপ্ন হলো জোলাইবাড়ী আরডি ব্লককে একটি উন্নতঃ স্বনির্ভর ও পরিবেশবান্ধব অঞ্চলে রূপান্তরিত করা। গ্রামীণ পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, যুব ও মহিলা স্বনিযুক্তির সুযোগ সৃষ্টি, কৃষিতে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার এবং শিক্ষার মানোন্নয়ন আমার অগ্রাধিকার। স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা সহজলভ্য করা পানীয় জল ও স্যানিটেশন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন করে জোলাইবাড়ী ব্লক কে একটি মডেল হিসেবে গড়ে তুলতে চাই।

২. কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র গুলিতে আপনার জেলা/ ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

উত্তর-জোলাইবাড়ী বি এ সি চেয়ারম্যান হিসাবে উ আমি মনে করি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিতঃ কৃষি ও সেচ ব্যবস্থা উন্নয়নে যাতে কৃষকরা সারাবছর উৎপাদনে সক্ষম হয় পাশাপাশি গ্রামীণ রাস্তা , বিদ্যুৎ ও পানীয় জল সরবরাহের উন্নয়ন জরুরি । স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র ও শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের মানোন্নয়ন দরকার , বিশেষ করে প্রান্তিক এলাকায় মহিলাদের জন্য স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী গঠনকেও উৎসাহিত করতে হবে।

৩. আজ থেকে পাঁচ বছর পরে আপনার জেলা/ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

উত্তর-জোলাইবাড়ী বিএসি চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আগামী পাঁচ বছরে আমি জোলাইবাড়ীকে একটি আদর্শ গ্রামীণ ব্লক হিসাবে দেখতে চাই- যেখানে প্রতিটি গ্রামে উন্নত রাস্তা বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জল নিরবচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ এবং ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ থাকবে। উন্নত বিদ্যালয় মানসম্পন্ন স্বাস্থ্য পরিষেবা স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীর মাধ্যমে নারীদের ক্ষমতায়ন এবং উন্নয়নে জনগনের সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণ হবে অগ্রগতি ও শান্তির ভিত্তি।

Thoughts of Elected Representatives

SATCHAND PANCHAYAT SAMITI



Sri Prabash Lodh
Chairman, Satchand Panchayat
Samiti

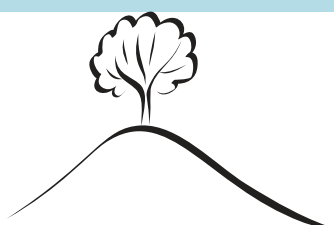
A dream Satchand RD Block envisions holistic development, where every village is connected by all-weather roads, ensuring seamless mobility and economic growth. Every household enjoys 24-hour electricity, clean drinking water, and dignified housing, making the block 100% open defecation free and secure for all. Quality education reaches every child through improved infrastructure, digital learning, and trained teachers, with special focus on early childhood care, skill-based learning, and dropout prevention—especially for girls. Community awareness and participation drive progress and accountability. Women are empowered through TRLM initiatives, leading self-reliant and inclusive growth. Quality healthcare facilities will be made accessible, bridging health gaps across the block. These collective efforts will transform Satchand into a model of rural development—progressive, inclusive, and self-sustaining—a place where individuals thrive and communities flourish.

SATCHAND PANCHAYAT BAC



Sri Khala Dhan Tripura
Chairman
Satchand Panchayat BAC

My dream of Satchand BAC is that every village connected by all-weather roads, ensuring smooth transport and communication, with 24-hour electricity, safe drinking water, and secure housing, basic needs are met with dignity. The block achieves 100% open defecation free status and ensures quality education for every child. Women, empowered through TRLM initiatives, become key drivers of economic and social change. Holistic development will focus on water sufficiency through rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and efficient water management. Community-driven efforts will promote conservation and responsible usage, ensuring long-term availability for households, agriculture, and hygiene. In five years, Satchand BAC will emerge as a vibrant hub of rural progress, with accessible healthcare, strong educational infrastructure, and a resilient water system. Together, these advancements will build a self-reliant, inclusive, and sustainable future for all.



Thoughts of Elected Representatives

Poangbari Panchayat Samiti

জন প্রতিনিধির নামঃ- শ্রীমতি মনিবালা বৈদ্য, দত্ত
পদবীঃ- চেয়ারপার্সন
পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির নামঃ-পোয়াংবাড়ী পঞ্চায়েত সমিতি।



১) আপনার ব্লককে নিয়ে আপনার স্বপ্ন কি?

উন্নত চেতনা ও সমাজের সকল অংশের জনগনের মধ্যে শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, সামাজিক অর্থনৈতিক ও রাজনৈতিক সুযোগ নিশ্চিত করা। জনগনকে সর্বোচ্চ নাগরিক পরিষেবা প্রদান করে উন্নত মানব সমাজ গঠন করা। কৃষি নির্ভর এই এলাকায় আবাদি ও অনাবাদি সব অংশের জমিতে কৃষি কাজ নিশ্চিত করা।

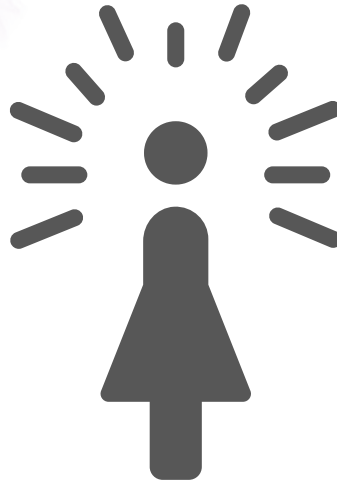
ব্লক এলাকায় প্রযুক্তি ও কারিগরী শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে ব্লক এলাকার প্রতিটি যুবক যুবতীদের কর্মস্থান নিশ্চিত করা। ব্লক এলাকার আমলীঘাটের শিব মন্দিরকে কেন্দ্র করে সুস্থ সংস্কৃতির পরিমন্ডল তৈরি করা এবং সুভাষনগরের কাঠভাইস্যা পার্ককে কেন্দ্র বিনোদন মূলক স্থানে পরিণত করা। ব্লক এলাকার অধিকাংশ পরিবার নিম্নমধ্যবিত্ত দারিদ্রসীমার নীচে বসবাস করছে, এই সকল পরিবারের যোগ্য প্রবীন নাগরিকদের সামাজিক ভাতা প্রদান করা। সব শেষে আমার স্বপ্ন আমার ব্লককে বাল্যবিবাহ মুক্ত এবং স্বচ্ছ ব্লকে পরিণত করব।

২) কোন বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে আপনার ব্লক এলাকায় গ্রামোন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেওয়া আবশ্যিক বলে আপনার মনে হয়?

ভৌগলিক অবস্থানগত দিক থেকে পোয়াংবাড়ী আর ডি ব্লক সাক্রম মহকুমা ও জেলা সদর থেকে সংযোগ ব্যবস্থা অনেকটা পিছিয়ে রয়েছে, এর জন্য জেলা সদরের সাথে যোগাযোগের জন্য বিলৌনীয়া ও শ্রীনগর এবং মহকুমা সদরের জন্য শ্রীনগর ও সাক্রম সড়ক ব্যবস্থা উন্নত বিজ্ঞান প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে উন্নত সড়ক ব্যবস্থা করা। ব্লক এলাকা মূলত কৃষি প্রধান এলাকা, এই জন্য ব্লক এলাকায় উন্নত কৃষি প্রযুক্তি, বীজ, সার, ও সুদক্ষ কর্মীর মাধ্যমে কৃষির উপর আরও গুরুত্ব দেওয়া। ব্লক এলাকায় প্রাকৃতিক ও বিভিন্ন বিপদজয় মোকাবিলা করার কোনো ব্যবস্থাপনা নেই, এর জন্য একটি নতুন প্রযুক্তি নিয়ে অগ্নি নির্বাপক কেন্দ্র স্থাপন। ব্লক এলাকার নাগরিক পরিষেবা সুদৃঢ় করার জন্য প্রতিটি লাইন দপ্তরের নিজস্ব অফিস স্থাপন করা।

৩) আজ থেকে ৫ বছর পরে আপনার ব্লক এলাকাকে কোন অবস্থানে দেখতে চাইবেন?

পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে আমি পোয়াংবাড়ী আর.ডি. ব্লককে একটি আদর্শ গ্রামীণ সমৃদ্ধির মডেল ব্লক হিসেবে দেখতে চাই। আজকে যে স্বপ্ন নিয়ে পোয়াংবাড়ী ব্লক এগিয়ে চলছে তাতে আমার বিশ্বাস আগামী ৫ বছর পর আমরা দেখতে পাব, ব্লক এলাকার স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা, সড়ক উন্নয়ন, পরিষ্কৃত পানীয় জল, সকলের জন্য বাসস্থান, সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ, নাগরিক অধিকার, নারী শিক্ষা, নারী ক্ষমতায়ন, নারীর আত্মরক্ষা, লিঙ্গ বৈষম্যমুক্ত সমাজ, কুসঙ্কারমুক্ত সমাজ, নেশামুক্ত সমাজ, বাল্য বিবাহ, শোষণ ও নিপীড়ন মুক্ত সমাজ, সুস্থ মননশীল সাংস্কৃতিক পরিবেশ গঠিত হবে। সমাজের প্রতিটি স্তরের নাগরিক পরিষেবা আর মজবুত হবে। সমাজের পুরুষের সাথে মহিলারা সমর্মিতা ভাবনা নিয়ে এগিয়ে যাবে। আগামী প্রজন্ম উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ এবং মানবিক মূল্যবোধ নিয়ে এগিয়ে যাবে। ব্লক এলাকায় প্রতিটি সরকারী স্কীমের মাধ্যমে উন্নয়নের কর্মযজ্ঞ দ্রুত এগিয়ে যাবে। মোটের উপর, পোয়াংবাড়ী ব্লক হবে অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক উন্নয়ন, স্থায়িত্ব ও জনগণনির্ভর অগ্রগতির প্রতীক।





Best Practice : Water Supply Scheme at Vallukcherra in North Tripura District under Jal Jeevan Mission.



Er. Rajib Majumder
Director
PWD (DWS), Govt. of Tripura



Er. Rajib Majumder is a distinguished civil engineer currently serving as the Chief Engineer, PWD (DWS), Tripura Jal Board and Urban Development Department, and also as the Director, WSSO, PWD (DWS). He holds a B.E. in Civil Engineering, an M.E. in Public Health Engineering, and an LL.B, reflecting his multidisciplinary expertise. With vast experience in the water and sanitation sector, he plays a key role in planning and implementing critical infrastructure projects. Er. Majumder is also a NABL-empanelled assessor, contributing to quality assurance in laboratory practices. His leadership continues to strengthen public health engineering and sustainable urban development across Tripura.

1) Problem / Issue identified:

The habitation 'Vallukcherra' of 'Rahumcherra' under Damcherra RD Block in North Tripura District is situated in hilly terrain. The inhabitants of village is mostly of Tribal community and dependent on cultivation and daily wages labourer. The inhabitants of Vallukcherra and its adjoining areas had to travel a long distance for collecting water for their livelihood. The villagers were dependent on spot sources. But most of the spot sources used to dry up during summer season and the drinking water was supplied to the inhabitants through water tankers which were not adequate to address their daily domestic need.

Attempts for construction of ground water-based piped water supply scheme at Vallukcherra had turned to futile due to non-availability suitable aquifer. Thus, it was a challenge for providing safe and adequate piped drinking water to the local habitants on sustainable basis.

2) Intervention by the State (Best Practice implementation):

Vigorous field survey / investigation has been made with active participation of VWSC members and local community to find out reliable water source and identified one perennial stream passes through Vallukcherra habitation.

Accordingly, a Mini

Surface Water Treatment Plant has been set up at Vallukcherra based on said stream under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The process flow of the scheme is comprising of the following components / units;

Ø Dry pit pump house on bank side of the stream for collection of raw water from the stream. A 5000 GPH capacity pump set (with one standby pump unit) installed at

the dry pit pump house.

Ø Pumping of raw water from the stream to RCC sedimentation tank (30,000 gallon capacity) through RCC tray aerator at treatment plant site located at a distance around 500 m. from the stream. From the sedimentation unit, water passes to next treatment units i.e. 5000 ltr. per hour capacity Horizontal Roughing Filter (HRF) followed by Slow Sand Filter (SSF) by gravity for 24X7 at a controlled rate.

Thereafter filtered water is stored in a RCC Clear Water Reservoir (30,000 gallon capacity) fitted with chlorination arrangement for disinfection.

Ø Finally, treated water through pumping is supplied to the individual households by functional household tap connections (FHTCs).

3) Approach and Methodology Adopted:

In line with the guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Village Action Plan (VAP) with active participation by the community

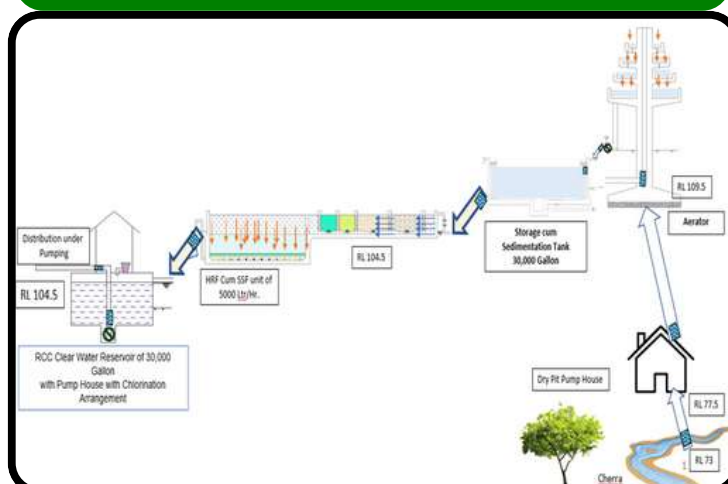
ensuring presence of women from the very beginning. The community has been involved with source identification, implementation of the scheme including their roles and responsibilities during the entire process of implementation of the scheme with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). O & M responsibilities for sustainable maintenance of source and systems were briefed to them and accordingly Water Users

Committee has already been constituted.

4) Benefit of the Project:

After implementation of the project, total 210 households of the habitations namely Binanda Para, Birendra Para and Vallukcherra under Rahumcherra Village are presently having access to safe and adequate piped water supply through

Flow Diagram



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

FHTCs. Availability of water within the household premises has ended the drudgery faced by women and young girls. The time saved from collecting water is now used in economic activities which helps improve family income and health condition in general.

Salient Features of the Project:

- Ø Project Cost : Rs.320.00 lakh.
- Ø Length of Rising Main Line : 500 meter
- Ø Length of Distribution Pipe Line : 6500 meter
- Ø FHTC provided : 210 Nos.
- Ø Coverage of Anganwadi Center : 3 nos.
- Ø Converge of School : 1 no.

Photographs before implementation of the scheme



Photographs during implementation of the scheme



Photographs after implementation of the scheme



Aerator



Sedimentation Tank



Horizontal Roughening Filter Cum Slow Sand Filter



Clear Water Reservoir



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Sustainable Development Goals: A Note on Performance of Tripura



Shri Chiranjib Ghosh
Joint Director
Department of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Tripura



Chiranjib Ghosh, M.Sc. in Statistics, is the **Joint Director of the Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura**. With 18 years of dedicated service in the department, he brings extensive expertise in statistical analysis and planning to facilitate the state's development. His seasoned experience plays a crucial role in policy formulation and data-driven decision-making initiatives for Tripura.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India represent a universal set of 17 goals and 169 targets which the United Nations adopted in 2015 to address economic development together with social aspects and environmental requirements of well-being. India took a central part in developing the Sustainable Development Goals which reflect a substantial portion of its domestic National Development Agenda.

The worldwide achievement of Agenda 2030 relies heavily on India's development because this major nation controls 2.4% of global landmasses as well as 17.78% of Earth's inhabitants. India understands that its inability to meet the Sustainable Development Goals will contribute to the world's failure to accomplish them. The government of India devotes its main developmental programs and resource distribution to support the 2030 Agenda and all its Sustainable Development Goals. Nature and social and economic environmental metrics will improve through government strategies that conduct interlinked interventions across all state administration levels. The national development strategy of India follows an overarching principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas" conveyed by the Prime Minister that ensures the SDGs become integrated within development policies to achieve universal inclusion.

The key organizations involved in SDG implementation within India include:

1. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog functions as the lead organization to manage SDGs by fostering unified strategies while working with various stakeholders for both national and sub-national progress evaluation. The institution serves two functions: it acts to raise stakeholder awareness and develop their implementing abilities and operational capacities and assists with implementation processes.
2. The National Indicator Framework develops and maintains its functions through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) which ensures statistical monitoring for Sustainable Development Goals progress.
3. States together with Union Territories act as basic agents responsible for implementing and supervising and adapting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) throughout their operational territories. Several states in the country have developed strategic documents that match SDGs with defined action plans.

4. Government departments at the central level maintain SDG target ownership and full responsibility for their assigned schemes and programs.

5. Local governmental bodies acting both in rural and urban areas serve to prioritize grass root development needs while directing their local plans toward SDG implementation.

6. SDG progress in India receives support from various stakeholders who use different strategies including partnerships and policy alignment systems and monitoring frameworks. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) alongside Private Sector (Businesses and Industries) and Academia and Research Institutions together with United Nations (UN) Agencies and International Organizations as well as Parliament and Legislators and General Public and Citizens are among these stakeholder groups.

NITI Aayog & SDG India Index:

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) performance ranking of Indian states acts as a critical tool for both tracking progress and inspiring competition between states to support policy decisions which accelerate India's 2030 Agenda implementation. NITI Aayog stands out as the lead organization in this situation. According to its role as the nodal agency NITI Aayog leads national and sub-national SDG adoption together with monitoring responsibilities. NITI Aayog produces and distributes the SDG India Index which serves as an analysis tool to track the Indian states and union territories' SDG achievements. The index enables local SDG implementation while promoting state-level competition and collaboration and offers policy leaders data-based systems to find gaps which can be minimized by establishing priority policy strategies.

NITI Aayog advances statistical capabilities and disperses valuable insights to significantly propel India toward its sustainable development path. The SDG India Index initiative started through the release of its debut edition in 2018 for monitoring state and union territory performance. The 2020-21 edition of the index consisted of a fresh assessment which evaluated recent improvements but pointed to specific improvements that require additional focus. After its third edition the 2023-24 SDG India Index represents the successive version of the index which delivers updated statistics for Indian states development status.

Tripura and SDG India Index:

The overall composite score in Tripura has improved from 55 in 2018 to 71 in 2023-24 as per the SDG India Index Reports based on a nationwide trend. In 2018 the Tripura score stood two points behind the Indian composite score (57). The 2023-24 report shows Tripura achieved a rating of 71 points which matched the 71 points scored by India demonstrating nation-wide consistency. Data shows significant progress in Tripura which has enabled the state to bridge the gap with national averages.

North Eastern Region District SDG Index and Dashboard:

NITI Aayog released the North Eastern Region District SDG Index and Dashboard (Baseline Report 2021-22) which established the first District Level SDG Index for NER to evaluate SDG performance at the district level beyond states. The index operates as a fundamental instrument to advance the SDGs across the 120 districts throughout the eight North Eastern States through a joint development project between NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region along with support from UNDP India. The document shows how a routine SDG monitoring process at the district level matches the state-level SDG Index framework and should boost other states to create their own district-level indices. The index operates as a critical decision-making instrument which enables central and state authorities to create focused development strategies that address specific challenges within North Eastern districts using data-driven evidence. The assessment of district development performance within 84 SDG indicators allows for comprehensive analysis as it reveals both strong points and areas needing improvement in every NER district. By creating this index the regional statistical system will receive enhancement since it promotes data generation that can help planners execute their tasks effectively. The NER District SDG Index and Dashboard functions as a fundamental resource which benefits stakeholders from government institutions through civil society bodies to citizens by spreading knowledge about sustainable development goals for the North Eastern Region.

Tripura and NER SDG Index:

The NER District SDG Index 2021-22 shows Tripura performing well while particular districts in the state achieve even better rankings. Two districts of Tripura named Gomati and North Tripura gathered the joint second place while West Tripura received the fourth position. The sustainable urban urbanization targets of Goal 11 have been achieved well in North Tripura and Dhalai district as well as Sepahijala district and Unakoti district and Gomati district all qualify as good performers. At the same time data collection and district level monitoring will remain crucial for solving the various SDG targets across Tripura.

Localization of SDGs and Panchayat Development Goals (PGDs):

Indian governments operating through the central Ministry of Panchayati Raj together with State Government Panchayat Departments have the duty to territorialize the SDGs within India. These departments focus on planning SDGs within local operations while developing regional stakeholder abilities and establishing coordinated action across local areas until tracking SDG achievements reaches the highest administrative level. The Panchayats function as main implementing and monitoring bodies for SDG initiatives at the village level through guidance from central and state Panchayat Departments. The Panchayat Department under the Government of Tripura serves as the main local agency for SDG localization throughout Tripura by enabling

SDGs to merge with Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). The department takes the lead to run educational programs for local officials and their representatives about SDGs.

Gram Panchayats receive SDG awareness programs through the support of the Panchayat Department. Local Panchayat Departments should gather and report SDG data through their representation of Panchayat Development Goals (PDGs) in order to expand the overall monitoring framework. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj through PDGs supports localization of SDGs in rural areas covering 9 thematic sectors adjusted for rural necessities. PDGs function as a system to enable Panchayats (local self-governments) toward achieving sustainable development objectives across their governing jurisdiction.

Mapping of SDGs and PDGs:

The following table provides a mapping of the 9 PDG themes with the corresponding SDGs:

PDG Theme	Corresponding SDGs
T1: Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihoods	SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
T2: Healthy Panchayat	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
T3: Child-Friendly Panchayat	SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
T4: Water-Sufficient Panchayat	SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)
T5: Clean and Green Panchayat	SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action)
T6: Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)
T7: Socially Just and Secured Panchayat	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)
T8: Panchayat with Good Governance	SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)
T9: Women-Friendly Panchayat	SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

The RD (Panchayat) Department of the Government of Tripura released the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) as the first ready reckoner to support local rural bodies for identifying underdeveloped zones alongside promising areas. The document aids officials to determine which sectors should receive priority while drafting their Panchayat Development Plans. The assessment includes six major socio-economic variables which include Infrastructure, Health and Education, Economy, Social Well-being, Governance and Environment. The PDI serves as a complete evaluation system to examine Panchayats' ground-level development performance through performance evaluation and socio-economic measurement and resource distribution and capacity development enhancements within a framework that supports public governance and competition.

The district evaluation of Gram Panchayets occurs through Panchayet Advancement Index (PAI) measurement of their total performance. The Panchayet Development Index (PDI) is now known as Panchayet Advancement Index (PAI). The PDI scores display rankings together with Gram Panchayats (GPs) numbers while providing overall PAI (Panchayet Advancement Index) scores and performance grades. Unakoti district achieved first position with a total PAI score of 68.69 and obtained 'Performer' rating. The scores of 64.22 and 64.18 were obtained by South Tripura and West Tripura respectively and these districts fell under the 'performer' category. Both Blocks along with Gram

Panchayets show their rankings during assessment.

The Kumarghat block achieved first place in Unakoti district by securing an overall PAI score of 76.43 which qualified it as a 'Front Runner.'. The district area Padmabil in Khowai received a score of 70.63 ranking it as a 'Performer'. Each Gram Panchayat page in the source reveals an overall PDI score and nine themes (T1 to T9) scored values in detailed listings. The Dudpur GP achieved the highest PDI score of 79.31 under the Kumarghat block in Unakoti district yet Halhali in the Durga Chowmuhani RD Block of Dhalai district scored 51.52 among its GP/VCS. The PDI scores demonstrate how Panchayati Raj Institutions at different levels reached different developmental phases according to the PDI assessment.

Both Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Panchayat Development Goals (PDGs) function together to help communities build sustainable development. Through their localization of the SDGs for rural Indian need the PDGs deliver development plans which serve Panchayats specifically. For India to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals the Panchayat Development Goals must be strengthened through Panchayat empowerment alongside increased local capacity and sufficient resource provision. When the PDGs adopt alignment with SDGs India will achieve rural development initiatives that effectively support both the global agenda and local developmental needs.

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Empowering Village Panchayats through Self-Sufficiency using MC-GRDF for a Sustainable Future



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Prof. (Dr.) Debarshi Mukherjee is a highly esteemed academic and researcher, currently holding the position of Professor at Jamia Millia Islamia. With an extensive body of work comprising over 100 publications and multiple patents, he has significantly advanced the fields of education, research, and rural development. His expertise extends beyond academia, having contributed to numerous government projects and provided consultancy services. Prof. Mukherjee has also assumed leadership roles in various international academic collaborations, further enhancing his global influence in shaping research, policy, and educational frameworks.

Abstract

Our traditional system of knowledge identifies our country as the world's only nation with a dual-named identity because "Bharat" represents territory while "Varsh" stands for temporal duration. Bharat Varsh represents a historically vital naming system that demonstrates our ancient efforts in precise resource and time management practices in socio-economic systems. Prasadhi represents the attainment of sustainable development goals through this initiative. Through its classification structure the Multi-Criteria Graded Response to Demand Fulfilment (MC-GRDF) incorporates four fundamental operational levels. Gram Panchayats should allocate their investments toward return-based asset creation through capacity planning and utilization during the first three levels. The Gram Panchayats will enjoy enduring long-term benefits from sustained investments at the last stage.

Appreciation

Managers confront several vernacular difficulties at micro-level with their responsibility to address matters related to uniqueness as well as acceptability alongside convenience and durability. The vast area of the country sometimes fails to implement ready-made solutions that address all important development requirements that need urgent attention. The United Nations through its Sustainable Development Goals 2030 recognizes

development must focus on the individual level of action to succeed. The vital nature of development activities at Village Panchayats stands central for complete development because Gandhi once stated "India lives in her villages." This occurs because India fundamentally operates as an agrarian economy. The village economy depends too heavily on neighboring urban areas for essential needs causing both labor force migration and low population density which creates obstacles to develop local self-supporting markets. Some disadvantaged African nations face

enduring economic imbalance in accordance with Richard Auty's Resource Curse theory (1993) because their administrative systems alongside strategic deficiencies prevent them from utilizing their natural resource potentials. Social science researchers frequently employ theoretical triangulation as a standard method to develop solutions with strategic purposes that advance future development. Consumer culture theory

as Ardoull and Thompson describe in 2005 explains that area-specific peculiarities function as fundamental elements which guide consumption behavior because they contain elements of ethnocentrism and cultural objectives and social customs.

Antiquity

The diverse and culturally rich country of Bharat Varsh or India requires exhaustive evaluation of its socio-cultural strategies before developing policies that affect its population. Bharat Varsh represents the dual spatial-temporal identification of our nation which combines the spatial element of Bharat and the temporal component of Varsh which translates to year. This naming system demonstrates our traditional approach to using strategic resource allocation as a fundamental aspect for developing our socio-economic system to achieve sustainable development goals called "prasadhi." Edith Penrose's (1954) resource-based theory becomes the third essential theory within this conceptual structure while maintaining consistency with current research. According to Penrose each business organization maintains specific resources which benefit it with competitive strength needed to survive market competition. Without unique organizational resources panchayats possess it becomes difficult to establish profitable transactions. The PDI 2023 framework is a complete framework that combines 688 specific data points into 577 indicators across nine thematic areas and 144 local goals that apply to 250,000

villages to guide panchayats toward sustainability and achieve SDG localization. Implementing a strategic time-based initiative opens the potential for fundamental rural economic transformation even though it seems idealistic for every Village Panchayat (GP) to develop adequate resources for local opportunity utilization. The PDI focuses its approach on nine essential aspects which GPs require to become self-sufficient: such aspects include poverty reduction alongside livelihood development and health improvement

combined with early childhood support and water resource security and environmental sustainability and infrastructure development together with social justice and governance improvement and women-friendly communities as a result. These interconnected themes play an essential role in making sustainable development possible thus enabling better advancement of the rural economy.

MC-GRDF Framework

- The Multi-Criteria Graded Response to Demand Fulfilment introduces a four-level operational structure to guide Panchayat planning.
- Encourages return-based asset creation through planned investments in early stages.
- Long-term benefits are envisioned through sustained investments at the final operational level.
- Promotes efficient use of resources for durable development at the Panchayat level.

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Articulation

We need to start with an 'as-is' analysis according to Identification - Assessment - Development - Capitalization which helps capitalize on existing resources to build a strategic imperative for localization. Tagore and Elmhurst established Sriniketan as part of Visva Bharati on February 6 1922 through their rural reconstruction work. Tagore expressed the vital nature of his rural reconstruction work through the declaration

that "The villages in the country must be built up to be completely self-sufficient and able to supply all their own needs. The villagers must receive education about developing

primary schools and training centers for arts and crafts while getting directed to establish religious centers and co-operative stores and banks. Fulfillment as a society depends on our successful development of self-reliant villages that unify through cooperative life practices. Vibhuti decided to pioneer co-operative stores for villages which later blossomed into the legitimate PACS and LAMPS. M. K. While writing in 1917 Gandhi emphasized the need for villages to raise their financial standing alongside personal earnings as this linked development to stable market balance. He declared "The villagers possess the potential under proper guidance to increase village income twice beyond individual earnings." The resources available in our villages surpass ample supply that fulfills commercial standards but consistently generate beneficial use for local needs. The biggest sorrow results from the villagers' complete refusal to improve their current situation. Consumers tend to buy goods that originate from their local area through the practice of localization. The Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDC) chose to share Tripureswari Tea through Public Distribution System (PDS) distribution channels managed by cooperative societies thus delivering economic success for TTDC and societal advancement. Local GPs who take charge of identifying their strategic resources together with conducting market viability assessments of their assets will be able to build appropriate supply chain infrastructure for higher returns.

Affirmative Action

GPs should adopt the Multi-Criteria Graded Response to Demand Fulfilment (MC-GRDF) which proves to be an excellent strategic framework. The framework demonstrates variable approaches that support GP development through localized resource selection processes ultimately leading to profit generation.

GPs should utilize their existing ground-level resources to build capacity while enlarging their operational scale through continuous development. GPs begin by reaching the break-even point leading to business profitability. Nationwide every Primary Health Care facility possesses at least one distinctive local attribute out of culture, tradition, topography, products, climate, natural resources or sites of religious significance. Strategic marketing of climate conditions

Investment	Amenities	Infrastructure	Utilities
Grade I	Installed Capacity	Installed Capacity	Installed Capacity
Grade II	Capacity Building	Capacity Building	Capacity Building
Grade III	Capacity Augmentation	Capacity Augmentation	Capacity Augmentation
Grade IV	ROI	ROI	ROI

(Debarshi Mukherjee, 2023)

can turn them into business products while enhancing values for the market. Goat milk self-help groups in the Gomati district use the dairy product to make bathing soaps while producing organic manure from goat dung. The system possesses substantial untapped potential although it needs strategic branding alongside suitable distribution methods. Confidential homestay businesses in the state suggest high potential since they perform well in comparable regions across the country. A detailed strategic plan needs to be developed for building and utilizing capacity to proceed forward. The Panchayat Department shows its dual capability for resourcefulness and developmental leadership in Tripura through its possession of strategic land plots together with its well-trained dedicated workforce. The initiative improves monetary income while generating employment which generates social advantages for community-based development.

The following section includes examples to boost the previous discussion. People flock to the Bhangarh fort near Alwar, Rajasthan and Kuldhara village near Jaisalmer to see the ghostly tales which made these locations popular tourist destinations. The Panskura region of East Midnapur district in West Bengal earned its name as the Flower Valley of West Bengal through Khirai village. The flower market has attracted numerous photography lovers who visit the place as tourists transforming it into a profitable business district for the local residents. The graded response framework divides itself into a strategic framework of four subsequent levels where first three levels require GPs to invest for asset creation based on capacity planning and utilization and the fourth level provides them with long-term benefits from continued investment. The first phase requires investments to develop necessary infrastructure through building essential roads and schools and hospitals and market buildings together with ponds and additional amenities such as internet and kiosks as well as utilities including washrooms and electrification and water and potable drinking water systems. The capacity building initiative will sustain through the third phase and the fourth stage will enable the GPs to collect returns on investment according to the strategic goals of policymakers.



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Critical Issues in Rural Tripura (Health Perspective) : Role of Panchayati Raj Members to solve the issues.



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Dr. Sanjoy Rudra Pal, MBBS, MD (Community Medicine) from RIMS, Imphal, also holds a DHFWM from NIHF, Delhi, and a certification in Leadership and Management in Health from the University of Washington. He began his journey of service to humanity in 2007 as a General Duty Medical Officer at Ampa CHC. Since then, he has served in various health institutions across Tripura. With his rich experience and dedication, he currently serves as the State Program Officer for Maternal & Child Health, including the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), contributing significantly to public health in the state.

Introduction

'Health is means for everything', there is an old saying 'health is wealth'. During COVID-19 pandemic, we have realized the truthfulness of these sayings. Our health is impacted by every activity we undertake eg. Getting up early, eating nutritious food, working in a safe environment, regular physical activity, avoiding harmful substances such as tobacco and alcohol, or maintaining social connections. All these activities impact our physical, mental, social, and spiritual health. A family that has an ill person may need to pay frequent visits to hospitals, and the family members may be worried and constantly under financial stress. They may also have incurred a lot of debt because of health-related expenditures. This will in turn affect the financial activities of the village as well.

Dimensions of Health

Health is a multi-dimensional state. Despite the physical dimension being noticeable to us and easier to measure, we must also evaluate health through mental social spiritual emotional and vocational aspects. One health aspect may suffer deterioration while other health elements retain their strength (such as mental and emotional aspects). Health issues can affect a physically strong individual regardless of their physical condition. Various elements influence how patients experience their health across all dimensions. The factors leading to health status changes are named "determinants of health"

Determinants of Health

Many factors shape health through its multiple components which create the overall picture of wellness for the population. Addressing health requires a complete approach toward all factors that determine health. Local community action requires support from Panchayati Raj Institution members to ensure collective progress. Following are the different factors affect the health of population:

- Access to safe drinking water
- Income and employment
- Education
- Access to healthcare services
- Access to affordable housing
- Clean and safe environment
- Access to safe and healthy food
- Access to good roads,
- Affordable & reliable transport

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a crucial role in improving public health at the grassroots level. They promote health awareness, strengthen healthcare infrastructure, and monitor service delivery. PRIs facilitate government health programs, address local health issues, and ensure sanitation and clean water access. They also allocate health budgets, support emergency response, and help communities access government health schemes, ensuring inclusive and effective healthcare for all.

Institutional Mechanism of Public Health

The population health responsibility of state governments finds authorization in Schedule 7 of our Constitution. Through various programs and schemes the central government gives financial support to state governments for health care delivery. Various health institutional committees including the Jan Arogya Samiti (JAS), RKS. VHSNC function as vital components of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) that implement various development programs and schemes.

Critical Public Health issues in Tripura:

There is sharp improvement in the health care sector in Sate in last few years. Currently Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) of the State is 18 where as National average is 28 per 1000 live birth. More than 98% pregnant women are delivering their child at Health facilities. Now in Tripura kidney transplant also happening. Instead of improvement there are few critical issues those need urgent attention at village level.

- Anaemia, is a significant public health issue in Tripura. It affects a large portion of the population, especially women, children, and adolescent girls.
- Teenage pregnancy is a significant public health concern in Tripura, affecting the health and well-being of young girls. The state faces challenges related to early marriages, lack of education on reproductive health and timely acceptance of contraceptives.
- Malnutrition which can be due to lack of balance diet , faulty cooking practices, mainly focuses on carbohydrate(Rice), and socioeconomic factors. Stunting and underweight children are common, particularly in rural and economically disadvantaged communities.
- Alcohol and drug abuse: Substance abuse is another growing concern, especially among the youth. It is linked to mental health issues and social challenges.

- High tobacco usage is a public health issue in Tripura, especially among the adult male population. Smoking and chewing tobacco lead to a variety of health problems, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.
- Diabetes, Hypertension, and Cardiovascular Diseases are becoming more common in Tripura, especially among the rural population. Changing lifestyles, increased consumption of unhealthy foods, consumption of salt more

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than recommended label(i.e. more than 5gm a day) and lack of physical activity contribute to the rising prevalence of these diseases.

- Incidence of cancer is on the rise in Tripura. Lack of awareness and willingness of villagers to participate in screening programs contributes to delayed diagnoses. Early diagnosis is better outcome

- Despite ongoing efforts to control and eliminate TB, challenges such as delayed diagnosis, poor awareness, and treatment adherence continue to contribute to its persistence.

- Malaria: Malaria is a significant health concern in Tripura, particularly in tribal and rural areas.

- Stigma around mental health make it difficult for individuals to seek the help they need. Conditions like depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are prevalent but often go undiagnosed and untreated.

- Access to clean drinking water is still a challenge in many areas. Contaminated water sources are major contributors to waterborne diseases like diarrhoea.

- Despite excellent efforts by the Government last few years, there is still a gap in health literacy and awareness, particularly in rural areas. This impacts the community's ability to adopt preventive healthcare practices and access timely medical care.

- Tribal Health Issues: Tripura has a large tribal population, and many health challenges faced by these communities are related to cultural practices, lack of awareness, and geographic isolation. These populations often experience higher rates of malnutrition, infectious diseases, and maternal and child health issues.

Role of Panchayati Raj Members to solve health issues

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a significant role in resolving health issues at the grassroots level. PRIs are acting as bridge between Government & Community. As local governing bodies, Panchayat members are vital in implementing health policies, improving healthcare infrastructure, and ensuring that public health services reach the communities effectively. Here's how Panchayati Raj members can contribute to resolving health issues:

- 1. Awareness and Education:** Panchayat members can organize health awareness programs in rural and remote areas to educate people about hygiene, sanitation, disease prevention, vaccination, and the importance of healthy living. PRI can collaborate with ASHA, ANM & CHO to raise awareness about prevalent health issues such as anemia, teenage pregnancy, malnutrition, maternal and child health, malaria, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

- 2. Improving Healthcare Infrastructure:** Panchayat members are often involved in planning and supporting the construction and maintenance of health facilities like Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centers, and Anganwadi centers in their areas.

- 3. Monitoring Healthcare Delivery:** Panchayat members can regularly monitor the functioning of local healthcare facilities. They ensure that the staff is available and that essential medical

supplies are available for the community. By having a close connection with local health workers, they can help in identifying gaps in service delivery and take corrective actions.

- 4. Support for Health Programs:** Panchayat members can act as a bridge between the government and the people by ensuring that national health programs like the Village Health & Nutrition Day, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Sanani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Routine immunization, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojan, Tb Screening, Malaria Eradication and other public health initiatives are properly implemented at the grassroots level. They also encourage villagers to participate in these health programs and ensure that they receive the necessary services.

- 5. Access to Health Resources:** Panchayat members can ensure that health resources (like medicines, vaccines, and medical personnel) are distributed efficiently to underserved areas. PRI can help the community access government health schemes such as free medical treatment, health insurance, and nutrition programs.

- 6. Addressing Local Health Concerns:** Panchayat members can identify local-specific health concerns (e.g., anaemia, teenage pregnancy, waterborne diseases, malnutrition, or maternal health) and advocate for targeted interventions.

- 7. Promoting Sanitation and Cleanliness:** Panchayat members play a key role in improving sanitation, waste management, and water supply, which are essential for disease prevention. They can encourage the construction of toilets, promote waste segregation, and ensure the availability of clean drinking water.

- 8. Health Budgeting and Resource Allocation:** Panchayat members can be involved in the decision-making process to allocate funds for health-related activities and infrastructure projects within their panchayats. They can work with the ANM , CHO to ensure that sufficient funds are earmarked for healthcare improvements, such as building new health centers or purchasing medical equipment.

- 9. Facilitating Access to Government Health Schemes:** Panchayat members can help community members in applying for and accessing government health schemes like Ayushman Bharat, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Sanani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Involvement of TB champion and other local healthcare initiatives.

- 10. Emergency Response and Disaster Management:** In times of health emergencies such as outbreaks, floods, or natural disasters, Panchayat members can help coordinate relief efforts, ensuring that the affected communities receive timely medical assistance and supplies. They also play a role in disseminating information about emergency health protocols and precautions to prevent the spread of diseases.

Conclusion

Panchayati Raj members serve as the link between government health services and the rural population. By fostering collaboration, creating awareness, and improving health facilities, they play a pivotal role in resolving local health issues. Their efforts ensure that healthcare is accessible, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of the community.



Unlocking rural potential: The Unique Bond Between Management Research, Researchers, and Rural Development



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Dr. Pallavi Tyagi is an Associate Professor at Amity University and a visiting faculty member at Grenoble Ecole de Management. With over 11 years of experience in Human Resource Management, she is a recognized expert in Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), qualitative research, and the integration of Artificial Intelligence in HR practices. Dr. Tyagi has a strong publication record in national and international journals and actively guides Ph.D. scholars in cutting-edge research. She also designs and leads impactful training programs, contributing significantly to academic and professional development in the HR domain.

Imagine a scenario where management theories and rural realities seamlessly blend. Creating thriving communities with empowered local leaders, vibrant economies and robust governance. Management researchers, often perceived as specialists confined to corporate environments, have profound yet largely untapped potential to revolutionize rural development.

This unique connection begins with understanding rural contexts not just as places needing assistance, but as rich landscapes filled with potential innovations, leadership opportunities and entrepreneurial spirit. Researchers are uniquely positioned to identify and nurture these potentials through targeted studies and practical interventions.

One compelling connection lies in leadership and governance within Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Unlike urban enterprises, PRI often navigate complex socio-political landscapes with limited resources. Management researchers, with their deep understanding of organizational behavior and leadership dynamics, can uniquely equip rural leaders with skills in decision-making, strategic thinking, conflict resolution and ethical leadership tailored explicitly for rural contexts.

Another distinctive connection emerges in human resource management (HRM). Management researchers can transform the way rural institutions manage their most vital asset—people. By developing culturally sensitive HR sensitive, including performance management systems, motivational frameworks and tailored training programs, researchers can substantially elevate community engagement, accountability and productivity in rural governance.

Perhaps the most exciting is the link between management research and rural entrepreneurship. By applying strategic analysis, market research and financial management insights typically reserved for corporations, management scholars can foster vibrant rural entrepreneurial ecosystems. Their work can empower rural communities, enhance economic resilience and promote innovative livelihood solutions.

Moreover, the integration of technology in rural governance presents an intriguing research frontier. Management researchers have the unique capability to study and guide the adoption of digital innovations in rural communities, bridging the digital divide and promoting transparency, efficiency and inclusiveness in governance.

To unlock this potential, researchers must actively collaborate with Panchayati Raj institutions, policymakers and rural communities. Creating collaborative platforms, engaging in action-oriented research, and fostering ongoing dialogue are essential steps towards achieving impactful rural transformations. The synergy between management and research and rural development is not only promising— it is transformative.

