

**Perspective Plan and Annual Plan under Rajiv Gandhi
Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)**

Submitted to

**Directorate of Panchayats
Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti**

Submitted by

**Centre for Rural Management (CRM)
Kottayam, Kerala**

CONTENT

CHAPTER I	1
1. Lakshadweep - Profile	1
2. The Demographic Growth Trends	2
3. Island wise Demographic Trends	3
4. Amenities Available in the Islands	5
5. Density of Population	6
6. Flora and Fauna	6
7. Rain Fall Trends	7
8. Temperature in Lakshadweep	7
Part II	8
1. History of Panchayat System in the Union Territory	8
2. Revenue Administration	9
3. General Administration	10
4. Pradesh Council	12
5. Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994	14
6. Rules Framed	17
7. Panchayat Raj Institutions in Lakshadweep:	18
8. Constitution of District Panchayat	18
9. Women Participation in Panchayats	18
10. Village (Dweep) Panchayats	19
11. District Panchayat	20
12. Powers and Functions	20
CHAPTER II	22
I. Administrative and Technical Support	22
II. GP Building	25
III. Capacity Building & Training(CB&T) of Elected Representatives & Functionaries	28
Major Components of Capacity Building	30
1. Training Needs Assessment (TNA)	30
2. Development of Training Module and Preparation of Training Materials	31
3. Training of Trainers (ToT)	31
4. Concurrent Evaluation of Training Programme	31
5. Impact Assessment of the Training Programme	31
6. Final Evaluation of Training Programme	31
IV. Institutional Structure for Training	33
V. Enablement of Panchayats	34
VI. Support to Panchayat Processes and Procedures in Panchayat with Inadequate Revenue Basis	36
VII. Information, Education, Communication (IEC)	37
VIII. Strengthening of Gram Sabha	38
IX. Innovative Activities	39
X. Programme Management Unit (PMU)	45
Annexure	47

TABLE CONTENT

Table.No. 1.1:Profile of Lakshadweep as on 2011 Census	1
Table:No. 1.2: Area Profile of Lakshadweep	2
TableNo. 1.3: Demographic Growth – Trends	3
Table.No.1.4: Decennial Growth – Island wise	3
Table.No. 1.5: Name and Area of Uninhabited Islands	4
Table.No.1.6: Important Amenities available in Lakshadweep	5
Table.No.1.7: Island wise Ranking on Population	6
Table.No. 1.8: Rain Fall in the Islands	7
Table.No.1.9: Temperature Level in the Islands	8
Table.No.1.10:Composition of Island Council is and representation of Island in the Pradesh Council	13
Table.No.1.11: Details of Elected Members in Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat	17
Table.No.2.1.Status of the Available Staff Strength and the Proposed Staff Pattern for the PRIs.	23
Table.No.2.2. Funds required for the purchase of vehicle.	24
Table.No.2.3. Proposals for the Front Office System	25
Table.No.2.4 Proposals of construction of new Panchayats buildings	25
Tabl.No.2.5Proposals for Purchase/Construction under Maintenance	28
Table. No. 2.6 Details of the elected representatives in Lakshadweep islands.	29
Table .No.2.7 : Budget Details on CB &T	32
Table. No.2.8 :Budget for the establishment of the UT Panchayat Resource Centre (Building)	34
Table.No.2.9 Budget for the establishment of the UT Panchayat Resource Centre (Person power)	34
Table.No.2.10 Budget for e- Enablement	35
Table No.2.10 (B) Budget for e- Enablement (Introduction of Web Site)	35
Table No.2.10.(C) Budget for e- Enablement (Providing Additional person power)	35
Table.No.2.11 Financial Assistance to Low Revenue based Panchayats	36
Table.No .2.12 Budget for of IEC Activities	37
Table.No.2.13 :Budget for proposed for Strengthening of Gram Sabha .	38
Table.No.2.14 NGO Support to VDP to Strengthen the Gram Sabha	38
Table.No.2.15 Installing Notice Board in VDPs	39
Table.No.2.16 Appoint Gram Sabha Mobiliser in VDPs	39
Table.No. 2.17 :Budget for the preparation and publication of Annual Administration report	40
Table.N. 2.18 Budget for the Preparation of Annual Budget	40
Table.2.19(A) Budget for Preparation for ISO Certification (Application and other Processing)	41
Table No. 2.20 (B) Budget for Preparation for ISO Certification (Training)	41
Table No. 2.21 Budget for Community Radio Service	42
Table No.2.22 Budget for Introducing Citizen Card	43
Table No.2.23 Budget for the Preparation of disaster Management Plan	44
Table No.2.24 B. Citizen Training for Disaster Management	44
Table No.2.25 Budget for Constituting for Panchayat Innovation Council	45
Table: 2.26 Budgets for PMU (5 % of the Total Budget)	45

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Part I

1. Lakshadweep - Profile

Lakshadweep, formerly known as Laccadives has 26 coral islands, with untouched beaches and verdant coconut groves, scattered off the Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea at a distance of 220 to 460 kms. away from the Kerala coast covering an area of 32 sq. km. Out of 26 small islands, only eleven are inhabited and they are Androt, Amini, Agatti, Bengaram, Bitra, Chetlat, Kadmath, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Kiltan and Minicoy. The Lakshadweep islands are the smallest of the Union Territories of India. The main islands are Amini, Androt, Kadamat, Kalpeni, Kavaratti and Minicoy. Kavaratti is the headquarters of The Lakshadweep islands. Each island is densely covered with coconut palms, and serenely set in a sea, the waters of which range from palest aquamarine and turquoise, to deepest sapphire and lapis lazuli. About 93 percent of the people in Lakshadweep are Shafi School Muslims of the Sunni sect. Though they speak *Malayalam* they have a local language a called *Jeseri* (Dweep Bhasha) as their mother tongue, except in Minicoy where they speak *Mahal*. The table no.1.1 provides a summary of the profile of Lakshadweep.

Table.1.1:Profile of Lakshadweep as on 2011 Census

Sl.No.	Category	Lakshadweep
1	Total Population	64473
2	Male	33123
3	Female	31350
4	Children (under 6 Years)	7255
5	Area in km ²	2255
6	Density per km ²	1895
7	Sex Ratio	946
8	Percent Schedule Tribe Population	94.51
9	Workforce	15354
10	Employed (%)	19.31
11	Semi Employed(%)	6.01
12	Unemployed	11764
13	Total Literacy (%)	91.85
14	Male Literacy (%)	95.56
15	Female Literacy (%)	87.95
16	Infant Mortality Rate(1000infants)	16.71

Source : Census of India 2011

Though Lakshadweep is the smallest in the whole of the country in terms of the area it is one of the largest in terms of the economic zones and territorial waters. The exclusive economic zone comes to around 4, 00000 square kilometers. This makes the island very much important from the economic point of view. The near by ports are Calicut (346 km), Cochin (404 km) and Mangalore (352 km). Airport of Lakshadweep is located in Agatti. The over all area profile of Lakshadweep is given in the table no. 1.2

Table:1.2: Area Profile of Lakshadweep

Particulars	Number	Particulars	Numbers
Number of Households	11574	HHI (Main+Marginal)	167
Population-Total	64473	OW (Main+Marginal)	2541
Population-Rural	14141	Sex Ratio	946
Population-Urban	50332	Sex Ratio(0-6 Year)	911
Population(0-6Years)	7255	Literacy Rate (%)	91.85
ST Population	61120	Work Participation Rate (%)	29.08
Literates	52553	% of Main Workers	16.76
Illiterates	11920	% of Marginal Workers	12.33
Total Workers	18753	% of non Workers	70.91
Main Workesr	10804	Proportion of CL (%)	0
Marginal Workers	7949	Proportion of AL (%)	0
Non Workers	45720	Proportion of HHI (%)	1.44
CL (Main+Marginal)	0	Proportion of OW (%)	13.55
Al (Main+Marginal)	0		

Source: Census of India 2011

2. The Demographic Growth Trends

The demographic trend suggests a growth in the population of the islands. The population of the whole of the islands is even less than the population of a district in the country. The population was 51707 in 1991 which has grown to 64473 in 2011 marking a growth of 24 percent over two decades. While the male population has shown 24 percent growth the female population suggests 25 percent.

Table.1.3: Demographic Growth – Trends

Particulars	1991	2001	2011	Percentage Growth -2001-2011
Male	26618	31131	33123	6.40
Female	25089	29519	31350	6.20
Total	51707	60650	64473	6.30

Source: Census of India 2011

3. Island wise Demographic Trends

The demographic trend across the various islands suggests different level of growth. Over the last 10 years (between 2001 and 2011) Kavaratti Island has shown the highest rate of population which is 10.78 percent which is above the islands total population growth rate over the decade. Four islands show the above the growth rate of the district; such as Agatti, Kavaratti, Kiltan and Minicoy. However, as per the table no. 1.4 the trend in population growth rate(decennial) in most of the islands has been below the over all growth of the district.

Table.1.4: Decennial Growth – Island wise

Island	Population Census		% Decennial Growth
	2001	2011	
Agatti	7009	7560	7.86
Amini	7353	7656	4.12
Androt	10727	11191	4.33
Bangaram	65	44	-47.72
Bitra	267	271	1.50
Chetlat	2291	2345	2.36
Kadmat	5334	5389	1.03

Kalpeni	4321	4418	2.24
Kavaratti	10119	11210	10.78
Kittan	3669	3945	7.52
Minicoy	9495	10444	9.99
Total	60650	64473	6.30

Source: Census 2011

Table. 1.5: Name and Area of Uninhibited Islands

Sl. No	Name of the Uninhibited Islands	Area in sq.km
1	Viringili	0.02
2	Cheriyam	0.46
3	Kodithala	0.27 ha
4	Thilakkam (i)	0.02
5	Thilakkam (ii)	
6	Thilakkam (iii)	
7	Pitti (i)	0.02
8	Pitti (ii)	0.01
9	Tinnakara	0.42
10	Parali (i)	0.02
11	Parali (ii)	0.02
12	Parali (iii)	0.01
13	Kalpitti	0.07
14	Suheli Valiyakara	0.29
15	Suheli Cheriyakara	0.28
16	Pitti (Birds island)	0.01
Total		1.65

Source : Basic Statistics, 2012, Directorate of Planning and Statistics, Lakshadweep Administration, Kavaratti

4. Amenities Available in the islands

Amenities are very important indicator of the quality of life. To ensure human development basic amenities and infrastructure services are very important. Education, health and other important services play a critical role in ensuring better human development. The table no.1.6 suggests the amenities available in the islands as per the 2011 census.

Table.1.6: Important Amenities available in Lakshadweep

Amenity	Number of Village/ Panchayat
Drinking Water Facilities	10
Safe Drinking Water	8
Electricity	10
Primary School	10
Middle School	6
Secondary or Sr. Secondary School	8
College	3
Medical Facility	10
PHC	4
PHC Sub Centre	10
P&T Services	10

Source: Basic Data Register, Lakshadweep Administration.

