



## NITI For States

# ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS PROGRAMME

**Programme Primer & Block Development Strategy**







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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India has emerged as an Aspirational Society. At the dawn of “Amrit Kaal”, every section and strata of our society is brimming with aspirations for a better tomorrow. The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) was launched in the year 2018 to ensure speedy development of the relatively backward and remote areas of the country. ADP has had a measurable and tangible impact on improving key indicators that uplifts the lives of its citizens.

Building on the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP), the Aspirational Blocks Programme aim for saturation of essential government services in 500 Blocks across the country across multiple domains such as health, nutrition, education, drinking water and sanitation, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion and basic infrastructure.

Speedy development in rural areas across sectors can be most appropriately planned taking a compact area like a development block as the unit for planning. Achievement at speed and scale require detailed and intimate knowledge of local conditions and local requirements and often envisage an element of popular participation also. Blocks are best poised to ensure rapid and effective development ensuring people remain at the centre of all planning and implementation. The Aspirational Blocks Programme aims to provide direction, guidance, and support for social and economic advancement in the most underdeveloped regions in India and at directing development benefits towards marginalized and vulnerable sections of the population.

The vision of the programme is to improve the quality of life of citizens in the most backward blocks of the country. This is to be achieved by building capacities of Blocks to deliver effective and sustainable services and instilling a sense of healthy competition among blocks by providing performance grant and non-monetary incentives to well performing blocks.

NITI Aayog, concerned Central Ministries and Departments, State and Union Territories’ Governments and Districts would work in tandem to ensure effective and rapid development of these Blocks by ensuring improved planning and implementation, capacity building and setting up systems for improved and sustainable service delivery. The ABP gives flexibility to the State Governments and administrators to formulate and define their own strategies that are tailored to their specific geographic areas, while considering the unique local context, opportunities, and challenges.

ABP identifies Block Level Officials as Leaders of Change. Equipped with



right skills and competencies. It is expected that Block Level Officials leading the various sectors of the programme will steer and drive the change in aspirational blocks under the guidance and support of district and state level officials.

The Programme Primer and Block Development Strategy will act as the compass for Aspirational Blocks Programme. A well developed Block Development Strategy will ensure focused attention on various KPIs and ensure that SDG goals are localized and achieved in a given timelines.



# ACRONYMS

ABP	Aspirational Blocks Programme
ADP	Aspirational Districts Programme
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
API	Application Programming Interface
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
ANC	Anti-Natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BEO	Block Education Officer
BLO	Block Level Officials
BPM	Block Programme Manager
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHC	Community Health Center
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDO	Chief Development Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DM	District Magistrate
DPO	District Planning Officer
DC	Divisional Commissioner
DIET	District Institute of Education & Training
FC	Finance Commission
JE	Junior Engineer
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
iGOT	Integrated Government Online Training
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme



IEC	Information Education Communication
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IVRS	Interactive Voice Response System
LBSNAA	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
MIS	Management Information System
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
MP	Member of Parliament
NIRDPR	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PHC	Primary Health Center
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SCERT	State Council of Education Research and Training
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute for Rural Development
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunities Threats
UT	Union Territory
VHSND	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day

# **PROGRAMME PRIMER**





# I. BACKGROUND

The Aspirational Blocks Programme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on January 7, 2023, during the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries. The Programme focuses on improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens in the most difficult and underdeveloped blocks of India by converging existing schemes, defining outcomes, and monitoring them on a constant basis.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee in consultation with States has identified 500 blocks from across 27 states and 4 Union Territories of India. In each of them, the ABP will focus on monitoring key socio-economic indicators categorized under major sectors namely, Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Allied Services, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Financial Inclusion, Basic Infrastructure and overall Social Development. The Inter-Ministerial Committee also recommended taking up key indicators across health, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation, livelihood, education, agriculture & allied services, and basic infrastructure, on which performance of blocks should be measured. Additionally, since it is expected that blocks in different regions may have diverse challenges, a provision has been kept for the States to add their own specific indicators.

ABP identifies Block Level Officials as Leaders of Change. Equipped with right skills and competencies it is expected that Block level Officials for Health, Nutrition, Education, Panchayati Raj, Social Development and Water and Sanitation etc. will steer and drive the change in aspirational blocks (fig 1) under the guidance and support of district and state level officials.