By nurturing this unique bond, researchers can catalyze rural growth, creating empowered communities that thrive economically, socially and culturally. This bond holds the key to unleashing India's rural potential and steering the nations towards inclusive and sustainable prosperity.



প্রতিবন্ধকতার নিরিখে একটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের ভূমিকা



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শ্রীমতি শমিতা ব্যানার্জী একজন বিশিষ্ট স্পেশাল এডুকেটর এবং প্রতিবন্ধী কর্মী। তিনি প্রতিবন্ধকতা বিষয়ক সচেতনতা প্রচার এবং প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তিদের অধিকার আদায়ের লড়াইয়ে বহু বছর ধরে জড়িত। তার বিশেষজ্ঞতা মূলত বৌদ্ধিক অক্ষমতা (Intellectual Disability) সম্পর্কিত, এবং তিনি প্রতিবন্ধী মানুষের উন্নয়ন ও সুরক্ষার জন্য বিভিন্ন সামাজিক ও শিক্ষা কর্মসূচিতে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন। শ্রীমতি ব্যানার্জী West Bengal Disability Activist Forum (DAF-WB) এর সক্রিয় সদস্য হিসেবে কাজ করছেন এবং প্রতিবন্ধী জনগণের অধিকার প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য প্রভাবশালী ভূমিকা পালন করছেন। তার কাজ সমাজে প্রতিবন্ধী মানুষের প্রতি সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি এবং তাদের অধিকারের প্রসারে সহায়ক হয়েছে।

'প্রতিবন্ধকতা' - শব্দটি শুনলেই চোখের সামনে ভেসে ওঠে কোন মানুষের ছবি যিনি হয় হাঁটতে পারেন না, নয় চোখে দেখতে পান না আর নয়তো কানে শুনতে পান না। বাস্তব কিন্তু তা নয়। বলা যেতে পারে- 'প্রতিবন্ধকতা' ঠিক কী - সেটাই সকলের কাছে পরিষ্কার নয়।

এক মানুষ জন্মের পর থেকে তার সমাজে বসবাস এবং জীবনধারণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা, প্রাপ্ত সমস্ত সুযোগ, সুবিধা গ্রহণ করতে পারেন সহজাত ভাবে, কিন্তু এর বাইরেও বিপুল সংখ্যক মানুষ আছেন, যাদের কোনো কারণে শারীরিক বা মানসিক বিকাশ বাধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছে।

আর এই বিকাশ ব্যাহত হবার ফলে তারা সমাজে বসবাস এবং জীবনধারণের জন্য আবশ্যিক বিষয়গুলো গ্রহণে বাধাপ্রাপ্ত হন-- এই ধরনের সমস্যায় আক্রান্ত মানুষদের প্রতিবন্ধকতার আওতায় ধরা হয়।

একটি শিশু জন্মগত ভাবে যেমন প্রতিবন্ধকতার আওতায় আসতে পারে, তেমনি পরবর্তী জীবনে কোন ধরনের দুর্ঘটনার ফলেও প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত হতে পারে।

আমাদের দেশে প্রতিবন্ধী আইন

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act), অনুসারে প্রতিবন্ধকতার সংজ্ঞা "A person with a disability is someone with a long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairment that, in

interaction with barriers, hinders their full and effective participation in society equally with others."

এই আইনে 21 ধরনের সমস্যায় আক্রান্ত মানুষদের প্রতিবন্ধকতার আওতায় আনা হয়েছে।

একজন মানুষ ঐ 21 ধরনের মধ্যে কোন একটি সমস্যায় আক্রান্ত হলেও 40% এর বেশি পরিমাণ সেই সমস্যা থাকলে তবেই তিনি প্রতিবন্ধকতার আওতায় আসবেন এবং ভারতীয় আইন অনুসারে তিনি প্রতিবন্ধকতার শংসা পত্র বা UDID (Unique Disability ID Card) পাবেন।

এই 21 ধরনের সমস্যাকে দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা হয় -

১. যে ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতা চোখে দেখে বুঝতে পারি- যেমন -বিভিন্ন ধরনের শারীরিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা-
২. যে সমস্ত প্রতিবন্ধকতা বা সমস্যা চোখে দেখে বোঝা যায় না- যেমন- বৌদ্ধিক অক্ষমতা, রক্তের সমস্যার দরুণ প্রতিবন্ধকতা, মানসিক অসুস্থতা।

শেষ জণগণনা হয়েছিল 2011 সালে, সে সময়ে প্রতিবন্ধকতার আওতায় ছিল মাত্র 7 ধরনের সমস্যা, সেই সমস্যাগুলোর নিরিখে ভারতে প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষের সংখ্যা ছিল - (26.8 মিলিয়ন) 2.68 কোটি।

2016 সালের আইনে সেই 7 ধরনের সমস্যা থেকে বেড়ে হয়েছে 21 ধরনের সমস্যা, সুতরাং বর্তমান পরিস্থিতি এবং বিশ্বজুড়ে পাল্লা দিয়ে প্রতিবন্ধকতা বৃদ্ধির ফলে মোট প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষের সংখ্যা যে অনেকটাই বেড়ে গেছে সে বিষয়ে কোনো সন্দেহ নেই।

2011 সালের জনগণনা থেকে পাওয়া তথ্য বলছে ভারতবর্ষে মোট জনসংখ্যার 68.84 % মানুষ গ্রামীণ এলাকায় বসবাস করছেন, যার মধ্যে 2.24% মানুষ প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত।

এই এতগুলো মানুষ সহ পুরো গ্রামীণ এলাকার উন্নয়ন, পরিদর্শন এবং পরিচালনা- সব কিছুর দায়িত্বে রয়েছে ত্রি-স্তরীয় পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থা।

পঞ্চায়েতের মূল করণীয়

- ✓ সুগম্যতা: অফিস ও জনস্থানে বাধাহীন যাতায়াত।
- ✓ স্বাস্থ্য: স্ক্রিনিং, নবজাতক পর্যবেক্ষণ, সচেতনতা।
- ✓ শিক্ষা: ভর্তি নিশ্চিত, অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, বৈষম্য রোধ।
- ✓ পুনর্বাসন: UDID সহায়তা, সংরক্ষণ, প্রতিনিধি নির্বাচন।
- ✓ সচেতনতা: প্রচার, কুসংস্কার রোধ, দিবস পালন।

ফলে ঐ যে 2.24% প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষ, যারা গ্রামীণ এলাকায় বসবাস করেন, তাদের স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা ও পুনর্বাসনের দায়িত্ব এসে দাঁড়ায় পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থাপনার ওপর।

একটি পঞ্চায়েত এর পক্ষে প্রতিবন্ধী বান্ধব গ্রাম গড়ে তোলার লক্ষ্যে সম্ভাব্য করণীয় এর মধ্যে প্রথমেই আসে- পঞ্চায়েত কার্যালয় সহ সাধারণ জনগণের জন্য উন্মুক্ত সকল স্থানের (স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র, শিক্ষাকেন্দ্র, বাজার, মাঠ, রাস্তা, ধর্মস্থান, ব্যাঙ্ক, পোস্ট অফিস ইত্যাদি) সুগম্যতা / যাতায়াতের জন্য বাধাহীন পরিবেশ সুনিশ্চিত করা

স্বাস্থ্য -

প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত শিশুর জন্ম প্রতিরোধ।



স্বাস্থ্য:

গ্রামীণ স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রে গর্ভবতী মায়াদের প্রতিবন্ধকতা প্রতিরোধের জন্য নির্দিষ্ট পরীক্ষা নিরীক্ষাকে অবশ্যিক করা।

*প্রতিটি শিশুর জন্ম যেন হাসপাতালেই ঘটে তা নিশ্চিত করা।

*জন্মপরবর্তী অবস্থায় শিশুর কোন জটিলতা দেখা গেলে অবিলম্বে স্থানান্তরিত করা।

*টিকা করণের সময় নিয়মিত শিশুর শারীরিক এবং মানসিক বিকাশের ওপর নজর রাখা।

*প্রতিবন্ধকতার সাধারণ লক্ষণ গুলি প্রতিটি স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে টাঙ্গানো আবশ্যিক করা।

- গর্ভবতী মায়াদের স্ক্রিনিং বাধ্যতামূলক।
- শিশুর জন্ম হাসপাতালে নিশ্চিত করা।
- জটিলতা হলে দ্রুত স্থানান্তর।
- টিকাকরণের সময় বিকাশ পর্যবেক্ষণ।
- স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে লক্ষণ সম্পর্কিত পোস্টার।

*পঞ্চায়েত এলাকায় 'বাল পঞ্চায়েত' এর মত একটি করে DPO (Disable person organisation) তৈরী করতে উদ্যোগী হওয়া।

*প্রতিটি পঞ্চায়েতে একজন প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষকে প্রতিনিধি হিসেবে নির্বাচিত করাকে সুনিশ্চিত করা।

সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি

*পঞ্চায়েত আয়োজিত বিভিন্ন স্বাস্থ্য শিবিরে স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কিত বিষয়ে সচেতনতার উদ্দেশ্যে যে সমস্ত ব্যানার, পোস্টার ইত্যাদির ব্যবহার করা হয়, তার সঙ্গে প্রতিবন্ধকতা বিষয়টিকে জুড়ে দেওয়া

*যে সমস্ত ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতা চোখে দেখে বোঝা যায় না, বিশেষ করে বৌদ্ধিক অক্ষমতা - তাদের নির্ঘাতিত নিপীড়িত এবং নিগূহীত হবার সম্ভাবনা অধিক, ফলে সে বিষয়ে অতিরিক্ত সচেতন হতে হবে

*প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মহিলাদের পরিবারে এবং কর্মক্ষেত্রে যৌন হেনস্থা প্রতিরোধ করতে বিশেষ মহিলা সংগঠন তৈরী করা

*প্রতিবন্ধকতা বিষয়ে যে কোন ধরনের কুসংস্কার এবং ভুল ধারণাকে প্রতিরোধ করার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া

*বিশ্ব প্রতিবন্ধকতা দিবসে (3 রা ডিসেম্বর) পঞ্চায়েত এর তরফে প্রতিবন্ধকতা বিষয়ক সচেতনতা প্রচারের আয়োজন করা

*আগামী জগননা কর্মসূচিতে পঞ্চায়েত এর আওতায় থাকা সকল প্রতিবন্ধকতা যুক্ত মানুষদের সংযুক্তি করণ আবশ্যিক করতে সচেষ্ট হওয়া

বিভিন্ন প্রাপ্ত তথ্য সূত্র থেকে জানা যায় প্রতিবন্ধকতা প্রতিরোধে প্রচার, ঐ বিষয়ে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি, প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষদের সরকারী প্রকল্পের আওতায় আনা ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন বিষয় বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে ত্রিপুরা দেশের অন্যান্য অনেক রাজ্য থেকেই এগিয়ে আছে বেশ খানিকটা।

তা সত্ত্বেও অপরিপাক্য কর্মী, প্রশিক্ষণের অপ্রতুলতা এবং তৃণমূল স্তরে কর্মীদের মধ্যে সচেতনতার অভাবে সম্পূর্ণ ভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী বান্ধব গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত গড়ে তোলার লক্ষ্যে এখনো ঘাটতি দেখা যাচ্ছে।

সে বিষয়ে সংশ্লিষ্ট আধিকারিকদের আরো উদ্যোগী হতে হবে।

শিক্ষা

* প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত প্রতিটি শিশু যেন অতি অবশ্যই অঙ্গন ওয়াড়ীতে এবং প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে আসে সে বিষয়ে সজাগ থাকা।

*অঙ্গনওয়াড়ী কেন্দ্র, প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় এবং তার শৌচালয়কে যাতায়াতের পক্ষে বাধাহীন বা সুগম্য করতে সচেষ্ট হওয়া।

*প্রতিবন্ধকতার কারণে কোন শিশুর শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে বৈষম্যের ঘটনা ঘটলে পঞ্চায়েত এর হস্তক্ষেপ করা।

পুনর্বাসন

*পঞ্চায়েত কার্যালয়ের সকল কর্মীদের কাছে RPwD Act 2016 অনুযায়ী 21 ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতাগুলো কি কি এবং সেজন্য প্রদত্ত সকল সরকারী সুযোগ সুবিধা, শিক্ষা এবং চাকরী ক্ষেত্রে সংরক্ষণের পরিমাণ, অনুদান, প্রতিবন্ধী পেনশন, আইন সম্পর্কে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাদি থাকা

*প্রতিটি পঞ্চায়েত এলাকার আওতায় থাকা প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত প্রতিটি মানুষ যেন তার প্রতিবন্ধকতার শংসা পত্র এবং UDID কার্ড তৈরী করেন সে বিষয়ে সচেষ্ট হওয়া

*সরকারী সমস্ত ধরনের সুযোগ, সুবিধা, সংরক্ষণ প্রাপ্তি এবং বিভিন্ন সরকারী প্রকল্পে প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষদের নিযুক্তিকরণের ক্ষেত্রে পঞ্চায়েত দপ্তরকে বিশেষ উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে

*তাদের আইনী সাহায্য প্রদানে সহায়তা করা

*একশ দিনের কাজের প্রকল্পে (MGREGA) প্রতিবন্ধকতা যুক্ত মানুষদের জন্য নির্দিষ্ট 4% সংরক্ষণ প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া এই MGREGA প্রকল্পের নীতিতে রদবদলের অধিকার যেহেতু রাজ্যের হাতে থাকে, সেখানে মানসিক এবং বৌদ্ধিক প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষদের উপযোগী কয়েকটি কাজের ক্ষেত্রে সংরক্ষণের উদ্যোগ নেওয়া

*গ্রামীণ সেন্স হেল্প গ্রুপগুলোতে প্রতিবন্ধকতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষের সংযুক্তিকরণে সচেষ্ট হওয়া

ধর্ম/লিঙ্গ/প্রতিবন্ধকতা/জাতি/বর্ণ নির্বিশেষে সকলের জন্য সুগম্য,সমান সুবিধা যুক্ত, সুস্থ, সবুজ গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত গড়ে তোলাই হোক ত্রিপুরার পঞ্চায়েতী রাজ ব্যবস্থার আগামী লক্ষ্য।

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Child Friendly Gram Panchayat: Issues and Challenges



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Introduction

India has one of the largest proportions of population in the younger age groups in the world. As per Census 2011, India, with a population of 121.1 Cr, has 16.45 Cr children in the age group 0–6 years and 37.24 Cr in the age group 0–14 years which constitute 13.59% and 30.76% of the total population respectively. Nearly, 48% of the child population in the age group of 0–14 years are female (Census 2011, MoSPI 2018). Although the definition of a child varies according to different sources, the International and Indian law has defined a child as a human being below the age of 18 years who is in need of care, protection and entitlement (MoWCD, 2013). Development of a child can be measured through social, physical & cognitive developmental milestones. Children failing to develop properly, may not be able to reach their full potential. Over the decades, India has made significant economic and social progress since independence. However, a large number of children are still living in apathetic conditions. It is evident from the crime witnessed in everyday that children are subjected to abuse and exploitation. They are deprived of basic services and forced to drop from school and work. Trafficking of girls, child labour and forced child marriages continue to be a serious problem in India. The constitution of India has guaranteed Fundamental Rights to all children of the country belonging to every caste, community or religion on equal basis. To make sure that children enjoy these rights, the government has provided special laws and schemes for the protection and welfare of the children. Following are some of the provisions of the government for the protection and development of children:

Further, there has been several efforts by the civil society organisations for the protection and development of the children in rural areas. Despite the laws and provisions, we still see many children working as labourers, being deprived of education and facing violence and abuse in their families, schools and within society. Furthermore, they are also targets of religious and caste discrimination. In rural areas, children,

especially girls, are engaged in household activities and denied schooling. Keeping in view of these, it is the responsibility of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), more specifically the Gram Panchayats (GP) to ensure the protection of the rights and development of children. The Gram Panchayats should be responsive and accountable for the better upbringing of the children to grow up as responsible citizens. The challenge and solution lies in changing the mind-set, behaviour and priorities of the village community.

Context of the Study

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, has mandated the Gram Panchayats to prepare local plans for economic development and social justice, implement schemes and perform functions for 29 subjects listed in 11th schedule (Article 243G) of the Constitution. The point 25 in the Eleventh schedule lists Women and Child development as the subject that are now within the domain of Panchayats. This enables that all schemes and programmes of government that deal with Women and Child development are now the responsibility of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Thus, planning for a Child-

- a. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 - to provide free and compulsory education to children of 6-14 years;
- b. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012
- c. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1989 - employment of children below 14 years of age banned in hazardous occupations
- d. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- e. Immoral Trafficking Prevention, 1956 - provides safety against trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sex work

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Friendly Gram Panchayat to undertake the responsibilities and measures for the development of children within its arena has become the requirement of the local self-government.

Objective of the Study

The broad objective of the study was to document the process and igniting factors contributing towards the panchayat in developing the Child Friendly Gram Panchayat. The selected Gram Panchayat has received the Child Friendly Gram Panchayat National Award in the appraisal year 2018-19 for its contribution to the overall development of children. Considering this, the specific objective was to find out the indicators to become a child friendly Panchayat and document the successful initiative for scaling up and replication in other panchayats of the country.

Methodology & Study area

In order to identify the site for empirical investigation, the study adopted purposive sampling method. Since the study aimed at documenting one of the successful cases of child friendly Panchayat, the following criteria were identified to choose the Panchayat:

- Vaccination/immunization of children
- 100% School enrolment
- Nutritional growth status of children
- Availability of infrastructure facilities such as playground, separate toilet for girl child, availability of Anganwadi Centre etc.,
- Organisation of Bal Sabha

Based on the above criteria, Mulastanam Panchayat of Alamuru Mandal of East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh was selected for detailed case study. The primary data were also collected from the field with appropriate qualitative methodological design. A structured interview guide with open-ended questions was used to carry out the personal interviews with the key informants. Likewise, a structured check-list was used to carry out the focused group discussions in the Gram Panchayat.

II. Case Presentation:

Profile of the Study Area:

For the purpose of case study documentation, Mulastanam Gram Panchayat of Alamuru Mandal of East Godavari district was chosen. As the name of the district conveys, East Godavari District is closely associated with the river Godavari, occupying a major portion of the delta area. Area of the District is 12,805 Sq.Kms including newly added Yetapaka

Division. The District is located between Northern latitudes of 160 30' and 180 20' and between the Eastern longitudes of 810 30' and 820 30'. It has a

population of 52.86 lakhs as per 2011 Census. Agriculture and its allied activities is the backbone of East Godavari district's economy. The district consist of 7 Revenue Divisions and 64 Mandals. Out of the 64 mandals, Alamuru is one which plays an important role in contributing the district economy. Alamuru Mandal has total population of 74,025 as per the Census 2011 out of which 36,955 are males while 37,070 are females and the Average Sex Ratio of Alamuru Mandal is 1,003. The total literacy rate of Alamuru Mandal is 65.77%. The male literacy rate is 60.29% and the female literacy rate is 57.89%.

Mulastanam Gram Panchayat is situated approximately 50 kms away from Rajahmundry which is a prominent town of East Godavari district. The Gram Panchayat has developed as a centre of brick-kiln industry. The total population of the panchayat is 7366, out of which male comprises 3526 and female comprises 3840 (Census 2011). The following table indicates the caste composition of the panchayat

Table-1: Social Composition of Panchayat

Caste wise population distribution	Male	Female	Total (in Percentage)
SC	518	606	1124 (15.25%)
ST	76	99	175 (2.37%)
OBC	694	927	1621 (22.00%)
GEN	2238	2208	4446 (60.35 %)
Total	3526 (47.86%)	3840 (52.13%)	7366 (100%)
Source: Field work - Panchayat records (As per Census 2011)			

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Table: 1 indicates the composite of different social groups' living in the panchayat. Out of the total population Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 1124 (15.25%), Scheduled Tribe comprises 175 (2.37%), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) aggregates 1621 (22.00%) whereas General population constitutes 4446 (60.35%) in the Gram Panchayat. As per the data revealed by the Panchayat 1524 (20.68%) population are in the age group of above 60 years. The Gram Panchayat has 416 (5.64%) children in the age group of 0-6 years.

Issues and Problems Encountered

Owing to the proximity of the panchayat with the urban space people from different parts of the state flooded to the panchayat for livelihood opportunity and started informal settlement in the vicinity of the panchayat. Large numbers of people are working in brick-kiln and nurseries

which have spread to over 6000 acres in the national high way (NH) corridor. Grabbing the opportunity, parents started encouraging their children to work to supplement the economy rather than sending their children to school. Due to this process majority of the children of migrant labourers started to work in the brick-kiln industries as child labourers. Following this, other parents from the panchayats also pushed their children to work in the brick-kiln industries, so that they can also lend the financial support to their families. Further, few families left their children to roam carelessly and beg on the street of the National Highway corridor. This distressing process led to increase in the drop-out from schools. Moreover, this escalated to child abuse, early marriage and health hazards. These circumstances in the panchayat triggered to explore many developmental gaps related to children in the panchayat.

Situation Triggered

- *The issue of children belonging to the migrant families' enrolment in school, birth registration and immunisation were the important factors that opened the way for making a child friendly panchayat. The children of the migrant labourers were carelessly roaming around the street and roads with limited protection and care. Few of the children were working as child labourers to supplement the household economy.*
- *Many school going adolescent girls were facing the health and hygiene issues and were feeling awkward in schools to express their problems.*
- *Early and child marriages became prevalent in the GP which led to rise in domestic violence and school dropout.*
- *The number of malnourished children was high in the GP; hence ensuring nutritive food to improve their weight was important.*
- *Poor infrastructure facilities such as lack of playground and separate toilets for girl child led to dropout from schools.*

Steps towards achieving a Child Friendly Panchayat:

Step I

Visioning Plan

Taking into account of the dropout rate from school and increasing rate of child labour, few volunteers approached the panchayat secretary to intervene in the matter in the early part of 2016. Since the panchayat has the constitutional mandate to create a conducive and safe environment for children, the Panchayat Secretary conveyed the panchayat meeting.

The first meeting was organised through a participatory social alliances between elected representatives, local residents, few best performing SHG group members, children from different social background, teachers, Anganwadi and health worker and members from Community Based Organisation. The agenda of the meeting was to identify the important factors that push the children for dropout and work in the brick-kiln industry.

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The factors were identified through a committee called 'Sishu Surakshya' (Child Protection) formed in the GP. The committee consists of 8 members chaired by the Sarpanch. Members from the Anganwadi centres, schools, health workers, CBOs, SHG groups, and community were chosen to be part of the Child Protection Committee. Panchayat Secretary was also a member of the committee. The first task of the committee was to conduct a survey in the panchayat. An extensive village mapping survey was carried out by the committee members to identify the following issues.

The committee collected the information and rearranged the gap areas. Accordingly, a mechanism was developed to address the issues arising in the Panchayat. The data also indicated the alarming situation of child labourers working in the unorganised sectors in the cities near to the Panchayat. The GP took the next step by creating an institutional framework and guidelines to mitigate the identified problems.

- *Number of non-school going children who roam around the road side carelessly*
- *Number of children engaged as child laborers*
- *Social background of the parents of these children and what are the factors contributed to the issues.*
- *Other issues that pertain to the children development activities*

Step II

Institutional Framework to strengthen the Panchayat

Considering the situations, Mulastanam Gram Panchayat framed certain institutional guidelines to address the issues. The following activities were undertaken by the GP:

- The Panchayat made a resolution to conduct 'Bal Sabha' whenever necessary. Integrating the youth of the village, women's group, health workers, teachers, ASHA & Anganwadi worker, the GP initiated the process of Bal Sabha meetings.
- Information-cum-resource centre: The GP established a resource centre to disseminate information on various schemes ranging from health to unemployment and made it available to the children.
- Child Information Board: The GP placed an information board to disseminate information related to higher education, scholarship, and employment opportunity.
- Child Protection Committee: The GP formed a Child Protection committee to formulate plans and programmes related to the development of children. The committee ensured periodic meetings with the stakeholders and discussed various issues pertaining to the girl child. It further ensured the participation of children in the decision-making of the matters related to them in the Panchayat.

Step III

Execution of Plan

The GP after developing the institutional framework prepared the action plan for implementation. First, the GP prioritised the issues they found during the visioning of plan. The prioritised areas are as follows:

Withdrawal of child labour:

The GP initiated the process of withdrawing the child labour from the brick-kiln industries and ensured that every child goes to school. Though the task was not so easy but with the help of college students from other villages, volunteers, Mahila Police the problem was resolved through counselling the parents. Sometimes the panchayat also took the legal measure during the rescue operation like raid in the brick-kiln industries.

Participation in Bal Sabha:

The GP initiated holding the Bal Sabha meetings in the Panchayat. Panchayat made the resolution that participation of the children especially girls must be ensured in the Bal Sabha. This process was thought to be effective as the children get the platform to place their issues and problems. Moreover, the line department officials from different sectoral departments were instructed to attend the Bal Sabha meeting and incorporate plans to the problems identified by the children.

Awareness building:

Different IEC and awareness campaigns were organised by the Panchayat. The GP took help of the National Cadet Corps (NCC), college students to create awareness programme. Efforts were put through several awareness drives to sensitise the parents, migrate labourers and local community, especially women regarding the protection and development of children.

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Outcome of the Initiatives:

As per the guideline of making a child friendly panchayat, the panchayat classified the identified problems into four categories:

- **Right to Survival**

Registration of pregnancy and birth

Immunization

Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

- **Right to development**

Health and nutrition

Early childhood care and education

Elementary education for all children

- **Right to protection**

Child labour

Child marriage

Child abuse

- **Right to participation**

Children participation in governance

Child friendly public spaces

Right to Survival

Mulastanam panchayat has put lot of efforts for achieving each of the identified indicators. The achievements of Malastanam Panchayat are discusses here under:

Birth Registration: As per the rules every birth that is taking place in the panchayat are to be registered with the either the panchayat office or health centre. Since most of the deliveries are taking place in the hospital the registration is done at the hospital itself. If the delivery is done at home with the help of ASHA worker or para medical staff, registration is done by Panchayat. while discussion it was noted that pregnant women has been taking care by Anganwadi by providing the necessary vitamin medicines; pregnant women with first child are being given special care with the help of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). They are provided with 6000/- at different levels from pregnancy to up to two years. The first instalment will be provided at the time of 6 months pregnancy at the rate of Rs. 1000/- . After 6 months of pregnancy Rs. 2000/- , if the delivery is done at govt. hospital they will be provided Rs. 1000/- and after delivery for vaccination 2000/- . All kind of food facility is provided by Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram.

Immunization: Immunization is one of the health promoting activities initiated by the Government as a step to reduce the burden of preventable disease amongst children. 100% immunisation has been achieved in the panchayat. 0-5 Years Vaccination drive is ensured to all.

Safe drinking water and sanitation: most of the schools, Anganwadi centre has been installed with safe drinking water facilities. There are 2 primary schools and a high school and 2 Anganwadi centres. In every educational space, separate toilets for girl child have been established. In every corner of the village and schools vending machine for sanitary napkin has been installed, so that the adolescent girl child can avail the facilities without any hesitation. Every month schools organise the health camps for children.

Right to Development

Health & Nutrition: Iron & vitamin supplementation are provided to the children and girls in the age group of 14 respectively through the Anganwadi/ASHA/health workers. The coverage of supplying the iron and vitamin supplement is 100% as per the record. The health workers educate children about menstruation, inappropriate gesture.

Early childhood care and education: to ensuring the early education and care, Anganwadi workers are taking utmost care. There are 2 Anganwadi centres, in each centre 100% attendance can be seen and the centre opens 235 days per annum. In the AW centre all kind of facilities that require promoting the growth of child are made available. Panchayat played an important role in ensuring reenrolment of the dropout children. It also made sure through its ward

members (elected representatives) that no child of the ward shall be deprive from education, hence instructed to avail the free and compulsory elementary education for all. As per the discussions, the earlier trend of dropout rate has been completely vanished. Summer admissions and special classes to the children forced into child labour have been arranged by the panchayat. It is pertinent to say that panchayat gave special permission to children to help their parents in the work for small periods when they have heavy work based on parent's request (2-4 days) and ensure they return to the school afterwards. In such cases extra classes will be provided to those children in Saturday and Sunday. Various co-curricular activities are organised such as quiz, mimes, dances, etc. and national festivals are celebrated to increase children participation.

Right to Protection

Child labour, Child abuse & Child marriage: Child labour was found to be very high in the study panchayat, but after the intervention of the panchayat it came down. In a protective measure, panchayat has made stringent resolution against the parents whose child works as a child I

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about. Panchayat made the door to door awareness drive with the help of ASHA, Angawadi worker, health worker and SHG women. Panchayats also facilitates the parents for counselling. Cases of child abuse were reported in the panchayat but after the intervention of Mahila Police it got resolved. Preventing child marriage and abuse, the Mahila Police plays an integral role.

Right to Participation: Panchayat has made a children protection committee through which they ensure children participation in governance process. Panchayats conducts various competitions; Cultural events organised in order to encourage children to be part of the activities and try to create a healthy atmosphere.

Conclusion

Panchayat as local self-government has an important role in providing the needed infrastructure for promoting

education, health and environment for child development. It is very much necessary for the decentralised local government to monitor the activities to achieve the holistic development of children and to make the panchayat as child friendly. A comprehensive understanding of child protection and development is not only the responsibility of the parents but also for the teachers and health care providers and Panchayats as an institution of government must ensure the development. The successful initiatives and holistic approach made by the Mulastanam Panchayat helped in escalating the overall development of children and prevent child labour, child abuse and so on. The process adopted by the GP has set an example for other Panchayats to replicate and work towards the protection and development of children by making child-friendly Gram Panchayats.

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সমস্বয়



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Sri Narayan Chandra Majumder is a dedicated and experienced civil servant who has served the Government of Tripura in various key capacities. He began his career as Deputy Collector and Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, serving for one and a half years. He then worked as Block Development Officer for seven years and four months in three different blocks across separate districts, gaining extensive field experience. Presently, he is serving as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department and also holds the post of Joint Director, Treasuries. His career reflects a deep commitment to administrative excellence, rural development, and public financial management.

প্রশাসন, নির্বাচিত জনপ্রতিনিধি এবং স্থানীয় জনগণের মধ্যে সমস্বয় গড়ে তোলা অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ একটি বিষয়। ভারত সরকার এবং রাজ্য সরকারের বিভিন্ন পরিকল্পনা গুলি সফলভাবে রূপায়ণ করা এবং প্রকৃত সুবিধাভোগীদের কাছে পৌঁছে দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে 'সমস্বয়' অত্যন্ত জরুরি। আমি যখন 'সমস্বয়' এর কথা বলছি, তখন আমি এটা বিশেষ ভাবে বলতে চাই যে এই 'সমস্বয়' কেবলমাত্র প্রকল্পের প্রচার (IEC activity) এবং প্রকল্পের নির্দেশিকা (guideline) সম্পর্কে আলোচনার মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ থাকবে না। সরকারের বিভিন্ন প্রকল্পগুলির সম্পর্কে মানুষকে অবহিত করার জন্য ফ্লেক্স, হোর্ডিং, সাইনবোর্ড, LED display হোর্ডিং, সংবাদপত্রে বিজ্ঞাপন, আলোচনা সভা, সচেতনতা সভা, মাইকিং ও গ্রামসভার মতো প্রচারের বিভিন্ন মাধ্যম ব্যবহার হয়। সাধারণ দৃষ্টিতে মনে হতে পারে এই মাধ্যম গুলি অত্যন্ত শক্তিশালী এবং এই মাধ্যমে প্রতিটি মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছে যাওয়া যায়। কিন্তু ব্লক স্তরে কাজ করার অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে বুঝেছি যে ঐ মাধ্যমগুলি অত্যন্ত শক্তিশালী ঠিকই কিন্তু প্রতিটি মানুষের নিকট বিশেষ করে লক্ষ্যকৃত প্রতিটি সুবিধাভোগীর (targeted beneficiary) নিকট পৌঁছে যাওয়া অত্যন্ত কঠিন একটি বিষয়।

ব্লক ডেপুটি মেন্ট অফিসার (BDO) হিসাবে যখন কার্যকাল শুরু করি, তখন স্বচ্ছ ভারত মিশন (গ্রামীণ) প্রকল্পে শৌচালয় নির্মাণের কাজ জোরকদমে চলছে। এই প্রকল্পে শৌচালয় নির্মাণের জন্য ভারত সরকার ১২০০০ টাকা আর্থিক রাশি সহায়তা হিসাবে প্রদান করে। বিজ্ঞানসম্মত শৌচালয় নির্মাণের অনেকগুলি মডেল এর মধ্যে সুবিধাভোগী যেকোনো একটি মডেল বেছে নিতে পারেন। তবে যাদের আর্থিক অবস্থা তুলনামূলক দুর্বল, তাদের জন্য সবচেয়ে সাশ্রয়ী মডেল ছিল দুটি জলশোষক গর্ত বিশিষ্ট শৌচালয় (twin leach pit toilet model) নির্মাণ। এতে খরচ ও নির্মাণের সময় দুটিই তুলনামূলক কম লাগে। আমরা বাড়িঘরে সেপটিক ট্যাঙ্ক (septic tank) সহ শৌচালয় নির্মাণের যে পদ্ধতি দেখে অভ্যস্ত, সেই পদ্ধতি থেকে দুটি জলশোষক গর্তের বিজ্ঞানসম্মত শৌচালয় মডেল নির্মাণে খরচ অনেক কম এবং এতে জায়গাও অনেক কম লাগে।

কিন্তু এই পদ্ধতির কার্যকারিতা ও নির্মাণপদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে গ্রামের সাধারণ সুবিধাভোগীর কাছে ধারণা স্পষ্ট ছিল না। ফলস্বরূপ, DWS দপ্তর, ব্লক প্রশাসন, পঞ্চায়েতের সর্বোচ্চ চেষ্ঠা সত্ত্বেও বেশিরভাগ সুবিধাভোগী এই পদ্ধতিতে শৌচালয় নির্মাণ করছিলেন না। এই পরিস্থিতিতে, জনপ্রতিনিধিদের সঙ্গে নিয়ে বহু সুবিধাভোগীর বাড়িতে গেলাম, তাঁদের সাথে কথা বলে বুঝতে পারলাম যে প্রতিটি সুবিধাভোগীর কাছে দুই গর্তের শৌচালয় সম্পর্কে আরও বিস্তারিত ধারণা পৌঁছাতে হবে। আমার টিম এবং জনপ্রতিনিধিদের সঙ্গে এই বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা ক্রমে একটি রোডম্যাপ করি। এই রোডম্যাপের অঙ্গ হিসাবে অনেকগুলি কাজ আমরা শুরু করি। যেমন আমি সহ ব্লকের ইঞ্জিনিয়ারদের সরাসরি উপস্থিতিতে একজন সুবিধাভোগীর বাড়িতে দুটি জলশোষক গর্ত বিশিষ্ট একটি শৌচালয় তৈরী করানো এবং নির্মাণের প্রতিটি ধাপ ব্যাখ্যা করে সহজ ভাষায় (বাংলা, ককবরক ও হিন্দিতে) তিনটি ডকুমেন্টারি ভিডিও তৈরী করা, পরবর্তীতে শৌচালয়ের অনুমোদন (sanction) হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রতিটি

সুবিধাভোগীকে কর্মশালায় (workshop) আসার নিমন্ত্রণপত্র বাড়িতে পৌঁছে দেওয়া, কর্মশালায় ভিডিও সহ বিস্তারিত প্রশিক্ষণ, সুবিধাভোগীর সঙ্গে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা, ধাপে ধাপে প্রতিটি ব্লক স্তরের ফিল্ড স্টাফ (পঞ্চায়েত সেক্রেটারি/RPM), আশা কর্মী, অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি কর্মী এবং জনপ্রতিনিধিদের দুটি জলশোষক গর্ত বিশিষ্ট শৌচালয় নির্মাণ সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট ধারণা দেওয়া। আশা ও অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি কর্মী শৌচালয় নির্মাণের সাথে সরাসরি যুক্ত নন কিন্তু গ্রামীণ জনগণের সাথে তাঁদের নিবিড় সম্পর্ক। তাই সাধারণ মানুষের সাথে সমস্বয় স্থাপনে উনারা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা নিতে পারেন।

- প্রশাসন, জনপ্রতিনিধি এবং জনগণের মধ্যে সমস্বয় উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।
- বিভিন্ন সরকারি প্রকল্পের সুফল জনগণের কাছে পৌঁছে দেওয়ার জন্য কেবল প্রচার নয়, বাস্তব রূপায়ণের প্রতিটি স্তরে সমস্বয় প্রয়োজন।

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প্রতিটি পঞ্চায়েতের পঞ্চায়েত সেক্রেটারি/ রুরাল প্রোগ্রাম ম্যানেজার (RPM), সম্মানিত প্রধান, ওয়ার্ডের মেম্বার, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সহ একটি টিম বিভিন্ন সুবিধাভোগীর বাড়ি বাড়ি পৌঁছে আলোচনা শুরু করলেন। আমরা দেখলাম, দ্রুতই ভাল সুফল আসতে শুরু করল। আমাদের ব্লক টিমও উৎসাহিত হল। পরবর্তী ধাপে, গ্রামীণ বাজার বারের নির্দিষ্ট দিনে, প্রতিটি গ্রামীণ বাজারে, সন্ধ্যাবেলায় শৌচালয় নির্মাণের পদ্ধতি ও উপকারিতা সম্পর্কিত ভিডিওটি (Video) প্রজেক্টর স্ক্রিনে দেখাতে শুরু করলাম। অত্যন্ত আনন্দের সঙ্গে আপনাদের জানাতে সঙ্গে আপনাদের জানাতে চাই যে পূর্বের তুলনায় দুটি

জলশোষক গর্ত বিশিষ্ট শৌচালয় নির্মাণ বহুগুন বেড়েছে এবং শৌচালয় নির্মাণের গতিও ত্বরান্বিত হয়েছে। বহু মানুষ এই মডেল বেছে নিয়েছেন, ফলে সুবিধাভোগী

সময় ও টাকা সাশ্রয় করতে পেরেছেন।

দীর্ঘদিনের অর্ধ সম্পন্ন/অসম্পন্ন বহু শৌচালয়ের নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়ে যায়।

ঠিক এই জায়গায় এসে আবার মূল প্রসঙ্গে অর্থ্যাৎ 'সমন্বয়' বিষয়ে ফিরে যেতে চাই। কম খরচের বিজ্ঞানসম্মত শৌচালয় মডেলকে জনপ্রিয় করার ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের উদ্যোগ গুলি সফলতা পেয়েছে কারণ আমরা সমন্বয় গড়ে তুলতে পেরেছিলাম। এই উদ্যোগ কেবল ব্লক প্রশাসন ও পঞ্চায়েতের মধ্যেই সীমাবদ্ধ হয়ে থাকেনি। জনপ্রতিনিধি এবং স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা এই উদ্যোগকে পূর্ণ সমর্থন জানিয়েছেন এবং নিজেরাও বিভিন্নভাবে সহায়তা করেছেন। ব্লক প্রশাসনের আধিকারিক (BDO) থেকে ইঞ্জিনিয়ার, পঞ্চায়েত স্তরে পঞ্চায়েত সেক্রেটারি/RPM থেকে সম্মানিত প্রধান ও মেম্বার, অঙ্গনওয়াড়ি/ আশা কর্মী, রাজনৈতিক দলের স্বেচ্ছাসেবক, স্থানীয় ক্লাব প্রতিনিধি এবং অন্তিম ব্যক্তির (সুবিধাভোগী) মধ্যে সরাসরি সমন্বয় স্থাপনে আমাদের টিম সফল হয়েছিলো।

প্রধানমন্ত্রী আবাস যোজনা গ্রামীণ প্রকল্পে গ্রামীণ পরিবার গুলির জন্য ঘর নির্মাণের ক্ষেত্রেও এই সমন্বয় অত্যন্ত উপযোগী প্রমাণিত হয়েছে। এই প্রকল্পে সরকার পাকা ঘর নির্মাণের জন্য এক লক্ষ ত্রিশ হাজার টাকা সহায়তা প্রদান করে। এছাড়া, ঘর নির্মাণের জন্য MGNREGA প্রকল্পে ৯৫ শ্রমদিবস পর্যন্ত কাজের মুজুরি পাওয়া যায়। প্রকল্পের নির্দেশিকা ও ঘর নির্মাণের সঠিক কৌশল প্রতিটি সুবিধাভোগীর গোচরে নেওয়া গেলে ঘরের নির্মাণ কাজ সময়ে শেষ হয়, নির্মাণ পদ্ধতি ভূমিকম্প প্রতিরোধী (earthquake resistant) হয় এবং আর্থিক সাশ্রয় হয়।

তাই আমি বিভিন্ন ব্লকে কাজ করার সময়কালে, আমার ব্লক টিম সহ সুবিধাভোগীদের সাথে সমন্বয় নিবিড় করার বিষয়টা নিশ্চিত করার চেষ্টা করেছি। এই প্রসঙ্গে একটি অভিজ্ঞতা তুলে ধরতে চাই।

সমন্বয় শুধুমাত্র প্রশাসনের দিক থেকে নয়, জনগণের দিক থেকেও হওয়া প্রয়োজন।

তখন আমি পদ্মবিল ব্লকে বিডিও (BDO) হিসাবে কাজ করছি। গ্রীষ্মের মরশুমের কোনো একদিন, একটি ভিলেজ কমিটিতে ৩০ থেকে ৪০ টি নির্মীয়মান ঘর পরিদর্শনের টার্গেট নিয়ে সকাল ৮(আট) টা থেকে পরিদর্শনে বেরিয়েছি। সঙ্গে জনপ্রতিনিধি, একজন RPM এবং একজন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার। সারাদিন ব্যাপী পরিদর্শনের সময় দারুন একটি অভিজ্ঞতা হল। দেখলাম, ঐ এলাকায় ঘর পরিদর্শনের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত রুরাল প্রোগ্রাম ম্যানেজার (RPM) রেখাবি দেববর্মা দিদিমনিকে প্রতিটি বাড়ির বড় থেকে ছোট সবাই অনেক স্নেহ-ভালোবাসার সাথে সম্বোধন করেছেন।

ঠিক কোনো কোনো আত্মীয় বা প্রতিবেশী যিনি প্রায়ই এই বাড়িতে আসেন। রেখাবি দিদিমনিও অনায়াসে সবার সাথে মিশে যাচ্ছেন। কখনো বাড়ির ছোট

ছেলে/মেয়েটি খেলা ছেড়ে দৌড় দিয়ে এসে কোলে উঠে যাচ্ছে। কখনো বাড়ির গিন্নি রান্নাঘর থেকে বেরিয়ে এসে পান খাওয়ার জন্য আপ্যায়ন করছেন। কখনো গৃহকর্তা ঘরের কিস্তির টাকা সময়মতো পেয়েছেন এটা জানাচ্ছেন। বুঝতে পারলাম, ব্লক প্রশাসন থেকে নির্ধারণ করা টার্গেট অনুসারে রেখাবি প্রতিনিয়ত

