

Recommendations

1. Department: Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Co-Operative

- **Provision of Agriculture Resource Centre at Block Level for providing support to farmers to ensure sustainable agricultural practices:**

- a) Nursery for timely supplying quality saplings
- b) Develop seed bank for distribution of indigenous seeds
- c) Arrangement of agricultural tools and equipment on hired basis & soil testing facilities
- d) Seed production on fishery culture (seed production at panchayat level)

(As the % share of allocation in seeds under the input-support component of agriculture and allied sector hovers around 1-2% out of 10-12%. In 2023-24, it was only 1.86 %. Around 80% of the farmers of Jharkhand are small and marginal farmers who depend on the department for timely and qualitative seeds)

- **Promotion of patent seeds** (preferably region wise) in Jharkhand in collaboration with BAU, Ranchi and other agriculture universities.

(As now Jharkhand does not have its own produced seeds and finally import seeds from other states. Budget should be allocated for promotion of seed banks in every blocks. Progressive farmers should be identified village wise for promotion and preservation of indigenous seeds. The entire mechanism for timely distributing quality seeds to farmers will be monitored parallelly by the Panchayat and Agri Resource Centre at Block level. These seed banks can also be integrated with the PGs/CLFs formulated under the SRLM).

- **Prioritize the budget allocations under ATMA**

(As, 80% of the allocated budgets under ATMA are used for meeting, operational and administrative expenses. The prime focus of ATMA i.e disseminating technical knowledge towards agriculture activities in the districts remains untouched. Over the years the budgetary trend under ATMA has also been declining. Due to the shortage of bottom level staffs like Kisan Mitra, ATM and BTM, the allocated amount under the administrative and operational head also remains unutilised.

Primary activities like trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, mobilization of farmers, district level exhibitions etc are seen very limited in numbers in the District Extension Work Plan (DEWP) due to low allocations of budget. Hence, there is a need to prioritize the allocations of budget under ATMA, which will lead to proper utilisation of the allocated budgets and better on ground implementation of activities designed in the DEWP.

https://www.atmaranchi.in/17-08-2023/Ranchi_DEWP_2023-24.pdf

- **Provision of cold storage and establish post-harvest marketing chain**

(The allocations under post-harvest marketing and storage hovers are around 1-2% only of the total allocations in the AAS. For the FY 2023-24 it was 4.52%, there is a huge shortage of public cold storages and proper marketing channels in the state. Hence, there is a need to construct at least 1 cold storage per block and training support for its proper functioning. An allocation of Rs.25 crores was made in the scheme named Agri export and Agri marketing cum post-harvest infrastructure development scheme in the FY 2022-23 which was 0.02 % and 0.69 % respectively of the total budget of AAS for Jharkhand. The allocations under the scheme had further declined to Rs.10 crores in the FY 2023-24. Hence, there is a need for sufficient allocations and utilisation under schemes like this which can contribute to the sustainable development of the sector.

- **Promotion of Regenerative Agriculture (RA)/ Natural Farming (NF)**

(The Govt. has interested to promote RA and local farming, develop Agri-entrepreneurs and establishment of BRCs (Bio-Resource Centre's). The major role of BRCs is to promote the use of natural fertilizers, pesticides and provide technical know-how to the small & marginal farmers. Presently these BRCs are not only facing challenges in lack of fund for input availability for large scale production and selling out their produce in the market; but also, about the huge subsidies for large land holding farmers from the Govt, to continue and use excessive chemical fertilizers and pesticides which is further degrading the soil health. Hence, public allocations for promotion and marketing of NF are the need of the hour, subsidies can be cut from chemical pesticides and monetary support for transitional loss compensation to the farmers practising NF can be provided

for a period of time. State can use the fallow lands for promoting and practise of NF by using districts DMFT funds. It can eventually reduce spendings in health sector.