5. Ranking based on Population

Lakshadweep is one of the densely populated territories in India. High density makes the Governments more responsible to provide the basic minimum amenities for living. High density also often results in higher commercial use of land and high pressure on the land use. Compared to the 1951 census and the 2011 census the union territory has shown tremendous growth in terms of its population density. The table no. 1.7 suggests that the population has growth from 1951 to 2011. Almost all the islands have over 2000 population per sq km. Kavaratti and Andrott has the highest density among the other islands.

Table.1.7: Island wise Ranking on Population

Island	1951		2011	
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank
Agatti	731	7	7560	5
Amini	1259	1	7656	4
Andrott	810	5	11191	2
Bangaram	-	-	44	11
Bitra	460	10	271	10
Chetlat	911	3	2345	9
Kadmat	541	9	5689	6
Kalpeni	1140	2	4418	7
Kavaratti	682	8	11210	1
Kiltan	775	6	3945	8
Minicoy	839	4	10444	3

Source: Census Data 1951 & 2011

6. Flora and Fauna

Despite the smallness in terms of area Lakshdeep islands has lot of natural and other resources like notable territorial water around 20,000 sq.km and exclusive economic zones spread around 4,00000 sq km, which make the islands strategically very important for the whole country. The flora and fauna of the Lakshdeep have survived the vagaries of times and nature including the Tsunami in 2004. The flora of the islands include Banana, *Vazha*, (Musaparadisiaca), *Colocassia*, *Chambu* (*Colocassia antiquarum*) *Drumstic moringakkai* (*Moringa Oleifera*), *Bread Fruit*, *Chakka* (*Artocarpus incisa*) *wild almond* (*Terminalia Catappa*) which are grown extensively. Some of the shrub jungles plant like *Kanni* (*Scaevolakeeningil*), *Punna*, (*Calaphylluminophyllum*), *Chavok* (*Casurina equisetifolia*), *Cheerani* (*Thespesia Populnea*) are unevenly grown throughout the islands. Coconut, *Thenga* (*Cacos nucifera*) is the only crop of economic importance in Lakshadweep.

7. Rain Fall Trend

The islands are characterized by adequate rain fall. The two rain fall measurement regions Minicoy and Amini, however, recorded less than the normal rains in majority of

the years. In 2004, Amini Island recorded rain fall of over 3000 mms. In the Minicoy Island there was above normal rainfall in 2006. Since agriculture is one of the livelihood sources, adequate rains could make the sector more remunerative and income earning. The table no. 1.8 summarizes the rainfall and temperature trend of Lakshadweep over the past four years.

Table. 1.8: Rain Fall in the Islands

Year	Actual (in MMS)		Normal (in MMS)	
	Minicoy	Amini	Minicoy	Amini
2003	1620.0	1496.8	1644.0	1504.9
2004	1550.3	3089.4	1644.6	1504.9
2005	1400.2	1388.2	1644.6	1504.8
2006	1803.7	1645.0	1644.6	1504.8

Source: Basic Statistics 2012, Directorate of Planning and statistics, Lakshadweep

8. Temperature in Lakshadweep

Temperature in Lakshadweep also varies from month to month. However, more or less the temperature remained stable without munches of extremes. The maximum temperature recorded in 2006 is 33.9 and this was in Amini Island. The minimum temperature was 23.00. The stable temperature is the best for agro production and other farming and this is however not efficiently exploited by the island economy. Alternative agricultural production and inter cropping and multiple cropping practices could be thought of as a means to improve agricultural productivity, employment avenues and income earning of the farmers.

Table.1.9: Temperature Level in 2009

Month	Maximum		Minimum	
	Minicoy	Amini	Minicoy	Amini
January	30.7	32.0	24.1	23.9
February	31.9	32.5	23.6	23.1
March	32.4	33.3	26.0	25.4
April	33.5	33.9	26.9	26.4
May	32.4	32.9	25.9	26.4
June	31.6	30.7	25.3	25.2
July	31.5	30.3	25.4	26.0
August	31.7	30.7	25.2	25.7
September	30.7	29.6	24.7	24.4
October	31.10	31.1	24.3	24.9
November	31.1	31.3	24.4	24.4
December	31.9	32.1	24.7	23.0

Source: Basic Statistics 2012, Directorate of Planning and Statistics, Lakshadweep

Part II

1. History of Panchayat System in the Union Territory

This territory was earlier known as "Laccadive Aminidivi and Minicoy group of Islands" was formed into a Union Territory in 1956 and renamed as Lakshadweep in the year 1973. Kavaratti is the headquarter of this territory. It has a high literacy rate of 93.44 per cent. The health parameters are also remarkably better than the national average. The entire indigenous population because of their economic and social backwardness and geographical isolation has been classified as Scheduled Tribes. The islanders are Muslims by religion. Lakshadweep was accorded special status under the administrative arrangements established by the British Raj. Even currently, it retains its unique heritage primarily on account of its strategic location and environmentally sensitive nature. The origins of Lakshadweep are shrouded in mystery. However, various travelers' accounts, legends and reports of the inspecting officers of the earlier European colonizers reveal

that the first settlement of these islands refers to the period of Cheraman Perumal, King of Kerala. Tippu Sultan of Mysore also seized control of the area and then it came under the British rule.

In the absence of any written history of the Lakshadweep islands it is not possible to trace out the type of administrative system that was prevailing there. It is mentioned that during the days of the rule of Hindu Raja of Chirakkal, the islands were administered locally by the people themselves. However, it seems that on the advent of the rule of the Muslim house of Arakkal of Cannore around the middle of the 16th century, a mainlander was appointed in each of the islands as Karyakar (administrator). Leading islanders were appointed as jurors to assist the Karyakar and they belonged to the high caste *Koyas*. Later on, based on the agreements between the Tipu Sultan and Cannanore Beevi of Arakkal, five islands of Amini group came under Tipu Sultan and the rest under Arakkal ruler. In 1854, the Islands under the Arakkal ruler were handed over to the East India Company for administration. This company appointed an Amin (the trustee) as the administrator of each island. It was observed that only the landlords (*Koyas*) could become Amin. Thus the administration of the Karyakar who came from the mainland was stopped.

When all the islands under Tipu Sultan were taken over by the East India Company after the last battle of Seringapatnam, the groups of islands controlled by him were brought under the collector of Mangalore. By 1908, the other group of islands was also brought under the control of British and was administered by the Malabar collector stationed at Calicut. And this arrangement of having these islands under the Madras Presidency continued even after independence. The Union Territory was formed on 1st November 1956 and it was named as Lakshadweep in 1973. Meanwhile the headquarters of the administration was shifted from Calicut (Kerala) to Kavaratti islands in March, 1964.

2. Revenue Administration

The entire group of islands have been considered as one District and divided into four Tahsils and each Tahsil is under the control of a Tahasildar except in Minicoy where a Deputy Collector has been appointed in August 1978. The lowest revenue official in each island is known as Amin.

3. General Administration

The Administrator appointed by the President of India under Article 239 of the Constitution is the head of this Union Territory. A District Collector-Cum-Development Commissioner-Cum-District Magistrate is in-charge of matters relating to the District Administration, law and order and Development Programmes and he is functioning under the administrative control of the Administrator. A senior officer of the IAS has been appointed as Managing Director of Lakshadweep Development Corporation in 1992. This officer functions under the control of the Administrator and he happens to be the ex-officio Secretary of a few major departments such as Fisheries, Industries, Public works, Medical and Public Health Services.

All the inhabited islands along with their attached islands and islets have been divided into nine sub-division / additional sub divisions in 1983 and are headed by a sub Divisional officer-cum- Executive Magistrate-cum-Block Development Officer/Additional Block Development Officer. Apart from these there is one Additional District Magistrate. These sub divisional officers exercise the administrative powers for Local Administration and headed the official wing of the Island councils and Block Level Committees in their areas. Scope for people's participation in the administration was very much limited due to the absence of democratic institutions. Earlier to the formation of citizens committee in 1965-66 they were known as 'Karnavans' Committee in Laccadive and Minicoy groups of islands and 'Mukthassors' committee in Amindivi Islands group. They were consulted in matters relating to local problems in their islands. An Advisory Council and an Advisory Committee to advise the Administrator and the Home Ministry (at the Centre) respectively were brought in on the formation of this Union Territory in 1956. However, it is reported that these institutions of Advisory Council and Citizens Committee which continued till 1988 could provide for participation of 'window-dressing type'.

It is natural that there were demands for setting up of representative institutions aimed at popular participation. The visit of late Shri. Rajiv Gandhi to these islands in December 1986 proved to be the stimulant in this direction. Immediately after this, two regulations, Lakshadweep (Administration) Regulation, 1988 (No.3 of 1988) and Lakshadweep island

Councils Regulation, 1988 (No.4 of 1988) were promulgated to form island councils at the island level and Pradesh Council at the Union Territory level respectively. The Island Councils were constituted in ten island groups. The size of these councils in terms of their number of members varied depending upon the population of the island groups. These members were directly elected from the territorial constituency in each island group.

These island councils which replaced the citizens committees at the island level were assigned with the responsibilities of sanitation and public health, public works, planning and development, administration and social welfare. Sanitation and public health covered sanitation and conservancy, removal of rubbish and keeping the areas of the island in a clean condition, maternity and child welfare, family planning, construction and maintenance of public latrines and regulating, checking and abating of offensive or dangerous trade or practice. Lighting of island and establishment and maintenance of public utility places forms part of public works. Planning and development encompassed preparation and implementation of plans for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, island industries and co-operatives especially (a) distribution of improved seeds, manure and fertilizers (b) promoting the use of improved agriculture implements and making such implements easily available (c) improvement and general care of livestock and promotion of poultry keeping (d) providing for organization, management and development of cottage and small scale industries.

Administration of island council property, numbering of premises, maintenance and upkeep of island council records and registration of births and deaths were the activities specified under the head administration. Social welfare included relief to the crippled and the destitute, preventive and relief measures in times of natural calamity, promotion of moral and social welfare activities and assisting voluntary organizations and agencies engaged in such activities. The Island councils were empowered to levy a tax on the owners or occupiers of buildings, a tax on vehicles kept within the jurisdiction of the Island council, a lighting tax, a drainage tax, an establishment tax, octroi, a tax on boats kept within the jurisdiction of the Island council including the lagoons attached thereto for fishing or for carrying goods or passengers, a license fee for boats maintained for public transport of goods or passengers and fee for providing protection of crops in the island council area.

