

TRANSFORMING INDIA BY 2022
BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

District Collectors –
The Change Agents

RURAL CONNECTIVITY

Issues and challenges:

- PMGSY based on 2001 Census
- Speedy completion
- Maintenance of roads
- Fund flow not consistent
- Forest clearances issues

Strategy and best practices:

- PMGSY to be based on 2011 census (revision of core network/ bridges)
- Multiple connectivity for LWE
- Incentives for quality contractors
- Third party verification (quality and maintenance)
- Discretion (tender conditions etc.) at District level

POWER AND ELECTRICITY

Issues and challenges:

- Quality and reliability of power
- Problem of distribution losses and theft
- Maintenance issues

Strategy and best practices:

- Focus on non conventional sources of energy. Higher incentives to be provided for rural areas (up to 50-60% subsidy)
- Solar farming and solar parks on non-agricultural land (providing livelihood, especially to tribals)
- Execution of dedicated feeders for Districts
- Dedicated maintenance centers for Districts
- In Dungarpur woman SHGs have set up and are running solar panel plants
- Institutional mandate for DCs with regards to DISCOMs
- Incentives for energy efficiency (buildings, pumps etc.)

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Issues and challenges:

- Conservation of water sources
- Depletion of ground water table
- Lack of high quality lab testing facilities at the District level
- AMRUT (24/7 water supply, sewerage, drainage) not covering every District
- Sustainability of ODF status
- Less attention on solid waste management

Strategy and best practices:

- Relax condition (population criteria) for AMRUT with regards to backward urban areas
- Quality mapping for drinking water
- Best practice: Pure Water Plants in Karnataka
- Mass campaign of Mukhya Mantri Jal Swalambhan Abhiyan, Rajasthan based on ridge to valley approach of micro water shed development leading to increase in water table
- Convergence with MGNREGA and Solid Liquid Waste Management and SBM (Best practices in Rajasthan)
- Jharkhand utilizing DMFT funds for sanitation and water supply schemes
- ODF+ / availability of water

HOUSING FOR ALL

Issues and challenges:

- Some deserving beneficiaries are not part of SECC
- Material issues in difficult terrain
- Material crunch leads to price increase
- Capacity constraints of ULBs

Strategy and best practices:

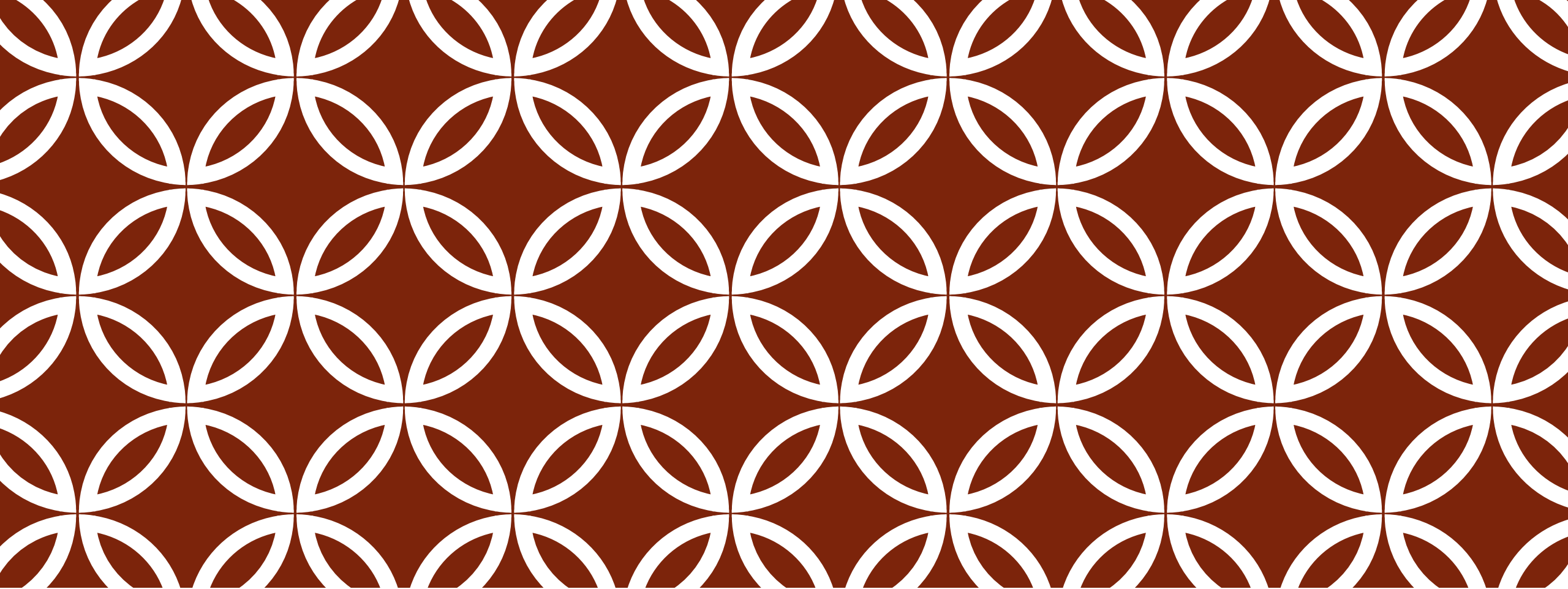
- District to be authorized to include left out eligible beneficiaries – up to 5% of the district target
- Convergence around PMAY (UJJWALA, NFSA, water harvesting structure, electricity connection)
- Alleviate material crunch by the use of PanchMarts as implemented in Dumka
- Unit cost to be enhanced for backward districts from 1.2 lakh to 1.5 lakh in rural areas
- Flexi funds for incomplete houses

DEVELOPMENT AS A MASS MOVEMENT (1/2)

- Special dispensation by Finance Commission for Aspirational Districts
- Untied funds for gap funding from Gol (Rs. 100 cr/yr/District)
- Increase dedicated untied funds for existing schemes
- MGNREGA: Greater infrastructure targets/ needs – material component should be enhanced. 60-40 ratio should be maintained at state level
- Human Resources Bank (dedicated Panchayat Swayam Sewaks/ Coordinators for monitoring of rural schemes)

DEVELOPMENT AS A MASS MOVEMENT (2/2)

- Dedicated community centers - free latest digital facilities/ NOFN
- Institutional visibility of DMs in planning
- GIS based planning and monitoring of infrastructure
- Incentives for civilian employees of backward Districts
- Dedicated training policy
- Extensive IEC plan for all schemes to facilitate public outreach and facilitating mass movement



THANK YOU |