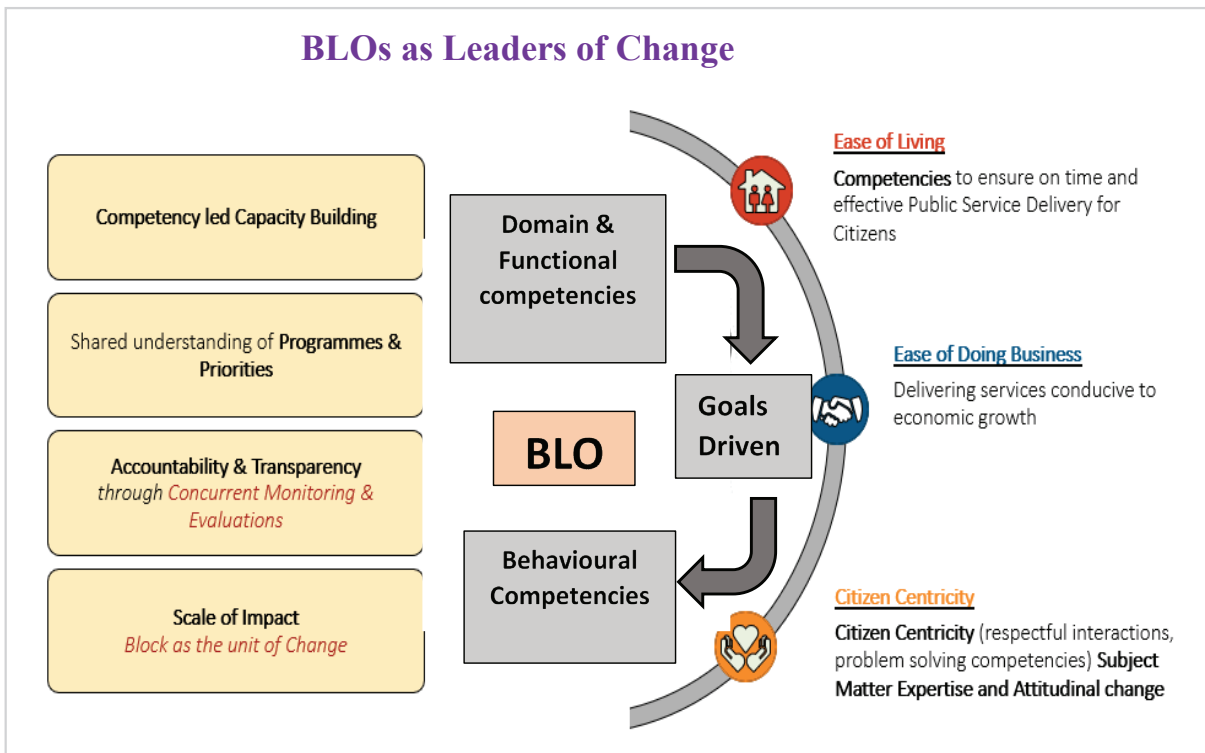


Fig 1: Block Level Officials with right attitude, skills and knowledge--BLOs as Leaders of Change



## II. INTRODUCTION TO ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS PROGRAMME

ABP focuses on improving governance to bring about social development in the relatively difficult and underdeveloped blocks of India by converging existing schemes, defining outcomes, and monitoring results on a constant basis using digital tools and approaches. Along the lines of aspirational districts strategy, the aspirational blocks strategy also hinges upon three broad contours.

- Convergence (of Central & State Schemes),
- Collaboration (of NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments and District and Block Administration) and,
- Competition among blocks driven by a spirit of mass Movement.

With States as the main drivers, this program will focus on the strength of each district and block and identify doable actions for immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank blocks.

### Following constitutes the main strategy under the Aspirational Blocks Programme:

- Development of Block Development Strategy:** The ABP would support Blocks to develop a well thought out Block Development Strategy which would take into consideration Block specific challenges and opportunities. Blocks would undertake a SWOT analysis and develop strategies to maximize on the strengths and opportunities while developing methods and measures to manage weaknesses and threats. Blocks would identify key interventions across all the sectors of ABP that could help achieve saturation of services and surpass the State average on key socio- economic parameters.
- Flexibility to States:** States would have requisite flexibility to choose some indicators based on their context. This would help States prioritize sectors where concerted action is needed. ABP has allowed States to have 5 State specific indicators in the indicator's framework of the programme which will be monitored by States.
- API based data sourcing:** The Programme would source data against indicators directly from Management Information Systems of Ministries and Departments. This is expected to ease the requirements of reporting at the Block levels in addition to ensuring harmonization of data and progress reported by Blocks.
- Capacity Building of functionaries:** ABP would ensure continuous capacity building of Block level functionaries to ensure effective and accelerated implementation of schemes. Capacity Building Modules on the focus sectors and creation of master trainers to deliver the capacity building modules would be a central piece of the ABP Programme. ABP will work with expert institutions and Ministries to develop training modules and create Master Trainers who would undertake capacity building across all sectors. All Block level Officials would also benefit from a Leadership training which shall be organized in the initial phase of the Programme.
- Knowledge Portal for continuous learning:** The Programme would have a knowledge portal for documentation and dissemination of best practices. All States, Districts and Blocks would continuously feed to the knowledge portal through documenting what works and what are not easy to implement. A systematic approach to knowledge management would be adopted for continuous learning under the Programme.
- Ranking of blocks:** The Programme would rank all the Blocks every quarter based on their performance. The financial incentives to Blocks will also be given on a quarterly basis. States are also requested to provide suitable incentives to high performing blocks so that the process remains competitive.
- Awards and Incentives:** ABP will provide awards and incentives for exemplary contribution

