

**Meeting of the 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission with the Deputy Commissioner and other District officials of Khunti District on 07.10.2024**

1. The meeting was held in the conference room of the Circuit House of Khunti District. It was chaired by the Chairman of the 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission, Sri A.P. Singh and attended by the member of the 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission, Sri Harishwar Dyal, DC Sri Lokesh Mishra and the other government officials of the District.

**2. Labour, Training and Skill Development**

- i. The PRIs are responsible for identification of beneficiaries for the training, skilling and employment of the labourers. They are required to identify unemployed youth, women and deprived communities and associate them with training and employment. There is notification to this effect, but there is no awareness for it.
- ii. There is a portal for the registration of unorganised workers for social security and assistance programme. The labourers register themselves on this portal to avail the benefits.
- iii. The Matri Prasavidha Yojna, under which Rs. 15000 is given to mothers is a duplication of Matri Vandana Yojna in which 60 percent is given by the state and 40 percent comes from the centre.
- iv. Skill Upgradation Scheme (Kaushal Unnayan Yojna) is very necessary but is not implemented properly.
- v. The schemes providing relief on accident or death of unorganised and workers are properly implemented.
- vi. Departments of Labour and Women & Child Development may coordinate to avoid duplication of Maternity scheme. Adequate publicity need to be done for 100% coverage of other schemes which are beneficial to labour. PRI may be adequately trained on the subject.

**3. Drinking Water and Sanitation**

- i. The Jal Sahiyas work for ensuring availability of drinking water to the villagers. They are paid up to Rs. 2000 per month which is inclusive of their performance incentives.
- ii. The failure rate of solar based handpumps linked water supply schemes is very high in the dry zones.
- iii. DWSD may get an independent study done to rectify defects if any and a digital platform may be created for the complaints. Is it possible to give some unique number to each water supply scheme so that the tracking will be easy. This is the only advice of the 5<sup>th</sup> SFC of Jharkhand.

**4. Health**

- i. Swasth Sahiyas are doing commendable work. There is one Swasth Sahiyas in the population of 1000. Where population is less, there is at least one Swasth Sahiyas at the population of 750 persons. There is a separate guideline for PVTG. The guideline is good and commendable work is being done.
- ii. The Swasth Sahiyas are paid Rs. 2000 per month. Besides monthly emoluments, they are given performance-based incentives as well.
- iii. There is interaction between the Swasth Sahiyas and the Mukhiyas.
- iv. Because of the Swasth Sahiyas the immunization has improved.

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- v. The incidence of Diarrhoea has substantially decreased with improved supply of potable water by the installation of **India Mark II handpumps** and MSV/ SVS schemes.
- vi. With the awareness among people, the incidence of Malaria has also decreased substantially in the district.
- vii. There is emphasis on preventive health care.
- viii. Institutional delivery has substantially increased in the district.

#### 5. Education

- i. Mukhiyas, as per the responsibilities assigned to them, inspect the schools of their GPs, make efforts to ensure 100 percent attendance of the students and ensure good quality education in the schools. They are also supposed to ensure the nutrition of MDM.
- ii. For management of schools there are SMCs. The MDM is operated by Saraswati Vahini. Mukhia is not chairman of either of these bodies. There is conflict between the PRI and these two committees.
- iii. The Para teachers are appointed by the Gram Panchayats.
- iv. Drinking water, sanitation & repair of school building is being done by PRI. The effective coordination among the department, PRI and local committee is needed.
- v. The conflict if any may be resolved by the SE & L Department and it may study the best practices of neighbouring states or other states like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana etc.

#### 6. Functioning of the PRI

- i. The meeting of Zila Parishad takes place once in three months.
- ii. The Chairman of Zila Parishad is paid Rs. 10,000 per month. Besides the monthly emoluments they are provided with vehicle, accommodation and peon.
- iii. Computerization of Panchayats: All the Panchayat Bhavans have been computerised. In every centre the service of a VLE (Village Level Entrepreneur) has been made available. They provide services related with government schemes of Department of Panchayat Raj and other departments **free of cost. However, for other online services they are allowed to charge fees decided by the Department of Information Technology and E-Governance.** Theses PRAGYA Kendra (Common Service Centre) are expected to work as a **single window** for all types of information and services available from the Panchayats.
- iv. For strengthening of the Secretariat of Panchayat Rs. 15000 is made available to every panchayat every month. This money is to be utilised **ensuring internet** in the Panchayat Bhavan, payment of **electricity bill**, purchase of stationery and maintenance of Panchayat Bhavan.
- v. A library (**Gyan Kendra**) is being developed in every Panchayat. For this an amount of Rs.4,20,000/- is being made available to every panchayat.
- vi. There is a proposal of appointing **4 panchayat volunteers** in every panchayat. They will provide their services at Panchayat help desk. Each of these volunteers will be paid **Rs. 2500 for their services.**
- vii. Aanganwadi Sevika and Sahayika are appointed by a committee chaired by CDPO in which Mukhiya is also a member. The ward members are also informed about the selection.