Though the list of functions to be performed by the Island councils and their taxation powers were matching with those of the Panchayats in the mainland, these councils could not exercise powers in a reasonable manner for various reasons that have been plaguing the Panchayats of the mainland. The reasons that have been attributed for the failure of these councils are, though many of the schemes were transferred to the island councils, due to the reluctance on the part of the bureaucrats to share the powers with the democratic institutions, many of the functions could not be carried out. Secondly, the elected representatives were not having any experience in coping with the powers and functions entrusted to them. Finally, it was felt that the absence of training to the elected members in governance has been cited as the other reasons. A study conducted by Jos Chathukulam and Kurien observes that 'the Island Council' has only very limited functions. Careful reading of the Island council regulation act reveals that the council has only advisory functions on health education and matters relating to social and economic well being of the people in the islands. The political leadership in the council is convinced that the various provisions in the Act are designed and incorporated to put the bureaucrats in the apex on the one side and control the democratic desire of the people on the other side. A considerable majority of the members in the council are not satisfied with the schedules in the Act.

Thus it could be concluded that even though the constitutions of the island councils was an improvement over the previous system of citizens committee, these councils have not measured up to the expectations of the people and their representatives. However, the silver lining in this exercise was election of the representatives by the people themselves rather than that of appointment on the recommendation of the Administrator as in the case of citizens committee.

4. Pradesh Council

The Pradesh Council was constituted for the entire Union Territory. It consisted of 21 members who were indirectly elected by the Island councils, the sitting member of Parliament representing the Lakshadweep in the Lok Sabha, the Administrator of the Union Territory and the Collector-cum-Development Commissioner. The Administrator

was the Chairman and in his absence, the Vice Chairman, the Collector used to preside over the meetings. The major difference between the erstwhile Advisory Council and this Pradesh Council was that while the members of the former were appointed on the recommendation of the Administrator, in the later membership was based on the indirect election by the Island Councils. However, it continued as an advisory body without much executive functions.

The Administrator had powers to nominate one woman member if no woman got elected to the Pradesh Council. Further he was empowered to appoint three Counsellors from the 21 elected members of this council. Except the matters concerning the service including all matters relating to persons, police and public order, vigilance, judiciary, election, all matters relating to foreign nationals and all matters relating to restriction on entry and residence in Lakshadweep, the business of the administration was allocated to these three counselors at the discretion of the Administrator. The provisions of the regulation based on which Pradesh council was constituted made it essential to have at least two meetings of the council in a year. The representation at the Pradesh council is also shown in the Table No 1.10. It may be noted that even after the constitution of the Island councils and Pradesh Council, the Advisory Committee attached with the Ministry of Home Affairs existed but with the directly elected members from the Pradesh Council.

Table No.1.10: Composition of Island Council and the Representation of Island in the Pradesh Council

Name of the Island/ Island Council	Number of Members in the Island Council	Number of Members Represented in the Pradesh Council
Bitra	3	1
Chetlat	6	1
Kiltan	6	1
Agatti	8	2
Kadmat	8	2
Kalpeni	8	2
Kavaratti	10	3
Amini	10	3
Androt	10	3
Minicoy	10	3
Total	79	21

Source: Field Survey by Centre for Rural Management (CRM) Kottayam ,Kerala .

The indirect election of the members of Pradesh Council by the Island Councils and the indirect election of members of the advisory committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs provided a vertical linkage among all the three institutions. However, reducing these bodies as advisory in effect has dampened the spirits of the elected representatives. Further, the Administrator was made as the Chairman of the Pradesh Council which is against the principles of democracy. It was argued that there was very little scope for the people to shape their urge for self realization and self determination.

5. Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994

Panchayat in Lakshadweep are far closer to the people than those in the rest of the country, primarily owing to the smallness of the area and population. This proximity enhances the levels of the expectation of the people while the smallness makes it difficult to take unpopular decisions. Prior to the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the territory, there existed Citizen Councils in the islands and a Citizen Committee for the entire islands. There was an Administrators Advisory Council represented by members from all islands. The Seventy third Amendment to the Constitution led to the promulgation of Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994. Then Village (Dweep) Panchayats in all the 10 inhabited islands with 85 elected members and a District Panchayat for the entire territory with 25 elected members were constituted in December, 1997 and January, 1998 respectively. The present Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat are the fourth of such bodies, which were constituted on December 2012. The salient features of the Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation 1994 are listed as under:

1. A Regulation provides for the establishment of Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and for matters connected therewith.
2. It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Lakshadweep
3. Gram Sabha shall consist of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to an Island or group of Islands comprising the area of Village (Dweep) Panchayat. The prescribed authority under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission shall prepare an electoral roll in the prescribed manner. Such electoral roll shall, among other things, contain the names of all persons entitled under section

3 to be the members of the Gram Sabha and such electoral roll shall be revised at least once in a financial year in the prescribed manner. Every Gram Sabha shall hold general meetings in each financial year, one before the harvesting of the crop and the other after the harvesting of the crop

4. With effect from such date as the Administrator may, by notification appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted for the purpose of this Regulation, a Village (Dweep) Panchayat on each of the Island specified in the First Schedule and a district Panchayat for a Union territory. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, a Panchayat shall consist of such number of seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat are, as may be notified, from time to time, by the Administrator
5. Every Panchayat shall, by the name specified by the Administrator in this behalf, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, subject to such restrictions and conditions imposed by or under this Regulation, and shall have power to acquire, hold, administer or transfer property, both movable and immovable, and to enter into any contract and shall, by the said name sue or be sued.
6. At the first meeting of a Village (Dweep) Panchayat to be called on a date fixed by the Administrator after each general election, the members of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat shall elect, from amongst themselves, a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson and the offices of the Chairperson shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and women
7. The Administrator may appoint a Government Officer to act as Executive Officer for every Village (Dweep) Panchayat, and as Chief Executive Officer for the District Panchayat.
8. It shall be the duty of every Village (Dweep) Panchayat and of a District Panchayat so far as its funds allow to make reasonable provision within its jurisdiction, in regard to the matters specified in the Third Schedule in case of Village (Dweep) Panchayat and in regard to the matter specified in the Fourth Schedule in case of the District Panchayat.

9. There shall be a Panchayat Fund for each Panchayat and the same shall be utilized for carrying out the duties and obligations imposed upon the Panchayat by this Regulation.
10. The administrator shall exercise his control over the Panchayats either directly or through such officer or officers as he may, by general or special order, appoint for the purpose.
11. The authorized officer may authorize any officer to enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, at all reasonable times, any immovable property occupied by any Panchayat or any work in progress under its direction and also to enter or cause to be entered the office of such Panchayat and inspect or cause to be inspected any record, register or other document kept therein and such Panchayat shall comply with the inspection notes, if any, made by the person making such inspection.
12. Every rule and every bye-law made under this Regulation shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and it, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both House agree in making any modification in the rule or bye-law or both Houses agree that the rule or bye-law should not be made, the rule or bye-law shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form as may be of effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or bye-law.
13. Every Panchayat shall prepare every year in such form as may be prescribed a development plan for the area under its jurisdiction for the next year and submit it to the District Planning Committee constituted under this Regulation, before such date as may be prescribed.
14. With effect from such date as the President may, by notification, specify the Election Commission constituted under section 185 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayat) Regulation, 1994 shall also be the Election Commission for the

superintendence direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to, the Panchayats in the Union territory of Lakshadweep.

6. Rules Framed

1. The Lakshadweep (Election to Panchayats)Rules 23.01,1995
2. The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Business) Rules 19.02.1997
3. The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Finance and Accounts) Rules:24.04.1997
4. The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Taxation and Appeal) Rules :19.08.1997
5. The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Grant-in-Aid) Rules :24.04.1997
6. The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Service) Rules :24.04.1997
7. The Lakshadweep Panchayats Servants (P and A) Rules :24.04.1997
8. Lakshadweep District Panchayat (Procedure for consultation with PCC and VPCCs

The First Schedule annexed to the Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994 details the names of islands for which Village (Dweep) Panchayats are to be constituted. They are the ten inhabited islands in the Union Territory with the number of members as mentioned in table No.1.11

Table No. 1.11: Details of Elected members in Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat

Sl No.	Island	Number of Members in Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Number of Members in District Panchayat
1	Agatti	10	3
2	Amini	10	3
3	Andrott	11	4
4	Bitra	3	1
5	Chetlat	6	1
6	Kadmat	8	2
7	Kalpeni	8	2
8	Kavaratti	11	4
9	Kiltan	8	1
10	Minicoy	10	4
Total		85	25

Source: Field Survey

The first Village (Dweep) Panchayats for these islands were constituted in December, 1997. The present Panchayats are the fourth consecutive political institutions which came into being on 19 December, 2012. These Panchayats have been constituted with the number of members as prescribed in the Table No.1.12 under Section 8(2) of Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994. Accordingly, the Village (Dweep) Panchayats have the number of members as detailed against each Panchayat as given in Table No. 1.12. The Village (Dweep) Panchayats are duty bound to make reasonable provisions within their jurisdiction in their budgets, as far as its funds allow with regard to the matters specified in the Third Schedule of Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994. Further, the Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep can transfer any of the schemes and programmes under any of the subjects in the Third Schedule formulated by the Administration to these local bodies along with funds, if any and personnel as may be necessary to these Panchayats to implement the scheme. The Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep has transferred a large number of developmental schemes to the Village (Dweep) Panchayats which are presently being implemented by them along with other developmental schemes evolved by these Panchayats themselves. In fact, around 20 per cent of the budget provisions for developmental schemes of Lakshadweep Administration is with the Panchayats now. The Village (Dweep) Panchayats are also implementing different schemes of District Rural Development Agency which are entrusted to these bodies for implementation.

7. Panchayat Raj Institutions in Lakshadweep:

No. of Village (Dweep) Panchayats – 10

No. of District Panchayat – 1

No. of Members of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats - 85

8. Constitution of District Panchayat

No. of Directly elected members – 25

No. of Chairpersons of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats – 10

Member of Parliament representing Lakshadweep – 1

9. Women Participation in Panchayat Setup

No. of Women Members in the Village (Dweep) Panchayats – 32

No. of Women Chairpersons in the Village (Dweep) Panchayats – 4

No. of Women Members in the District Panchayat – 9

Gram Panchayats or Village (Dweep) Panchayats in Lakshadweep are responsible for preparation of their annual budgets for the schemes entrusted to them by the U.T Administration for operation and also for preparations of its own Development Plan.

10. Village (Dweep) Panchayat

A Village (Dweep) Panchayat has been constituted in each of the following islands. Agatti, Amini, Andrott, Bitra, Chetlat, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Kitlan and Minicoy. Based on the criteria fixed for number of seats in the Panchayats , Andrott ,and Kavartti will have 11 members each since their population are between six and ten thousand . Minicoy, Amini and Agatti will consist of 10 members each as their population within the ranges of six thousand and three thousand five hundred. Kalpeni, Kadamath and Kilthan have eight members and Chetlath have six members as their population fall within the group of not less than two thousand but not more than three thousand five hundred. Bithra have three members. The Panchayat of Bitra is the smallest Panchayat in terms of its population.