- **Promotion of Animal Husbandry (AH)**

(As per livestock census of 2019, Jharkhand has 11.9 million population of cattle and holds the status of 7th largest cattle producing state in India. Since FY 2015-16, budgetary allocations under animal husbandry division revolves around 10-12 % of total AAS budget. Dairy Development Division has also seen decline over the years with finally accounting for 8.87 % of the total AAS budget in the FY 2023-24. Promotion of BYP (Backyard Poultry)/HHs and its mother unit per 50 HHs, indigenous breeds of animals and birds under the '**Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Yojna**' for reducing the mortality rate under the scheme. Hence, sufficient allocations and planning for utilisation under these divisions are required for the sustainable development of the sector.

- Tapping existing natural minor forest produces like tamarind, jackfruit, moringa, custard apple etc. Value addition and development of marketing channels for the value-added products.
- Pulses and the Millets are to be promoted mainly in Palamu region
- Fulfilment of required human resources across the states under the department for better implementation of the schemes and programs.
- A region- specific budgeting and planning is required in Jharkhand budget. Also, a revision of the drought prone areas program needs to be revised.
- Agriculture land is reducing due to infrastructure development which is not only hampering economic security but also, the food security. Markets of local foods are shrinking day by day. Henceforth, Jharkhand need a "**land use policy**" which can have a guideline that at least 2/3rd of land should always be left in a patch of infrastructure development/ housing schemes.

2. Department: Department of School Education & Literacy Development

- Availability of Lab teachers, materials, practical tools, and guest lecture etc.
- Change the teaching pattern with improve the quality of education, smart training and scale up programs for teachers and provision of appointment qualified teachers,
- Requirement/Demand vs availabilities of man-power (Teachers),
- Increase the nos. of Primary & middle school, upgrade the high schools,
- In course content, preference the local language should be needed district wise,
- Proper implementation of Right to Education, advertisement, and parents meeting,
- Promote some cultural & sports activities, arts & craft competition,
- Strengthening or training of '**Shiksha Nigarani Samiti**' at GP, block & district level,
- Requirement of multi-types vocational training institute at district level,
- Linked between school committee and gram panchayat committee,
- District wise prepare a calendar for 'Jobs vs Requirement vs Training',
- Gap analysis of Teaching and non-teaching staffs regarding knowledge & understanding,
- Upgrade the infra, child friendly toilets, wash & sanitation facilities, especially for Girls,
- Provision for a counsellor visit in each & every school (weekly/fortnightly),
- Awareness of National and Village Educational Policy,
- Provision for more nos. of hostel and seats/beds, promote or enhancement of scholarship program by simplifying the application process
- Proper utilization of CSR fund for Rural Education and promotion,
- Promote some new program for dropout reducing,
- Provision for safety, wash & hygiene, pad-bank etc. for girl child,
- GDP wise data maintained for every 5 years,
- Increase the fund for Education in State budget (Different Schemes).

Mid-Day Meal (MDM)

- Implement the provision made for providing children eggs per week in MDM.
- Cost assessment & budgeting for class 1-8th as per protein & calorie needs.
Dal and Oil to be added
- Meals to be prepared at school not packaged and centralized. Subsidy in cooking gas

3. Department: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security

ICDS:

1. Provide advance funds to Anganwadi centers to purchase rations for distribution in Anganwadi centers instead of reimbursement mode.
2. Sanction 'on demand' Anganwadi centers received from various districts as per provisions in ICDS.
3. Where land is available in Anganwadi centers provide 12.5 decimal land for playground and kitchen garden. Make pucca enclosure (boundary wall).
4. Sanction funds for construction of Anganwadi centers which do not have their own building.
5. Immediate implementation of the provision made on the state budget of 2021 – 22 for providing eggs in Anganwadi centers.
6. Immediate steps to be taken to fill up vacancies in human resources (CDPO, Lady Supervisors, Statistical Assistant, Typist, Anganwadi worker and Sahayika).
7. Make provision for creche in Anganwadi centers for children under 3 years.
8. Set up training cum research center for ICDS. Presently the state does not have its own ICDS training center.
9. Provide millets to beneficiaries of ICDS.

