



**HANDBOOK
FOR GAON-BURAS
& PANCHAYATI RAJ LEADERS**



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INTRODUCTION

*It gives me an immense pleasure to introduce this **Handbook for the Panchayat Raj leaders and Gaon Buras titled "Chalo Gaon ki Ore"**. which I would like to dedicate to the women of Arunachal Pradesh, who comprises around 47% of the populace of the state (2001 Census), with a hope that, this effort will supplement the initiative of the nascent Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women and its parent body the National Commission for Women, to spread awareness at the grassroots .*

A humble effort in the form of a handbook was made by me, during my days at Lohit and Anjaw district, to honour the citizens Right to Information about all developmental schemes as well as to take development close to the villages. Now, on the request of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, the information has been placed in the context of readers from all over the state, who might like to benefit from the writing.

The concepts of Decentralization & Equality are integral part of the Arunachali culture and hence, in real sense, the Panchayati Raj Institute is not an alien institution to us . The institution of Gaon Buras, an integral part of our Arunachali society, is an example of democratic self governance . For hundreds of years the Gaon Buras in Arunachal Pradesh have served the state on developmental and judicial matters and are still retaining their importance!

On one hand the Gaon Bura system is centuries old while on the other hand we have the Panchayat Raj institute, which is in its infant stage in Arunachal Pradesh. Without the active support from these two institutes, no developmental program can be successful in Arunachal Pradesh.

However it is observed, that the GB/PRI are not fully aware about their roles and responsibilities and hence these institutes are not delivering the results to the expected level. In fact it has been observed that although women PRI members desire to come forward, there is a lack of awareness.

The various centrally sponsored programmes such as SSA, NRHM, Disaster Management etc require that the planning should be initiated at the village level and then integrated with the state level plans. However it has been observed that villagers are not taking interest in the affairs of Village Education Committees or Village Health Committees or Village Disaster Management Committees neither they are monitoring the performance of village level institutes such as Anganwadi centres.

Developmental issues are very close to our heart, especially the Government. Administration is deeply concerned about Health & Hygiene, Sanitation, Safe Drinking Water, Immunisation, Drug De-addiction, Disaster Management etc.

Hence in order to bring all the developmental agencies and the GB/PRI together and to understand each other in a better way conference of GB/PRI and Developmental agencies was convened in Namsai on 9th October 2006 which was attended by more than 500 participants from far flung villages. This handbook is outcome of the various deliberations made during this conference. Another such conference was conducted at Tezu in May 2007.

I request all the Gaon Buras, Panchayat leaders and especially the Elected Women Representatives and the Developmental agencies to join hands together and work hard to ensure that the fruits of the development reach to the poorest of the poor staying in remote villages of Arunachal Pradesh. Let us make a slogan.....**Chalo Gaon Ki AurLet's go to villages!**

At this juncture, I will fail in my duties if I don't express my sincere thanks to all the Heads of the developmental departments who worked hard and contributed towards development of this handbook. My sincere thanks to Shri. Rajen Kumar Sharma, ADC Namsai, Shri Abu Tayeng, the then ADC Tezu, Shri Mito Dirchi, EAC Mahadevpur and the entire team who worked on the editing of the handbook.

Mrs Jarjum Ete, Chairperson, State Commission for Women is the great advocate of decentralization of power and in fact she insisted that our handbook should be restructured for the greater interest of the women Panchayat members. I salute the painstaking efforts of the members and the well wishers of the State Commission for Women.

Jai-Hind ! Jai- Arunachal !!

**Prashant S Lokhande, IAS,
Secretary to H.E. the Governor of A.P.
/Planning, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.**

CHAPTER-I

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GAON-BURAS (VILLAGE AUTHORITY)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ASSAM FRONTIER (ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE) REGULATIONS OF 1945

The Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulations of 1945 elaborates about the powers and responsibilities of the Gaon Buras. In Arunachal Pradesh, the Gaon Buras are the most important village level functionary. They are responsible for all the developmental and law and order related duties in the village. They are the representatives of the Government in the village and hence are bound by all the Government instructions issued time to time.

It is categorically observed that the village where the GB is active and responsive is progressing in all the fields.

A. RESPONSIBILITIES:-

- a) The ordinary duties of Police in respect of crime shall be discharged by the H.G.B. / G.B. **They shall maintain peace and order within their jurisdiction.** But they shall not deem to be Police Officers for purpose of Section 25 and Section 26 of Indian evidence Act or Section 162 of Cr. P.C.
- b) The H.G.B. / G.B. shall watch and report on any bad or suspicious character within his jurisdiction and may apprehend any such persons if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has committed or is going to commit an offence and shall hand over any person so apprehended to the Deputy Commissioner / Addl. Deputy Commissioner or any Administrative Officer.
- c) On receipt of information of commission of any heinous offence within the village, the H.G.B. / G.B. shall proceed without delay to the place where the offence was committed and enquire into it.
- d) It shall be the duty of the H.G.B. / G.B. to report to the Deputy Commissioner / Addl. Deputy Commissioner or any Administrative Officer as soon as possible all crime, violent, death and serious accidents occurring within his jurisdiction and all occurrences whether within or beyond his jurisdiction, which may come his / her knowledge and which are likely to affect the public peace and to arrest and deliver offenders to the nearest Administrative Officer.
- e) It shall be the duty of the H.G.B. / G.B. to co-operate with the Panchayat members in implementing various developmental programme in their respective jurisdiction.

- f) The H.G.B. / G.B. shall assist the Government agencies in implementing any programme and policies of the Govt. in his jurisdiction.
- g) The H.G.B. / G.B. shall not disobey the command of the District Authorities and shall not indulge in any unwanted activities in the village.
- h) The H.G.B. / G.B. have no right to participate in any agitation programme against Government and they are not allowed to take part in any of the political activities.

B. POWERS (ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

- a) All inhabitants of the village are bound to aid H.G.B. / G.B. when required for maintenance of peace and order and apprehending offenders. If they fail to do so the H.G.B. / G.B. are empowered to impose fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-. This order for imposition of fine can be appealed before Deputy Commissioner / Addl. Deputy Commissioner. Fine imposed may be recovered by distraint of the property of the person on whom it is imposed.
- b) The H.G.B. / G.B. may try any case involving any of the under mentioned offences as per customary law in which the person accused is / are residents within their jurisdiction.
 - i) Theft, including in a building.
 - ii) Mischief, not being mischief by fire or any explosive substance.
 - iii) Simple hurt
 - iv) Criminal trespass or house trespass
 - v) Assault or using Criminal force.

The cases which could not be settle in the village level kebang may be referred to inter-village Kebang or to Circle level / Sub-Division level and then to the District level.

- c) The H.G.Bs. / G.Bs may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 3000/- for any offence which they are competent to try and my also awarded payment in composition to the extent of injury sustained. Such fines and payment may be enforced by distraint of the property of the offender.
- d) The H.G.Bs. / G.Bs shall decide all such cases in open Darbar in the presence of at least three witnesses and of the complainant and accused. They are empowered to order the attendance of all the members and witnesses to be examined in the case and to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/- or any person failing to attend when so ordered.
- e) If any such person to whom a fine has been imposed by H.G. Bs / GBs fail to deposit the amount at once of within such further time as the village authority may follow, the H.G.B.s / G.B.s shall send him to the

Deputy Commissioner / Addl. Deputy Commissioner or Administrative Officer of the area to be dealt with in such manner as he may deem fit..

- f) Any party aggrieved by a decision of H.G.B.s / G.B.s may appeal within thirty days to the Deputy Commissioner / Addl. Deputy Commissioner, who on receipt of such appeal, shall try the case de-novo.

**THE CONCERNED PROVISIONS UNDER ASSAM FRONTIER
(ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE) REGULATIONS, 1945**

- SEC.6 (1) The ordinary duties of police in respect of crime shall be discharged by the village authorities. They shall maintain peace and order within their jurisdiction.
- (2) The village authorities shall not be deemed to be police officer for purposes of Section 25 and Section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act I of 1872) or the Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (since repealed by Act. II of 1974)
- (3) The village authorities shall watch and report on any vagrant, or any bad or suspicious character found within their jurisdiction and may apprehend any such person if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has committed or is about to commit an offence, and shall hand over any person so apprehended to the (Deputy Commissioner)¹ or an (Assistant Commissioner)²
- SEC.8 On the commission of any heinous offence within their jurisdictions, the inhabitants of the village shall at once, if possible apprehend the offender and in any case shall at once inform the village authority, who if the offender has not been apprehended, shall proceed without delay to the place where the offence was committed and enquire into it.
- SEC.9 It shall be the duty of the village authorities to report to the (Deputy commissioner)¹, (Assistant Commissioner)² as soon as possible all crimes, violent, deaths and serious accidents occurring within their jurisdiction, and all occurrences whether within or beyond their jurisdiction, which may come to their knowledge and which are likely to affect the public peace; and to arrest and deliver up offenders as soon as may be (within a period of twenty four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest) to the Court having jurisdiction of try them.
- SEC.10 A village authority may pursue beyond their jurisdiction any offender or vagrant or bad or suspicious character whom they

consider it necessary to apprehend under the provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section 6. They shall not, however, ordinarily arrest the offender or such person without informing the village authority within whose jurisdiction he is found and inviting their assistance but may do so if there is a reasonable apprehension that he may otherwise escape.

- SEC.11 When a village authority is unable to arrest an offender, they may apply to the (Deputy Commissioner)¹ or an (Assistant Commissioner)² or any officer empowered to make arrests, for assistance.
- SEC.12 (1) All inhabitants of the Tracts are bound to aid the village authority when required to do so for the maintenance of Order of apprehending offenders, and are liable to fine for failing to give such assistance.
- (2) Such fine if imposed by the village authority shall not exceed Rs.500/- and if imposed by the (Deputy Commissioner)¹ or an (Assistant Commissioner)² shall not exceed Rs.2000/-.
- (3) An appeal shall lie from an order passed under Sub-Section (2) by a village authority to the (Assistant Commissioner)² and from an order passed under Sub-Section (2) by an (Assistant Commissioner)² to the (Deputy Commissioner)¹.
- (4) If it appears that the community is to blame and that particular offenders cannot be discovered, a fine not exceeding Rs.5000/- may be imposed upon the community by the (Deputy Commissioner)¹.
- (5) Any fine imposed under Sub-Section (2) or Sub-Section (4) shall be recovered by distraint of the property of the person or persons on whom it is imposed.
- SEC.13 Without prejudice to any punishment to which he may be liable under any other law, a member of a village authority shall, for any misconduct in the exercise of his functions under this Chapter, be punishable with fine which may extend Rs.1000/- or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to Six months, on conviction by the (Deputy Commissioner)¹ or an (Assistant Commissioner)². An appeal shall lie from an order of (Assistant Commissioner)² under this section to the (Deputy Commissioner)¹.
- SEC.14 The (Administrator)³ may at any time call for the proceedings in any matter under section 12 or section 13, and may modify or set aside an order of a village authority passed under Sub-Section (2) of Section 12, or an Order, original or appellate, passed by the

(Deputy Commissioner) ¹ or an (Assistant Commissioner) ² under either of those sections.

SEC.15 Criminal justice shall be administered by the (Deputy Commissioner) ¹, the (Assistant Commissioner) ² and the village authorities.

SEC.19 The village authorities may try any case involving any of those under mentioned offences in which the person or persons accused is or are resident within their jurisdiction:-

Theft, including theft in a building.

Mischief, not being mischief by fire or any explosive

Simple hurt

Criminal trespass or house trespass

Assault or using criminal force.

SEC.20 A village authority may impose a fine not exceeding Rs.3, 000/- for any offence which they are competent to try, and may also award payment in restitution or compensation to the extend of the injury sustained; such fines and payments may be enforced by distraint of the property of the offender.

SEC.22 The village authorities shall decide all cases in open Darbar in the presence of at least three independent witnesses and of the complainant and the accused. They are empowered to order the attendance of all the foregoing, and of the witnesses to be examined in the case, and to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/- or any person failing to attend when so ordered.

SEC.23 If any person on whom a fine has been imposed by a village authority fails to deposit the amount at once, or within such further time as the village authority may allow, the village authority shall send him to an (Assistant Commissioner) to be dealt with in such manner as he may deem fit, unless the accused person gives notice of his intention to appeal against the decision.

SEC.24 Any party aggrieved by a decision of a village authority may appeal within thirty days to the (Assistant Commissioner) ¹ who on receipt of such appeal, shall try the case de novo

Besides above, other terms and conditions are mentioned in Appointment Letter of GBs as attached below

SAMPLE APPOINTMENT ORDER FOR GB

In exercise of the powers confirmed under Sub-Section (I) of Section 5 of the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) (Regulation 1 of 1945) I,Deputy Commissioner, District, hereby appoint following persons as Gaon Burah shown against each.

01. The above appointment does not confer any right on the incumbent to claim any remuneration whatsoever, and this appointment is liable to be cancelled at any time without assigning any reason.
02. The Gaon Burah (Village Authority) shall watch and report on any vagrant or any bad or conspicuous character found within his jurisdiction, and apprehend any such person if there have reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has committed or is about to commit an offence and shall handover any person so apprehended to the Deputy Commissioner/ Additional Deputy Commissioner or any Administrative Officer.
03. It shall be the duty of the Gaon Burah to report the Deputy Commissioner / Additional Deputy Commissioner or any Administration Officer as soon as possible all crimes, violent death and serious accident occurring within their jurisdiction and all occurrence whether within or beyond their jurisdiction which may come to his/her knowledge and which are likely to affect the public peace, and to apprehend and deliver offenders as soon as may be (within a period of 24 hours of such apprehension excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of apprehension) to the court having jurisdiction to trial them.
04. The Gaon Burah has no right to participate in any agitational programmes against the Government.
05. It shall also be the duty of the Gaon Burah to co-operate with the Panchayat Members and Govt. Officials in implementation of various development programmes in their jurisdiction.
06. The Gaon Burah shall be bound to assist the District Administration on National and State Occasions, VIP visits, meeting and all other important events as and when called upon, and will also act as a liaison between the Government and the villagers.

Appointment made and given under the signature and seal of the Deputy Commissioner, District on this day _____ of November'2006.

Sd/
Deputy Commissioner
..... District

Qualifications for appointment of GB

1. Bio-data of the applicant.
2. Age/Educational qualification.
3. Character and Antecedents report.
4. Minutes of the village level meeting conducted by the Admn. Officer.
5. Recommendation of the Admn. Officer.

CHAPTER-II

LAW AND ORDER AND ROLE OF PRI/GB

01. Causes of law and order: - Past experience shows that, law and order issues can arise because of the following reasons:

- i) Land dispute
- ii) Clan dispute
- iii) Property dispute
- iv) Marriage dispute
- v) Business rivalry
- vi) Political rivalry
- vii) Crime against property
- viii) Crime against human being
- ix) Crime against women and children

02 When and where crime occurs most:

- i) where there is maximum concentration of mixed floating population
- ii) Among the lowest income classes
- iii) Among the addicts (Alcohol and drug)
- iv) Professional criminals who commit crimes for gain

03 Role of GB: GB and PRI being the representative of government and the public, they can play a significant role in maintaining law and order in the society. They should act like a bridge in between the public and the law enforcing agencies. They being responsible and respectable citizen should come forward to assist the administration and Police when ever situation arises. There are some important law and order issues which can be resolved by GB / PRI.

- i) Organizing VDP (Village Defence Party)
- ii) Settlement of petty disputes at village / Panchayat level as per local Laws / precedent
- iii) Encouraging village youths in social constructive works / games and sports / culture etc. before the youth go to the wrong direction
- iv) Protection of government properties in village areas like government establishment and vital installations.
- v) Identify criminals and report to Police.
- vi) Maintaining records of petty criminals and their activities.
- vii) Report to Police when ever stranger / suspicious person visits village.

- viii) Discourage engaging person of doubtful character / without ILP.
- ix) Helping Administration / Police in disaster management during disasters.
- x) Advising people to follow traffic rules.
- xi) Helping Administration / Police in verification of person seeking ILP / Gun license / PRC / ST Certificates etc. Only genuine application should be forwarded.
- xii) Discourage people in illegal business of forest / agriculture products / Scraps.
- xiii) To report the Administration / Police if anyone is in possession of illegal arms / explosives and other objectionable materials.
- xiv) Report Administration / Police against drug peddlers.

MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IS THE DUTY OF EACH AND EVERY CITIZEN. POLICE AND ADMINISTRATION CAN NOT BE ABLE TO BRING PEACE WITHOUT THE SUPPORT FROM GB/PRI/CITIZENS.

CHAPTER- III **VARIOUS RURAL DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES UNDER DRDA**

DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) was set up for implementing Developmental programmes in rural areas for alleviation of rural poverty, The main function of the DRDA is to received grants-in-aid from the Govt. for the rural poverty alleviation programme and implement the programme as per the guidelines of Govt. For implementing the poverty alleviation programme DRDA is to execute same through its CD Blocks and Panchayat Raj Institutions.

For alleviation of poverty first it is necessary to ascertain the scale of poverty. For this purpose BPL census is conducted every after 5 (five) years for ascertain the rural poverty for a particular 5(five) year plan. Presently 10th five year plan is going on and for this plan period BPL census was conducted during the year 2002-03 which is called BPL census 2002. According to this census there are 14203 rural household in this DRDA (Both for Lohit and Anjaw district) out of which 12482 families are living below the poverty line.

For upliftment of this rural poverty the DRDA is implementing various centrally sponsored programmes. Generally four types of programmes are implemented. These are:-

1. **Self Employment Programme**
 2. **Wage employment programme**
 3. **Rural shelter**
 4. **Special projects**
1. **Self Employment Programme:** SGSY is the programme which is implementing for providing self employment opportunities to the unemployed rural people. This programme was introduced during the year 1999 by merging erstwhile IRDP and its allied programme like Trysem, DWCRA etc. The programme has two approach i.e. group approach and individual approach. In group 10 to 20 persons of separate family can combine together to form a Self Help group for working together with common interest. The group is to open a group account and save regularly to strengthening the group account. There are different stages of a group and it is necessary for a group to go through some gradation test. On satisfactory performance by a group in the gradation test it becomes eligible for receiving economic activity with Govt. subsidy and bank loan. There is also provision in SGSY to provide assistance to rural unemployed individually. For this purpose assistance is provided with Govt. subsidy and bank loan in the ratio of 1: 2 with maximum ceiling of subsidy Rs.10, 000/- and bank loan Rs.20, 000/-. It is compulsory both for group and individual to repay the bank loan in time with interest chargeable by bank.
 2. **Wage Employment:-** SGRY (Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana) is implementing for this purpose. This programme has been launched in the year 2001-02 replacing erstwhile EAS and JGSY programme. The

speciality of the programme is to provide food grains as wages for the food security of the wages. For this purpose Govt. of India is to provide 50% of the allocated fund as food grains but State Govt. is to bear the carrying charges of the food grains. Rest 50% of the allocation is to be provided in cash at the ratio of 75: 25 by the Centre and the State. While providing wages in the form of food grains there is modality to provide 5 kgs rice per day and rest amount in cash to a wager as per minimum wage rate of the Govt. On receipt of allocation from Govt. DRDA is to release 50% share of the fund equally to the Gram Panchayats, 30% share of fund to the Anchal Samities on the basis of population and 20% of the fund to the Zilla Parishad. Since in our State the Panchayat Raj Institutions have not yet the infrastructure to perform the financial management, hence the fund meant for the Gram Panchayats, Anchal Samities and Zilla Parishad are still handling by the DRDA and its blocks. On the other hand due to unavoidable problem of the State, the food grains component of the programme could not be lifted till now and the programme is implementing with the cash component of the programme only.

3. **Rural Shelter:-** for providing shelter to the rural shelter less poor and families having kutcha temporary houses Govt. has launched programme like IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) and Gramin Awas. The programme IAY is implemented with the fund allocation both by the center and the state at the ratio of 75: 25 but in the case of Gramin Awas, the 100% allocation is made by the center. Both the programmes have two types of assistance one is new construction and the other is up gradation.
4. **Special Projects:** - In addition to the aforesaid three programmes, there are some special projects which are implemented as and when sanctioned by the Govt. as per specially designed project proposal.

For instance few years ago Project of Tea cultivation was implemented by the DRDA of Lohit district to provide special assistance to 100 Nos beneficiaries of the district. Another special project called Samagrah Awas Yojana was implemented in Bhekuliang village of Tezu CD Block. Similarly IWDP/Hariyali projects are also being implemented as special project in the same district viz-

CHAPTER-IV

ROLES / RESPONSIBILITIES / POWERS OF PRI IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

INTRODUCTION:

It was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation that the power of Governance is reached at the Grass root level i.e. in the village level. The true and effective governance is achieved if the power is transferred to the grass root level. The Gram Panchayat is the last unit of the Indian democracy. The leader of the grass root level knows well the need at the village or grass root level, because he is accustomed with the behavioral attitude of the man with the nature. Accordingly, the Indian constitution under 73rd Constitutional Amendment has empowered the Panchayati Raj institution in which it is termed as Local Self Govt. It has empowered the Panchayati Raj institution to use their available resources in the village level. Hence, the Panchayati Raj institutions have the vital role to play in the development process being implemented by the DRDA as per the guidelines provided by the Govt. of India and State Govt. from time to time.

ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF RD PROGRAMMES BY DRDA:

DRDA is an autonomous body registered under section 3 of Societies Registration Act 1860. It has been created for implementation of centrally sponsored / state sponsored programme for eradication of rural poverty. In the process of rural poverty eradication, the various bodies of Panchayat Raj Institution have vital role in providing support to the DRDAs. The role of the Panchayat Raj Institution in rural development activities of DRDA is highlighted as below.

A. GOVERNING BODY OF DRDA

The administration of the DRDA is carried out by a Governing Body. The Governing Body of the DRDA provides policy, directions, approve the annual plan and also review and monitor, the implementation of the plan including the different programmes. The Governing Body may give such directions to the DRDA as may be necessary from time to time. The Panchayat leaders have active part in the Governing Body of DRDA. As per present policy of the Govt. the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad is also the Chairman of DRDA which was earlier entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. All the Zilla Parishad members and the chairpersons of the Anchal Samities have also been entrusted with the portfolio as members of the DRDA Governing Body.

B. CONDUCT OF BPL CENSUS

The main function of the DRDA is to eradicate the rural poverty. To ascertain the position of rural poverty, BPL census is conducted in the rural areas of the DRDA throughout the country. For conducting the BPL census some

enumerators / supervisors are engaged who are to contact and consult the concerned Panchayat leaders while carrying out census works in a particular area and to conduct the census works by taking the views of the concerned Panchayat leaders. In finalization of final BPL list the Panchayat leaders are given exclusive information. For example while finalization of BPL list of 2002 BPL census, the draft BPL list was prepared first and circulated among the Panchayat leaders for their views. Lastly, the Govt. empowered the Zilla Parishad to finalize the cut off score for preparation of final BPL list. Accordingly, on the recommendation of Zilla Parishad score 26 was adopted as the cut off score and the final BPL list of this District was prepared accordingly.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF SGSY

One of the major aims of the DRDA to provide self employment to the rural unemployed youths is SGSY. The programme "SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana)" is implemented for this purpose. Rural unemployed youths from BPL category are provided assistance for their self employment. In selection and identification of Swarozgaries the Gram Sabha i.e. the Village Panchayat is empowered. It is possible that the Gram Sabha held at the Panchayat HQs may not have the participation of all the BPL families. Therefore, in order to effort maximum participation of poor, a three member team consisting of the BDO or his representative, the Bankers and the Sarpanch (Anchal Samity member) should visit each of the habitation in the Panchayat to ascertain from the BPL families the persons who can be covered under self employment programme for providing assistance.

The programme SGSY has a mixed component assistance of Govt. subsidy and Bank loan. After implementation of scheme while the beneficiaries have started receipt of income generation, the loan component needed to be returned to Bank. For recovery of loan, joint recovery drive consisting of Bank and Block official is given where the Panchayat leaders are also requested for their active participation for motivation of the borrowers in re-paying the outstanding loan.