ঘরগুলি পরিদর্শন করেন এবং প্রতিটা বাড়ির সুখ-দুঃখের খবর রাখেন। এবং এই পরিবারগুলিও রেখাবি দেববর্মা দিদিমনিকে নিজের বাড়ির একজন সদস্যের মতো মনে করছেন। বছর শেষে, পরিসংখ্যানও বলেছে ঐ এলাকার ঘর গুলি তুলনামূলক দ্রুত শেষ হয়েছে এবং অসম্পূর্ণ ঘরের সংখ্যা অনেক কম। জনপ্রতিনিধি-প্রশাসন-স্বেচ্ছাসেবক-বিভিন্ন অংশীদারি সংস্থা (other stakeholder) এবং জনগণ : এই সম্পর্কে সমন্বয় বাড়ানোর উপর আমার বিশ্বাস আরো বাড়ল। এই একই ফর্মুলার উপর আস্থা বজায় রেখে পরবর্তী কর্মস্থল মোহনভোগ ব্লকেও কাজ করার প্রয়াস করেছি। ফলস্বরূপ ২০১৯-২০ সালে অনুমোদিত প্রধানমন্ত্রী আবাস যোজনার সবগুলি ঘরের নির্মাণকাজ দ্রুত শেষ হয়। সারা রাজ্যের মধ্যে সর্বপ্রথম মোহনভোগ ব্লকের সুবিধাভোগীরা ১০০ শতাংশ ঘর নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন করেন।

ব্লক বা পঞ্চায়েতের তরফে যেরূপ সমন্বয় গড়ে তোলার প্রয়োজনীয়তা রয়েছে, ঠিক তেমনি সুবিধাভোগীদের তরফেও একইভাবে সমন্বয় গড়ে তোলার আন্তরিকতা দরকার। এই প্রসঙ্গে ব্লক/পঞ্চায়েত কর্তৃক নির্মিত বিভিন্ন মার্কেট ষ্টলগুলির অবস্থা সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করতে চাই। সরকার গ্রামীণ এলাকার বিভিন্ন জায়গায় মার্কেট ষ্টল নির্মাণ করে এবং অত্যন্ত কম ভাড়ায় বেকার উদ্যোগীদের মধ্যে বন্টন করে যাতে করে বেকার যুবক যুবতীরা ব্যবসা করতে পারেন। আমার

অভিজ্ঞতায় দেখেছি, এক শ্রেণীর ব্যবসায়ীরা দীর্ঘদিন ধরে মাসিক ভাড়া প্রদান করেন না। এমন কিছু ব্যবসায়ীও আছেন যারা ষ্টল বন্টনের পরে কোনোদিন পঞ্চায়েতে মাসিক ভাড়া জমা করেন নি। এই ভাড়ার টাকা পঞ্চায়েতের নিজস্ব আয় (Own Source Revenue) হিসাবে চিহ্নিত হয় যা থেকে পঞ্চায়েত মার্কেট ষ্টল এবং অন্য সম্পদের রক্ষনাবেক্ষন (maintenance) করতে পারে। এছাড়া, এই আয় থেকে নতুন মার্কেট ষ্টলও নির্মাণ করা যায়। এই ধরনের একটি মার্কেট ষ্টলের দীর্ঘদিনের বকেয়া ভাড়া বিষয়ে স্থানীয় ব্যবসায়ীদের সাথে আলোচনা করতে গিয়ে একটি মজাদার অভিজ্ঞতা হল যা এখানে তুলে ধরতে চাই (ব্লকের নাম, বাজারের নাম ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ করা থেকে বিরত রইলাম)। দীর্ঘ আলোচনার পর, অধিকাংশ ব্যবসায়ীদের থেকে ভালো সারা পেয়েছি। ব্যবসায়ীরা বকেয়া ভাড়ার টাকা মিটিয়ে দেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতি দিলেন পাশাপাশি বাজার এলাকার কিছু প্রয়োজনীয় কাজ করার জন্য আমাদের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করলেন। ব্লকের তরফেও ইতিবাচক পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণের নিশ্চয়তা দেওয়া হল।

কেবলমাত্র একজন ব্যবসায়ী অত্যন্ত উত্তেজিত হয়ে ভাড়া কমানোর কথা বারবার বলছিলেন এবং সভা ত্যাগ করে চলে গেলেন। উনি যাওয়ার পরে, অন্য ব্যবসায়ীরা জানালেন যে উনি মাত্র মাসিক ৫০০ টাকা ষ্টল ভাড়া শর্তে একটি ষ্টল সরকার থেকে ভাড়া নেন এবং এই একই ষ্টল মাসিক ১০০০ টাকা ভাড়ার চুক্তিতে অন্য আরেকজনকে ভাড়াটিয়া নিয়োগ করেন। উনি নিজে নিয়মিত ১০০০ টাকা মাসিক ভাড়া আদায় করছেন কিন্তু সরকারের কোষাগারে আজ অব্দি কোনো টাকা জমা করেননি। এই ঘটনার পরবর্তীতে পঞ্চায়েত থেকে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হয়। তবে ব্যবসায়ীদের সাথে এই আলোচনার কিছুদিনের মধ্যেই অধিকাংশ ব্যবসায়ী মাসিক ভাড়ার বকেয়া টাকা পঞ্চায়েতের কোষাগারে জমা করে দেন। এক্ষেত্রেও শুধুমাত্র পারস্পরিক সমঝ (দুই দিক থেকেই) ও উদ্যোগ একটি সুন্দর সমাধানের পথ তৈরী করে দেয়।

এই উদাহরণগুলির মাধ্যমে আমি যে বিষয়টি আলোকপাত করতে চাইছি সেটি হল সমঝ দুই দিক থেকেই হতে হবে। প্রশাসনকে যেমন মানুষের সাথে সমঝ বাড়ানোর উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে তেমনি সাধারণ জনগণকেও ব্লক-পঞ্চায়েত-মহকুমা-জেলা প্রশাসনের সাথে সমঝ বাড়ানোর উদ্যোগ

হতে হবে। কোনো একটি কাজ শুধুমাত্র 'সরকারের কাজ' এবং 'সরকারই দেখবেন' এই ধারণা নিয়ে জনসাধারণ হাত গুটিয়ে বসে থাকলে ক্ষতি দুই পক্ষেরই।

কোনো ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিসমূহ গ্রামের কোনো একটি নির্দিষ্ট কাজ দীর্ঘবছর ধরে রূপায়িত হচ্ছেনা এই অভিযোগ করেন এবং, অনেক সময় তীব্র ক্ষোভ ব্যক্ত করেন। এই একই ব্যক্তি হয়তো কখনো গ্রামসভা/ওয়ার্ডসভায় অংশগ্রহণ করেন নি। অনেক আপ্যায়নের পরেও একটা অংশের লোক গ্রামসভায় অংশগ্রহণ করতে চান না। গ্রামসভায় উপস্থিত থাকা এবং সক্রিয়ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করার ব্যাপারে জনসাধারণকে উৎসাহিত করার জন্য রাজনৈতিক দল, বুদ্ধিজীবী অংশের মানুষ, ক্লাব/NGO ও বিভিন্ন সংস্থাগুলিকে আরো উদ্যোগী হওয়ার প্রয়োজন আছে বলে আমি মনে করি।

জনপ্রতিনিধিরা যেমন মানুষের সমস্যা জেনে নেবেন ঠিক তেমনি মানুষকেও সক্রিয় ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যাগুলি তুলে ধরতে হবে। তাহলেই সরকারের গৃহীত বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগগুলি দ্রুত রূপায়ণ সম্ভব হবে ও যে উদ্যোগে গৃহীত হয়েছে সেই উদ্যোগ পূরণ হবে। আমি বা আপনি সরকারি কর্মচারী হতে পারি, জনপ্রতিনিধি হতে পারি, প্রকল্পের সুবিধাভোগী হতে পারি বা একান্তই একটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের সাধারণ বাসিন্দা হতে পারি, কিন্তু আমরা প্রত্যেকের মধ্যে যদি 'আমার গ্রাম' বা 'আমার পঞ্চায়েত' এই অনুভূতি আসে, তাহলেই অনেক সমস্যার সমাধান করার পথ সুগম হয়ে যাবে।

একটি উদাহরণ সহযোগে আমার বক্তব্যকে প্রতিষ্ঠা করার চেষ্টা করবো। উত্তর জেলার জেলাশাসক কিছুদিন পূর্বে একটি ভিডিও শেয়ার করেন যেখানে দেখা যাচ্ছে পাহাড়ি এলাকার রাস্তা নির্মাণে স্থানীয় বাসিন্দারা একটি রোলার টেনে উঁচু এলাকার দিকে তুলতে সাহায্য করছেন। স্থানীয়রা উপলব্ধি করতে পেরেছেন যে এটি তাঁদের নিজের গ্রামের কাজ, শুধুমাত্র সরকার বা সরকারের নির্ধারিত কন্ট্রাক্টর (Contractor) এর কাজ নয়।

তাই আমার বিশ্বাস গণতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থায় জনগণ, প্রশাসন, জনপ্রতিনিধি এবং অন্যান্য অংশীদারি সংস্থার (Other Stakeholders) সঠিক সমঝ রাজ্য এবং দেশের সার্বিক উন্নয়নের গতিতে স্থায়িত্ব করবে।



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Strengthening Rural Development through Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 in the State of Tripura : Innovations and Best Practices

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Govt of Tripura.



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Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 (hereinafter referred to as Poshan 2.0) is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent ecosystem to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity. For effective implementation of various schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, all major schemes of the Ministry have been classified under 3 umbrella schemes viz. Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0, Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti.

Women and Children constitute 67.7% of India's population as per the 2011 census. Empowerment and protection of women and children and ensuring their wholesome development is crucial for sustainable and equitable development of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development strives to ensure well-nourished and happy children growing in a safe and secure environment and empower women by providing them with an environment which is accessible, affordable, reliable and free from all forms of discrimination and violence. The prime objective of the Ministry is to address gaps in State action for women and children and to promote inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child centred legislation, policies and programmes. The Constitution of the country has granted equal rights to women and men in terms of freedom and opportunity.

To enable the woman to be the author of her destiny, a life-cycle continuum approach is being adopted that creates an ecosystem that addresses inherent biases and role plays, protects and upholds the rights and dignity of women and equips them with necessary skill sets and instils confidence in them to forge their way ahead. Safety, security and dignity of women are of paramount importance for Government. Hence, there is a need to create an inclusive society where women and girls have equal access to resources and opportunities, enabling them to participate in the social, economic and political development of India. Women are key agents for achieving transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. To achieve this objective, continuation of existing schemes with suitable modifications is inevitable and necessary which can be achieved through Mission Shakti.

Children are the future of our country. Well-being of children is essential for the country's development as they contribute to the future human resource of the country. To strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach, and outcomes, Government is merging the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Poshan Abhiyan to launch Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken many initiatives to ensure safety and well-being of children. Mission VATSALYA will ensure the same going ahead.

Key Highlights

- POSHAN 2.0 is an integrated programme to combat malnutrition among children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.
- It merges the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Poshan Abhiyan to improve nutrition delivery and outcomes.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has grouped its major schemes under three missions:
- Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0
- Mission Vatsalya (Child welfare)
- Mission Shakti (Women empowerment)
- Women and children form 67.7% of India's population, making their well-being vital for sustainable development.
- Focus on inter-ministerial convergence to create gender-equitable and child-centered policies and programmes.
- Emphasis on a life-cycle approach to empower women and ensure safety, dignity, and equal opportunities.

Anganwadi services, initiated by the Indian government under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program in 1975, have been a cornerstone in promoting rural development. These services focus on the holistic development of children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls. The Anganwadi centres, which operate at the grassroots level, serve as the first point of contact for many families in rural areas, offering

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essential services like health checkups, nutrition, early childhood education, and referral services. Over the years, several innovations, success stories, and best practices have emerged to strengthen these services further and support sustainable rural development.

Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0.

Poshan 2.0 shall focus on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment of MAM/SAM and Wellness through AYUSH. It will rest on the pillars of Convergence, Governance, and Capacity-building. Poshan Abhiyan will be the pillar for Outreach and will cover innovations related to nutritional support, ICT interventions, Media Advocacy and Research, Community Outreach and Jan Andolan. Adequate health care, nutrition, security, safety, responsive care giving and opportunities for early learning are essential for children to achieve their full human potential. Therefore, Early Childhood Care and Education is an integral component of the programme. Recognizing that early childhood care constitutes the foundation of human development, the Scheme is designed to promote holistic development of children under six years of age through improved ECCE content and delivery of cognitive, emotional, social and intellectual development of the child to make all pre-schooler's school ready and for seamless integration of children in the age group of 5-6 in Grade I under the National Education Policy, 2020. The programme is specifically designed to reach disadvantaged and low-income groups, for effective disparity reduction. The current Anganwadi Services Scheme is one of the largest and unique programmes of the Govt. of India for early childhood care and development. It is a firm testament of the country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers to respond to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and break the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under this scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and adolescent girls in the age group 14-18 years. The rationale for Mission Poshan 2.0 arises from the challenges plaguing the extant supplementary nutrition programme. Nutrition policies have remained consistent over the years and have been slow to transition towards a more integrated approach to nutrition security.

Past interventions in terms of both nutrition quality and delivery have been inadequate. The Anganwadi Services under ICDS have focused on ensuring calorie sufficiency, neglecting quality and diversity of diets and behavioural change towards Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 4 better nutrition. Focus of the current program has largely been driven by calorie intake rather than on balanced diets with absence of micro-nutrients in Take-Home Ration (THR) and Hot Cooked Meals (HCM). Traditional wisdom in nutritional practices have not been leveraged. Scheme execution and implementation have been affected by absence of effective participation of beneficiaries and local stakeholders pointing to weak community ownership or stake in local Anganwadi activities.

A **critical challenge** faced is poor implementation with absence of last-mile tracking. Poshan 2.0 is designed to address the above challenges through transparency, accountability, balanced diets, diet diversity and quality, greater grassroots involvement and last-mile delivery of services supported by key strategies, viz., corrective strategies to address nutrition related deficiencies, nutrition awareness strategies to develop good eating habits for sustainable health and well-being, strategies for communication and development of green eco-systems such as Poshan Vatikas.

Objectives

To prepare a comprehensive strategy to address the challenge of malnutrition, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Poshan Abhiyaan have been aligned under Poshan 2.0 as an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. The objectives of Poshan 2.0 are as follows

- To contribute to human capital development of the country;
- Address challenges of malnutrition;
- Promote nutrition awareness and good eating habits for sustainable health and wellbeing.
- Address nutrition related deficiencies through key strategies.

Important components of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0

Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 shall focus on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding

Norms, Treatment Protocols for SAM/MAM and Wellness through AYUSH practices to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anaemia, supported by the 'Poshan Tracker', a new, robust ICT centralised data system which is being linked with the RCH Portal (Anmol) of MoHFW. Poshan 2.0 shall seek to optimize the quality and delivery of nutrition under the Supplementary Nutrition Program. Important components of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 With a view to address various gaps and shortcomings in the on-going nutrition programme and to improve implementation as well as to accelerate improvement in nutrition and child development outcomes, the existing scheme components have been re-organized under Poshan 2.0 into the primary verticals given below:

- Nutrition Support for POSHAN through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for children of the age group of 06 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM); and for Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Region (NER);
- Early Childhood Care and Education [3-6 years] and early stimulation for (0-3 years);
- Anganwadi Infrastructure including modern, upgraded Saksham Anganwadi; and
- Poshan Abhiyaan

Package of Services

The Anganwadi Services Scheme provides the following package of services in an integrated manner to eligible beneficiaries:

- Supplementary nutrition
 - Pre-school non-formal education
 - Nutrition & health education
 - Immunization
 - Health check-up and
 - referral services
- Three of the six services, viz., immunization, health check-up and referral services, are related to health and are provided by through NHM & Public Health Infrastructure.

Salient Features

The Anganwadi Services Scheme under Poshan 2.0 has been approved for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

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- Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme are 'Children up to the age of 6 years; Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) and Adolescent Girls (14-18 years) in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern States.
- This Scheme is open to all eligible beneficiaries on demand, irrespective of caste, religion and income criteria. The only pre-condition is that the beneficiary has to be registered at the nearest Anganwadi Centre with Aadhaar identification. A child's Aadhaar card shall not be mandatory for availing the benefits under the Scheme. The benefits under the scheme can be accessed using the mother's Aadhaar card.
- Funds for Aadhaar enrolment kits have been placed with the States/UTs and effort shall be made by States/UTs to enrol beneficiaries at the AWC itself.
- It shall be the duty and responsibility of AWW, Supervisor, Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) and District Programme Officer (DPO) concerned, to ensure that Supplementary Nutrition is provided to beneficiaries without any disruption. Assistance Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 shall be extended by them to a beneficiary in obtaining Aadhaar Card, in case the beneficiary does not possess Aadhaar identification.
- Health check-up and referral services under Anganwadi Services shall continue to be provided through NHM and Public Health Infrastructure by ASHA and ANM. Besides, ASHA and ANM shall undertake regular screening of beneficiaries for assessment of anaemia and diabetes. ASHA and ANM shall additionally screen children with special needs who require assistance for disabilities that may be medical or psychological.
- Specifically, the following services shall be provided by MoHFW at the AWC platform:
- Health Services: · Iron syrup for 6 months to 5-year-old child: 1 ml twice in a week · IFA tablets during pregnancy and post-pregnancy · 12 months to 5-year-old child: De-worming tablet once in 6 months · Pregnant Women: 1 de-worming tablet during second trimester · Vitamin A supplementation for 9 months to 5-year-old child bi-annually · Diarrhoea management: ORS, Zinc Supplementation Referral Services: · Severely Malnourished (SAM) to be referred to hospital or Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre · Care of Sick children Immunization: · For pregnant women two Tetanus Toxoid shots and all vaccines for children under Health schedule
- Growth measurement i.e., length/height & weight is essential for all children to obtain their status as Normal, Underweight, Stunted, SAM or MAM. Efforts shall be made for 100% measurement of the children. Any child who could not be measured in a particular month has to be compulsorily measured in the following month. Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 16 States/UTs shall consider paying compensation as appropriate for parents of severely acutely malnourished children who are undergoing treatment at NRC to compensate for wage loss for the duration of stay.

Jan Andolan Poshan Maah and Poshan Pakhwada:

Since the launch of POSHAN Abhiyaan in March 2018, these events have helped in reaching out to communities through the nation's biggest nutrition-centric annual Jan Andolans. The month of September is celebrated as Rastriya Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan. Poshan Maah across the country. Similarly, in/around March every year, Poshan Pakhwada is celebrated. The Poshan Maah and Poshan Pakhwada celebrated so far have witnessed wide participation and enthusiasm from convergent departments and field functionaries. Frontline workers, community groups, PRIs, staff at Block and District level, State departments and Ministries had exemplified diligent work towards triggering a Jan Andolan for POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Community Based Events (CBEs)

In order to strengthen processes for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and behavioural change towards better nutrition, the POSHAN Abhiyaan will provide for the organization of Community Based Events (CBEs) twice per month by each Anganwadi Centre and supported with an amount of ₹250/- each. Under Community Based Events, Annaprasan Diwas, Suposan Diwas (specifically focused on orienting husbands), celebrating coming of age- getting ready for pre-school at AWC, messages related to public health for improvement of nutrition and to reduce illness, importance of hand-wash and sanitation, prevention of anaemia, importance of nutritious food, diet diversity etc. will be covered.

Incentives and Awards

- There is a provision of incentives for the field functionaries against expected regular tasks as specified in guidelines issued to States/UTs by MoWCD. This remains continued @ ₹500/- and @ ₹250/- per month for AWW and AWH respectively. States/UTs shall refer to the guidelines issued by MoWCD for eligibility criteria for the same.
- Under Saksham Anganwadi, there has also been provisioned an incentive for 'Kuposhan Mukh Villages' @ ₹10 crore per annum which will be distributed to qualified villages/panchayats @ ₹1 lakh each. Separate guidelines will be issued to States/UTs on the same by MoWCD.

Awards:

Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) recognizes significant contributions of various stakeholders especially the Field Functionaries. There has been provision for 100 awards for AWWs @ ₹50,000/- and 50 awards for AWHs @ ₹40,000/-.

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Technology :

Procurement of Smartphones and GMDs. The Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries i.e. Anganwadi workers and Supervisors by providing them with smartphones. The digital platform, viz., "Poshan Tracker", will provide services and inter linkages and promote real time data with analytics. To equip the functionaries with required devices, there has been a provision of providing them with smartphones since the launch of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Similarly, each AWC has been provisioned to be equipped with Growth Monitoring Devices (GMDs) comprising Stadiometer, Infantometer, Weighing Scale for Infant and Mother & Child. Both the smartphones and set of GMDs shall continue to be provided to remaining field functionaries and AWCs. IT systems are being leveraged to strengthen and bring about transparency in nutrition delivery support systems. The 'Poshan Tracker' application was rolled out by MoWCD on 1st March 2021 through National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MyGov as an important governance tool. Technology under the Poshan Tracker is being leveraged for dynamic identification of stunting, wasting, under-weight prevalence among children and last mile tracking of nutrition service delivery. The POSHAN Tracker will enable real-time monitoring and tracking of all AWCs, AWWs and beneficiaries on defined indicators. Beneficiaries will be Aadhaar seeded to ensure last mile tracking and delivery of services. Poshan Tracker will help Mission Poshan 2.0 in generating data, providing feedback to Program Managers and documenting the impact of scheme on nutrition indicators. The Ministry/ States/ Districts will be able to make effective and timely interventions based on the data from the Poshan Tracker, thereby facilitating continuous evaluation and the progress of different components.

Role of Panchayats

Panchayats shall play the continuing role in creation and management of Anganwadi Infrastructure with active participation of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees (VHSNC), Mothers Groups etc., for regular monitoring and social audit and local community ownership of the programme under Poshan 2.0. The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions is very important for the success of nutritional interventions. The Panchayati Raj Department through Poshan Panchayats shall play a very active role for malnutrition free India through Jan Andolans.

Awareness generation on the effects of Targeted Beneficiaries: All SAM malnutrition at the Poshan Panchayat platform children identified by the can be the first step. At the grassroots level, Anganwadi through POSHAN Panchayats can serve as a useful convergence Tracker & manual measurement will platform for Mothers Groups and VHSNC to be given additional nutritional discuss issues of nutrition and wellness and support.: i) Eggs - 6 no eggs in a sensitize people about the importance of week. ii) 20 gm Jaggery for 6 days nutrition for beneficiaries. Functionaries of in a week. iii) 200 ml Milk per day Anganwadis (AWW, AWH, ASHA and ANM) shall for 6 days in a week participate in such meetings. The Panchayat shall also have the mandate of oversight services with regard to receipt of Supplementary Nutrition, quality thereof and distribution to all beneficiaries.

POSHAN Panchayats and VHSNCs shall discuss the situation of malnutrition in the Gram Panchayat, including status of children affected by malnutrition, the probable causes of malnutrition and implementation gaps that need to be addressed. Poshan Panchayats, Mothers' Groups and VHSNCs must be strengthened to empower beneficiaries through oversight services and for transparency and accountability.

Innovation and Best Practices under Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 of Department Education (SW & SE), Govt. of Tripura:

1. Mukhyamantri Matrupushti Uphar (MMPU):

In order to address the problem of malnutrition, maternal mortality, low birth weight baby, State Government of Tripura has announced a new scheme - "Mukhyamantri Matrupushti Uphar" - to Pregnant Mothers to improve the nutritional support to pregnant women. Implemented from August' 2021.

Targeted Beneficiaries: All pregnant women who have undertaken antenatal checkup at any health facility. There is no income criterion for beneficiary selection.

Benefit of the Scheme: Each Pregnant Woman gets Rs.2000/- in 4 installments @Rs.500/- after each antenatal checkup through DBT Mode.



2. Chief Minister's Poshan Abhiyaan: Strategy for SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children:

To effectively address the problem of malnutrition, the State Government has formulated a focused strategy to provide additional nutritional support to the Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children through Anganwadi Services.



3. Introduction of New Anganwadi Inspection and Monitoring App - AIMS: -

AIMS stands for Anganwadi Inspection and Monitoring System. It is a Mobile based App which has been introduced to maintain effective field monitoring and supervision. The App is used by ICDS supervisors, CDPOs and all Officers of Social Welfare Department.

The App is GPS enabled and allows field inspection within 50 meters from the AW location. It allows photos and videos uploading which can be seen by CDPO, District Inspectors and at Directorate level. It allows prompt transmission of field level situation & problems and facilitate quick response by the department for all types of problems faced by the AW Workers at the field level.

The App has shortened the response time for dealing with the field problems and all field information are readily available at the fingertips and also, accountability of field staffs has also been enhanced by the App.

4. Training and Capacity Building for Anganwadi Workers

Regular Training Programs: To ensure that Anganwadi workers remain updated on the latest nutritional, health, and child development guidelines, the Department is organizing regular workshops and training sessions specially on Poshan Bhi Padai Bhi as per New Education Policy.

5. Saksham Anganwadis:-

Under Saksham Anganwadis now AWCs are equipped with LED TV, RO, Poshan vatika, rain water harvesting, infrastructural development in AWC having electricity facility, drinking water & sanitation facilities and in Govt owned building. 447 AWCs are converted to Saksham Anganwadis in Tripura.

6. Convergence with other Departments:-

Convergence with other Departments like, Department of Health & Family Welfare , Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Horticulture, District and Block Administration has resulted in building models AWCs in the state with kitchen garden, infrastructural development including drinking water sanitation facilities, beatification of the AWC in child friendly manner, outdoor games and referral. Effective coordination between Anganwadi workers and local health departments helps in strengthening immunization coverage, maternal health care, and disease prevention. The AWC committee at the AWC level s work to address local health and nutrition needs, monitor the quality of services, and ensure the community is actively involved.

Best practices focus on delivering a comprehensive package of services, including immunization, health checkups, supplementary nutrition, early childhood care and education (ECCE), and referral services for children under six, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

Regular monitoring of children's growth, along with the use of tools like growth charts, ensures that developmental delays and malnutrition are detected early and addressed promptly.

Anganwadi Worker in Tripura are actively involved in providing benefits to public under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, National Social Assistance Programme, State Social Pension schemes, NFBS, services for PWDs, older persons and others.

Conclusion

Anganwadi services have been a foundational pillar in India's rural development landscape, contributing significantly to the well-being of mothers, children, and the community at large. Innovations and success stories across the country demonstrate the potential for scaling these services to further strengthen rural development. By continuing to innovate, empowering local communities, and focusing on holistic, integrated approaches, Anganwadis can play an even more vital role in the development of rural India.



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Cyber Crime: A Snapshot of Recent Cases [1]



Dr. Gargi Rajvanshi
Legal and Cyber Security expert

Dr. Gargi Rajvanshi is an eminent legal and cyber security expert with a PhD in Data Privacy from IIT Kharagpur. Currently a Manager at Deloitte, she has over 12 years of experience in contract management, data privacy, cyber security, and legal risk management. She holds degrees from IIT KGP, IIM Nagpur, NLIU Bhopal, and is a gold medalist. Dr. Gargi has worked with top institutions like ICSI, TISS, and NLIU, served on the SEBI-PMAC Committee, and received prestigious awards including the IIT KGP Young Alumni Achiever Award (2024) and the 1000 Women in Asia Award (2021). She has authored 4 books and several research papers.

With the boon goes the bane. And this is apt for the world of information and communication technology. One hand, where digital world has transformed our lives and business with enhanced communication, access to information, increased efficiency, and opportunities for collaboration and innovation; on the other hand, IT enabled crime (cyber-attacks) have become a significant threat in India.

The impact of these cyber-attacks is not limited to organizations, rather individuals too are impacted with these cyber-attacks. Under this context, this write-up aims at highlighting some major cyber-breaches (at individual level) that happened in recent past.

representatives used to access the victims, especially shopkeepers that that monthly Soundbox charge had been slashed from Rs 99 to Re 1. Under this pretense, they used to access his phone and applying for a debit card. Pursuant to activation, they used to transfer money from victims' bank accounts all without their knowledge.

WhatsApp account hacking and scams April 2025[3]

Recently, many WhatsApp cyber-attacks made headlines across India. In this kind of attack, cyber fraud victims used to receive a six-digit One-Time Password (OTP) via SMS from an unknown

In a sophisticated Paytm Soundbox fraud, the cyber fraudsters were duping shopkeepers. They executed the crime by gaining access to victims' banking apps and siphoning off money under the pretext of a fee reduction. In this crime, individuals posing as Paytm representatives used to access the victims, especially shopkeepers that that monthly Soundbox charge had been slashed from Rs 99 to Re 1. Under this pretense, they used to access his phone and applying for a debit card. Pursuant to activation, they used to transfer money from victims' bank accounts all without their knowledge.

Paytm Soundbox Fraud – April 2025[2]

In a sophisticated Paytm Soundbox fraud, the cyber fraudsters were duping shopkeepers. They executed the crime by gaining access to victims' banking apps and siphoning off money under the pretext of a fee reduction. In this crime, individuals posing as Paytm

number. The sender then claims that the code is sent by mistake and requests the victim to share it back.

The fraudster used to create trust in the victim and trusting the request, the victim used to send the OTP to the fraudster

[1] This write up is prepared by **Dr. Gargi Rajvanshi**, a PhD from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and a PGP in Cyber Security Management and Data Science from Indian Institute of Management, Nagpur. Disclaimer: The views expressed in this article are solely that of the author and does not necessarily reflect the views of the author's employer or other associated parties please.

[2] For detailed reading, access the news at http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/119881464.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

[3] For detailed reading, access the news at <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/whatsapp-scams-on-the-rise-cyber-crime-wing-issues-warning/article69416228.ece>

only to find their WhatsApp account compromised moments later. The fraudster then took control of the account and messaged the victim's contacts, posing as the victim and asking for emergency financial help.

INR 28 Crore Pan India Share Trading Scam - April, 2025 [4]

In this cybercrime, a gang of fraudsters posed as representatives of a share trading company and looted investors by promising huge returns on investment. They have duped more than 100 people across India. Their strategy was to induce people to invest in "upper-circuit" shares with the promise of huge returns using dummy shares trading mobile apps. The gang initially even deposited profits ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1,500 a day in investors' account to make them believe on the unexpected returns on their invested amount. And then lured them into investing bigger amounts and duped them. The gang collectively cheated a group of people for roughly around Rs 28 crore.

Adhaar Enabled Job related Cyber Fraud - March 2025[5]

Aadhaar-linked job fraud cases are very common and on rise. This involves scammers impersonating legitimate job recruiters, often using fake job postings or fake websites to trick job seekers into providing personal information or money, sometimes under the guise of a digital arrest or other fabricated situation. Recently,[6] fraudsters have been running a work from home scam. Cyber criminals send fake messages to the citizens stating that "you have been selected for the 'Work from Home' job offer and you will get good amount per day." Such message also contains fake links. Once the victim clicks on the mentioned link, WhatsApp window opens which is related to the fraudster's mobile. If the victim starts the conversation, then the fraudster offers a part-time job offer which is completely 'work from home' and having good salary like Rs. 8,000 and above per day without any investment. Subsequently, the fraudster sends a phishing link

To save oneself from this kind of WhatsApp scam, here are some tips to secure and recover your WhatsApp account, if it has been compromised: Re-register immediately: sign into WhatsApp with your phone number and re-register by entering the 6-digit verification code received via SMS or phone call. This will automatically log out the fraudster.

Also Enable two-step verification: go to Settings → Account → Two-step verification. Create a secure PIN to prevent unauthorized access.

and requests the victim to click on the link and pay a nominal registration fee of Rs. 10/-. When victim clicks on the phishing link, a malicious web page opens in which the victim enters his/her payment credentials such as card number, expiry date, CVV, OTP etc. Meantime, the fraudster noted down the payment credential because of a phishing website. Subsequently, the fraudster initiates online transaction on

the basis of payment credentials and gets OTP also through phishing site which is entered by victim itself. Consequently, the amount gets debited from victim's account in fraudulent manner. In such transaction, victims receive OTP for transaction initiated by fraudster not for registration fee of Rs. 10/- because the malicious website is used only for the purpose of getting the payment credentials and OTP.

[4] For detailed reading, access the news at <https://www.onmanorama.com/news/kerala/2025/04/06/kochi-police-arrest-cybercrime-suspects.html> and also read at <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/2-from-gujarat-arrested-in-28-crore-panindia-share-trade-scam/articleshow/107442384.cms>

[5] Also refer, Cyber Crime Digest available at

https://i4c.mha.gov.in/cyber_digest/feb_2024/I4C%20Daily%20Digest-%2006.02.2024%20.pdf

[6] Reproduced from <https://the420.in/cyber-fraud-in-the-name-of-work-from-home-job-offer/>

YouTube “Like and Subscribe” Scam – 2024[7]

In this kind of cybercrime, the fraudster used to approach the victim through an unidentified WhatsApp number, where they used to receive a message enticing them to subscribe and like a specified YouTube channel via a provided link. The lure was based on a false promise of financial rewards, with a payment scheme involving ₹150 for the first comment and ₹50 for each subsequent comment. The overall target set was 24 comments and likes per day, with the assurance of daily earnings ranging from ₹1,500 to ₹4,000. As the interaction progressed, the victim was persuaded to join a Telegram group by the unidentified individual. Within the Telegram group, they were further enticed to make payments based on different targets set by the scammer. In this process scammers used to crack their banking details and duped the victims for lakhs.

FedEx Parcel Fraud Case – October 2024[8]

This was a cyber-crime, wherein the fraudsters were operating fraud in India on the instructions of a kingpin at Dhaka, Bangladesh coordinating the operations with agents. In this crime, the victim used to receive a call from a person posing as a FedEx customer care executive. The fraudster then informs the victim that their parcel contained banned goods. And then on the pretext investigation of the victim, transfers the call to

someone posing as a cybercrime investigation officer, who threatens the victim with legal consequences unless the victim deposit funds into various bank accounts to prove their innocence. Following these threats, the victim transferred Rs. 1.18 crore to multiple

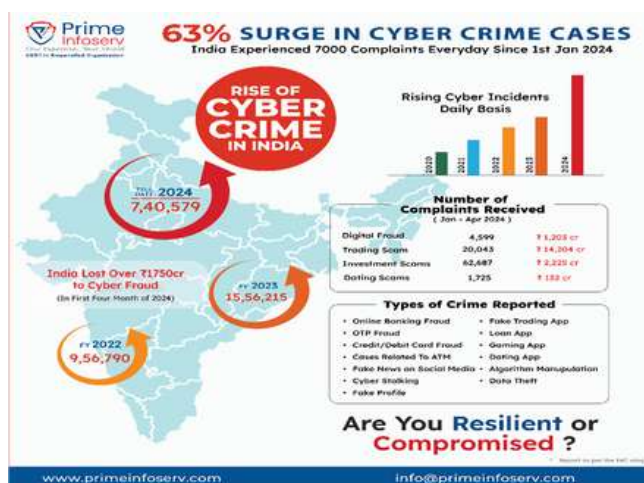
accounts before even realizing that they are duped. Hence this way, fraudsters posed as FedEx executives and cybercrime investigation officers to manipulate the victim into transferring large sums of money under the disguise of proving innocence in a fake criminal investigation.

Concluding Remarks

The above cases are only a few instances of cybercrimes happening in day-to-day lives of the people. On the corporate front also, organizations are duping million of rupees to cybercrimes. Notable cyber attacks on corporates in recent past are Boat India Data Breach, 2023, Hyundai Motor India Data Leak, 2023, WazirX Crypto Exchange Breach, 2024, Multiple Cyberattacks on Indian Government, 2024, BSNL Data Breach, 2024 and UP Marriage Assistance Scheme Fraud: 2024.

With global cybercrime costs predicted to reach \$10.5 trillion annually by 2025, driven by factors like increased internet usage, remote work, and the sophistication of cyberattacks. As per data compiled by the National Cyber Reporting Platform (NCRP) confirmed a massive surge in cybercrime incidents in India with fraudsters cheating people of Rs 33,165 crore in the last four years. This confirms that cybercrime in India rose 900% in last four years.[9]

Hence, to avoid any cyber scam, it is advisable to take requisite caution while using technology, to be aware of trends in cyber-crime, to use secure technology and strong passwords. In short, the Myntra is “Cyber Safety is not an option, it is must”.



[7] For detailed reading, access the news at <https://www.punekarnews.in/online-scam-pune-resident-falls-victim-to-rs-16-lakh-fraud-on-the-pretext-of-youtube-channel-payments/>

[8] For detailed reading, access the news at <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/cyber-crime-wing-busts-network-of-fedex-scamsters-operating-under-instruction-from-bangladesh/article68796546.ece>

[9] Read detailed reading, access news at <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/cybercrime-sharp-rise-complaints-2024-govt-data-9816845/>



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Ambassa -Kaleidoscopic View

Smt. Munmun Debbarma
Block Development Officer
Ambassa RD Block



Smt. Munmun Debbarma, an officer of the Tripura Civil Service, joined the service on 22nd January 2016. She holds a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in Agriculture, reflecting her strong foundation in rural and agrarian issues. After completing her basic training, she was posted as Deputy Collector in Jirania, where she served as Sub-Registry Officer and Sub-Treasury Officer, gaining valuable administrative experience. On 16th February 2022, she took charge as the Block Development Officer of Ambassa RD Block. Her deep engagement with rural communities and administrative responsibilities has given her a unique perspective, which she shares through her insightful article on rural development.

Rural development is critical for inclusive growth, poverty alleviation, and sustainable progress in the Indian context. With nearly 65% of India's population residing in rural areas, the role of decentralized governance becomes crucial in ensuring efficient delivery of services, resource management, and participatory democracy. The Panchayati Raj System (PRS), introduced through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992, has significantly contributed to rural development by advocating and empowering local self-governance.

Role of Panchayati Raj in Rural Development:

Panchayati Raj is a three-tier governance system consisting of

1. Gram Panchayat (Village level)
2. Panchayat Samiti (Block level)
3. Zila Parishad (District level).

Each level has specific responsibilities in rural planning and development, including infrastructure, education, health, sanitation, and livelihood generation.

Some of the primary objectives of PRIs in rural development are:

Decentralization of power to ensure local governance. Participatory planning for effective decision-making. Implementation of government schemes at the grassroots level. Monitoring and accountability in public service delivery. Women's empowerment through reservation of seats in panchayats.

Let us look at the Best Practices that are followed at Ambassa RD Block regarding innovative strategies, planning and development: -

1. Participatory Planning:

The Gram Sabhas play a crucial role in ensuring participatory democracy. The state government has implemented the system of Special Gram Sabha to enhance transparency and community involvement. Besides special Gram Sabhas are also organized to meet and resolve long pending and complicated issues in the greater interest of the people in general.

Expectation: Villagers actively participate in decision-making for local development projects.

Impact: Improved infrastructure, better resource allocation, and enhanced accountability.

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[Example- On 2nd October, 2024 Gram Sabha had been conducted at Basudevpara GP and Paschim Lalchhari VC and there were mass participation in both the venues. There were health camps where many people attended. Blood donation camps were also there where a good number of Youth participated and donated blood as the responsibility towards mankind. Total 75(seventy-five) elderly citizens who were more than 70 years of age had been felicitated and among them 02(two) elderly persons in each venue had expressed their life journey and experiences with the evolution of Panchayati Raj system. In each Venue 75 nos. of tree saplings were planted]

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2. E-Governance

Technology-driven governance has improved efficiency and transparency in PRIs. Various states have adopted e-Governance solutions to streamline administrative functions.

[Example: Enabling e- Office, Amar Sarkar for grievance redressal, digital QR code based payment through UPI, issuance of e-RoR in a hassle free manner steps are being taken in all 7 GPs and 15 VCs all these important

The platform enables real-time financial tracking, digital record-keeping, and project monitoring. This has reduced mismanagement of fund, increased efficiency, and improved public service delivery.

3. Women's Empowerment

With 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj, many women leaders have brought remarkable changes in rural governance.

[Example: There are 26(twenty-six) Elected woman representatives in GPs and 04(four) Elected woman representatives in Panchayet Samity. The Hon'ble Chairperson of the Panchayet Samity is Woman] |

Women's participation in governance has practically ensured better distribution of essential public service, strengthening sustainable development at the grassroots in the true spirit of inclusive and decentralized democratic governance

4. Financial Autonomy

Financial independence is crucial for effective governance. Some panchayats have initiated local revenue-generation activities.

[Example- There are 5(five) market stalls in Basudevpara GP, Gurudhanpara VC, Paschim Nalicherra VC, Shikaribari VC which are distributed to generate own source revenue by stall-rent, trade license & advertisement fees, construction of another Market stall at Jagannathpur VC is ongoing and will be completed by April, for rest of the GP/VCs target is there to construct market stalls by Dec, 2025]

This resulted in sustainable development, improved livelihoods, and enhanced economic stability.

5.Accountability

Transparency in governance ensures that public funds are utilized effectively. Tripura has institutionalized social audits in PRIs resulting better implementation of development schemes.

Housing

The Kulai R.F. EXTN. Has achieved the all sanctioned PMAY-G houses by 100%. This VC has received the 3 prize under LSDG Theme -07 at the state level in presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Tripura, The Man-days generation under MGNREGA is 95.02% as on 18/03/25. This VC has been declared as ODF Plus Model village under SBM-G. The most of women under this are under the domain of SHG.

Amar Sarkar

It is the transformation of a village, namely SRINIBASPARA under Kathalbari VC through 'Village Walk' and 'Amar Sarkar Diwas' as a part of Amar Sarkar initiative which witnessed a tale of success story for Kathalbari VC itself. When Village Walk conducted in presence of BDO, Ambassa along with line departments, a list of problems identified & raised by the villagers and today we proudly can say that the problems are resolved and the developments are visible from inside out. The developments are:

1. Maintenance of Srinibaspara JB School building(completed)
- 2.Maintenance of Srinibaspara JB School toilet(completed)
- 3.Construction of staircase towards approach road of Srinibaspara JB School(ongoing)
4. Construction of Brick Soling Road from Srinibaspara to Chankumar Roaja Para
- 5.Maintenance of Srinibaspara AWC building
- 6.Construction of hard drawn boundary for Srinibaspara AWC
7. Maintenance of Srinibaspara AWC kitchen room
8. Maintenance of Black Top Road towards Srinibaspara

The Pink Toilet

This CSC, unique of its kind, has been constructed under SBM-G by the Ambassa R.D. Block and mainly targeted to be used by the female students of Dhalai Polytechnic Institute and Swaregate Yakhili Institute.

This CSC is enabled with one Toilet, one-bathroom, Sanitary Napkin Incinerator machine, Sink, mirror along with uninterrupted power and water supply facilities.

