



Government of Karnataka

**R F D**

(Results-Framework Document)  
for

**MALANGI GRAM PANCHAYAT  
PERIYAPATNA TALUK, MYSORE DISTRICT**

Department of Rural Development and  
Panchayat Raj  
(2013-2014)

# Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

## Vision

Improving quality of life, infrastructural amenities through vibrant local self government Institutions

## Mission

1. Empower stakeholders to ensure their pro-active participation in the local governance process.
2. Formulate and implement strategy for enhancing livelihood opportunities and improving quality of life through asset creation.
3. Ensure decentralization and accountability and efficient redressal of citizen grievances.

## Objectives

- 1 Enable all rural households, Schools and Anganwadis to have access to and use adequate safe drinking water.
- 2 Enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources
- 3 Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and Systems
- 4 Enable all households to have access to and use toilets; schools and anganwadis to have functional toilets & urinals with access to water
- 5 Provide road connectivity to rural habitations
- 6 Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment against demanded in every financial year to every household
- 7 Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of NRLM
- 8 Promoting good governance in Gram, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats thereby enhancing accountability and citizen participation in governance
- 9 Capacity building of elected representatives and executives of Gram, Taluk & Zilla Panchayat by ANSSIRD
- 10 Implementation of Sakala & RTI Act
- 11 Promoting ecological balance
- 12 Enhancing non-conventional energy sources

## Functions

- 1 Provide safe drinking water supply to all rural areas
- 2 Undertaking IEC activities for promoting hygiene and sanitation among the rural population and school children

## Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

- 3 Formation and upgradation of roads.
- 4 Enhancing livelihood opportunities through employment generation programmes, viz., MGNREGA and NRLM.
- 5 Ensure formulation and approval of action plans as per the activity mapping by the PRIs
- 6 Ensure periodic Grama Sabhas, General Body meetings of the PRIs and the DPCs
- 7 Ensure devolution of Funds Functions and Functionaries to PRIs as per the activity mapping
- 8 Activating village level monitoring committees to facilitate Social Audit.
- 9 Capacity building of elected representatives and executives of PRIs to improve performance
- 10 Facilitate formulation and implementation of Natural Resource Management Plans by PRIs
- 11 Integrating gender & social equity concerns with all the schemes & programmes.
- 12 Facilitate formulation and implementation of Ecological and Environment Development plan by PRIs

## Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[1] Enable all rural households, Schools and Anganawadis to have access to and use adequate safe drinking water.	11.00	[1.2] Providing water supply through Borewells/ MWS/ PWS/MVS	[1.2.1] Coverage of partially covered habitations	No	2	17	15.3	13.6	11.9	10.2
		[1.3] Rural Habitations covered with PWS	[1.2.2] Coverage of quality affected habitations	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			[1.3.1] Coverage of Individual Households with Tap connections	No.	4	36	32.4	28.8	25.2	21.6
		[1.4] Providing water supply to Schools & Angawadies	[1.3.2] Coverage of Rural Population with Piped water supply	No.	3	144	129.6	115.2	3.5	3
			[1.4.1] Coverage of rural schools	No.	1.5	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
			[1.4.2] Coverage of Anganwadi Centres	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
[2] Enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water	2.5	[2.4] Number of water samples tested for quality at Panchayat / village levels	[2.4.1] Number of quality No. in tests done	0.50 lakhs	2.5	172	154.8	137.6	120.4	103.2

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[3] Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and Systems	5	[3.1] Training of VWSC and PRI members in managing drinking water schemes.	[3.1.1] Number of VWSC and PRI members trained	No.	5	18	16.2	14.4	12.6	10.8
		[3.2] Sustainability (Recharging ground water)	[3.2.1] No.of sustainability structures constructed under NRDWP	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
[4] Enable all households to have access to and use toilets; schools and anganwadis to have functional toilets & urinals with access to water	20	[4.1] Construction of household toilets	[4.1.1] Number of toilets constructed (IHHL)	No.	15	230	207	184	161	138
		[4.2] Construction of toilet blocks	[4.2.1] Number of schools units covered	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4.2.2 Number of Anganawadis covered	No.	4	6	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.6
		[4.5] Solid and Liquid Waste Management - Pilot project	[4.5.1] Designing, implementing and Managing appropriate Solid and liquid waste management facilities	no.	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[6] Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment against demanded in every financial year to every household	20	[6.1] Person Days generated under MGNREGA (women) as per provisions of Act	[6.1.1] No. of Districts in which percentage of person days (women) generated is more than 33% (Activity)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			[6.1.2] No. of Individual Women Beneficieries opened	No.	2	169	152.1	135.2	118.3	101.4
		6.2] Employment provided	[6.2.1] Number of Jobcards given employment	No	2	230	207	184	161	138
			[6.2.2] House holds provided employment against households who demanded employment	No	5	1 65	148.5	132	115.5	99
			[6.2.3] No of persondays No. in generated	No	2	8031	7227.9	6424.8	5621.7	4818.6
		[6.3] Ensure timely disbursement of wages	[6.3.1] Payment of wages Days within 15 days of the work done of wages	Rs.	2	1491000	1341900	1192800	1043700	894600