D. RURAL SHELTER

There is a major programme implemented by the Govt. to provide shelter to the shelterless poor. The schemes like IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) and Gramin Awas one of the component of PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana) are implemented for this purpose. Like other RD programmes in these two programme also there is vital role to be played by the Panchayat leaders. This vital role is to select the beneficiaries for providing assistance. Presently the Govt. has framed a policy to prepare IAY permanent waitlist out of the BPL list of 2002 BPL census. The Panchayats were empowered to prepare the wait list with approval of the Gram Sabha which has already been done as per the guidelines of the Govt.

E. IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

One of the major problems in our rural areas is the crisis of regular wage employment. Keeping in view this problem Govt. is launching several programmes time to time to provide wage employment opportunities to the rural people in their own area. Presently, SGRY (Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana) is being implemented in all the DRDAs of the country for this purpose. This programme was launched w.e.f. 25th September'2001 where the wage employment programme like EAS and JGSY were merged together. The main objective of this programme is to provide wage employment and food security to the rural people and to create durable community assets for infrastructural development. At the same time Govt. also decided to empower the Panchayats for implementation of the programme in a fruitful manner. Hence, policies has been framed to implement the programme exclusively through the Panchayat Raj institutions. For this purpose Panchayats have the power to select and implement the schemes which are found extremely necessary for the Panchayats in particular the fund under SGRY is made available for the three tiers Panchayati Raj institutions i.e. at village level the Gram Panchayat or Gram Sabha, In intermediate level the Anchal Samities and at District level the Zilla Parishad. On receipt of allocation from Govt. the 50 % portion of the fund is released equally to all the Gram Panchayats, 30 % portion of the fund to the Anchal Samities on the basis of the population and 20 % portion of the fund is released to the Zilla Parishad. Since the Panchayati Raj institutions of our state are not have the infrastructure for financial management hence, the fund meant for Gram Panchayats and Anchal Samities are handled by the Blocks and the funds meant for the Zilla Parishad are handling by DRDA itself on behalf of the Gram Panchayats, Anchal Samities and Zilla Parishad respectively.

F. HARIYALI

For rejuvenation of natural resources like land and water in rural area as well as an approach in empowering rural communities economically and socially the new initiative Hariyali launched by the Prime Minister of India on 27th January, 2003.

In view of participation of Panchayat Raj Institution in all the area development programmes like Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DOAP) and Desert Development Programme the Guidelines for watershed. Developments were adopted w.e.f. 1.4.1995 and subsequently revised in August 2001. To simplify the procedures further and effective involvement of Panchayati Raj Institution, Hariyali was adopted.

The objectives of projects under Hariyali are:-

1. Harvesting every drop of rainwater for purpose of irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.

2. Ensuring overall development of rural areas through the Gram Panchayats and creating regular sources of income for the Panchayats from rainwater harvesting and management.
3. Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas.
4. Mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for the overall improvement of rural areas.
5. Resorting ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover especially plantations.
6. Encouraging village community towards sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
7. Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.

ROLE OF PRI IN THE CONTEXT OF HARIYALI

At the District Level, ZP/DRDA is the nodal authority for implementation of all area development programmes under supervision and guidance of State Government and Govt. of India. It is empower to approve the selection of watersheds, the appointment of Project Implementation Agency, approve the action plan/treatment plan of the project etc. The ZP/DRDA is entitle to recover funds from any institution/organization/individual and take appropriate action under law if the projects is not properly implemented or funds are mis-utilised or not spent as per the guideline.

At the field level, the Gram Panchayats are to implement the projects under over all supervision and guidance of project implementation agencies. An intermediate Panchayat may be the PIA for all the projects sanctioned to a particular block. In case these Panchayats are not adequately empowered, then the ZP/DRDA can either act as PIA or appoint a suitable line department like Agriculture, Forestry/Social forestry etc or an agency of the State Government /University/Institute as PIA. Failing these options, the ZP/DRDA may consider appointing a reputed Non-Governmental Organization in the district with adequate experience and expertise in the implementation of watershed project or related area development works as the PIA after thoroughly checking its credentials.

Agencies / Officers entrusted for the implementation of Rural Development Schemes

At District Level

1. Project Director
2. APO (Monitoring)
3. APO (RE)
4. TA (RE)
5. Technical Assistant.
6. Inspector E&M

At Block Level

1. BDO
2. VO
3. ADO
4. Joint BDO
5. EO (RE)
6. EO (Fishery)
7. EO (Credit)
8. EO (Ind)
9. Progress Assistant

CHAPTER-V

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND ROLE OF PRI/GB

(A) REPRODUCTIVE & CHILD HEALTH AND ROLE OF PRI/GB

The conference gives us a platform where the various services available under RCH & NRHM which can be shared with the GB/ PRI and Govt. departments who in turn should decimate the same to the general masses even though the medical department is trying its best to decimate them to the general public.

1. **IMMUNIZATION:** 'Prevention **is better than cure**' which all of us know. By immunizing our children at right immunization schedule we can prevent our children from 6 (six) major killer diseases namely:

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Vaccines	No. of Doses
1.	Tuberculosis	BCG	1
2.	Poliomyelitis	BCG	5
3.	Diphtheria	DPT	4
4.	Pertusis	DPT	4
5.	Tetanus	T.T.	4
6.	Measles	Measles	1

Also Vitamin – A prophylaxis given duly with Inj. Measles with OPV / DPT booster and three doses at 6 months interval. (Ideal Immunization schedule attached). Since last two years the District Administration and District RCH Society has launched a massive immunization program treating **'IMMUNISATION IS THE FUNDAMANTAL RIGHT OF A CHILD'**.

2. **ANTE-NATAL-CHECK UP (ANC) :** All pregnant ladies must go for Antenatal checkups as soon as the pregnancy is confirmed. During ANC any abnormality in the mother & child can be detected and managed to have a fruitful outcome. We have to ensure at the end of the pregnancy a healthy mother & a healthy child. In order to achieve this mother should receive-
 1. Two doses of T.T., one dose of T.T. in early pregnancy & the other dose at one month interval of the first dose.
 2. Pregnancy anemia (lack of blood) is a major factor for underweight babies, still birth & maternal morbidity and death during delivery. To prevent pregnancy anemia IFA tablets are available in all health institutions. As such all pregnant ladies must attend Antenatal checkups to prevent from any unturned incidence during pregnancy & at the time of delivery.

All mothers must attend postnatal checkup (after delivery check up) as well.

3. **JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)**: Under National Rural Health Mission, Ministry of Health & family Welfare, Govt. of India has launched JSY. Under this scheme pregnant ladies are entitled for Rs. 700/- (Rupees Seven Hundred) only if they meet the following conditions:
 1. They should belong to BPL family.
 2. Their age should be above 19 years.
 3. It should be either their 1st or 2nd child
4. **REFERRAL TRANSPORT**: For pregnant ladies, sick children referral transport services are available. Any pregnant mother or sick children referred to PUC / CHC from Sub-Centre are entitle for Rs. 300/- (Rupees Three hundred) only.
5. **NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)**: The basic principal of NRHM is based on 3D's i.e. Devolution, Delegation and De-centralization of financial powers to the lowest level of health functionaries in implementing the health and allied services to the people based on CNAA (Community Need Assessment Approach)

Under NRHM there should be the following in the District:

1. District Health Mission
2. District Heath Society
3. Hospital Management Society for
 - a) District Hospital
 - b) Community Health Centers
 - c) Primary Health Centers, Management Committee for all Sub-Centers and Village Health Committees in every village.

In these Societies / Committees, there should be representatives from PRI, village elders, NGO, etc. These societies / committees will be responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of the health needs of the area. As such our PRI members & Gaon Buras have a tremendous role to play in improving the functioning of our hospitals & the health needs of our society.

6. **IMMUNIZATION WEEKS**: The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is launches Special Immunization drive in the state during which special immunization drives are organized by holding rounds of immunization weeks.

For instance, during 2006 -2007 the Immunization weeks were-
Immunization as follows:-

1st Immunization week	-	09th Oct'06	to 16th Oct'06
2nd Immunization week	-	13th Nov'06	to 20th Nov'06

3rd Immunization week	-	11th Dec'06	to 18th Dec'06
4th Immunization week	-	22nd Jan'07	to 28th Jan'06 and
5th Immunization week	-	26th Feb'07	to 5th Mar'07

During these immunization weeks, Immunization sessions in different villages in every circles of the District are organized. Taking advantage of these sessions, PRI members, Gaon Buras and public leaders, NGO can inform and motivate the people of their areas of the special immunization drive and motivate them to avail the opportunity to get their children vaccinated against the six killer diseases of childhood. They can actively co-operate with the vaccination team in mobilizing the beneficiaries and in immunizing them.

Gaon Buras / PRI members, being the village / area representatives can play a Major role in implementing all schemes. They must ensure that the villagers extend their hearty and healthy co-operation to all the field functionaries as and when they visit their villages for any health programmes.

(B) ROLE OF GB / PRI PERTAINING TO IMPLEMENTATION OF NVBDCP (MISSION MALARIA CONTROL)

Government of India has launched IMCP for early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Vector Borne Diseases. For instance during 2006, the District Administration of Lohit District and the Health Department had launched a massive programme titled '**MISSION MALARIA CONTROL**'. covering all the villages including the remote and in-accessible, under this programme. Resultantly during subsequent period despite epidemic like situation in neighboring Assam where hundreds died because of Malaria, malaria incidence in Lohit district was reduced by 50%.

Every year we loose many precious lives because of Malaria. It is worth mentioning that with the active cooperation from all we should be able to control the Malaria very easily. For this matter GBs / PRI leaders of concern villages can play a vital role.

1. SURVEILLANCE WORKS:

Villages are divided into sections where a DHV is posted for surveillance activities. During the visit of the DHV, it is the duty of GB / PRI leaders to give all sort of helps to DHV for smooth surveillance works. If DHV is not visiting the villages, concerned GB/PRI authority should inform the concerned officer immediately. Surveillance

2. INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAY (IRS):

Indoor Residual spray with DDT is one of the major components of NVBDCP. During the spray season, many houses are found either locked of the villagers refused DDT spray. It is the duty of concerned GB / PRI leaders to convince the villagers for spray operation.

3. **INSECTICIDE TREATED BED NETS (ITBN):**

ITBN is another important component of NVBDCP, where community owned bed nets are to be impregnated with K-Orthine. The merits of ITBN are to be told to villagers by GB/ PRI leaders.

4. **AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS:**

Awareness campaigns like Anti-Malaria months are observed in selected endemic villages. It is seen that inspite of well circulation, the GBs / PRI do not turned up nor the villagers are informed. To create awareness about the diseases and the programme, participant of the villagers is must. For that matter GB / PRI are to play a vital role in motivating the villagers. The District Administration has also published a pictorial book titled 'Mission Malaria Control' and copies of which are given to all the GB/PRI members. They are requested to teach the villagers about the basic concepts of the Mission Malaria Control.

5. **SELF PROTECTION:**

Self protection methods like using nets, keeping the surrounding clean, stop bamboo plantation near houses, good draining system around the house etc. are important steps for which awareness are to be created in villages by GB / PRI

6. **SELF MEDICATION:**

Self Medication by the villagers has created problems in treating Malaria cases. Because of improper medication the patient becomes resistant to normal medicines and thus case becomes complicated. The GB / PRI are to motivate the villagers for proper consultation with medical staffs in case of any fever. The anti-malaria drugs are available in all health centers free of cost.

7. **MEDICS & AWW:**

The Medics and AWWs act as village link workers, for Malaria control. Since they are posted in the village level, the GB / PRI leaders are to make them aware of their duties in the field of Mission Malaria Control.

8. Any fever in epidemic form in village is to be immediately reported to the District Health Authority or to nearest health centers.

Kindly note that this year we are able to control the Malaria to a significant level and with your participation we expect more promising results in coming years.

(C) ROLE OF GAON BURAS AND PANCHAYAT LEADERS AS VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES FOR BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF DOTS UNDER THE REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME (RNTCP)

The following helps are expected from the Gaon Buras / Panchayat leaders

1. Gaon Buras / Panchayat leaders can help for proper implementation / expansion of DOTS services under RNTCP in the grass root levels.
2. In the Early Case Detection of Tuberculosis by sending the Chest Symptomatics to the nearest DMCs (Designed Microscopy Center) for sputum examination.
3. In motivation of TB patients for undergoing treatment properly.
4. To help in quick defaulter retrieval of TB patients and bring back the patients on treatment.
5. To help the supervisory staff during their home visits of patients.
6. To help the proper identification of DOT providers in the villages
7. To help the medical staff whole heartedly in organizing village level sensitization meetings.

(D) Know AIDS for No AIDS.

AIDS(Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is the later stage of infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV). AIDS can take around 7-10 years to develop symptoms after HIV infection. HIV is transmitted through Semen and Vaginal fluids, infected blood and blood products, infected mother to her baby before birth during birth or through breast milk. Another important mode of infection is the multiple use of the syringes which is common amongst the drug addicts.

CAUSES OF AIDS:-

- Infected blood transfusion
- Use of infected needle (in drug addict people sharing of same needle for injection is practiced)
- Multiple partners (Flesh traders and prostitutes are the most potent source of infection)
- Infected mother to her child

HIV IS NOT SPREAD BY-

- Sharing meals and water from same utensils
- Sharing toilets
- Shaking hands and hugging and facial kissing
- Donating blood
- Working with people of HIV +ve
- Through mosquito bite
- Socializing or casually living with HIV + ve people

HOW TO AVOID AIDS

- Use condom while having sex
- Use disposable syringe only
- Ensure that blood transfusion made only in between HIV-ve people.
- Avoid multiple partners
- Test your blood serum to ruled out HIV infection and encourage your spouse for the test before conception/ delivery it will protect your children

WORLD SCENERIO OF AIDS

In 2000; people living with HIV/AIDS were-36.1 million,

New infection- 5.3 million;

Deaths- 3.0 million (1.3 million were women);

Cumulative number of deaths-21.8 million

1/3rd infected peoples are in the age group of 15-25 years

Continent wise infection-

Africa- 13.2 %	America- 13.6 %	Asia- 60.7 %	Europe- 12.0 %
and Oceania- 0.5 %			

INDIAN SCENERIO

The first case was reported in 1986 from Chennai. Since then there has been an alarming increase in the nos of HIV infection as reported to NACO. In 1998 all total 71400 HIV positive case was reported. The sero -positivity is extremely high- 22.10 per 1000 people.

It is seen that undeveloped and underdeveloped countries have a very high rate of infection. It may be attributable to the fact of illiteracy, ignorance, social taboo/ norms that don't permits open discussion about sex in the family. Thus sex education of adolescent children is negligible. These young people are most vulnerable to different vices like drug abuse, premarital multiple sex etc and become most susceptible species to AIDS. Use of syringes for drug addiction is also very common in our country.

IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH the active surveillance has just started and the situation seems to be alarming. In every district hospital a voluntary counseling center has been established where you can get the HIV test done and also further information on this issue. Kindly make use of this facility. Over

the years it is also observed that the drug addiction is also increasing significantly in our state and use of syringes for the drug addiction is not very un-common now!

Therefore GBs and PRIs including NGOs / VOs and SHGs have a great role to play in awareness building measures.

(E) INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS UNDER NRHM
(NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION)

- Village Health & Sanitation Samiti (at village level consisting of Panchayat Representatives, ANM/MPW, Anganwadi Worker, teacher, ASHA, Community Health Volunteers).
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti (or equivalent) for community management of public hospitals.
- District Health Mission, under the leadership of Zilla Parishad with District Health Head as Convener and all relevant departments, NGOs, private professionals etc represented on it.
- State Health Mission, Chaired by Chief Minister and co- chaired by Health Minister and with the State Health Secretary as Convener- representation of related departments, NGOs, private professionals etc.
- Integration of Departments of Health and family Welfare, at National and State level.
- National Mission Steering Group chaired by Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare with Deputy chairman Planning Commission, Ministers of Panchayat Raj, Rural Development and Human Resource Development and public Health professionals as members, to provide policy support and guidance to the Mission.
- Empowered Programme Committee chaired by Secretary HFW, to be the Executive Body of the Mission.
- Standing Mentoring Group shall guide and oversee the implementation of ASHA initiative.
- Task Groups for selected Tasks (time- bound).

(F) INVOLVEMENT OF GBS AND PANCHAYAT LEADERS IN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES

1. They are important and helpful local Bodies in the District. Health department need their help/ participation/ Co-ordination in planning/implementation/monitoring of all national Health Care services system in district, block and village level.
2. Helping in formation of village health committee in each villages and let the villagers to understand about the causes of disease and health in their locality.
3. Give awareness to the people of Key health determinants as-safe drinking water/ sanitation/ living in hygiene/ cleanliness in village environment.
4. Look for adequacy or inadequacy of existing health care provisions as well as infrastructure of institution and staffs accommodation management if necessary arises in the village area.
5. Giving Co-operation with staffs and well discussion the local health problem and intimate to concerning authority if any things goes wrong.
6. Information to the nearest Medical Officer or staffs if any disease out break epidemically in the community.
7. During DDT spraying time and impregnation of mosquito nets helping in team to coverage spraying the houses inside and outside of the houses and impregnated in full in their respective villages.
8. During immunization day they should co-operate with team and all eligible children to be brought in both site together without missing any child.
9. Any suspected or clearly suffering from disease like TB/Leprosy in the village but found hiding to be brought out or inform to the nearest Medical Officer or any health institution for further investigation and treatment.
10. During the organize Eye screening camps for identifying those requiring cataract surgery and other blinding disorder the leader should help the medical team to find out the cases in own respective villages.

(G) PREPARATION OF VILLAGE HEALTH PLAN

1. **Background:** Village Health Planning is one of the key components of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). One of the basic tenets of the NRHM is that people are actively involved in planning, implementing,

and monitoring programmes to improve their health status. Village health planning is a complex process. The process of participatory planning raises several expectations and the state must be serious in its commitment to meet such expectations and fulfill people's demands. Nevertheless it is perhaps the only effective way of catalyzing improvements in primary health care and enabling the goals of the NRHM and ensuring sustained gains. The NRHM proposes the following facilitating features to enable local action.

- Decentralization of the NRHM to the Gram Panchayat
 - Activation of the Village Health Committee and involvement of a greater number of stakeholders particularly women and those from marginalized communities.
 - Appointing and training a woman from the community –ASHA, to play a key role in mobilizing people and supporting village health planning and action.
 - Enabling support to ASHA from the ANM, AWW, and village based functionaries of other departments.
 - Involvement of the ANM in village planning process made possible by provision of an additional worker at the sub center (depending on the states' need)
 - Ensuring inter sectoral convergence, particularly with programmes for women's empowerment, nutrition, water, household and environmental sanitation.
 - Establishment of an untied fund at the sub center level to meet unmet health related needs of the sub center facility and the population in its area of coverage. (Guidelines on how these are to be used have been developed).
 - Monthly camp at the Anganwadi Center where a Medical Officer and ANM will visit the village to provide services.
2. **Community Needs Assessment Approach (CNAA)** is a village based planning tool currently being used by the ANM to assess key reproductive and child health (RCH) needs in her sub center area. CNAA is a combination of a household survey and qualitative methodologies, primarily interviews with the AWW, TBA, representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, and members of the women's groups. CNAA serves as basis to estimate service requirements of a sub center. Thus the information collected is collated into a sub center action plan to assist the ANM to ensure that all women and children in her area are covered by the service delivery package of RCH.
3. **Village Health planning** in the NRHM will use similar participatory processes, but the scope of the CNAA will expand cover a wider range of public health needs, such as: Communicable diseases, nutritional issues, water and sanitation, RCH, other medical and health issues, and life style related conditions.

4. **Objectives of Village Health Planning:** The objectives of village health planning are:
- Heightened community awareness regarding community health status and the multiple determinants that affect health,
 - Better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of various providers in the health care system, organization of health care services;
 - Improved skills in conducting community surveys, prioritizing problems based on local evidence and data, and demanding services as appropriate;
 - Development of a Village Health Plan that identifies problems and key actions required at household, community and health system levels.
 - Development of a Village Health Charter that lists the key goals of the village health plan and a commitment from people and the system that they will work together towards achieving the goals of the charter.
5. **Who takes the lead?** The Village Health Committee, (a standing committee of the Gram Panchayat), or the Village Health Team (in a smaller village/ward) is expected to lead the process of developing a Village Health Plan. The VHC requires training in participatory appraisal methods as well as basic orientation to key health issues to conduct this process. The Sarpanch, ANM, ASHA, AWW and community stakeholders, particularly women are key to the process of planning. Where possible local NGOs with expertise in participatory appraisal should be included in the planning process. The Village Health Committee will also require an orientation to the planning process. The VHC will need to organize meetings with stakeholders in the village in different groups and collectively at periodic intervals to discuss the process and finally present the plan to the Gram Sabha. While planning is an annual process, periodic updates (maybe biannual) are required to include emerging issues and review progress towards meeting the goals of the plan. A sub committee of the VHC (ASHA, ANM, and AWW) would meet monthly to ensure that key services are being provided.
6. **Process of developing a Village Health Plan:** The Village Health Plan would be based on a survey preceded by participatory appraisal. The plan would include community diagnosis and an action plan. Community diagnosis identifies the main problems affecting the village/community, largely based on information collected from the community. The plan is developed on the basis of the findings, led by the village health committee and facilitated by the health system. The process of planning includes:
- Community survey, listing of all households and identification of vulnerable – poor, landless, marginalized.

- One of the key areas of planning should identify location of vulnerable pockets in the village- remote habitations, hamlets, colonies of SC/ST, women headed households and other areas where families are unable to access services.
- Status of environment – safe drinking water, proper sewage disposal, improved sanitation, housing and settlements, attention to pollution- soil, water and air (pesticides, groundwater contamination), specific to local areas,
- Mapping of Resources that offer high quality primary, secondary, and tertiary services.
- Plans for community health education
- Action for the following: Improved Nutrition, Universal coverage of maternal and child health services, identification and management of blindness, TB, malaria, filaria, and other communicable diseases, improved environmental sanitation, universal coverage for water and sanitation facilities, and promotion of rational drug use, including preservation and use of proven indigenous health practices.
- Specific action to reduce discrimination on grounds of gender, caste and religion (including neglect of girl children, dowry, domestic violence)
- Enumerate births, deaths and marriages
- Supporting village level surveillance systems; and maintaining a Village Health Register at the AWW level which lists key programmes and services provided.
- Conducting audits of maternal and under five deaths.

After the finalization of the Village Health Plan, the Gram Panchayat will present the plans at the Panchayat Samiti (Intermediary Panchayat) where a consolidated block health plan is developed, with flexibility to address common health problems across the block and individual needs of each Gram Panchayat.