Reservation for scheduled tribe and women in memberships as well as in positions in Chairperson has been ensured in accordance with the constitutional (73) amendment. While the election of members of Village (Dweep) Panchayat is directly by the people, the Chairperson (*Pradhan*) and Vice – Chairperson (*Up-Pradhan*) will be directly elected , ie., among and by the members of village Panchayat . This is likely to create a piquant situation in case every small Panchayat such as Bitra where there will be only three members. One of them become the Chairperson and the other will be the Vice – Chairperson. There is no clear cut definition of quorum for a meeting and the number of meeting to be conducted within the year. Details have to be worked out in this regard. Similarly the staff to be allocated to the Panchayat has to be specifically mentioned before conducting the elections to the Panchayats.

11. District Panchayat

A District Panchayat for whole territory of the Islands has been constituted . This District Panchayat consists of directly elected members at the rate of one for every two thousand five hundred of population of a Village (Dweep) Panchayat. However, at least one seat has been allotted to a Village (Dweep) Panchayat and this will facilitate representation of smaller Village (Dweep) Panchayats such as Chetlat and Bitra in District Panchayat. In addition to these, the Pradhans of Village (Dweep) Panchayats and member of the house of people representing the union territory have also been made as members of District Panchayat will have voting rights

The President-cum -Chief Counsellor and two Vice- President –cum- Counsellors shall be elected by and among the directly elected members and Pradhans of Village (Dweep)Panchayats who happen to be the ex-officio members of the District Panchayat.

12. Powers and Functions

The function of the erstwhile island councils have been transmitted to the Village (Dweep) Panchayats. However, the Panchayat may make provisions for carrying out any other work or measure which is likely to promote health, safety , comfort or convenience , social .economic, or cultural well being and education of the residents of the islands . Apart from that the Administrator of the union territory may entrust to the Panchayat the execution, maintenance or repair of any work including implementation of schemes of economic development and social justice. Similarly the District Panchayat has been assigned the responsibility of implementing the matters specified in the fourth schedule (eleventh schedule of 73rd amendment) of Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation.

As per section 61 of the Regulation , where the functions and duties assigned to Village (Dweep) Panchayat relate to the same subject , then in order that the functions and duties may not overlap or that the responsibility for performing any such functions or duty is not shifted by one Panchayat to another on account of any ambiguity or misunderstanding, the administrator may from time to time , by an order in writing , issue

to all or any of the Panchayats , such as directions , as he may think necessary , for avoiding any such overlapping of functions , or shifting of the responsibility and Panchayats shall be bound to exercise their powers and perform their functions and duties in conformity with such powers. Though this above mentioned clause may be useful in resolving the conflicts between the Panchayats at different levels it may be better to clearly demarcate the areas of operation of these Panchayats to ensure their effective functioning and accountability. The Activity Mapping may be the answer to the above mentioned issue.

CHAPTER II

Proposal for RGPSA in Lakshadweep

1. Administrative and Technical Support

a. Additional Staff for the Village (Dweep) Panchayat and District Panchayat .

In Lakshadweep there are only ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats and one District Panchayat. Each Village (Dweep) Panchayat has an Executive Officer, an Upper Division Clerk (UDC) and one Multi Skilled Employee (MSE). The post of the 'Executive Officer' is not a regular post in the UT Administration. Generally, the Executive Officer post is filled from other line departments and those who are working in the rank of Superintendent. They have very little understanding on the functioning of the Panchayats and the Panchayat Regulation. Since it is a post created on working arrangement by many reasons other than the real interest on Panchayat, the Executive Officers' attitude seems too casual. There is a few staff working on contract basis/daily wages appointed by the Panchayat Committee depending on the necessity This staff strength is insufficient for the day to day administration and discharging the duties of the Panchayat. In this situation all the Village (Dweep) Panchayats are proposed for the creation of a new post of *Panchayat Development Officer* (PDO) by abolishing the existing post of the Executive Officer. However, the existing post of the Executive Officer will continue as such up to the appointment of the PDOs on regular basis. Financial assistance from the provisions under RGPSA is proposed only up to the appointment on regular basis. The practice followed by the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra in this regard may be adapted. In addition to this it is also proposed one Plan Coordinator / Statistical Assistant and one Lower Division Clerk. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the administrative head of the District Panchayat assisted by one Joint CEO, one Superintendent, one Accountant, four UDCs, four LDCs and ten Multi Skilled Employees (MSE). However, there is no engineering staff for providing technical support to the District Panchayat. The absence of engineering staff gives a disappointingly lackluster performance in the implementation of schemes. A unit of engineering wing with one Assist Engineer (AE), one Junior Engineer (JE) and two Overseers is proposed with the support of RGPSA.

Adequate rules, procedures and systems for appointments may be framed by the concerned authority. Initially these posts are expected to be funded from RGPSA as a hand hold support which may be absorbed to a regular category in the UT Administration.

Table No.2.1: Status of the Available Staff Strength and the Proposed Staff Pattern for the PRIs.

Present Staff Strength in 10 Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposed Additional Number of Staff for Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Present staff in District Panchayat	Proposed Staff for District Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Executive Officers (10) -One each for Village (Dweep) Panchayat UDC(10) -One each Village (Dweep) Panchayat MSE(10) -One for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat	10 Panchayat Development Officers (One post for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat) 10 Planning and Implementation Officer / ((One Post for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat) 10 LDC (One post for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat)	1 CEO, 1 JEO (Joint Executive Officer), 1 Superintendent, 1 Accountant, 4 UD Clerk , 4 L D Clerk and 10 MSE(Multi Skilled Employee)	Assist Engineer (AE)-1 Junior Engineer(JE)-1 Overseer - 2	Rs. 228.90 lakhs

b. Purchase of Vehicle with Accessories (Four Wheeler)

Absence of any mode of public transport system is a difficult situation in the islands. It causes serious problems in discharging the duties of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The recent initiative in decentralization empowers the Panchayats to monitor the field activities of five major line departments (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Health and Education), implementation of the centrally / UT sponsored schemes and own schemes funded from the Grants- in- Aid. Generally a Panchayat has to extend its services to an average geographic area with more than ten km length. In many cases, it is reported that the lack of transport facilities make serious impediments in the effective

implementation and monitoring of the development schemes and delivery of public services in the islands. In the above circumstances a vehicle is highly essential for discharging the duties assigned effectively. The service of the existing MSE in the Panchayats may be equipped and utilized for driving. The cost of maintenance of the vehicle may be met from the provisions under own funds.

Table No.2.2: Funds Required for the Purchase of Vehicle.

Present Availability of Vehicle in Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposed number of Vehicle in Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12 th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Nil.	Ten.	Rs. 80.00 lakhs(@Rs.8.00)

c. Introduction of Front Office System in the Panchayats

It is observed that there is high demand for the delivery of public services and entitlements from the Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The demand for the delivery of services necessitates frequent visits to the Panchayat Offices. The purpose of visits of local citizen may vary from the submission of applications, request for certificates, registration of birth and death, lodging complaints, seeking information under RTI, matters connected with centrally sponsored programmes including MGNREGA, NSAP etc. The citizen approaching either the Executive Officer/ functionaries exerts undue pressure on daily administration. In many cases, it not only perturbs the soft functioning of the Panchayat office but even violates the office protocol including the concept of *‘first comes first served’*. It may provide uncomfortable situations among functionaries and local citizens. Introducing a *Front Office System* is a remedial measure for the above. The front office system provides maximum satisfaction to both the service seekers and providers. Moreover, it gives a citizen friendly architectural epistemology to the Panchayat offices. In this situation introduction of the Front Office System is proposed to all the Panchayats of the Islands. Additional space, furniture, office equipments, provisions for drinking water and toilets, service of a receptionist are required for the introduction of the system. The person power for filling for the post of receptionist may be arranged from among the members of the clerical post on a rotation basis.

Table No.2.3: Proposals for the Front Office System

Present Front Office System in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Number of Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposed Budget for the Remaining Period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Nil.	10. (It is proposed to start front management system in all the Village (Dweep) Panchayat)	Rs. 40.00 lakhs (Rs. 4.00 lakhs for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat)

II .GP Building

a. New Building for Village (Dweep) Panchayat

Out of the ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats in Lakshadweep five Panchayats (Amini, Andrott, Chethalath, Kadamath and Kilthan) are functioning either in rented buildings or temporary buildings (Androt) or tumbledown buildings. New well-furnished buildings are the pressing need of the hour. Land for the new construction is already allotted. The funds available from the various sources are not sufficient for the purpose. Hence financial assistance at the rate of Rs.12 lakhs per Panchayat is sought from the provisions under RGPSA.

Table. No. 2.4 : Proposals of New Panchayats Buildings

Present Status of building of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed number of new building in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently four Village (Dweep) Panchayats have no pucca building (Amini, , Chethalath, Kadamath and Kilthan) Andrott is functioning in a rented building (4+1=5)	It is proposed to construct new buildings for five Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Rs.60.00lakhs (Rs. 12 lakhs for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat)

b. Maintenance of Existing Buildings

Out of the ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats, five Village (Dweep) Panchayats buildings require renovation/ maintenance including construction of separate toilets for men and women, barrier free access. The funds available with the Panchayat are hardly sufficient to meet the above requirements. Hence financial assistance is sought at the rate of Rs.3.00 lakhs from the provisions under the RGPSA. The Panchayat wise requirements are detailed here under.

(i) Kalpeni Village (Dweep) Panchayat

The major requirements under building maintenance in Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Kalpeni

1. The Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Kalpeni have new building with a conference hall. There is no essential furniture in the conference hall. It is proposed for the purchase of a conference table with 20 executive chairs and 100 ordinary chairs.
2. It is proposed for the purchase of a public address system with accessories, computer with accessories, and an air conditioner for the conference hall.
3. Construction of separate toilets for men and women.
4. Provisions for barrier free access.

(ii) Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Minicoy

Following is the major requirements under building maintenance in Minicoy Village (Dweep) Panchayat.

1. The Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Minicoy has new building but there is no conference hall. Land is already available with the Panchayat . Hence construction of a new conference hall is proposed.
2. Purchase of furniture including one conference table, 20 executive chairs, 100 ordinary chairs, one unit of public address system with accessories, one computer with accessories and other hall accessories are proposed. .
3. Construction of separate toilets for men and women.
4. Provisions for barrier free access

(iii) Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Kavaratti

Following are the major requirements under building maintenance in Village (Dweep) Panchayat Kavaratti .