This CSC has been awarded at District level for its uniqueness. The community is strengthening through open defecation free practices and the Village leaders of Kamalachhera Village are maintaining its cleanliness.

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It can be said that Panchayati Raj Institutions have played a transformative role in rural development by bringing governance closer to the people. The success stories of various villages show that innovative governance, financial independence, and community participation can lead to sustainable rural development.

On policy recommendations-

1. Strengthening financial devolution to PRIs for enhanced autonomy.
2. Leveraging technology for transparency and efficiency in governance.
3. Institutionalizing participatory planning for need-based development.
4. Capacity building programs for elected representatives to improve governance skills.
5. Promoting inclusive development by increasing the participation of marginalized groups.

By adopting these strategies, PRIs can become more effective in poverty alleviation, rural employment, and sustainable development, making villages self-reliant and prosperous. Strengthening Panchayati Raj governance is the only key to achieving the goal of holistic rural development.



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When Rural Development is a challenge

Swarupa Reang
Block Development Officer
Padmabil RD Block



Smt. Swarupa Reang is a committed civil servant serving the Government of Tripura. She began her career in 2016 as a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, later serving as DCM and Treasury Officer in 2020. Currently, she holds the position of Block Development Officer at Padmabil RD Block, where she has gained valuable field experience. Her career highlights her dedication to administrative excellence, rural development, and public financial management, making her a key contributor to grassroots governance.

“The key to Swaraj is not with the cities but with the villages. When I succeed in ridding the villages of their poverty. I have won Swaraj for you and the whole of India” -Mahatma Gandhi.

The Panchayati Raj system, since its establishment in the year 1992, has been playing a key role in the holistic development of rural India. With the democratic decentralization of power, the Panchayati Raj governance has ensured active participation of people at the grassroots level in the developmental process of their own villages/ towns, while at the same time providing opportunities for the SC, ST, women to put forward their voices in the decision-making process through its reservation system.

After India gained independence on 15 August, 1947, the country embarked on the journey of rebuilding and transforming its socio-economic structure. Villages, which are home to a majority of Indian population, were at the core of this transformation. This transformation of the villages found its path through the Panchayati Raj Institution.

- Rural development
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana
- MGNREGA
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Social welfare programs
- Beneficiary identification
- Socio-economic status
- Vulnerability
- Fairness
- Transparency
- Inclusivity
- Local community
- Participatory governance
- Government-people link
- Needs and aspirations

Today, almost all the welfare schemes are implemented directly through the Panchayats. Some of the examples being the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana housing scheme, MGNREGS, Social welfare schemes, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan etc.

The Panchayats play a vital role in the selection of projects and their proper implementation; they help in planning the development route while also taking into consideration the concerns of the local community. The beneficiaries for welfare schemes are selected by the Panchayats ensuring transparency, fairness and inclusivity. They are responsible for identifying and selecting eligible beneficiaries based on socio-economic status, vulnerability, and need for assistance. This process also helps ensure concurrence, and builds confidence among the PRI functionaries and local community. The Panchayat serves as a link between the government and the people. It acts as an intermediary and ensures the needs, concerns, and aspirations of the people are communicated to the government.

The welfare schemes implemented in the rural development sector have addressed various challenges faced by the rural population, such as poverty, lack of infrastructure, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has ensured minimum 100 days of employment for the rural poor, ensuring livelihood security by creating demand-driven employment opportunities. In addition, it has improved rural infrastructure (e.g. roads, water conservation, irrigation, agriculture etc.). The National Rural Livelihood Mission also plays a crucial role in rural development by promoting sustainable livelihoods primarily through the empowerment of women and the promotion of community-driven development. With the launch of flagship schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana in the year 2015, almost all rural households have been provided with Pucca housing benefits, improving the living conditions of families in rural areas. It also boosted rural economy by generating employment in the rural areas. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) helped improve the rural sanitation, eliminate open defecation, overall promoting cleanliness across the country and change human behavior. This was largely successful due to the collective efforts of people at the Panchayat level.

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However, the development process also comes with several challenges in the field.

Some of the major issues are: inadequate manpower, lack of awareness among the local community, indecisive nature of the PRI bodies, lack of infrastructure, lack of exposure to new ideas and innovations, lack of proper planning, lack of inter-departmental coordination and lack of resources etc.

The work pace in recent times has doubled in comparison to what it was 10-15 years ago with introduction of the digital medium. However, the workforce in the administrative set up remains inept at digital dealings, thereby causing stress on the limited few manpower. Often,

it is seen that, due to improper transmission of information from higher offices, the development plans formulated at the field level don't meet their purpose. The communities are often very ignorant and fail to identify the actual needs of their area, which eventually lead to poor planning. The inconsistency and un-certainty in flow of funds and resources also lead to failure in the execution of work according to the actual plan. Skilled labor is also a challenge in rural areas. For any common person, the term 'development' correlates directly with infrastructure development such as roads, bridges, and buildings etc., and to ensure these, skilled manpower is required to undertake the work. However, getting such labor and manpower is difficult in rural areas. This scarcity in rural areas is often a result of migration to cities and towns in search of livelihood and better opportunities in bigger cities. In addition, the guidelines and provisions formulated are sometimes not suitable or befitting for certain difficult terrain and remote areas. Today, when we are reaching out to the last-mile beneficiaries, the formulation of guidelines may be prepared keeping in mind of the remotest and difficult places. Priority should also be given to quality implementation of schemes and not just to the quantity.

In this fast-moving world, today when we talk about attaining 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047, it has become an urgent necessity to ensure minimum basic facilities like proper road connectivity, water supply, electricity, education and health facilities for every one irrespective of the region or place. Equal focus should be given to the development of rural areas just like it is for urban areas. The government should focus more towards strengthening these areas instead of encouraging a culture of supplying freebies. With the existence of flagship schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, NFSA, Jal Jeevan Mission, PMUY, UJALA scheme, SBM, social welfare schemes among others, the basic minimum requirement of a man for shelter, food, water, power etc, is met. However, to attain the 'Viksit' status, we should aim towards other goals such as quality education and the generation of employment for every citizen of the country, clean air and water, proper road connectivity for the remotest places.

Communities, when provided with these facilities can focus more on other areas of development. They can engage themselves in entrepreneurship, skill-building, fostering innovation, which is important for achieving long-term growth.

The way forward for development

Strengthening panchayats with quality manpower is essential for effective implementation of policies and programs and improving governance at the grassroots level. Recruitment of qualified professionals with expertise in administration, technology and rural development may be taken into consideration. Performance monitoring of the officials at the grassroots level may be introduced to ensure efficiency. Training and capacity building for the elected representatives along with exposure to other advanced panchayats will motivate the PRI functionaries to perform better. Sometimes guidelines become barrier to taking up work as per the necessity in the field. Simplifying the guidelines will also enable the administration at the field level to undertake work based on the actual requirement. Strengthening the infrastructure in roads and transportation, ensuring reliable source of power and energy for industrial development, modernizing agriculture, especially improving the irrigation system in the hilly areas and the development of technologies adaptable to hilly regions will enhance agricultural income in North-eastern regions including Tripura. A sufficient amount of funding needs to be ensured at the field level to achieve significant development. Public-Private Partnership model may also be introduced for better preservation and maintenance of government assets. Promotion of village tourism in the potential areas especially in places with natural beauty will boost the rural economy where scope for other income is limited. The department of RD (Panchayat) and department of Tourism may tie up with private parties in PPP model for establishment of such ventures. Setting up industries in villages will also generate employment sufficient and satisfactory nature of employment opportunities, quality educational facilities and improved healthcare services will also reduce unsolicited migration from rural areas to urban causing overcrowding in urban areas. Only when the villages become self-reliant the nation can progress in transformative way, impacting the local communities as well as the broader national framework.



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Strong Panchayat, Better Tomorrow: Smarter Finance, Smarter Growth!

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Finance, Management & the Birth of Financial Management:

The organizational sciences regard 'Finance' as an essential organizational bloodstream determining the most important factor for operational success and strategic stability. As blood supplies essential elements to the immune system of a body, Finance supports operational efficiency and organisational development by facilitating resource allocation and distribution efficiently. The financial mechanism serves as a vital protection system for institutions by safeguarding stability through all financial difficulties and market uncertainties. In addition to the same, it is also undeniable that finance also rectifies financial dysfunctions to enable institutional adaptation and recovery. Management can be simply described as the organized process that utilizes the human workforce to execute tasks and meet goals. A brief defining presentation of this term contains important components when its structural elements are analyzed in detail. The wording 'Manage + Men + T(actfully)' reveals how professional resource direction and competent interpersonal capability form fundamental requirements for capable leadership.

Financial Management emerges as a comprehensive discipline when two core areas unite which includes financial strategy planning alongside financial asset and liability arrangement with strategic financial decision guidance and strict financial operation control procedures. The popular corporate concept has a wide-scale presence in different domains but plays a significant role in shaping the rural governance scenario. A rural organization's long-term stability, together with its strategic goals, reaches success through established financial management systems. Many people make major errors when discussing public finance; they confuse financial management with financial accounting. Financial accounting provides a fundamental base by documenting financial dealings through recording, classifying and summarising information and exists to help administrators make good financial decisions. The paper will try to shed some light on the Financial Management scenario of the Rural Local Bodies of Tripura and will try to predict the future direction in this regard.

It is all about making decisions, not handling accounts:

To make choices that can influence the financial performance and efficiency of any organisation, there are three main decisions, namely: **the investment decision, the financing decision and the dividend decision**. The facts can be elaborated in the light of rural public financial management, where investment decision means how best the available financial resources may be allocated to provide the optimum return to the rural citizens. For example, every rural local body plans its annual activities from its available financial options. As the funds are limited, an effective capital budgeting strategy can ensure that the rural local bodies' resources are invested efficiently in opportunities that can grow the true value of the institution and contribute to wealth maximisation. The officials like those in charge of the GPs/ VCs, the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samity and Block Advisory Committee or the Secretary to the Zilla Parishad are the key financial managers entrusted with the responsibility as per the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993, to make decisions in this regard.

The financing decision talks about the perfect mix of debt and equity to fund the operations of the rural local bodies. The debt capital here means a fund which can be taken from any institution, and in return, a fixed amount of interest has to be paid. The equity is a fund which is having no interest and the funding agency will become the owner of the institution. In government setup the equity has been substituted by another term known as the grant. The Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993, contains pertinent provisions, particularly within the chapter concerning the 'Property or Fund of Gram Panchayat/ Panchayat Samity/ Zilla Parishad', which explicitly grant rural local governments the authority to procure loans for developmental purposes. However, empirical evidence suggests a conspicuous absence of such instances to date. The 2024-25 financial year budget of Tripura offers further details about state finances.

♦ *What is Management?*

- *Management = "Manage + Men + T(actfully)"*
- *Combines task execution, goal achievement, and human resource utilization.*
- *Emphasizes interpersonal skills and strategic leadership.*

♦ *What is Financial Management?*

- *Financial strategy planning*
 - *Asset-liability arrangement*
 - *Strategic decision-making*
 - *Operational financial control*
- Plays a crucial role in rural governance and local body administration.*

♦ *Importance of Financial Management*

- *Ensures Optimal Utilization of Resources*
- *Supports Strategic Planning and Long-term Stability*
- *Facilitates Effective Decision-Making*
- *Maintains Financial Discipline and Accountability*

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The 2024-25 financial year's income revenues come out to ₹22,958 crore, with the state's main funding sources bringing in ₹18,735 crore (82%) through the Central Government. This amount is split into 38% taxes and 44% grants of all revenue income. State-owned funds represent just 18 per cent of the budget with ₹4,223 crore.



The Rural Development sector receives ₹1,843 crore in the budget for 2024-25, which represents a 20% growth from the previous year's updated funds that proves states prioritize rural growth. A deeper study of the facts mentioned above shows that PRLs in Tripura collect almost no tax revenue, which they can use to operate publicly.

The low generation of own-source revenue matches similar low returns from other Panchayats in India, plus high dependence on grants. The state achieved good outcomes in getting FC grants, yet the local authorities cannot raise much money independently. Indian Panchayats generate different taxes from property, profession, and vehicle use to earn tax income as they collect license fees, rent, and service payments as non-tax revenue. People treat the low OSR level of Tripura and other places as the result of problems including deficient tax assessment process, tax collection problems, weak local leaders, and tax hesitancy due to possible unfavourable public reaction. Furthermore, the substantial inflow of funds through centrally sponsored schemes might inadvertently reduce the incentive for local bodies to focus on generating their own revenue.

The **dividend decision** concerns the profit to be re-invested or distributed among shareholders. Although the term dividend is not directly related to rural financial management, it can be interpreted differently. Should a rural local body have extra money left over after meeting expected expenses and running costs, the distribution of these extra funds could be seen as a similar choice. Unlike distributing profits to shareholders, the local government would allocate resources to prioritize development projects or community needs for the advantage of its residents. Their financial management would revolve much around this choice. The effective use of funds by the rural local bodies can be viewed as providing a "return" to the community through improved infrastructure, better services, and enhanced quality of life.

Possible hindrances before a 'Strong Panchayat':

Financial auditing being a fault correction exercise, is a regular state of affair for almost all the Rural Local Bodies either through internal agencies like the RD (Panchayat) Department - Government of Tripura or through external agencies like the Directorate of Local Fund Audit, Social Audit or the apex institution, the Comptroller and Auditor General. Summarising the significant observations reveals that the institution faces many of these persistent issues, including the non-finalization of accounts, non-preparation of budgets, utilization of funds for non-permissible works under different schemes, irregular payments from the state and central funds, pending utilization certificates, parking of funds, unadjusted advances, spending on works without approval from the Gram Sabha, failure to collect user charges for services, absence of bank reconciliation statements, and the non-deduction of IT/ GST. The facts clearly show that there is an urgent requirement to re-strategise the existing policies related to the financial management of the institutions.

Modifying Strategies for a 'Better Tomorrow':

The future roadmap for efficient financial management in rural local bodies involves several strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing revenue generation, improving service delivery, and ensuring greater financial autonomy.

1. More emphasis on the capacity building of the financial managers like in-charges of GPs/ VCs or the BDOs on the decision-making process of the financial management along with the basics of financial accountability.
2. Compulsory training of all the ministerial staff on the basics of financial management decision-making and advanced financial accountability.
3. Periodic refresher training or stakeholder consultation workshops on the audit observations of the major institutions and discussing the probable solutions.
4. The involvement of local communities in financial decision-making processes by discussing and pointing out the probable revenue-earning sources.
5. Conducting a detailed baseline survey on the financial data like sector-wise collection of OSR, sector-wise expenditure of the funds, etc. and creating a master database for generating meaningful information in the form of reports for financial managers of all tiers.
6. Application of modern technology for data visualisation and forecasting so that the monitoring becomes seamless at all levels.
7. Formulation of more flexible and adaptive policies or guidelines concerning funding and resource allocation can create a conducive environment for the Rural Local Bodies. Amending their fiscal responsibility legislation in line with central guidelines can also promote consistency and better financial health among Rural Local Bodies.
8. Regular checks by local authorities and prompt reporting of their findings can help catch financial problems early, allowing for simpler corrections.
9. Implement a dedicated support mechanism, such as a cell or helpline, to provide clarification to field-level officials concerning financial management at the grassroots level.
10. Identifying the 'Financial Shenanigans' and ensuring stricter actions against them as per law.



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Develop a Hamlet by Involving SHG Members through Grassroots Planning

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Tripura has a total of 606 Gram Panchayats and 587 Village Committees. Each Gram Panchayat or Village Committee consists of 5 to 7 hamlets, which are locally called Para or Kami. To develop a Gram Panchayat or Village Committee, it is important to first focus on the development of these hamlets.

Since 2018, every Gram Panchayat and Village Committee has been required to prepare a Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) each year. This is a mandatory process set by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) also prepare a **Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP)**, which includes:

- Entitlement Plan
- Livelihood Plan
- Public Goods, Services, and Resource Development (PGSRD) Plan
- Social Development Plan

According to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj guidelines, at least 10% of the VPRP must be included in the GPDP.

However, in reality, it is often seen that Gram Panchayats and Village Committees do not actively encourage community participation in the planning process. Villagers are usually not involved in preparing the GPDP. Also, many SHGs are not able to prepare good-quality VPRPs and often fail to submit them to the concerned Gram Panchayat or Village Committee.

PRI-SHG Convergence

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also trying to build a strong relationship between Panchayats and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). However, this effort has not been successfully implemented in the state. The Panchayat Department is also making efforts to strengthen the connection between Gram Panchayats/Village Committees (GP/VC) and SHGs.

Involvement in Grassroots Planning

The relationship between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can become stronger by working together in grassroots planning. Panchayats often face difficulties in preparing development plans, and SHGs can help with this important task. Through this process, SHGs can learn how to make effective plans, understand who will benefit, and identify what development activities the Panchayat should take up.

By collaborating in this way, both PRI and SHGs can build mutual understanding and trust. This will create a win-win situation for both institutions.

But when we try to understand why this partnership is not working well, both sides blame each other. The Panchayats say they are ready to give work to SHGs, such as sweeping and cleaning, and they have even purchased tricycles (rickshaws) for SHGs to use. However, they say SHG members are not interested in doing the work.

On the other hand, SHG members say that Panchayats do not share proper information with them and often carry out work in secret, without involving SHGs.

For real development of Gram Panchayats and Village Committees, mutual trust and cooperation between Panchayats and SHGs is very important. Without this, development at the grassroots level is not possible.

Panchayats should give SHGs the responsibility of preparing grassroots-level plans. One or more SHGs can be assigned to each hamlet for this purpose. The SHGs should start by creating a social map of the hamlet to understand the local conditions. This task is easier for SHGs because they belong to the same area and are familiar with every part of the hamlet.

While preparing the social map, SHGs should collect basic data such as:

- Name of each household
- Economic status
- Occupation details
- Population and age of family members

◆ Overview of Local Governance in Tripura

- Tripura has:
 - 606 Gram Panchayats (GPs)
 - 587 Village Committees (VCs)
- Each GP/VC includes 5 to 7 hamlets, locally called Para or Kami.
- Development must begin at the hamlet level for meaningful impact at the GP/VC level.

For preparing the social map, SHGs should collect basic data such as:

- Name of each household
- Economic status
- Occupation details
- Population and age of family members
- Water connection status
- Electricity connection status
- Gas connection status
- Type of house
- Toilet availability etc.

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- Water connection status
- Electricity connection status
- Gas connection status
- Type of house
- Toilet availability etc.

This data will help in making better development plans based on the actual needs of the people.

Identification of Actual Beneficiaries

During the planning process, selecting the right beneficiaries is often a difficult and controversial issue for Panchayats. One main reason is that Panchayats usually do not have proper base-level data to justify the selection of beneficiaries. In some cases, SHGs have raised complaints that elected representatives select beneficiaries based on personal preference, sometimes giving priority to their own relatives.



Fig.1- Wealth Ranking Exercise

To solve this problem, SHGs can conduct a wealth ranking exercise. In this process, SHG members can create name cards for each family in the village and ask the villagers to arrange these cards from the richest to the poorest households.

After the ranking is done, SHG members can ask the villagers to explain why they placed each family in a particular position. These reasons will reveal the amount and type of assets owned by both rich and poor families.

This ranking and the information collected should be properly documented. It will help in clearly identifying the most vulnerable families who genuinely need support and government assistance.

Analyzing Vulnerable Families

In many cases, no one takes the time to identify vulnerable families or talk to them about why they are in such difficult situations. As a result, some aware and influential people continue to receive most of the government benefits, while the poorest families remain in poverty.

To break this vicious cycle, it is important to understand and analyze the real situation of these families. SHG members can help by visiting each vulnerable household and doing a simple SWOT analysis – identifying their Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

During these visits, SHG members should also ask about the family's interests – what kind of activities they would like to do to improve their lives. If any eligible woman is found in the family, she should be encouraged to join an SHG. Being part of an SHG can give her access to support, training, and financial help.

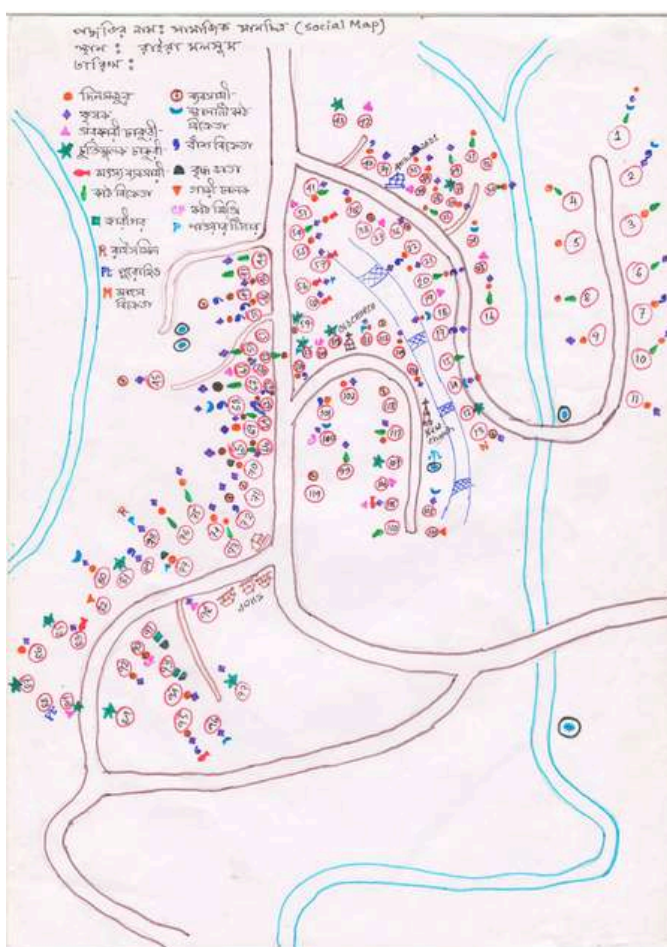


Fig.2- Social Map

Beneficiary Selection in Grassroots Planning

According to the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993, the selection of beneficiaries must be done at the Gram Sangsad level and then approved by the Gram Sabha. If the Gram Sabha is not satisfied with the list, it can send it back to the Gram Sangsad for changes.

However, many SHG organizations and their members are not aware of this process. They often submit their plans directly to the Gram Panchayat or Village Committee office for execution. Since these plans do not go through the proper process, the proposed activities are usually not implemented.

To ensure proper execution, the plan must first be discussed and approved at the Gram Sangsad level, and then at the Gram Sabha. After this approval, SHGs can submit their Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) to the GP/VC office as a reference copy.

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**Fig.3- Social Map Preparation****Fig.4- SWOT analysis with vulnerable Families**

Gram Panchayats and Village Committees mainly receive funds from the Central Finance Commission (CFC) and the State Finance Commission (SFC), also known as Panchayat Development Fund.

Under the CFC fund, 60% must be used for water and sanitation, and 40% untied can be used for basic infrastructure development. These funds can support activities under the Public Goods, Services, and Resource Development (PGSRD) Plan and the Social Development Plan of the VPRP.

The Entitlement Plan and Livelihood Plan can be covered under the SFC fund, but this budget is usually limited. For these activities, SHG members should approach the line departments (such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc.) based on their needs.

Although the Panchayat has the main power to select beneficiaries, the actual implementation is usually done by the line departments, which have many schemes and programs.

To make full use of these schemes and funds, PRIs should organize workshops to raise awareness among SHG members about available government programme and schemes.

Role of SHGs in Gram Sangsad and Gram Sabha Meetings

During Gram Sangsad and Gram Sabha meetings, SHG members should actively participate, along with the vulnerable families. They should raise their voices and suggest the names of beneficiaries for different schemes and support.

A simple majority is enough to approve the list of beneficiaries in the meeting.

If anyone questions the selection, SHG members can show the wealth ranking data as proof. For infrastructure-related proposals, they can use the social map as a reference.

During these meetings, SHGs can also get approval for the Entitlement Plan and Livelihood Plan by suggesting beneficiaries based on specific government schemes.

To implement the plan, SHGs need to stay in regular contact with the Gram Panchayat and officials from the line departments. Sometimes, influential people try to change the list of beneficiaries using their power. So, clear and proper communication is very important.

Benefits

This way of planning can increase the participation of villagers, especially women. With their involvement, the Panchayat can better understand the real needs of the area and its people.

Secondly, the poorest of the poor will get the benefits.

Thirdly, since the plan is made by the community, they will take part in its implementation, which will improve transparency in the work.

Fourthly, SHG members will become more empowered and gain confidence to work with the Panchayat.

Fifthly, this process will directly link VPRP and GPDP, and strengthen the collaboration between SHGs and the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).



Necessity of Presence of PRIs in Social Media – Way Forward

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With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in India, the three-tier Panchayati Raj system was introduced. Alongside, key provisions such as the formation of Gram Sabhas and reservations for women and marginalized communities in Panchayats were brought into effect. Since the beginning of this system in 1993, it has seen significant expansion over the years.

Cash transactions have now evolved into systems like PFMS, NEFT, and FTO. Annual plans that were once prepared on paper are now uploaded online. The e-office system has been introduced, along with geo-tagging and many other technological innovations. Amidst all this modernity, one area where Panchayats still seem to lag behind is in ensuring widespread public participation across all levels in the holistic development of Panchayats.

The attendance rate in Gram Sabha meetings needs to be improved. In this context, Panchayats must start thinking differently.

Panchayats are indeed working, but these efforts are not being adequately reflected in the public eye. At this point, social media can become a highly effective tool to bridge this gap.

In today's world, if there is any medium capable of reaching a large number of people in the shortest possible time, it is social media. Through this platform, Panchayats can showcase the projects they have implemented and various developmental initiatives to the general public. Elected representatives can become more accessible to the people, fostering transparency and accountability.

- Role of Social Media
- *Powerful platform for real-time communication and outreach.*
 - *Can help showcase developmental projects and activities to the public.*
 - *Improves accessibility of elected representatives, fostering transparency and accountability.*



There is a lack of awareness among the general public regarding various government schemes. Social media can serve as a powerful medium to inform people about the intricacies and details of these programs.

Social media can also be used to gather public opinions and needs in relation to developmental work, which can help accelerate the growth of a Panchayat area.

For sharing urgent alerts and important precautionary information, social media is a crucial tool.

Social media also acts as a platform for learning. Developmental work publicized by one Panchayat can serve as an inspiration for others.

However, certain challenges must be addressed to unlock its full potential—such as a lack of digital literacy among elected representatives and officials, reluctance to adopt new methods, unfamiliarity with content creation, and the absence of a specific social media policy.

In Tripura, the Panchayat Department has already taken initiatives to promote the use of social media by providing training to stakeholders, encouraging the opening of official accounts, and posting regularly. These practices are now visible in many Panchayats. The department also operates official accounts on various platforms, from which regular posts on relevant topics are shared. This initiative by the State Panchayat Department has also been noticed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj at the central level and has earned praise on various platforms.

The presence of Panchayati Raj Institutions on social media is a strong step toward digital democracy. It can enhance transparency and accountability at the local level. With proper support and strategic direction, social media can become a transformative tool for Panchayats, bringing the vision of participatory development closer to reality.



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Evolution of Panchayat Raj System in Tripura

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The Panchayati Raj System in Tripura today, we can proudly say, it genuinely follows the values of the Indian Constitution's Preamble. Though this wasn't always the case, its evolution has truly made it possible.

As highlighted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, the evolution of the Panchayati Raj System in Tripura ensures the empowerment of citizens and upholds grassroots democracy. Panchayati Raj embodies popular sovereignty by placing power in the hands of rural communities. It promotes Justice—social, economic, and political—through inclusive governance and local development. Liberty is encouraged through Gram Sabhas, enabling free expression. Equality is ensured through reserved representation for women and marginalized groups, while Fraternity is fostered by participatory governance that uplifts rural citizens. By engaging diverse communities in self-governance, Panchayati Raj strengthens the Unity and Integrity of the nation from the grassroots level.

Requisite of the Evolution

The evolution of any organization or system is crucial for long-term sustainability in a dynamic environment. It enables adaptation to external pressures like policy changes, economic shifts, and technological progress. Embracing innovation and exploring new opportunities ensures growth and diversification. Evolution also promotes alignment with sustainable and socially responsible practices. By responding to changing needs of society, organizations or system can improve the products or services. Ultimately, evolution is a strategic and intentional process that enhances resilience, relevance, and long-term success.

The evolution of the Panchayati Raj System in Tripura is a strategic and purposeful transformation that ensures the system remains true to its mission while positioning itself to thrive in the future. This evolution is vital for long-term sustainability and relevance in a constantly changing environment, aligning the system with sustainable and socially responsible practices.

Panchayat System in Tripura during Manikya Era

Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya was a visionary ruler often hailed as the architect of modern Tripura. Known as the king of a new age, he was deeply committed to the overall welfare of his state and implemented significant reforms in the fields of administration, education, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. Understanding the importance of involving people in their own governance, he took progressive steps towards democratic decentralization by establishing the Gram Mandali, an early form of today's Gram Panchayat. These grassroots bodies were empowered with administrative and judicial responsibilities at the village level, playing a pivotal role in maintaining health, education, and law and order. They were also granted the authority to collect taxes, making them the effective center of rural governance.

In 1929, he introduced the Tripura Kayastha Society Rules, leading to the formation of 50 mandals aimed at rural administration and the upliftment of the Tripuri society. This initiative included recognition and special status for the Sardars of eight major tribal communities of Tripura. Further reforms came in 1938, when the king proposed the formation of village committees with executive offices in each subdivision, and in 1940, the Gramya Mandali Act was passed. Following this, 131 village mandals were formally established across nine administrative divisions of the state, enhancing decentralized governance.

Panchayat System in Tripura after Independence

Post-independence, Tripura continued to evolve its rural governance model. In 1952, on Gandhiji's birthday, the first All India Collective Development Block was formed in Jirania. In 1959, on the advice of the Chief Commissioner, Gram Panchayats were established in Tripura under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Act. The Panchayat Act was officially enacted in 1961, followed by the implementation of its rules in 1962.

- Ø At that time, Tripura followed a single-tier panchayat system with no political representation during elections.
- Ø The term of the panchayat was six years, and while there was reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women had no reservation.
- Ø The Chief was elected directly by the public, whereas the Deputy Chief was chosen through a show of hands by a simple majority vote.

The current Panchayati Raj System in Tripura reflects the core values of the Indian Constitution's Preamble.

Values upheld: Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Sovereignty, Unity, and Integrity.

The system has undergone a strategic and purposeful evolution.

- *Evolution ensures adaptability to changes like:*
- *Policy reforms*
- *Economic shifts*
- *Technological advancements*
- *Embracing innovation helps in long-term sustainability and relevance.*

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- Ø The general members were elected separately, and voting was done by raising hands.
- In 1978, the Tripura Block Panchayat Samitis Act, 1978 was enacted and the system underwent significant reforms like –
- Ø The introduction of secret ballot voting aimed to ensure a more confidential and independent voting process, minimizing external pressure on voters.
- Ø Allowing political parties to participate in the election process provided a platform for organized political representation and encouraged greater participation from the populace.
- Ø Previously, Pradhans were chosen from within the elected members of the Gram Sabha. In 1978, the system was changed to directly elect the Pradhan, giving voters a direct say in their leadership selection.
- Ø Elections were conducted under adult franchise, ensuring that all eligible adults could participate.
- The Tripura Panchayats Act, 1983, was a significant piece of legislation that reformed the state's panchayat system. It came into effect on January 1, 1984, and replaced the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. Key Features of the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1983–
- Ø The voting age was lowered to 18, a significant change from the previous 21-year threshold.
- Ø The Act included provisions for the reservation of seats in panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ensuring their representation in local governance.
- Ø The election of the Pradhan, the head of the Gram Panchayat, was shifted from direct elections to a selection process by the elected members.
- Ø Elections were conducted through secret ballot, ensuring a more democratic process.
- Ø Political symbols were introduced in elections, allowing for greater political participation.
- Ø The term of panchayat bodies was fixed at five years, providing stability and continuity.
- In 1993 Tripura adopted the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to align with the national constitutional framework, enhance democratic participation, and empower local self-governance in rural areas.
- The Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993 aims to empower rural citizens by institutionalizing the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in the state of Tripura. The salient features of the Act includes–
- Ø Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block or intermediate level, and the Zilla Parishad at the district level. Each level functions independently yet in coordination, ensuring efficient governance and local participation.
- Ø The Act ensures reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and women, with 50% of seats reserved for women across all categories. This provision aims to promote inclusivity and social justice in rural leadership.
- Ø A State Election Commission is constituted to conduct free, fair, and timely Panchayat elections, enhancing democratic accountability.
- Ø Panchayats are entrusted with responsibilities across 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, ranging from agriculture to education and public health.
- Ø Financially, Panchayats are empowered to levy and collect taxes, tolls, duties, and fees to fund local development. A State Finance Commission, constituted every five years, recommends financial distribution and strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system.
- Ø To ensure transparency and public involvement, the Act mandates the formation of a Gram Sabha, comprising all adult members of a village, which plays a critical role in monitoring the work of Gram Panchayats.
- Ø Additionally, Standing Committees are formed at each Panchayat level to focus on specific sectors such as education, health, and agriculture.
- Ø Regular auditing of Panchayat accounts is also mandated, reinforcing accountability in local governance.

Evaluation of the Evolution Process**Strengths:**

- Ø Visionary Beginnings: The efforts of Maharaja Bir Bikram to empower village-level institutions long before independence show a remarkable foresight in participatory governance.
- Ø Gradual Democratization: The evolution from appointed Mandals to elected Gram Panchayats reflects a steady democratization process.
- Ø Legal and Structural Reforms: Laws enacted in 1961, 1983, and 1993 progressively refined the system, ensuring legal legitimacy and functionality.
- Ø Inclusivity: Over time, the inclusion of SCs, STs, and eventually women has improved representation.
- Ø Administrative Decentralization: The introduction of committees at multiple levels allowed for better implementation of development work.

Weaknesses:

- Ø Delayed Political Participation: Political symbols and secret ballots were introduced relatively late (1978), delaying full democratization.
- Ø Initial Gender Inequality: The absence of women's reservation in earlier phases limited their participation in governance.
- Ø Centralized Decision-Making (Earlier Phases): Early systems lacked mechanisms for accountability and often depended on appointments rather than elections.

Opportunities:

- Ø Citizen's Participation: Citizen participation is a key feature of the Panchayati Raj system, encouraging direct involvement of people in local governance and fostering a strong sense of ownership and responsibility
- Ø Local Knowledge: Elected representatives often possess in-depth knowledge of local needs and priorities, enabling them to design and implement development programs that are more relevant and effective.
- Ø Training and Capacity Building: To further strengthen their role, investing in training and capacity-building initiatives for both elected representatives and Panchayati Raj functionaries can significantly enhance their skills, resource management, and program implementation capabilities.
- Ø Technology and Innovation: The introduction of technology and innovative tools can improve service delivery, facilitate better communication, and promote transparency and accountability in governance.

Threats :

- Ø Political Interference : Allowing party-based Panchayat elections (post-1978) can sometimes lead to partisan conflicts at the village level, disrupting governance.
- Ø Corruption and Mismanagement: Without strict enforcement of audit mechanisms, local bodies may fall prey to financial mismanagement.
- Ø Resistance to Women Leadership: Despite legal provisions, social and cultural barriers may limit the effective participation of women and marginalized groups.
- Ø Centralization Tendencies: Rising influence of state or national policies may undermine the spirit of decentralized governance.

Conclusion

The Tripura Panchayat Raj system has transitioned from monarchic decentralization to a modern democratic structure. The groundwork laid by Maharaja Bir Bikram played a crucial role in shaping rural governance in the state. The gradual legislative and administrative reforms reflect both the challenges and achievements of building a participatory democratic system. With the full implementation of the 73rd Amendment, Tripura today has a functioning and inclusive Panchayat Raj system that supports grassroots development and democratic engagement.



Women Empowerment through the Lens of the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) System

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Introduction

In India, Panchayat Raj Institutions have existed since ancient times. In earlier days, their role was mainly to resolve social issues in the village, with help from the elders known as 'Panchas'. However, during British rule, these traditional systems suffered major setbacks and lost their significance.

After India gained Independence, the Constituent Assembly formed eight major committees to work on different aspects of the Constitution. Surprisingly, none of these committees suggested forming Panchayat Raj bodies to involve people in rural development. It was mainly due to the efforts of K. Santhanam, a strong supporter of economic and financial decentralization, that Panchayat Raj gained attention. He introduced a resolution on Panchayat Raj in the Constituent Assembly. At that time, there was widespread criticism of too much centralization and the lack of self-governance in villages. As a result, the idea of village Panchayats was included in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. Article 40 of the Constitution states:

"The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and give them the powers and authority needed to function as units of local self-government."

In 1956, the Central Government set up the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee to review the Community Development Programme. In 1957, the Committee submitted its report, stating that the programme did not succeed due to lack of public participation. It therefore recommended Democratic Decentralization, suggesting Panchayat Raj bodies to promote people's involvement in rural development.

In January 1958, the National Development Council approved the recommendations and advised the states to begin implementing them. As a trial, the Andhra Pradesh government launched the system in some areas of the state in 1958. Later, on October 2, 1959, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally launched the Panchayat Raj system in Nagaur district of Rajasthan. This marked the beginning of 'Democratic Decentralization' in the real sense, through the practical implementation of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Concept of Women Empowerment-

The idea of women's empowerment is relatively new, but the issues it deals with—like the challenges, goals, and fight for equality—have been around for a long time. In its modern sense, the concept gained attention during the late 1970s, especially through the efforts of women's organizations and feminists from the Global South. The reason women's empowerment has become an important issue is because of the widespread inequality and lack of power faced by women in today's society.

Although the term "women's empowerment" is often used to talk about improving the condition of women, the idea can also apply to any group in society that is disadvantaged, to help bring them on equal footing with more privileged groups.

Empowering women means giving them the strength and support to challenge pressures from family, society, caste, religion, traditional customs, and even biases in government systems. This kind of empowerment is necessary so that women can take part fully in all areas of life—social, political, and economic. Their participation helps raise productivity and contributes to the progress of society as a whole.

In simple terms, women's empowerment is about giving individual women more choices and opportunities, and also about strengthening women's groups so they can collectively contribute to development.

As per the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "Woman's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievements of the goals of empowerment."

The Copenhagen Declaration of the World Summit on Social Development (WSSD) called for the recognition that empowering people, particularly women, to strengthen their own capacities is a main objective of development, and that empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the functioning and well-being of societies.

The term Women Empowerment gained global attention in the late 1970s. Strongly promoted by women's organizations and feminists, especially from the Global South.

Women's Empowerment Involves

- *Providing strength, support, and opportunities.*
- *Enabling women to:*
 - *Resist societal and family pressures.*
 - *Overcome religious, caste, and traditional biases.*
 - *Navigate systemic discrimination, including within government structures.*

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Role of PRIs in Women Empowerment-

The idea of decentralized governance in India dates back to ancient times, but it was institutionalized formally post-independence. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957 laid the foundation for the three-tier PRI system, recommending governance at the village (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad levels. However, women's involvement in these institutions remained minimal until the 73rd Amendment.

The constitutional amendment introduced mandatory reservations of 33% for women in all elected positions in PRIs. States like Tripura, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Odisha later extended this quota to 50%, thereby significantly increasing women's representation in local governance.

Ø **Increasing Women's Participation in Politics:** Reservation policies have opened doors for women to take on leadership roles, promoting gender equality in decision-making. For instance, in Tripura, a 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has led to more women becoming Pradhans and actively participating in governance.

Ø **Better Social Outcomes:** Panchayats led by women often do a better job of implementing welfare programs, especially those focused on maternal health, child nutrition, and education. In Rajasthan, women leaders ensured better maternal healthcare by distributing prenatal supplements properly.

Ø **Economic Empowerment:** PRIs help rural women find financial independence through self-help groups (SHGs) and government schemes. In Kerala, the Kudumbashree movement—working with PRIs—has empowered women economically.

Ø **Community Awareness and Mobilization:** Women leaders in PRIs have led efforts against social issues like child marriage, domestic violence, and dowry. In various states in India, women panchayat members have played a key role in reducing child marriages through stricter monitoring.

Ø **Effective Policy Execution:** Women-led PRIs have successfully carried out national programs like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. They are making their villages free of open defecation by leading a sanitation drive.

Ø **Gender-Sensitive Leadership:** Women in leadership roles push for policies that address the unique needs of women and ensure fair distribution of resources.

Ø **Leadership Skill Building:** PRIs give women a chance to learn governance and leadership, with many going on to take part in politics at the state or national level.

Ø **Stronger Community Connections:** Women-led PRIs often engage more closely with local people to understand and solve important development issues.

Ø **Women-Focused Policy Making:** Panchayats with good female representation tend to promote policies centered on women's health, education, and employment.

Ø **Legal Awareness for Women:** Women in PRIs help educate others about legal rights—like protection against domestic violence, inheritance rights, and laws against gender discrimination.

Provisions of PRI Related to Women-

Several constitutional and legislative measures have been implemented to promote women's representation in PRIs:

Ø **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:** This law makes it mandatory to reserve one-third of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for women, including those from Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST).

Ø **State-Level Amendments:** Many state governments including Tripura have gone a step further and raised the reservation for women in PRIs to 50%.

Ø **PESA Act, 1996:** This Act supports tribal self-rule and ensures that tribal women are represented in village-level governance.

Ø **National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001):** This policy supports training and development programs to build the leadership skills of women elected to local bodies.

Ø **Leadership Training Initiatives:** Programs like the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) focus on improving leadership and governance skills among women in PRIs.

Ø **Women's Role in Key Committees:** Many states have made it compulsory for women to be included in important committees within PRIs, giving them a voice in policy-making.

Ø **Financial Support for Women Leaders:** Various government schemes offer financial aid and resources to help women representatives perform their duties more effectively.

Ø **Digital and E-Governance Training:** Programs like e-Panchayat and digital literacy workshops help women leaders learn to use technology in governance.

Ø **Legal Protections from Gender Discrimination:** Some states have passed laws to protect women leaders from gender bias, ensuring they are treated fairly and their authority is respected.

Ø **Support through Women's Networks:** NGOs and government agencies help build networks of women leaders so they can connect, share experiences, and support one another.

Case Studies

1. Chhavi Rajawat, Rajasthan: Chhavi Rajawat, India's first woman MBA Sarpanch, transformed her village Soda in Rajasthan by launching water conservation efforts and improving the village's infrastructure.

2. Kerala's Kudumbashree Movement : A self-help group (SHG) model focused on women and linked with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has helped thousands of women gain financial independence and learn new skills.

3. Odisha's Mission Shakti Initiative: Connected with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), this movement has greatly strengthened women's economic empowerment through self-help groups (SHGs).