7. Draft Format of Village Health Plan

- Name of village
- Members of Village Health Committee
- Sub center
- Number of Households
- Number of BPL households
- Number of women headed HH
- Plan for period:
- Population: Total, Female, Male
 - Children below 6 (Female and Male)
 - Estimated pregnant women
 - Estimated births
- Hamlets, SC/ST colonies-vulnerable areas

	Thematic Area (illustrative areas- need to be expanded further)	Status/E stimates/ Numbers / Seaso- nality	Goal for village/Villa ge Health Charter/Sub center charter (Ensure that they are in keeping with public health standards.	Actio n at HH level	Action at Comm- unity level	Action at health system level
1.	<u>Water and Sanitation</u> -Listing safe water sources -Number of HH with access to safe water supply -Water quality measurement access, timeliness -HH with toilets - Without toilets BPL Non BPL -Anganwadi toilet -School toilet (separate for girls and boys) -Sub center toilets					
2	Nutrition/related problems -Number of BPL children enrolled in AWC -Number of female children -Weight and height of children below six years, -Grade II and Grade IV malnutrition-					
3	Reproductive and Child Health -Women in need of: ANC, Safe delivery, PNC, -Children in need of immunization, micronutrients, -Couples for FP services					
4	Communicable/Vector Borne diseases -Diarrhea					

	-ARI -Malaria -TB -Filaria -Leprosy -Kala-Azar -Dengue -Japanese encephalitis -Others					
5	Other medical and health -Blindness -Disability -Local conditions: snake bite, sickle cell anemia					
6	<u>Life style related</u> -Alcohol abuse, -Smoking -Substance abuse, -Out migration of men/women					

MISSION MALARIA CONTROL

1. MOSQUITO IS THE CAUSE OF MALARIA – SO FIGHT MOSQUITO MENANCE
2. PREVENT MALARIA: USE MOSQUITO NETS, COIL, ODOMOS, AND NEEM OIL!
3. STAGNANT POOLS, DIRTY DRAINS PROMOTES MOSQUITO BREEDING!
4. REMEMBER THAT MALARIA IS PREVENTABLE AND CURABLE DISEASE!
5. THE SYMPTOM OF ARE FEVER WITH CHILLS, RIGOR HEADACHE & BODYACHE. HAVE YOUR BLOOD TESTED WHENEVER YOU HAVE FEVER.
6. DDT SPRAY IS THE BEST WEAPON AGAINST MALARIA; ACCEPT TWO ROUNDS SPRAY ANNUALLY IN YOUR HOMES TO ELIMINATE MOSQUITOES.
7. AVOID SELF MEDICATION, CONSULT A DOCTOR FIRST!
8. YOUR PARTICIPATION IS MOST ESSENTIAL IN MISSION MALARIA CONTROL
9. IN CASE OF FEVER OUTBREAKS, FEVER DEATHS, INFORM NEAREST HEALTH AUTHORITY, SUB-CENTRE, PHC AND HOSPITAL!
10. REMEMBER THAT 'NO MOSQUITO – NO MALARIA'!
11. REMEMBER MALARIA CAN BE DANGEROUS TO LIFE – SO PREVENT IT !

12. KEEP THE HOUSES, OFFICES AND SURROUNDINGS NEAT AND CLEAN!
13. STUDENTS & TEACHERS: KEEP THE CHOLLS AND HOSTELS CLEAN!
14. HELP THE ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN MISSION MALARIA CONTROL!
15. WE APPEAL TO ALL GAON-BURAS, PANCHAYAT MEMBERS, PUBLIC LEADERS, YOUTHS, STUDENTS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ALL SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO JOIN HANDS IN THIS MISSION!

NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

	VACCINE	AGE	NO. OF SOSES
1.	B.C.G.	At Birth/ upto one yr of age	1
2.	DPT 1 st Dose	6 Weeks	4
	2 nd Dose	10 Weeks	
	3 rd Dose	14 Weeks	
	Booster	16-24 months	
3.	Polio 0 Dose	At Birth	5
	1 st Dose	6 Weeks	
	2 nd Dose	10 Weeks	
	3 rd Dose	14 Weeks	
	Booster	16-24 months	
4.	Measles	At 9 months / Upto 5 years	1
5.	D.T.	At 5 years	1
6.	T.T. (Children)	At 10 years	1
		At 16 years	1
7.	T.T. (1,2) for pregnant women		
	1 st Dose	Early in the pregnancy	1
	2 nd Dose	One month after the first dose	1
	Booster	In mother whose earlier child is less than 2 years old and who had two doses of T.T. in previous pregnancy	1
8.	Vit 'A'		
	1 st Dose	At 9 months	5
	2 nd Dose	At 16 months	

	3 more doses	At the interval of six months each	
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- 1. Please ensure the complete vaccination of the mother and child to save both of them from the various deadly diseases.**
- 2. Contact the nearest Health Unit for getting the mother and child vaccinated as per the National Immunization Schedule.**
- 3. Please note that Immunization should be treated as 'Fundamental Right of mother and child'.**
- 4. Our mission is 100% vaccination of all the eligible children and pregnant women. Help the Medical Department and Administration to achieve goal.**
- 5. IMMUNIZATION: FOUNDATION OF THE HEALTHY LIFE.**

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION !! ATTENTION !!!
BEWARE OF WATER BORNE AND OTHER DISEASES**

DO'S

- # TAKE ABSOLUTELY SAFE DRINKING WATER, BOIL WATER FOR 15 MINUTES.
- # USE ONLY CLEAN UTENSILS FOR COOKING/EATING/ETC.
- # KEEP FOOD & WATER COVERED AND PROTECT THEM FROM DIRT & FIRES.
- # ENSURE HABIT OF WASHING HAND AND MAINTAINING PERSONAL HYGIENE.
- # KEEP THE AREA AROUND YOUR HOUSE ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
- # USE MOSQUITO NETS/REPELLANTS.
- # IN CASE OF DIARRHOEA/VOMTING/DYSENTRY.
 - EAT BANANA/KHICHRI, KEEP ORS PACKETS/LIME SARBAT/SALTED BUTTER MILK/COCONUT WATER.
 - PREPARE A SPECIAL DRINK DURING DIARRHOEA WITH 2-PINCHES OF SALT, ONE TEA SPOONFUL SUGAR AND A GLASS OF WATER.
 - IF PERSON VOMITS, WAIT 10 MINUTES & THEN GIVE ORS/WATER SLOWLY.
 - CONTINUE BREAST FEEDING FOR A BREAST FED CHILD.
- # CONSULT YOUR NEAREST MEDICAL OFFICER FOR DETAIL CHECK-UP.

DONT'S

- # DO NOT USE SPOILT AND DIRTY FOOD/WATER.
- # DO NOT TAKE OPEN FOOD AVAILABLE ROADSIDE.
- # DO NOT ALLOW OPEN-FIELD DEFECATION.
- # DO NOT TAKE UNCLEARED FRUITS & VEGETABLES.
- # DO NOT ALLOW MOSQUITOES AND OTHER INSECTS TO BREED.
- # DO NOT GIVE MORE ORS WHEN THERE IS SWELLING ON FACE AND EYES.

REMEMBER

- # YOUR HEALTH IS IN YOUR HAND! BE VIGILANT AND AVOID HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.
- # THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IS ALWAYS READY TO HELP YOU.
- # HELP THE ADMINISTRATION TO MAINTAIN GOOD PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASUNDARI-THE WONDER HOME-REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA

Who in Arunachal doesn't know Masundari, the fishy-smelling small plant? This wonderful small herb, is eaten as a favourite chutney by almost all communities here. Masundari is found all over the State in the hills as well as the plains and grows luxuriously in shady areas with slushy/wet soil. It is called '**Pukhoi**' in khampti, '**Amuli**' in Idu Mishmi and '**Loram**' in Adi Padam languages. (botanical name: *Houttouyunea cordata*)

Though the Arunachali communities and our local traditional herbal practitioners have long ago recognized the capacity of Masundari to act as a stomach tonic, few of them have been using it widely as a home-remedy. Therefore the "**Herbs for Better Health**", (**HBH**) a charitable society promoting Herbal Kitchen Gardens among the common people of Lohit and Dibang Valley region, have developed the following simple home-remedy for diarrhea and loose-motions, using a Masundari Soup. Given below is its recipe:

MASUNDARI SOUP

1. Pluck 10 to 15 clean healthy mature green leaves of Masundari. Wash them nicely in clean water, to remove and mud particles etc.
2. Take one glass (300 ml) of clean filtered water and keep it for boiling a stove. Put the leaves in the water. Crush a few pieces of ginger and add to the water. Let it boil well and get reduced to get half a glass. The soup is now ready.
3. Remove the Masundari soup from fire and allow it to cool slightly. Add a few pinches of salt. Give it hot to the patient suffering from diarrhea or stomach disorders.
4. Let the patient drink the soup 3-4 times a day. In most cases, the recovery is instant. The diarrhea is found to stop within 24 hours.

The HBH society has been using this soup widely and very effectively in Dibang Valley over the last 3 years. This is testified by Dr. Oken Mega, MO, Tezu District Hospital, and the District Convener of HBH Lohit, who had used it successfully for several patients during the 2004 floods and dysentery that swept across Sunpura circle.

The greatest advantage of Masundari is that it has been a part of Arunachali folk-knowledge and can be a convenient and instant home-remedy for diarrhea in every home. It has no side-effects whatsoever. It should find a place in every home garden.

(acknowledgement- HBH Tezu unit.)

CHAPTER-VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHE & WS DIVISION AND ROLE OF PRI LEADERS AND GBS

A. Implementation of TSC Programme:

In this Programme the following developmental activities are included:

1. **Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL):**
2. **School Latrine :** School Latrines for all types of school like Primary School, Upper Primary School, Secondary School, Hr. Sec. School, EGS School, I.V. School, Community School etc
3. **Anganwadi Toilet:** Toilet facilities can be constructed for each Anganwadi centers of the Districts.

Help expected from GB/ Panchayat Leaders:

The role of GBs and Panchayat Leaders are very important for implementation of TSC Programme. Few steps are as under:-

1. Endorsement of 1 (one) copy of BPL list to the Executive Engineer.
2. Extensive campaign of the benefit of this scheme among the villagers.
3. Mobilization & Awareness of individual cleanliness, sanitation, hygiene and the benefit thereof, among the villagers.
4. Inspiring the villagers to come forward for construction of IHHL.
5. Ensuring proper utilization and maintenance of IHHL by pouring water after use and cleaning floor pans.

B. Swajaldhara Programme:

Swajaldhara Programme as approved by Apex Committee are annually

Success rates of the state indicates that the villagers are generally fully aware of the aims and objectives of this Programme, perhaps. In this context, It is felt that the GBs and Panchayat Leaders have not been received adequate attention, whereas, they, are to play vital role for implementation of this Programme.

The Following helps are expected from GBs and Panchayat Leaders:

1. To make awareness among the villagers about the Programme.
2. To come forward with their proposals.
3. To constitute VWSC timely.
4. To open Bank Account timely.
5. To execute the work timely.

It is expected that the GBs and Panchayat Leaders will render their help. Further, it to be mentioned here that the Govt. of India has modified the shape of contribution from cash to labour, kind or material and now cash contribution is not required.

C. Maintenance of asset created or providing drinking water supply to the village.

The following helps expected for proper maintenance of water supply system provided to the villages.

1. To develop proper civic sense among the villagers about the judicious use of drinking water.
2. To develop sense of hygiene and cleanliness during the use of drinking water among the villagers.
3. To stop stealing practices of GI pipes, Taps etc. from the village water supply system.
4. To develop sense of closing the water tapes after use to avoid wastage of precious water.

E. Water Charges :

Collection of water charges from the users has become a vigorous problem for PHE & WS Department. In this context, PHE & WS Department expecting help from all heads of department as well as GBs and Panchayat Leaders for payment of water charges fixed by the government of Arunachal Pradesh to raise the State revenue.

Help expected from all Heads of Department under Lohit District:

All heads of department should develop a good awareness among their staff that the water charges are being deducted from their salary for using the water as a natural resource irrespective of the water source used by them, it may be from their personal well, hand pump or supplied by the PHE & WS department and it is the personal responsibility of all D.D.O. of department to deduct water charges from each and every employee and deposit to the government of Arunachal Pradesh which will be the revenue of the State.

Help expected for GBs and Panchayat Leaders:

1. They should create a sense among the villagers that payment of water charges is compulsory for them, as, they are using the water as a natural resource of the State.
2. They should teach the villagers how the revenue collected from water charges is being utilized from the State Government for their developmental works like education, medical, road, irrigation and also for providing drinking water facility to the villagers.

In conclusion the role of GBs and Panchayat Leaders is very important to achieve the target of developments. PHE & WS Department is expecting help from GBs and Panchayat Leaders as requested above in all fields of developmental activities.

CHAPTER VII

ICDS AND ROLE OF PRIS AND GBS

The Department is presently implementing the following Social Welfare and ICDS Schemes in the District:-

- a) **NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP):-** The scheme came into effect from 15th Aug/1995. NSAP scheme includes three components out of which NMBS has been transferred to the Health Department and presently only the following NSAP schemes are being implemented by this department-
- I) NOAPS
 - II) NFBS

The NSAP is a 100% centrally sponsored program -

- I. **NOAPS (National Old Age Pension scheme):-** Financial assistance is provided to the age group of 65 years and above persons @ Rs. 75/-p.m. per beneficiaries. During 2005-2006 Govt. has accorded fund of Rs. 889200/- for 988 beneficiaries.
 - II. **NFBS (National Family Benefit Scheme) :-**The scheme has a provision for one time financial assistance to the widow/ dependent on account of the death of primary bread earner of the family. Such family will get a lump sum of Rs 10000/- from the Govt. During 2005-2006, the department has received an amount of Rs. 780000/- to assist 78 beneficiaries and accordingly scheme has been implemented.
- b) **STATE OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (SOAPS) :-** The Scheme is funded by the State Govt. out of its own resources. The scheme provides financial assistance @ Rs. 150/- p.m. per beneficiaries. An old man attaining 60-65 years of age is entitled for this benefit During 2005-2006 Govt. has accorded sanction for 125 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 2,25,000/- has been distributed.
- c) **BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA(BSY) :-** This is also a centrally sponsored scheme. According to the guidelines on account of birth of a girl child in a BPL family an amount of Rs 500/- is provided as grants/ scholarship. Scheme only 2(two) girls children of a below poverty line family is eligible for Rs. 500/- as a post birth grant/Scholarship who is born on or after 15th Aug/1997.

The amount will be kept in an interest bearing account in favour of the girl child by the CDPO till the girls attain the age of 18 years. When the girl start schooling she is also entitle to Annual Scholarship @ Rs. 300/- up to class I-III ; Rs. 500/- in class IV; Rs. 600/- in class V ; Rs. 700/- in class VI-VII ; Rs. 800/- in class VIII and Rs. 1000/- for class IX-X.

- d) **ASSISTANCE TO PWD (Persons with Disabilities)** :- In addition to above, this Cell is recommending the required documents to Govt. for accord of sanction to persons with disabilities. So far only 2(two) persons have been assisted during 2004-2005.
- f) **FORMATION OF SELF HELP GROUP (Swayamsidha)**:- Govt. has fixed a target to form 100 numbers of SHGs in Lohit District and so far we have formed 62 groups in Tezu, Sunpura, Chongkham, Namsai, Piyong and Lekang Circle and for rest 38 groups steps are being taken to form the remaining SHG during this year. Ten to twenty rural women preferably from families of BPL/ ST, SC/ marginalized assetless and urban poor categories are organized in a homogenous group and motivated for undertaking economic activities and training on financial transactions & savings.
- g) The department is also the nodal agency for centrally sponsored schemes for NGOs; VOs, Cooperatives etc Viz- STEP (Support for Training and Employment Program for women), NORAD, Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) etc.

The role of GBs and PRIs in the execution of these schemes -

- i) Selection of beneficiaries of state old age pension and national old age pension, ex-gratia Relief and Re-settlement, Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, Swayamsidha, Balik Samridhi yojana, Kisori Shakti and National Family benefit Scheme.

The State old age pension scheme, National old age pension, National family benefits scheme are being implemented through DD (ICDS) Tezu and Balika Samridhi yojanan, Kisori Shakti and Swayamsidha by the CDPOs.

- ii) Selection of A/W Workers/ Helpers is being done in the CDPO's Level through ANCHAL SAMITY MEMBER.
- iii) Construction of A/W buildings executed through CDPOs in consultation with Zilla Parishad.
- iv) Kishory Shakti Yojana (KSY) scheme is executed by this project as and when fund is received from Govt.

The role of GBs and PRIs is very important in identification of the beneficiaries. The PRIs are responsible for identification and submission of applications of the beneficiaries for above schemes in time.

CHAPTER-VIII

HORTICULTURE AND THE ROLE OF PRI/GB

The department of Horticulture in a District implements schemes on various fruit crops like Orange, Banana, Litchi, Pineapple, Pomegranates; spices crops like Large cardamom, Black pepper, Cinnamon, medicinal and aromatic plants like citronella, Safed Musuli, Stevia under “ Technology Mission” till date. For instance a considerable achievement has been made especially in Orange and large cardamom at Wakro, Tezu and Orange in Lathao areas of Lohit district.

However, it has also been observed that in few areas the concentration of medicinal and aromatic schemes; black pepper and litchi scheme keeping in view of feasible weather parameter, are not satisfactory. The barbed wire distributed to the beneficiaries are also not properly utilized and some farmer clandestinely sell them at throw away prices. The planting materials are also not properly fenced round and get damaged by the domestic animals. Such misuse of the schemes should be checked primarily by an alert Panchayat body.

ROLE OF GB/PR:

1. It has been reported by field functionaries that the beneficiary sold off the barbed wire given to them against scheme. GB & PR leader should punish such beneficiary and should curtail in awarding any scheme in future from any dept to such beneficiary.
2. The PR leader should select a reasonable and deserving beneficiary without seeing any relation or political colour for physical achievement.
3. On allotting a garden unit to a deserving person, a land dispute crops up just merely to disturb. GB should issue a certificate of ownership of land.
4. Habitual garden trespassing particular animal like cow, goat, pig, should be confined by the owner or sell off to avoid damage of garden.
5. It has been reported that some farmer used to intimidate and harass the field staffs for not informing or allotting them a garden unit. Where as a village representative are consulted and get selection of beneficiary. GB and PR leader should punish such wrong doer.
6. Theft and damage of fruit and seedling are regular phenomena of every village which discourage the gardener for further development of garden. GB and Panchayat leaders should give heavy penalty to such person.
7. The GB and PR leader should help and co-operate in other departmental activities like collection of data of garden, weather and soil condition etc.

8. The subsequent allotment of scheme should be on the basis of village wise or Panchayat wise performance.

CHAPTER-IX

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GB/ PRIs IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURE RELATED SCHEMES IN THE DISTRICT.

Agriculture, in present day, remains in a transitional stage from subsistence form to sustainable form in this district. Efforts in diversification and commercialization are on. The levels of productivity in major crops are increasing over the years but still average productivity of cereal crops are far below than all India average.

The efforts made by the Dept. of Agriculture during last decades have yielded positive results. The productivity of different crops has shown a marginal increase.

Some of the major constraints that affects adversely in getting higher yield are:-

- (a) Natural calamities caused by heavy flood followed by draughts in almost every year.
- (b) Social factors affecting cultivation of second crops, allowing the land free for grazing.
- (c) Poor utilization of mechanical devices in cultivation practices.
- (d) Lack of assured irrigation facilities.
- (e) Non adoption of improved cultivation practices etc. etc.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TYPE OF SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES THAT ARE BEING TAKEN UP EVERY YEAR SUBJECT TO RECEIPT OF TIME TO TIME FUND ALLOTMENTS.

A. UNDER STATE PLAN SCHEMES.

1. *High Yielding Variety Programme.*

Under this Programme various HYV Seeds like cereals, Pulses etc are distributed on subsidy.

2. *Crop Protection Programme.*

Under this Programme distribution of P.P. Chemicals like Insecticides, Fungicides, Rodenticides etc. and distribution of Plant protection equipments are made to farmers on subsidized rates.

3. *Manures and Fertilizer Programme.*

Under this Programme distribution of Chemical fertilizers, Bio- Fertilizers are made to farmers on subsidized rates.

4. ***Commercial Crop Programme.***

Under this Programme distribution of Potato seeds, Seasonal Vegetable seeds etc. are made on subsidy rates.

B. **MACRO MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME.**

1. ***Soil Management.***

Under this Programme distribution of various soil ameliorants, Trace – elements, green manuring crops, Soil sampling for soil tests etc are made on cent percent Subsidy.

2. ***Integrated Pest Management.***

Under this programme distribution of bio pesticides, farmers training on I.P.M., survey and surveillance etc are made.

3. ***Crop Production Programme.***

Under this Programme various cropping systems are followed covering various crops like Paddy, Millet, Wheat etc.

4. ***Demonstrations Programme.***

Under this Programme various corps like Soybean, Arhar, Maize. Etc. is taken up as per allotments and modalities.

5. ***Farm Mechanization Programme.***

Under this Programme, subsidy for purchase of Tractors and Power Tillers are made.

Apart from it distribution of various improved farm machineries like Paddy Dehusking Machines, Water pump sets, Hand Tools, Sprayer machines, Paddy threshers, Winnowers etc. are made.

6. **N.W.D.P.R.A.**

Under Watershed Projects various components of Programme like Publicity, conservation measures in Arable land, and Non- Arable land, dry land Horticulture, Household Production systems, Drainage line Treatments are implemented as per allotments and laid down modalities.

**ROLE OF GB/ PRIs IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRIL. PROGRAMME/
SCHEMES.**

All Agril. Schemes as specified above are basically beneficiary oriented. It is a known fact that success of any programme is largely depends on selection of suitable beneficiary who shall physically handle and operate the unit from beginning to end. At this juncture role of GBs and PRIs are very vital who are solely responsible for identification of individual beneficiaries, because they can well understand the socio-economic status of the individual farmers, their behavior of varied nature which will be applicable for various Programmes.

For example It is seen that every although Potato seeds are distributed to farmers on subsidy rates, the actual crop area are not visible and production of good yield are also not achieved. It is mainly because of the fact that the Potato seeds are distributed in circles covering majority of farmers wherein an individual farmer hardly gets 10 kgs of Potato seeds. Under this situation we cannot expect a good return. Moreover, crop area are not at all visible due to cultivation in small pockets in scattered locations,. Under this situation role of GBs/ PRIs are very vital so that they can identify compact feasible lands and select limited deserving farmers and adopt Potato cultivation on compact basis where mechanized farming can be practiced under close supervision of field officers. Under such a situation, bumper yield can be anticipated, but without active role of GBs/ PRIs, it is not at all possible. It has to be resolved on community basis.

Hence concerned GBs/ PRIs may find ways and means so that maximum benefits can be derived out of limited resources.

Similar is the case with other crops like Mustard, Wheat, Pea, Cereals and Pulses.

Under Farm mechanization programme various improved Farm Machineries are provided to farmers under Macro-Programme every year but it has been observed that due to lack of proper maintenance and after-care the machineries are lying – off road and defunct. It is mainly because of lack of keen interest and capability to bear wear and tear expenses. Hence during identification of beneficiary it is important to assess his capability and personal willingness towards that particular machinery. It is only because of this simple reason; many of farm machineries are lying defunct. On the other hand a section of farmers are also in the habit of disposing their machineries on very nominal rates to outsiders.

Hence concerned GBs/ PRIs may like to find any solution so that proper identification of beneficiary is made for successful implementation of the schemes.

Similar is the case with Power Tillers where it has been seen that proper utilization of subsidy/ Power Tillers are not maintained.

Under Tractor subsidy also, PRIs may identify needy and deserving farmers to ensure implementation of the programme successfully.

More and more needy farmers are also needs to be identified by the PRIs to avail the opportunities of “Kisan Credit Cards” through concerned Banks for taking up potential commercial crops by local farmers/ unemployed youths to boost up their economic condition.

Apart from above, PRIs may also identify suitable deserving small and marginal farmers having basic knowledge on various medicinal plants so that they can be provided with minimum facilities to take up cultivation of medicinal plants on selective basis.

Adoption of double cropping by all section of farmers is to be made mandatory which is possible through GBs/ PRIs only.

Further the PRIs may also like to see that judicious use of plant protection chemicals by farmers are made to avoid misuse of insecticides for fishing etc. which are detrimental to health.

All are also well aware that every year, exposure visit of selected farmers to state level Kisan Melas/ Kisan Gosthis are made wherein full expenditure on TPT/ Fooding/ Lodging of farmers are provided. Hence the PRIs may select suitable farmers for active participation so that actual purpose of holding such Mega Kisan Melas is ensured.

Further a number of market sheds have been constructed under A.P.M.C. in various locations however proper utilization of the same are sometimes not made. Hence it would be better if the PRI bodies takes initiative to mobilize the local farmers community to come forward to make best use of the newly created Market sheds, for disposal of their harvested produces on weekly basis or as per their convenience so that proper utilization of the infrastructure facilities could be ensured for which it was actually meant for.