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		[6.4] Performance of Districts as per LB projection	[6.4.1] No. of Districts with accurate projection (i.e. +/-20%)(Activity)	no.s	0	0	0	0	0	0
		[6.5] MIS reporting	[6.5.1] No. of Districts with data entry better than 90% of expenditure reflected in Utilization Certificates (Activity)	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
		[6.6] Direct Credit of wages through Aadhaar Payment Bridge to workers whose Aadhaar number has been seeded into MIS	[6.6.1] No. of Districts in which payment will be initiated through Aadhaar Payment Bridge	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
		[6.7] Allocation of works to individual Beneficiary oriented works as %ge of total Expenditure	[6.7.1] Ensure works taken up to individual Beneficiary oriented works as %age of total Expenditure	NO.	4.5	0.23	0.207	0.184	0.161	0.138
		[6.8] Social Audit conducted	[6.8.1] No.of Social audits conducted in GPs	No.	1.5	2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2
			[6.8.2] No. of GPs where wall writing completed	No.	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6

## Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[7] Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of NRLM	10.00	[7.1] NRLM outreach under Intensive approach.	[7.1.1] No. of Gram Panchayats brought under intensive approach	No. of GPs	0	0	0	0	0	0
			[7.1.2] No. of New SHGs formed	No. of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0
			[7.1.3] Pre-existing SHGs strengthened in Blocks and Gram Panchayaths under intensive approach	No. of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0
		[7.3] NRLM outreach under Non-Intensive approach	[7.3.2] Pre existing SHGs strengthened	No.	11	44	39.6	35.2	30.8	26.4
[8] Promoting good governance in Gram, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats thereby enhancing accountability and citizen participation in governance	20.00	[8.1] Convening of atleast two Gram Sabhas in a year	[8.1.1] No. of Gram Sabha Meetings conducted	No.	3	2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2
			[8.1.2] No. of Gram Sabha meetings videographed with CD available in GP.	No.	1	2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2
		[8.2] Conduct of monthly meetings in the Gram Panchayats	[8.2.1] No. of Gram Panchayat monthly meetings proceedings scanned and uploaded on Panchatantra	No.	3	8	7.2	6.4	5.6	4.8



## Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		8.6] Own resource revenue generation in Gram Panchayats	[8.6.1] No. of GPs where property tax, water rate & other fees revision has been done in 2013-14	No.	3	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
			[8.6.2] No. of GPs where property tax, water rate & other fees collection is more than 60% of demand during 13-14	No.	3	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
		[8.7] Social Audit/Jamabandi in Gram Panchayats	[8.7.1] No. of GPs where Jamabandi of 2012-13 is conducted	No.	2	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
		[8.8] GP properties having RR number	[8.7.2] No. of GPs where GP has discussed the action taken report on Jamabandi	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			[8.8.1] Percentage of GP properties having RR number	No.	3	12	10.8	9.6	8.4	7.2

## Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
		[8.9] Publishing Annual Action Plan & monthly progress on Panchatantra Portal.	[8.9.1] No. of GPs, TPs & ZPs displaying their Annual Action Plan under all schemes on Panchatantra Portal along with monthly progress. GPs-5627 TPs-176 ZPs-30 from Oct 2013	No.	1.00	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
10] Implementation of Sakala & RTI Act	4.00	[10.1] Implementation of Sakala	[10.1.1] % of services attended within time limit (GP)	No.	2	100	90	80	70	60
		[10.2] Implementation of RTI Act	[10.2.1] Number of appeals filed under RTI Act	No.	2		100 90	80	70	60
		[10.3] Grievances	[10.3.1] Commissioning of Grievance Redressal system	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
[11] Promoting ecological balance	0	[11.1] Ensure soil and water conservation works	[11.1.1] No. of checkdams, vented dams, farm ponds, Bandharas works taken up under WGDP	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			11.1.2] Afforestation works taken up under WGDP	no. .	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[12] Enhancing non-conventional energy sources	0.00	[12.2] Bio-gas Development	[12.2.1] Installation of Bio-Gas Plants	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
		[12.3] Sourabelaku	[12.3.1] Installation of solar street lights	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	0.0	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2012-13 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Efficient use of IT in the Department	2.5	Timely submission of end of the year RFD 2011-12 Results	On-time submission	Date	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Timely updation of website contents	Percentage of Notifications, GOs, Circulars uploaded on the website within one week of issue	%	2.5	100	90	80	70	60
* Evaluation	0.0	Developing and Approving ToR, Tools & assigning it to agencies	Percentage of expenditure against 1% programme outlay for evaluation	%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
* Submission of Reports and Citizen's Charter	3.00	Timely submission of Annual Report	On-time submission (Before commencement of budget session of legislature)	no.	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
		Development of Citizen's Charter	Uploading the Citizens/ Clients Charter on Website	no.	1.5	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
* Ensuring Compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely Submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months)	%	2	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6



## Section 4: Acronym

Sl.No	Acronym	Description
1	ANSSIRD	Abdul Nazir Saheb State Institute of Rural Department
2	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act
3	NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
4	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
5	PMGSY	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
1	[1.1.1] Approval of action plans by the Govt. (30 ZPs)	Proposed Measurement Methodology	On-line Reports from the Districts from the D.D.W.S. website of G.o.I.		
2	[1.2.1] Coverage of partially covered habitations	Identification of Habitation:	This indicator will measure the actual number of Partially covered Habitations provided with public infrastructure to deliver safe drinking water to a quantum of 55 LPCD.	This indicator will measure the actual number of Partially covered habitations	
3	[1.2.2] Coverage of quality affected habitations	Identification of Habitation:	This indicator will measure the actual number of quality affected Habitations.It is targeted to cover 7700 habitations under coverage & quality affected	This indicator will measure the actual number of quality affected habitations	
4	[1.4.1] Coverage of rural schools	Identification of School	This indicator will measure the actual number of schools covered with .	No. of schools	

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
5	[1.4.2] Coverage of Anganwadi Centres	Identification of Anganawadi Centres	This indicator will measure the actual number of Anganawadi Centres	No. of Anganawadi Centres	
6	[2.2.1] Number of persons trained	Training Programmes	The number of Training Programmes approved by the Department & organized by the identified KRC's for Engineers, Administrators, PRI representatives, grass root level workers, etc.	Measurement methodology is by monitoring the number of Training programmes .	
7	[3.1.1] Number of VWSC and PRI members trained	Training Programmes	The number of Training Programmes approved by the Department & organized by the identified KRC's for Engineers, Administrators, PRI representatives, grass root level workers, etc.	Measurement methodology is by monitoring the number of Training programmes .	
8	[4.1.1] Number of toilets constructed (IHHL)		Households with toilets will be included for computing this indicator.	Reports from the districts.	



## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
9	[4.2.1] Number of schools units covered		This indicator will measure the toilet units constructed in Schools. These targets have been identified in the approved projects. As these are implemented, the balances will keep reducing; hence the trend values show a declining trend.	Reports from the Districts	
10	[4.2.2] Number of anganwadis covered		This indicator will measure the number of toilet units constructed in Anganwadis.	Reports from the Districts	
11	[4.3.1] Time frame for introduction		This indicator will measure the time frame for release of funds pertaining to NBA by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to the states under the scheme of the Ministry.	Monitoring the target on basics of Fund released by Central and State	
12	[4.4.1] No. GPs attaining Nirmal Status	Nirmal Gram Puraskar	Gram Panchayats with all households having sanitation facilities will be included for computing this indicator	Nirmal Grams will be identified on the basis of reports submitted by the Districts	

