



PMPSU TIMES

(Monthly news updates)

Issue: 2

Month: August & September, 2013

Editorial Board

Mangesh Tyagi

Principal Advisor, SPC & Nodal Officer, PMPSU

Yogesh Mahor

Dy. Team Leader, PMPSU

S.P. Batra

Specialist, Statistics, PMPSU

Amit Singh

Specialist, (CB), PMPSU

Archana Shashi

Research Associate, PMPSU

K. Srinivas

Specialist, Communication & Documentation, PMPSU

Contents

1. District Decentralised Planning.....2
2. Special interview with Principal Advisor, SPC.....3
3. Status of Housing Condition and Housing Programme in India.....4
4. General Body Meeting.....5
5. PVTG's Study.....5
6. Internship Programme.....6

District Decentralised Planning Process for 2014-2015

District Decentralised Planning (DDP) is an attempt to move away from uncoordinated planning in a top down manner, towards an accountable, inter-sectoral approach, based on the needs and priorities of communities. Decentralised Planning was formalized in 1993 through the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution..... Page 2

Special interview with Shri Mangesh Tyagi, Principal Advisor, SPC

Decentralised District Planning has been rolled out in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2009-2010, further it had been scaled up to all 50 districts in 2010-2011. The idea of decentralized planning was conceived on the principles of partnership and collaboration. Communities are asked what infrastructure and services they require.....Page 3

Status of Housing Condition and Housing Programme in India and Madhya Pradesh

The indicators of well-being of an individual household can be level of income, attainment of education, health status, ownership of house, type of facilities available within house, land and other assets such as transport vehicle, communication devices and entertainment equipment's like radio, television etc. In case of a state and nation, it can be measured by the proportion of households.....Page 4

1. District Decentralised Planning Process for 2014-2015

District Decentralised Planning (DDP) is an attempt to move away from uncoordinated planning in a top down manner, towards an accountable, inter-sectoral approach, based on the needs and priorities of communities. Decentralised Planning was formalized in 1993 through the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution. The amendments led to devolution of powers and responsibilities to panchayats at the village, block and district levels. Thereafter, it became mandatory to constitute District Planning Committees in each district, and for those committees to formulate and monitor annual district plans.

Decentralised District Planning has been rolled out in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2009-2010, further it had been scaled up to all 50 districts in 2010-2011. The idea of decentralized planning was conceived on the principles of partnership and collaboration. Communities are asked what infrastructure and services they require; and district government officials are required to be transparent about what resources are available to meet the local demands and how communities can access those resources.

In the month of August & September, 2013 one day workshops were held in 23 and 5 districts respectively. The objective of organizing these workshops is to review, reflect and plan for the upcoming year. During these workshops District Collectors, CEO Zilla Panchayats, Heads of the Departments participated in the workshop had a stock on the previous activities and discussed on the planning process to be taken for the year 2014-2015. Issues of community involvement at village/urban ward level, addressing the demands, allocation of resources and strengthening the capacities of Technical Support Groups were discussed in these workshops. PMPSU Team members facilitated the workshops by reiterating the importance of Decentralised Planning from A lot of discussions were held on the demand coming from the communities

One day workshops on decentralized planning held in the month of August, 2013

1. Dhar	1-08-2013
2. Damoh	2-08-2013
3. Datia	3-08-2013
4. Jabalpur	3-08-2013
5. Shahdol	3-08-2013
6. Morena	3-08-2013
7. Panna	5-08-2013
8. Chattarpur	6-08-2013
9. Satna	6-08-2013
10. Shajapur	6-08-2013
11. Katni	7-08-2013
12. Harda	8-08-2013
13. Ashoknagar	8-08-2013
14. Burhanpur	12-08-2013
15. Bhind	12-08-2013
16. Rajgarh	12-08-2013
17. Betul	13-08-2013
18. Chindwara	13-08-2013
19. Mandla	16-08-2013
20. Bhopal	23-08-2013
21. Gwalior	23-08-2013
22. Annupur	26-08-2013
23. Sehore	31-08-2013

2. Special interview with Shri Mangesh Tyagi, Principal Adviser, M.P. State Planning Commission, Bhopal.



A. Why focus on Decentralised Planning?

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been investing a lot of resources for the welfare of the people, most often it has been felt that outcome desired is much below as per the expectation. One of the ways to reach the outcome is planning from bottom. If local communities are involved in planning process, allocation of resources are made as priorities, it would lead to effective utilization and better outcomes.

B. How DDP is going on for the year 2014-2015?

I should say, it was a great start in this year. Guidelines have been communicated to all the District Collectors and District Planning Officers. One-Day workshops have been held in majority of districts in the month of July, August and September, 2013. District Collectors, others department heads participated in these workshops discussed various issues, concerns arising on the ground. As a next step TSGs facilitating capacity building programmes in district.