Under Agril. Marketing Programme, provision for Transport subsidy for marketing of Agril. Produces outside the district also exists to facilitate local farmers for easy marketing. So the PRI bodies may also mobilize local farmers to avail such TPT. Subsidy from the Depts.

In the present system of Agriculture use of Organic Manures, Vermiculture are very much essential for getting higher crop yield. Hence the PRI bodies may also mobilize local farmers to popularize utilization of various forms of Organic Manures in regular basis.

Apart from above, it is also to be informed here that since hire charges of tractors as revised by the Government are considerably high as compared to private tractors, all our Agril. tractors stationed at various ADO Circles are not under regular utilization since farmers mostly prefer use of private tractors

owing to lower hire charge rate. At this juncture a proposal was forwarded to the Government suggesting placing of Agril. tractors to Pvt. bodies on lease/ contract system which was under process of active consideration by the Government and suggested us to identify willing Progressive farmers or any local Pvt. bodies so that on road tractors can be allotted on contract basis at a fixed amount ranging from Rs. 45,000/- to 50,000/- per annum where salary of tractor operators shall be borne by the Government and as per laid down terms and conditions of the Government. Hence the PRI bodies may also make publicity about the said proposal so that interested persons if any can avail such benefit which will help them to boost up their level of income to a considerable extent.

If the above proposals are properly attended by the respective GBs/ PRI bodies success of the Government Programmes/ schemes can be achieved without any hindrances or local problems.

Hence all concerned PRI bodies are sincerely requested to make note of the proposals and liaise with field Officers so that we can implement all Government Schemes successfully.

CHAPTER: X

A.H. & VETY DEPARTMENT AND ROLE OF PRIs/GBs

Livestock & poultry occupies a unique position as far as agricultural operation (draught power), additional income to the family and supplementary protein rich nutrition to the family is concern, in other words they are the back bone of agriculture and rural economy in this part of our country. The Department of Animal husbandry and Veterinary, is committed for sustainable livestock & poultry development and rendering services to the farmers for this cause.

The department has two distinct functions-

- **Animal health coverage**
- **Livestock development**

Animal health coverage is being done through network of veterinary dispensaries, and sub-centres. Under centrally sponsored **ASCAD (Assistant to state for control of animal diseases) scheme** village to village and door to door vaccination of livestock & poultry is carried out each year through these veterinary institutions against many dreaded diseases like FMD, Swine Fever, Ranikhet etc. In view of immergence of pandemic "Bird flu" regular sero-survilance are also being carried out at areas close to water bodies and forest for early detection of circulating virus. In this context the role of GBs and PRIs is very important. They are requested to –

- Inform immediately any outbreak of diseases of livestock and poultry to nearest vety centre. Any above average mortality of poultry should be intimated to nearest Vety. Centre or personnel at the earliest for ruling out "bird flu".
- Generally the Veterinary Officers notify the villagers in the village through the GBs and PRIs for vaccination purposes. GBs and PRIs are requested to make arrangements for informing all livestock owners in the village about the vaccination program. Ensure that no livestock remains unvaccinated in your village.

For sustainable livestock development the department is carrying out the following activities-

1. **Cattle and Buffalo up-gradation programme-** the department maintains high yielding variety Jersey/ Holstein Friesian breeding bull of cattle in each Cattle Up-gradation centers for breeding/ crossbreeding purposes. Similarly

Area specific breeds like Murah and Surti (high yielding variety) buffalo bulls are placed at Mahadevpur, Lathaw, Tezu and Digaru areas for crossbreeding of local swamp type buffalo cows so that crossbred buffaloes could be produced having high production traits. Villagers can bred their inferior quality cows free of costs to get high yielding variety

crossbred cows having high production capabilities and excellent adaptability to local conditions. Certain nos of such bulls are also being reared for sale at reasonable rate in the District Livestock Farm. Interested farmer can contact the Farm Manager or the undersigned. The GBs and PRIs are being involved in awareness building programmes like "Fertility Camp"; "Training and awareness Camps" etc.

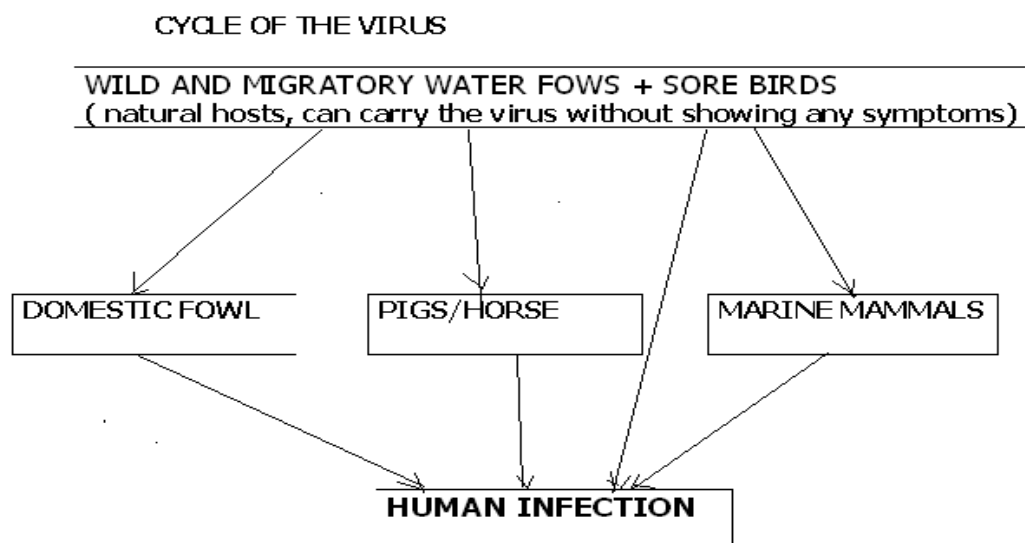
2. **Livestock Insurance scheme** - CSS assistance are also received from Govt. of India regarding implementation of Livestock Insurance scheme. As per the scheme **50% of the premium will be subsidy from this department** and the **remaining 50% will have to be born by the owner..** The rate of premium will be 4.5% for one year risk and 12% for 3 years risk. In case of death/ permanent disablements 75-100% value of the cow will be paid to the owner by the affiliated insurance company

The GBs and PRIs are being involved in awareness building programmes and are requested to inform all farmers having crossbred cows/ HYV cows about the scheme, so that on subsidized rate their precious cattle got insured.

3. Piggery farms has provision of exotic varieties like HYV Yorkshire pigs for supply to progressive farmers and entrepreneurs / beneficiaries of PMRY/SGSY etc.

ABOUT' BIRD FLU'

The bird flu otherwise known as Avian Influenza is an extremely infectious and highly contagious disease primarily of birds caused by a Virus of the same family with that of human influenza. The virus has the capabilities to infect other species like Pigs, Horses, Marine Mammals and Humans. The most pathogenic strains of the virus are-H5 & H7 (H5N1 highest pathogenic to humans).



Modes of transmission:-

- **THE VIRUS ONLY GETS ENTRY FROM ONE HOST TO THE OTHER BY INHALATION**
- **Consumption of meat is safe**
- **Virus do not enter through mouth**
- **Virus killed at 158 deg F or Aprox-78deg C**

GENERAL SYMPTOMS IN A POULTRY INFECTED WITH AI:-

Symptoms greatly vary according to categories, breeds, type of birds due to varying degree of natural immunity. Birds infected with bird flu virus shows following symptoms-

1. Respiratory distress, swollen head, eyelid and wattle; discharges from nostrils
2. Paralysis of neck and wings, torticollis (twisting of neck), circling movement, ultimately immobility and death.
3. Complete off fed, Diarrhoea, sometimes blood stained.
4. 100% morbidity (infection rate) and mortality (death rate)

IMPORTANT:-

- **POULTRY DEATHS IN LARGE SCALE AND RAPID SPREAD OF THE DISEASE ALONG WITH FEVER OF HUMANS BEINGS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH BIRDS ROSE STRONG SUSPICION OF BIRD FLU. IMMEDIATELY INFORM NEAREST VETERINARY CENTRE.**
- **KEEP AN EYE ON RESTING PLACES OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN WATER BODIES AND FORESTS, DO NOT HUNT AND DISTURB THEM. YOU WILL BRING THE VIRUS CARRIED BY THESE MIGRATORY BIRDS INTO YOUR VILLAGE IF YOU BRING THE DEAD BIRD.**
- **DO NOT HANDLE ANY WILD BIRD FOUND DEAD IN THE FIELD/ POND/FORESTS. IMMEDIATELY INFORM THE VETY CENTRE.**
- **CONSUME ONLY WELL COOKED MEAT.**
- **COOPERATE WITH THE VETERINARY PERSONNELS CARRYING OUT SERO-SURVILLANCE IN YOUR AREA.**

DO NOT PANIC FOR OUR STATE IS STILL FREE FROM BIRD FLU. THE AH & VETY. DEPARTMENT IS CARRYING OUT REGULAR SERO-SURVILLANCE BY COLLECTING SERUM SAMPLES AND SENDING IT TO High Security animal disease diagnostic Lab; BHOPAL- FOR EARLY DETECTION OF CIRCULATING VIRUS IF ANY.

CHAPTER-XI

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT AND ROLE OF PRIs /GBs

FUNCTION/ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. Survey for feasibility and scope of aquaculture in the district.
2. Formulation of schemes and execution of the same.
3. Providing financial assistance and technical assistance to the fish farmers.
4. Production and supply of quality of fish seed to fishers.
5. Imparting training to fish farmers/SHGs
6. Management of all the natural water logged and swampy areas, lakes, Fish mahals, rivers and streams.

VARIOUS SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. Rural aquaculture
2. Fish farmers development agency(FFDA)
3. Paddy cum fish culture
4. Cold water fish culture
5. Reclamation of Beels, Lakes and Swamps.
6. Fishery extension programme

Presently the following two schemes are being implemented in Lohit and Anjaw Districts.

1. Rural aquaculture

It is a State sponsored Scheme. New fish ponds are constructed under this scheme. The subsidy pattern in this scheme is 25%Govt. subsidy and 75% beneficiary's contribution. Subsidy is provided both for construction of fish ponds as well as on inputs like fish seed, feed etc

2. Fish farmers development agency (FFDA)

The scheme is jointly sponsored by the central and state Govt. on a share basis of 75:25. The subsidy pattern is similar to that of rural aquaculture. The aim and objective of this programme is to generate employment and increase fish production.

Under the above two schemes beneficiaries are assisted every year in the District depending on the fund allotment. The minimum water area of Ha. i.e. (50X20X1.5 mtr) is to be taken up by a beneficiary and maximum subsidy amount provided by the Govt. for construction of such 0.1 ha. Pond is Rs. 5250.00 only (Rupee five thousand two hundred fifty) only.

Besides other ongoing fisheries schemes under PMRY of Industries department and SGSY, Haryali etc. of DRDA are also being taken up by the fisheries department.

MAHALS/BEELS

There are four (4) Mahals and two beels in the District under the control of fisheries department.

- i) Lohit Fishery mahal
- ii) New Noa-Dihing Mahal
- iii) Tengapani Mobira Panchala Mahal
- iv) Noa-dihing Mahal
- v) Dhanakhona Namlo Beel.
- vi) Bor-beel.

These Mahals are auctioned by inviting tenders system. Most of the leases are for 6 months or 9 months. Fishing takes place extensively and indiscriminately in these Mahals/Beels.

ROLE OF GB AND PRI IN DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES.

1. In selection of beneficiary for construction of pond there should be proper Co-ordination between all the Panchayat leaders in selection and recommendation of beneficiaries. It will help in creating proper asset and duplicacy could be avoided.
2. In creating awareness of fisheries activities at village level.
3. GBs and PRI have important role in management and conservation of Fishery resources like Mahals, Beels, rivers etc. Recently enacted FISHERIES ACT, 2006 will enable to conserve and develop fishery resources.
4. Rendering assistance in providing protection from indiscriminate and illegal fishing by using fish poisons, dynamiting and electric fishing etc. in the river/streams.
5. Helping in observance of closed season /off season during fish breeding period. Over fishing of juvenile fishes will lead to extinction of species in near future.

CHAPTER- XII

TEXTILES AND HANDICRAFTS, AND ROLE OF PRIs / GBs

Following are the various schemes/ activities, of the Department of Textile and Handicrafts Lohit District, Tezu.

1. **Training:** - There are 4 (four) Nos. of training centers including one sericulture demonstration centre in which various type of training in different trades are imparted -
 - a) Craft Centre at Tezu: - Training imparted in –Weaving, Knitting, Cane & Bamboo Blacksmithy, Wood-Carving, and Carpentry
 - b) Weaving Centre at Wakro – Training imparted in – weaving
 - c) Weaving Centre at Goiliang – training imparted in weaving
 - d) weaving Centre at Nongkhon – Training imparted in weaving
 - e) sericulture Demonstration farm at Nongkhon

Unemployed rural youth (class-VIII pass) can undergo training for taking up self employment avocations.

2. **Production schemes:-**

There are also some productions schemes with the department -like carpentry, blacksmith, weaving and cane & Bamboo. Passed out local youth are assisted for undertaking income generating self employment avocations in this scheme.

3. **Sericulture Scheme**

There are Govt. Sericulture Demonstration farms at various locations of the state where rearing/productions of Eri & Muga are done.

4. **Vanya Silk Development Programme (CSS) :-**

Under Vanya Silk Development Programme, a CSS programmes, village weavers with land of their own are covered under Eri food plantation.

Batches of farmers under Muga sector are also identified.

Under this scheme, low cost rearing house are also constructed, by providing them necessary CGI sheet and cash money of Rs.10, 000.00 each.

5. **Weavers Health Care Insurance Scheme (CSS) :-**

Govt. has introduced this new scheme in the last financial year in collaboration with ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. Through this, scheme the traditional weavers are extended the medical support by reimbursement of medical treatment upto the ceiling limit of Rs.15000/- per weaver within the year. Besides, some nearest Nursing Homes and Hospital are empanelled for the treatment of the ailing weavers with cashless facility under OPD and hospitalization.

The role of the PRIs and GBs in implementing above programmes is noteworthy since all schemes are meant for the rural people.

Proper identification of the beneficiary through GB/PRI is the key for the success of the schemes hence they are requested to forward the names of genuine beneficiaries only. They are also requested to render cooperation during implementation.

CHAPTER-XIII

CO-OPERATIVES AND ROLE OF PRIs /GBs.

The department of cooperation is presently carrying out the following activities-

1. **Organization and development of cooperatives in various sectors**
2. **Training of cooperative personals**
3. **Financing these cooperative for activities as Govt. share and loan.**
4. **The department has a NCDC (Nation Co operative Development Corporation) project** for integrated development of co operatives i. e ICDP (Integrated Coop Development Project). Under this project Cooperatives are financed for taking up various income generating activities like - Transport, Godown, Marketing outlets, Piggery, Poultry, Fishery, Sericulture, Tea and Horticulture, Agriculture- Power tillers, Tractors etc by providing Share capital and Loan. The cooperative can itself run the project or can finance SHGs for taking up such project at a very low rate of interest @ 3.5-5.5 % pa.

ORGANISATION & DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES:-

Arunachal Pradesh Coop act 1978 envisages that every co-operative needed to be registered. It is being done by the Registrar of Coop Societies, Naharlagun. Since enactment of of the act various co operatives are formed and financed through Cooperation department. The act also empowers the RCS to monitor, supervise and take necessary steps for growth of cooperatives.

HOW COOPERATIVES ARE FORMED?

1. If potentiality prevails for organization of a cooperative in certain sectors in a locality, the promoters should firstly hold a meeting for finding out probabilities of formation of cooperative in which like minded people, SHGs, other cooperative personals should be invited
2. In the meeting draft bye law should be prepared and thoroughly discussed, there after the bye law has to be adopted by a resolution.
3. An adhoc committee also has to be formed with 05 nos of promoters out of which one should be chairman and one should be secretary. Two persons preferably the Chairman and the secretary should be authorized to sign the document for registration.
4. The share purchased/ contribution made by promoters and others are to be deposited in a S/B account of a Bank and by a resolution the Chairman and Secretary are to be authorized to operate the account. A certificate to that effect should be enclosed with the registration document

5. The ARCS/DRCS should be requested to inspect the probability/prospects of the proposed cooperative. Accordingly they will give their recommendations for registration.
6. The land area identified for construction of office/ godown should be purchased/ donated/ acquired on lease. A certificate to that effect should also be enclosed.
7. Application for registration along with following documents are to be submitted to the RCS Naharlagun for registration-
 - 04 (FOUR) copies of Bye-Law
 - Two copies of list of promoters and their back ground
 - List of initial contributors and amounts
 - A draft plan of the activities showing how the cooperative will be prosperous
 - Inspection report of ARCS/DRCS
 - Land certificate.
 - Bank's certificate

The RCS will register the cooperative and necessary orders and certificate will be issued.

After registration first executive body/ Board of Directors has to be elected by the share holders within 30 days of registration.

ROLE OF GBs and PRIs:-

The GBs and PRIs are the actual leaders in the village. They should identify the priority sectors for cooperative formation on a compact area basis involving the villagers as share holders. The concept of SHGs and its involvement in cooperatives is gaining momentum. Various co-ops could be formed in following sectors-

1. Medicinal plantations
2. Aromatic plantation
3. Bamboo plantation
4. Small tea estates.
5. Fruit processing and marketing
6. Fishery
7. Goatery etc.
8. Piggery
9. Dairy
10. Sericulture
11. marketing of local agril produce.
12. Jatropha plantation and processing unit of extracting oil.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION, SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN AND ROLE OF PRIs /GBs

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of Govt. of India to attain Universal Elementary Education, covering the entire community of the Country on a mission mode. It is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality based education all over the country. The SSA Programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode.

In Arunachal Pradesh, SSA had been launched in 2000 – 01 in partnership with the Govt. of India and through community participation at local level in the state. The Programme aims to provide useful and relevant, Elementary education to all the children in the 6 – 14 age group by 2010. It has also other goals to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with active participation of the community.

Aims and Objectives of SSA

SSA is a programme or abhiyan to provide universal elementary education to all children without discriminating on the basis of Caste, Creed, Religion, Colour, Race, and Region. Following are the main objectives of SSA:

1. Universal access i.e. to provide school facility to all the habitations/ villages within a walking distance of 01 KM. to 1.5 KM.
2. All Children in school, through formal schools, Education Guarantee Centres, Alternate Schools, Back to School Camp, Bridge Courses, Residential Schools by 2003.
3. All Children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
4. All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
5. Bridge all gender and social category gaps at Primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
6. Universal retention by 2010 with quality education.

To cover the deprived children or out of school children several efforts have been made, such as EGS Centres, New Primary School / Up gradation of Primary to Upper Primary have been opened as per Govt. norms. In the remote area where villages are thinly populated, Residential Schools have been opened to cover these out of school children. For 10 to 15 out of school children EGS Centres have been opened.

Role and Responsibility of Community / VEC:

Non – involvement of the community in education has been one of the major problems in elementary education. There is very little interaction between the school and communities. The school premises in a village are viewed as a Sarkari space and the boundary wall works as a divide between the community and the school. The school is seen as Govt. Institution over

which the villagers do not have any control. But without involving the community, SSA programme can not fulfill its aim.

So, to ensure effective participation of the community /VEC / PRI Members, it is essential to have faith in the community's ability without which all efforts to bring about their participation would be half hearted. For this in each village there is provision for Village Education Committee (VEC) for their active participation to achieve the SSA goal.

Motives behind the formation of Village Education Committee (VEC):

1. To acquaint the members of the community with the aims and objectives of the SSA.
2. Cent percent enrolment of children in school.
3. To ensure the completion of primary education of five years by all children by the year 2007.
4. To ensure the completion of the eight years of elementary education by all children by the year 2010.
5. To motivate all the members of community to send their children between the age group 6 -14 years to school in order to achieve the goals of SSA.
6. To ensure the availability of the Education Guarantee Centres / Alternate Schools / Back to School Camp by the year 2007.
7. Creation of a socially sound and strong platform to put an end to the gender discrimination between a male and female child by the year 2010.
8. To eliminate the cases of dropouts.

Constitution of Village Education Committee (VEC):

In every village there shall be a VEC with the following members:

- a). Chairman : Person should be village elder selected by village community / village panchayat
- b). Member Secretary : Headmaster / Teacher Incharge of the School.
- c). Three Members : The representative should be inhabitant of the village and should have ward in the school.
- d). Other Members : One educated youth / one woman member or other prominent person of the village.

In town area there is a provision for Urban Education Committee or School Managing Committee. In each school, Village Education Register should be maintained and VEC should help and monitor in the maintaining of the VER.

Responsibility of VEC / PRI Members / GBs:

The VEC members should take active part in micro planning at village / Habitation level as they know the ground reality, problems and solution. As

the Govt. can open the EGS Centres / Primary Schools, but the VEC members should provide space, shade for construction of these schools on self help basis. They should ensure sufficient and suitable land for the EGS and Schools and its expansion. They should assist the officials engaged for collection of information through Village Education Survey as and when conducted. They should monitor regularly the number of out of school children available and taking steps to enroll and retain them in schools /EGS Centres. They should undertake, repair and do renovation of school building / to ensure availability of separate toilets for boys and girls / to ensure provision of drinking water facilities and construction of ramps in the schools / to provide good and sufficient land for school and play field.

The Community should have a sense of belonging towards the school. The community members should be willing to extend support in the activities of the school. The community members could be involved in ensuring that the teacher is regular to the school and all learners are also regularly attending the school.

The success of SSA will depend on the quality of the community based Planning process. While SSA is formulated as the premise that the community can plan, it also accepts the tremendous requirements for developing capacities in communities to do so. The SSA conceived a vibrant partnership with non governmental organization in the area of capacity building, both in community and in resource institutions. SSA will have a community based monitoring system.

Education for Children with Special Need:

SSA ensures that every child with needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided education in an appropriate environment. SSA will adopt "Zero rejection" policy, so that no child is left out of the education system.

Power & Function of the Village Education Committee (VEC):

1. To ensure regular and effective functioning of the schools.
2. To recommend for grant of Casual Leave of staff members at the primary level / EGS Centres to the District Authority.
3. To take appropriate disciplinary action for misconduct of teachers by :
 - a). with holding / release of Pay.
 - b). No work, no pay.
4. On recommendation of VEC action against the defaulting staff / teacher may be considered for transfer / termination from / in the school by the District Authority.
5. To report to higher authority on any administrative problem.
6. VECs are empowered to recommend deduction of salaries, suspension/ termination of the contract teachers / staff on extreme cases of indiscipline/negligence in duties.

As the Schools / EGS Centres are opened for the community benefit so the monitoring and supervision is also necessary. They should ensure

participation of the community and to create in the people a sense of ownership and belongingness. Any problem arising out of general control, supervision and management of the school will be discussed in the VEC. Performance report of the EGS workers and contract teachers appointed under SSA should be properly maintained and its reporting to the concerned block is mandatory to ensure regular and effective functioning of the schools. All VEC shall have joint bank account to be operated jointly by the Chairman and the Member Secretary of the School. The account should be opened in SBI or any nationalized banks or in post offices. Because all grants received from the government will go directly to the VEC account, the fund may be utilized for various purposes like in repairing, making teaching aids, furniture, maintenance etc. They should maintain proper accounts of income and expenditure for audit purpose. All kinds of grants / funds, raised by the village Education Committee shall be brought to the cash book.

1. Setting up of Primary Schools within 1 km to 1.5 km radius. Though in hilly and hard belt area this criteria is not followed due to scattered population which not fulfills the criteria of Govt.
2. Setting of EGS Centres
3. Up gradation from Primary to Upper Primary.
4. Additional classroom
5. Drinking water facilities
6. K.G.B.V. for girl's education
7. NPEGEL for girl's education
8. Teachers appointed under SSA to get pupil teacher ration of 40:1
9. Out of School Children till date
10. Enrolment of out of Schoolchildren till date --
11. Through EGS
12. BRCS set up
13. Construction of BRC building
14. CRC. Set up
15. Construction of CRC building
16. New Primary School building
17. New upper Primary School building
18. Constructed Dilapidated building
19. Primary / Upper Primary
20. Residential School Building

TEACHERS TRAINING FOR QUALITY EDUCATION.