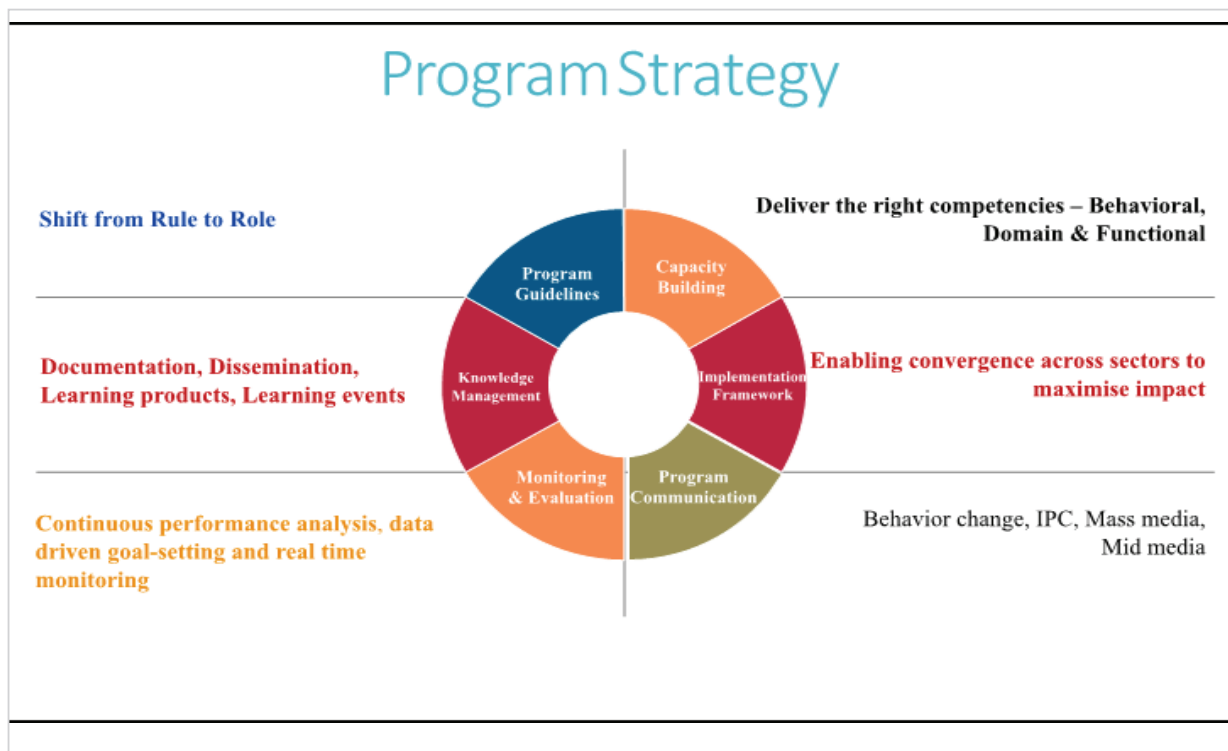


Fig 2: ABP Programme Implementation Strategy

towards attainment of ABP Objectives. Each Block will be supported by District and State level Officials for development of Block Development Strategy in the initial stage of the Programme. Financial incentives will be provided to Blocks based on the delta ranking. Blocks will also be provided incentives for exemplary performance/achievement of annual targets across sectors. Several non-financial incentives will also be provided including training, lunch and learn with NITI etc.