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Challenges and Constraints:

Even though there are progressive policies in place, many challenges still remain:

- Ø **Proxy Leadership:** A lot of elected women leaders act on behalf of their male family members, often referred to as “Sarpanch Pati” which limits their independence in making decisions.
- Ø **Patriarchal Barriers:** Deep-rooted gender norms and societal bias still prevent women from fully participating in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Ø **Lack of Knowledge and Training:** Many women representatives do not have the proper education or training needed to carry out their responsibilities effectively.
- Ø **Limited Power and Resources:** Women-led PRIs often face red tape and don't have enough financial control, which makes it hard for them to carry out development works.
- Ø **Safety and Harassment:** Women in leadership roles often face threats, harassment, and resistance from society when they try to break traditional systems of power.

Government Initiatives and Capacity Building

Recognizing these challenges, the government and various non-governmental organizations have undertaken initiatives to strengthen women's participation in PRIs. Training programs on leadership, governance, legal literacy and digital skills are conducted to enhance their capacity.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj collaborates with state governments to design gender-sensitive programs and policies/ Schemes like Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan aim to empower elected women representatives through training and infrastructure support.

Digital tools and mobile applications are also being used to disseminate information and streamline administrative processes, thereby enabling women to perform their duties more efficiently.

Role of Civil Society and Media

Civil society organizations play a crucial role in bridging the gap between policy and practice. They provide training, mentorship, and advocacy support to women representatives. By organizing workshops, exposure visits and community meetings, these organizations help women understand their roles and responsibilities.

The media also has a role to play in showcasing positive stories and raising awareness about issues faced by women in PRIs. Highlighting their achievements can change public perceptions and encourage greater participation.

Recommendations-

To further enhance women empowerment through PRIs, several steps are necessary:

- Ø **Improving Skills and Training:** Regular training sessions should be held to build the leadership and administrative abilities of women representatives.
- Ø **Providing Financial Independence:** Women representatives should have direct access to PRI funds so they can make decisions independently.
- Ø **Enforcing Reservation Laws Properly:** Strong steps should be taken to stop proxy leadership and make sure elected women leaders are truly empowered.
- Ø **Promoting Digital Literacy:** Women leaders should be trained in using digital tools and e-governance systems to help them take part actively in decision-making.
- Ø **Legal and Social Protection:** Strong laws should be enforced to prevent harassment of women leaders, along with awareness programs to encourage community support for women in leadership roles.

Conclusion

The Panchayati Raj Institution system in India holds immense potential for empowering women and transforming rural governance. While significant progress has been made, a lot remains to be done to ensure genuine empowerment. Moving beyond token representation to meaningful participation requires concerted efforts from all stakeholders—government, civil society, and communities. With the right support and environment, women in PRIs can lead the way in building a more equitable, inclusive, and progressive society.



How to be a smart Functionary for a smart Panchayat

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The term SMART may be defined as S – Specific, M – Measurable, A – Achievable, R – Relevant, T – Time bound. Working hard becomes irrelevant now-a-days, working smart is the call of the day. Along with infrastructural development, development of human resource is the most important element of overall development of a smart Panchayat. Only with the help of smart functionary we can achieve the goal of a smart panchayat. One should be mentally prepared to adopt new technology and competent authority should have the competency & proper approach to train the functionary to become a smart functionary, which can lead to a smart panchayat/institution. Training Need Analysis (TNA) tool may be used to determine the training needs of our existing functionaries. We may have functionaries in different age group, with different educational qualification, with different socio-economic back ground. All functionaries may not have same training or developmental needs; person to person it varies. Competent authority should have the intention to judge the requirements of the functionaries, impartially. To be a smart functionary for a smart panchayat, these involve multiple elements e.g. adopting new technology, smart governance, pro-active attitude, updated data base management. Trained human resource is the most important asset of our society/institution/panchayat. Modern Physical infrastructure will become off no use or less productive if we do not have trained human resource. Without proper training we won't be able to become a smart functionary. In a panchayat we have 3Fs i.e. Fund, Function & Functionaries. Without smart functionaries, we cannot use the fund in an efficient way & we cannot execute the work either.

◆ SMART – A New Approach to Functioning

SMART =

S – Specific
M – Measurable
A – Achievable
R – Relevant
T – Time-bound

In today's context, working smart > working hard.

◆ Smart Panchayat = Smart Functionaries+Smart Infrastructure

- Human resource development is as important as infrastructure development.
- Smart functionaries are key to achieving the goals of a Smart Panchayat.

Below steps may be followed to become a smart Functionary:

- 1. Positive Attitude:** A functionary should have the right attitude to learn new things (e-office, e-Gramswaraj etc), adopt new technology, positive attitude to learn from others.
- 2. Training:** A functionary should attain all the trainings, if nominated with a positive attitude. He or she should be nominated for training based on his/her qualification, job profile & requirement of the Panchayat.
- 3. Exposure visit:** A functionary should have been nominated for exposure visit within state & outside the state, to get exposure to the best practices outside his/her work place & domain. The nominated functionary must be a part of the exposure visit to learn something new; those new leanings may be applied to his/her job for better productivity & efficiency.
- 4. Technical up-gradation:** With the change of time Panchayat & govt. institutions uses N number of software, portal, Apps for reporting & service delivery purpose. Functionaries need to learn, adopt & apply this technical know-how to day to day activities of panchayat for better efficiency.
- 5. Data Management:** Functionaries must manage data digitally, so that irrelevant of his/her location he/she can report any require data to the public/authority, when asked for. Proper record management leads to a proper planning & reporting. Lack of proper data management leads to manipulated/wrong reporting. Moreover, record management is one of the key essential components of ISO 9001:2015.
- 6. File/Record Management:** Proper File/Record management is one of the must to have quality of a smart functionary. Certain approved methods may be followed e.g. month wise, year wise etc. Whatever method is adopted must be followed in a consistent manner.
- 7. Time bound service delivery:** Functionaries should deliver his/her service in a time bound manner. e.g if TAT(Turn Around Time) of a TC/Birth certificate/Death Certificate etc is 7 days, needs to complete the work within this. If the work cannot be done within the promised time frame, for any valid reason, stake holders must be informed well in advance to minimize the in convenience to them.

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8. Adopting Digital Payment system: India is one of the front runners in case of using digital payment system. To become a smart panchayat, as well as smart Functionary digital payment system need to adopt by each Panchayat, instead of cash transaction. Moreover, common citizen may be taken in to confidence in this matter. A smart functionary needs to be financially knowledgeable enough to help the common citizen in regard to use of digital payment system.

9. PIB : A smart functionary must update Public Information Board of his / her Panchayat in regular manner, with accurate data.

10. Transparent governance: A smart functionary must display citizen Charter in his/her panchayat from where a common citizen can get the required information without asking any officials. Updated contact details of the competent authority must be displayed in a proper place of Panchayat office, so that a common citizen can lodge complain in case of delay or non delivery of service.

11. System orientated, not person oriented: To become a smart functionary, a panchayat office must run its own, means functioning of Panchayat office will not be depended on a specific person at any given point of time.

12. Planning through Participatory method: While preparing the development plan through GPDP, a smart functionary should involve all stake holders, instead of doing the plan sitting in his/her office. Involvement of all leads to a successful & authenticate planning.

13. Authenticate Reporting: A functionary became smart, when he/she gather trust among all stake holders of panchayats with dependable or authenticate reporting. Proper data management is the Key factor for accurate, actual & authentic reporting and planning in the long run.

14. Time Bound Reporting: Time bound reporting is one of the key feature of a smart functionary. For this proper data /file/ record management is required.

15. Usage of social media: It is an era of social media. A smart functionary should have the knowledge how to use of social media platform in a permissible & proper way. Meeting notice etc may be circulated through using social media platform, which can lead to minimizing the cost & effective publicity.

16. Self study: A smart functionary needs to do self study a lot. Guidelines/schemes are changing now and then, self study is very much essential to keep his/herself at par with the front runners in the panchayat.

17. Maintenance of relevant guideline: Smart functionary should have all the up dated guideline in one place, so that he/she can use the required guideline whenever it's required rather than searching here & there, otherwise it's may lead to wastage of time & irrelevant planning of gram panchayat.

18. Co-ordination with peer group: We are a social animal. We cannot do anything alone; a smart functionary always should have a close contact with his/her peer group and should take help from others in case of new things, new technology etc.

19. Good relation with Line department: Being a smart functionary good relation with all concerned line department is required for execution of development work in the panchayat area in a better way.

20. Team member: Being a good team member, is a very essential quality of a smart functionary. As a team only we can achieve successes, alone we cannot do anything.

21. Good listener: A smart functionary must possess the quality of a good listener.

22. Creation healthy office Environment: A smart functionary needs to create a positive & healthy environment in his /her office.

23. Grievance Redressal mechanism: we cannot do everything right, we cannot solve everyone's problem either at a given point of time. We need to accept that there will be some mistake & grievances. Being a smart functionary we need to address these grievances with empathy.

24. Good connection with local public: A smart functionary must be an approachable person. Local citizen should have the access to him/her. Personal good relationship always has a positive impact on official work.

25. Knowledge of local geography, demography, and livelihood: Being a smart functionary we need to understand the local geography, local demography & livelihood. While making the Panchayat plan(GPDP) local geography, land area, land type, water bodies, wet land, population, ST Population, SC Population, Minorities population and livelihood of the villagers need to take into account. So that local demand based planning can be formulated for better execution & development.

26. Understanding local needs: Being a smart functionary depending on local need & demand we need to apply our mind and execute the work accordingly. If required based on local demand required approval from the competent authority may be taken and future amendment of guideline may be asked for.

27. Leadership quality: Panchayat is the junction of all development works in a village (GP). All departments are answerable to panchayat in a true sense. Being a smart functionary, we need to understand the fact that being a Panchayat officials posted at gram panchayat we are the custodian of the Gram Panchayat, so we must possess leadership quality at our level.

28. Strong Institution: To become a smart Functionary we need to make our institution/Panchayat strong enough, so that people can trust us and we can carry the development work easily.

29. No False promise: Positive attitude is a very good quality of a human being, but being a smart functionary, we never should make any promise to the locals which cannot be fulfilled fully or partially or have some doubt.

30. Feedback: Being a smart functionary, we have to very open minded to take feedbacks from others in a specific manner so that our service delivery can be improved and we can step forward to wards to a smart Gram Panchayat.



NECESSITY OF LEGAL LITERACY FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF PRI

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The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are more than just administrative units—they are the pulse of grassroots democracy in India. This ensure that governance is not a distant concept but a lived experience in every village. These local bodies empower communities to shape their own development journeys, and at the heart of this system are the Elected Representatives (ERs). Tasked with delivering essential services, planning welfare schemes, and voicing the needs of the people, Elected Representatives are the bridge between policy and the people. Yet, many of them lack of a clear understanding of the legal landscape that defines their authority and boundaries. This is especially true in a state like Tripura, where a significant number of Elected Representatives come from rural, tribal, and marginalized communities, often with limited exposure to formal education or legal systems. In such a situation, legal literacy becomes not just helpful, but essential. It equips ERs with the confidence and knowledge to interpret, apply, and uphold laws related to governance, public welfare, and the rights of citizens. From understanding constitutional mandates to navigating social justice laws and financial protocols, legally empowered representatives can ensure that democracy at the grassroots is not only functional—but fair, inclusive, and impactful.

♦ **PRIs: The Backbone of Grassroots Democracy**

More than administrative units—they are the heartbeat of rural governance.

Bring governance closer to the people, making it a lived experience in every village.

Empower communities to design and drive their own development pathways.

♦ **Role of Elected Representatives (ERs)**

Serve as the link between policy and people.

Responsibilities include:

Planning and implementing welfare schemes

Delivering essential services

Representing the community's needs and concerns

Understanding the Role of Elected Representatives in PRIs

Elected representatives in Panchayati Raj play a multi-faceted role in:

- Ø Implementation of Schemes and Projects: Elected Representatives are responsible for executing various welfare schemes related to health, education, sanitation, livelihood etc. at the village level.
- Ø Resource Management: They handle local resources, maintain accounts, and supervise the use of funds.
- Ø Conflict Resolution: They often mediate and resolve disputes in their communities.
- Ø Local Legislation: They pass resolutions, formulate development plans, and ensure the enforcement of laws.
- Ø Monitoring and Supervision: They oversee the functioning of schools, health centres, Anganwadi's, and other government services.

To perform all these duties lawfully and efficiently, Elected Representatives need to understand the legal parameters of their powers and responsibilities.

Why Legal Literacy is Necessary

Ø Ensuring Good Governance

Good governance is based on transparency, accountability, and rule of law. Legal literacy helps ERs understand:

- Their legal powers, rights, duties and limitations.
- Procedures for decision-making and grievance redressal.
- Mechanisms to hold others accountable (including contractors, officials, and fellow Elected Representatives).

This reduces corruption, misuse of authority, and arbitrary decisions, thus improving trust in local governance.

Ø Preventing Legal Violations

Lack of legal awareness can lead to:

- Violation of rights (e.g., not conducting Gram Sabhas, denying entitlements under MGNREGA).
- Misappropriation of funds or procedural irregularities.
- Breaches of codes of conduct.

Legal literacy can prevent such violations

Ø Enhancing Legal Service Delivery

Panchayats play a key role in facilitating access to welfare schemes such as:

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

National Health Mission (NHM)

Social pensions and insurance schemes

Understanding eligibility, documentation, and grievance redressal mechanisms is essential for ERs to ensure citizens receive their dues.

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Empowering Marginalized Representatives

Many women, SC/ST, and marginalised representatives are first-time office bearers and often face challenges like:

- Gender discrimination.
- Social exclusion.
- Lack of support from co elected representatives and officials.

Legal knowledge enables them to assert their rights, resist coercion, and demand equal participation. For instance, understanding the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act or SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act helps them respond to challenges not just as individuals, but as leaders.

To function effectively, ERs need basic awareness of the following:

**Initiatives and Best Practices in Tripura**

o Legal Literacy Camps in Collaboration with Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TLSA) The Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TLSA) has been conducting village-level legal literacy camps in collaboration with the Panchayat Department, raising awareness on child rights, dowry prohibition, domestic violence, and legal aid services. These camps witness active participation from Gram Panchayat members, especially women.

o Trainings

The State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) conducts capacity-building sessions for Elected Representatives, which include modules on legal and financial literacy. These trainings are often conducted in local languages and use participatory methods like storytelling and group discussions.

o Women's Legal Empowerment through Mahila Sabhas

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In every Gram Panchayat, Mahila Sabhas are used as a platform for training women ERs and SHG leaders about legal rights, especially related to domestic violence, Child rights, Maternal rights, property rights, workplace harassment and ways to live life with human dignity.

Challenges in Promoting Legal Literacy

Despite the importance and various initiatives, promoting legal literacy among Elected Representatives faces several challenges:

Ø Low Literacy and Education Levels

- Many Elected Representatives, especially women and those from marginalized groups, have limited formal education, making it hard to grasp complex legal language making them less interested.

Ø Language and Accessibility

- Legal materials are often not available in local languages or in simplified formats.

Ø Lack of Training Infrastructure

- Orientation programs are irregular or too brief to cover all the legal subjects in depth.

Ø Gender and Social Barriers

- Some Women Elected Representatives face hurdles to travel for training or face resistance from male counterparts and family members.

Ø Bureaucratic Hurdles

- Panchayat officials may not proactively support legal capacity building, fearing empowered Elected Representatives could challenge their dominance.

Strategies for Strengthening Legal Literacy Among Elected Representatives

1. Embed Legal Literacy in PRI Orientation: Making legal education a mandatory and certified part of all Elected Representative's induction training.
2. Special Focus on Women and Marginalized Groups: Making the training content gender-sensitive and include role-play, storytelling, and case studies relevant to women's and minority issues
3. Develop Visual and Audio Resources: Using animated posters, mobile apps, and short videos in Kokborok and Bengali to simplify legal information.
4. Collaborate with Legal Services Authorities: Institutionalize legal awareness drives with TLSA and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs).
5. Create Local Legal Help Desks: Place trained para-legal volunteers in Gram Panchayat offices to guide Elected Representatives and citizens.
6. Conduct Thematic Legal Awareness Weeks: Focus on key issues like gender rights, child protection, and land rights.
7. Engage SHGs and Youth Clubs: Use them as peer educators to spread legal knowledge through street plays, songs and discussions.

Conclusion

"When the law walks with the people, justice reaches every doorstep.". Legal literacy is not a luxury—it is a necessity for elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It empowers them to serve with confidence, enforce the law, protect rights, prevent misuse of authority, and build an inclusive and just society at the grassroots level. With India's unwavering commitment to democratic decentralization and social justice, investing in the legal empowerment of its grassroots leaders is not only a constitutional imperative—it is a developmental necessity - Let every Gram Panchayat be a guardian of justice, not just a unit of governance.



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Smart Panchayat: Approach towards Attainment of ISO Certification

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The Smart Panchayat initiative seeks to update rural local governance with digital tools that enhance service delivery and promote transparency. Through attaining ISO 9001:2015 certification panchayats showcase their dedication to quality management which enables standardization of service delivery processes for continuous improvement and increased efficiency while building trust with citizens. The following section explains the approach for Smart Panchayat to obtain ISO certification:

Overall Understanding of ISO Certification

ISO 9001:2015(Quality Management System) standard aims to build and sustain a quality management system that delivers consistent quality services while maintaining citizen satisfaction and driving continuous improvement.

Local governments and panchayats targeting effective governance and service delivery commonly use this standard as their primary benchmark. The QMS requires administrative process optimization while maintaining transparent record-keeping and ensuring that citizen-focused services such as RoR and other essential certificates meet international quality standards along with waste management and water supply services.

Smart Panchayat: A Vision for Modern Rural Governance

Aims to digitally empower Panchayats to improve:

Service delivery

Transparency

Efficiency

Focuses on adopting modern governance tools and quality standards for rural development.

♦ *Purpose of ISO 9001:2015 Certification*

ISO 9001:2015 is an international Quality Management System (QMS) standard.

It ensures:

Consistent and high-quality service delivery

Citizen satisfaction

Continuous administrative and operational improvement

Benefits of ISO Certification for Panchayats:

- **Enhanced Service Delivery:** Structured processes generate consistent and prompt service delivery.
- **Strengthened Accountability:** Monitoring and recording of activities help maintain accountability.
- **Eco-Friendly Practices:** Implementation of sustainable environmental strategies.
- **Increased Community Engagement:** Promotes transparency and collaborative decision-making.
- **Skill Development:** Training and empowering Panchayat personnel.
- **Improved Funding Opportunities:** Greater credibility attracts financial support.
- **Enhanced Image:** Demonstrates commitment to excellence and effective governance.
- **Boosted Trust:** The process of certification builds public trust through demonstrated dedication to quality.
- **Higher Efficiency:** Standardized processes reduce errors and delays.
- **Increased Citizen Satisfaction:** Open and transparent services enhance public perception.
- **Replicability:** Certified Panchayats serve as exemplary models for others.

Steps Toward ISO Certification of Panchayats:

a) Awareness and Commitment: Educate Panchayat members and staff about ISO certification and its advantages. Secure a strong commitment from leadership to pursue the certification process.

b) Gap Analysis and planning: Evaluate the existing processes, procedures, and infrastructure of the Panchayat in relation to the requirements of the selected ISO standard. Pinpoint areas needing enhancement to comply with the standard's criteria. Establish a dedicated team comprising panchayat officials and external consultants (such as those from the Kerala Institute of Local Administration, SPRC, Agartala and PRTIs) to manage the certification process. Create a detailed roadmap with timelines for upgrading processes, training staff, and enhancing infrastructure.

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c) Training and Capacity Building: Provide training for elected representatives and staffs on ISO standards, digital skills, and quality management concepts. Utilize training programs from organizations like KILA to strengthen capabilities in governance, data management, record management and citizen involvement. Cultivate an environment of accountability and professionalism among panchayat personnel.

d) Documentation and Process Standardization: Create and sustain comprehensive records of all pertinent processes, policies, and procedures as mandated by the ISO standard. This includes defining procedures for service delivery, maintaining record-keeping systems, managing grievance redressal mechanisms, and other operational aspects. Record all panchayat activities—like tax collection, waste management, and public service delivery—in a uniform format. Develop effective procedures for tasks such as certificate issuance, record-keeping, and complaint handling. Utilize digital tools (like Smart Panchayat software for online tax collection or e-governance platforms) to automate and monitor procedures.

e) Infrastructure and Service Upgrades: Enhance physical facilities, including establishing front offices, installing ramps for accessibility, and creating record storage rooms. Upgrade services such as solid waste segregation, automating water supply, or incorporating renewable energy solutions (like solar units) to meet sustainability objectives. Ensure cleanliness, transparency, and user-friendly amenities, such as waiting areas or feeding rooms.

f) Implementation: Incorporate the documented processes and procedures into the Panchayat's daily operations. This may involve optimizing workflows, adopting new technologies (consistent with the "Smart" aspect), and enhancing infrastructure.

g) Internal Audit: Perform regular internal audits to assess the Panchayat's adherence to the ISO standard and the efficiency of the established system. Identify any gaps or non-compliance issues and implement corrective measures.

h) Management Review: Conduct regular assessments by Panchayat leadership to evaluate the quality management system's performance and discover areas for improvement.

i) Certification Audit: Engage a certified external body to carry out a formal audit. This audit will evaluate whether the Panchayat's systems and processes align with the requirements of the selected ISO standard. If successful, the certification body will award the ISO certificate.

j) Continuous Improvement: After certification, ensure ongoing compliance through consistent monitoring, internal audits, management reviews, and the implementation of corrective and preventive measures. Continuously look for ways to enhance processes and improve service delivery.



Digital initiatives for Smart Panchayat

§ Utilize digital platforms (such as the egramswaraj portal, eRoR, e-office, and Amar Sarkar Portal) for effective record management, online service delivery, grievance resolution, and citizen communication. This supports the "Smart Panchayat" initiative and can enhance ISO compliance for streamlined processes and data handling.

§ Utilize the PDI Portal and Gram Manchitra for data analytics to track performance, recognize trends, and make informed decisions that promote ongoing improvement, as highlighted by ISO standard and helps panchayats track progress toward sustainable development goals (SDGs).

§ Implement online platforms and digital displays (like the e gram swaraj portal) to provide citizens with access to information regarding Panchayat activities, budgets, and service delivery, encouraging transparency, which is a fundamental aspect of good governance and can be aligned with ISO frameworks.

§ Leverage technology to enable citizen involvement in planning and decision-making, in line with ISO's emphasis on customer satisfaction and stakeholder engagement.

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Major Challenges and Potential Solutions

o Significant Challenges:

- Insufficient funding and resources for upgrading infrastructure.
- Low levels of digital literacy among rural field staff and community members.
- Hesitance to shift from traditional governance methods to newer technologies or systems.

o Potential Solutions:

- Utilize funds from initiatives like the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for skill development and digitalization.
- Collaborate with other organizations or private companies for technical assistance and CSR-funded initiatives.
- Implement awareness campaigns to foster the adoption of new systems.

Tripura's Path toward ISO-Certified Panchayats

Despite being a small and predominantly rural state, Tripura has demonstrated impressive determination in updating its Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The state government of Tripura, in partnership with the Keral Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is undertaking strategic measures to obtain ISO 9001:2015 certification for selected Gram Panchayats.

Success Story of Tripura

Paschim Majlishpur Gram Panchayat, located in the West Tripura district, has started the journey toward ISO certification. This Model Gram Panchayat acts as a Panchayat Learning Center (PLC) for others by exemplifying effective record management & digitization, standardized infrastructure equipped with modern facilities, real-time grievance resolution, and participatory budgeting. This Gram Panchayat has noted significant enhancements in citizen satisfaction and reduction in service delivery times.

Conclusion

To achieve ISO certification, Smart Panchayat must follow a structured approach to demonstrate its commitment to quality, efficiency, and citizen satisfaction. By implementing a comprehensive plan and utilizing smart technologies with the support of various stakeholders, Panchayats in Tripura and across India have the potential to transform their governance and service delivery systems, enhancing their ability to serve communities and promote sustainable rural development. The focus should extend beyond simply obtaining the certification; it should also involve creating a robust quality management system that fosters continuous improvement and delivers tangible benefits to citizens.

Tripura's Smart Panchayat initiative represents a crucial advancement in making quality governance more accessible and bringing rural administration in line with international standards. Obtaining ISO certification goes beyond being a mere label; it reflects the Panchayat's commitment to excellence, accountability, and effective governance. With ongoing support and innovative approaches, Tripura is ready to serve as a national model for rural transformation.



Panchayat Taxation: A Way- Forward

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A panchayat needs to be financially and economically independent in order to be strong. Panchayats must create their own revenue streams in order to accomplish this. Panchayats can lessen their dependency on government funding and gain greater autonomy in their development and decision-making processes by establishing their own sources of income.

The Value of Financial and Economic Self-Sufficiency

1. Autonomy: Panchayats have the freedom to decide for themselves and carry out community-benefiting programs when they are financially and economically independent.

2. greater Services: Panchayats may offer their citizens greater services, such as infrastructure development, healthcare, and education, if they have a solid financial base.

3. Fast Decision-Making: Panchayats that are financially and economically independent are able to act swiftly to make judgments and take action to advance their areas.

4. Accountability: Accountability and financial transparency guarantee the appropriate and planned use of panchayat money.

◆ Importance of Financial and Economic Self-Sufficiency in Panchayats

1. Autonomy in Governance
2. Improved Public Services
3. Faster Decision-Making
4. Enhanced Accountability

◆ Ways to Establish Revenue Streams in Panchayats

1. Tax Collection
2. Development Projects
3. Alternative Income Sources

How to establish own revenue streams in the panchayat:

1. Tax collection: Panchayats can create their own revenue streams by collecting taxes.

2. Projects and Plans: Panchayat may raise revenue through a variety of programs and activities. These include the growth of tourism, small-scale industry, and agricultural initiatives.

3. Additional Resources:

Panchayat Income can also come from other sources, such business ventures, leases, and donations from non-governmental groups.

Panchayat Taxation and the Future:

India's grassroots local self-government entities, known as panchayats, are essential to the growth of the nation. Investigating their taxation options and revenue streams is crucial to ensuring their financial stability and independence. This article talks about how panchayats are taxed and offers a solution for their financial emancipation.

Panchayat Taxation Authority

The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution grants panchayats the authority to levy taxes. They may make money from their operations and services thanks to these powers. Key levies that panchayats have the authority to impose include:

A. Property tax: a levy on real estate and structures inside the panchayat boundaries.

There may be many processes involved in implementing property tax in a panchayat area:

Property Identification–

i. Perform a survey: List every property, including commercial, industrial, and residential properties, in the panchayat area.

ii. Establish a database of properties: Keep track of every property's location, dimensions, and ownership information in a database.

Evaluation of Properties–

i. Establish property values: Evaluate each property's worth according to its size, location, and use.

ii. Classify properties: To ascertain the applicable tax rate, classify properties into several groups, such as residential, commercial, or industrial.

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Rates of Taxation and Exemptions-

i. Establish tax rates: Take usage, location, and property worth into account when determining tax rates for each type of property.

ii. Exemptions and concessions: Determine whether properties—such as government buildings, educational institutions, or nonprofit organizations—are exempt from taxes or qualify for concessions.

Gathering and Implementing

i. Notification and billing: Send demand notifications or bills to property owners and inform them of their tax obligations.

ii. Payment methods: Offer a variety of payment methods, including bank transfer, online payment, and in-person payment at the panchayat office.

iii. Fines and penalties: Property owners who do not make their tax payments on time may be subject to fines and penalties.

Observation and Assessment

i. Track tax collections: Keep an eye on tax revenues and pinpoint areas that need work.

ii. Assess efficacy: Assess the property tax system's efficacy and make any required modifications.

Automation and Technology

i. Property tax management software: Track payments, create reports, and manage property tax collections with software.

ii. Online payment systems: To make paying taxes easier, put online payment systems into place.

Building Capacity

i. Training for panchayat employees: Educate panchayat employees on how to evaluate, collect, and administer property taxes.

ii. Public awareness: Run efforts to inform property owners of their tax responsibilities and the advantages of filing taxes.

Panchayats can efficiently administer property taxes and raise money for regional development projects by doing these actions.

B. Professional Tax: A levy imposed on those who work in particular occupations or professions.

There are various processes involved in implementing a professional tax in a panchayat area:

Taxpayers' Identification

i. Survey: Determine whether people and companies in the panchayat region are responsible for paying professional tax.

ii. Establish a database for taxpayers: Keep track of every taxpayer's name, residence, occupation, and company information in a database.

Enforcement and Collection of Taxes

i. Billing and notification: Send demand notifications or bills to taxpayers and inform them of their tax liability.

ii. Options for payment: Offer a variety of payment methods, including bank transfer, internet payment, and in-person payment at the panchayat office.

iii. Penalties and fines: Taxpayers who do not make their tax payments on time may be subject to penalties and fines.

Observation and Assessment

i. Monitor tax receipts: Track tax receipts and pinpoint regions in need of development.

ii. Assess efficacy: Assess the professional tax system's efficacy and make any required modifications.

Building Capacity

i. Training for panchayat employees: Give panchayat employees instruction in professional tax assessment, collection, and administration.

ii. Public awareness: Run efforts to inform taxpayers of their tax responsibilities and the advantages of filing their taxes.

Automation and technology:

i. Online payment systems: Put in place online payment systems for entertainment and fair taxes.

ii. Automated tax collection: Employ automated methods to enforce and collect taxes.

events for education and public awareness.

ii. Vendor tax: A charge placed on merchants who offer their wares during fairs or festivals.

iii. Event permit fees: Costs associated with obtaining licenses or permits to host festivals or events

Local governments can successfully impose fair and entertainment taxes and raise money for regional development projects by taking these criteria into account.

How to Put the Advertising Tax into Practice: -**Determine Which Ads Are Taxable -**

Determine the categories of advertisements to be taxed, such as:

- i. billboards and hoardings ii. posters and banners iii. LED screens and digital displays
- iv. Promotions at regional gatherings and celebrations

Decide on Tax Rates

Determine the tax rates for various ad types while taking into account the following variables: i. ad size and placement ii. ad display duration iii. ad type (commercial, non-commercial, etc.).

Advertisers must: i. register their ads with the Panchayat authority; ii. obtain the required permissions and licenses; and iii. Establish a system for registration and licensing.

- iii. Make the necessary tax payment.

Enforcement and Collection of Taxes

A tax collecting authority should be assigned to: i. Gather advertising tax payments; ii. Keep an eye on and enforce tax compliance; and iii. Apply sanctions for noncompliance.

Local Panchayat bodies can successfully adopt an advertisement tax and raise money for regional development projects by adhering to these guidelines and best practices.

F. Tax on Restaurants and Hotels: This category includes taxes on eateries, hotels, and other businesses that offer accommodation and food services. To impose a tax on eateries and lodging establishments in Panchayat local governments:

How to Put Taxes Into Practice

- i. Determine which establishments are taxable: Find out which eateries and lodging facilities are taxed.
- ii. Determine tax rates: Determine tax rates for various business categories (such as tiny eateries and upscale hotels).
- iii. Licensing and registration: Demand that businesses register and acquire the required licenses.
- iv. Tax enforcement and collection: Assign a tax collecting authority to enforce compliance and collect taxes.

Important Things to Think About

- i. Tax exemptions: Determine whether businesses are excluded from paying taxes, such as small businesses and nonprofit organizations.
- ii. Tax breaks: Provide breaks to specific firms (such as start-ups and regional business owners).
- iii. Raising public awareness: Inform businesses and the general public about the tax and its advantages for regional growth.

Difficulties with Taxation: Although panchayats have the authority to levy taxes, they have many difficulties in efficiently collecting and applying these funds. Among the main difficulties are:

- I. Limited Tax Base: Panchayats sometimes have a small tax base, which limits their ability to raise money.
- II. Inadequate Infrastructure: The efficient collection and administration of taxes is hampered by a shortage of offices, personnel, and technology.
- III. Lack of Awareness: Low tax compliance may result from taxpayers' ignorance of their responsibilities and the advantages of filing taxes.

The Way Ahead:

The following actions could be taken to alleviate the difficulties and improve panchayats' financial standing:

- i. Broadening the Tax Base: Finding new revenue streams and extending the tax base can assist panchayats have more money available.
- ii. Improving Infrastructure: Tax collection and management can be made more effective and efficient by investing in infrastructure, such as offices, employees, and technology.
- iii. Awareness and Capacity Building: Tax compliance and revenue collection can be enhanced by running awareness campaigns and offering panchayat officials capacity-building programs.
- iv. Leveraging Technology: By streamlining tax collection and administration, technology—such as digital platforms and online payment systems—can save expenses and boost productivity.

In conclusion

A vital component of panchayat finance is taxation, and its financial stability and independence depend on being given sufficient taxing authority and resources. Panchayats can enhance their ability to generate income and contribute more effectively to local governance and development by tackling the issues and putting the recommended solutions into practice.



চিন্তা থেকে উনকোটি: গ্রামীণ ক্ষমতায়নের পথে

--অনুপম দাস, ফ্যাকাল্টি (আইনগত বিষয়), পঞ্চায়েত রাজ প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র ,
আমবাঙ্গা, ধলাই ত্রিপুরা।



গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের কথাটি উচ্চারিত হলেই আমাদের মনে পড়ে কিছু দৃশ্যমান পরিকাঠামো—পাকা রাস্তা, স্কুল ভবন, বিদ্যুৎ, পানীয় জল, হাসপাতাল। এইগুলো ছাড়া উন্নয়ন যেন কল্পনাই করা যায় না। কিন্তু প্রকৃতপক্ষে, একটি অঞ্চলের উন্নয়ন কেবলমাত্র এই পরিকাঠামো গড়ে তুললেই সম্পূর্ণ হয় না। এর মূলে রয়েছে মানুষের সচেতনতা, নেতৃত্বের বিকাশ, নারী ক্ষমতায়ন, সামাজিক সংগঠন ও স্বনির্ভরতার এক সজীব সাংস্কৃতিক আবহ।

ত্রিপুরা সরকারের পঞ্চায়েত দপ্তরের পক্ষ থেকে ২০২৫ সালের মার্চ মাসে। রাজ্যের ১৯টি ব্লকের পঞ্চায়েত সমিতির চেয়ারপার্সনদের নিয়ে একটি শিক্ষা সফরের আয়োজন করা হয় উড়িষ্যা State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD & PR), ভুবনেশ্বরে। এই তিন দিনের সফর ছিল যেন এক চলমান পাঠশালা, যেখানে বইয়ের বাইরে বাস্তব পরিস্থিতি থেকে শিখে নেওয়ার এক অপূর্ব সুযোগ তৈরি হয়েছিল।

এই প্রবন্ধ সেই সফরের অভিজ্ঞতা, বিশ্লেষণ, অনুপ্রেরণা ও সম্ভাবনার এক পূর্ণাঙ্গ বিবরণ তুলে ধরবে। এখানে থাকবে উন্নয়নের মাপকাঠি, SHG-এর ভূমিকা, ডিজিটাল পঞ্চায়েত, নারী নেতৃত্ব, এবং আগামী দিনের পথনির্দেশ।

উড়িষ্যা বহু আগেই গ্রামীণ উন্নয়ন ও স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের ক্ষেত্রে একটি রোল মডেল হয়ে উঠেছে। মহিলাদের নেতৃত্ব, ডিজিটাল পরিষেবা, স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীভিত্তিক অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড, স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহার, নিজস্ব রাজস্ব আহরণ প্রক্রিয়া—এই সব দিক থেকে উড়িষ্যা এক প্রগতিশীল রাজ্য।

“উন্নয়ন কেবলমাত্র
অর্থের জোরে নয়, তা
হয় জ্ঞান, পরিকল্পনা ও
নেতৃত্বের মাধ্যমে। এই
সফর আমাদের সেই
শিক্ষাই দিল।”
— এক জনপ্রতিনিধির
মন্তব্য, সফরের
শেষদিনের আলোচনা
সভায়।

অন্যদিকে ত্রিপুরা এখনো অনেকাংশে সরকারি অনুদানের ওপর নির্ভরশীল। অধিকাংশ পঞ্চায়েত রাজস্ব উৎপাদনে পিছিয়ে। SHG কার্যক্রম সীমিত। নেতৃত্বের বিকাশ প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ে রয়েছে।

এই ব্যবধান ঘোচানোর জন্য বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতার ভিত্তিতে শিখে নেওয়া জরুরি ছিল। তাই এই সফরের উদ্যোগ।

উদ্দেশ্যগুলো সংক্ষেপে:

উন্নয়নের সফল মডেল পরিদর্শন
SHG-ভিত্তিক কর্মসংস্থান প্রকল্পের অনুধাবন
ডিজিটাল পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থার বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা
নারী নেতৃত্বের স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত বিকাশ দেখা
রাজস্ব আহরণ ও স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহারের কৌশল জানা
পারস্পরিক অভিজ্ঞতা বিনিময়ের মাধ্যমে ধারণা স্পষ্টকরণ

এই ভ্রমণ যাতে নিখুঁত হয়, তার জন্য আগে থেকেই সমস্ত রকম প্রশাসনিক ও সাংগঠনিক প্রস্তুতি নিয়ে রেখেছিলেন ত্রিপুরা পঞ্চায়েত দপ্তরের প্রীতম ভট্টাচার্য, যিনি রুরাল ডেভেলপমেন্ট বিষয়ে বিশেষজ্ঞ এবং উড়িষ্যার প্রশাসনিক কর্তৃপক্ষের সঙ্গে তাঁর সুসম্পর্কের মাধ্যমে পুরো ট্যুরটি অত্যন্ত সুচারুভাবে পরিকল্পনা করেন।

এই ভ্রমণের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সঙ্গী ছিলেন স্টেট পঞ্চায়েত রিসোর্স সেন্টার, ত্রিপুরার ফ্যাকাল্টি মেম্বর বাপন দেববর্মা। তাঁর পেশাগত সম্পর্ক ও বন্ধুত্বের সূত্রে উড়িষ্যার স্টেট ইনস্টিটিউটের ফ্যাকাল্টি সদস্য অনামিকা দেবীর সাহায্য এই সফরে ছিল অত্যন্ত ফলপ্রসূ। ত্রিপুরারই একটি হাসিখুশি ও অভিজ্ঞ মুখ অনামিকা, যিনি বর্তমানে কর্মসূত্রে উড়িষ্যায় আছেন এবং উড়িয়া ও বাংলা দুই ভাষাতেই দক্ষ, এই সফরকে ভাষাগত ও সাংস্কৃতিক বাধা ছাড়াই সহজ করে তুলেছেন।

এই আন্তঃরাজ্য সাংগঠনিক সমন্বয় সফরকে একটি সম্পূর্ণ অভিজ্ঞতা হিসেবে গড়ে তোলে।

সফরের রূপরেখা ছিল তিনটি স্তরে:

মাঠ পর্যায়ে পর্যবেক্ষণ (field exposure)
থিমভিত্তিক কর্মশালা ও আলোচনা (thematic workshop)
প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়ন ও ভবিষ্যৎ কর্মপন্থা নির্ধারণ (action planning)

সফরের প্রথম দিন সিলকা ব্লকে পৌঁছতেই ত্রিপুরার প্রতিনিধিদের জন্য এক উষ্ণ অভ্যর্থনার আয়োজন করা হয়। গোলাপ, চন্দনের টিপ, উত্তরীয়—সবমিলিয়ে যেন এক সাংস্কৃতিক সম্মেলন। এরপর শুরু হয় আলোচনার আসর।

মূল আলোচ্য বিষয়:

- **নারী নেতৃত্ব:** পঞ্চায়েতের ৫০% পদে মহিলারা নির্বাচিত। অধিকাংশই নিজের সিদ্ধান্ত নিজে নেন। অনেকেই শিক্ষিত, ICT জ্ঞানসম্পন্ন।
- **ডিজিটাল পদ্ধতি:** PFMS, e-Gram Swaraj, Audit Online ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। পঞ্চায়েত অফিসে অনলাইন ফাইল মুভমেন্ট চলছে।

- **স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহার:** প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে স্থানীয় মাটি, বাঁশ, পাথর, কারিগরি দক্ষতা ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে।

ত্রিপুরার প্রতিনিধিরা এই দক্ষতা ও উদ্যোগ দেখে।

বরকুল গ্রামে SHG কার্যক্রম যেন এক রঙিন সম্ভাবনার দৃশ্য। প্রতিনিধিরা পরিদর্শন করেন:

- খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ ইউনিট: মুড়ি, পঁপড়, আচার,
- হস্তশিল্প কেন্দ্র: পাটের ব্যাগ, বাঁশের সামগ্রী
- সেলাই ইউনিট: স্কুল ইউনিফর্ম, মহিলা পোশাক
- ডিম-মুরগি-মাশরুম খামার

এসবের সবটাই পরিচালনা করছেন স্থানীয় মহিলারা। তাঁদের সহযোগী ORMAS, যাঁরা ব্র্যান্ডিং, প্যাকেজিং ও বিক্রয়ে সাহায্য করেন।

আয়: গড়ে প্রতিমাসে ₹১০,০০০-₹১৫,০০০।

ত্রিপুরার প্রতিনিধিরা বলেন—

“আমরাও এই মডেল অনুসরণ করতে চাই। নিজের ব্লকে এমন হাট গড়ে তুলব।”

এই দিনের মূল আকর্ষণ ছিল থিমভিত্তিক ও ইনটার্যাক্টিভ ওয়ার্কশপ। ত্রিপুরার প্রতিনিধিরা অংশগ্রহণ করেন তিনটি সেশনে:

স্থানীয় কর আদায় ও রাজস্ব সৃষ্টি

SHG-এর আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি ও বাজারিকরণ

ডিজিটাল টুলস ও প্রশাসনিক স্বচ্ছতা

এই কর্মশালায় বিভিন্ন সফল প্রকল্প, সমস্যা ও সমাধান নিয়ে আলোচনা হয়। প্রতিনিধিরা নিজেরা তাঁদের ব্লকের পরিস্থিতিও তুলে ধরেন।

অনুপ্রেরণামূলক গল্প: মণি নাগেশ্বরের আত্মনির্ভরতা

মণি নাগেশ্বর, এক সময় গৃহবধু, আজ এক সফল উদ্যোক্তা। তাঁর নেতৃত্বে SHG চালায় একটি সেলাই কেন্দ্র। তারা রাজ্য সরকারের সঙ্গে চুক্তি করে সরকারি স্কুলের ইউনিফর্ম তৈরি করে।

তিনি বলেন:

“আগে আমি ঋণের বোঝায় জর্জরিত ছিলাম। এখন আমরা ঋণ নিই না শুধু, সময়মতো ফেরতও দিই। আরও মেয়েদের চাকরি দিই। এটাই আসল আত্মনির্ভরতা।”