Pradhan Mantri Matri Vandana Yojna (PMMVY)

1. Remove one child norm in PMMVY. Some states have done away with one child norm.

2. Run a separate scheme for child marriage prevention.
3. Simplify the processes/formats for availing the benefits under the scheme.
4. Increase the amount paid to beneficiary to rupees ten thousand.

Pension Schemes

1. The Chief Minister of Jharkhand had announced on 29 December 2023 had announced reduction of eligibility age for state pension schemes from 60 years to 50 years for SCs, STs and OBCs of the state. Therefore, the department should issue a Sankalp and simplify the process for obtaining caste certificate). Also make provision in the budget for coverage of beneficiaries as announced.

Social Audit of Schemes

1. Section 28 of National Food Security Act (NFSA) provides for regular audit of food security schemes under it (ICDS, PDS, PMMVY and MDM). Social Audit is also mentioned in the Department's Sankalp (no.2208 dated 16.09.2019).

PVTGs – Caste Certificate

1. To access pension schemes PVTGs face extreme difficulty in obtaining caste certificated from competent authority. Therefore, this requirement of caste certificate for availing pension scheme for PVTGs should be done away with.

4. Department: Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development

Migration

- Labour Control room numbers need to be publicized in larger domains.
- Strengthen and implement mandatory pre-departure orientation programs.
- Strengthen Institutional Partnerships for Inter State Coordination and design state schemes and prog for migrant workers. Develop a supplement portal for registration of workers.
- Establish coordination mechanisms to streamline efforts and ensure a holistic approach.
- Strengthen Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. Educate migrant workers about their legal rights, workplace regulations, and avenues for seeking support

5. Department: Department of Tourism, Art, Culture, Sports, & Youth Affairs

Rural tourism

- Promotion of Rural Haat, Homestays, adventure sports, water sports, community Akhra, agriculture tourism have huge potential in Jharkhand.
- Jharkhand tourism policy is in place, a proper prototype has to be proposed with budgets.
- GS can take up pivotal role in managing some aspects of rural tourisms such as picnic spots, home stays. Decentralization with involvement of local people will open scope for employment.
- Jharkhand has diverse cultures and festivals which has huge potential for attracting tourists. Digital platform for booking of tickets will bring in good revenue to the state.
- Eco tourism has also high potential – promotion of local foods, art, culture, natural habitats, species of bird, butterflies etc. can be part of these plans which is present over here.
- A culture of promotion of rural tourisms, local entrepreneurship development should need to be imbibed in young generation t through introduction of courses in schools and college syllabus.
- Art and craft can create many employment opportunities with proper skill training.
- A mapping of potential tourist places, trend analysis and seasonality combined with skill mapping will provide avenues for developing a structured interventions for local employment.

6. Department: Water Resource Department

- **Effective decentralized operational management towards PMKSY**

(As only 12% land is under assured irrigation in Jharkhand. PMKSY, a flagship scheme will ensure and help to mitigate the low irrigation resources. However, the solar lift irrigation units installed under the JOHAR project of JSLPS, SRLMs where

CSOs can facilitate the PGs/SHGs for the qualitative installation and maintenance of the units. The decentralize operational management of PMKSY will not only reduce the chances of installation of fraudulent units in field, but also it provides efficient implementation of schemes by defining clear convergence guidelines for budget allocation and resource sharing at the grassroot level).

Year	Financial target- Jharkhand (in Rs. Cr.)	Financial achievement- Jharkhand (in Rs. Cr.)	%age achievement
2015-16	9.55	14.64	153.35
2016-17	36.08	18.70	51.84
2017-18	50.60	5.79	11.45
2018-19	54.62	12.57	23.03
2019-20	48.79	31.10	63.75

https://pmksy.gov.in/microirrigation/Financial_Report.aspx

- **Address the challenge of diminishing groundwater levels**

(To address the pressing issue of declining groundwater level and ensure long term sustainability of water resources, the allocation of a distinct and well-defined budget for the **renovation and rejuvenation of existing structures**. As MGNREGA, PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana, along with various watershed-related initiatives have been launched and tend to prioritize the construction of new structures, often overlooking the maintenance of existing ones).