### III. SELECTION OF BLOCKS

The 500 Blocks that are part of the Aspirational Blocks Programme were selected by an Inter-Ministerial Committee in consultation with States. An index of backwardness was developed based on data set pertaining to health and nutrition, education, basic infrastructure, and a proxy of poverty using Mission *Antyodaya* and Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011-12. The blocks were ranked according to this index. The committee recommended that the number of blocks in a State/UT be based on population (25% weight) and per capita GDP of the State/UT (75% weight). Further, at least one block has been selected from each of the 112 Aspirational Districts. As the States/UTs are the main drivers of the Programme, the list of selected blocks was shared with them for any modifications. The inputs received from the States/UTs were incorporated into the list of 500 blocks. These 500 blocks are located across 328 districts in 27 States and 4 UTs. Of these, 160 blocks are from the 112 aspirational districts. The list of 500 blocks and state wise summary is attached as **Annexure-I**.

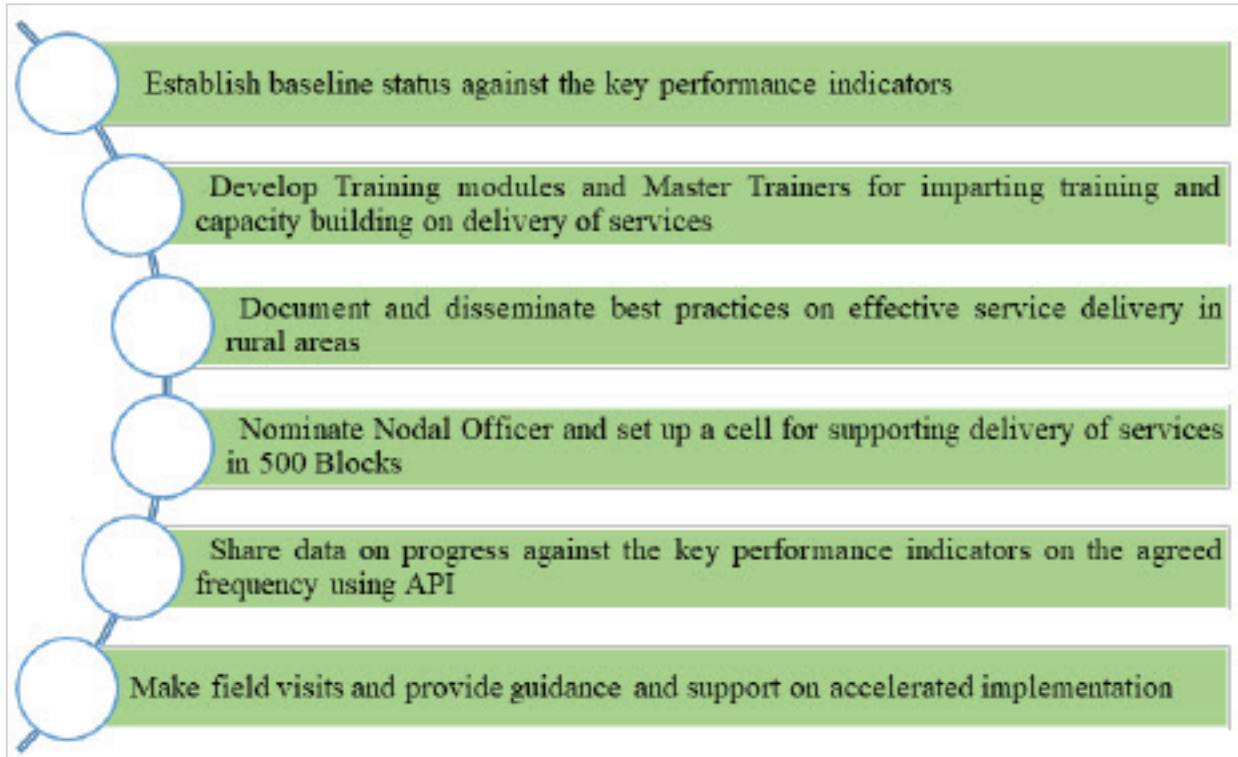
### IV. KEY MINISTRIES AND THEIR ROLE IN ABP

A total of nine (9) core sectors have been identified and relevant Eleven (11) Central Ministries and Departments would lead and steer attainment of respective results in their sectors in partnership with State Governments. The Central ministries shall provide technical assistance and support for these Blocks to achieve accelerated implementation and surpass the State average on the



concerned parameters.