এই গল্প প্রতিনিধিদের চোখে জল এনে দেয়।

উড়িষ্যা ভারতের অন্যতম পঞ্চায়েত-সক্ষম রাজ্য, যেখানে স্থানীয় শাসনব্যবস্থাকে সত্যিকার অর্থে ক্ষমতায়িত করার এক সুদৃঢ় কাঠামো গড়ে উঠেছে। এই রাজ্যের গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতগুলো শুধু প্রশাসনিক দায়িত্ব পালন করে না, বরং উন্নয়ন, স্বনির্ভরতা এবং সামাজিক পরিবর্তনের অগ্রদূত হিসেবে কাজ করে। উড়িষ্যা রাজ্যে ৬,৭৯৪টি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত রয়েছে যা ৩০টি জেলার আওতায় বিভক্ত। প্রতিটি গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের নেতৃত্বে থাকেন একজন সরপঞ্চ, যিনি জনগণের সরাসরি ভোটে নির্বাচিত হন। পঞ্চায়েত সদস্য, সচিব এবং বিভিন্ন স্থায়ী কমিটির মাধ্যমে স্থানীয় সমস্যার সমাধান ও উন্নয়নমূলক পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়। উড়িষ্যার গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতগুলোর একটি ব্যতিক্রমী দিক হলো স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী বা Self Help Group (SHG)-এর সক্রিয় ভূমিকা। মহিলাদের নিয়ে গঠিত এসব গোষ্ঠী কৃষি, হস্তশিল্প, খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ এবং পরিষেবা খাতে কাজ করে মাসিক উপার্জনের সুযোগ তৈরি করেছে। পঞ্চায়েত দপ্তর এসব SHG-কে প্রশিক্ষণ, ঋণ ও বিপণনের সহায়তা প্রদান করে, যা নারী ক্ষমতায়নের এক দুর্দান্ত দৃষ্টান্ত। উড়িষ্যার গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতগুলো নিজস্ব তহবিল গঠনের উপর বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দেয়। হাট বাজারের কর, দোকান ঘর ভাড়া, জল-বিদ্যুৎ ব্যবহার ফি ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে তারা তহবিল সংগ্রহ করে। তহবিল ব্যবহারে স্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার জন্য নিয়মিত অডিট ও সামাজিক নিরীক্ষা (Social Audit) পরিচালনা করা হয়।

উন্নয়নের বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগ

স্বচ্ছ ভারত মিশন: গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতগুলো শৌচালয় নির্মাণ, আবর্জনা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও পরিচ্ছন্নতা রক্ষায় অনন্য ভূমিকা পালন করেছে।

গ্রামীণ শিল্প পার্ক: স্থানীয় কুটিরশিল্প ও কারিগরি দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়ক ভূমিকা নিচ্ছে।

ডিজিটাল পঞ্চায়েত: অনেক গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এখন অনলাইনে পরিষেবা দিচ্ছে, যেমন জন্ম-মৃত্যু সনদ, সম্পত্তি রেকর্ড, ই-গভর্ন্যান্স ইত্যাদি।

উন্নয়নশীল গ্রাম চিহ্নিতকরণ: নির্দিষ্ট সূচকের ভিত্তিতে পিছিয়ে পড়া এলাকাগুলিকে বিশেষ সহায়তা দিয়ে এগিয়ে আনার ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে।

উড়িষ্যার গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতগুলোতে স্থানীয় উৎসব, সংস্কৃতি এবং ঐতিহ্যকে পঞ্চায়েতের কাজের সঙ্গে জুড়ে দেয়া হয়, যাতে জনগণের অংশগ্রহণ আরও গভীর হয়। গণতন্ত্রের মূল ভিত্তি হিসেবে জনগণের মতামত ও অংশগ্রহণকে গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয় প্রতিটি উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায়।

উড়িষ্যা ও ত্রিপুরা—দুই রাজ্যই পূর্ব ভারতের অন্তর্গত হলেও পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থা ও গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে কিছুটা সুস্পষ্ট ফারাক ও মিল লক্ষ্য করা যায়। ত্রিপুরা এখনও প্রাথমিক স্তরে অনেক বিষয়ে এগোচ্ছে, যেখানে উড়িষ্যা কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে রীতিমতো মডেল তৈরি করেছে।

বিষয় উড়িষ্যা ত্রিপুরা

SHG কার্যকলাপ বিস্তৃত উৎপাদন, বিপণন, ই-কমার্স সংযুক্তি গোষ্ঠী গঠন পর্যায়ে, সীমিত উৎপাদন

নারী নেতৃত্ব সুসংহত ও কার্যকর, প্রকৃত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণকারী সুসংহত ও কার্যকর, প্রকৃত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণকারী, প্রশিক্ষণ প্রয়োজন

ডিজিটাল প্রশাসন PMS, e-GramSwaraj, GIS ম্যাপিং, MISF PMS, e-GramSwaraj, GIS ম্যাপিং, MISF

স্থানীয় রাজস্ব নিজস্ব আয় বৃদ্ধি হাট ফি, দোকান ভাড়া, সম্পত্তি করের মাধ্যমে রাজ্য ও কেন্দ্রের উপর নির্ভরশীল

স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহার স্থানীয় দক্ষতা ও কাঁচামাল ব্যবহারে জোর বহিরাগত কনট্রাক্টরের উপর নির্ভরতা

এই পার্থক্যগুলো বুঝে ভবিষ্যতের পরিকল্পনা গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে ত্রিপুরাকে বাস্তববাদী ও উদ্ভাবনী পথ বেছে নিতে হবে।

ভবিষ্যতের কর্মপরিকল্পনা: আমরা কী শিখলাম

এই সফর একাধিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি পাল্টে দিয়েছে। শুধু শিখে আসা নয়, তা বাস্তবে রূপ দেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতিও দিয়েছেন অনেক জনপ্রতিনিধি। তাঁদের অভিমত এবং পরিকল্পনাগুলোকে কিছু মূল দিকনির্দেশনায় সাজানো যায়:

- **SHG মডেল বাস্তবায়ন:** নিজের ব্লকে একটি হাট অথবা বিপণন কেন্দ্র তৈরি করা, যেখানে স্থানীয় SHG-এর পণ্য বিক্রি হবে।
- **নারী ক্ষমতায়ন প্রশিক্ষণ:** পঞ্চায়েত পর্যায়ে ‘উদ্যোক্তা গঠনের কর্মশালা’, যেখানে নারীরা শিখবেন ব্যবসা, হিসাব ও নেতৃত্ব।
- **ডিজিটাল ইজেশন প্রচেষ্টা:** ব্লক অফিসে অনলাইন আবেদন, মিউনিসিপ্যাল ফি ডিজিটাল আদায় এবং প্রকল্পের অগ্রগতির অনলাইন আপডেট।

স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহার:

সরকারি প্রকল্পে স্থানীয় পাথর, বাঁশ, মাটি ও শ্রম ব্যবহার বাধ্যতামূলক করা যেতে পারে।

পর্যবেক্ষণ ও পুনর্মূল্যায়ন ব্যবস্থা: পঞ্চায়েত সদস্যদের জন্য মাসিক রিভিউ মিটিং, যেখানে অর্জন ও প্রতিবন্ধকতা পর্যালোচনা হবে।

উন্নয়নের আসল শিক্ষা

এই সফর আমাদের শিখিয়েছে উন্নয়ন মানে শুধু রাস্তা, আলো, জল নয়। তা হল—

- নেতৃত্ব তৈরি করা, বিশেষ করে নারীদের মধ্যে।
- স্থানীয় সম্পদের সঠিক ব্যবহার।
- স্বনির্ভরতা, যাতে মানুষ 'সাহায্য চাওয়ার' থেকে 'চাকরি দেওয়ার' পথে এগোয়। স্মার্ট পরিকল্পনা ও স্বচ্ছ বাস্তবায়ন।
- অন্যান্য রাজ্যের সফল উদ্যোগ থেকেও শেখা সম্ভব।

এই সফর যদি শুধু অভিজ্ঞতা বিনিময়েই সীমিত না থেকে বাস্তব রূপ পায়, তবে তা হতে পারে ত্রিপুরার পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থার নবজাগরণ।

বাস্তবায়নের চ্যালেঞ্জ ও প্রস্তুতি

শুধু দেখে আসা বা শোনা নয়, সেই জ্ঞানকে স্থানীয় প্রেক্ষিতে প্রয়োগ করাটাই বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ। ত্রিপুরায় পঞ্চায়েত ব্যবস্থায় এখনও অনেক কাঠামোগত দুর্বলতা রয়েছে—প্রশিক্ষণের অভাব, পর্যাপ্ত মানবসম্পদ, রাজস্ব বৃদ্ধির সীমিত সুযোগ, ডিজিটাল ইকোসিস্টেমের ঘাটতি।

এই প্রস্তুতি হতে পারে তিনটি স্তরে:

১. ধারণা থেকে পরিকল্পনা: SHG মার্কেট, ডিজিটাল সিস্টেম, স্থানীয় সম্পদের ব্যবহার - এগুলোর জন্য ব্লকভিত্তিক বাস্তবায়ন পদ্ধতি তৈরি।
২. পরিকল্পনা থেকে কর্মসূচি: জনপ্রতিনিধি ও কর্মকর্তাদের সমন্বয়ে নির্দিষ্ট রোডম্যাপ প্রস্তুত।
৩. কর্মসূচি থেকে সংস্কৃতি: নিয়মিত রিভিউ, সামাজিক নিরীক্ষা এবং জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের চর্চা।

ত্রিপুরার জন্য সম্ভাব্য রোডম্যাপ

এক বছরের পাইলট প্রকল্প: প্রতি জেলায় একটি ব্লকে পরীক্ষামূলক SHG হাট, ডিজিটাল ফি আদায়, স্থানীয় কাঁচামাল ব্যবহারের প্রকল্প।

প্রশিক্ষণ ও ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং: নিজস্ব প্রশিক্ষণ সেল গঠন।

ডিজিটাল রূপান্তর: প্রতিটি গ্রামপঞ্চায়েতের নিজস্ব MIS ও অগ্রগতি আপডেট সিস্টেম।

মহিলা উদ্যোক্তা প্ল্যান: পণ্য উন্নয়ন, বিপণন ও ঋণ সংযোগের জন্য তিন স্তরবিশিষ্ট সহায়তা।

স্থানীয় উপকরণের মানচিত্র: প্রতিটি ব্লকের জন্য 'লোকাল রিসোর্স ম্যাপ' তৈরি।

জনসম্পৃক্ততা ও গণতান্ত্রিক উদ্যোগ

'উন্নয়ন সভা' আয়োজন করে জনগণের সামনে এই সফরের অভিজ্ঞতা ও পরিকল্পনা উপস্থাপন করা উচিত। এতে জনপ্রতিনিধিদের জবাবদিহিতা যেমন বাড়বে, তেমনি জনসম্পৃক্ততা ও গণতন্ত্রের চর্চাও শক্তিশালী হবে।

উপসংহার: 'উন্নয়নের পাঠশালা' - এক নতুন অভিযাত্রার সূচনা

এই সফর ছিল না কেবল তথ্য সংগ্রহের কোনও ঠুনকো প্রয়াস। এটি ছিল আত্মসমালোচনার আয়না, নবচিন্তার উন্মেষ, এবং এক সাহসী অভিযাত্রার সূচনা। ওড়িশার মাঠে-ঘাটে, পঞ্চায়েত ভবনে, সেন্ট্র-হেল্প গ্রুপের হাসিমুখে, আমরা প্রত্যক্ষ করেছিলাম কীভাবে বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ কেবল প্রশাসনিক ধারণা নয়—একটি জীবন্ত সামাজিক আন্দোলন হয়ে উঠতে পারে।

সন্ধ্যার আলো নিভে যাওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে, রিসোর্টের কনফারেন্স হলে শুরু হয়েছিল এক হৃদয়তাপূর্ণ খোলামেলা আলোচনা। রাজ্যের প্রতিটি ব্লকের চেয়ারম্যান সেখানে ভাগ করে নিয়েছিলেন নিজেদের অভিজ্ঞতা, চিন্তা আর সংকল্প। তাঁরা বলেছিলেন—এই সফর কেবল তাঁদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নয়, তাঁদের স্বপ্নগুলোকেও বিস্তৃত করেছে। "গ্রাম অন্বেষণ" প্রকল্প যে আসলে কীভাবে গ্রামীণ বাস্তবতাকে উপলব্ধি করার একটি শক্তিশালী মাধ্যম হতে পারে, তা সকলের উপলব্ধিতে স্পষ্ট হয়ে উঠেছিল।

সেই সন্ধ্যায় এক বাক্যে সবাই একমত হলেন—"সবকা সাথ, সবকা বিকাশ, সবকা বিশ্বাস"—এই আদর্শকে সামনে রেখেই আমাদের এগোতে হবে। আর সেই পথেই হাঁটতে হাঁটতে গড়ে তুলতে হবে আমাদের স্বপ্নের ত্রিপুরা—"এক ত্রিপুরা, শ্রেষ্ঠ ত্রিপুরা"।

এই সফর ওড়িশার প্রতি আমাদের শ্রদ্ধা বাড়িয়েছে, কিন্তু তার থেকেও বেশি জাগিয়েছে নিজেদের মাটির প্রতি আমাদের বিশ্বাস। চিন্তার আগরবাতির মিষ্টি ঘ্রাণ, গঞ্জামের সেলাই মেশিনের গুঞ্জন, বা বিদ্যাপুরের শান্ত গ্রন্থাগার—প্রত্যেকটি মুহূর্ত যেন একেবারেই সুতোয় আমাদের হৃদয়কে বুনে দিয়েছে নতুন এক চেতনার বস্ত্র।

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর একথা সুন্দরভাবে বলেছিলেন—

"সর্বোচ্চ শিক্ষা হল সেই শিক্ষা, যা আমাদের শুধু তথ্যই দেয় না, বরং আমাদের জীবনকে সমস্ত অস্তিত্বের সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ করে তোলে।"

গ্রাম অন্বেষণ সফর ছিল এমনই এক শিক্ষা। এটি আমাদের শুধু জ্ঞান দেয়নি, আমাদের নতুন করে এক স্বপ্নে বিশ্বাসী করেছে—যেখানে গ্রামীণ মানুষ নিজেরাই পরিবর্তনের কারিগর। যেখানে নেতৃত্ব জন্ম নেয় মাঠের মাটি থেকে, আর সিদ্ধান্ত হয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণে।

আমরা এখন আমাদের নিজ নিজ পঞ্চায়েতে ফিরেছি—দর্শনার্থী হিসেবে নয়, স্বপ্নদ্রষ্টা হয়ে। মুখ্যমন্ত্রীর সেই কথাগুলোর অর্থ যেন আরও স্পষ্ট এখন,

"এক ত্রিপুরা, শ্রেষ্ঠ ত্রিপুরা শুধু একটি স্লোগান নয়—এটি আমাদের মিশন।"

এই সফর সেই মিশনকে বাস্তবায়নের পথে আমাদের করে তুলেছে আরও স্পষ্ট, আরও দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ।

প্রধানমন্ত্রীর একটি কথা বারবার প্রতিধ্বনিত হচ্ছে মনে—

"এক্সপোজার এবং অভিজ্ঞতা হল নেতৃত্বের সত্যিকারের বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়। যখন আমরা দেখি, আমরা শিখি। যখন আমরা শিখি, তখন আমরা রূপান্তর করি।"

ওড়িশার এই সফর ছিল এমন এক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়—যেখানে আমরা শুধু অধ্যয়ন করিনি, চ্যালেঞ্জ হয়েছি, অনুপ্রাণিত হয়েছি। আমরা ফিরে এসেছি হাতে কেবল স্মৃতি নয়, সঙ্গে করে নিয়েছি প্রয়োগযোগ্য মডেল, আর এক নবজাগরণের দীপ্ত আলো।

শেষে মনে পড়ে রবীন্দ্রনাথের সেই অনন্ত প্রেরণার বাণী—

"যদি তোর ডাক শুনে কেউ না আসে, তবে একলা চলো রে..."

কিন্তু আজ আমরা একা নই। আমরা একসাথে চলছি—চেয়ারম্যান, এসএইচজি নেত্রী, বিডিও, সহ-অধিকারিকেরা—শিক্ষা ও সহানুভূতির আলোয় আলোকিত হয়ে, পরিবর্তনের লক্ষ্যে দৃঢ়ভাবে এগিয়ে চলেছি।

গ্রাম অন্বেষণের সফর হয়তো শেষ, কিন্তু পরিবর্তনের সত্যিকারের অভিযান এখন শুরু হয়েছে। আমরা বীজ বপন করেছি—এখন সময় তাদের লালন করার, যত্ন নেওয়ার—নেতৃত্ব, শিক্ষা, এবং আমাদের ভূমির প্রতি গভীর ভালোবাসা দিয়ে।

এই যাত্রা চলবে, যতদিন না প্রতিটি গ্রাম জেগে ওঠে, নিজেদের শক্তিতে আলোকিত হয়, এবং ত্রিপুরা হয়ে ওঠে ভারতের এক নতুন উন্নয়নের পথপ্রদর্শক।



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Amar Sarkar: The AI-Powered Heartbeat of Rural India



Hillol Das
Faculty (Computer)
Directorate of Panchayat



Amar Sarkar is an online platform designed to ensure maximum citizen participation by enabling timely, ground-level feedback and reporting on various development and basic service-related issues concerning the line departments of the Government of Tripura. It facilitates efficient implementation of State and Central Government schemes at the Gram Panchayat and Village Committee levels.

Imagine if your government could feel, think, and act—even before you said a word.

Imagine a kind friend, who never sleeps, who listens to every whisper of need across villages—and helps before the problem even begins.

This is not a dream. This is Amar Sarkar—Tripura's pioneering system that's already transforming how citizens connect with governance. And in the next 10 years, it's set to become India's most caring and intelligent public service platform.

Born from the Soil of Rural India

Today, Amar Sarkar is deeply rooted in the rural heartlands of Tripura—connecting citizens to their Panchayats, covering all 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Article 243G).

From roads to education, water to welfare, Amar Sarkar listens to your voice—through online grievance redressal, real-time monitoring, and data-backed service delivery.

But what if it could do even more?

Amar Sarkar: The AI Agent with a Heart

In the near future, Amar Sarkar will evolve into something more—a digital friend, a local guide, a guardian, and a problem-solver all rolled into one.

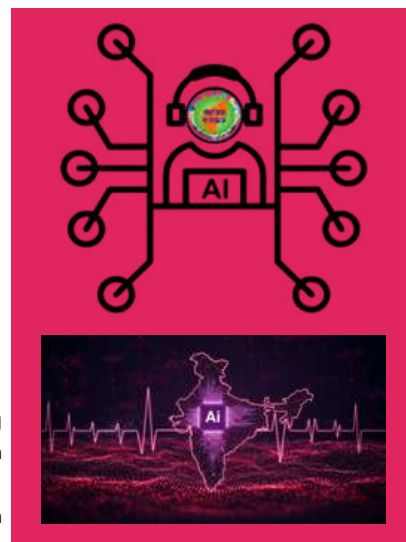
Meet the AI Agent inside Amar Sarkar— A super-smart assistant with human-like understanding, built to:

Learn from past events,

Sense current situations, and

Act proactively to help, just like a caring village elder or an alert health worker.

This AI Agent will be like your personal genie—watchful, wise, and wonderfully helpful.



Cradle-to-Citizen Care

From the moment a child is born, Amar Sarkar starts working:

- Issues birth certificate and Aadhaar automatically,
- Predicts school enrolments based on birth data,
- Sends vaccination reminders,
- Connects families to schemes without asking.

As the child grows, Amar Sarkar becomes their silent mentor—recommending skill training, career guidance, job schemes, and even alerting them to health camps nearby.



Always On, Always Listening

Using AI and real-time data, Amar Sarkar will sense issues before they become crises:

- Flood alerts from rain forecasts
- School dropouts spotted early
- Silent suffering of elders or vulnerable families addressed quickly

It won't wait for a complaint—it will act before you even raise one.

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Anticipatory Governance: From Reaction to Prevention

Unlike traditional systems that react, Aamar Sarkar will prevent:

- Identify accident-prone roads → Alert engineers
- Spot rising fevers → Alert doctors + Test water supply
- Detect drops in crop yield → Guide farmers early

It's not just smart governance—it's compassionate governance.

Everything Works Together

Imagine a child needing special support. Aamar Sarkar will connect the school, doctor, Panchayat, and even local volunteers—without the family running from office to office.

It becomes the central nervous system of rural development—connecting departments, automating services, and integrating schemes across silos.

Services Made Super Simple

Applying for schemes or documents will be as easy as chatting:

- "Check-up camp in your village tomorrow!"
- "Scholarship deadline this week—Apply now."

Through friendly chatbots in local languages, Aamar Sarkar will assist 24x7, without long queues or paperwork stress.

Personalized for You

No more one-size-fits-all. With AI, Aamar Sarkar will:

- Recommend custom job roles,
- Suggest local training programs,
- Identify schemes that match your needs.

It becomes your own government guide—just smarter, faster, and always available.



Planning with Precision: Empowering Panchayats

Today's Panchayats use data for planning. Tomorrow's Panchayats, powered by Aamar Sarkar, will have AI-driven intelligence:

- Real-time insights on farming, water use, jobs, school dropouts
- Forecasts for budgets and needs
- Plans made with precision, not guesswork

This leads to smarter spending and stronger outcomes—truly self-reliant villages.

Community Participation 2.0

Why should planning happen behind closed doors?

- Citizens can suggest projects via mobile
- Use AR/VR to see what a new road or park will look like
- Join Gram Sabha discussions online

Everyone becomes a planner. Everyone gets a say.



Caring for the Quietest Voices

Not everyone can reach out for help. Some elders are too shy. Some families don't know where to go.

The AI Agent inside Aamar Sarkar will quietly:

- Identify struggling households,
- Reach out with support—food, medical help, pensions, guidance.

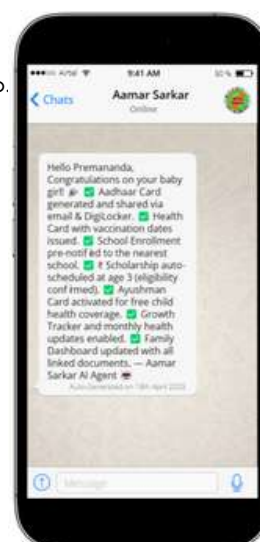
Because dignity in governance means helping even those who cannot ask.

Earth + People = Aamar Sarkar's Priority

Beyond humans, the AI Agent also watches over nature:

- Tests water and air quality
- Promotes eco-friendly farming
- Suggests solar energy use

Healthy villages need a healthy planet. Aamar Sarkar works for both.



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

No More Paperwork. Just Smart Services.

You won't need to apply for anything. The AI will:

- Auto-check your eligibility
- Pre-fill your forms
- Wait for your approval to submit

Everything stored safely. No queues. No missing papers. Just clean, connected governance.



☀️ You Are the Superpower

Technology is only half the story. The real magic lies in you—citizens who use it, guide it, and believe in it.

Aamar Sarkar will succeed only if you help it grow—by learning, participating, and dreaming big.

💡 Not Just a System. A Silent Revolution.

Aamar Sarkar is more than a platform. It's a new way of governance—intelligent, inclusive, and deeply Indian.

From babies to elders, from farmers to students—every life will feel the care, clarity, and confidence that comes when governance becomes anticipatory and kind.

🌱 Governance That Feels: The Well-Being Intelligence of Aamar Sarkar

Aamar Sarkar isn't just about services, certificates, and schemes—it's about creating happier, healthier lives. At its heart, the system is built on the science of well-being—the study of what truly makes people feel good, live longer, and thrive.

Here's how Aamar Sarkar naturally brings this to life:

- ◆ Emotional Support: AI-powered alerts that connect lonely elders, struggling families, or isolated individuals to help—offering empathy, not just efficiency.
- ◆ Purpose and Growth: Through personalized recommendations on training, jobs, and community initiatives, Aamar Sarkar helps individuals find purpose, a key driver of psychological well-being.
- ◆ Social Connection: By involving people in virtual meetings, feedback, and co-planning, it builds trust, voice, and belonging—core elements of rural happiness.
- ◆ Physical and Mental Health: From early health alerts to preventive care and mental health nudges, Aamar Sarkar promotes holistic well-being, not just sick care.
- ◆ Environmental Harmony: Encouraging sustainable farming, clean air and water, and green energy—because human well-being is tied deeply to nature's balance.

A System That Cares By aligning with principles from global well-being research—like those from Yale, WHO, or India's ancient wellness traditions—Aamar Sarkar becomes more than a governance tool. It becomes a guide for a good life.

"Governance with compassion is the real intelligence. That's the Aamar Sarkar we're building—kind, mindful, and future-ready."

❤️ Let's Build It Together

This is not just a government initiative. It's your story. Your future.

Let's create a world where every citizen feels heard, helped, and hopeful—thanks to Aamar Sarkar:

India's first truly caring digital companion.



"Addressing the Challenges of Field-Level Functionaries and Unlocking Their Full Potential"

-Tania Das
Rural Programme Manager
SPRC, Tripura



Panchayat Department rural developers serve as the key drivers of successful rural administrative performance in Tripura. Ground Captains who deliver projects and solve everyday administrative problems have primary responsibility for keeping our system running. The essential workers serving the Panchayat Department experience declining motivation while facing excessive workload and inadequate recognition. Progress in rural development needs us to learn its obstacles so we can create effective ways to boost workplace motivation.

Key Points:

- Understanding the Role of Field-Level Functionaries
- Major Challenges Faced
- Strategies to Address the Challenges
- Unlocking Their Full Potential

What Depresses the Motivation Levels of Grassroots Staff?

Members of the field workforce face inadequate and unsure payments

- Field workers suffer most from their basic pay concerns rather than the labor requirements. Due to their minimal salaries these workers cannot afford their essential household needs.
- Minimal payments to field workers create significant money problems to their daily lives. Some employees handle entire schemes but cannot manage their household expenses accurately



Wearing Too Many Hats

- Frontline personnel handle several programs including Finance Commission, PFMS, MGNREGA, different types of surveys etc. and receive many other responsibilities like running housing and toilet schemes together.
- Teams carry more workloads because they have few staff and no extra personnel assistance.
- They receive criticism for mistakes even though they lack the necessary authority to solve every issue. The high workload creates problems because the staff receives insufficient help.

Feeling Invisible

Their direct role in rural governance goes unrecognized because these workers serve on the front lines in physical locations. People do not acknowledge or reward the dedicated work performed outdoors or applaud additional efforts provided. Long periods of being unnoticed at work diminish their motivation to work.

Working with Bare Minimum Tools

- Several employees work in small cubicles with insufficient office equipment. The basic internet connection and aged technology problems combine with no transportation funds while inadequate office space exists.

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- Staff members are required to use their personal funds to support emergency or short-notice work operations. Hard work becomes impossible when you're most essential facilities are absent.

Navigating grassroots level Pressure

Between their government responsibilities and demands from fields, field employees need to make difficult decisions. When employees face these situations they experience increased pressure from work and lose their professional reputation along with feeling unsupported by their organization.

Stuck Without a Ladder

There's no clear path upward. A worker can linger in the same position without job advances for multiple years. Someone with career aspirations and dreams of improvement would find this situation overwhelming.

Left Behind in a Changing System

Officials run into new system tools and regulations at work without getting important training updates. Several officials should figure things out without further training. Workers with motivation struggle when they do not receive helpful instruction or resources needed to keep pace.

But, Today's operations run smoother compared to past years.

How they tackle these hurdles?

- **Prioritizing Tasks**

They manage time efficiently by categorizing urgent and routine work.

- **Building Community Rapport**

Regular interaction with villagers, youth groups, and SHGs helps in smooth governance.

- **Transparency Measures**

Displaying work details on public notice boards, conducting Gram Sabhas, and ensuring public audits.

- **Documentation & Reporting**

Keeping updated records and reports to avoid discrepancies and ease audits.



- **Mobilizing Local Resources**

Encouraging community participation in development works like sanitation drives, school enrollment, etc

- **Adapting to Technology**

Participating in government-provided training for online portals and digital record-keeping.

- **Leveraging Government Support**

Coordinating with block and district officials for funds, approvals, and problem-solving

- **Conflict Resolution**

Acting as a mediator in local disputes and ensuring fair decision-making.

How Can We Fix This?

Reforms at the field-level Panchayat worker level will take time yet they are achievable. Their needs are basic assistance and consistent help. Providing good leadership and acting on our goals will empower the workers currently running our system.

Pay Them Fairly—and On Time

When employees receive their deserved wages before deadline they perform better work. Fair regular wages with appropriate salary limits and minor performance rewards help the workers feel less stressed at their work. They experience first-hand that their work has value and our organization recognizes it.



Every person should understand what duties are assigned to them

These staff members deliver their work diligently but need proper job descriptions. Providing everyone with clear tasks and avoiding excessive workload prevents confusion and keeps them from burning out. Expanding the support team can help employees handle their workload successfully.

Say “Thank You”—Loud and Clear

Simple appreciation methods work just as well as grand gestures. A certificate. A mention in a meeting. A “Best Worker” award. Doing these basic steps creates real appreciation among employees. People give their best performance when they clearly see they matter to the team.

Supply Them with Equipment They Need to Complete Their Work

A person without footwear cannot perform a marathon race. If field staff needs to run digital operations and schemes effectively they must receive basic necessary tools. Basic office necessities including tablets phones reliable internet transportation allowance and adequate furniture enhance their work performance.

Training program should teach them practical skills that improve their actual work

Many learning programs are mismatched with modern skills or generic for multiple learners. When training programs occur in small sessions trainers should use local language and focus on the problems that employees encounter during their work especially with technology tasks.

Teach Them Skills to Advance Up Instead of Keeping Their Existing Position

Long-term field worker motivation requires us to provide more than employment as it needs to include career growth prospects. Field workers need paths for promotion with new tasks and skill development programs.

Shield Them from Unfair Pressure

Careers should be protected when employees properly perform their assigned duties. When field workers have safety from complaints and outside restrictions plus support from senior staff they will stand firm in their ethical duties.



Against all odds, few stories stand as a powerful source of inspiration.

The Community of Paschim Majlishpur Shows Great Determination as They Develop and Provide Outstanding Local Services. Through strong grassroots leadership Paschim Majlishpur became successful in building its Gram Panchayat of West Tripura despite all limitations.

When the Panchayat used to lack basic facilities and take too long to provide services they were destined to become typical community governments. Instead of being stuck in their problems they decided to work together as a group.

The Panchayat achieved several turning points on their way forward. Starting a Notice Board lets citizens discover everything going on in their community. The Panchayat decided to create a Citizen Charter that explains official performance expectations. Digital conversion of Panchayat documents makes them easier to access and simplifies operations.



The Panchayat ensures proper money usage by holding transparent accounting reviews and involving its community in important decisions.

Paschim Majlishpur
Gram Panchayat

The people of Paschim Majlishpur created a successful ISO Certified rural Panchayat. The message of this story extends beyond those who lived it as it shows that persistence combined with public service first principles brings good results despite difficulties.

"Here's another insight from the field that continues to inspire and motivate us."

At the time of Disaster (2024), the entire Bampur village under Amarpur RD Block, disappeared into the flood caused by lack of roads and communications which drove one of our field professionals to become more than a team member. He became a lifeline.

In the middle of chaos he emerged as a heavenly figure to directly face the emergency while putting his existence at risk to rescue other people. The floods kept him in Bampur since his deployment where he continuously faces unmatched difficulties in his work.

The field official received news about a pregnant woman experiencing labor conditions less than twenty-four hours ago. He used a hand-operated boat to cross the flowing Gomati river since transportation was not available. He managed to traverse the rough waters and strong currents with the boat to deliver urgent information about her dangerous state of health.

He immediately took command to transport needed medical personnel and supplies across another boat as the team began their journey. The woman reached Amarpur safely because He demonstrated absolute courage together with determination.

The baby was given the name **Veera** since this Sanskrit name represents bravery while her birth resulted from pure courage and compassion and deep love. The mother together with her newborn child maintain good health.



A new day arrived with the delivery of a lovely baby girl by the laboring mother.

The spirit found in him inspires me to write about his deeds with great admiration and joy. The current situation helps us discover the highest qualities of human nature.



Neither here nor there: A focus group discussion on poor inhabitants of the Indo-Bangla International border near the Kamala Sagar GP of Sepahijala District, Tripura State.

Manaswita Chanda
Consultant, NIRDPR



The combination of poverty, resource limitations, and international borders presents a particularly dangerous challenge. The scenario of the major border areas of Tripura are almost the same. A focused group discussion has been made with the families staying in the other part of Indo-Bangla international border but having the citizenship of India. In the quiet, green stretches of Tripura's Sepahijala district, close to the international boundary, lies a unique settlement where geography has added a complex layer to daily life. Twenty-two families, comprising 93 Indian citizens, live on the other side of the international border fence under Kamalsagar Gram Panchayat in Bishalgarh RD Block. Though physically separated by the fence, these villagers remain firmly rooted in their Indian identity and continue to depend on the local administration for all civic and welfare services.

Despite the unusual location of their homes beyond the border fencing, these families receive government aid and services through Kamalsagar Gram Panchayat. The support extends across health, education, and livelihood sectors, showcasing the state's commitment to inclusive governance, even in the most geographically sensitive areas.

Children in the village have access to early childhood care and education. Fourteen children between the ages of 0 to 6 years are enrolled in the Miapara Anganwadi Centre, where they receive nutritional support, pre-primary education, and basic healthcare services. Additionally, six school-going children aged between 7 to 18 years attend Miapara High School, located within the main territory of the panchayat, ensuring continuity in their education.

- In Sepahijala, Tripura, 22 Indian families live beyond the Indo-Bangla border fence under Kamalsagar Gram Panchayat.
- Despite the location, they receive health, education, and welfare services. 14 children attend the Anganwadi Centre, and 6 go to Miapara High School.
- A focused group discussion was held to address their challenges, highlighting the government's commitment to inclusive governance in border areas.

Healthcare services are also extended across the international border fence, ensuring that the villagers receive timely and essential medical support. ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers routinely visit the area, providing maternal and child health services, raising health awareness, and facilitating immunizations. According to a telephonic interview with Shri Deeptanu Pal, the Rural Program Manager, one pregnant woman from the village has been registered at the Miapara Anganwadi Centre. She is currently receiving complete antenatal care, including regular health check-ups and nutritional support, under the government's maternal welfare program. Additionally, counselling is actively being provided to ensure 100 percent institutional deliveries for the safety of both mother and child. For more advanced or emergency medical needs, the nearby Primary Health Centre continues to provide dedicated support, overcoming the geographical and logistical challenges posed by the border fencing.

Administrative and Government Support

All administrative support and government welfare services for these border-side families are provided through Kamalsagar Gram Panchayat. Despite the physical separation caused by the international fencing, the local administration has ensured that the families receive the necessary aid and remain integrated with the developmental programs implemented across the state.

The settlement includes both land-owning and landless families. Among them, seven families have already benefited from the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme and have received houses under the program. Additionally, a survey has been completed for four more families who are likely to be included in the upcoming phase of PMAY-G housing support.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Recognizing the unique challenges faced by residents living beyond the border fence, an SDM-level land survey has also been conducted by the Tehsil office. This assessment aims to explore the possibility of interchanging lands from the other side of the fencing to within Indian territory, which would significantly improve access, infrastructure, and overall governance.

All adult members of the village possess job cards under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). They are actively engaged in MGNREGS work, which provides them with a stable source of income while contributing to the development of their own village infrastructure.

Livelihood and Employment

The primary source of livelihood for these families is agriculture and rubber plantation work, which is well-suited to the fertile terrain of the region. Traditional farming methods, passed down through generations, continue to sustain their households. However, the geographical remoteness and the presence of the international border fence pose significant challenges—especially in terms of accessing local markets, transportation, and other essential infrastructure. Despite these difficulties, all adult members of the community hold active job cards under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Their consistent participation in MGNREGS activities not only supplements their income but also plays a vital role in the development of local assets and improvement of village infrastructure.

Challenges of Living Beyond the Fence

Life for the families residing on the other side of the international border fence in Kamalsagar Gram Panchayat is marked by a series of daily challenges that most cannot imagine. One of the most pressing issues is the strict timing of the border gate, which regulates the movement of residents. The gate opens at 9:00 AM and remains accessible until 2:00 PM, after which it is closed again. It reopens briefly at 3:00 PM and shuts finally for the day at 5:00 PM. This rigid schedule greatly affects their access to essential services such as markets, healthcare, education, and administrative offices. Any emergency or delay in crossing the gate can mean being stranded without access to support on either side. The constant monitoring and security checks by international border forces, though necessary for national security, add another layer of stress to the villagers' everyday lives, making even routine travel a time-consuming and emotionally taxing experience. Moreover, the area suffers from poor mobile connectivity, with Indian telecom networks largely unavailable beyond the fencing. This not only isolates the residents from digital services and communication but also makes coordination with local authorities, schools, and healthcare providers even more difficult. These compounded issues highlight the unique and often overlooked struggles faced by border residents, who, despite being Indian citizens, must navigate extraordinary hurdles simply to lead a normal life.

Conclusion:

This small yet significant community reflects the spirit of resilience and adaptability. Though divided by a physical fence, they are fully integrated into the national framework through the active efforts of local governance and service providers. Their story is a testament to the strength of community bonds and the inclusive reach of administrative support in India's border regions.



Reimagining Training by Bridging the Learning Gap

A Story Based on Learning and Transformation

In a quiet village amidst the green paddy fields of Tripura, lived a woman named Manju Biswas. She was a humble and a middle-aged homemaker. Manju never imagined she would one day be elected as a member of her local Gram Panchayat. She was an honest leader and was trusted by the people in her village for her relentless service to the community. She was overwhelmed when she stepped into her new role as an elected representative. This overwhelming was due to the unfamiliar world she was expected to navigate and not by responsibilities.

This story is not hers alone. Across rural Tripura and across many parts of the country, thousands of newly elected representatives step into governance roles with enthusiasm, but the little exposure to the tools and knowledge which is essential for public administration in today's fast-evolving system. A series of capacity-building training programmes have been initiated in various

training institutes across the state to bridge this gap. These programmes are designed to align elected members with the foundational aspects of rural governance. The sessions mostly cover topics from the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), to the management of fund flow, the roles and responsibilities of Gram Sabhas, implementation of schemes, and the use of digital tools like e-GramSwaraj and PFMS.

But the journey isn't easy.

Many of the representatives like Manju, struggle initially. This struggle arises because they have little formal education and less exposure to technology. They find it difficult to grasp digital procedures. The simple tasks such as handling a smartphone, accessing scheme portals or understanding budget allocations become challenging for them. Many of them experience various challenges like first interaction with PowerPoint presentations, Audio-Visuals, Google Forms or online monitoring dashboards.

In such an environment, they hesitate to ask questions to the concerned trainers due to several reasons and fearing judgment. Others fight with self-doubt and are unable to connect with the topics. The trainers also face a unique challenge such as the procedure to translate complex ideas into relatable, delivering sessions in local-language followed by their concepts that resonate with learners coming from such diverse socio-economic backgrounds.

Samarpita Debnath
Panchayat Executive Officer
SPRC-Tripura



Overtime, however, something remarkable happens.

The training sessions which are permeated with participatory methods, storytelling and practical demonstrations and real-life examples, begin to click. A Panchayat member who couldn't switch on a computer on Day 1 beams with pride as he logs in to the e-GramSwaraj portal by the end of the week. A quiet participant who barely spoke during introduction takes the lead during a group presentation on social audits. These trainings have become spaces of transformation as they are now more than just sessions.

Manju, a woman who was once hesitant and unsure, now returns to her village with a head full of ideas and a heart full of hope. She conducts Gram Sabha meetings with renewed purpose and clearly explains government schemes. She also



ensures that funds are transparently handled. Her community notices the transformation and as a result she gained faith from them even more.

The success of these training initiatives lies not just in the content, but in the methodology of conducting such sessions. The way of initiating these training programs should encourage and inspire the elected representatives, this in turn would gather more participation and bring courage to comprehend the contents of the training sessions. They serve as a reminder that when we empower

people with knowledge, it doesn't matter how small the spark is, we ignite a chain of change that can illuminate entire society.

Key Highlights

- Manju Biswas, a homemaker from Tripura, was elected to the Gram Panchayat.
- Like many new representatives, she faced challenges due to limited education and unfamiliarity with governance and digital tools.
- Trainings help to equip leaders with knowledge of rural governance, fund management, digital platforms
- Hands-on, participatory training methods helped representatives overcome fear of technology
- Manju, once hesitant, grew into a confident and trusted leader, ensuring transparent governance in her village.

Inclusive Training Approaches



A reputed training establishment, the State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) is dedicated to enhance rural governance through specialized capacity-building programs. It regularly holds training sessions for elected officials, government representatives, and grassroots workers who are engaged in local self-governance and rural development. The areas which are majorly covered in the curriculum include financial management, record keeping, Government schemes, LSDGs, decentralized planning, rural development plans, and the use of technology in local government.

Whereas the training sessions face an ongoing concern because their participants come from different educational backgrounds. Gram Panchayats currently include a small number of graduate members, yet the rest of the elected body has finished their education at either the secondary or higher secondary level. Diverse learning backgrounds of the elected representatives creates barriers to the understanding between trainees and material because they struggle with both technology-based teaching methods and complex terminology used in PowerPoint presentations. While the contemporary training systems are well-structured whereas some trainees may initially feel unfamiliar with the training formats. This offers an opportunity to adopt more inclusive and interesting tools to increase involvement and interest.

The sessions are held in air-conditioned auditoriums and resource persons deliver lectures with slide presentations. While this approach may create a passive learning environment for the elected representatives as many trainees, particularly from rural areas, are more familiar to interactive, practical modes of learning. Without opportunities to engage, ask questions, or relate the content to their real-life experiences, many participants find it difficult to stay focused or feel confident during the sessions.

These training sessions could be made more effective by adopting more participatory, inclusive, and context-sensitive teaching methods which could strengthen the capacity building programs for the trainees and could also create more engaging participation.

Empowering Rural Leaders Through Training





The Real Struggles Faced by Elected Members During Training

1. Diverse Educational Backgrounds and Literacy Levels

Many elected representatives come from varied educational backgrounds. This diversity makes it difficult to design training programs that are universally understandable and effective. A study focusing on the capacity building of elected members in Haryana, India, highlights the necessity of tailoring training programs to accommodate these varied educational levels to enhance governance outcomes.

2. Limited Technological Proficiency

The modern digital training methods can be a complex tool for elected representatives who are not technologically proficient. This technological gap hinders their ability to fully engage themselves with the training content. A research on online training capability among elected representatives in Tripura, India, highlights that the limited access to and the familiarity with technology can significantly impact the outcomes of such training programs.

3. Socio-Cultural Barriers

Many Socio-cultural factors such as language barriers and other societal norms can also affect participation and engagement in training sessions. Women representatives may face additional challenges due to gender biases. A workshop report for elected women representatives in Wai Municipal Council, India, demonstrated the necessity of inclusive training approaches that address these socio-cultural barriers.