1. The Village (Dweep) Panchayat Kavaratti has new building with a conference hall. But there is no essential furniture in the hall. It is proposed for the purchase of a conference table and 20 executive chairs and 100 ordinary chairs in the conference hall.
2. A public address system with accessories,
3. A computer with accessories.
4. An air conditioner.
5. Auditorium furniture,
6. Construction of separate toilets for men and women
7. Provisions for barrier free access

(iv) Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Agatti

Following are the major requirements under building maintenance in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Agatti.

1. The Village (Dweep) Panchayat Kavaratti has new building with a conference hall. But there is no essential furniture in the hall. It is proposed for the purchase of a conference table and 20 executive chairs and 100 ordinary chairs in the conference hall.
2. A public address system with accessories,
3. A computer with accessories.
4. An air conditioner.
5. Auditorium furniture,
6. Construction of separate toilets for men and women
7. Provisions for barrier free access

(v) Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Bitra

Following is the major requirements under building maintenance in Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Bitra

1. A computer with accessories.
2. Construction of separate toilets for men and women
3. Provisions for barrier free access

Table No.2.5 : Proposals for Purchase/Construction under Maintenance

Present status of building of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed number of building maintenance in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. in lakhs)
The remaining five Village (Dweep) Panchayat of Lakshadweep (Kalpeni, Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti and Bitra) having pucca building for Village (Dweep) Panchayat.	The five Village (Dweep) Panchayat require (Kalpeni, Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti and Bitra) separate conference hall (minicoy), furniture for conference hall, separate toilet facility for men and women and public address system in the conference hall.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Rs. 3 lakhs for each Village (Dweep) Panchayat)

I. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of Elected Representatives & Functionaries

There are 85 elected members in 10 Village (Dweep) Panchayats and 25 members in the District Panchayat. It is important to note that none of them are fully aware of the provisions of the Regulation and rules or the procedures to be followed. It is equally important to note that all elected members of the Panchayats and the total population are having tribal status. The UT specific unfreedom caused by the geographical barriers prevents them to acquire Panchayat related knowledge domain. They need to develop the knowledge base on the issues relating to decentralized planning, gender & spatial planning, preparation of budget including gender budget , procedures to be observed in

meetings, scope and role of Gram Sabha, implementation of development plan /schemes/ sponsored schemes of the Union Government and UT, need for mobilization of local resources etc. There is no Panchayat cadre in Lakshadweep. Since the regular staff (Executive Officer and UD Clerk) is posted from Line Departments by the Administration they are not fully aware of the functions of the Panchayats. In such a situation no elected body can function effectively and deliver public goods and service to the citizens. Hence a series of programmes are proposed under capacity building and training (CB&T) with the financial assistance from RGPSA. Since the elected representatives and officials are not undergone any training so far, urgent steps for training needs assessment (TNA), development of training modules /materials are proposed here under.

Table No. 2.6 Details of the elected representatives in Lakshadweep islands.

Sl. no.	Name of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Number of Elected Members in Village (Dweep) Panchayat		Number of Elected Members in District Panchayat	
		Total	Women Members	Total	Women Members
1.	Agatti	10	4	3	2
2.	Amini	10	4	3	0
3.	Andrott	11	4	4	0
4.	Bitra	3	1	1	0
5.	Chetlat	6	2	1	1
6.	Kadmat	8	3	2	1
7.	Kalpeni	8	3	2	0
8.	Kavaratti	11	4	4	2
9.	Kiltan	8	3	1	1
10.	Minicoy	10	4	4	2
Total		85	32	25	9

It may be noted that out of 85 VDP members 32 are women, (37.65%). Nine out of 25 District Panchayat members (36%) are also women which work out to an average 37.27 per cent. Under RGPSA it is proposed for a detailed training programme to the elected representatives and the staff including classroom sessions, field visit and exposure

visits. Following are the major components under the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T).

Major Components of Capacity Building

- Training Needs Assessment(TNA)
- Development of Training module
- Preparation of Training materials
- Training of Trainers (ToT)
- Class Room Sessions
- Field Visits
- Exposure Visits
- Concurrent Evaluation
- Third Party Evaluation
- Impact Assessment

1.Training Needs Assessment (TNA)

Training Needs Assessment (TNA) requires special attention in the context of the islands and a prerequisite for the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T). Being a union territory without a legislature the governance has specific characteristics which are reflected in the local governance also .The geographical isolation from the main land and among the islands, the continuous dependence on the main land for services such as higher education, health, trade and commerce has special relevance in the role of the functionaries of the Panchayats. The functionaries have more than three and a half years to complete their tenure. An assessment of the training needs to equip them to govern the Panchayat as an ‘institution of local self government’ for local economic development and social justice. In the absence of own training institutions in the UT, activities connected with TNA may be outsourced. Consultation with the following stake holders may be preferred in the TNA.

- a. Elected members in VDPs
- b. Elected members in District Panchayat
- c. Members of DPC

- d. Members of staff in VDPs
- e. Members of staff in District Panchayat
- f. Members of staff in Planning Department
- g. Members of staff in Transferred Institutions/Department

2. Development of Training Module and Preparation of Training Materials

Based on the Training Needs Assessment a detailed training module may be developed. Suggestions of the functionaries during TNA may be prioritized. It would be better to cover the following

- a. Course on Fundamentals (within six months)
- b. Refresher Course (every year)
- c. Computer Training (fundamental & refresher)
- d. Exposure Visits (inside & outside)

3. Training of Trainers (ToT)

Development of training modules will be followed by a Training of Trainers (ToT)

4. Concurrent Evaluation of Training Programme

A concurrent evaluation for the training programme by a third party external agency is also proposed for mid way correction and improvement of the content and quality of the training programme.

5. Impact Assessment of the Training Programme

An impact assessment on the programmes conducted under CB&T is also proposed.

6. Final Evaluation of Training Programme

A final evaluation of the training programme is also proposed for assessing the quality and effectiveness of the training programme.

Table No. 2.7 : Budget Details on CB &T

Component	No. of participants	No. of Units/ Days	Unit cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Training Needs Assessment(TNA)	NA	1	5.00	5.00
Development of Training Module	NA	2	5.00	10.00
Preparation of Training Materials	NA	2	10.00	20.00
Training of Trainers (ToT)	30	3 day per year (9 days)	0.015	4.05
Class room sessions for elected members and officials of PRIs Ist year after commencement of the project for the functionaries of VDPs	135	6	0.0078	6.32
Refresher courses in coming years for functionaries of VDPs	135	3 days per year (6 days)	0.0078	6.32
Class room sessions for elected members and officials of PRIs Ist year after commencement of the project for the functionaries of District Panchayat	45	6	0.0185	5.00
Refresher courses in coming years for functionaries of District Panchayat	45	3 days per year (6 days)	0.0185	5.00
Computer training for Panchayat staff	12	3 days per year (6 days)	0.015	1.08

Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of VDPs within the UTs	135	12	0.020	32.40
Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of District Panchayat within the UTs	45	12	0.020	10.80
Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of VDPs Outside the UT	135	14	0.07	132.30
Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of District Panchayat Outside the UT	45	14	0.07	44.10
Concurrent evaluation of Training Programme	NA	2	5	10.00
Impact Assessment of the Training Programme	NA	1	5	5.00
Final Evaluation of Training Programme	NA	1	10.00	10.00
Grant Total				307.37

IV. Institutional Structure for Training

The Islands have no institutions for training the functionaries (both elected and officials). The services of the NGOs in training programmes are also not available. The Administration has to outsource the programmes to outside agencies. Hence, it is proposed to construct a UT Level Resource Centre under RGPSA to address the problem. Honorarium for the faculty in the proposed UTRC is also proposed to be met from the provisions under RGPSA.

Table No.2.8: Budget for the Establishment of the UT Panchayat Resource Centre (Building)

Present status of DPRC	Proposal for DPRC at the UT	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12 th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently in UT have no DPRC .	It is proposed to construct a DPRC	Rs .200.00 lakhs

Table No.2.9 Budget for the Establishment of the UT Panchayat Resource Centre (Person Power)

Present status of DPRC	Proposal for running cost of DPRC at the UT	Unit Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12 th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently the UT have no Faculty/DPRC .	Senior Faculty -2 Junior Faculty -1 Accountant cum Computer Operator -1 Multi Task Employee -1 Peon -1	Senior Faculty (Rs.0.50 per month) Junior Faculty (Rs.0.40 per month) Accountant cum Computer Operator (Rs.0.15 per month) Multi Task Employee (Rs.0.10 per month) Peon (Rs.0.10 per month) Office Expense – (Rs.0.12 per month)	Rs. 45.00 lakhs for final Two years

V. e-Enablement of Panchayats

All the Village (Dweep) Panchayat and District Panchayat are having the facility of computer systems with accessories and connectivity. However, this facility is not sufficient for the e- Panchayat System. No sound database on the Panchayats has been prepared and uploaded till date. It is proposed for the procurement of one computer with

accessories in each VDP and two computers with accessories for the District Panchayat from the funds available under RGPSA.

Table No.2.10.(A) Budget for e- Enablement(Procurement of Computers)

Present status of e-Enablement of District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for e-Enablement of District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently in District Panchayat and each Village (Dweep) Panchayat having one and two computer with accessories respectively.	It is proposed to procure two computers with accessories at the District Panchayat one computer with accessories in each Village (Dweep) Panchayat.	Rs. 4.80 lakhs (Rs. 0.40 lakhs in each Village (Dweep) Panchayat) and Rs.0.80 lakhs for District Panchayat <i>(10 + 2 × 0.40 = Rs. 4.80 lakhs)</i>

Table No.2.10.(B) Budget for e- Enablement (Introduction of Web Site)

Present status of Web Site for District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for introducing web site for District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats are having no web site facility	It is proposed introduce web site for the District ten Village (Dweep) Panchayast.	Rs. 1.65 lakhs <i>0.15 × 11 = Rs. 1.65 lakhs)</i>

Table No.2.10.(C) Budget for e- Enablement (Providing Additional person power)

Present status of additional person power for District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposal for providing additional personpower for District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Unit Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats are having no staff for e-enablement.	It is proposed to provide additional staff for e-enablement. @ one for Village (Dweep) Panchayasts and two for District Panchayat.	0.10 Honorarium @ 0.10 per month for 12 persons	Rs. 50.40lakhs <i>0.10 × 12 × 42 = Rs. 50.40 lakhs)</i>

VI. Support to Panchayat Processes and Procedures in Panchayat with Inadequate Revenue Basis

The Village (Dweep) Panchayats are having inadequate revenue base for discharging their duties and giving a better service delivery. The major income of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat is Grants- in -Aid. The Village (Dweep) Panchayat also monitors the five departments which are transferred to the District Panchayat. The average own income of a Village (Dweep) Panchayat is only Rs. 2.00 lakhs per year. However, the Village (Dweep) Panchayats have provision to levy tax as per the Panchayat Regulation, 1994. It is noticed that none of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat is implementing the same. In this situation it is proposed a financial assistance to all the ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats under RGPSA. It also proposed to improve the local income mobilization through IEC and CB&T from property tax, profession tax and bringing registration birth and death (RBD) to Village (Dweep) Panchayat.