C. Can you please elaborate the role of communities?

The role of rural and urban communities are significant, Panchayatraj Institutions (PRIs), Urban local bodies (ULBs) play a vital role in the decentralized planning, they mobilise the rest of the communities, especially SC/ST and Women and prioritize the activities as per the need with a participatory approach.

D. What are the key challenges in DDP?

Based on the last three years' experience, I should say the first and foremost challenge is capacity building, there is great need of orientation of stakeholders and second challenge would be availability of resources, we found a huge gap of infrastructure in rural and urban areas. One side, the demands from the community is high on the other side resources are limited. Another challenge would be use of technology in the process of decentralized planning, i.e., collating the technology to monitor the programme.

E. What are the next steps?

At present, the demand is very huge from the communities, departments are in the process of attending the response plan by looking into the demand. In districts, capacity building programmes are in progress. At district level plans are getting consolidated. Further, we are looking into strengthening the overall programme by review and reflection.

3. Status of Housing Condition and Housing Programme in India and Madhya Pradesh..... S.P. Batra, Specialist, Statistics, PMPSU

Background

The indicators of wellbeing of an individual household can be level of income, attainment of education, health status, ownership of house, type of facilities available within house, land and other assets such as transport vehicle, communication devices and entertainment equipments like radio, television etc. In case of a state and nation, it can be measured by the proportion of households having different level of income, level of education, health status etc and owning of different assets. While indicators related to income, attainment of education, health status etc can be built up by undertaking household survey. For other indicators, census provides percentage of households having different assets at district and state level for the country. Keeping the disparity in forefront, the efforts need to be undertaken, for developing most backward states, region, districts and other smaller units in different sectors depending upon the relative status of backwardness. To study, the level of backwardness, construction of index for each sector is required using all related indicators.

The Study

Present paper attempts to find the relative positioning of Madhya Pradesh with respect to housing conditions as compare to other states of the country and the ranking of districts of Madhya Pradesh in 2011. Data of census 2011, on construction material used in house such as **Floor (Predominant Material of Floor), Wall (Predominant Material of Wall) and Roof (Predominant Material of Roof) has been used to build composite index. Details are provided in paper.**

Methodology

The indicators, which have been chosen for the present exercise is assigned a value of performance of each indicator between of 0 to 1 may be called Dimension Index and can be calculated by using general formula. The formula is as follow: **Dimension Index= (actual value – minimum value)/ (maximum value – minimum value)**

Results

Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand with low composite index for rural and overall are among bottom ten states. Bihar and Goa are among bottom ten states with respect to composite index for urban areas. In case of districts of Madhya Pradesh Balaghat, Sidhi, Dindori and Mandla are common districts having low composite index for rural, urban and overall. The allocations to state by centre and to districts by state government are not in line with composite index.

Recommendations

To reduce the disparities among states and districts in different sectors, it is justified to allocate more funds to states and districts which are lagging behind which can be identified by constructing proper composite index using all possible parameter relating to sector. Thus it is the responsibility of centre and states to improve upon allocation of resources and physical targets accordingly. If this approach is not adopted then disparities will increase which will become unmanageable.

6. Internship Programme with PMPSU

Selected interns with PMPSU were provided an opportunity to select the area of study during their internship. Enough time, material, guidance was provided by mentoring them to understand the issues related to Madhya Pradesh with a more focus on their respective discipline and interest. Interns were asked to present their presentation on 23rd August, 2013 at State Planning Commission. Nodal Officer and the Team Members of PMPSU provided a critical feedback on the presentation made by the participants to refine the area of study and action plan. Further, interns were attached to the team members of PMPSU for providing time to time handholding support and inputs.

S.No.	Name of the Intern	Area of Work	Name of the supporting specialist
1	Ms. Sonali Chadha	Trend analysis and economic growth projections for year 2020 of Madhya Pradesh.	Dr. B.L.Sharma
2	Ms. Shivangi Gupta	Analysis of Soild Waste Management (SWM) using Geographical information sytem (GIS) as a decision support tool for better planning.(A case study for Bhopal city).	Shri Indra Bisen
3	Mr. Pushpendra singh pawar	Data analysis for Monitoring and evaluation – present practices, gaps and recommendations.	Shri Indra Bisen
4	Ms.Divya Abhay	What percentage of state resources is being utilized by different departments & sectors for last two plan periods.	Shri R.S Raghuvanshi
5	Mr. Ribhanshu Raj	Assessment of Supply Chain Management of Mid-day meal in MP.	Shri S.P.Batra
6	Mr. Ankur Ratwaya	Human Resource Planning - Use of information technology for gridging the gap.	Shri Srinivas Kandikonda
7	Mr. Vinit Kumar Vishwakarma	Electricity demand forecasting and renewable energy in Madhya Pradesh.	Shri Amit Singh
8	Mr. Anand Singh Baghel	S.W.O.T analysis of energy sectors of Madhya Pradesh.	Shri Yogesh Mahor
9	Mr. Ankit Bansal (Batch - I)	To assess the cause of outsourcing of infrastructure projects to consultants by UADD.	Shri Rishiraj Sharma