TEACHERS TRAINING: -

As SSA ensures the Quality Education, teachers training are being rted BRC/CRC level to cover all the teachers in two consecutive years i.e.

FOR CWSN CHILDREN.

SSA ensures that child with especial needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability is provided education in an appropriate

Environment. SSA will adopt “**ZERO REJECTION POLICY**” so that no child is left out of the education system.

To enroll the CWSN Children few districts have adopted programmes to these deprived children. To cite an example the Lohit district administration have selected in first phase Tezu-Sunpura block, to implement this. A special survey is being conducted to identify the CWS Children. In first phase a meeting at CRC Changliang was organized on 11/09/06 to discuss with School teachers and VEC/PRI members. At CRC, Tezu and Loiliang meeting was organized with the school Headmaster/teachers VEC members and PRI members for proper implementation and identification of CWSN Children. After identification a medical assessment was held after consultation with the Chairman SSA.

CHAPTER XV

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF PRIs / GBs

1. The concern HGBs/GBs is the Chairman of Village Level Disaster Management Committee (VLDMC).
2. Identifying and analyzing risk and deciding what to do about committee.
3. Help the village people especially the identified vulnerable group i.e. pregnant women, lactating member, children and elderly to evacuate their homes to the identified safe shelter.
4. He should maintain cleanliness of the village and wells, tanks and ponds if available properly bleached with bleaching powder, chlorine etc.
5. Liaison and helping with district administration in proving the accurate damage reports.
6. He should also maintain the list of such displaced persons with breakup of male female and children.
7. Keeping account of the people of the village and search out missing persons. It is your duty to participate and monitor the relief and rescue operation.
8. Generally after any major disaster, there are chances of spread of some diseases taking the form of epidemic. It is your duty to ensure that necessary help is rendered to Medical department and administration to control the epidemic.
9. Helping in reconstruction of the village and assisting the district administration.
10. Remember that together we can fight any disaster. But for that we should be prepared and trained to deal with the disaster. Your own village disaster management committee can play a crucial role and hence please for the committee immediately.

VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN/COMMITTEE

1. India is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Our Arunachal Pradesh is also prone to many disasters such as earthquakes, floods, fire, landslides which causes huge losses to lives, livelihood, and property and erodes the development gains.
2. Prevention, mitigation and preparedness with a community-based approach can reduce the intensity of the losses.

3. Please remember, we may not be able to prevent the disasters but we can definitely prevent the damages associated with the disasters if we are well prepared.
4. Who are the worst affected in the disaster? Yes...it is you and me.....yours and my family.....yes...it is our Community who are the worst affected and hence we should be the first to react...first to respond to the disaster. Imagine.....a remote village.....it can not afford to wait for the Government agencies to come and rescue them immediately....it is the villagers who should respond immediately. Yes.....government will support you to prepare you to respond quickly.
5. Unless the community...that is you and me...our villagers...our GB...our Panchayat leaders are not aware and are not empowered to prevent, mitigate, prepare and respond to disasters, the Government aid will not be fruitful.
6. In Arunachal Pradesh, we have taken a massive task of forming Village Disaster Management Committees and prepare a Village Disaster Management plan for all the villages under Gol-UNDP programme. The State Nodal Officer is sincerely working on this issue. But we are lagging behind. Only 20 villages have submitted their plans. I expect that all of you will form the committee. Prepare and plan and submit it at the earliest possible.
7. You are the best judge to decide upon the safe shelters, risk areas in your village, the right type of volunteers, how to activate the early warning system, search and rescue mechanism, damage assessment, your resources and weaknesses, etc. and hence you should sit together and prepare your action plan. Also chalk down what help you need from the Government.
8. The concerned GB/PRI should ensure that the **VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN** for their village is prepared and updated once in every six months.

The model disaster management plan prepared by the villagers of Loiliang Village under Tezu circle is under guidance of the District Administration is attached here for reference. All are requested to take interest and get the Village Disaster Management Plan for all the villages at the earliest possible. ;-

in the world. Every year with the onset of monsoon, the havoc of flood and landslide is also evident in the lose of human life in several hundreds and property worth several crores of Rupees.

Arunachal Pradesh, the land of rising sun forms the eastern most tip of **Northeast India**. Located in the eastern most part of Arunachal Pradesh, the **Lohit district**, the Land of blue misty hills is the abode of tribe viz. **Mishmi, Khampti, Singhpos** etc. The newly created **Anjaw** District was the part of Lohit District until it was bifurcated in December'2003. The population of this district comprises of the native tribal and the outsider mainly the government servant, labourers etc., which forms a substantial bulk of the population of the district. The region is comprised of mountainous terrains with hundreds of rivulets and streams cascading down from the high hills and mountain all with its diverse flora and fauna. Thus the district becomes a perfect traveler's paradise. The region is drained by mighty Lohit river with its tributaries viz. **Demwe, Tezunallah, Duranallah, Digaru, Kamlang, Nao-Dehing, Tabang** etc. Moreover, this land of natural beauties is also a land of disasters, both natural and artificial.

PROFILE OF LOILIANG VILLAGE:-

The Loiliang village is situated in the heart of Lohit district, **110 meters** above the sea level. It is situated **8 k.ms.** Northwestern side of the district headquarter (Tezu). The area of the village is slightly sloppy towards the south. The population of the village is around **2478** (excluding the tenants who are the temporary settler's) with **510** households. Subsistence form of agricultural is the main occupation since Jhum type of cultivation is mainly practiced. The electricity is supplied from the micro-hydel situated in the village itself. The Loiliang village is also well connected with Tezu by metalled road and by village link roads. The village is criss-crossed by dozens of flood streams and the major flood stream/ Nallah that cuts through the middle of the village are Denning Nallah, Tabang Nallah, and Tezu Nallah etc. all of which gets overflowed during rainy seasons. The watershed of Tezu Nallah forms its eastern boundary with Tafragam village and the watershed of Tabang Nallah forms its western boundary and both the rivers has been causing great damage to the village from the sides.

Loiliang as a project model village was upgraded in the year **1970**. According to the village elders, prior to that, the village was totally a dense jungle infested with all kinds of wild flora and fauna, with few houses and hunter sheds. In the past all the Nallah/ stream were very small streams with the width of couple of meters or more, some of which were even non-existence. But with the course of time, with the clearing up of forest for Jhum cultivation and rampant cutting down of trees, the ecosystem of the village got altered. As a result many fresh flood streams came up to existence some of which has got the maximum width of **150** meters (especially Denning Nallah, Tabang Nallah, and Tezu Nallah). With every monsoon flood, many fresh streams were created every year, thereby increasing the number of flood streams and Nallah, some of which has not even sot names. The Denning Nallah, Tabang Nallah, Tisap Nallah, Tezu Nallah etc. which cascade down

from the high elevations carries silt deposits and spreads all along its way through the village. As a result many areas of cultivable land got permanently unsuitable for further cultivation and many crops get damaged every year. The govt. had been allocating fund for flood protection, but with little success, because the course of the flood stream changes with every monsoon rain and also because of lack of proper planning and implementation of government funds.

HISTORY OF DISASTER IN THE VILLAGE:

In **1988**, the village experienced one of the worst floods. The floodwater flowed over the river and nallah banks and damaged many acres of cultivable land all along the course of Denning nallah, Tabang Nallah, Tisap Nallah, Tezu Nallah. The devastating flood of **2004** once again refreshed the past memories of flood disaster. The embankment built along the course of Denning nallah, Tabang Nallah, Tezu Nallah got severely damaged. Many portion of the security embankment got submerged under the silt deposits. Moreover, due to incessant heavy rainfall landslides was experienced in the Tafragam hills.

Disaster in the form of stormy cyclone wind with heavy rainfall is also a major concern for the villagers. More than **75%** of the houses are built of perishable materials like wood, bamboo, thatch, canes etc. Because of utter poverty and due to the lack of employment opportunities, the poor villagers cannot afford to build pucca houses. The simply built thatch roof kutcha house sets maximum damage during such situation and the people living under the shed are the main sufferers. However the villagers have a rich tradition of community feeling and helping each other during disasters. Also, they have the spirit of self-esteem. Perhaps because of this spirit, houses are again raised even before the compensation reaches the victims.

Man made disasters fire accident, epidemic, road accident, etc. are also not an unnoticed phenomenon. Though unpredictable but due to lack of rain and dryness during winter fire accident frequently occurs. During fire accident, the kutcha house needs only a few minutes to get burnt down. In such situation it is obvious that the fire brigade are not able to save the house, and nothing is left except ashes.

As this village is one of the most flood prone and vulnerable to various natural calamities, the District Administration has identified the village as a Pilot Village for DIPECHO Project. A Two-day Orientation cum training programme on Disaster Risk management was organized successfully by the RR & DM branch of Lohit District in Collaboration with District Administration on 13-14 May 2005. Two-days bamboo plantation programme with the help of villagers were also organized in which more than thousands of bamboo trees are planted along the river banks of Denning and Tabang Nallah

Village Disaster Management Committee of Loiliang Village.

The village disaster management committee (VDMC) of Loiliang village comprises of the following members:-

a. Sri Khogin boo, HGB	Chairman
b. Shri Soti Tayang,ASM	Member Secretary
c. Dr. T. Kamsi, vety Officer/Farm Manager, Pig Farm	Member
d. Shri Jogin Tamai, P.A (TR)	Member
e. Shri Baklalum Tindiya, CP GPM, Loiliang	Member
f. Smti Bapisi Towang, ASM,Pomliang	Member
g. Shri Sofen Boo.	Member
h. Sri Baplalum Chiba, PL	Member
i. Sri Sinaso Kora, Youth Leader.	Member
j. Sri Taimso Boo, Advocate.	Member
k. Sri Angramso Kri, School Teacher	Member
l. Sri Bharat Yun, AFA	Member

The main function of the committee is to assist the Govt. to assess the real and correct assessment of the damaged properties like houses, crops, livelihood assets, livestock etc. so that a timely, useful and genuine assessment carried out.

For quick coordinated response during emergency situations, the team should have a sectored focus on early warning, shelter management evacuation and rescue, medical and first aid, water and sanitation carcass disposal etc. As such the village volunteers were divided into teams/ groups, each group having 10-15 members, with specific role and responsibilities before, during and after the disaster.

I. EARLY WARNING TEAM:

Name of the Members: -

- a. Shri Soteso Boo
- b. Shri Potong Tayang.
- c. Shri Babranglum Kora.
- d. Shri Bijailum Takailiang.
- e. Sri Soyelum Takaliang

Roles and responsibilities of the Team: -

- a. To provide latest warning information to the villagers by maintaining close coordination with the Govt. so that the villagers get sufficient time to get prepared for any crisis.
- b. To keep tract on latest development
- c. To keep emergency contact numbers (Fire brigade, Control room, Police, Medical etc.)
- d. Listen the news on **TV, Radio** for latest development/ broadcast.
- e. Listen to the de-warning message to decide on the timing for calling off emergency state.

However, the members of this Team must be sincere enough and be articulate in disseminating information. They must not spread the **rumours** to avoid unnecessary panic among the people.

II. EVACUATION, SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM: -

Name of the Members: -

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shri Sochai Bellai | 2. Miss Bajailu Tayang |
| 3. Shri Seyemso Boo | 4. Miss Repa Takaliang |
| 5. Shri Bemso Tailu | 6. Sri Baginglum Manyu |
| 7. Shri Lochum Manyu | 8. Shri Sidem Tamai |
| 9. Shri Choying Tamai | 10. Shri Bahuilum Tamai |
| 11. Sri Apremso Takaliang | 12. Sri Khanggalum Kora |
| 13. Miss Roshni Tayang | 14. Miss Pitiliang Tamai |
| 15. Smti Achina Chiba. | 16. Smti Dualu Tamai. |

Roles and responsibilities of the Team: -

1. The role of this team came during and after emergency phase. The members of this team should be mainly young men/ women and ex-servicemen having sound physical health. The help of **Defence, Police** and **civil** officials or resource person to handle the situation must adequately train the members.
2. The members should have rescue equipments that may be made locally with indigenous materials available (**Bamboo, wood, rope for making stretchers etc.**)
3. Since in average every house of Tafragam has **Children, Pregnant Women or Old and disabled** as such the responsibilities of the members of this team will be immense. During evacuation and rescue activities they should be efficient. So this team needs to be adequately equipped with search and rescue (**SAR**) materials like Torch, lanterns, stretchers, spade, cutters, raincoats etc.

III. SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM: -

Name of the team members:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sri Bajolum Tailu, GB | 2. Sri Najamlum Kathak, GPM |
| 3. Sri Rekhelum Tamai, GB | 4. Sri Edangso Drai |
| 5. Sri Ajay Takaliang | 6. Shri Bratanlum Tamai |
| 7. Shri Bagang Tulang | 8. Smti Khara Tayang |
| 9. Smti Bakhalu Kri | 10. Smti Jowebalu Boo |

Roles and responsibilities:

1. Take care of the identified buildings in pre, during and post disaster situation. The **RCC school buildings** of the village the **community hall, government office buildings** can be utilized as shelters during disaster

2. The member must have stock of necessary materials such as **food, drinking water and medicine bleaching powder, wood, lantern etc.** special care must be given to the **water tanks** and water sources in the village.
3. Special care for animal stock during disaster.
4. Safe structure should be cleaned prior to disaster and to be kept under responsible heads.
5. If possible the member should have temporary structure like tents.

IV. MEDICAL AND FIRST AID:

Name of members:

1. Dr W.A. Singh,MO,PHC Loiliang
2. Sri B.Boyal, Pharmasist
3. Smti Sinhalu Drai, ANM
4. Smti R. Brap, AWW,Hucheliang
5. Smti Deuki Rana, AWW,Upper Lioliang
6. Smti Manyuya Tamai,AWW,Loiliang
7. Smti M.Takailiang,AWW,Pomliang
8. Smti Genmaya Tamai,AWW,Koraliang
9. Sri Vekeso Bellai
10. Sri Beframso Boo
11. Miss Bombesai Boo.
12. Miss Medeumsai Tayang

Roles and Responsibilities: -

1. This Special team should mainly consist of educated youth, preferably people with some knowledge of science and medicine. The inclusion of training **nurse and pharmacist** in the village will be an asset.
2. The team should prepare and regularly update the list of vulnerable population like **old and ailing people pregnant women, children, handicapped** etc. They should work with close coordination with the local health center or District Hospital.
3. The team should conduct a routine check-up of ailing people in the village.
4. The member should make arrangement for necessary medicine and **first aid kits** before the hazard season.
5. They should regularly collect information related to health and make community aware of health measures.

6. This team should receive periodic training from the local health personal.

V. RELIEF AND COORDINATION TEAM: -

Name of the members:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sri Soti Tayang, ASM | 2. Shri Khogen Boo,HGB |
| 3. Shri Batamso Tamai, Ex-ASM | 4. Sri Sopai Takaliang, Ex-ASM |
| 5. Shri Jogin Tamai, PA, TR | 6. Mrs.Bapisi Towang, ASM |
| 7. Shri Sochai Bellai | 8. Sri Seyamso Takaaliang |
| 9. Shri Chojang Tayang | 10. Shri Basilum Manyu |

Role and Responsibilities: -

1. The first activity of this team is to make list of household members so that they can arrange sufficient quantity of food and essential ration items.
2. They are responsible for distribution of relief materials.
3. They should make arrangement for collecting relief material from block office, Govt. and Non-Govt. agencies.
4. For the purpose, the team should make a list of shops or cooperative stores and ensure that sufficient stock of Ration items, before hazard season, are available for use during emergency.
5. While distributing relief items the members should **differentiate** between **needs and wants**, cutting across petty communal and political ends. The member must distribute the relief material to the needy.

VI. CARCASSES DISPOSAL TEAM: -

1. Sri Bomju Tai,GB
2. Sri Chaitom, GB
3. Sri Bapin Yun, GB
4. Sri Sondai Bellai, GB
5. Sri Tahamlum Kora,GB

Roles and Responsibilities: -

1. The team member task is to clear the carcasses after disaster
2. While disposing corpses, the team member needs to respect the local tradition and customs and dispose the corpses (if any) with full traditional rites.

VII. TRAUMA COUNSELLING TEAM:-

1. Sri Sosing Pul, Teacher
2. Sri Somblam kri, Teacher

3. Sri Sukutlum Tamai
4. Sri Wemolum Tayang,GB

Apart from the above responsibilities the members needs to work as a trauma-counseling agents after disaster, since very often community members get traumatized due to the loss of the life of dear ones and assets. Moreover, with the support of the Government and **NGOs** the village Disaster management team can launch a massive awareness campaign through **rallies, mass meetings, essay writing, debate, drawing** etc among the village school students, by distributing **posters, leaflets on Do's and Don'ts on various disasters.**

VIII. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM: -

Name of the members:-

1. Er. John, JE, IFCD-Loiliang
2. Sri Soronso Chaitom, ADO-Loiliang
3. Sri Soti Tayang, ASM-Loiliang
4. Sri Khogen Boo, HGB-Loiliang
5. Sri Baklalum Tindya, CP GP-Loiliang
6. Sri Suprem Thadu, CP GP-Pomliang
7. Smti Bapisi Towang, ASM-Pomliang
8. Sri Jogin Tamai, PA
9. Sri Taiumso Boo, Advocate
10. Sri Bharat Yun, AFA-Loiliang.

Role and Responsibilities:-

1. After disaster the team has to report the nearest Administrative centre and seek Govt help and assistance for relief and restoration works.
2. During flood survey this team will assist the surveying team and gave real fact and figure of damages made by any natural calamities.
3. The Team should required to draw the list of flood affected people as well as the list of lost and damaged private and public property during disaster.

Since, the village disaster management plan (VDMP) is a continuous process the plan will be revised every six month i.e. **June & December** months of the year to keep the same update by making necessary deletion and addition of the datas, information etc of the village.

Further, a **village contingency fund or village emergency fund** will be created for disaster management activities. Each household in the village will be requested to contribute resource, a very nominal amount in cash or kind as per the affording capacity of the villagers. In the VDMP revision meeting the VDMC will decide how to use the collected fund as per the need and developmental plan of the village.

Sl. No.	Action Group	Disaster situation & response		
		Pre	During	Post

Sl. No.	Total Number of Family Members					Handicaps		Total
	Male	Female	Adults	Old> 60 yrs	Children< 6 yrs	Child	Adults	
	1262	1216	923	184	519	5	14	2478
1	Warning		√	√	√			
2	Shelter		√	√	√			
3	Evacuation		-	√	√			
4	First Aid & Medical		-	√	√			
5	Water & Sanitation		-	√	√			
6	Carcass disposal		-	-	√			
7	Trauma counseling		-	-	√			
8	Damage Assessment		-	-	√			
9	Relief & Coordination		-	√	√			
10	Patrolling		-	-	√			

Location / Accessibility /Geographical Details

1.1 Demographic Details: -

1.2 Household Details

SC		ST		OBC		GEN		TOTAL		Total Households
APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	
		70	204					70	204	510

1.3 Population

SC		ST		OBC		GEN		TOTAL	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nil	Nil	704	715	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	704	715
								1419	

Topographical Details

2.1 Total Geographical area (in Hect)

Agricultural Land (ha)			Grazing land	Forest Land (ha)	Others	Total area
High	Medium	Low				
44	62	103				205

2.2 Land Holding Pattern (No. of HH)

Big Farmers	Marginal farmers	Small Farmers	Agricultural laborers	Landless	Total
100	250	150			500

2.3 Cropping Pattern

Name of the Villages	Type of Crops	Area Cultivated	Area under Crop Insurance
Loiliang Village	Paddy, Maize, Ginger, Vegetable and other.	205 hact.	

2.7 Non-Irrigated/Rain Fed land (Hect.): -

<u>Types of Land</u>	Land in Hect.
1. High Land	44 Ha
2. Medium Land	62 Ha.
3. Low Land	103 Ha.

2.8 Drinking Water Sources: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Villages	Tube Well	Well	PHD Stand Post	River	Canal
	Loiliang Village	-	-	yes	yes	yes

2.9 Livelihood Details: -

Type of Occupation	Number of person engaged	Number of Households engaged
Cultivation	500	All the households
Service	124	
Ex-service	8	
Business	2	

3.1 Inventory of Resource

Sl. No.	Type of Infrastructure	Yes/No (√ Or x)	Distance	Types	Tel. No.	
1	Block Head quarter	√	8 kms		22265 8	
2	Schools	√	Within Vill.	SPT		
3	Community Centre	√	Within Vill	SPT	-	
4	Church	√	Within Vill	OBT	-	
5	Electrification	√	Within Vill	-	-	
6	Telephone connectivity	√	Within Vill	-	-	
7	Post Office	√	Within Vill	VPO	-	
8	Health Facilities	Health Sub-Center	√	Within Vill.	PHC	22251 5
		ANM	√	Within Vill		-
		AWW	√	Within Vill.	SPT	-
9	TV/Radio	√	-	-	-	
10	Road connectivity	√	-	-	-	
11	Livestock centers	√	Within Vill.	REPBF (Piggery farm)	22252 8	

3.2 Other Resources:

Resource Type	Details	Nos.	Owner's name	Contact Tel. No.	Remark
Transportation And Communication	Light vehicle	2			
	Heavy vehicle	1			
	Tractor	3			
	Two Wheeler	75			
	Auto Rickshaw	1			
Containers	Tankers/ Big vessels		Available in all households.		
Cleaning/Cutting equipments	Kodala		Available in all households.		
	Sabala				
	Khurpi				
	Axe				
	Dao				
Other resources					
Temporary Shelter	Bamboo		Available in and around the village.		

3.3 Identified Safe Shelter Places

Sl.No.	Type of Shelter/School Cum Cyclone Shelter	Single/multi Storied and Rooms	Capacity	Contact person and phone no.	Remarks
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1	Community hall	SPT	100	ASM/GB	
2	School buildings	SPT (S/Storied)	500	Headmaster/ school incharge	

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

a. History of Disaster (Last 20 Years)

Sl. No.	Type of Hazard	Year of Occurrence	Type of Losses				
			Human	Livestock	Crop	Houses	Infrastructure
1	Flood	1988,2004	√	√	√	√	√
2	Earthquake	1950	√	√	√	√	√

b. Seasonality of Hazard (Calendar)

Sl. No.	Type of Hazard	Months					
		Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Jul-Aug	Sep-Oct	Nov-Dec
1	Flood/erosion		√	√	√		
2	Epidemics			√	√		
3	Fire Accidents	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Earthquake	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Cyclone	√					√

c. Inhabitants

Sl. No.	Type of House	No. Of HHs	Remarks
1	Kutchha	200	
2	Pucca	32	Govt. Buildings /quarters/Hostel
3	Semi-pucca	34	
4	Asbestos/Tin roofed houses	244	Community Hall/ Pvt. Houses
	Total Houses	520	

d. Distance of the Village from Danger Risk Points (in Kms):

Sl. No.	Danger/risk Points	Distance from the village	Remarks
1	River	0 km 0.5 km 1.0Km 2.0Km	Center - Denning Nallah East - Tezu Nallah West - Tabang Nallah North - Tisap Nallah
2	Weak embankments	Within the village	Several Weak embankment

f. Distance of the Village from the Safe shelters (In Kms): -

Sl. No.	Safe Shelter	Contact Person and Ph. Nos.	Distance from the village
1	Community Hall	ASM/GB, Loiliang, 222508	Within village
2	School / Hostel	Head master, Govt. Sec. School. Loiliang	Within village

RISK ANALYSIS

Sl. No.	Risk Group	Names along with HH Nos.
1	Pregnant Women/Lactating Mothers	21+
2	Children below 6 years	519 (Male-265, Female-254)
3	Uncared aged/destitute	
4	Single Women headed HHs.	
5	Fishermen	
6	Disabled	Types
		Deaf/Dumb 2
		Handicapped 7
		Blind 10
		Mentally Challenged
7	Sick and Ailing	
8	Widow	
9	Inhabitants of thatched houses	
10	Households living near Sea/River	444
11	Any other	

MITIGATION STRATEGY**1. Short term**

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Required Intervention	Agency Responsible	Funds Required	Time Frame
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1	Loiliang Village.	Generation of Mass awareness, training of the VDMC and its Taskforces/supplying of First Aid kits/SAR equipments/ training on DM to Village level Clubs and SHGs etc.	Village Disaster Risk management Committee/ Block level Disaster management Committee/ Dist. Disaster Management committee	Rs.20,00,000/-	6 Months
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2. Long term

Sl. No	Name of the village	Required Intervention	Agency Responsible	Funds Required	Time Frame
1	Loiliang	Construction of embankment at all vulnerable points of Nallahs/re-channelization of rivers / plantation nearby the bank of all the rivers/ up-gradation of PHC/ Construction retention wall in the landslide prone areas etc.	IFCD/PWD/RW D/ DRDA/ FOREST/ HEALTH ETC.	Rs. 15 crores	2 years

Commissioner,

Deputy

**Lohit District, Tezu
Arunachal Pradesh.**

CHAPTER XVI

PDS MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF PRI / GB

GB/PRI has a vital role in management of Public distribution System. At grass root level the consumers are not much aware about the Public Distribution System and its benefits.