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
13	[4.5.2] Setting up of incinerator in Government Girls High schools		This indicator will measure units of incinerator in Govt. Girls High Schools	Reports from the Districts	
14	[5.1.1] Asphaltting of roads	Construction of roads	Providing all weather road connectivity to rural habitations	Length in KM's	Socio-economic growth of rural habitations by connectivity
15	[6.1.2] No. of Individual Women Beneficeries Bank account opened	This indicator measures women participation with finaical empowerment	The bank account which stand in the name of women- the actual number added over previous year. The information will be obtained from NREGA soft	No. in lakh	
16	[6.2.1] Number of Jobcards given employment	This indicator measures howmany jobcards actually took benefit / participated in MGNREA Scheme	The number of individual jobcard who availed works under MGNREGA (Information will be obtained from NREGA soft)	No. in Lakh	
17	[6.2.2] House holds provided employment against households who demanded employment	This Indicates the measure for achievement of providing employment against demand for the employment	The two numbers will be obtained from NREGA soft & then %age calculated.	%	

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
18	[6.2.3] No of persondays generated	No. of persondays generated in MGNREGA works	This information is obtained from NREGA soft	Nos. in Lakh	
19	[6.3.1] Payment of wages within 15 days of the work done	This indicator measures compliance to legal requirement that within 15 days payment requirement are given to labourers	This information is obtained from NREGA soft which measures days between musterroll attendance done and actual money payment	Days	
20	[6.4.1] No. of Districts with accurate projection (i.e. +/-20%) (Activity)	This indicator measures how accurate & real bottom-up planning is done by districts.	Each year each district projects its expected labour demand in persondays. This measures actual achievement versus projected labour demand. This information will come from NREGA soft.	No.	
21	[6.5.1] No. of Districts with data entry better than 90% of expenditure reflected in Utilization Certificates (Activity)	This indicator measures use of ICT and effectiveness in transparency & data updation	The jobcard who physically worked versus entry done in NREGA soft will measure this.	No.	

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
22	[6.6.1] No. of Districts in which payment will be initiated through Aadhaar Payment Bridge (Internal Output)	This indicator measures utilization of Aadhaar platform for better scheme implementation	No of jobcards paid wages divided by total job cards paid wages. If this is > 60 %, then district will be called "successful" in switch over to Aadhaar based payments	No.	
23	[6.7.1] Ensure works taken up to individual Beneficiary oriented works as %age of total Expenditure	This is a measure of penetration of MGNREGA to weaker & vulnerable sections	This is basically how much fund is spent for individual works against total expenditure. NREGA soft will measure this information.	%	
24	[6.8.1] No.of Social audits conducted in GPs	This is a measure of number of social audit done.	Conducting Social Audit at GP level Twice in year is mandatory as per the operational Guidelines of GOI 2008. & to improve Quality of the implementation & various processes of the ACT/Scheme by attending to the discrepancies noticed in the Social Audit.	No.	

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
25	[6.8.2] No. of GPs where wall writing completed	This is measure of number of GPs completed wall writing.	This will be measured by physical report of CEO ZP together with No. of wall writing for which payments have been made.	No.	
26	[7.1.1] No. of Gram Panchayats brought under intensive approach	Out of the 20 intensive taluk, only 180 GPs will be brought under intensive strategy this year.	In these gram panchayats the Poorest of the poor will be identified through Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process at the villages. Saturation approach will be used to cover all BPL families under SHGs.	No. of Gram Panchayats where NRLM will be implemented with intensive strategy	
27	[7.1.2] No. of New SHGs formed	In addition to the existing SHGs in the intensive blocks new SHGs will be formed based on the PIP exercise conducted at the village level	A fresh SHG formed to include left out BPL families in order to achieve universal coverage of poor under SHGs	All the left out BPL families covered under SHGs network	Only women members
28	[7.1.3] Pre-existing SHGs strengthened in Blocks and Gram Panchayaths under intensive approach	The existing inactive SHGs will be made active through repeated trainings on SHG functioning, book keeping and accounting and organising exposure visits to resource blocks. Further these groups will be provided with bank linkages and federated to a higher level on par with the existing active	Strengthening existing groups means making inactive groups to practice panchasutra and to activate them on par with the other active SHGs	a) No. of groups got Training b) Number of Groups who have undergone exposure visits c) Number of groups that got bank linkage d) Number of groups moved from C and D grade to A and B grade after the strengthening exercise	Standard grading norms followed at two different intervals of grading