5. Learning Environment

Training is often conducted in formal, air-conditioned auditoriums using a lecture-based approach. The grassroots leaders fail to engage themselves in such a session since they are not accustomed to such environment and are used to informal settings.

The challenges need to be addressed to design inclusive training programs. These would provide necessary resources, considering the socio-cultural and logistical contexts of the participants.

Making Learning Meaningful for Elected PRI Representatives

Here, few suggestions are provided which could help to address such challenges faced by elected representatives. Most of the methods have effectively been incorporated by SPRC in its ongoing training sessions.

1. Use of Local Language & Real-Life Examples

Local languages such as Kokborok, Bengali, or Hindi should be used for interactions depending on the region. This ensures that the participants are comfortable and confident in expressing themselves. Instead of using abstract examples, real case studies can be presented. Simple analogies and stories could be developed by replacing the difficult government or development terms. For example, "budget allocation" could be explained using a household budgeting scenario.

2. Activity-Based Learning

Role plays can replicate Gram Sabha meetings, mock budget discussions, or grievance redressal scenarios, making abstract processes tangible. Hands-on group tasks like designing a "model village" with chart papers, coloured pens, and scale models would make sessions interactive and fun. Storytelling methods can be used to explain schemes like PMAY or GPDP.

Example: Divide the group into villagers and officials to role-play a sanitation awareness campaign in the village.

3. One-to-One or Small Group Sessions

Large groups can be broken into smaller and manageable batches for deeper discussion. Facilitators can be assigned to each group for better interaction, Q&A, and support. Participants can be encouraged to share their experiences as most of the participants learn better from peers who speak their language and share their context.

4. Use of Interactive Tools

Short videos can be featured citing local examples. Example: A 5-minute video showcasing a women's SHG can be played followed by a short discussion.

5. Exposure Visits

Participants can be taken on field visits to successful Panchayats or model villages to observe good practices firsthand. A peer interaction with elected representatives who've brought visible change to their communities can be arranged. Example: A visit to a nearby village that implemented solid waste management with community involvement can inspire participants to try the same.

6. Recognition & Motivation

As Appreciation builds confidence. Certificates, badges, or small mementos for enthusiastic participation can be offered as a token of appreciation. The success stories can be highlighted in the newsletter or social media handles. Also, the sessions can begin with motivational stories of past trainees who brought real change in their villages.

7. Feedback & Flexibility

The participants can be allowed to suggest topics they are interested in, making sessions more participant driven. Similarly, based on how the group is responding, the training modules could be adjusted.

8. Gamify the Learning Experience

A Problem-solving competition can be created by asking questions such as : "What would you do if your Panchayat received a complaint about child marriage?"

Enhancing Training Effectiveness Through Interactive and Localized Strategies



Local Language & Examples

Using local languages and real-life examples to enhance understanding and comfort.

Activity-Based Learning

Engaging participants through role-plays and hands-on activities.

Small Group Sessions

Facilitating deeper discussions and peer learning in smaller groups.

Interactive Tools

Utilizing videos and other tools to make learning more dynamic.

Recognition & Motivation

Encouraging participation through appreciation and success stories.

Developing A Comprehensive Training Module

Before initiating training sessions, a well-structured plan should be developed for providing a systematic and logical flow of the content. Firstly, the needs of the trainees should be identified. These needs are aligned to the responsibilities and functions within the Government Framework. It acts as a ready reference for trainers and once developed, it could be effectively used to train many trainees across different regions. A training module should contain, the following: Title of the training, Duration, Objectives of the training, Day-wise schedule, methodology, name of the trainers or resource persons, training material.

Training Session Planning Process



Conclusion

To truly benefit the elected representatives of Gram Panchayats, training sessions must be more than just formal presentations. They need to be more practical, engaging, and should be relevant to the participants real-life experiences. When the training sessions are delivered in familiar languages, involve hands-on activities and encourage open discussions, the participants feel more connected and confident in what they are learning.

The State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) plays a crucial role in shaping these grassroots leaders. By adopting interactive methods and creating a learning environment that values their knowledge and participation, SPRC can help them return to their communities better prepared to serve, lead, and bring about meaningful development.



Pradhan Pati: The Power Behind the Throne

Dr. Jaba Saha
Panchayat Executive Officer
SPRC-Tripura



Pradhan Hai Patni, Par Hero Hai Pati!

The village of Sundaripur admired Sarla Devi for her role as Pradhan while her husband Mohanlal put on the title of Pradhan Pati. Between official duties handled with skill and power by Sarla there was the lazy routine of Mohanlal who drank tea then met with villagers while giving useless tips to everyone. Mohanlal obtained no substantive authority yet he cherished his position because he excelled at telling captivating stories while entertaining people through laughter as part of his self-appointed role as "supportive governor."

The government official appeared unexpectedly to search for the Pradhan. Mohanlal extended a greeting to the government officer while asserting his ability to navigate the emotional residents of the community. Before Sarla arrived, the officer had already learned more information than necessary because Mohanlal spent the day recounting numerous tales to him. Sarla led the village properly but the Pradhan Pati maintained everyone's enjoyment with his captivating stories showing the hero can simply hold a cup of tea and share amusing tales.

Asli Pradhan Kaun:

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched a pioneering campaign to eliminate proxy representation and promote genuine women leadership at the grassroots level. As part of this initiative, MoPR has collaborated with The Viral Fever (TVF) for the production 'Asli Pradhan Kaun?', which addresses critical issues affecting local rural governance.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched the "Sashakt Panchayat Netri Abhiyan", a year-long campaign to promote genuine women leadership in rural governance and eliminate proxy representation.

Panel by MoPR Constituted On:
September 19, 2023.



It illustrates how effectively a woman Gram Pradhan exercises her powers for public welfare. It addresses the issue of 'Sarpanch Pati' culture – where male family members unofficially represent elected women leaders – a practice that undermines the constitutional mandate of women representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions. It is a reflection of real-life challenges faced by women in rural India.

"Breaking the Proxy: Why It's Time to Say Goodbye to 'Pradhan Pati' Politics"

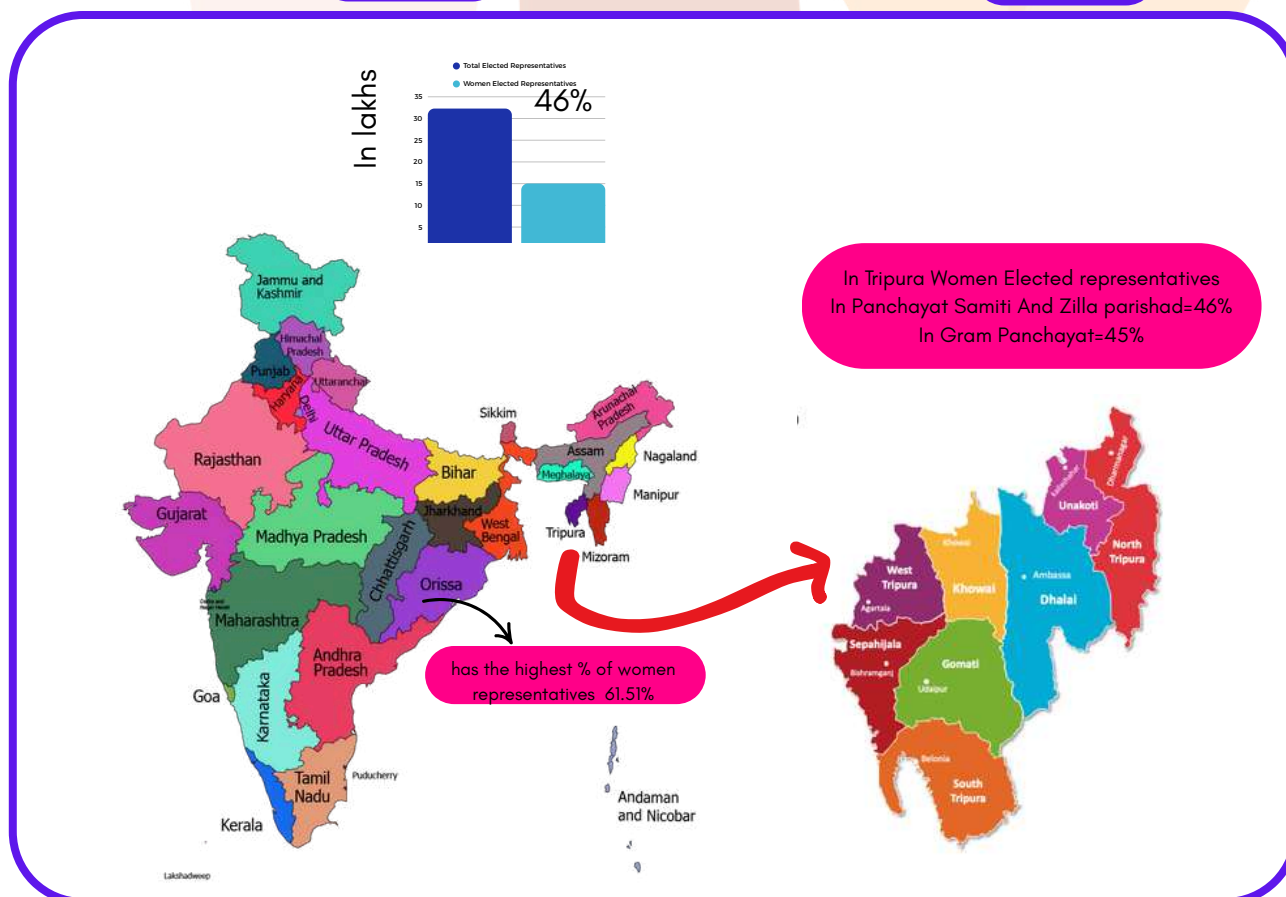
- **Encouraging Female Leaders:** When women sarpanches receive real authority the practice represents both gender empowerment and the purpose behind reservation laws for women.
- **Encouraging Inclusive Development:** A balanced rural development emerges because female leadership focuses on problems that affect women together with children and disadvantaged communities.
- Grassroots democracy improves concurrently with public trust in local government when **women are empowered** to lead as sarpanches.
- **Driving Economic Growth:** The presence of women in leadership positions makes economic development more inclusive because they drive the creation of gender-sensitive policies. They also solve specific issues affecting women.
- **Putting Social Welfare First:** Upon taking leadership roles communities managed by female heads of Gram Panchayat/village council demonstrate enhanced performance regarding community wellness programs and infrastructure development together with maternity care programs.
- **Improving Accountability and Transparency:** Female leadership in panchayats results in greater financial transparency together with reduced corruption rates because of enhanced accountability practices.
- **Acknowledgment and Assistance for Policies:** According to the Economic Survey 2023–2024 social policies focus on women-led development because it strengthens economic resistance.

"Elected but Restricted: Rural Women Leaders and Their Daily Battles"

- **Gender-Based Discrimination and Proxy Leadership:** Despite a high number of women elected representatives in Gram Panchayats, many do not exercise real power due to proxy leadership by male relatives (husbands, fathers, or brothers).
These male relatives, referred to as 'Sarpanch Pati', 'Pradhan Pati', or 'Mukhiya Pati', informally assume control over governance decisions.
- **Limited Political Experience and Education:** The insufficient political expertise among female representatives together with their lower educational background creates barriers which undermine their self-assurance and leadership capacity in governmental positions.
- **Economic Dependence:** EWRs who rely financially on their male relatives lose independence and decision-making power when it comes to political matters.
- **Dual Responsibilities:** Household responsibilities create overwhelming challenges for EWRs when combined with their political roles because they reduce available time for governance.
- **Social and Caste-Based Discrimination:** Additional discrimination faced by EWRs from Dalits and Adivasis communities produces multiple barriers to their involvement.
- **Digital Divide:** The combination of lack of digital resources and limited technological understanding prevents EWRs from participating effectively in current governance systems.
- **Lack of Knowledge and Training:** Many EWRs lack an adequate understanding of the Panchayati Raj Act and related governance rules, affecting their performance.
- **Limited Decision-Making Power:** Despite holding office, EWRs often have less influence in decision-making processes within village councils compared to their male counterparts.
- **Lack of Effective Participation**
Although women make up 46% of elected representatives in PRIs, their real decision-making power remains low.
- **Weak accountability mechanisms:** No strict legal provisions or penalties to deter proxy leadership. Complaints about proxy leadership rarely lead to action due to lack of proper complaint mechanisms.

India

Tripura



Why Focusing Only on Office Bearers Isn't Enough

1. Substantive vs Symbolic Representation.

Symbolic: The role is formally held by a woman.

Substantive: The lady is taking the initiative, making choices, and exercising leadership.

Problem: Her presence is merely symbolic and not substantial if her spouse is truly in charge.

2. Patriarchal Power Systems are Still in: The same men nonetheless control resources, decisions, and public discourse, even when women hold positions on paper. If societal norms and power dynamics are not questioned, empowerment will not occur.

3. Education and Developing Capabilities Frequently Miss the Target: Although official office holders, or women, are frequently trained by development programs, they might not have the freedom to put what they have learned into practice.

Husbands, who actually wield the power, are still untrained and unaccountable in the interim.

4. Gaps in Accountability:

It's hard to hold people accountable when an elected woman lacks actual authority.

Although she may not even be aware of what is being done in her name, her name appears on the decisions.

5. Discourages Sincere Female Involvement:

The idea that only men can truly lead, regardless of title, may deter other women from speaking up or running for office.

"From Proxy to Power: The Role of SPRC in Strengthening Women's Leadership"

1. Give EWRs the knowledge and confidence they need

- Develop your decision-making, assertiveness, and public speaking abilities through leadership and communication training.
- Awareness of Rights: Inform women of their legal and constitutional rights as elected officials.

2. Teach Schools and Families

- Spouse Sensitization Programs: Attend seminars with spouses and other male family members to educate them about the destructive and unlawful nature of interference.
- Outreach to the Community: Use posters, street plays, and local radio to counteract the normalization of Pradhan Pati culture.

3. Strict adherence to regulations

- Cooperation with Authorities: Track down instances of male meddling by collaborating with the district administration.
- Provide secure, private reporting channels for EWRs under proxy control as a means of assisting whistleblowers.

4. Encourage Positive Roles

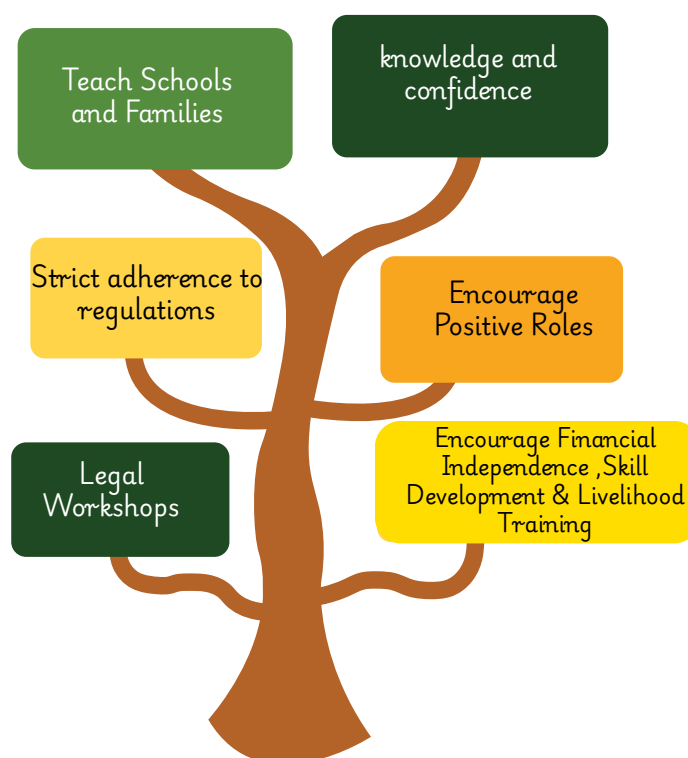
Highlight Successful EWRs: Tell the tales of women who take charge on their own to motivate others.

5. Encourage Financial Independence Skill Development & Livelihood Training:

Help EWRs earn on their own, boosting confidence and reducing dependency on spouses.

6. Digital & Legal Literacy Tech Training: Teach EWRs how to use digital tools (emails, apps, budgeting software) to carry out panchayat duties directly.

7. Legal Workshops: Inform women about the laws that support their position and prohibit male proxies.



Key Reforms Suggested in the Report by the Panel of MoPR.

1. Strict Penalties for Proxy Leadership Proposed Important Reforms

Establish "exemplary penalties" for instances where male family members have been shown to serve as stand-ins for elected female representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

2. Reforms in Structure and Policy

- Adopt ward-level and panchayat subject committees with gender-exclusive quotas (modelled after Kerala).
- Provide yearly "Anti-Pradhan Pati" prizes to honor initiatives against proxy leadership.
- To strengthen the authority of women pradhans, hold public swearing-in ceremonies in the Gram Sabhas.
- Create a federation of female panchayat leaders to facilitate group decision-making and peer support.
- Whistleblower awards are offered in confirmed cases, while women monitoring committees and helplines are available for private complaints regarding proxy leadership.

If they can do why not others!



Panchayati Raj and Women's Empowerment – At a glance

Colonial Era:

Women had minimal participation in local governance.

19th Century:

Women were gradually included in electoral rolls and local bodies.

Post-Independence:

Reforms like the Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) and National Perspective Plan promoted women's involvement.

30% reservation for women increased their participation in Panchayats.

73rd Constitutional Amendment

(1993):

Made 33% reservation for women (including SC/ST) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) mandatory.

Added Articles 243D and 243T to the Constitution.

The next major step came in 2009 when the Union Cabinet approved 50% reservation for women in local self-government bodies.

Impact:

Women's participation in PRIs has grown significantly.

Over 32 lakh women have been elected across India.

Panchayati Raj has been key in empowering women and promoting their active role in grassroots democracy.



"Tripura is also not a step behind"

TOTAL ALL WOMEN LED PRIS IN TRIPURA=5

Matabari Panchayat Samiti, Matabari RD Block, Gomati
Karaiyamura Gram Panchayat, Tepania RD Block, Gomati
Khilpara Gram Panchayat, Matabari RD Block, Gomati
Halhuli Gram Panchayat, Durga Chowmuhani RD Block, Dhalai
Thakcharra Gram Panchayat, Amarpur RD Block, Gomati



Matabari Panchayat Samiti, Matabari RD Block, Gomati

MODEL WOMEN FRIENDLY PANCHAYATS=8

- South Laljuri VC, Laljhuri RD Block, North Tripura
- Kanchanbari GP, Kumarghat RD Block, Unakoti
- Utthar Nalichera GP, Ambassa RD Block, Dhalai
- Rupachara GP, Teliamura RD Block, Khowai,
- Mohinipur GP, Mohanpur RD Block, West Tripura
- Kamalasagar GP, Bishalgarh RD Block, Sepahijala
- Thakchara GP, Amarpur RD Block, Gomati,
- South BC Nagar GP, BC Nagar RD Block, South Tripura



Publication: Tripura Times
 Edition: Agartala
 Date: 12.11.2024
 Language: English



Publication: Manush Patrika
 Edition: Agartala
 Date: 12.11.2024
 Language: Bengali

Pradhan Pati culture reflects a deep-rooted patriarchal tradition that continues to influence local governance and gender roles in rural India. While it highlights the complexities of societal norms, it also brings to the forefront the urgent need for genuine women's empowerment beyond symbolic representation. Addressing this issue requires not only legal and administrative reforms but also a shift in mindset to ensure that elected women leaders can truly exercise their authority and contribute meaningfully to community development. When women are truly empowered, they bring fresh perspectives, inclusive solutions, and transformative leadership to their communities. That's the real essence of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas—True progress begins when women lead not just on paper, but in practice—with voice, vision, and visible impact.



Building a Data Bank for Panchayats: A Foundation for Evidence-Based Local Governance

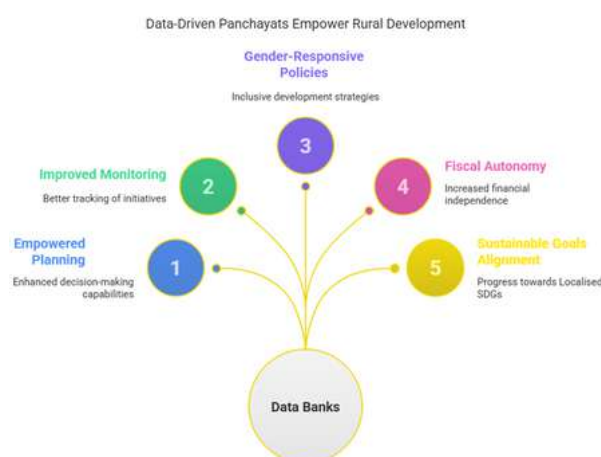
Nilutpal Tarran
Panchayat Executive Officer
Directorate of Panchayat-Tripura



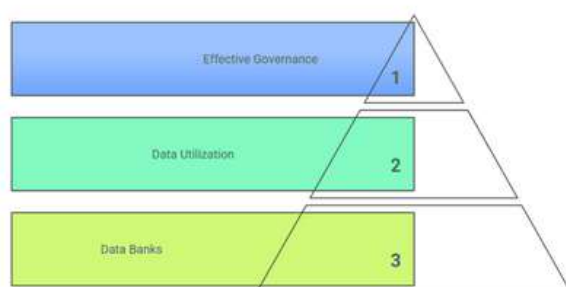
India's Panchayati Raj system holds the promise of participatory democracy and localised development. This article makes a case for the establishment of Panchayat-level data banks to strengthen grassroots governance. It highlights the need for reliable, real-time, and disaggregated data to empower Panchayats in their planning, implementation, and monitoring roles. With a focus on gender-responsive planning, health, digitisation, fiscal autonomy, and alignment with Localised Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs), this article offers a policy-oriented analysis of how data-driven Panchayats can drive India's development forward and build resilient, self-reliant rural communities.

Introduction

Over the past three decades, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment has brought about a structural transformation in India's democratic landscape. By institutionalising Panchayati Raj as the third tier of governance, India took a decisive step towards inclusive and decentralised administration. Yet, the functional autonomy of Panchayats remains constrained. Often caught in decision making webs and dependent on upper tiers for funds and direction, local governments struggle to fulfil their envisioned role. One of the core reasons behind this is the absence of robust, Panchayat-level data systems. In today's governance paradigm, data is not just an administrative tool—it is the foundation upon which responsive and inclusive governance is built. Panchayats need timely and context-specific data to identify development needs, set priorities, and deliver services effectively. The creation of Panchayat Data Banks—comprehensive repositories of socio-economic, infrastructural, and governance-related data—can serve as a game-changer for rural governance in India. Data enables democratic decentralisation to evolve from an aspiration into a reality.



Empowering Panchayati Raj through Data



Understanding the Gaps: Dependence vs. Autonomy

While Panchayats enjoy constitutional status, they remain largely dependent on higher levels of government for funds, programme design, and approval mechanisms. This dependence often limits their ability to respond to local issues with speed and relevance. The lack of decentralised data exacerbates this problem, as Panchayats are left with little empirical backing to demand resources or frame need-based plans. In essence, data deficiency renders local governments reactive rather than proactive.

A Panchayat-level data ecosystem would help shift this dynamic. When Panchayats are equipped with data that reflects the lived realities of their citizens, they are in a better position to plan effectively, seek targeted support, and ensure efficient implementation. Data not only empowers local decision-makers—it fosters accountability, inclusivity, and transparency, thereby strengthening the very ethos of grassroots democracy.

Data Needs for Inclusive and Responsive Governance
Governance that is genuinely inclusive must reflect the diversity and specific needs of communities. To do so, data must be granular, disaggregated, and periodically updated. Gender-disaggregated data is essential for advancing gender equity. A women-friendly Panchayat must be able to identify how many girls are out of school, how many women lack access to sanitation or maternal healthcare, and where gender-based violence incidents are reported. Similarly, a child-centric governance approach requires data on birth registration, immunisation coverage, nutrition, and safe schooling environments. Health indicators—such as maternal and infant mortality, incidence of communicable diseases, non-communicable disease trends, and access to primary healthcare—form the foundation of rural public health planning.

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Socio-economic profiles, occupational structures, income patterns, and asset ownership trends guide livelihood initiatives. Infrastructure audits and environmental vulnerability assessments help Panchayats prioritise investments, disaster preparedness, and resource sustainability. Data-driven governance makes development targeted, efficient, and citizen-focused. Harnessing the Digital India Momentum

India's digital transformation provides an unprecedented opportunity to modernise local governance. The roll-out of BharatNet, the eGramSwaraj portal, and the push for digital inclusion under the Digital India initiative have set the stage for a data-driven Panchayati Raj system. The increasing availability of mobile connectivity and digital tools even in remote villages makes this transition timely and feasible.

Digital infrastructure enables real-time data collection, geo-tagging of community assets, and automated integration of departmental databases. It also promotes transparency by making essential data publicly accessible through dashboards. Technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) further enhance the analytical capacity of local institutions, helping them identify patterns, anticipate challenges, and make predictive assessments. These advancements can significantly reduce administrative burdens, improve coordination between departments, and enable rapid, informed decision-making.

The Role of Fiscal Autonomy and Own Source Revenue

Autonomy without fiscal freedom is incomplete. Many Panchayats are unable to fund development priorities independently, relying instead on external transfers that are often delayed or insufficient. Enhancing Own Source Revenue (OSR)—through local taxes, service charges, user fees, and leasing of community assets—is essential to strengthen Panchayat autonomy. Data plays a catalytic role here. A well-maintained data bank can identify untapped revenue streams, track tax compliance, and ensure transparency in utilisation. Fiscal decentralisation, when coupled with transparent and accountable data systems, not only improves local governance outcomes but also fosters citizen trust. It empowers Panchayats to take bold, locally relevant initiatives without waiting for higher approvals or interventions.

LSDGs and Panchayat-Level Data Integration

To localise the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has identified nine themes—collectively referred to as the Localised Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). These are: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village; Healthy Village; Child-Friendly Village; Water Sufficient Village; Clean and Green Village; Village with Self-sufficient Infrastructure; Socially Just and Socially Secured Village; Village with Good Governance; and Women Friendly Village.

The successful implementation of these themes hinges on access to accurate, updated, and disaggregated data. For instance, tracking school dropout data supports education goals; nutrition indicators inform healthcare programmes; water source mapping supports WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) initiatives. Panchayat Data Banks serve as the operational backbone for this thematic alignment, enabling local governments to integrate global development targets with village realities.

Moreover, structured data allows for mid-course corrections, fosters innovation, and facilitates evidence-based progress tracking. It encourages Panchayats to align their annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) with measurable, actionable outcomes.

Data for National Programmes and Inter-Governmental Coordination

Many flagship government schemes rely on ground-level data from Panchayats. The Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Poshan Abhiyan, and the National Health Mission, among others, depend on reliable data to allocate resources, design interventions, and monitor implementation.

When Panchayats maintain robust data systems, they become vital contributors to national development efforts. Conversely, data gaps can lead to skewed fund allocations, unaddressed regional disparities, and inefficiencies in service delivery. Timely, Panchayat-validated data not only improves programme outcomes but also strengthens the feedback loop from grassroots to policymaking centres.

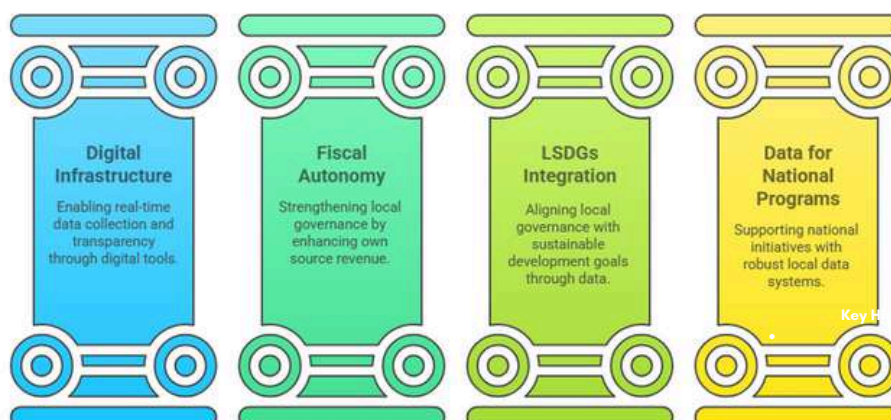
Line departments—such as Health, Education, Rural Development, Agriculture, and Social Welfare & Social Education—have played instrumental roles in supporting Panchayats. These departments contribute valuable domain-specific data and technical assistance, enabling convergence-based planning. When departmental databases talk to Panchayat databases through interoperable platforms, synergy improves, duplication reduces, and outcomes become more impactful.

Empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions through Data



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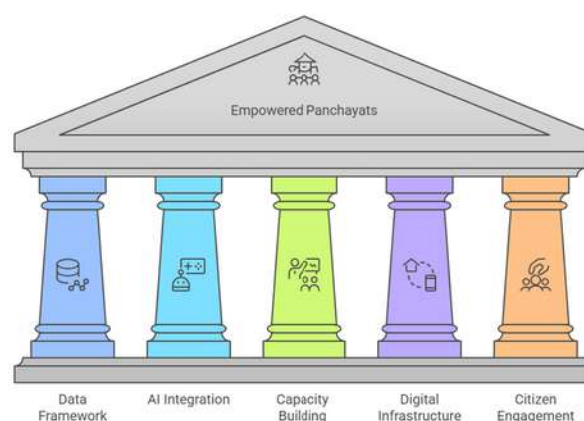
Transforming Panchayati Raj

**Technology and AI: The Future of Panchayat Planning**

Artificial Intelligence and computational tools are poised to become key enablers of local governance. AI can automate report generation, highlight emerging vulnerabilities, recommend policy options based on trends, and optimise scheme convergence. It can also identify service overlaps or gaps, suggest prioritisation matrices, and offer comparative performance dashboards.

For instance, AI could help a Panchayat correlate school dropout trends with household income data and health records to design multi-sectoral interventions. Predictive analytics could be used to prepare for monsoon-related vulnerabilities or disease outbreaks. These tools, if made accessible and easy to use, can revolutionise Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GDPD).

Such an ecosystem will also reduce dependency on external consultants or state-level data custodians, allowing Panchayats to evolve as data-literate, self-reliant units of governance.

**The Road Ahead: Building a Foundational Data Framework**

To institutionalise the vision of data-driven Panchayati Raj, a minimum standardised data framework should be mandated across all states and Union Territories. This framework must include:

Demographic and household data (population, caste, gender, income)

Health and education indicators

Employment and livelihood data

Infrastructure and public service access (water, sanitation, roads, electricity, internet)

Environmental risks, climate patterns, and natural resource use

Governance and participatory indicators (Gram Sabha participation, RTI records, grievance redress)

Social and gender equity metrics

These data sets should be maintained in digital format, regularly updated, and made accessible to both citizens and administrators. Capacity-building programmes must be conducted for Panchayat representatives and secretaries to build data literacy and analytical skills.

Conclusion

The vision of empowered Panchayats can only be realised when governance at the grassroots is informed by robust, localised data. A Panchayat Data Bank, supported by digital infrastructure and intelligent systems, can bring India closer to this vision. It will enable citizen-centric services, strengthen accountability, and align local development with national priorities. With the active collaboration of line departments, the creative use of emerging technologies, and the commitment to transparency and equity, Panchayats can evolve into truly autonomous institutions of self-government.

As technology evolves and communities demand more responsive governance, investing in Panchayat-level data systems is not only timely—it is indispensable. For a truly inclusive and sustainable India, the future must be built from the village up, with data lighting the way.



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How to be a Smart Functionary for Smart Panchayat

Basudeb Nath

LDC

PRTI-Kumarghat



We will not be able to come forward for the constructive work of Smart Panchayat with a well-dressed and well-sighted person, until we can dedicate ourselves to the constructive work of the Government. We have to develop our thinking skills that whatever we have are for the betterment of the society. We will play a Technical role in the formation of Smart Panchayats through our daily work schedules and plans and creativity. This should first be discussing with the Panchayat representatives and senior officials and posted daily basis on social media platform. Work plans should be prepared on the day before with our colleagues from all sections and kept on the board of the office constantly. Each employee should distribute their own work and monitor it personally and if the work is not completed, they should make a habit of writing the matter and reasons on the board with their own hands.

If the listed works are not completed, the specific reason should be recorded on the notice board and the board should be discussed with the Panchayat representatives & Higher officials as well as other line departments regularly, through which the work will be dynamic. Alarms should be set on your mobile phone for the work undertaken. The mobile / Telephone numbers, Email IDs of all the people of your area should be recorded in a diary, Notebooks so that the Gram Sabhas/Ward Sabaha & Gram Samsad Meetings, Development Activities, various Program Schedules of Gram Panchayats can be easily reached to everyone through SMS or Emails or Whatsapp Messages. The common people of the area should be made aware by posting their various requirements in a WhatsApp group or official Email of the Panchayat Secretary and the Panchayat Secretary and Panchayat representatives should aim to join the open public VC once a week regarding all these needs and requirements. The Panchayat Secretary should be posting various development activities & progress of on-going Projects, Meeting agendas, Discussions on social media or Govt. websites regularly with the social media creators or youths of that area so that the development of that area can be seen by the people easily. To make the public and the Panchayat secretary aware for various schemes of the government, online/offline training programmes which should be conduct and in that condition the skills of the Panchayat Secretary and publics will be developed through posting these trainings on social media platforms of Panchayats regularly. The Panchayat Secretary should create a social media page of his panchayat so that the public can see the various news, online services of Government Schemes i.e PMJDY, PMAY, PMSBY, PMJAY, DDU-GKY, PMGSY, BADP, PMAY(G), Jal Jivan Mission, CMJAY, Small Savings, MG-NREGA, RGSA, MIDH, Aamar Sarkar, KCC Loans, PMFBY, ARDD Schemes, Mukshamantri Adrasha Gram Prkalpa, etc. rt Panchayat.

To increase public relations in the village council meetings, the Panchayat Secretary should be involved regardless of party affiliation and one village council should be held monthly. The Panchayat Secretary should be proficient in computer-related work, resource creation, accountability, information representation and leadership so that his/her skills can be a pioneer in the development of the Panchayat area and through that, a Panchayat Secretary can become a Smart Panchayat Secretary of a Smart Panchayat

The Panchayat Secretary should create a social media page of his panchayat so that the public can see the various news, online services of Government Schemes i.e PMJDY, PMAY, PMSBY, PMJAY, DDU-GKY, PMGSY, BADP, PMAY(G), Jal Jivan Mission, CMJAY, MG-NREGA, RGSA, MIDH, Aamar Sarkar, KCC Loans, PMFBY, ARDD Schemes, Mukshamantri Adrasha Gram Prkalpa

The Panchayat Secretary should update all the information and data of the AWC Centeres, Schools, Collages, Government Sectors / Offices of that Panchayat area through a short excel sheet and keep an eye on it so that it can be reached to everyone through SMS. So that the accurate information of vaccination program, education provision, information of pregnant mothers, Birth & Death ratio, electricity services, health services, water supply services etc. will be visible to all publics in short templates. The Panchayat Secretary should have a tendency to organize the work of the youth of the area by undertaking programs to develop the income sources of the area. For example, small plans such as flower cultivation, silk cultivation, bee keeping and cultivation etc. should be kept by motivating the people. For the purpose of developing the youth brain, various competitions should be organized such as quiz programs, Sports activities, literary practices, wall writing/Painting, poetry, singing and dancing platforms should be organised on regular basis. Training should be organized regularly to enhance their skills. Various office files should be easily available and visible to the public, so digital files should be created through computers which was presented public through open computer screen. There should be a commitment to providing quick services to the people. The Panchayat Secretary should encouraged the common people constantly to pay taxes like Water consumption, Street lights, Door to Door Garbage collection, Shop rent, Pond Lease etc. and the tax paid should be kept in the public domain through social media platforms. Panchayat Secretary should maintain Budget, fund position, share of Funds, own sources records etc. regularly and take necessary steps easily visible to common public through display board & Citizen Charter. For the development of tourism in the Gram Panchayat area, the roads should be kept in Clean & Green and the beauty should be enhanced by planting deciduous trees, placement of dustbin (Both Bio-degradable & Degradable) for which one should be connected with the club organizations in the area every day.





"BOATS OF HOPE: SAILING TOWARDS A TB-MUKT BHARAT"



"Sailing Toward a TB-Free Tomorrow"

Mukhchari Village Committee under Karbook RD Block, a small Island Panchayat had always been a quiet paradise, a place where boats are the lifeline of communities, a groundbreaking initiative is turning these vessels into floating ambassadors of health. As part of the TB MukT Bharat mission, an innovative idea has emerged—"TB Awareness Boats"—bringing education, screening, and treatment to the doorsteps of the most remote villages. Tuberculosis (TB) was not known in many of this small island villages. The main reason is the lack of awareness. Recognizing the need for a more engaging approach, the health department introduced a groundbreaking innovation—a "100 Days TB-Mukt Bharat Campaign", interactive awareness campaign using IEC Posters and other modern digital approach by using boat.

A FLOATING REVOLUTION IN HEALTHCARE

Using boats as a tool to generate awareness for TB MukT Bharat (Tuberculosis-Free India) showed highly effective strategy, especially in regions where waterways are the primary means of transportation and access to healthcare is limited. But they utilized and made it successful here's how:

- Drinking water
- Sanitation systems
- Infrastructure construction
- Water supply project
- Water purification equipment
- Solar-powered drinking water system
- Rainwater harvesting
- Elevated storage tanks

1. Floating Health Clinics

Boats converted into floating TB clinics, providing screening, diagnosis, and treatment in remote and riverine villages in Mukhchari. Health workers on these boats educated people about TB symptoms, prevention, and treatment adherence.

These boats provided free medicines, sputum collection kits and awareness pamphlets.

2. Mobile Awareness Units

Decorated boats with TB awareness banners, and posters displayed TB MukT Bharat messages

3. Community Engagement Through Fishermen & Boatmen

Trained fishermen, boat operators, and ferry workers as TB ambassadors to spread awareness among passengers. Organized TB awareness sessions at major river ports and boat terminals where people gather.



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4. Integration with Government Programs

Worked with local NGOs and ASHA workers to ensure the messages reach communities living along rivers.

5. Technology Meets Tradition

A digital tracking system ensured that every diagnosed patient received follow-up care, reminders for medication, and regular check-ups—all through their mobile phones or village ASHA workers.

**6. Local Heroes in Action**

To make the initiative even more impactful, boatmen, fishermen, and ferry operators were trained as TB ambassadors. "We meet hundreds of people every day," said Sanjoy Tripura, a boat operator. "Now, while ferrying passengers, I also share information about TB symptoms and free treatment options."

A Wave of Change

By the end of the day, over 271 villagers were done Chest X-ray, sputum test and many more pledged to spread awareness in their communities. As the boat sailed to its next destination, the message of "TB Harega, Desh Jeetega" echoed across the riverbanks.

With innovation, technology, and community participation, these boats of hope are revolutionizing TB awareness and care, ensuring that no village is left behind in the journey toward a TB-Mukt Bharat.



Magroom is calling



"Paving the Path to Viksit Bharat"

Rural areas experience major obstacles in accessing essential services such as drinking water and sanitation systems and infrastructure construction primarily in difficult geographical areas. The inability of traditional solutions stems from spatial limitations as well as minimal technical know-how and various implementation fragmentation points. A collaborative effort between academics and administrative officials and engineers has become increasingly urgent for achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047. Access to essential infrastructure is vital because it achieves both enhanced rural living quality alongside community development. Rural problems persist because there exists insufficient coordination between experts along with limited research findings from academia and a lack of practical intelligent application. Academic institutions generate research-based solutions while government bodies ensure adequate resource allocation for smooth implementation and the engineering department provides necessary technical support

The Magroom Village Committee under Rupaichari RD Block conducts a current water supply project to address an ongoing water shortage problem. Magroom VC shares many of the geographical limitations that affect numerous rural hilly regions across Tripura. Under the hilly conditions with rocky soil the installation of deep tubewells proves nearly impossible even though these wells normally provide secure rural water access. Residents must depend on short-term stream water alongside shallow wells that run dry during summer thus causing major water supply shortages.

- Drinking water
- Sanitation systems
- Infrastructure construction
- Water supply project
- Water purification equipment
- Solar-powered drinking water system
- Rainwater harvesting
- Elevated storage tanks

A joint water initiative started by grouping Block administration and Panchayat representatives with the DWS Sub-Division and members from Tripura Central University to tackle the severe drinking water problem. During a Santirbazar regional conference the Institution of Engineers (Tripura Chapter) successfully united these agencies for their joint selective project. Multiple water management experiments took place at three sites to find appropriate solutions. Approval exists for a solar-powered drinking water system which will provide continuous safe water during periods of general power outages across this village (Mainly due to Monsoonal effect). The recommendation includes solar-powered portable water systems which provide clean drinking water for both staff and students at Anganwadi Centres together with schools. DWS built water wells in this site leading to elevated storage tanks. The planning phase includes installing water purification equipment close to these tanks for quality improvement. Rainwater harvesting systems with built-in filtration systems present a recommendation to guarantee sustainable access to water resources. The documentation process of these recommendations led to their inclusion in the plans of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) for successive use.

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Rural Tripura faces multiple problems which require local-specific solutions because each area has its own unique combination of water scarcity with inadequate services and unreliable infrastructure. Standardized universal solutions prove ineffective because different geographical areas and climate conditions and social structures require specific localized solutions. Such circumstances make it vital for academic institutions to unite with administrative departments and engineering entities. The success of coordinated action at one corner mandates the establishment of official dialogue channels by the Directorate of Panchayat or State Panchayat Resource Centre to support regular interactions between academic establishments administrative departments and technical support teams. Funding should be directed toward state and district task forces which will facilitate project collaboration and continuous monitoring of program advancement. The joint effort between academia and administration and engineering will enable rural Tripura to progress toward Viksit Bharat vision by 2047.



A Drop Of Hope At Rupaichari: TU Team Demonstrates Low Cost Tech Solutions For Drinking Water

By ENEWSTIME Desk, Agartala

Feb 18, 2025

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Professor Harjeet Nath from the Department of Chemical Engineering at Tripura University (TU) calls it 'A drop of hope in Rupaichari, a story of resilience and innovation'. His team has developed a groundbreaking technological solution to address one of the most pressing issues faced by people living in remote hilly regions - access to clean drinking water.