It is the duty of the PRI/GB to educate the villagers about Public Distribution System and also to help the Administration for smooth functioning of Public Distribution System.

The GB / PRI can perform their duties in following way:-

- 1) **PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN:** - The GB /PRI can educate the consumers at grass root level about the different schemes of Supply Department. They should make publicity about different schemes like BPL, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), and Annapurna etc.
- 2) **SENSITIZATION OF CONSUMERS:** - The local consumers of different village in general are very innocent and most of them are not aware of their legitimate right. The GB / PRI should take initiative to educate the consumers about their right to get PDS commodities at nearest FPS and at reasonable rate. If consumers are not aware of their right then there is every possibilities of diversion / black marketing of essential commodities.
- 3) **PANCHAYAT VIGILANCE COMMITTEE:** - The panchayat members may constitute a vigilance committee of their own to monitor the movement of food grains in nearest FPS. They should check the monthly allocation of food grains and should confirm whether the allotted quota is received in full or not. If allotted quota is not received then they should enquire into the matter and bring the facts to the knowledge of the District Administration. The vigilance committee should meet once in a month to discuss the various problems related to PDS functioning.
- 4) **SUBMISSION OF REPORT / RETURN:** - The Panchayat vigilance committee should submit monthly report of food grains to the District Administration in every month. On receipt of monthly report / return from the Panchayat, the District Authority will be evaluate the performance of the FPS dealers and shall be able to take remedial action.
- 5) **MAINTENANCE OF COMPLAINT REGISTER:** - Panchayat body may maintain a PDS complaint register for each FPS. They may help the consumers to lodge their complaint if any in the complaint register against any particular FPS. The register may at least be produced once in a month before the nearest Administrative officer / Officers of Supply Department.

- 6) **DETECTION OF BOGUS CARD** :- There are instances of holding more than one ration card by a single family. The PRI / GB's should take initiative to detect and eliminate such ration cards to avoid any duplication and misuse of highly subsidize rice.
- 7) After getting the monthly allocation of food grains and S.K. Oil, a copy of the same should be pasted on the notice board outside the cooperative or FPS. GB/PRI members can always rely on these for quantum of ration allotted in a month and the actual quantity that has been received by the co-op or FPS for distribution to the mass through PDS.

Difference between TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System), AAY (Antodaya Anna Yojna) and Annapurna Yojna.

1. Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) introduced w.e.f 01/06/97, all BPL families are entitled to get 35 kgs of rice or wheat per family per month @ Rs. 6.15 (rice) and Rs. 4.65 (wheat) per kg. Whereas, all above Poverty Line are entitled to get 35 kg of rice or wheat per family per month @ Rs. 8.80 (rice) and Rs. 6.60 (wheat) per kg
2. Antyodaya Anna Yojna was launched w.e.f. 01/01/02 by Govt. of India to extend benefit of 35 kg of rice @ Rs. 3/- per kg per month per family to the poorest of the Poor BPL families. Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of rice is distributed free of cost to the old Indigent citizens of 65 years of age and above, who are not getting benefit under National Old Age Pension Scheme

CHAPTER XVII

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Civil Registration is defined as continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (birth, death, marriage etc). It provides a safeguard to social status and individual benefits. The birth registration record may be required for establishing proof of age for school entry, entry in service, obtaining a driving license, entering into legal contracts, marriages etc. The death registration may be required for settlement of inheritance, insurance claims, claiming family allowances and other social security benefits.

The Registration of birth and death act, 1969 of Govt. of India came into force in Arunachal Pradesh on 01-07-1972, the state rules was approved by the central Government on 24-02-1973.

A few years back, the office of RGI undertook a comprehensive review of the statistical functions of the civil Registration system in India to revamp the procedures of registrations. The RGI has introduced newly formulated forms and made major changes in the registrations process, statistical reporting, tabulation plan etc. in the registration system and called for amendments of several provisions of the earlier rules on registration of births and deaths. Keeping this in view, the earlier rules were replaced entirely by a new set of rules namely the Govt. of India's Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, which came into effect from 01-01-2000, but in Arunachal Pradesh it was introduced, vide gazette notification on 2nd March 2001. These rules came to be known as the "*Arunachal Pradesh Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 2001*", which replaced the Arunachal Pradesh Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1973 and all the subsequent amendments notified from time to time.

REGISTRATION ORGANISATION IN THE STATE:-

Chief Registrar of Births and deaths	: -	Director of Economics and Statistics.
Additional Chief Registrar	: -	Joint Director of Economics and Statistics.
District Registrar	: -	Deputy Commissioner within the Jurisdiction
		of the District.
Additional District Registrar	: -	District Statistical Officer within the Jurisdiction
		of District.
Registrar	: -	Extra Asstt. Commissioner/Circle
Officer in the		Jurisdiction of Sub-Division /Circle.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGISTRARS:-

The Registrar of Birth and Death has been assigned with immense responsibilities under the registration of birth and Death act, 1969. The main duties and responsibilities of the Registrar can be broadly listed as under:

- a. To register all events according to establishment methods and procedures laid down in the act.
- b. To ensure the accuracy and completeness of each record.
- c. To take steps to inform all carefully of all the births and deaths which takes place within his jurisdiction and to ascertain and register all such cases.
- d. To adopt such measures as are required to inform the public of the necessary procedures and requirements of registration and value of vital statistics.
- f. To prepare and submit the statistical report to the higher authority.
- g. To keep safe custody of the records.

THE PROCESS OF REGISTRATION:-

There are three reporting forms. Form-1- Birth (Pink colour), Form no-2; - Death (yellow colour) and form no 3:- still birth (sky blue colour). These forms have two parts. The part of left is called Legal Part and on the right is the statistical part. The legal part of the forms contains those items of information that are required for legal purposes and the statistical part contains statistical items.

- a) The registrar will receives the filled in forms from the hospitals in case of Institutional events, medical or other Institution and from the individual informants, directly or through notified officials such as Village Level worker, Gaon Buras, ASM etc.He should carefully check each of the forms for its completeness and accuracy. He should ensure that the entries made in the form, particularly in the legal part, are legible and without any cutting or overwriting, as this would be the permanent document. Any of the entries in the legal part of the form should not spill over to the statistical part. If any of the above mentioned insufficiencies are noticed in the form, it should not be accepted and forthwith returned to the Institution or the notified official for appropriate correction and if necessary for refilling.
- b) After having satisfied himself with the proper completion of the forms and after the due verification of the veracity of the event, whenever needed, the register should register the event. Before registering the event he should also make sure that the event reported has actually occurred within his jurisdiction.

DELAYED REGISTRATION:-

When the informant declares the particulars of an event after the expiry of the prescribed period, i.e. after 21 days, the registration of such an event is

governed by the provision regarding delayed registration under section 13 of the Act and the relevant rules made there under.

- a. Registration of an event of which information is given to the registrar after the expiry of prescribed period but within 30 days of its occurrence, is done on the payment of late fees. Registration of an event of which information is given to the registrar after 30 days but within 1 year of its occurrence, is registered on payment of prescribed fee, on production of an affidavit made before the notary public or any other officer authorized in this behalf and with the written permission of the concerned authority.
- b. If an event has not been registered within one year, then the registration of such an event can be done only on a written order of a magistrate of the first class or an Executive magistrate and on payment of the prescribed late fee.

THE DELAYED FEES ARE BEING COLLECTED AS PER RGI'S GUIDELINES

Period	Rate at which the collection is made in Rs.	Mode of collection	Remarks.
0 to 21 days	nil	Through Treasury challan against the Revenue Head:- 1475 OGE-012-statistics	Cash collection where Treasury/Sub Treasury offices is not available and later deposited to the treasury in respect of concerned Registrar against the revenue head 1475 OGE-012-statistics
21-30 days	Rs.2.00		
30 days to below 1 year	Rs. 5.00		
1 year and above	Rs.10.00		

The fee also payable for a search to be made, an extract or a non-availability certificate to be issued under section 17, shall be as follows.

- Search for a single entry in the first year for which the search is made :- Rs.2.00
- For every additional year for which the search is continued;- Rs.2.00
- For granting extract relating to each birth or death :- Rs. 5.00
- For granting non availability certificate of birth or death ;- Rs.2.00

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH MADE EASY

- i. Obtain Form-1(Pink colour) for reporting of any birth, Form-2 (yellow colour) for reporting of death and Form no 3:- still birth (sky blue colour) from RBD branch or the Circle Office.
- ii. Fill up the forms very carefully and furnish all the details otherwise, it will be rejected.
- iii. Obtain signatures of the Gaon Burah/ Anchal Samity member/ Aganwadi worker of your village as a proof of your residence.

- iv. Attach the medical certificate if born/died in the medical.
- v. If you seek the registration within 21 days, the registration will be made free of cost.
- vi. If the report is furnished after 21 days but within 30 days, a fine of Rupees 2/- will be realized from you.
- vii. But if you furnish the report after one month but within one year of its occurrence, it is registered on payment of prescribed fee of Rs.5/- and on production of an affidavit made before the notary public or any other officer authorized in this behalf and with the written permission of the concerned authority. The specimen format of the affidavit is shown in annexure (A) below.
- viii. And if you are reporting the event after one year of its occurrence, your report should be accompanied with the affidavit as shown in annexure A and table before the magistrate.
- ix. Upon receipt of your affidavit the magistrate will give an order for the registration or otherwise of the event. A late fee of Rs. 10/- will be realized from you in this case.
- x. Following these steps and formalities will help you get the events registered in a short time without any delay.

CONCLUSION:-

It has been understood from the credible source that, from the next calendar year the reporting forms birth and death events as well as the certificate form may be redesigned where the state LOGO and RGI's LOGO may be used.

“PROMPT REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH is a service, to the Individuals the State and the Nation”.

ANNEXURE (A)IN THE COURT OF EXECUTIVE/JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE I/IInd CLASS: -JUD/NO.....
DATE.....AFFIDAVIT

I Shri/Smti/Miss.....aged.....years Son/Daughter/Wife/
Elder/Sister of By religion:.....by Nationality:.....by
occupation:.....,permanent resident of village.....P.O.....
P.S..... Dist.....State.....Ph. no.....Presently residing at (name of
vill/town).....P.O.....P.S.....Dist. (A.P.), Ph.no
..... do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as follows:

01. That I am the (relation with whom the case is applied for) and Natural guardian ofand the name of her/his mother (in case of father is deponent) isand vice versa.
02. That my aforesaid child/person (name).....was born/died on (date to be mentioned).....at(place of occurrence).
03. The name of his/her father isand mother is.....(in case deponent is other than father and mother).
04. That till date I have neither registered the name of aforesaid child, before District Registrar Birth and Death, before any registrar in India, nor obtained birth certificate for aforesaid event from any registrar of birth and death, which is required under RBD, ACT-1969 due to(write reason for late report)
05. That my aforesaid child is a school going student/not going and reading in class.....standard.
06. That this deed of affidavit is sworn in to obtain birth/ death certificate from the competent authority for.....(purpose for which the certificate is sought).

That the contents of para 01 to 06 above are true and correct from my personal knowledge and belief. If any information as furnished above is found false at any time, then I shall be liable to be punished as per relevant law.

DECLARATION OF WITNESS:

The contents of para 01 to 04 as furnished by the deponent above are true and correct from my personal knowledge and belief. If any false information arises in any point of time, then I shall be liable to be punished as per the relevant law.

1) Witness :-

2). Witness :-

Name and signature

Name and signature

Solemnly affirmed and declared by the both deponent & the witnesses before me on..... at..... . The deponent & witness have understood

the contents of the affidavit and the affidavit has been read over to him
on..... at(name of place).

JUDICIAL/EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATE

CHAPTER XVIII

ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND ROLE OF PRI/GB

Child labour is rampant in most of the states in India. It assumes the character of social problem as it hinders arrests and distorts the national growth. A child not properly brought up at tender age, employed at the cost of health and social responsibilities becomes corrupt and irresponsible adult, which creates social tension within the society and hinders socio- economic development of the nation.

Child labour means employment of children in any work that interferes with their full physical development, their opportunities for desirable minimum level of education and their needed recreations. It is that segment of the child population which participates in work either paid or unpaid. It is recognized by the sociologists, educationist and the medical professionals as hazardous and injurious to the child's physical and mental health. In legal term, child labour means employment of children below the age of 14 years.

In fact, works imposed on children at a very young age obstruct natural physical growth of the vital organs and retards moral development. The evil effects of the child labour are most hideous and most unbearable to the human heart. This has been globally recognized and thus committed universally to protect from and to eradicate child labour for once and for all.

GOVT INITIATIVES TO ERADICATE CHILD LABOUR.

LEGAL PROVISIONS (national and international): Serious work on social security legislation begins always with the protection of children. The International labour organization under the banner of United Nations organizations since its foundation has drawn a series of standards to eradicate child labour. Right of the child recognized many conventions which have been adopted and rectified by the member countries and International bodies on child labour formed. Member countries have been extended assistances in containing child labour in the form of funding, institutional and technical support for research and training etc. The child labour action support programmes and an International programme on the elimination of child labour are the two ILO sponsored programme for India which are still in operation.

While endorsing the problems of child labour and its adverse effect on National Development, the framer of the constitution of India incooperated Art 23,24, 39(e) & (f), 42,45, &51 (c) wherein employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited, directs the statement to provide free and compulsory education to children, protect their health and to ensure that children are not abused by economic necessities and are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner, protect against exploitations, moral and material abandonment.

In addition to this, Govt enact statutory laws to prevent and eradicate child labour. To cite a few among them are pledging of Children Act, 1933, Employment of Children Act, 1938, Factory act 1948, plantation labour Act 1951, Mines Act 1952, Motor Transport Act 1961, Beedi and Cigar worker (CE) Act 1966 and the Child labour (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1986. There have been committees and commissions to suggest and advise the ways and means on implementation of the law and amend wherever necessary. The National Commission for child labour, Indian labour conference, standing labour committees, National Authority for elimination of child labour, Central advisory board on Child labour, National resource center for child labour are working tirelessly for eradication of child labour in India. Govt of India, besides all above, with the intervention of the international bodies and under the direction of the judiciary and with its capacity, has formulated many policies and programme for eradication and for welfare of the working children and their parents. These programmes are being implemented through various departments of the central and the State governments. National Child Labour Project scheme is one such which consists of three main ingredients implemented through the state labour department. (1) Legal action plans which emphasized on strict and effective enforcement of legal provisions relating to child labour under various laws. (ii) Focusing of general development programme on utilization of various ongoing development programmes of other ministries/Departments for the benefit of child labour wherever possible and (iii) project based plan of action under which projects schemes for the welfare of working children are adopted/implemented.

1. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT SCHEME: - Under the project based plan of action of national Child labour policy the Government of India has introduced the national Child labour project scheme with the objective to eliminate child labour and to suitably rehabilitate them. The target group is all working children below the age of 14 (fourteen) years. For implementations of this scheme, the working children are to be identified through a survey conducted by the state/Dist mechanism, withdraw them from employment and admit to the special schools called child labour rehabilitation cum welfare centre in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into the formal schooling system.

The programme components are (i) stepping up of enforcement of child labour laws (ii) Formal/Non formal education (iii) Provisions of vocational training, (iv) Income and employment generation activities for the parents of the working children withdrawn.(v) Direct rehabilitation, (vi) Raising of public awareness and (vii) Survey and evaluation.

Stepping up of enforcement of child labour laws is geared through labour enforcement machineries of the state/ Central Govt. However, the other project components are implemented through both the Governmental Organizations and various agencies like NGO's working in the field of child labour, Trade unions, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. All the expenses are entirely funded by the central Government and released to the concerned project societies headed by the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. Other

members of the project societies are drawn from governments, Departments, representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions, NGO's, and Trade Unions etc.

Special schools (Child labour rehabilitation cum welfare centre) can be specially mentioned here. Under this scheme non-formal education, pre-vocational and Craftsmanship Training are given to the children. The Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care services etc. However, the entire project scheme is area specific, time bound and participative.

**(ii) CHILD LABOUR ACTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME AND
(iii) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR**

These programmes are intended to build capacity of Governmental and non-Governmental agencies and humane resources development of their functionaries. These programmes are funded by the ILO and Govt of Germany under the overall supervision and Guidance of the National Steering Committee at Central Level, State and district committees at state and the District level headed by the Secretary (Labour) of the state and the Deputy commissioner at district Level, Members from Government Department, NGOs Panchayat Raj Institutions Constituted District level steering committee. It has so many action programmes including the ongoing activities of the national policy on child labour. A major component of IPEC is to encourage, promote and support voluntary and other originations in implanting action-oriented programmes related to child labour.

(iv) WELFARE FUNDS:-

As directed by the Hon'ble supreme court of India, State Governments have constituted child labour rehabilitation cum welfare fund in which provisions for funding of survey of the child labour engaged in occupations and employment have been kept by the central Government. Provisions relating to formal /Non formal education for the children withdrawn from hazardous occupations expenses of which shall be borne by the employer and the state Govt concern. The Corpus fund so formed is deposited in a nationalized bank to be operated by the Deputy Commissioner from which the parents of the child labour withdrawn from works are compensated. As a part of regulations, the Hon'ble Supreme court directs that at least two hours of informal schooling should be given at the expenses of the employer and five hours working period should be maintained in case of children employing non-hazardous occupations besides human dignity and recognition of their labours.

ROLE OF GB/PRI's

Child labour is an urgent issue of social concern. A proper and educative coverage to this social malaise is needed. The Institutions like village councils and panchayats are in the grass root level that can sensitize the societies, the working children and their parents in regards to the ill- effects of child labour either individually or collectively. As public representatives, they have the social obligations to up hold the process the economic development and well

being of the society to which they represents. They could help the governments by participating in the process of identification of child labour occupations and processes in which child labours are engaged, rehabilitations process like selection of beneficiaries, project proposals for NCLP scheme and functioning of schemes and by participating in monitoring and evaluation process. More so, they can also directly be involved as an implementing agency of NCLP scheme like running of special child labour welfare schools, awareness and publicity campaign etc. Being member of district level Project societies, the Panchayat Raj Institutions members have the all powers, functions and role to be played as exercisable by other members from Government departments and members of NGOs.

The village Gaon burahs can play the role of quasi-Judicial authority and a credible advocate by admitting certain complains of child labour and disposed cases according to traditional and customary laws and under certain Government Regulations. The GBs /PRI members have the role of an informant and advise and aware the village masses and be a coordinator between Government and the people. They can be a logical leader for discovering and denouncing child labour abuses at local level and can be seen as protector of child's right.

Thus no Govt. policies can successful without participation of people and the society.

At the concluding remark, I am of the view that the child labour is a social crime created by an irresponsible section of the society. No economic and social issue is more serious than the denial of rights to a child. Child labour perpetuate poverty and degrade the stock of human capital necessary for economic and the social development. Constitution of child labours creates unemployment and underemployment of the adults. It is an abuse to the human rights, so unanimously condemn yet so widely practised. Still its practice is surrounded by a wall of silence and perpetuated by ignorance and illiteracy, which the present society has the responsible to break, erase once and for all.

CHAPTER XIX

ADULT LITERACY AND THE PRIs / GBs POST LITERACY PROGRAMME (UNDER ADULT EDUCATION) AND ROLE OF GB/PRI

Types	Aims & Objectives	Delivery Mechanism	Clientele Group
Post-Literacy Programmes (PLPs)	To maintain and enhance literacy and generate basic work skills enabling adults to function effectively in their societies.	Face-to-face Classroom types, self-learning, mixed approaches.	All youth and adults (school) drop-out and semi-literates.

The PLP is a continuation of TLC for achieving those objectives:-

- a) Achieving self-reliance in literacy and numeracy.
- b) Becoming aware of the causes of their deprivation.
- c) Participation in the process of development activities.
- d) Acquire skills to improve their economic status and general well-being
- e) Imbibes values, of national integration, conservation of environment, Women's equality, small family norms etc.
- f) Creating an environment conducive for Literacy efforts and a learning Society where literacy could be valued and cherished.

Post-literacy Programme aim to maintain and enhance basic literacy, numeracy and problem solving skills, giving individuals sufficient general basic skill enabling them to function effectively in their society.

Post-literacy Programme (PLP) is designed to strengthen literacy skills so that learners can follow meaningfully other opportunities offered by continuing education programmes.

PLP focus on the development of functional knowledge as well as the growth of technical literacy skills such as:-

- a) Recreational topics
- b) Social/ Development issues.

- c) Civics and values
- d) Work related knowledge and skills.
- e) Culture etc.

Target Group:-

- a) Neo-literates
- b) School drop-outs.
- c) Semi-literates.

The numbers of learners who has successfully completed prime-II And started reading prime III will take into account.

Operationalization.

Re-survey:- Verify the learning levels achieved during TLC phase. Identify left-out. Re-survey also create and awareness of the need for the PL/CE.

Organization of Implementation Structure.-

The Saksharata Samiti at the District level and similar people's committees at block/panchayat would continue to provide leadership and the direction for the Post-literacy programmes as in the TLC

District Levels:-

The Zilla Saksharata Samiti comprising the executive committee would continue to be the main implementing agency.

Block Level:-

The Block level would continue to provide leadership and direction for the PLP as in the TLC.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Administrative officer | - Chairman |
| APO | - Member Secy. |
| Members | - eight members |

Village Level:-

Within the territorial jurisdiction of each Gaon Panchayat there shall be a Panchayat level committee, to be headed by the Gaon Panchayat President, Secy. Educationist. Total executive committee shall be eight numbers.

Integration with Development Department:-

Each PLP would be suitably integrated with programmes of other development departments.

Schemes/Programmes of TRYSEM, DWCRA, etc would be suitably interlinked with Post Literacy and continue education. So, that the facilities under those schemes are available to the neo-literates.

The Post-Literacy centres ensured that the community is fully involved in planning and implementation of the Post-Literacy programmes, the ultimate objectives being to organize the unorganized.

In the Post-Literacy centres, where Volunteers will act as a guide to help the neo-literate to complete PL-I in about 40 instructional hours.

Need of Co-operation and Support from GB/Panchayat

As we are implementing PLP, we need co-operation and support from the GB/PRI. The GB's and Panchayat members have great role in implementing the programme. For the social mobilization, aware of the fact of the literacy, enrolled Volunteers, to supervise and monitor the programme.

It is essential that the learners and community participate actively in the PLP activities. Community involvement is not possible individually; the community rather participates in the form of groups. Therefore, formation of group is essential for the successful implementation of programmes. So, the GB/PRI's active participation is highly needed.