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
28	[7.1.3] Pre-existing SHGs strengthened in Blocks and Gram Panchayaths under intensive approach	and newly formed SHGs.	Strengthening existing groups means making inactive groups to practice panchasutra and to activate them on par with the other active SHGs	a) No. of groups got Training b) Number of Groups who have undergone exposure visits c) Number of groups that got bank linkage d) Number of groups moved from C and D grade to A and B grade after the strengthening exercise	Standard grading norms followed at two different intervals of grading
29	[7.1.4] No. of Internal CRPs developed	Internal Community Resource Persons will be identified and developed to serve as a pool of resources for the social mobilization and capacity building process in the next year to replicate the intensive strategy in other blocks thus saturating the entire block.	Internal Community resource persons are the active SHG members from the respective villages who will be trained and capacitated and in turn use them for formation of new SHGs, training and capacity building and to facilitate SHGs in the village for effective implementation of NRLP activities.	Community resource Persons developed from each of the Intensive blocks.	These CRPs can also work as Bank Mitra, insurance agents, facilitators, resource persons for training SHGs etc.
30	[7.2.1] Candidates settled in 2013-14 against those trained in the last 24 months	Candidates trained in different skills will take time to settle in self employment or wage employment because it requires some time to get loans and to procure machinery and equipments	Candidates settled either by establishing their own enterprises or who have got wage employment	No. of candidates settled	Rural unemployed or under-employed candidates are selected and provided skill training in various crafts to take up either self employment or wage employment

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
31	[7.2.2] Candidates settled in 2013-14 who have been provided bank loans	Candidates trained in different skills will prepare project reports and get loans from financial institutions to set up their own enterprises	No. of candidates settled with the financial assistance from Financial institutions	No. of candidates settled with assistance from Financial institutions	Candidates establish their own enterprises after training in different skills
32	[7.2.3] Candidates trained in 2013-14	Rural unemployed or under-employed candidates are selected and provided skill training in various crafts from 2 weeks to 12 weeks to take up either self employment or wage employment	No. of candidates trained in different skills either for self employment or wage employment.	No. of candidates trained	
33	[7.3.1] No. of Gram Panchayats Covered	only 252 GPs coming under non-intensive taluks. The GPs will not have any Gram panchayat level federations and mandal level federations.	Those Taluks which are potential to be considered as intensive blocks in the coming years	Base is created in all the 156 taluks to consider them as intensive blocks in the coming years	
34	[7.3.2] Pre existing SHGs strengthened	The existing inactive SHGs will be made active through repeated trainings on SHG functioning, book keeping and accounting and organising exposure visits to resource blocks. Further these groups will be provided with bank linkages and federated to form VO s to a limited extent.	Strengthening existing groups means making inactive groups to practice panchasutra and to activate them on par with the other active SHGs	some of the Inactive and defunct groups before launch of NRLM was launched and started practicing panchasutra after NRLM interventions in the blocks. C&D graded SHGs moved to A and B grade	Standard grading norms followed at two different intervals of grading

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
35	[7.3.3] No. of Internal CRPs developed	Internal Community Resource Persons will be identified and developed to serve as a pool of resources for the social mobilization and capacity building process in the next year to replicate the intensive strategy in other blocks thus saturating the entire block.	Internal Community resource persons are the active SHG members from the respective villages who will be trained and capacitated and inturn use them for formation of new SHGs, training and capacity building and to facilitate SHGs in the village for effective implementation of NRLM activities.	Community resource Persons developed from each of the non-intensive blocks.	These CRPs can also work as Bank Mitra, insurance agents, facilitators, resource persons for training SHGs etc. In 30 non-intensive blocks CRPs will be developed in partnership with NGOs
36	[8.1.1] No. of Gram Sabha Meetings conducted	As per the KPR Act,1993, the GPs have to conduct one Gram Sabha in six months.Besides this there are two mandatory Gram Sabhas-one Makkala Gram sabha and one for women and nutrition.There are atleast another six Gram Sabhas conducted for selection of several scheme based beneficiaries.	Gram Sabha is a meeting convened by the Gram Panchayat Adhyaksha of all the voters and citizens in the GP.The PDO and GP Secretary and other GP members and functionaries are present as also the other concerned line department officials as well as the Gram Sabha nodal officer.	No. of meetings to be conducted i)There are 5627 GPs and the GSs to be conducted as per the Act and the two mandatory GSs ii)No.of registered voters and citizens attending the GS. iii) No. of GP members,respective TP and ZP member,MLA attending. iv)No. of line department GP and TP functionaries attending the GS. v)No. of governance issues discussed especially HDI,social infrastructure and civic services. vi)Writing	An aware rural citizenry can use the GS as a forum for ensuring good governance and seek accountability from their elected representatives and officials. The GS can also be a forum for negotiation with the TP and ZPs and other Government dispensations.



## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
36	[8.1.1] No. of Gram Sabha Meetings conducted	As per the KPR Act, 1993, the GPs have to conduct one Gram Sabha in six months. Besides this there are two mandatory Gram Sabhas-one Makkala Gram sabha and one for women and nutrition. There are atleast another six Gram Sabhas conducted for selection of several scheme based beneficiaries.	Gram Sabha is a meeting convened by the Gram Panchayat Adhyaksha of all the voters and citizens in the GP. The PDO and GP Secretary and other GP members and functionaries are present as also the other concerned line department officials as well as the Gram Sabha nodal officer.	the proceedings of the GS on the spot with signatures of all present.	An aware rural citizenry can use the GS as a forum for ensuring good governance and seek accountability from their elected representatives and officials. The GS can also be a forum for negotiation with the TP and ZPs and other Government dispensations.
37	[8.1.2] No. of Gram Sabha meetings videographed with CD available in GP.	An unaware rural electorate and citizenry and connivance of political and official vested interests many a time results in the GS being conducted on paper more so because it is mandated as the forum for choice of beneficiaries in various schemes. Hence parallel documentation is essential.	GPS photo with date and time and videographed CD of the complete proceedings are documentary proof of conduct of the GS. The CD and photograph are to be made available to any public on payment of Rs 50/- in the GP.	"i) No. of GSs videographed. (ii) There are 5627 GPs and the GSs to be conducted as per the Act and the two mandatory GSs as well as all the GSs that are conducted for every scheme. iii) No. of citizen requests applying and obtaining a copy of the CD and photograph. iv) Uploading of the proceedings on You Tube by the GP.	Live telecast of the GS proceedings on local cable tv can also be taken up by the GP to reach a wider number of citizens.

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
38	[8.2.1] No. of Gram Panchayat monthly meetings proceedings scanned and uploaded on Panchatantra Portal for public information.	GP meetings proceedings being scanned and uploaded on the Panchatantra within 24 hours of a GP meeting indicates the confidence of the GP to mandatorily disclose RTI information in public domain voluntarily. As issues of income and expenditure details are also discussed and recorded it will also help address misconceptions and perceptions of the same rampant in the rural community. The pressure on GP Adhyaksha and PDO to tamper with proceedings is also curtailed.	Uploading of a scanned copy of the GP meeting within 24 hours of the conduct of the meeting.	i) No. of proceedings uploaded ii) Promptness in uploading within 24 hours of conduct of the meeting. iii) Awareness of this entitlement among the rural citizenry and elected representatives.	The proceedings could also be painted on a GP wall to be replaced with the next month proceedings.
39	[8.3.1] No. of Taluk Panchayat meeting proceedings scanned and uploaded on Panchatantra Portal for public information. from June 2013	TP meetings proceedings being scanned and uploaded on the Panchatantra within 24 hours of a TP meeting indicates the confidence of the TP to mandatorily disclose RTI information in public domain voluntarily. It sets an example to the GPs. As issues of annual plan, scheme wise progress is recorded, income and expenditure details are also discussed it will also help address misconceptions and	Uploading of a scanned copy of the TP meeting within 24 hours of the conduct of the meeting.	"i) No. of proceedings uploaded ii) Promptness in uploading within 24 hours of conduct of the meeting. iii) Awareness of this entitlement among the rural citizenry and elected representatives.	The proceedings could also be painted on a TP wall to be replaced with the next month proceedings.

## Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
39	[8.3.1] No. of Taluk Panchayat meeting proceedings scanned and uploaded on Panchatantra Portal for public information. from June 2013	perceptions of the same rampant in the rural community.	Uploading of a scanned copy of the TP meeting within 24 hours of the conduct of the meeting.	"i) No. of proceedings uploaded ii) Promptness in uploading within 24 hours of conduct of the meeting. iii) Awareness of this entitlement among the rural citizenry and elected representatives.	The proceedings could also be painted on a TP wall to be replaced with the next month proceedings.
40	[8.4.1] No. of Zilla Panchayat meeting proceedings scanned and uploaded on Panchatantra Portal for public information. from June 2013	ZP meetings proceedings being scanned and uploaded on the Panchatantra within 24 hours of a ZP meeting indicates the confidence of the ZP to mandatorily disclose RTI information in public domain voluntarily. It sets an example to the GPs and TPs. As issues of annual plan, scheme wise progress is recorded, income and expenditure details are also discussed it will also help address misconceptions and perceptions of the same rampant in the public perception.	Uploading of a scanned copy of the TP meeting within 24 hours of the conduct of the meeting	"i) No. of ZP meeting proceedings uploaded ii) Promptness in uploading within 24 hours of conduct of the meeting. iii) Awareness of this entitlement among the rural citizenry and elected representatives.	The proceedings could also be painted on a ZP wall to be replaced with the next month proceedings.
41	[8.6.1] No. of GPs where property tax, water rate & other fees revision has been done in 2013-14	GPs are the only rural local bodies that can directly raise revenues through taxes and fees. As per the KPR Act every GP has to mandatorily revise its taxes once in four years.	Revision of property taxes, water rate and other fees by the GP after following due process mandated.	"i) There are 5627 GPs. About half of them have been periodically revising taxes. However the targeted number is for such of those GPs which	As most GPs get scheme based funds there is not much of an attempt made at raising their own revenues. Raising revenues means provision of better civic

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Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
41	[8.6.1] No. of GPs where property tax, water rate & other fees revision has been done in 2013-14	GPs are the only rural local bodies that can directly raise revenues through taxes and fees. As per the KPR Act every GP has to mandatorily revise its taxes once in four years.	Revision of property taxes, water rate and other fees by the GP after following due process mandated.	have not revised their taxes in the last four years. ii) The rate of revision iii) No of additional units brought under the attempts at plugging leakages in tax revenue	services and both the GP officials and members need to be sensitized on this.
42	[8.6.2] No. of GPs where property tax, water rate & other fees collection is more than 60% of demand during 13-14	The rate of collection of taxes and water rate is on an average 50% ranging from 15% to 90%. Individually setting a benchmark of 60% implies realistic evaluation for all GPs rather than as an aggregate at district level.	Number of GPs collecting more than 60% of their current demand in property taxes, water rate and fees.	"i) This will include only those GPs which have revised their property taxes in the last four years. ii) GPs will have to achieve 60% against property tax, water rate and fees each. iii) Will have to update the same on Panchatantra at least once a week.	A concerted effort is required by the GPs to prevent revenue leakages.
43	[8.7.1] No. of GPs where Jamabandi of 2012-13 is conducted	Social Audit or Jamabandi is conducted in Aug-Sep every year in all GPs through a nodal officer.	Conduct of Social Audit/Jamabandi in all GPs during Aug-Sep.	"i) All GPs that conduct Jamabandi during Aug-Sep ii) No of public, citizens and officials attending Jamabandi iii) Videography of Jamabandi iv) Uploading of proceedings on Panchatantra within 24 hours of conduct of Jamabandi	All schemes and resources flowing into the GP are subject to social audit.

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Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
44	[8.7.2] No. of GPs where GP has discussed the action taken report on Jamabandi	Jamabandi report given by the Nodal Officer is not discussed in the GP. Many a time the Nodal Officer does not give the Jamabandi report itself.	Number of GPs where GP has discussed the Jamabandi report and taken action on the same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) No. of GPs where Jamabandi was conducted and nodal officer submitted report and action taken report was discussed in the GPs</li> <li>ii) No. of GPs where action taken report has been submitted to EO TP with three months from the date of Jamabandi</li> <li>iii) Uploading Jamabandi ATR in Panchatantra.</li> </ul>	This is a very important criterion as often Jamabandi is conducted but no reports are submitted by the Nodal Officer and in such of those cases also where report is submitted the EO, TP does not review it and send it to the GP for ATR. Discussing ATR in the GP will improve accountability and indicate GP response to public comments.
45	[8.8.1] Percentage of GP properties having RR number	GP properties like water installations, street lights and GP own buildings do not have individual RR numbers or meters. Often this is resulting in unscientific and opaque lumpsum billing by ESCOMs. On the other hand there is also in some cases lack of responsibility by the GPs in economical usage of power.	GP properties should have RR number.	i) Percentage of GP properties having RR numbers.	This will result in economical usage of power by the GPs and will also entitle them consumer rights vis-à-vis the ESCOMs and prevent loading of false dues on GPs by ESCOMs.
46	[8.9.1] No. of GPs, TPs & ZPs displaying their Annual Action Plan under all schemes on Panchatantra Portal along with monthly progress. GPs-5627 TPs-176 ZPs-30 from Oct 2013	All Action Plans and monthly reports are buried in files. Publishing the same in public domain will open it out to stakeholder scrutiny and prevent duplication of works.	All Action Plans and monthly progress reports uploaded on Panchatantra portal therefore in public domain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Display of all Action Plans on Panchatantra Portal</li> <li>ii) Monthly progress reports display on the same.</li> </ul>	This is to ensure that all Action Plans and progress are displayed as a part of mandatory disclosures.