- **Water budgeting** - GP (Gram Panchayat) should take responsibility of creating safe water zones along with crop contingency plan. Introduction of weather-based advisories at GP level can be quite supportive for farmers of Jharkhand.

7. Department: Department of Rural Development

MGNREGA (Rural employment)

- Provision for **additional 50 Days work** from state government is required for those who will be completing 100 Days till December. It is estimated to be 1 lakh HHs, which will account to additional budget of INR 1,27,50,00,000.

- A proper budget allocation is required to **fill up the vacant position** of 30% which will account to INR 231,540,113.
- Delay payment is a big challenge hence state needs **to establish a revolving fund** to mitigate this gap. An amount of Rs 1000 crore is required for the same.
- Apart from Central contribution, State government is providing **Rs 27 as per day wages under MGNREGA which need to be revised to Rs 40 /day**. This will account to budget provision of additional INR 3,65,98,27,280.
- Budget provision for Social Security (Accidental & Normal Deaths, Hospital Reimbursement, Disability assistance) fund is required under MGNREGA which will be amounting to 1 Crore.
- **PVTG communities** are hardly taking benefits from MGNREGA in Jharkhand hence we should **propose a system on payment on the basis of attendance**.
- Introduction of **maternity entitlements of 1 month payment** for those who had worked at least for 15 days.
- Priority for “Didi Bari Yojna” and promote Nutrition Garden with each Anganwadi
- MGNREGA is dependent Rojgar Sewak who is limited at places and work as per his needs and choice hence we more focused structure for grievance redressal mechanisms is required **hence model of NSK should be proposed**.
- Awareness level on MGNREGA is quite well now but people are not getting work as per demand generation, so it is important to monitor work demands. **A receipt of work demand should be provided** so that they can claim for compensation, if no work is allotted to them. At present, the worker has no evidence of work demand. **A digital system can be introduced for monitoring the same and which could also generate some alerts**.
- **Streamlining of Rojgar Diwas is a must**. Certain budget provision is required for the same. It should not be just dependent on Rojgar Sewak but Panchayat should also be made accountable for this work.
- **Birsa Harit Gram Yojna (BHGy)** have been bringing good return of 6% to workers. **Similar scheme can be promoted for promotion of NTFP, tasar, lac etc**. This will boost local economy and also revive barren land.
- A **fund allocation for 3 days for a dedicated planning for Yojna Banao Abhiyan** is required for better scheme implementation.

8. Department: Department of Health, Medical Education & Family Welfare

Present Status

- As only 33% of rural population and 26% of urban population depend on Public Sector for treatment. Jharkhand ranks 13th out of 19 large states with a score of 47.55. There is still a huge gap in health infrastructure in Jharkhand.
- As of now in tribal areas, PHCs are converted to CHCs, hence budget is required to strengthen the existing Health and Wellness Centers.
- Trained ANM & Sahiya are to be engaged in RCH services only.
- MTC (Malnutrition Treatment Centers) is to be established at community level as rehabilitation center. Operation of these MTCs would be at block, district and hard-to-reach areas. At least 450 MTCs are currently required in the state.
- Adequate training to be given for identification of SAM (Serve Acute Malnutrition) and MAM (Moderate acute Malnutrition) children.
- Display PRC (Patient Rights and Charter) and services available in private & Govt. hospitals.

Steps to be taken

- Hiring appropriate Manpower- Technician, Nurse, Doctors. Provision for placing newly recruited MBBS doctors in rural areas for at least 1 year.
- Provision of 200 days of training (phase wise) for Community Health Workers (CHW). Out of existing 32,000 villages and 263 blocks in Jharkhand, first year 7200 villages (@ 100 villages per block in 72 blocks of 24 districts will be covered. 3 workers for each village, i.e. 21,600 workers will be trained per year. To meet the training cost proposed budget allocation of Rs. 432 crores are required. CHW will provide hand holding nursing facility at local level to the people under the supervision and guidance of doctor. It will help the community to access the health facility at local level by strengthening the medical system across State, as a result the burden towards District hospital and medical college will be reduced.