Table No.2.11 Financial Assistance to Low Revenue based Panchayats

Present status of Own Revenue of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for financial assistance for low revenue base Panchayats	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Average own income of a Village (Dweep) Panchayat Rs.2.00 lakh / Annum	Financial assistance @ Rs.0.50 lakh per Panchayat per year	Rs. 20.00 lakhs (0.50×10 ×4=20)

VII. Information, Education, Communication (IEC)

IEC activities have relevance in Lakshadweep situation. The functionaries of the Panchayats, officials of various departments local citizens are not fully aware of the Panchayat Regulation, centrally sponsored schemes, importance of tax compliance building civic culture and responsibility etc. It is proposed for a massive IEC campaign focused on the above.

The following tools are proposed under IEC activity

- Phamlets /leaflets
- Wall Writings
- Hoardings
- Awareness Class
- IEC Activity through NGOs, CBOs , Libraries, SHGs and Traditional Community Associations
- Local Media
- Mainstreaming Students in Local Governance

Table No. 2.12 Budget of IEC Activities

Present Status of IEC-Activities in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for IEC Activities of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In Lakhs)
There is no IEC Activity in Village (Dweep) Panchayats	Proposal to conduct IEC activity by the Village (Dweep) Panchayat to educate the Local Citizens (Expenditure limited to 1 per cent of the Total Cost)	Rs. 14.44 Lakhs (1 % of the total cost)

VIII. Strengthening of Gram Sabha

As per the Regulation there are two Gram Sabha meetings every year and with a quorum of one tenth of the total membership .In many cases the actual participation is found less than the minimum required. The organizers and participants of the Gram Sabha are not fully aware of the procedures and responsibilities, respectively. It is proposed a special awareness campaign for the members of the Gram Sabha, a special training programme for the elected representatives and officials to convene Gram Sabha meeting effectively. It is also proposed two/three notice boards in each ward of Village (Dweep) Panchayat for the dissemination of information to community. In addition to the Grama Sabha it is

proposed to convene Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Children Gram Sabha for strengthening Gram Sabha . To convene the Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Children Gram Sabha , one ‘Gram Sabha Mobilizer’ may be appointed .Financial assistance from the provisions of RGPSA is proposed as detailed below.

Table No.2.13: Budget Proposed for Strengthening of Gram Sabha .

Present status of Gram Sabha orientation of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for Strengthening of Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
There is no orientation programme organized by the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to conduct orientation programme by the Village (Dweep) Panchayat to educate the local citizens	Rs.4.00 lakhs (Rs 0.10 lakhs per Panchayat per year)

Table No.2.14: NGO Support to VDP to strengthen the Gram Sabha

NGO support to Village (Dweep) Panchayat for Grama Sabha	NGO Support to Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
There is no NGO Support by the Village (Dweep) Panchayats for organizing Grama Sabha	It is proposed for regular support of the NGO for Village (Dweep) Panchayat to educate the local citizens	Rs.2.00 lakhs (Rs 0.05 lakhs per panchayat per year) $0.05 \times 10 \times 4 = 2.00$

Table No.2.15: Installing Notice Board in Village (Dweep) Paanchayatss

Present status of notice board in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for installing notice board in Village (Dweep) Panchayat Area.	Proposed Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)	Budget for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
There is no notice board installed in any of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to install Two notice boards in each Village (Dweep) Panchayats for information on Panchayat matters.	Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs 0.10 lakhs per notice board. It is proposed install two notice board in each VDP for information dissemination)	

Table No.2.16: Budget for Appointing of Gram Sabha Mobilizer in VDPs

Present status of Gram Sabha Mobilizer in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal appoint Gram Sabha Mobiliser in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)	Budget for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
There is no Gram Sabha mobilize in any of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to appoint a Gram Sabha mobilizer each Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs 0.025lakhs per Gram Sabha) $0.10 \times 10 \times 4 = 4.00$	

IX. Innovative Activities

It is proposed following innovative activities in Village (Dweep) Panchayat in Lakshadweep under RGPSA

1. Preparation of Annual Administrative Report

Village (Dweep) Panchayat are not preparing Annual Administration Reports .It is proposed to prepare a detailed annual administration reports by every Village (Dweep) Panchayat and District Panchayat. It is proposed to incur expenditure from the funds of the RGPSA for the preparation and publication of the annual administration reports of all the Panchayats.

Table No. 2.17 : Budget for the Preparation and Publication of Annual Administration Report.

Present status of preparation of Annual Administration Report in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for preparation of administrative report by the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In Lakhs)
Annual Administration Reports are not prepared in any of the Panchayats.	It is proposed to prepare Annual Administration reports by the Panchayats.(10+1)	Rs.4.40 lakhs (Rs 0.10 lakhs per Panchayat per year)

2. Preparation of Panchayat Budget

The Village (Dweep) Panchayats are not following the practice of preparation and passing of Annual Budgets. The preparation of budget may lead to financial discipline, exploration of possibilities to mobilize local revenue, interface with potential tax payers and the strengthening of Panchayats. An incentive is proposed to the ten Panchayats for a minimum period of two years to promote and institutionalize the culture of preparation and passing of Annual Budget. Proposals for funds are placed under the RGPSA as detailed below.

Table No . 2.18: Cost for the Preparation of Annual Budget

Present status of preparation Budget in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for preparation of budget by the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the coming two years. (Rs. In Lakhs)
The Annual Budget is not prepared any of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat in lakshadweep	It is proposed to start preparing Budget by the Village (Dweep) Panchayat to educate the local citizens	Rs. 1.00 lakhs for Two years (Rs 0.05 lakhs per Panchayat per year) (0.05×10×2=1.00)

3. ISO 9001 2008 Certification for Panchayats

At the end of the 12th plan period, it is expected to all the Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat is eligible for ISO 9001 2008 Certificate for the quality management

and the delivery services. Hence an intensive quality management programme for assuring effective service delivery is proposed under RGPSA.

Table: 2.19: Budget for Preparation for ISO Certification (Application and other Processing)

Present status of ISO certification in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for ISO certification of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
There is no ISO certification for the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to avail ISO certification to the 10 Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Rs.2.00 lakhs per Panchayat)

Table No. 2.20 :Budget for Preparation for ISO Certification (Training)

Present status of training programme for ISO certification in the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for ISO certification of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
There is no training programme for ISO certification for the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to conduct 3 days training programme for the functionarirs of Village (Dweep) Panchayat for ISO certification	Rs. 6.08 lakhs (It proposed for a three days training 85 elected representatives and 50 functionaries @1500-per day)

4. Community Radio Service

The ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats of the UT are scattered in the Arabian Sea with a minimum of 30 nautical miles and a maximum of 140 nautical miles. The absence of a media devoted to the Islands prevents them obtaining timely information on the issues related to development and administrative matters. Establishment of community radio stations dedicated fully to the issues of the Islanders will, no doubt change the existing scenario and will contribute to the harmony of the Panchayats. The major aim of starting community radio is creating awareness among the public regarding Panchayats, Gram Sabha , development activities, service delivery , local resource mobilization & budgeting, , citizen education programme, news item on other Panchayats outside UT,

decentralization etc. The broad casting system which may be operated on 107.2 MHz FM is to widen the Panchayat's bond with local citizens and to bring out the innovations/ in local governance. The transmission will cover all the households, and educational institutions in the respective Islands. In addition to the above, there is a scope for promoting *Jeseri -Dweep Bhasha* (local language), culture, art forms, local literature and education. The social message would be delivered adopting various methods (drama, song, debate and group discussions) by citizens who would be writing the scripts and the directing programmes. It may be a powerful public sphere on Panchayat and local governance. It is proposed to start four community radio stations in four Village (Dweep) Panchayats (Andrott, Minicoy, Kilthan and Kadamath) under RGPSA. For the effective functioning of community radio, the service of Women SHGs/other civil society organizations / social business groups/ education institutions may be made under PPP model (Panchayat -Private -Participation). A major portion of the running cost may be mobilized by advertisement from within the islands and mainland. The technical support is expected from Raiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbundur, Tamil Nadu. The idea has been discussed among the faculty of RGNIYD, media experts and social activists.

Table No. 2.21: Budget for Community Radio Service.

Present Status of Community Radio Service in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for Community Radio Service of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
There is no Community Radio Service in any of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to start 4 community radio service in 4 Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Rs.40.00 lakhs (Rs.10 lakhs for each station) 4×10=40

5. Introduction of Citizen Report Card

The success of local democracy is lies with the active participation of 'Citizen Governance'. Proper platforms have to be opened up to give constructive feedbacks to Panchayats .Continuous engagement between the citizen and the process of local governance is a perquisite for good governance. In this context, it is proposed to introduce a Citizen Report Card at the house hold level to rate the quality of service

delivery of the Village (Dweep) Panchayat on a yearly basis. The Panchayat will prepare and issue a citizen report card to every household to mark the level of satisfaction towards the different services rendered by the Panchayat. The trained students of the local schools and colleges will distribute and collect the cards from every the household. A voluntary team of citizens nominated will compile the gradation and forward a report to the Panchayat for corrective measures. The consultancy services of reputed organizations/institutions may be availed for administrating the Citizen Report Card with the support of local schools / colleges and citizens forum in the respective Village (Dweep) Panchayats In the first phase it is proposed to introduce the same in three Panchayats namely Bitra, Chetalath and Kilthan, the smaller among the ten Panchayats on a pilot basis. In second phase it proposed to introduce in Kalpeni, Kadamath and Agatti Village (Dweep) Panchayats and in third year it is proposed to introduce in the remaining four Village (Dweep) Panchayat namely Amini, Andrott, Kavaratti and Minicoy .

Table No.2.22: Budget for Introducing Citizen Card

Present citizen card in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposal for Introducing Citizen Card in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In Lakhs)
There is no citizen card any of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats	It is proposed to introduce citizen card in Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Rs. 85.28 lakhs(Expenditure @Rs.200/- for 10660 HHs for four years)

6. Preparation of Disaster Management Plan and Training for the Local Volunteers

The Village (Dweep) Panchayast have no effective role in disaster management in the UT. At the same time it is the primary duty of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats to provide necessary support and guidance to the local citizen on how to manage the disaster situation. It is very much essential all the Village (Dweep) Panchayats to have a disaster management plan and a team of trained volunteers to address the natural calamities. In this situation it proposed to prepare Village (Dweep) Panchayat specific Disaster

Management Plan under RGPSA in each Village (Dweep) Panchayat and a trained group of volunteers in each Panchayat .