Swachata-Gene of Moral Development



A Step Towards Cleanliness

Gram Panchayats play a major role in transforming rural landscapes. A shining example of such transformation is the collaborative effort undertaken in Birchandra Nagar Gram Panchayat, under Chandipur RD Block, which has significantly improved sanitation and cleanliness as part of the Swachh Bharat initiative. This initiative has set a benchmark in rural development through collective participation and commitment

A Step Towards Cleanliness: The Swachh Bharat Initiative A total of 3,400 residents live in Birchandra Nagar Gaon where dalugaon bazaar at large serves five Gram Panchayats. The biweekly market produces waste levels between 0.35–1.2 metric tons each week where biodegradable items make up 60% of total waste while non-biodegradable waste comprises 40%. Twenty-five members from the youth groups led by the Panchayat Upa-Pradhan became responsible for waste collection while running daily cleaning operations. The systematic plastic waste retrieval process includes use of e-cart vehicles and segregation storage before monthly shipments of 120–250 kg waste to tertiary centers either for disposal or reuse. The September 2024 establishment of a new Panchayat body since then has become instrumental in achieving this transformation. Before the Panchayat took control the market section experienced severe littering and unmanaged plastic waste that contaminated approximately 70% of the open spaces in the area. The cleanliness journey began when the Panchayat organized large awareness activities including Gram Sabha meetings plus audio-visual campaigns and street performances as well as dustbin setups and Swachh Bharat educational posters. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) dedicated proper attention to building facilities for solid and liquid waste management.

- Solid and Liquid Waste Management
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- Audio-visual campaigns and street performances
- e-cart vehicles
- Segregation of waste
- Monthly shipments of 120–250 kg of waste
- Youth Involvement
- Biodegradable Waste
- Non Biodegradable Waste

Stakeholders Driving Change

All phases of this initiative achieved success due to an engaged participation of stakeholders such as District and Block Administration and NGOs and market committees and civil volunteers with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Hon'ble Ministers together with MLAs and Sabhadhipati and Chairperson have actively participated in cleanliness drives to motivate the community.

The Swachh Bharat awareness programs have been sustained through SHG activities by implementing them into their Village Organization meetings and SHG meetings alongside Annual General Body meetings. Educational institutions now receive attention from Panchayats because they want their students to become aware about both hygiene and sanitation practices.

Infrastructure Development and Waste Management Measures

The Block Administration supports this initiative using important infrastructure including:

- Distribution of 15 large, 300 medium, and 500 small dustbins
- Deployment of 2 e-cart vehicles for waste collection
- Establishment of 1 large plastic storage unit (segregation shed) with a good capacity

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The construction of 9 soak pits and 15 compost pits happened as part of this initiative.

Households within the area store plastic waste in sacks which they hang from walls and trees and courtyards for collection by youth volunteers in e-cart vehicles. The plastic waste collection process operated by youth volunteers reaches 80% success rate because they use e-cart vehicles that travel every 15 days. Officials have managed to motivate 90% of residential areas to develop soak pits and compost pits on site to promote proper waste elimination and grey water solutions.



A Transformation Took Place in Birchandra Nagar Gaon

This initiative produced an outstanding success when it transformed Birchandra Nagar market from being overrun with waste and plastic pollution while managing its waste effectively. The market area faced persistent uncleanliness before Swachh Bharat started which generated continuous upset from vendors and customers. The critical state of public health and business activity in the area was caused by the widespread presence of plastic bags and rotting vegetables along with blocked drains.

Systematic waste collection practices and awareness programs combined with proper waste segregation led to substantial improvements throughout the market. The vendors now play an active role in maintaining cleanliness by utilizing specific waste bins for their waste disposal. The e-cart vehicle collection system maintains the market free from litter while multiple vendors now pay a minimal fee to support waste management services.

Starters of doubt among local young people have evolved into active leadership in waste collection operations that properly transport waste to separation areas. Households participate in waste segregation at home while storing plastic items before their periodic collection as the community adopts new behavior patterns.

The roadside shopkeepers of Birchandra Nagar Gram Panchayat endured an unsavory problem with dirty and stinky footpaths for numerous years. Business proprietors including Indrajit Ghosh Ratan Ch. Deb and Narayan Paul along with their customers refused to navigate through the unclean area. People submitted numerous complaints but the situation improved minimally.

But then, something remarkable happened. Young energized individuals under Up-Pradhan leadership made the decision to solve the problem independently. This youth group scheduled regular waste collection activities which eliminated foul odors and trash from both sidewalks and road boundaries. Thick determination enabled them to unite while changing their neglected public space into an attractive environment through their collective strength.

Residents together with store owners acknowledge these efforts because their community environment has become more fresh and pleasant to experience. The intolerable odor was so bad that people could not even approach the path during previous times. Regular cleaning sessions of our marketplace make us proud because of regular maintenance the marketplace receives, according to Indrajit Ghosh.

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The community initiative produced better hygiene conditions while building greater community spirit. This small yet meaningful achievement demonstrates that everybody can achieve change by joining forces toward a shared goal.

According to vendor Mr. Sumanta Deb who operates in the market for 15 years every specialized in vegetable sales the area was originally crowded with waste material that obstructed his workplace. The market now functions better because of scheduled waste removal together with increased community awareness resulting in improved cleanliness while attracting more customers.

Today, the market and the surrounding village stand as a model for other Panchayats. Community members along with self-help groups and local authorities have formed partnerships which support continued success of Swachh Bharat initiatives over the long term. The emergence of Birchandra Nagar Gaon as an institution demonstrating proper waste management reveals how dedicated teamwork leads to sustainable rural environmental upgrading.

Future Steps: Policy Implementation and Sustainability

The Gram Panchayat aims at maintaining these accomplishments through the development of new policies that will include:

Local authorities penalize littering offenses by charging citizens between ₹30 to ₹500.

The community should pay a fixed amount from ₹30 to ₹100 per month for door-step waste collection based on their waste output.

The family-owned shops within the market will pay 160 market shops the first month fees estimated at 8000 rupees for Swachh Bharat programs.

Conclusion

Collective action led to the impressive rural development success story of Birchandra Nagar Gaon. The Swachh Bharat initiative through the Panchayat successfully elevated sanitation quality and established community accountability toward environmental hygiene. The initiative continues effective by bringing together government organizations with local groups and market sellers alongside residents to make it last a long time. The rural area of Birchandra Nagar Gaon will serve as a model for sustainable development because it implements structured policies with ongoing community awareness initiatives. Every small consistent action results in substantial change throughout rural India based on this successful achievement.



Vangmun-The Cleanest Village of Tripura



Tripura's Shining Example of Cleanliness!"

Vangmun, the name itself has now become analogous to cleanliness to the people of Tripura. A remote village in Jampui Hill R. D. Block, North District. The village was established in 1919 by the Village Chief, Raja Bahadur Dokhuma Sailo. It is also called the Crown Jewel of Jampui Hills in Tripura, it is about 190 Km from the state capital, Agartala and 160 km from Aizawl, Mizoram. Once called as the orange basket of the state, however, taken over by areca-nut cultivation in recent times. The major community residing in the village is the Lushai Community. Vangmun, for several decades, has always been a center of attraction for tourist due to its scenic hills and pleasant weather, however after being named as cleanest village, the place has attracted tourists manifolds.

Cleanliness plays a significant role in development. Vangmun as the cleanest village has attracted numerous tourists from various regions of the country. This incoming of visitors has created livelihood opportunities and economic opportunities widened for many residents, thereby uplifting the welfare of the people of Vangmun and the broader Jampui Hill area. All these further necessitated the need for better road and network connectivity, recreational sites, support for local culture, all of which the government has undoubtedly been fulfilling in developing these infrastructures.

Tourists are drawn to Vangmun because of its reputation as the cleanest village in Jampui Hill, its peaceful atmosphere, its clean surroundings, and the chance to experience the local customs and culture. The village is kept clean because of the ingrained civic sense of its residents, and solid and liquid waste management is currently given a lot of attention. The residents of Vangmun actively participate in community initiatives to keep their village clean. Regular cleanliness drives, trash management plans, and awareness efforts to foster a sense of accountability among the villagers are a few examples of these initiatives undertaken. The village has served as a model for nearby villages and the state as a whole, which aim to attain sanitation and cleanliness in equal measure to improve the welfare of their village communities.

The welfare schemes implemented in the rural development sector have addressed various challenges faced by the rural population, such as poverty, lack of infrastructure, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has ensured minimum 100 days of employment

- **Tourism Boost: Cleanliness attracts tourists, creating jobs and boosting the local economy.**
- **Infrastructure Development: Better roads, connectivity, and cultural sites developed to support growing tourism.**
- **Community Participation: Regular cleanliness drives, waste management, and strong civic sense keep the village spotless.**
- **Cultural Appeal: Visitors enjoy the peaceful environment and rich local traditions.**
- **Model Village: Vangmun inspires nearby villages in sanitation and sustainable living.**

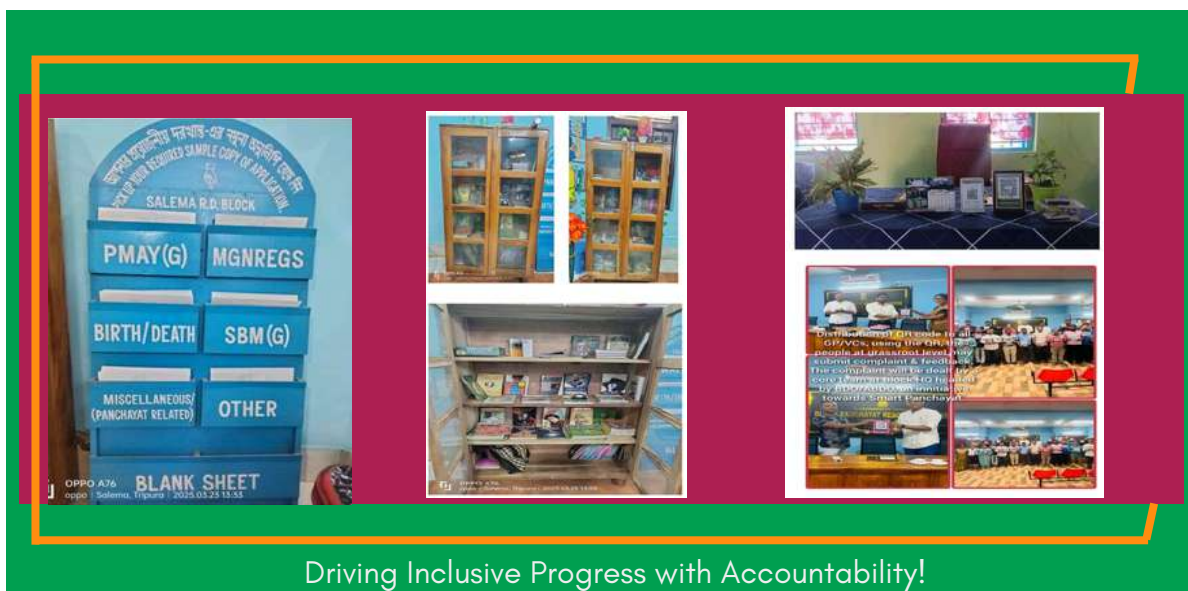
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The Vanghmun Village Committee under the direction of Jampui Hill R. D. have been actively distributing household dustbins, community dustbin to residents of vanghmun and near-by villages instilling in the minds of the local for cleanliness drive. The distributed household dustbins have been effectively used by the people of vanghmun by segregating dry and wet garbage at household level, and the same is then collected door to door for safe disposal, and for this arrangement each household contributes a small fee of about 70 Rupees a month. This initiative has significantly reduce waste disposal and cleaner environment in the Village. The block office has also given keen interest in suggestion put forward the by the NGOs, religious institution and also individual pleas in any kind of cleanliness matter. The Vanghmun village committee has installed several street light on the roads, brightening the clean village even at night. The government has also taken several initiatives in promoting awareness to local people the importance of cleanliness, providing much needed resources of all kind to keep vanghmun clean and green. People from different walks of life and all ages, the young and the olds voluntarily join hands every weekend to clean their surroundings as well as public spaces, this further boost the initiative of the blocks in promoting cleanliness. Students and teachers at Vanghmun Schools are getting involved in a cleanliness campaign, helping to shape students' views on keeping things tidy. The women in the community put in a lot of effort to keep the village looking nice by planting flowers and decorative plants around their homes and along the streets. Around the village, the villagers have set up bamboo trash bins at every street corner, and these are collected and ensured a proper disposal of the waste in designated areas.

The efforts of all the stakeholders in Jampui brought the Vanghmun Village Committee a state level panchayat award Rank-1 in 2022 under the theme Clean and Green Panchayat. Besides, having been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in September 2018 and doing away with plastic, moving towards eco-friendly product. It is evident that Solid and liquid waste management remains a significant challenge for most villages in the state. However, Vanghmun sets an inspiring example, leading the way for the entire Jampui Hill Block Administration and the state. By adopting sustainable practices aligned with the Clean and Green Village theme of LSDG, Vanghmun demonstrates how effective waste management can transform a community.



An innovative approach towards ensuring Good Governance and Effective Monitoring in the field of Rural Development



Driving Inclusive Progress with Accountability!

As we all know, Rural development is the backbone for the progress of any nation. The term Rural development covers different aspects from addressing the local needs to implementation of schemes, but the objective of all are same i.e, bringing progress in rural areas. While, serving as Block Development Officer, at Salema RD Block, three different approach has been adopted focusing on addressing needs of vulnerable section of people as well as streamlining the monitoring process of development works implemented using Panchayat resources, which contributed significantly in ensuring Good Governance and Effective monitoring.

In this article, we will come to know about such approaches implemented as part of Rural Development. One is developing a one stop kind of centre at Block HQ namely 'Senior Citizen & PwD Waiting cum Facilitation Centre', other is a QR Code based feedback/complaint filing digital ecosystem and another is 'Panchayat Work Monitoring System (PWMS)', an excel sheet based format for each GP/VCs and Samiti, BAC. The 'Senior Citizen & PwD Waiting cum Facilitation Centre' and 'Panchayat Work Monitoring System (PWMS)' were launched around 1 year back and are in use since the beginning contributing to a great extent and the QR Code based feedback/complaint filing digital ecosystem has been launched in recent past.

The concept of opening a dedicated centre for 'Senior Citizen & PwD Waiting cum Facilitation Centre' came from needs of vulnerable section of people. We often notice that many people have to visit office number of times in many cases so that their issues get addressed, which may be also necessary in few cases. Also in many cases people have to visit one to another Section at Govt offices for their work to be done. When, the same thing happens with any Senior Citizen or Divyangjan, it does not seem to be good and also works against the moral of Good Governance. Taking this into consideration, a dedicated centre if opened, it would help them to get their issues resolved from a single point creating a positiveness about our administration also. Thus, the special centre namely 'Senior Citizen & PwD Waiting cum Facilitation Centre' was opened at Block HQ of Salema RD Block, where any Senior Citizen or Divyangjan get special facilities for their issues. Whenever, any such people come to Block HQ, they are directly guided to that centre, where one dedicated official as In-Charge of that centre already has been engaged. The issues raised by that person is registered in the register by the In-Charge.

Thereafter, if any application is required and the applicant is not able to write an application, the In-Charge helps that person in doing so, the main purpose of which is not to send back the person just due to lack of application. Also the room is provided with a Sample Application Board (Photo enclosed as Photo 1), where subject based drafted application is there, applicant may choose it and use it, else customized application is provided by the In-Charge. Once the issue is registered, the In-Charge ensures that it is resolved as soon as possible, if for that purpose, it is felt that another office or dept. need to be consulted, it is done by the In-Charge herself and if it requires intervention of the BDO, it is done immediately. In this way, it is always tried that the issue get resolved immediately. If it can not be resolved on the same day, the applicant is sent back to home keeping her contact details, thereafter once issue is resolved, he or she is communicated directly.

- ☒ **'Senior Citizen & PwD Waiting cum Facilitation Centre'**
- ☒ **QR Code-Based Feedback/Complaint Filing System**
- ☒ **Panchayat Work Monitoring System (PWMS)**

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Thereafter, if any application is required and the applicant is not able to write an application, the In-Charge helps that person in doing so, the main purpose of which is not to send back the person just due to lack of application. Also the room is provided with a Sample Application Board (Photo enclosed as Photo 1), where subject based drafted application is there, applicant may choose it and use it, else customized application is provided by the In-Charge. Once the issue is registered, the In-Charge ensures that it is resolved as soon as possible, if for that purpose, it is felt that another office or dept. need to be consulted, it is done by the In-Charge herself and if it requires intervention of the BDO, it is done immediately. In this way, it is always tried that the issue get resolved immediately. If it can not be resolved on the same day, the applicant is sent back to home keeping her contact details, thereafter once issue is resolved, he or she is communicated directly. In important cases, if field visit required, it is also done by the authority on priority basis. While the applicant keeps waiting at the centre, he or she can avail the facility of Public Library (Photo enclosed as Photo 2) also. Thus by adopting this approach, we are able to help those vulnerable section of people effectively creating a positive environment thus promoting Good Governance. Photos of activities related to the centre are enclosed as Photo 3. Another approach is regarding addressing local level issues through QR Code based feedback/complaint filing digital ecosystem. A QR Code has been generated and circulated to all GP/VCs, so that any people can submit their feedback or complaint directly to the Block authority by simply scanning the QR.



This will help to reduce the gap of communication between the Block authority and Grass-root level local people. A dedicated team at the Block Level has been setup who is regularly looking after the complaint or feedback submitted through the system. This initiative is helping us to reach to the local people utilizing the digital platform moving us towards smart panchayat (Photos of activities related to the centre are enclosed as Photo 4). Other approach, is effective monitoring of development works implemented using Panchayat or Samiti or BAC or other resources. It has been observed that due to lack of effective monitoring mechanism the stakeholder such as In-Charges, I/Os, Section In-Charges develop excuses in different ways, when question is asked about non implementation/delay in execution of works. For example, when any In-Charge submit a resolution for implementing a development work, the first step is preparation of estimate thereafter sanction, work order and then field level execution. If any of the step gets missed, the work get stopped and on asking question, all excuses come in front. It is due to non existence of any integrated mechanism which can bring all stakeholders in a single platform with all the steps involved in the implementation chain. Hence, considering the fact, a excel sheet based mechanism has been development where all stake holders started from GP/VC In-Charges to Engineers, Section In-Charges have been connected. All necessary requirements for executing any development work starting from Resolutionsubmission to Estimate preparation, Sanction date, Work order date, Field work start date, end date, Geo tagging requirement etc have been covered. Interface has been provided GP/VC wise and separate for Samiti and BAC. This has been implemented as an initial step keeping in mind that an app based system on this model to be developed in future.

This has helped us in many ways. Now, no excuse can be given by stakeholders as all are on board in an integrated platform, where if any work is stopped, it can be understood that exactly where is the problem. All stakeholder mandatorily has to do data entry for each work. It has brought the entire development mechanism into a single point, from where easy monitoring can be done. Sitting anywhere, now it can be verified, what works have been undertaken at any GP/VC and what is the present status and necessary direction can be given to the concerned if required. It has also helped to assess the performance of each Implementing Officers. Where all GP/VCs also can see the progress of other GP/VCs thus creating a positive competitive environment. Delay in execution can be identified easily. Thus, overall the PWMS has provided an effective monitoring mechanism, which ultimately contributes directly in Rural development by fast implementation and gap identification in implementation process. The monitoring mechanism can be made more effective by developing an app based PWMS, where all will be connected directly in a single platform as well as will create a digital environment promoting Digital India initiative. The app must have message alert based system, so that whenever any step is completed in the chain, immediate message alert goes to the registered mobile number of all concerned stakeholders. It will keep reminding the pending assignment from the part of any stakeholders, thus will bring further efficiency in work implementation. Salema RD Block serves as proof of the fact that an integrated monitoring mechanism like PWMS, can bring efficiency in work implementation.





Seven Dreams, Seven Awards

Tripura Bagged Seven National Panchayat Awards



The Gomati district was awarded for the Best District Panchayat in the country and has bagged a prize money of ₹5 crore.



A journey towards holistic development

Gomati District Awarded Best District under Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar

Awards and Recognition

National Level: Gomati District recognized as the Best District in the Country under the Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar.

State Level: Also awarded as Best District in Tripura under the same category.

About the Award

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) presents the Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar to incentivize outstanding performance in local self-governance.

Awards are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are structured across multiple levels (National, State/UT, District, Block).

Performance measurement has shifted to outcome-based parameters, emphasizing real impact.

Constitutional Backdrop

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, effective from 24th April 1993, empowered Panchayats as institutions of self-government.

Article 243G mandates States to devolve powers for planning and implementing schemes in 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Grassroots Effort

This achievement reflects the relentless efforts of functionaries and elected representatives from the grassroots to the district level.

Demonstrates the power of decentralized planning, community participation, and collaborative governance.

Way Forward

Gomati District aspires to continue its journey of holistic development, with a focus on inclusive progress and sustainable growth across all sectors.

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Amarpur RD Block was awarded for Second Best Block in the country and has bagged a prize money of ₹1 Crore 75 Lakhs.



Amarpur R.D Block, situated in the Gomati District of Tripura, has earned national recognition under the National Panchayat Award for its outstanding commitment to holistic rural development and effective execution of centrally sponsored schemes. Through a strategic and community-driven approach, the block has made remarkable strides in uplifting its panchayats, emphasizing inclusive growth, transparency, and sustainability.

Key Initiatives and Achievements:

Community Participation through Sabhas

- Regular Bal Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas across all Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Village Committees (VCs)
- 5–6 Gram Sabhas per year per GP/VC promoting democratic decision-making

Solarization of Panchayat Buildings

- All GPs/VCs now powered by solar energy
- Reduced dependency on traditional electricity sources

Modernized Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

- All AWCs upgraded to provide a safe, educational environment for children (ages 3–6)
- Child-Friendly Sanitation Infrastructure
- Upgraded school and AWC toilets with separate facilities for boys and girls
- Promotes hygiene and a healthy school atmosphere

Expansion of Solar Infrastructure

- Solar power systems installed in schools, AWCs, and government buildings
- Support from TREDA (Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency)
- Sustainable Agriculture via PM-KUSUM Scheme

Solar-powered irrigation pumps distributed to farmers

- Reduction in diesel/electricity use and farming costs

Infrastructure Revival & Revenue Generation

- 11 abandoned buildings renovated into guest houses
- Establishment of community gyms promoting fitness and generating local revenue

Model Panchayats & ISO Certification Process

- All GPs/VCs upgraded to model panchayats with improved public service infrastructure
- Progressing towards ISO certification for service quality

100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status

- Achieved through Swachh Bharat Mission efforts
- Continuous cleanliness drives, awareness campaigns, and waste management innovations

- Amarpur R.D. Block's recognition under the National Panchayat Award highlights its inclusive, sustainable, and people-centric development model.
- A true example of how community involvement, green innovation, and effective governance can transform rural India.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Dakshin Manubankul, Rupaichhari RD Block was awarded for the theme of Best Women-Friendly Panchayat in the country and has bagged a prize money of ₹1 Crore

**Challenges Faced:**

Resource mobilization and community acceptance.
Overcoming socio-cultural barriers.
Encouraging women's active participation in governance and economy.

Strategic Interventions:

Mahila Sabhas & Gender Resource Centre: Platforms for women's participation in governance.
Financial Literacy & Credit Camps: Equipping women with financial management skills.
Community Service Providers: Roles like Swasthya Sakhis, Bank Sakhis, Pashu Sakhis, Matshya Sakhis helped boost livelihood skills.
Solar Street Lights: Installed under 15th Finance Commission Grants for women's safety.

**Support & Partnerships:**

ASHA & Anganwadi Workers: Crucial for health and hygiene awareness campaigns.
Local & State Government: Supported drinking water projects and health initiatives.

Vision for the Future:

Sustainability of Key Programs: Institutionalizing Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission, Balika Manch, and Empower Her.
Continued Camps: Regular financial literacy and health awareness camps.
Goal: Create a lasting, inclusive environment where women thrive socially, economically, and politically.

Panchayat Profile:

Located in Rupaichhari RD Block, South Tripura District, an Aspirational Block under TABP.
Population: ~1,900 (approx. 62% Scheduled Tribes).
Nominated for National Panchayat Awards under the "Women Friendly Panchayat" theme.

Key Achievements:

- "SRESTHA" Brand: Introduced for SHG-made products like spices, rice—promoting local identity.
- Women-led SHGs & Producer Groups: Empowering women in farming (vegetables, rice, animal husbandry, floriculture) and non-farming (handicrafts, textiles, food processing).
- 301 "Lakhpatri Didis": Recognized financially independent women as community role models.
- "Empower Her" Mentorship: Successful women mentor young girls for personal and professional growth.
- Menstrual Hygiene Initiatives: Installation of sanitary pad vending machines, incinerators, and regular awareness programs.
- "Balika Manch" in Schools: Achieved zero child marriages and zero dropouts among girl students.
- Zero Cases of Violence Against Women: Indicates a safe and inclusive environment.



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Betcherra, Kumarghat RD Block was awarded for the theme Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village and has bagged a prize money of ₹50 Lakhs.

**Challenges Faced:**

Low participation in Gram Sabha.
Lack of awareness about employment schemes.

Approach Taken:

1. Employment through rubber-based industries and agarbatti stick making.
2. Regular training to strengthen SHGs.
3. Promotion of bio-fertilizers and irrigation to improve land productivity.
4. Use of Krishi Sakhi, Matsya Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi for awareness and hand-holding support.
5. Development of critical infrastructure:
 - All-weather roads & culverts,
 - 100% solar street lights,
 - Solid & liquid waste management:
 - Door-to-door waste collection.
 - Community & household compost pits.
 - Roadside waste bins.
 - Plastic banks, tri-cycles.
 - Waste segregation sheds.
 - Drainage systems, soak pits.

Support from Government:

- MGNREGA
- 15th Finance Commission (XV FC)
- State Government Funds
- PMAY(G)
- SBM(G)
- TRLM support for women in SHGs

Vision for the Future:

- Promotion of natural resource-based micro-enterprises via SHGs.
- Increased participation of women, youth & students in GPDP preparation.
- Improvement in mid-day meals via kitchen gardens at schools and AWCs.
- Expansion of door-to-door garbage collection and proper waste disposal.
- Awareness generation among all community stakeholders.

Key Achievements:

1. 100% enrollment of children in AWCs and schools.
2. 100% household coverage:
 - Electricity.
 - LPG connections.
 - Tap water (JJM)
 - Public Distribution System (PDS).
3. 25,149 person-days generated under MGNREGA; Rs. 54.56 lakh utilized with 100% timely payment.
4. 480 women enrolled in 48 SHGs; Rs. 165.5 lakh loan disbursed via TRLM (100% BPL coverage).
5. 413 beneficiaries received housing under PMAY(G).
6. 414 beneficiaries covered under social pension schemes.
7. Small-scale employment generation units established:
8. Rubber nursery & processing.
9. Bamboo-based units.
10. Pineapple and other SHG-based production.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Thakchahra, Amarpur RD Block was awarded under the category Carbon Neutral Panchayat and has bagged a prize money of ₹75 Lakhs.

**Panchayat Profile:**

Thakcherra Panchayat has 497 households and a population of 1,874.

Entirely women-led Panchayat with 9 female representatives, known as “Nava Urja”.

Recognized as a model of leadership and innovation in clean energy and sustainability.

Nominated for the ‘Gram UrjaSwaraj Vishesh Panchayat Purashkar’ for achievements in clean energy under the theme of “Energy Self-Sufficiency through Clean Energy Initiatives”

Key Achievements in Clean Energy:

- Panchayat office powered by solar inverter for uninterrupted electricity.
- Over 400 households use biogas plants for cooking and heating.
- Installation of 200+ solar streetlights for improved night-time safety and visibility.
- Solar lamps distributed to households in power-disrupted areas to support students.
- 100 battery-operated rickshaws distributed for sustainable transportation.
- 8 solar-powered pumps installed under PM-KUSUM for irrigation and drinking water, aiding farmers and reducing energy costs.

Challenges Faced:

Initial low community participation due to lack of awareness.

Financial limitations and shortage of technical expertise.

Reluctance to adopt new technologies among some villagers.

Approaches to Overcome Challenges:

- Formation of a Green Committee for implementation and monitoring.
- Introduction of Green Certification for all new constructions.
- Conducted awareness campaigns and offered subsidies to encourage adoption.
- Built trust and participation through education and incentives.

Support from Stakeholders:

Financial & technical support from:

- Central FFC funds
- State Panchayat Development Funds
- Collaboration with various departments

Own-source revenue through fees from lighting, water, waste collection, and irrigation.

Roadmap for Sustainability:

- Plan to establish a 10 kV solar plant to make the village fully solar-powered.
- Continued focus on expanding renewable infrastructure.
- Aims to remain energy self-sufficient while meeting growing demand.
- Setting an inspiring example for rural clean energy transformation.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Rajkang, Amarpur RD Block was awarded for the theme Child-Friendly Village and has bagged a prize money of ₹50 Lakhs.

**Challenges Faced:**

- **Financial Constraints:** Limited funds to expand and maintain infrastructure.
- **Seasonal Water Scarcity:** Recurrent dry spells affecting water availability.
- **Natural Calamities:** Recent floods severely damaged water systems and infrastructure.

Panchayat Profile:

Location: Debbari Gram Panchayat, Amarpur RD Block, Gomati District, Tripura.

Population: 1,037 people across 280 families.

Primary Livelihood: Paddy cultivation.

Challenge: Recurring water scarcity, especially during dry seasons. Nominated for National Panchayat Awards under the "Child Friendly Village" theme.

Key Achievements:**Water Access:**

- 277 functional household water connections (10-20 meters proximity).
- Over 100 hand pumps providing approx. 17,000 gallons of water daily.

Water Resource Utilization:

- 31 water bodies spread over 200 hectares used for irrigation and pisciculture.
- Emphasis on natural resource use and chemical-free farming.

Innovative Water Supply:

- Deep-tube well with Iron Removal Plant (IRP) connected to a 5.5 km pipeline network serving 240 families.
- Ensures clean, year-round drinking water supply.

Public Institutions:

Free access to clean water and sanitation in 4 Anganwadi centers and local schools.

Recognition:

Awarded "Best Amrit Sarovar Award" for maintaining a large water body used for irrigation and recreation.

Roadmap for Sustainability:**Future Plans:**

- Promote rainwater harvesting and greywater reuse through soak pits.
- Encourage water-efficient devices and appliances.

Community Ownership: Continued resident involvement in infrastructure maintenance.

Awareness Drives: Behavioral change initiatives focused on protecting the Gomati River and sustainable practices.

Impact:

Model Village: Recognized as a Chief Minister Model Village.

Inspiration: Serves as a role model for other rural areas aiming for water sufficiency and sustainable development.

Approaches to Overcome Challenges:

Community Awareness: Conducted campaigns promoting water conservation.

Capacity Building: Trained local staff to manage water supply during shortages.

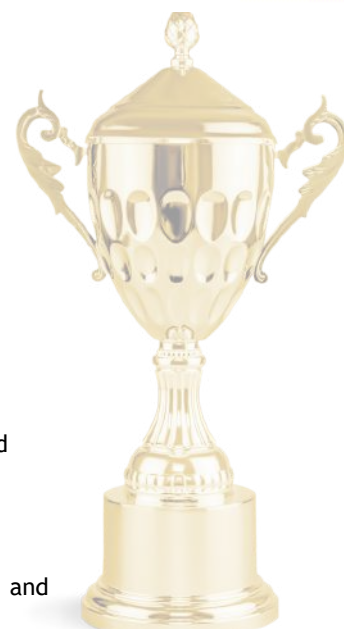
Quality Control: Regular water testing introduced to ensure safety.

Coordination: Strong interdepartmental collaboration for technical and resource support.

Stakeholder Support:**Funding Sources:**

- Fifteenth Finance Commission grants.
- State Panchayat Development Funds.
- Community participation through Shramdan (voluntary labor).

Collaborative Efforts: Joint efforts by villagers, local bodies, and government support enabled infrastructure development.



STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

Debbari, Amarpur RD Block was awarded under theme Water Sufficient Village and has bagged a prize money of ₹50 Lakhs.

**Panchayat Profile:**

Location: Rajkang Village, Amarpur Block, Tripura.

Population: 3,173 residents.

Cultural Composition: Home to Reang and Jamatia tribal communities.

Primary Livelihood: Agriculture—focused on rice and rubber cultivation.

Special Feature: Located near the scenic Chabimura, rich in natural beauty and cultural heritage.

Distinct Identity: Known for its strong commitment to child welfare and holistic community development.

Nominated for National Panchayat Awards under the "Water Sufficient Village" theme.

Key Achievements:**Child Welfare Infrastructure:**

- 11 Anganwadi Centres.
- 5 Schools.
- 4 Government offices supporting child-centric services.

Support for Adolescent Girls:

Sanitary vending machines installed in all schools, health centers, and the panchayat office.

Health & Education Services:

- Regular health check-ups for 225 children enrolled in Anganwadi Centres.
- 423 school-going children benefit from academic and extracurricular programs.

Bal Sabhas (Child Forums):

- 8 Bal Sabhas conducted in 2 years.
- 58 community-driven projects initiated (e.g., new Anganwadis, playfields, toilets, school roads, sports items).
- Visit by the Honourable Governor recognized village's progress.

Approaches to Overcome Challenges:**Community Engagement:**

- Involved parents, elders, and panchayat leaders in planning and implementation, Built community consensus around child rights and welfare.

Safe & Inclusive Spaces:

- Created safe zones in schools and local areas for free child expression.

Strengthening Services:

- Infrastructure upgrades to AWCs and schools, Bi-monthly vaccinations, regular health checkups, Zero dropout initiatives to retain children in education.

Key Social Outcomes:

- Child marriage and child labor eliminated, Ensured clean water, nutritious meals, and secure learning environments in all child institutions.

Challenges Faced:

Cultural Barriers: Resistance to girls' education and low community involvement in child welfare.

Resource Constraints: Inadequate infrastructure and staffing in schools and health centers.

Social Norms: Deep-rooted traditions led to reluctance in embracing child-focused reforms.

**Stakeholder Support:**

Government Departments: Active support from Panchayat, Health, and Social Welfare departments.

NGOs & Technical Experts: Provided advocacy, resources, and capacity-building.

Interdepartmental Coordination: Ensured smooth implementation of initiatives.

Roadmap for Sustainability:**Future Goals:**

- Further development of school infrastructure.
- Expansion of health services and vaccination drives.
- Promotion of creative learning through sports and arts.

Ongoing Bal Sabhas:

- Will continue as platforms for child participation in village development.
- Vision: To become a model panchayat for child welfare, inspiring other villages to follow.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA



पंचायत विकास सूचकांक पोर्टल

Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) Portal

Facilitating creation of a digital platform & ecosystem for focused implementation of interventions to achieve SDG 2030 agenda in rural India

The Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) is a Multi-domain and multi-sectoral index that is intended to be used to assess the overall holistic development, performance & progress of panchayats. The Panchayat Advancement Index takes into account various socio-economic indicators and parameters to gauge the well-being and development status of the local communities within the jurisdiction of a panchayat. The index typically considers factors such as:

Infrastructure: Availability of basic amenities like roads, electricity, water supply, sanitation facilities, etc.

Health and Education: Access to healthcare services, educational institutions, literacy rates, and enrolment in schools.

Economic Indicators: Income levels, employment opportunities, agricultural productivity, and economic activities.

Social Indicators: Poverty rates, gender equality, social inclusion, and overall quality of life.

Governance and Administration: Efficiency and transparency of local governance, delivery of public services and citizen participation.

Environmental Sustainability: Environmental Sustainability: Measures related to ecological balance, conservation, and sustainable practices.

Integration of PAI with LSDGs and SDGs:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Further 9 LSDGs (Localization of Sustainable Development Goals) are derived from these SDGs. The LSDG framework is used by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, to achieve the SDGs at the grassroots level through 9 thematic areas, focusing on local governance and sustainable development in rural India.



PAI aims to assess and measure the progress made by grassroots-level institutions in achieving localized SDGs, thereby contributing to the attainment of SDG 2030. Panchayat Advancement

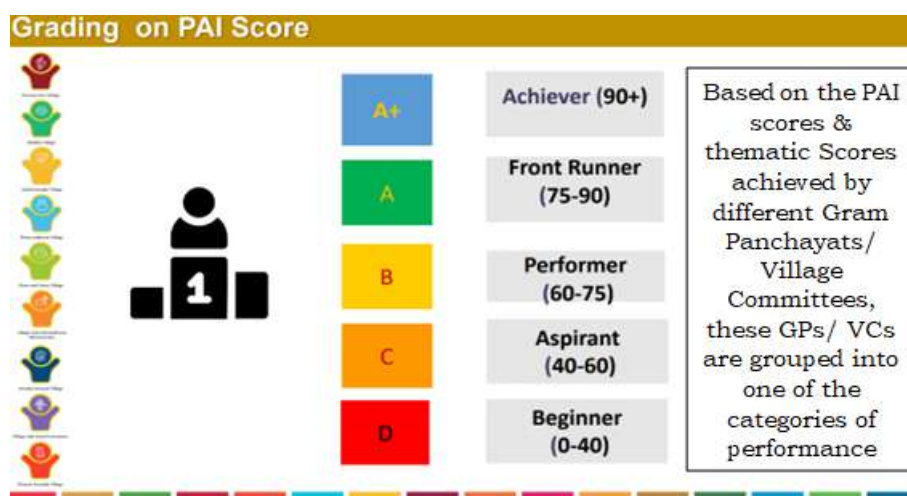
Index (PAI) is a composite Index & has been compiled based on 435 unique local Indicators (331 mandatory & 104 optional) consisting of 566 unique data points across 9 themes of LSDGs (Localization of Sustainable Development Goals) to achieve the SDG 2030 Agenda through participatory, bottom-up development.

Indicator Framework used for PAI Score Calculation 2022-23

Theme	Indicator Count	Total Data Points
Theme 1 - Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat	32	60
Theme 2 - Healthy Panchayat	21	42
Theme 3 - Child Friendly Panchayat	82	143
Theme 4 - Water Sufficient Panchayat	21	34
Theme 5 - Clean and Green Panchayat	33	58
Theme 6 - Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Panchayat	159	189
Theme 7 - Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat	62	100
Theme 8 - Panchayat with Good Governance	62	87
Theme 9 - Women Friendly Panchayat	44	81
Total	516	794

Unique Indicator	Mandatory Indicator	Optional Indicator	Unique Data Points	Numeric Indicators	Binary Indicators
435	331	104	566	207	228

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA



The first ever baseline Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) FY 22-23, will play a vital role in setting local targets, identifying actionable points, and facilitating the preparation of evidence-based Panchayat Development Plans aimed at achieving the desired goals. The index is contextually relevant, addressing the unique needs of rural India at the grassroots level. The PAI serves as a tool for assessment and promotes healthy competition among Panchayats. The data collected through PAI serves as a strong foundation for evidence-based planning, enabling Panchayats to identify development gaps, set clear targets, and allocate resources more effectively, thus driving more strategic and impactful governance at the local level.

The PAI portal (www.pai.gov.in) serves as a robust, multilingual data management platform enabling Panchayats to enter and track their development metrics.

Purpose of Panchayat Advancement Index

- Measure incremental progress on LSDGs using scores of GP/ VC over years
- Grading of Panchayats based on performance in achieving LSDGs
- Evidence Based Assessment and Planning Prioritizing Development
- Better method for Incentivization on developmental progress
- PAI Data being used for incentivization
- GPs/ VCs on LSDG thematic scores on each theme
- Composite PAI scores for understanding overall development status

Successful Rollout of the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) in Tripura

- **Well-Planned Start:** The state began with a thorough groundwork—mapping departments, identifying targets, and aligning indicators with the broader development objectives. This strategic planning laid a strong foundation for the entire PAI exercise.
- **Accountability at Every Level:** A structured review system was put in place, ensuring regular assessments at the block, district, and state levels. This helped maintain transparency, track progress, and address challenges in real time.
- **Empowered Frontline Teams:** Panchayat staff received targeted training on PAI indicators and the Data Collection Format (DCF). The availability of SOPs, e-learning materials, and department-wise guidance ensured that everyone involved had clarity and confidence in their roles.
- **Dedicated Monitoring:** A monitoring cell was established at the Directorate of Panchayats. Regular sharing of PAI reports and the appointment of Block-Level Master Trainers (BLMTs) provided decentralized, on-the-ground support to ensure smooth data flow and quality control.
- **Efficient Team-Based Approach:** BDO-led teams, comprising representatives from 14 departments, were formed to drive the process forward. DCFs were pre-shared, deadlines were staggered strategically, and tasks were distributed based on the complexity of data points—leading to more efficient and accurate data collection.
- **Expert-Led Guidance:** Institutions like SPRC and PRTIs extended vital early-stage support. Faculties were assigned to each of the nine thematic areas under LSDGs, providing strategic inputs and domain-specific guidance throughout the process.

STATE PANCHAYAT RESOURCE CENTRE, TRIPURA

- **Recognition and Motivation:** Participation was encouraged by linking PAI performance with opportunities like the National Panchayat Awards. Panchayats with lower scores were provided dedicated mentorship, creating a sense of inclusion and growth across the board.
- **Uninterrupted Support System:** A round-the-clock helpline was made operational at the headquarters to ensure continuous assistance, addressing queries and resolving technical issues without delays.

Status of Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) Score of Tripura

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Top five Districts of Tripura in PAI Score		Top five Blocks of Tripura in PAI Score		Top five GP/VC of Tripura in PAI Score	
Name of District	Overall PAI Score	Name of Block	Overall PAI Score	Name of GP/VC	Overall PAI Score
Unakoti	68.69	Kumarghat	76.43	Rupaichari	82.08
South Tripura	64.22	Padmabil	70.63	Bampur	80.95
West Tripura	64.18	Rupaichari	69.06	West Malbasa	79.72
Sepahijala	63.6	Amarpur	69.06	Charilam	79.41
Gomati	62.17	BC Nagar	68.66	Dudpur	79.31

Theme wise Best Panchayat as per PAI Score in Tripura

T1- Poverty Free & Enhanced Livelihoods in Panchayat	T2- Healthy Panchayat	T3- Child-Friendly Panchayat
Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat
89.62	99.73	85.07
Bampur	Bampur	East Rangmati
T4- Water Sufficient Panchayat	T5- Clean And Green Panchayat	T6- Panchayat With Self Sufficient Infrastructure
Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat
82.94	81.71	71.65
Rajnagar	Rupaichari	Fatikmry
T7- Socially Just And Socially Secured Panchayat	T8- Panchayat With Good Governance	T9- Women Friendly Panchayat
Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat	Best Panchayat
83.07	79.7	81.53
Jagannathpur	Rupaichari	Rupaichari

In a first, the government ranked more than 2.16 lakh panchayats according to their performance and advancement toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the help of Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI). Out of the top performing 699 panchayats nationwide, 42 panchayats of Tripura (out of 1176) could secure Grade A. Tripura outperformed all other states with 3.6% of its Panchayats securing Grade A rankings, far above the national average (0.27%).

The Panchayat Advancement Index provides public representatives, policy makers, government agencies, and local authorities with valuable insights into the areas that require attention for improvement within the rural areas under the jurisdiction of the panchayats. It helps in identifying disparities, achievement of development goals, and formulating targeted policies and interventions to enhance the overall well-being and quality of life of rural communities. The specific indicators and weights used in calculating the Panchayat Advancement Index can vary based on the goals and priorities of the governing body or organization that develops and utilizes the index.



Training
INTERVENTIONS



Non-Training
INTERVENTIONS