CHAPTER XX

BAMBOO FLOWERING AND FOREST DEPARTMENT

Bamboo flowering is a natural cycle of dying and regeneration phenomenon governed by environmental and edaphic factor. Almost all bamboo species flower after a certain period of time and it again regenerates. However, there is a difference in flowering cycle/period on different bamboo species found throughout the country.

The bamboo flowering is such a natural phenomenon which cannot be checked and predicted accurately by human being.

Basing on the flowering habits, bamboo has been classified into three types.

- (1) **Annual or continuous flowering** – Species which flower every year but, do not die.
- (2) **Gregarious or periodic flowering** – The whole clump flowers in an extensive area and dies after the seed setting. The flowering may continue for two to three years in an area or in the same clump.
- (3) **Sporadic or irregular flowering** – This type of flowering occurs in isolated clumps (in one or two culms).

The flowering interval in periodically flowering Bamboos, varies from three to one hundred and twenty years. Different cohorts of the same species may differ in their flowering cycle. Whether flowering is controlled by environmental conditions or by the physiological calendar is not clearly established till date.

Flowering cycle of various bamboo species are given below based on earlier report from same area and species.

<u>S/ No</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Flowering Cycle in Year</u>	<u>S/ No</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Flowering Cycle in Year</u>
1.	Arundinaria racemosa	30 yrs	22.	Ochlandra scriptoria	
		01 yrs			
2.	Bambusa str	01"	23.	O. travancoria	07"
3.	B. balcoa	35-45"	24.	Oxytenanthera abyssinica	
		07"			
4.	B. bambos	30-49"	25.	Phyllostachys bambusoides	
		120"			
5.	B.copclandi	48"	26.	Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha	04-
		06"			
6.	B.longispiculata	20-25"	27.	Schizostachyum capitatum var.	
7.	B.multiplex	28-31"		capitatum	04-
		08"			

8. <i>B.nutans</i>	35"	28. <i>S.latifolium</i>	44"
9. <i>B.polymorpha</i>	35-60"	29. <i>S.pallidum</i>	06"
10. <i>B.tulda</i>	30-60"	30. <i>Sinarundinaria falcata</i>	48-58"
11. <i>B.vulgaris</i>	80-88"	31. <i>S.hirsuta</i>	20-48"
12. <i>Chimonobambusa callosa</i>	21-28"	32. <i>S.hookeriana</i>	30-35"
13. <i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>	40"	33. <i>S.intermedia</i>	20"
14. <i>D.longispathus</i>	30-32"	34. <i>S.pantllogii</i>	35"
15. <i>D.hamiltonii</i>	30-40"	35. <i>S.polystachya</i>	30"
16. <i>D.membranaceus</i>	19-20"	36. <i>S.wightiana</i>	01"
17. <i>D.strictus</i>	25-45"	37. <i>Thamnocalamus aristatus</i>	20"
18. <i>Dinochloa compactiflora</i>	07-14"	38. <i>T.falconeri</i>	30"
19. <i>Gigantochloa albociliata</i>	27-30"	39. <i>T.spathiflorus</i>	16-17"
20. <i>G.rostrata</i>	30-50"	40. <i>Thyrsostachys oliveri</i>	48-50"
21. <i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	40-45"	41. <i>T.regia</i>	40-47"

As already stated in the foregoing paragraph, the means of controlling bamboo flowering is yet to be established. The bamboo will definitely flower when its flowering cycle/period comes.

So the only way out is to emphasize the management aspects related to post flowering period and choice of species.

Management

- (1) **Choice of species** - We can switch over to bamboo species whose flowering cycle/period is longer (maximum) instead of cultivating bamboo species. whose flowering cycle is very short keeping in mind the end usages of different species of bamboos.
- (2) **Artificial Regeneration/Plantation Programme** – This can be taken up by Forest Department at various locations after collecting the seeds during the month of July-September. Apart from the Govt. departments, NGO's, private individuals can also take up plantation at their private land by collecting the seeds under APNA-VAN programme.
- (3) **Marketing/Disposing of affected bamboos** – This can be done by local farmers/civil societies/individuals/Govt. agencies under the technical guidance/supervision of Forest Department.

For this, proper transit depot will have to be identified and subsequently transported to industries using bamboos as raw materials. This needs to be carried out at the earliest possible before the month of August'2006.

- (4) **Public Awareness Campaign** – This is one of the most important aspects which needs to be carried out effectively to the general mass for fighting against any menace which may come up during post flowering periods. This can be carried out in a coordinated manner involving various departments like General Administration, Department of

Environment & Forests, Department of Health, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Relief and Rehabilitation, RWD, PWD, PHE, Panchayat Raj, Department of Land Management etc.

- (5) **Providing/Raising/Cultivation of Vegetables/Cash Crops** – The Agriculture, Horticulture Department may provide vegetables, cash crops seeds etc free of costs to the farmers in the event of such bamboo flowerings as a substitute in case the crops are damaged/destroyed by the rodents.
- (6) **Supply of food items-** In the event of bamboo flowering, the Department of Civil Supply under concerned DSO should keep sufficient stock of food grains as buffer stock.
- (7) **Monitoring of Sanitation Problems** – Epidemic type water borne diseases may arise after the bamboo flowering. As such, the Health Department as well as PHE Department will have to monitor the problems united under supervision of District Administration and PRI.
- (8) **Collection of seeds** – When ripe bamboo seeds fall to the ground. The seeds can be collected by departments, individuals, NGOs etc. and use for subsequent plantation.
- (9) **Protection of the affected areas** – The affected areas can be protected collectively by the department as well as villagers for natural regeneration through the millions of seeds produced by flowering of bamboo thereby restoring the natural stock of bamboos.
- (10) **Containing the rodent problems** – It is known that the rodent multiply 20 times during bamboo flowering time and one of the major problem that is to be faced would be the control of rodent population during post bamboo flowering.

Proper advance planning involving all the state departments, PRIs, NGOs etc. would be required to make effective efforts to contain the menace of rodent problems.

The State Government should keep sufficient stock of rodenticides and traps to tackle the menace. By involving the PRIs, GBs and public locally made indigenous traps can be made and used for catching the rats. Besides this, remunerations /reward can be kept by government for each rat/rodent killed.

Hence, it is concluded that the measures to contain various problems that may arise due to gregarious bamboo flowering would be totally a concerted efforts involving all the state government departments, Panchayat Raj, GBs, general public, NGOs etc.

It is opined that such menace would be controlled effectively with the collective efforts from people from all walks of life.

**A BRIEF NOTE ON ENCROACHMENT, ILLEGAL TIMBER OPERATION
AND DEPARTMENTAL TIMBER OPERATION UNDER NAMSAL FOREST
DIVISION, VIS- A –VIS ROLE OF G.Bs/PRI IN HELPING THE
DEPARTMENT IN CONTAINING THE PROBLEMS.**

1. ENCROACHMENT:-

Encroachment of forest land for cultivation and other purposes continues to be the most pernicious practice endangering forests resources throughout the country. Encroachments are also seriously threatening the continuity of the wildlife corridors between the various National Parks and Sanctuaries. Encroachment in various Reserve Forests have been noticed to be increasing day by day owing to population explosion as well as for developmental activities as a result lost of forest resources such as timbers, NTFPs, wildlife etc. occurs. The Govt. of India in one of its effort to solve some of the problems of the encroachment in various states, it has categorized encroachment into two types.

- (i) Eligible encroachers
- (ii) Ineligible encroachers

Eligible encroachers – Pre-1980 encroachment where the state government has taken a decision before enactment of the FC Act, 1980 to regulate eligible category of encroachment. Such cases are those where the state government have evolved certain eligibility criteria in accordance with local needs and conditions and had taken a decision to regularise such encroachments, but could not implement either wholly or partially before the enactment of the FC Act, 1980 (25.10.1980). That means in short, the encroachments which have taken place prior to FC Act, 1980.

Ineligible encroachers – The encroachments which have taken place after the enactment of FC Act, 1980 (25/10/1980). For identifying eligible encroachers in the Division, the government has formed District Level Committee (DLC), Sub-Divisional Committee. Recently the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India; New Delhi has issued fresh guidelines for verification/recognition of rights of the tribal and forests dwellers on forest land through 3 tier committee at ***Village level, Block level and District level committee.***

The role of the G.Bs and Panchayat leaders to help the department in solving this vexing problem is immensely important in many aspects.

- i. By helping the department in identifying the eligible encroachers and ineligible encroachers through village level and block level committee.
- ii. To help the department in checking fresh encroachment by informing the department about incidence of fresh encroachment in remote areas.

- iii. By inculcating awareness amongst the general public (grass root level) in village and block levels about the impact of encroachment of forest land as well as about the National Forest Policy under the logistic support of the Forest Department.
- iv. By forming Village Forest Management Committee (VFMC) in various villages under JFM Scheme launched by National Afforestation Programme, Govt. of India.

2. **ILLEGAL TIMBER OPERATION:-**

The Department of Environment & Forests, Govt. of A.P has been trying its best to control the illegal timber operation of the state from time to time with the limited resources, infrastructures, manpower with the department. In the same time the Division has been putting its utmost effort to contain the illegal timber operation which are undertaken by the unscrupulous people in the division. Records speak about the herculean task done by the divisional staffs by seizing logs, vehicles, elephants and arresting the culprits as and when such situation arose. However it is opined that this menace could be control in better and effective way if the GBs/PRI and the public support the department in tackling this problem. The GBs/PRI/villagers can help the department in controlling the illegal timber operation in following ways:-

- i. By providing timely information to the nearest revenue station of the department about the illegal activities.
- ii. By assisting the staffs of Forest Department in detection of illegal felling, transportation, conversion, stocking at forest areas as well as in the village.
- iii. To create awareness amongst the villagers about the conservation, preservation and protection of forests and forest's resources in collaboration with Forest Department. The villagers should be made to know that lots of Govt. revenue is evaded by resorting to illegal timber operation and leads to loss of Govt. revenue.
- iv. By cooperating with the department in all the efforts of the department in controlling illegal timber operation in all forms. As the Forest Department alone cannot look after this problem owing to the insufficient fund, infrastructure, and man-power etc. facilities available with them.

3. **DEPARTMENTAL TIMBER OPERATION:-**

It's a well known fact that Departmental Timber Operation is directly related to revenue earning of the state and is a time bound programme. At the same time, timber is a perishable item as such the entire operation right from marking to transportation upto designated govt. depot has to be done strictly

as per guidelines. For transportation of timber from forest floor to designated govt. depot, the department used to hire elephants and trucks from the owner who are local bonafied people of the Sub-Division as the department does not have such infrastructure facility of its own. From the past experience, it is seen that those who do not have proper ownership of vehicle/elephants etc. also insists on providing work orders for transportation and later on abandoned the work creating unnecessary delay in completion of the works. The GBs/PRI members may help the department in Departmental Timber Operation in the following ways:-

- i. Making people aware of the importance of Departmental Timber Operation in earning of revenue to the state exchequer for all round development of the state.
- ii. Making people aware about the importance of timely completion of Departmental Timber Operation works by giving all round cooperation.
- iii. To get the works completed in time for which the vehicle/elephants are been hired by executing the same sincerely and honestly.

The Forest Department has an annual plantation programme sponsored by CSS for which all interested public are well come to avail the benefits of "**APNA-VAN**". Under this Scheme – The major emphasis is on Bamboo, Cane and medicinal plants.

CHAPTER-XXI

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005

What does Right to information means?

It includes the right to-

- Inspect works, documents, records
- Take notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records.
- Take certified samples of material.
- Obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video-cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts.

What is not open to disclosure i.e. what cannot be disclosed under the RTI act?

The following is exempt from disclosure:

- i. Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of the state, relation with foreign or lead to incitement of an offence;
- ii. Information, which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;
- iii. Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;
- iv. Information, including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- v. Information, available to a person in his judiciary relationship unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- vi. Information received in confidence from foreign Government;
- vii. Information which would impede the process of investigation;
- viii. Or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- ix. Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other Officers;

- x. Information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual;
- xi. Notwithstanding any of the exemptions stated above, a public authority may allow access to information, if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interest.

OTHER EXEMPTIONS FROM THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005

- a) Infringes copyright, except of the State.
- b) Where practicable, part of record can be released.
- c) Intelligence any security agencies exempt (S 24)-except cases of corruption and human rights violation.
- d) Third party information to be released after giving notice to third party.
- e) Most exempted information to be released after 20 years (with some exceptions).
- f) Provided that the information, which cannot be denied to the parliament or a State Legislature shall not be denied to any person.

The Centre information Commission is an autonomous body set up to inquire into complaints received from citizens.

You can complain that you have been refused access to information. You can also complain about how the public authority has handled your request, for instance;

- a) Failure to respond to your request with 30 working days (or
- b) Failure to explain why an extension to the 45 days is needed)
- c) Failure to give you proper advice and help within the stipulated time.
- d) Failure to properly explain reasons for refusing your request, for instance if the public authority believes that giving you information would harm a criminal investigation.

RTI Act 2005-Penalties

Penalties can be imposed by the information Commission on PIO or Officer asked to assist PIO in cases where the information is withheld. The nature of penalties is given as under:-

- For unreasonable delay- Rs. 50 per day up to Rs. 500 under rule 3
 - When there is illegitimate refusal to accept application.
 - Malafide denial application
 - Knowingly providing false information
 - Destruction of information etc
- Rs. 1000/- per application under rule 3 of AP Right to information Rules, 2005

Request for obtaining information

- 1) A person, who desire to obtain any information under this Act shall make a request in writing or through electronic means in English or Hindi or in the Official language of the area in which the application is being made accompanying such fee as may be prescribed, to—
 - a) The Central Public information Officer or State Public information Officer, as the case may be, of the concerned public authority.
 - b) The Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant public Information Officer, as the case may be, specifying the particulars of the information sought by him or her.

Provided that where such request cannot be made in writing, Central public.

Information Officer or State public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall render all reasonable assistant to the person making the request orally to reduce the same in writing.

- 2) An applicant making request for information shall not be required to give any reason for requesting the information of any other personal details except those that may be necessary contacting him.
- 3) Where an application is made to a public authority requesting for information:-
 - i. Which is held by another public authority, or
 - ii. The subject matter which is more closely connected with the functions of another public authority, the public authority, to which such application is made, shall transfer the application or such part of it as may be appropriate to that other public authority and inform the applicant immediately about such transfer.

Provided that, the transfer of an application pursuant to this sub-section shall be made as soon as practicable but in no case latter than 5 days from the date of receipt of the application.

Rate of Fees:

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	RATE
i.	Information relating to tender	Rs. 500/- per application.
ii.	Documents/Bids/ Quotation/Business contract	Rs. 50/- per application.
iii.	Information other than (i) above	Priced so fixed.
iv	Where the information is available in the form of a priced publication appealed	Rs. 50/- per appeal through Treasury Challan.

In simple terms the Right to Information Act has given every citizen the right to access information (except those exempted) by applying for it. For the purpose every department Office has a public information Officer to deal all such request for information.

CHAPTER-XXII

NICs, CICs AND ITS UTILITY AT THE DISTRICTS

1. Community Information Centre (CICs)
2. Video Conferencing facility.

1. Community Information Centres(CSCs) in the Blocks.

CIC has been set up at all the CD Blocks of our District.

Each CIC Centre is well equipped with Computers with internet facilities. With the help of the computer with internet facilities, all walk of people can get information of our country India and World over as well.

The following are the benefits of the CICs in the Blocks:

Information: An informed citizen is productive citizen. The CICs can be useful for the citizens in getting a wide range of information which was difficult to obtain, especially in remote areas, such as Block Headquarters. Information such as agriculture marketing and mandi Information, health and security practices, national initiative like AIDS awareness and family welfare, disaster management, employment opportunities, weather forecasting and so on.

Citizen centric Services and interface with Government: The CICs can bring about useful interface between the citizens (publics) and the Government through various e- Governance (work being done through computers with internet connectivity) packages. Information on various schemes and procedures including downloaded forms can be used effectively by citizens besides bringing about transparency in the functioning of the Government.

Education: The CICs provides internet connectivity which together with webcasting (where the topics or presentation of the study materials can be visually seen or taught through computer) can be used for providing quality education at the block headquarters.

Tele-health Services: Facilities such as on line appointment with hospitals located in state Capitals, District headquarters etc. Information on medical related topics can be provided through CICs.

Entertainment: The CICs can be used for providing entertainment to the people by offering E-music (you can enjoy listening music through computer with internet connection) and E-Cinema (There are facilities of viewing Cinema Service through internet).

Net-assisted Business: The local people at village level can get a boost by retailing their produce on internet. For example if an area is very well known for Orange products, the garden owners can be better benefited by availing

this internet facilities in the CICs. Farmers can be benefited by providing Agriculture market information and mandi information through CICs.

Communication:- The CICs are also useful for communication. Besides the E-mail (letter one can write, send and receive through internet facilitate computer to any corner of the world) facility. Internet telephony can also be used for communication in the far flung areas.

Traveling Services: The CICs can be used for advance online booking of railways tickets and flight tickets and hotel reservation in the big towns and cities.

Computer Trainings: Each CIC has two CIC Operations (CICOs) for managing the centres and providing services to the public. CIC operations have been trained to manage the Centres, provide service and impart training on basic computer operation and software package to visitors.

Therefore, GBs and Panchayat leaders are requested to ambitiously find time to understand all the facilities in the CICs of their respective blocks. There by enlighten and encourage the village to get educated themselves going to CICs and avail the facilities there. CIC is very much for you, for your family and children.

3. Videoconferencing facilities are also installed in the District Headquarters.

Video conferencing studio has been set up in DC's Office. This system is like you see in TV news media of AAJTAK channel and in other TV new channels.

In technical terms it is explained like this- Video conferencing is remote meeting between two or more individuals present in geographically dispersed locations. More simply, it means that users can meet and share information virtually from wherever they are using videoconferencing equipment and communicate using any network available with them. In a point to point conference, there are two participating sites with the ability to exchange data and share user applications while permitting the participants to hold face-to-face meeting. A multipoint video-conferencing facilitates participation of three or more sites simultaneously.

For Example, DC/VIP sitting in the Video conferencing studio at District HQ can communication (both in Audio as well as Video mode) to all the Govt. Official and publics at CICs of the blocks through TV-IRD facilities furnished in all the CICs of the blocks. So, in days to come, GBs and Panchayat leaders will be communicating not only with their DCs or local leaders, but will be directly talking to VIPs and VVIPs at Itanagar, New Delhi or any part of our Country India as if they were talking to them face to face. GB and Panchayat leaders are requested to make a sincere visit to see the videoconferencing system whenever they would come to District headquarters wherever the same

has been installed. I am sure you will be very excited to use these facilities after understanding the magic of it.

Conclusion:

Last but not the least, in days to come all these above mentioned services will be available in the village level also. Now, CICs are only in the blocks and very soon CIC kind of facilities will reach to all village levels also. So, keep alert and keep update of all these advances for yourself, your family and your area as a whole. Otherwise, you will be like a blind man in the light of the world.

CHAPTER- XXIII

Drug De-Addiction and role of PRI /GB

Drug abuse has become a major social problem over the years and unfortunately Namsai Sub-Division is worse affected from this menace. To combat this problem, a united and common approach by the law enforcing agency and entire society is utmost necessary. In our area a joint effort by the NGOs, Administration and police was launched earlier but due to various reasons those efforts are no more there although the police have been launching raids and also some success could be achieved. In fact the role of GB and Panchayat members in overcoming this menace is of great importance.

If we go some years back we find that Alcohol and Opium were in our society but now the new generation is much attracted towards refined drugs as Heroin and Brown sugar which is deadly.

Hence, I have tried to cite some reasons for rapid increase in drug abuse cases and role of society in eradicating this menace.

What is Drug Abuse?

Taking a drug to reasons other than medical, in and amount strength, frequency or manner that damages the physical and mental functioning is drug abuse.

Why Drug Abuse?

Although we may assign no single reason or causes which are varied, most of the addicts start using drugs out of curiosity.

1. Some take drugs to overcome boredom, depression or fatigue.
2. To have some pleasure often under the influence of their friends and peer group.
3. Lack of love and understanding on the part of those the person is attached to also becomes a cause of addition in many cases.
4. Most of the addicts are found to suffer from various kinds of frustrations in life.
5. Easy availability of dependence.

We may here state that the use of drug not only impairs the physical and mental health of the individual, but also kills him. It ruins his family and social ties.

Symptoms of addiction:

1. There is loss of interest in sport and in the daily routine.
2. A loss of appetite and weight.

3. There is unsteady or clumsy movement
4. Reddening of eyes, unclear vision.
5. There are numerous injection sites, blood stains on the clothes.
6. Nausea or vomiting and body pain.
7. Drowsiness or sleeplessness, lethargy and passivity.
8. There is acute anxiety, depression and profuse sweating.
9. The possession of needles, syringe and strange packets at home.
10. There are changes in moods and temper tantrums.
11. There is emotional detachment and depersonalisation.
12. There is also impaired memory.
13. One prefers to be in solitude.
14. Disappearance of articles, money from home.

Preventive of Drug Addiction

Role of Parents:

1. We should have a patience of listening and communicating openly with the child.
2. One should keep oneself interested in the child's activities and his friends.
3. One should share problems at home and talk about one's child's problems.
4. As a parent one should set an example and not abuse and the drugs himself.

Role of Teachers:-

We should talk to students informally and communicate openly with students. Discuss the dangers of Drug abuse and point out the consequences.

1. Keep ourselves interested in the activities and interest of the students.
2. Share experience and talk about the problems of adolescent and guide students how to handle them.
3. India has for long been known as the transit Country in the illicit trafficking of drugs originating from certain neighboring countries. But in recent times, drugs abuse has emerged as a major abuse of social welfare in the wake of an increasing evidence of dependence on drugs being consumed within the country by vast majority.

The Social implication of such trend is most ominous for a region like ours which is still struggling to overcome its basic problems of poverty, diseases and deprivation.

Apart from an increased induction of lethal drugs through illicit trafficking from across the borders, the process of urbanization, Rural-Urban drift and the result, changes in the structure of family and the community seems to be closely associated with the proliferation of drugs abuse in our society. Stress

and strains of modern life, erosion in social values and loosening of the informal means of social control have complicated the problem.

In order to deal with the problem, we can adopt 5 points strategy as follows:

1. Awareness campaign against Drugs menace and vigilance.
2. Identification of addict and motivation.
3. De-addiction through camps/Hospitals.
4. Follow up after de-addiction.
5. Rehabilitation.

And, of course enforcement through police and other law enforcing agencies shall have to continue.

1. Awareness campaign against Drug menace and vigilance.

There still remains a considerable degree of ignorance among the public about the ill-effects of drug abuse on the individual, the family and the community. A deliberate decision has, therefore, been taken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India to step up publicity through mass media, both formal and informal. Several Radio and TV programmes have been launched to create awareness about the role of parents, teachers and opinions of leaders in prevention and control of drinking and Drug abuse. A number of films have been produced and distributed to disseminate knowledge among the masses. Voluntary organizations are being financially assisted to undertake educative work in various communities and target groups.

Role of GBs and Panchayat leaders in awareness and vigilance is very imminent. They are the right people having grass root base and who can actively participate in Campaign against drugs and also can keep vigil on the peddlers, Sellers and Consumers. Their timely information can be very useful in nabbing a body of devoted people in every village.

It has also been observed that when family and friends try to 'help' the affected person, they are actually making it easier for the progression of the problems. This is called 'enabling'. It helps the dependent person avoid the consequences of his/her action. This, in turn, leads to continued drug use, with the knowledge that someone is always there for the rescue. GBs and panchayat leaders can educate the family members of the addict and Masses against such enabling.