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Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
46	[8.9.1] No. of GPs, TPs & ZPs displaying their Annual Action Plan under all schemes on Panchatantra Portal along with monthly progress. GPs-5627 TPs-176 ZPs-30 from Oct 2013	All Action Plans and monthly reports are buried in files. Publishing the same in public domain will open it out to stakeholder scrutiny and prevent duplication of works.	All Action Plans and monthly progress reports uploaded on Panchatantra portal therefore in public domain.	"i) Display of all Action Plans on Panchatantra Portal ii) Monthly progress reports display on the same.	This is to ensure that all Action Plans and progress are displayed as a part of mandatory disclosures.
47	[9.1.1] No. of days Training per GP member	The impact of face to face training programmes in PRIs is immense. The endeavour is to conduct a minimum of 5 days for GP, 6 for TP and 7 for ZP members and functionaries. For GP and TP in Taluka Samarthy Soudhas and for ZPs at ZP meeting hall.	Number of days of face to face training programme.	"i) No. of days of days of training programme ii) No. of members and functionaries attending each programme iii) Percentage against total members and functionaries "	Face to face training programmes promote greater discussions and learning in a peer group. Also facilitates trainer and trainee interaction.
48	[9.2.1] No. of days Training per GP member	There is installed capacity to reach upto block levels through the Satcom. Satcom could be used as an introductory training method as also for reinforcement	No of Satcom training days to the members and functionaries.	"i) No. of days of days of training programme ii) No. of members and functionaries attending each programme iii) Percentage against total members and functionaries.	Satcom is not effective as a stand alone training system and need to be supplemented by continuous face to face training.

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Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
49	[9.3.1] Uploading MIS details on Trainingsoft software of GOI by ANSSIRD	This will promote accountability in the conduct of training programmes and also improve quality of training.	Daily updation of content and concurrent uploading of training programme details.	"i)Daily updation of details ii)Uploading training calendar	This will promote accountability,avoid duplication and streamline training programmes.
50	[11.1.1] No. of checkdams, vented dams, farm ponds, Bandharas works taken up under WGDP	Works taken up		No. of works taken up under each activity will be taken into account	
51	[11.1.1] No. of checkdams, vented dams, farm ponds, Bandharas works taken up under WGDP	Works taken up		No. of works taken up under each activity will be taken into account	
52	[11.1.2] Afforestation works taken up under WGDP	Works taken up		No. of works taken up under each activity will be taken into account	
53	[12.1.1] Production of Bio -Diesel	Indicates bio diesel produced thereby the effect of the work done by the Biofuel Board.	Bio diesel produced with exatraction of oil from Bio-plants	"i)Produced in Litres	This will help assess the reach and impact of the work done by the Biofuel Board.

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54	[12.2.1] Installation of Bio-Gas Plants	Indicates the work done in propogating the usage of biogas	No of units installed	")No. of units installed ii)No. of units under use iii)Maintenance of older units and their usage iv)Maintenance of currently installed units "	In the days of widespread usage of LPG the unwieldy nature of biogas and maintenance constraints have hindered progress. There could also be duplication in units. So efforts should be made to track installation and usage.
55	[12.3.1] Installation of solar street lights	Indicates the number of solar street lights installed	No. of solar street lights installed with maintenance	No. of solar street lights installed No. of solar street installed with maintenance	This programme is implemented only in a few districts. The choice of dictricts needs to be done.