Table No.2.23: Budget for the Preparation of disaster Management Plan

Present status of addressing disaster preparedness	Proposal for the Preparation of Disaster Management Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently there is no system is developed	It is proposed to Rs.10.00 lakhs per Panchayat for disaster preparedness	Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs.10.00 lakhs per Panchayat)

Table No.2.24: (B). Citizen Training for Disaster Management

Present status of addressing disaster Management	Proposal for the Preparation of Disaster Management Village (Dweep) Panchayat	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. In lakhs)
Presently there is no system is developed	It is proposed for the formation of 10 groups @ of 20 persons at the UT level.	Rs.24.00 lakhs (6 days training for 200 persons @ Rs. 2000/- per day)

7. Panchayat Innovation Council

It is proposed to constitute a Panchayat Innovation Council (PIC) at the UT level for studying and applying the innovative activities implemented in the other parts of the country and replicates the viable activities in the UT level. For this purpose, A Panchayat Innovation Council is proposed at the UT level with the adequate representation of Village (Dweep) Panchayats, District Panchayat, Department of Panchayat , Programme Management Unit and experts in the area of innovation outside the UT . The PIC is proposed to visit in other Panchayats of different States and to study the innovative activities implemented in the Panchayats elsewhere and submit the report to the

department with necessary recommendations .The Panchayat Innovation Council may work in collaboration with the Lakshadweep Innovation Council.

Table No.2.25: Budget for Constituting for Panchayat Innovation Council

Present status of Innovation council	Proposal for Panchayat Innovation Village Panchayat Council (Dweep)	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. in lakhs)
Presently there is no Panchayat Innovation Council at Lakshadweep Islands	It is proposed to constitute a Panchayat Innovation Council (PIC) at the UT level	Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs 25. 00 lakhs x 4 Years)

X. Programme Management Unit (PMU)

For the effective project implementation of RGPSA, a Project Management Unit (PMU) is proposed in the Kavaratti Island under the supervision and guidance of Department of Panchayati Raj .A project Director, three Deputy Project Directors and three office staff is proposed in the Programme Management Unit. The main duty of the Programme Management Unit is implementation of activities assisted by RGPSA subject to the approval and directions of the UT Administration.

Table: 2.26: Budgets for PMU (5 % of the Total Budget)

Proposal Programme management unit in the UT of Lakshadweep	Proposed Budget Amount for the remaining period of 12th Plan (2012-2017) – 42 Months (Rs. in lakhs)
It is proposed to start a Programme Management Unit (PMU) at the Kavaratti dweep	Rs. 72.19 Lakhs (5% of the total budget)

XI. Expected Outcome under RGPSA

Following are the major expected outcome under RGPSA.

- Improve the standard of administration of Panchayats
- Improve the quality service delivery
- Improve the Capacity of Functionaries (Elected Representatives & Officials)
- Improve the quality of decentralized planning and district planning
- Strengthening the Grama Sabha
- Augmenting local resource mobilization
- Advance towards good governance.
- Gender mainstreaming
- Building Infrastructure
- Efficacy of the Panchayats
- Panchayat -Citizen Engagement
- Transparency and Accountability
- Local information regime

Annual Plan of RGPSA for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep 2014-2015
Table No. A1 - General information of Panchayats

Sl.No.	Details	Number		
1.	Total Population of the UT of Lakshadweep	64473		
2.	Rural Population of the UT of Lakshadweep	64473		
3.	% of Rural Population of the UT of Lakshadweep	100		
4.	% of SC Population of the UT of Lakshadweep	0		
5.	% of ST Population of the UT of Lakshadweep	100		
	Details of PRIs	Gram/Village Panchayats	Block Panchayats	District Panchayats
6.	Number of Panchayats at each Level	10	NA	1
7.	Number of elected Representatives at each level of Panchayat	85	NA	25
8.	Number of elected Women Representatives at each level of Panchayat	32	NA	9
9.	% of Reservation for Women	33	NA	33
10.	Number of SC Representatives at each level of Panchayat	0	NA	0
11.	% of Reservation for SC	0	NA	0
12.	Number of ST Representatives at each level of Panchayat	100	NA	100
13.	% of Reservation for ST	100	NA	100
14.	Number of Panchayat without own building	5	NA	0
15.	Number of Panchayats fully covered in Schedule V/ PESA - Areas	0	NA	0
16.	Number of Panchayats Partly covered in Schedule V/ PESA - Areas	0	NA	0

Table No. A2 - Information Regarding Training Institutes

Sl.No.	Information	SIRD or other State Level Institute (Please give the Name)	Whether SPMU Established under RGPSA	PRTI or any other Institute for Panchayat Training below the UT
1.	Number of Training Institute	Nil	No	Nil
2.	Number of Faculty	Nil	No	Nil
3.	Number of Faculty out of above exclusively for Panchayat Training	Nil	No	Nil
4.	Number of faculty out of above involved partly for Panchayat Training	Nil	No	Nil

Table No. A3 - Information Regarding Fulfillment of Essential Conditions

Sl.No.	Information	Details
1.	Whether Panchayat elections are being held under superintendence and control of State Election Commission(SEC)	Yes .
2.	Date of last Panchayat election held(Tier wise)	16 December 2012
3.	Date of Next Panchayat election (Tier wise)	December 2017
4.	What is the percentage of reservation for Women in Panchayat	33
5.	Date of Constitution of previous SFC	Not Applicable
6.	Date of constitution of present SFC	Not Applicable
7.	Whether the Action Taken Report on the recommendations of previous SFC has been laid in State Legislature? If so, mention date	Not Applicable
8.	Whether the District Planning Committee (DPC) in all districts has been constituted?	Yes
9.	Are the guideline / rules to make DPCs functional issued	Yes

Table No. A4 - Information Regarding Other Mandatory Process

Sl.No.	Information	Details
1.	Has the State Executive Committee been constituted / Re constituted? (please attach Order)	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat
2.	Name and Designation of Chairman of the Committee	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat
3.	Whether Annual Plan has been approved by the state Executive Committee?	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat
4.	Whether, the State agreeable to release matching share i.e. 25% of approved plan (10% for NE States). If yes, pls. provide a letter to the effect.	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat
5.	Has a separate budget head for RGPSA been created by State. Attach details	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat
6.	Please attach certificate to the effect that the activities mentioned in State Plan are not being funded through any other scheme/CFCs/SFCs	To be filled by the Director of Panchayat

**Table No. A5- Progress Report for 2012-2013 –
RGPSA is Not Sanctioned to UT of Lakshadweep, Sofar.**

Sl.No.	Activity Head	2012-2013				Balance Fund(Un utilised)	Reson for Shortfall /Excess
		Activities Sanctioned	Activities Undertaken	Fund Sanctioned	Fund Utilised		
1.	Administrative and technical support at GP level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Construction and repair of GP buildings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Capacity building and Trainings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Institutional Structure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Distance learning facility through SATCOM or IP based technology	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Intermediate/Block level Resource Centre	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	E-enablement of Panchayat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Support for Panchayat process to Panchayats with inadequate resource base	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Special support for Panchayats in PESA areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Strengthening of State Election Commission (SEC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	IEC Activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Programme Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A.	Total Plan size	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B.	Central Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.	State Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table No. A6 - Progress Report 2013-2014

RGPSA is Not Sanctioned to UT of Lakshadweep Sofar.

Sl.No.	Activity Head	2012-2013				Balance Fund(Un utilised)	Reason for Shortfall /Excess
		Activities Sanctioned	Activities Undertaken	Fund Sanctioned	Fund Utilised		
1.	Administrative and technical support at GP level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Construction and repair of GP buildings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Capacity building and Trainings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Institutional Structure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Distance learning facility through SATCOM or IP based technology	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Intermediate/Block level Resource Centre	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	E-enablement of Panchayat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Support for Panchayat process to Panchayats with inadequate resource base	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Special support for Panchayats in PESA areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Strengthening of State Election Commission (SEC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	IEC Activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Programme Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A.	Total Plan size	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B.	Central Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.	State Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table No. A7 - Status as per Performance Parameters for 2013-2014

RGPSA is Not Sanctioned to UT of Lakshadweep Sofar.

Sl.No.	Performance Parameters as Indicated in Guideline	Targets in 2013-2014	Current Status of Achievement	Target for 2014-2015
1.	Appropriate policy framework for administrative and technical support to Panchayat	NA	NA	Activities under this parameter have been included in the proposal.
2.	Strengthening the financial base of Panchayats by assigning appropriate taxes, fees, etc.	NA	NA	”
3.	Provision of untied funds to Panchayats and timely release of SFC and Central Finance Commission (CFC) grants.	NA	NA	”
4.	Ensuring devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. (Activity Mapping chart must be attached with the Perspective Plan)	NA	NA	”
5.	Preparing and operationalizing a framework for bottom – up grassroots planning and convergence through the DPC.	NA	NA	”
6.	Ensuring free and fair elections, and making the SEC autonomous.	NA	NA	”
7.	Strengthening the institutional structure for capacity building of Panchayats, selecting suitable partners for capacity building, and improving outreach and quality of capacity building.	NA	NA	”
8.	Putting in place a system of performance assessment of Panchayats.	NA	NA	”

9.	Strengthening Grama Sabhas, promoting Mahila Sabhas/Ward Sabhas.	NA	NA	”
10.	Institutionalising accountability process such as voluntary disclosure of information and social audit.	NA	NA	”
11.	Strengthening the system of budgeting, accounts and audit, including use of e-enabled processes. Maintenance of Panchayat accounts on – line at least for District and Intermediate Panchayats. Issuing of guideline/rules for voluntary disclosure of budget and accounts by Panchayats.	NA	NA	”
12.	Ensuring compliance of State laws and rules with PESA.	NA	NA	”

Note: Please also mention achievements that may not have been included in the target.