- Provision of free medicine to all citizens. “Right to Health’ act to be enacted, drafted, and implemented. PMMVY scheme needs to be popularized and streamlined. Each VHSNCs is to be capacitated and provision for additional funds per annum.
- Increase in budget provision for HR, equipment, infrastructure, and drugs.
- Health social audit and appraisal system at regular interval need to be placed. Data analysis and monitoring should be available on public domain.
- Priority in screening of sickle cell, thalassemia regularly preferably in tribal health.
- Recovery center to be constructed and operationalized in Major hospitals

9. Department: Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs

- Make provision in the state’s annual budget for upgrading Dal – Bhat Yojna.
- The state’s Green Card scheme for left out beneficiaries has proved to be beneficial. Therefore, the government should continue with this scheme and make the necessary budgetary provision for Green Cards to further cover left out beneficiaries.
- Set up PDS shops in government building such as samudayak bhawan, LAMPs building, cooperative society (agri/alive). There is provision in MNREGA for construction of foodgrain storage building for community. It will be easily accessible for the beneficiaries as well as lead to effective monitoring of the PDS shop.
- Provide additional increase of 2 Kg foodgrains to the card holders.
- Addition of Millets, Pulse and Cooking Oil in the ration.
- Simplify the process in case of PVTGs and married women related to surname in caste certificate.
- Section 28 of National Food Security Act,2013 (NFSA) provides for regular audit of food security schemes under it (PDS, ICDS, MDM and PMMVY).

10. Department: Department of Panchayati Raj

- ✚ Making the existing institutions like State Finance Commission functional to fund local institutions and urban bodies.
- ✚ Formulating rules for panchayats for generating their own sources of revenue (OSR).
- ✚ Implementation of Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas (PESA) to develop community ownership & proper implementation of programs. Provision of **“Gram Nyayalay”** in PESA area
- ✚ Resources allocations for capacity building of traditional governance leaders like ward members, Manki, Munda, women representatives of PRIs.
- ✚ Formulation of Land Governance which will include issues of Land Use Pattern. 2/3rd of green /agricultural land will not be used for building any industry/any other construction.
- ✚ Provision of space in panchayat bhawan for shops of Public Distribution System (PDS).
- ✚ Local Governance should be given the accountability to use funds of DMFT and CAMPA for better implementation. This will also develop community ownership.
- ✚ The Panchayats and Gram Sabha’s lacks technical know-how. Therefore, for localization of SDGs- administrative, technical and financial support should be given to Panchayats and the Gram Sabha which will also include construction of Gram Sabha Secretariat.
- ✚ Making the Social Audit unit functional. Website of each department should be updated for more accountable and transparent in public domain. Provision of Grievance Redressal Cell at District/Block/Panchayat level apart from State level.
- ✚ Developing a system of Internal Audit among Panchayats.
- ✚ Developing a system of quarterly plan on budgetary expenditures, setting up accountability for the delayed sanctions and low utilization of funds across different departments.
- ✚ Formulation of a Cell at State level for reviewing quarterly performance of departments on basis of budgetary expenditure.
- ✚ Monitoring of utilization of annual budgets and publish/available in public domain.

- ✚ For initiating bottom-up planning for annual budgets, District Planning Committee (DPC), should be made functional. State plans will include compilation of plans developed by Panchayats, Urban bodies, and District Level Planning of all the 24 districts of Jharkhand.
- ✚ Integration of GPDP with block and district level planning and DPC.
- ✚ Empower PRIs for effective planning & implementation of schemes:
(The elected representatives of the PRIs must be capacitated for generating their own sources of revenue (OSR) by formulating rules for panchayats. As the SFC (State Finance Commission) is moreover defunct in Jharkhand since 2018, for which the grant of Rs.2736 crores for the upcoming two years have been withheld by the Central Government. Hence it is an urgent need to strengthen and accountable to the PRIs & SFC for overall development of farmers/villages.