2. Identification of Addict and motivation :

Similarly the role of GBs and panchayat leaders along with the respective family members in identification of addicts is of great importance. Here we shall have to understand that Drug abuse is a psycho-socio-Medical problem which needs to be treated in the entirety of the life situations in the addicts. After identification of addicts, motivation to bring them for de-addiction is again very vital. It is the society and the family who can play this role effectively.

3. De-Addiction through Camps/Hospitals:

De-addiction is a medical process. Experience has shown that drug abuse is a multifaceted and multi dimensional problem which has to be solved within the context. Although no national survey has been made to assess the nature, pattern and magnitude of the Drug abuse. In various regions of the country, however, the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, Govt. of India has embarked on a set of concerned measures towards awareness building and the identification treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts through voluntary organizations and the collective initiative of the people themselves. A network of the voluntary action agencies has been set up in the country to forestall conduction responsibilities for the addition so as to restore a drugs free life in society.

Encouragement of the recovering person by family members and society also plays a key role in the recovery process. At the outset the family and society may have severely condemned the individual's behavior due to addiction. If they maintain this behavior during this process of recovery, they will actually increase the risk of relapse. Instead, complementing the person on his/her efforts to recover will make to addiction, the person would have had a productive role, taking responsibility, such as being head of the family, or being a part of the decision making process. Once the person becomes dependent on drug, he/she is looked upon as somebody who needs to be protected from the outside world. This aspect also requires to be addressed properly. The society can do it by;

Involving the family members and helping them work with the dependent person rather than for him/her.

Getting the support of family members is normalizing the affected person's activities and helping him/her get back to their initial and full functional role.

Educating the family on the need to reintegrate the person back into the family and facilitating this by involving the patient in the decision-making and problem solving processes in the family.

To cite an example from Lohit district again, voluntary Groups such as ATTKSU Mahila Mandals, ANAYA, Arunachal Pali Vidyapith and Drug De-addiction officer had conducted many de-addiction camps and treated addicts. But it is because lack of permanent infrastructures and financial constraints that now this de-addiction process has come to a standstill. There are provisions with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to provide funds to NGOs for de-addiction centre and camps. We are required to approach the ministry through state government for the purpose. Further the District Administration has approached Oil India limited to provide funds for a De-addiction Centre at Lathao. Hon'ble MLA, Namsai has also agreed to contribute for it. A permanent drug de-addiction centre at Lathao is expected to come up soon.

4. Follow up after de-addiction

There have been reports of relapse after de-addiction. It is mainly due to the act that we don't have a mechanism to follow up to activities of the detoxified youths. Unemployment and mixing with same peer group with

whom they were associated earlier is another reason for relapse. Here it becomes pertinent on society as a whole to keep follow up on the de-addicts.

5. Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of de-addicts is also necessary by which we can keep the de-addicted person engaged. Such de-addicts can be engaged in any social work, community development works by the society. Various Govt. agencies may also provide them opportunities of self-employment. We must keep in mind that an idle mind is devil's workshop. Therefore it is most necessary to keep the de-addicts busy with some or other activity.

Along with the above, the law enforcing authorities have to be supported in their anti drugs activities which will reduce supply and consumption of illicit drugs. Cases can be registered and persons arrested under NDPS Act.

The NDPS Act provides very stringent punishment for trafficking, illegal attempts, abetment and conspiracy to commit drug related crimes, illegal cultivation of drug plants, irregularity in licensing in drug related matters etc.

As per NDPS Act. :-

Section 23 provides mandatory minimum punishments of 10 years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1 lakh extendable to 20 year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 2 lakh for major trafficking offences.

Section 31 on NDPS Act provides 15 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1.5 lakh, which may go up to 30 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3 lakhs for repeated trafficking offences.

Section 27 of NDPS Act provide that the persons found to have illegal possession of drugs in a small quantity (the quantities for different drugs which would be deemed to small quantity for the purpose of the Act has been laid down by the Government) are liable to a punishment up to six months imprisonment or fine or both, which, in respect of hard drugs like heroin would be up to one year's imprisonment or fine or both. However, the court is empowered to, instead of straightway sentencing the addict, release him for undergoing medical treatment for de-addiction on his executing necessary bond prescribed under the Act.

The comprehensive and stringent action initiated against items (ii) and (iii) of the preceding para by the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act. 1985 has been further intensified with the enactment of prevention of illicitly Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, providing for preventive detention for drug traffickers and the narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment), Act 1989, providing for capital punishment for drug traffickers in certain cases and for the forfeiture of their properties.

CHAPTER – XXIV

ROLE OF PANCHAYATS AND GAON BURAHs IN PREPERATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS (DURING INTENSIVE REVISION SUMMARY REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLL AND ELECTORS PHOTO IDENTITY CARD PROGRAMME)

(A) SUMMARY REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLL :-

1. To give wide publicity of the programme to all villagers.
2. To inspect the Draft Electoral Roll whether the names of all persons of their villages have been enrolled.
3. To inspect whether correct names/father's name/relationship and age of the voters have been printed correctly in the Electoral roll.
4. To inspect whether dead and underage voters have been enrolled in electoral roll and if so, the matter should be reported to the Electoral Registration Officer/ Asstt. Electoral Registration Officer/ Designated Officers within the time given for lodging claims/objections.
5. To ensure that only the names of the villagers of concerned village/ are as appended in the Electoral Roll.
6. To ensure to be present himself during hearing of claims/objections by the Electoral Registration Officer/Asstt. Electoral Registration Officer to identify the claimants/objectors.
7. If any error found in Draft Electoral Roll the same should be reported to the Electoral Registration Officer/Asstt. Electoral Registration Officer or the District Election Officer for necessary rectification.
8. To inform villagers to submit claims application to the Designated Officers if any name have been omitted in the Draft Electoral Roll or if any body have attained the qualifying age of 18 years.
9. To inform villagers to submit application to Designated Officers if their names/father's name/relationship/age have been printed wrongly in Draft Electoral Rolls.

(B) PROGRAMME FOR ELECTORS PHOTO IDENTITY CARD:-

1. To give wide publicity about the date, time, and place of photography to all the voters of their concerned villages whose Photo Identity Card has not yet been prepared/lost etc.
2. To render cooperation to the photography team deputed by the District Election Officer/Electoral Registration Officer.
3. To ensure that no person other than whose names has been printed in the Final Electoral Roll are photographed.
4. To ensure that no underage voters have been photographed
5. To ensure that only the left out voters are being photographed.
6. To ensure that all voters of the respective villages have been explained about the importance of the Photo Identity Card and its preservation.
7. To ensure to be present themselves during photography to identify the genuine voters.

8. To check the voters of other polling stations are not being photographed in the photography session other than their own polling stations.
9. To ensure that no persons being photographed for any other persons.
10. Disputes, if any, may be brought to the notice of District Election Officer/Electoral Registration Officer/Asstt. Electoral Registration Officer.
11. Any error found in the printed Photo Identity Card should be produced to the Electoral Registration Officer for necessary rectification.

CHAPTER XXV

FORMATION OF SELF HELP GROUP (SHG) AND ROLE OF PRI /GB

WHAT IS SELF HELP GROUP?

1. It is a voluntary association (Alliance) of economically similar people with a common heritage, caste and traditional occupation, formed to attain a collective goal.
2. To increase their income by undertaking income generating activities to make themselves self reliant by mobilizing resources through saving small amounts of money regularly.
3. By managing the Group through collective leadership and mutual discussion.

WHAT CAN THE GROUP DO?

- Economic activities do not narrowly mean just income generating enterprises under any government programme.
- In a broader context of development of poor people economic activity would mean the following:-
 - Increase in present income level to the maximum possible extent by taking up all possible activities.
 - Reducing wastage and thereby ensuring optimum utilization of resources Thrift and Credit activities for mobilizing own resources.
 - New Income generating enterprise to create a new source of income that is feasible as per the local area specific solution.
 - Helping other members / residents of the village in any given economic activity with a view to ensure marketable surplus and reap the resultant benefits thereof.

WHY SHOULD GROUP TAKE UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITY?

- Economic activities can yield money which is essentially required to improve the well being of all the sections of the society, (after repayment of the loan) particularly the women and children.
- With money earned the contributed to the family, the group members can exercise own right to control over the family budget.
- This helps improve the status of their group member in the society.
- Moreover, it is the income generating activity that attracts the poor people and helps them attached to the group in expectation of some economic returns.

WHEN CAN THE GROUP TAKE UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITY?

- All members need to be aware that launching of a new income generating enterprise is not the best entry point activity to start a group with, due to number of reasons as the failure of the activity may lead to breakdown of the group as well.
- Any income generating activity demands development of skill and if the group members start concentrating too much on the skill development in the initial stages of group development, then the process of group building suffers.
 - Income generating enterprises are too complex for a newly formed group to control independently.
 - Any failure in this regard at the pre-mature stage of the group may frustrate the members, as a result of which, group building suffers.
 - In the event of mismanagement of funds by mistake or due to managerial incapacity or otherwise with a fraudulent objective, the disillusionment and mistrust among members may give the forthcoming group a setback.
- Therefore, groups should initially take up united action on non-economic i.e. social issue plus economic activities other than that any new income generating activities.
- A group must not take up any new income generating enterprise before the members are placed on a solid base a group.
- As a thumb rule initial income generation should come through up gradation in traditional skills or taking up low risk small enterprises with small saving.

HOW CAN THE GROUP TAKE UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES?

- Group must not experience with new project.
- They should only go for the activities that are feasible in the area and can generate sufficient income.
- The activities should not be more than two or three per group depending upon the interest of the members and their know-how.
- DRDA and the Block official dealing with SGSY should facilitate and ensure that the skill building on these lines are taken up and the traditional skills upgraded up to the market specifications.
- The group should ideally cater to the local town or district headquarter market through supplying essential supplies such as fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, meat, etc.
- Group can initiate individual activities for the number of members.
- The groups can also tie up with the young and unemployed brothers and sisters of their villages to assist the group on a nominal fee/charge/commission for the sale of the produce.
- As per the activities under the government schemes lay stress on credit to the groups and individuals (rather than subsidy).
- However, if the savings of the group permit they can opt for no credit need as well.

ROLE OF PRI/GB

The PRI /GB should motivate poor villagers to form SHGs of economically similar groups in the village for achieving collective goal and not merely for obtaining collection and misutilization of revolving fund.

CHAPTER XXVI

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND ROLE OF PANCHAYAT LEADERS & GBs

Women constitute almost half of the population of the country and are substantially contributing to national growth, especially through domestic productions. Post independence, concerted efforts were made for educational development of women. It had an overall impact on social reforms & social mobilizations resulting in increase in the literacy rate of women, more numbers of girl child admitted in schools & colleges, more number of women appointed in Govt. semi govt. and private and corporate institutions/ organizations. But at present also the literacy rate of women especially in rural India is far below than that of their male counterpart. This may be attributable to various social, traditional and religious factors.

The concept of women empowerment encompasses all fields and activities of women development, welfare and justice. It includes-

- **Political empowerment**
- **Social empowerment**
- **Economic empowerment**

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT: - Our constitution since its enactment has ensured the women of equal franchise and equality. Post independence through amendments 33.33 % seats have been reserved for women in Panchayats and other local bodies. Process for ensuring at least 33.33 % representation of women in the highest law & policy making institutions (i.e. The Parliament and The Assembly) are in progress.

"Now a lady in the remotest village of this land is representing and leading the people of that area in Zilla Parishad/ Anchal Samities for grass root level planning and implementations. We have witnessed stalwart Indian ladies leading our country/ states in national as well as international politics and policy.

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT & JUSTICE: - Several laws, acts, Govt. orders and codes of conducts have been enacted from time to time for ensuring equal participation of women in every field of development and equality in the society. For safe guarding women from various forms of atrocities, exploitations and social evils (Dowry, early marriage, child labour etc) strict laws are passed and enforced. 'At present day a wife can't be bogged down at the whims and will of the husband. He can't inflict physical and mental harassment on her". A separate ministry in the union has been created for Social justice and empowerment which is looking after social justice and empowerment to weaker section of the society and women. A National Commission for Women has been constituted for ensuring social security equality and justice to women.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: - It has been realized that without economic empowerment of women, political and social empowerment can't be achieved

in real terms because women in most cases are dependent on men economically, hence they suffered from mental blockade and become subordinate to them. Keeping in view this fact, the government is paying special attention for economic freedom and empowerment of women through numerous initiatives. A separate ministry has been created for women and child development at the centre and a separate department of social welfare, women & child development in the state which are implementing various programs and schemes of economic activities for women. Further it is made mandatory for all departments to select and include 33% women beneficiaries in all rural development and self employment programs. Seeing the success of women SHGs in Bangladesh, concerted efforts are being made for formation and development of SHGs having only women members. These SHGs are trained for - members education, skill up gradation in various traditional and non traditional sectors encouraged for savings and collective management of resources and assisted for undertaking income generating self employment activities through various Govt. sponsored schemes.

Some of the steps/acts/laws relating to women empowerment-

1. Provision for 33.33 % reservation of seats in Panchayats and local bodies
2. Legal equal right in ancestral property
3. Laws protecting women against social evils like Dowry, Early/ Child marriage, Girl Child labour etc.
4. Laws protecting women against exploitation at work place
5. Laws protecting women against domestic violence
6. Several schemes and programs for women and child development for economic empowerment.
7. New proposed "Integrated women development program in NE states" launched in Feb'07 as a pilot project will provide self employment opportunities to rural women organized in SHGs.

ROLE OF PRIs and GBs

1. In the society/ village, the GB should ensure equality of women.
2. The GB/ Gram Panchayat should ensure 100% admission of girl child in the school.
3. The GB/Gram Panchayat should invite and involve the women folk of the village in all meeting called for developmental and social cause.
4. The GB should be vigilant so that no atrocities, discrimination, exploitations and domestic violence are done to women. If noticed, appropriate steps are to be taken up and bring the fact to the notice of the nearest Police or Admin Officer.
5. The panchayat leaders should try to build awareness amongst women about various economic activities that could be taken up by women for

generating additional income to the family, in doing so the dignity and sentiments of women has to be considered.

6. The GBs and PR leaders can encourage women of the village to form homogeneous and cohesive SHGs and assist in its development to a small "Village Bank".
7. The panchayat should ensure participation of women in execution of schemes pertaining to the village and should at least include 33% women beneficiaries in all schemes.

CHAPTER – XXVII

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986

This is a unique piece of legislation to protect the consumers interest, by the Govt. throughout the country. Various kinds of trade exploitations, such as hoarding & black marketing, exorbitant pricing, short weightment & measurement, selling of defective goods etc. are common experiences in commercial sector and hence various legislation, such as Essential Commodities Act, Standard of Weights & Measures Act, food Adulteration Act, Drugs Control order etc. are also in existence to curb those unscrupulous trade activities. But the basic difference of this C.P. Act, 1986 with other consumer safeguarding Act is that, unlike any other Act, which are either punitive or preventive in nature, this C.P Act aims to compensate the loss incurred by the consumer by way of awarding appropriate compensation. There has already been established a three tier quasi-judicial institutions, namely District Forum, State Commission and National Commission, which are functioning in district level, State level and National level through out the country for this purpose under this Act.

SALIENT FEATURE OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 86

1. Who is a Consumer?

Consumer is one who buy any goods or hires any services for a consideration which has been paid or promised to be paid under any deferred system of payment. This includes user of such goods or services as well.

2. What are the Consumer Rights?

There are 6 (six) rights of the consumer under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. These are:-

1. Right to 'Safety'.
2. Right to be 'Informed'.
3. Right to 'Choose'.
4. Right to be 'Heard'.
5. Right to seek 'Redressal' and
6. Right to 'Consumer Education'.

3. What constitute Consumer Complaint?

Under the C.P. Act, a complaint means any allegation in writing made by the complainant in regard to one or more of following:-

- (a) That, he has suffered loss or damages as a result of any unfair trade practice adopted by any trader.
- (b) That, the goods mentioned in the complaint suffer from one or more defects.
- (c) That services mentioned in the complaint suffer from deficiencies in any respect.
- (d) That, a trader has charged for the goods mentioned in the complaint, a price in excess of the actual price.

4. Where to file a complaint?

Under C.P. Act, Govt. has established a three-tier judicial institution. These are "District Forum", functioning in Districts, "State Commission", functioning in the State Capital and "National Commission", functioning in National Capital.

- (a) Consumer complaints with financial involvement upto 20 lakh are dealt in District Forum. In Arunachal Pradesh, the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the District Forum.
- (b) Consumer Complaints with financial involvement more than 20 lakh but upto Rs. 1 (one) crore are dealt in State Commission.
- (c) Consumer complaint with financial involvement beyond Rs. 1 (one) crore are dealt in National Commission.

Besides, appeal lies against the order of District Forum to State Commission and against the order of the State Commission to National Commission.

5. What are the reliefs available under Consumer Protection Act?

Depending upon the nature of relief sought by the consumer and facts, the redressal forum any give order for one or more of the following reliefs:-

- (a) Removal of defects from the goods
- (b) Replacement of the goods
- (c) Refund of the price paid, OR
- (d) Award of compensation for the loss or injury suffered.

As GB and PRI you are required to create awareness on the Consumer Affairs amongst the villagers so that the poor and ignorant villagers are not cheated.

CHAPTER XXVIII

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

CONTEXT

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural households whose adult members are willing to do un-skilled manual works. The act which came into force initially in 200 Districts, and will be extended gradually to other areas notified by the Central Govt. It will cover the whole country within 5 years.

This act is an important step towards the realization of Right to Work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The choice of works seeks to address the causes of chronic poverty such as draught, deforestation and soil erosion. Effectively implemented, the employment generated under the act has the potential of transforming the geography of poverty.

THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (NREGA) SHORT OUTLINE AND OBJECTIVES

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched by the Govt. of India as on 5th September/2005 replacing erstwhile SGRY (Samporna Gramin Rozgar Yojana). The newly introduced programme NREGA has come into effect in Lohit District as on 01-04-2007.
2. The primary objective of the programme is to provide 100 days wages employment to a rural households in a year whose adult members are willing to do un-skilled works.
3. The secondary object of the programme is to create durable assets in rural areas.
4. The programme will be implemented as a central sponsored scheme.
5. The cost sharing ration between Central Govt. and State Govt. will be as follows:
 - a. Central Govt. will provide 100% fund for un-skilled wages and 75% fund for skilled/semi-skilled wages and the cost of the materials.
 - b. State Govt. will provide 25% fund for skilled/semi-skilled wages and the cost of materials.

MANAGEMENT

1. There will be a central employment Guarantee Council for advising on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NREGA.
2. There will be a State Employment Guarantee Council at the State level for advising on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NREGA.
3. The Director, Rural Development, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh shall be the State Programme Coordinator.
4. The Deputy Commissioner of the District will be the District Programme Coordinator.
5. The Project Director, DRDA is designated as Asstt. District Programme Coordinator and will be the overall Coordinator and supervision of works.
6. There will be programme officer equivalent to the rank of Block Development Officer at Block level to implement the programme. Till the appointment of POs, BDOs are designated as POs.
7. In order to smooth implementation of the programme, there will be –
 1. Computer Assistant, 2. One Account Assistant, 3. One Technical Assistant at Block level, 4. One Technical Assistant at Panchayat level for every 10 Gram Panchayat and 5. One Administrative Assistant for every Gram Panchayat under the Programme Officer.
8. The Panchayat at all levels i.e. Zilla Parishad, Anchal Samity and Gram Panchayat will be authority for planning and implementation of the Scheme. But at least 50% of the works in terms of cost will be allotted to Gram Panchayat.
9. The Gram Panchayat will identify the projects to be included in the project proposal as per recommendation of Gram Sabha and forward the same to the Programme Officer.
10. The Anchal Samity will approve the block level plan prepared by the Programme Officer by compiling the proposals received from Gram Panchayat and forward same to the Zilla Parishad.
11. The Zilla Parishad will approve the block wise shelf of projects prepared by the Programme Officer and approved by the Anchal Samity.

REGISTRATION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. The wage employment under NREGA is open to all rural household. The entitlement of 100 days wage employment is in term of a household and it can be shared by more than one member of the household having 18 years of age. Hence the willing members of the household may got registered their name as job seekers.
2. Application for registration on a prescribed form may be given to local Gram Panchayat. One application is eligible for all the willing member of the household.

3. Gram Panchayat will verify the application and register families as job seekers.
4. The registered families will be provided with a job card containing the registration No. photographs of adult members of the family who are applicants have to be attached to the job card. The job card will be valid for five years.
5. After registration and issue of job card, Gram Panchayat will send copies of registration to the Programme Officer for record and other necessary action like planning and organizing of resources for providing employment.
6. After registration, the members of the registered households may submit application for providing works. Such application should be in writing in plan paper. Single application may be given by a group of household.
7. After receiving the application for work, the Programme Officer will forward the application to the Gram Panchayat for further action. The Gram Panchayat have the right to allocate works to the families who have applied for work, in the works implementing by the any executing agencies. While allocating works priority may be given that one-third of the workers may be women.
8. The works provided shall be within 5 km radius as per possible.
9. Any person inured while working will be provided with free medical treatment.
10. If a person dies or becomes permanent disabled by accident occurred during the course of employment, shall be provided an ex-gratia payment of Rupees twenty five thousand.

EXECUTION OF WORK

1. The activities can be taken up on priority basis under the programme will be as follows:-
 - a) Water conservation and water harvesting
 - b) Drought proofing (including Aforestation and plantation)
 - c) Irrigation channels including micro and minor irrigation works
 - d) Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by ST/SC household and the beneficiaries under IAY
 - e) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desisting of tanks
 - f) Land development
 - g) Flood Control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas
 - h) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access
 - i) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Govt. in consultation with the State Govt.

2. Zilla Parishad may formulate projects as per local needs and send them to the State Employment Guarantee Council for taking up with Govt. of India for consideration and notification.
3. There is no provision for engagement of contractors for execution of works under the programme.

PAYMENT OF WAGES AND UN-EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES

1. Every person working under the scheme shall be entitled to wages as per minimum wage rate fixed by the State Govt.
2. Equal wages shall be paid to men and women workers.
3. The payment of wages shall be made on weekly or forth nightly
4. The payment of wages will be made through muster roll. In the muster roll, the job card or registration No. will be entered near the name of the workers.
5. The details of the works provided to the workers will be entered in the job card.
6. If a worker applied for work, cannot be provided with employment within 15 days, an unemployment allowance shall be paid. The rate of unemployment allowance will be one fourth of the wage rate for the first thirty days and half of wage rate for another sixty days.
7. The unemployment allowance payable to the household shall be sanctioned by the District Programme Coordinator and disbursed by the programme officer.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

1. There is a grievance redressal mechanism under the NREGA. A system of appeal is designed so that proevances at each level are addressed.
2. An appeal against the decision of Head Gaon Bura / Gaon Bura will be to the Programme Officer.
3. Appeal against the programme Officer will be to the District Programme Coordinator.
4. Decision of the Programme Coordinator will be final and binding.

EVALUATION AND MONITORING

1. The Gram Sabha will monitor all works at the village level and employment provided to the all registered household.
2. The Gram Panchayat will monitor the works implemented by other implementing agencies.
3. Programme Officer shall be responsible to send all reports and returns to the District Programme Coordinator who will in tern shall send the report to the State/Central Govt.
4. The Zilla Parishad and the District Programme Coordinator will monitor all aspects of implementation

5. The State Govt. shall monitor the performance of all Districts.
6. Verification and quality audit by external monitors would have to be taken up at the District, State and Central level.

THE NREGP IN ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING SCHEMES THE COUNTRY HAS EVER TAKEN. IT HAS GOT THE POTENTIAL TO CHANGE ENTIRE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RURAL AREA. THE ENTIRE WORLD HAS FULL APPRECIATION FOR OUR COUNTRY FOR LAUNCHING THIS PRO-POOR SCHEME. AN IMAGINATIVE AND SINCERE UTILISATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS. KINDLY REMEMBER THAT THE SCHEME WILL BE SUCCESSFUL ONLY IF YOU PARTICIPATE WHOLE-HEARTEDLY.