**Table No. A8 - Annual Plan 2014-2015 under RGPSA –
Budget Proposal for the Period of 2014-2015**

Sl.No.	Activity Proposed	Unit Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Number of Units Proposed	Total Budget (Rs. in Lakhs) (36 Months)
A.	Administrative and Technical Support			
1.	Additional Staff	PDO-Rs0.25/-, Planning & Implementation Officer Rs0.12/-, LD clerk Rs0.10/- Assistant Engineer – 0.25/-, Junior Engineer Rs0.20/-and Overseer – 0.15/-	PDO -10, Planning & Implementation Officer-10 LD clerk-10 Assistant Engineer - 1 Junior Engineer -1 Overseer - 2	32.70
2.	Four Wheeler -1	8.00	10	80.00
3.	Introduce frond office system	4.00	10	40.00
Sub Total				152.70
B.	GP Building			
1.	New Village (Dweep) Panchayat Building	12.00	5	60.00
2.	Building Maintenance	3.00	5	15.00
Sub Total				75.00
C.	Capacity Building & Training of Elected Representatives & Functionaries and Functionaries			
1.	Training Needs Assessment	5.00	1	5.00
2.	Development of Training Module	5.00	1	5.00
3.	Preparation of Training Materials	10.00	1	10.00
4.	Training of Trainers	Rs.0.015 per person per day	30 Persons(3days per year)	1.35
5.	Class Room Sessions for Elected Members and Officials	Rs. 0.0078 per person per day	135 participants for	6.32

	of PRIs VDPs		6 days	
6.	Refresher Courses in Coming Years for Functionaries of VDPs	NA	NA	0
7..	Class Room Sessions for Elected Members and Officials of District Panchayat	Rs.0.0185 per person per day	45 participants for 6 days	5.00
8.	Refresher Courses in Coming Years for Functionaries of District Panchayat	NA	NA	0
9.	Computer Training for Panchayat Staff	Rs.0.015 per person perday	12 participants for 3 days	0.54
10.	Exposure Visit for Elected Members and Officials of VDPs within the UTs	0	0	0
11.	Exposure Visit for Elected Members and Officials of PRIs in Outside the UT of Lakshadweep	0	0	0
12.	Concurrent Evaluation of Training Programme	5.00	1	5.00
13.	Impact Assessment of Training Programme	0	0	0
14.	Evaluation of Training Programme	0	0	0
Sub Total				38.21
D.	Institutional Structure for Training State, District & Block Level			
1.	Construction of DPRC at the UT	1	100	100.00
2.	Faculty and Other Staff for DPRC	NA	NA	0.00
Sub Total				100.00
E.	e-Enablement of Panchayat			
1.	Computerisation of Panchayat	0.40	12	4.80
2.	Website for Village Panchayats and District Panchayat	0.15	11	1.65

3.	Additional Personpower required (1 data entry operator for each VDP and two for District Panchayat @ Rs.10000/- per person per month)	0.10	12	7.20
Sub Total				13.65
F.	Support to Panchayat Processes and Procedures in Panchayats with Inadequate Revenue Basis			
1.	Grant in aid	0.50	10	5.00
Sub Total				5.00
G.	Strengthening of Grama Sabha			
1.	Grama Sabha Strengthening Programme	0.10	10	1.00
2.	NGO Support for Grama Sabha Orientation	0.05	10	0.50
3.	Ward level Notice Board (it is proposed two notice board in each VDPs @Rs.10000/- per notice board)	0.10	20	2.00
4.	<i>Grama Sabha Mobilizer</i> one each for VDPs @ Rs.5000/- per Year	0.05	10	0.50
Sub Total				4.00
H.	Innovative Activities			
1.	Preparation of Administrative Report	0.10	11	1.10
2.	Preparation of Budget for all VDPs	0.005	10	0.50
3.	ISO 9001 2008 Certification for Panchayati Raj Institution(Rs. 2.00 lakhs per Panchayat and Rs.3.627 for training for the functionaries of the panchayats for ISO certification)	0	0	0
3a.	Community Radio Service in three Village (Dweep) Panchayat	0	0	0

5.	Citizen Card for each Households for 10660 HHs @ Rs.200/- per HHs	10660	0.0002	21.32
6.	Preparation of Disaster Management Plan @ Rs.10 lakhs for each VDP	10	10	100.00
6a.	Training for Volunteers for Disaster Management @ Rs.2.40 for each VDP	10	2.40	24.00
7.	Innovation Council	1	25	25.00
Sub Total				171.92
		Total		560.48
I.	Information, Education, Communication (IEC)	1 percent of the Total Budget		5.60
J.	Programme Management Unit	5 percent of the Total Budget		28.02
Grant Total				594.10

Total Budget for RGPSA of UT of Lakshadweep for 2014-2015 financial years (Six Months) is **Rupees Five Hundred and Ninety Four lakhs and Ten Thousand Only.**

A-9. Activity Mapping of UT of Lakshadweep

Sl.No.	Activity	Grama Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat
1.	Agriculture	Agriculture demonstration units (coconut development programme, organic farming programme, horticulture development programme, integrated pest management, cultivation and maintenance of vegetable gardens, botanical gardens, Govt. House, Coconut Value added units		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insurance for coconut climbers 2. Procurement for free distribution of fruit saplings/seeds 3. Purchase of materials/implements 4. Agriculture extension services/exhibition/seminars/farmers tour/training printing/publishing/tableaux etc 5. Organic certification farming Coastal plantations
2.	Animal Husbandry	The general functioning & control, animal health, production of milk, eggs, hatchery units, slaughter units at all islands		All kinds of purchase of feed fodder, vaccines, medicines, equipment under poultry development programme, goat development programme, cattle development programme, veterinary services, extension activities under training & technical/financial assistance programme/veterinary services, entrepreneur development programme etc
3.	Education	All 19 pre primary schools		Primary, secondary, senior secondary, technical and social and adult education, grant in aid to NGOs/madrassas for starting aided schools, pre vocationalisation of education, centrally sponsored schemes civil work in consultation with the directorate etc
4.	Fisheries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment /maintenance and monitoring of FADs 2. Purchase of kerosene for sales to fisherman 3. Running and maintenance of cold chain infrastructure 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to fisherman for construction /renovation/repair of fishing boats and country crafts under subsidy 2. motorization of fishing boats and supplying of marine safety and life saving appliances 3. Supply of fishing gear materials 4. Extension of financial

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Establishment , running and maintenance of community mass making units 5. Supply of insulated fish/iceboxes on subsidy 6. Financial assistance to fisherman co- operative societies 7. Working capital contribution to fisherman co- operative societies, loan and subsidy etc. 		<p>assistance to SHG/other voluntary organizations including Panchayats for production of value added fishery products and fish wastes utilization with 30 % subsidy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Subsidies under RKVY 6. Introduction of Maldivian type larger pole and line vessels above 50 feet 7. Fishermen training Centre
5.	Medical and health services	The Island level management committee to look after the overall functioning of the hospital		All functions of medical, health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centres & dispensaries, family welfare and public health activities except Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti and Rajiv Gandhi specialty hospital Agatti and NRHM and other centrally sponsored schemes

Budget Estimate (Rs. In Lakhs) under RGPSA in Lakshadweep (2014-2015 to 2017-2018)						
Sl.No.	Name of the Activity	Ist Year (6 Months of 2014-2015)	IInd Year (2015- 2016)	IIIrd Year (2016- 2017)	IVth Year(2017- 2018)	Budget Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
I.	Administrative and Technical Support					
1.	Additional Staff(One PDO, One planning and statistical assistant and One LD clerk in each VDP and and one assistant Engineer, one junior engineer and two overseers in District Panchayat)	32.70	65.4	65.4	65.4	228.90
2.	Four Wheeler -1 for each VDP(Rs. 8 lakhs in each VDP)	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
4.	Introduce front office system(Rs. 4.00 lakhs in each VDP)	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
	Sub Total	152.70	65.40	65.40	65.40	348.90
II.	GP Building					
1.	New Village (Dweep) Panchayat building	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
2.	Building maintenance, new conference hall with essential furniture	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
	Sub Total	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
III.	Capacity Building & Training(CB&T) of Elected Representatives & Functionaries					
1.	Training Needs Assessment	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
2.	Development of training module	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
3.	Preparation of training materials	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	20.00
4.	Training of Trainers(30 participants - 3 days programme in three times)	1.35	1.35	1.35	0.00	4.05

5.	Class room sessions for elected members and officials of VDPs(6 days course in initial stage	6.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.32
6.	Refresher courses in coming years for functionaries of VDPs	0.00	3.16	3.16	0.00	6.32
7.	Class room sessions for elected members and officials of District Panchayat	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
8.	Refresher courses in coming years for functionaries of District Panchayat	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	5.00
9.	Computer training for Panchayat staff	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.08
10.	Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of VDPs within the UTs	0.00	16.20	16.20	0.00	32.40
11.	Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of District Panchayat within the UTs	0.00	5.40	5.40	0.00	10.80
12.	Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of VDPs in outside the UT of Lakshadweep - total 14 days programme in two times for 135 participants @ Rs.7000/- per day	0.00	66.15	0.00	66.15	132.30
13.	Exposure Visit for elected members and officials of District Panchayat Outside the UT - total 14 days programme in two times for 45 participants @ Rs.7000/- per day	0.00	22.05	0.00	22.05	44.10
14.	Concurrent evaluation of Training Programme	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
15.	Impact Assessment of the Training Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
16.	Evaluation of training programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub Total	38.21	116.81	48.61	103.74	307.37

IV.	Institutional Structure for Training State, District & Block Level					
1.	Construction of DPRC at the UT	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
2.	Faculty and other staff for DPRC	0.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	45.00
	Sub Total	100.00	100.00	22.50	22.50	245.00
V.	e-Enablement of Panchayat					
1.	Computerisation of Panchayat (one each for VDPs and two for District Panchayat)	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80
2.	Website for Village Panchayat and District Panchayat @ Rs. 0.15 per unit	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65
3.	Additional Personpower required (1 data entry operator for each VDP and two for District Panchayat @ Rs.10000/- per person per month)	7.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	50.40
	Sub Total	13.65	14.4	14.4	14.40	56.85
VI.	Support to Panchayat Processes and Procedures in Panchayat with Inadequate Revenue Basis					
1.	Grants – in - aid	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
	Sub Total	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
VII.	Strengthening of Grama Sabha					
1.	Grama Sabha Strengthening Programme	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
2.	NGO support for Grama Sabha Orientation	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00
3.	VDP level Notice Boards (it is proposed two notice boards in each VDPs @Rs.10000/- per notice board)	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00

4.	<i>Grama Sabha Mobilizer</i>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00
	Sub Total	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
VIII.	Innovative Activities					
1.	Preparation of Administrative Report	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	4.40
2.	Preparation of Budget for all VDPs	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00
3.	ISO 9001 2008 Certification for Panchayati Raj Institution(Rs. 2.00 lakhs per Panchayat)	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
4.	Training for the Functionarirs of the Panchayats for ISO Certification (Rs.1500/- per person per day. Total 135 participants for three days)	0.00	6.08	0.00	0.00	6.08
5.	Community Radio Service in four Village (Dweep) Panchayats	0.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	40.00
6.	Citizen Card for each Households in every year (Rs.200/- per House hold - total 10660 HHs	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	85.28
7.	Preparation of Disaster Management Plan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8.	Training for Volunteers for Disaster Management	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
9.	Panchayat Innovation Council	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
	Sub Total	171.92	64.00	57.42	87.42	380.76
	Total	560.48	382.61	207.83	292.96	1443.88
1.	Information, Education, Communication (IEC) - 1 % of total Budget	5.60	3.82	2.08	2.93	14.44
2.	Programme Management Unit(PMU) -5 % of the Total Budget	28.02	19.13	10.39	14.65	72.19
	Grant Total	594.10	405.56	220.30	310.54	1530.51