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- viii. The GP has to play an important role in disaster management.
- ix. **The DRDA has been merged into Zila Parishad.** The impact of this may be studied. Has it caused reduction in requirement of staffs? How are the two sets of employees been integrated where the work ethics of the ZP is different from that of DRDA. A training about PRI may be imparted to the DRDA staffs.
- x. **The standing committees of GP is non-functional.** In executive committee the Mukhiya is the chairman and ward members and Panchayat Sachiv are members.
- xi. The **Dalpatis** have been promoted to the post of **Panchayat Sachiv**. They are supposed to assist Mukhiyas and provide appropriate advice. But the Panchayat Sachivs are not adequately trained to handle the issue to the satisfaction of the PRI or public. They are the weakest link of the PRI system. The key functionaries need to be fully aware of all the things.
- xii. The Chairman of the commission suggested that it must be studied that what is the salary, qualification, method of appointment and performance of Panchayat Sachiv in other states?
- xiii. Mukhiya is paid a monthly emolument of Rs. 2500 and ward member Rs. 1000 per month. The chairman of the commission suggested that the monthly emolument paid to Mukhiya and ward members in other states must be studied.
- xiv. The Chairman of the State Finance Commission suggested that UNICEF, NIRD or similar other institution may be requested to study how the training institutes of the state can be strengthened at the district/block level?
- xv. Redressal of public grievances and right to service act may be studied at the PRI level.

## 7. Rural Development

- i. The issue of delayed payment in MGNREGA was discussed in this meeting. The payment due in the month of June has been paid in the month of October. The delay is mostly because of **delay in release of fund from the state.**
- ii. Abua Awas: A new waiting list has been prepared for Abua Awas Yojna on the basis of the survey done in the year 2021-22. A large number of villagers have been found to be dissatisfied with the list. Though the list has been prepared on the basis of **13 exclusion criteria**, but doubt has been expressed by the villagers on these criteria because of high deficiency in the documents and use of fake data. This scheme would prove to be very useful for the villagers if the issue of leakage and undeserving beneficiaries is taken care of strongly.
- iii. The Department may look into all the aspects as mentioned in para 7 above, and information shared by the participants should be addressed by it. A digital mechanism may be established to address complaints on 7(ii) and steps should be taken to remove non-eligible or duplicate beneficiaries.

## 8. Forest and Environment

- i. The PRI is responsible for environmental protection, mitigation of environmental change, provision of clean energy, maintenance of bio-diversity, waste management and pollution control.

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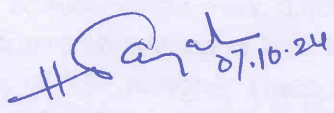
- ii. So far, the forest department has not delegated powers to the PRIs. It is still in process.
- iii. Very close interaction needs to be done among officials of the forest department and PRIs.

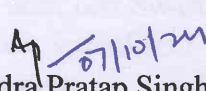
#### 9. Revenue

- i. The PRI and ULBs are responsible for repair, maintenance and strengthening of Sairat, which includes Ponds, water bodies and other common properties.
- ii. Sairat earlier used to be an important source of revenue generation for the Local Bodies (PRI & ULB), but its importance has declined because of its declining size and/or poor maintenance.
- iii. The sairats of urban areas have been taken over by Nagar Panchayat.
- iv. PRIs are also responsible for controlling illegal encroachment of community pastures and for making land available for construction of rural roads.
- v. The Mundas play important role in collection of land revenue and in land settlement in the *khuntkatti* villages. However, these days in many of the villages there is no Munda.
- vi. There is no revenue inspector in the district. All the revenue inspectors have been promoted into CO. There is one revenue sub-inspector in the district. There are 60 Halka and 35 Karamchhari in the entire district.

#### 10. Urban Local Body

- i. There is one town panchayat (Nagar Panchayat) in this district.
- ii. The total revenue collection of the Nagar Panchayat of Khunti was about Rs. 3.202 core in the FY 2023-24.
- iii. Holding tax (property tax) is the main source of revenue for the ULBs of this district more than 50 percent of its revenue is collected through this source.
- iv. A private organisation "SPAROW" collects holding tax in this district.
- v. There are 6600 holdings in this district from where Rs. 1.36 crore is collected per year.
- vi. Besides holding tax, revenue is raised through water fee, trade licence, rent from shops of the Khunti Nagar Panchayat, toll tax of bus/ trekker/tempo, parking charge, settlement of daily market, fees for approval of maps for construction of building etc.
- vii. For the last many years, the **rent of the shops of Khunti Nagar Panchayat** has not been revised. A policy may be issued on such and similar subject by the UD&HD, GoJ.
- viii. The chairman asked the officials to find out the annual growth rate of the revenue of Khunti Nagar Panchayat and prepare a roadmap for improving it.

  
(Harishwar Dayal)  
Member  
State Finance Commission

  
(Amrendra Pratap Singh)  
Chairman  
State Finance Commission

Memo No. - वित्त (SFC) - 31/01/24 - 289 / वि०आ०

Ranchi, Dated... 27/12/2024

CC: Deputy Commissioner, Khunti for kind information and necessary action please.

*Kaushal*  
27-12-2024

Dy. Secretary  
State Finance Commission,  
Jharkhand, Ranchi

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