The Ministries/Departments shall help the Programme to:



## V. CAPACITY BUILDING

**Capacity building** is a central component of the ABP with the emphasis on enhancing governance via capacity building. Capacity building under ABP includes enabling the stakeholders with the necessary expertise, knowledge, and assets required for effective execution and to sustain the Programme over time. The ABP capacity building strategy is centred on:

- **Programme Orientation and Leadership training:** All BLOs and key stakeholders of the ABP shall undergo a 2-day Orientation Programme in the initial phase of the Programme that would help them understand the objectives, Programme components, implementation strategy and support that will be made available from NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments.
- **Building domain expertise:** The Block level Officials shall be provided training and exposure on key priority sectors with an aim to build capacity on planning, implementation and monitoring of progress and outcomes in these priority sectors.
- **Partnership with NIRDPR and SIRDs:** NITI Aayog and State Governments shall work with State Institute for Rural Development and Administrative Training Institutes in States to support continuous capacity building using the modules and master trainers developed for Block Level Officials.
- **Use of iGOT for Capacity Building:** All government Officials and functionaries involved in delivery of ABP shall be imparted capacity building through use of iGOT platform of Government of India. Modules on Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Performance management etc. will be delivered using the iGOT platform.



## VI. EVIDENCE, DATA, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

NITI Aayog along with partner Ministries and State Governments will support Blocks manage data, evidence, and knowledge in an effective way. Data management will be supported through sourcing data directly from Management Information Systems (MIS) of Ministries and Departments. This will allow easy analysis of patterns and timely decisions to improve Programme performance.

Every block will be provided with access to the Programme Portal aiding them in analyzing their situation, reviewing data and information. Blocks can monitor progress, and compare their performance with the State average based on key performance indicators. The portal shall also act as the knowledge repository on **know-how, know why and know what** on the Programme. All best practices will be made available using the portal to support knowledge networking and skills to undertake effective programming.

## VII. PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKS

**Partnerships to make ABP the next Jan Andolan:** India has achieved dramatic results by changing the development design and making development initiatives a *Jan Andolan*. ABP will be implemented as a Jan Andolan with support from people from all walks of life. Blocks will undertake the following to make ABP a Jan Andolan

- **Seek guidance of elected representatives** like MPs, MLAs, MLCs, and Panchayat Raj leaders to support and reinforce ABP priorities. These leaders will be supported to make visits to Aspirational Blocks and mobilize and motivate functionaries and people for collective action.
- **Involvement of College, Universities and Schools in ABP.** All Colleges, Universities and Schools will adopt Gram Panchayats and villages and support them plan and implement programs. Shivirs of students and teachers will be organized in Aspirational Blocks to leverage the power of Youths and teachers to inspire change
- **SHGs as motivators and instruments of behaviour change:** Self Help Groups will be trained and mobilized to support Gram Panchayats and Villages achieve rapid and sustainable results. SHGs would also be provided opportunities to work as enterprise and assume role in construction and management of assets and services under the Programme; and can be leveraged for awareness raising and facilitation for major schemes and social protection programs.
- **Intensive IEC for community awareness and participation:** ABP will undertake intensive IEC activities using Block, GP, and village level functionaries to inform, educate and empower people to participate in Programme planning, implementation, and management of services.

## VIII. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Several actors including NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments and District and Block Administration will collaborate to achieve the objectives of ABP. The key roles and responsibilities of Key actors are delineated below:

### NITI Aayog:

NITI Aayog	Issuing guidelines, strategy, and framework for Aspirational Blocks Programme.
	Setting up decision support system. NITI Aayog would develop a portal which will act as the decision support system for NITI Aayog, Line Ministries, States, Districts and Block administrations.
	Placing a robust monitoring system for the selected indicators.



## NITI Aayog

**Ranking of blocks:** NITI Aayog would undertake ranking of Blocks every Quarter based on their performance

**Incentives:** The purpose of monetary incentives based on their performance is for blocks to undertake specific projects to address their critical developmental gaps.

**Capacity Building:** Building capacities of Block level functionaries in partnership with Central Ministries and State Governments

## Central Ministries and Departments:

Following are the indicative responsibilities of Central Ministries for ABP:

Support Programme planning, implementation, and setting up of operation and maintenance arrangements at Block level in their concerned sector.

Develop training modules and Master Trainers for continuous capacity building in conjunction with NITI Aayog.

Contribute to Knowledge management by documenting and sharing the best practices and uploading on knowledge portal.

Programme monitoring through field visits and organizing sector specific reviews.

Create enabling environment by issuing guidelines, advisories etc. that support fast tracking Programme implementation

## State Governments:

Following are the indicative responsibilities of State Governments for ABP:

Support Programme planning and implementation in Aspirational Blocks

Nominate Nodal Officers for supporting BLOs of Aspirational Blocks

Undertake field visits and Programme reviews.

Support capacity building of Block level functionaries using SIRDs.

Support Ranking of Blocks and development of annual report cards

Documentation of best practices and dissemination through NITI Knowledge Portal.

Organize learning events

Fill up vacant position in these Aspirational Blocks and post competent and committed officers.



## District Magistrates:

Following are the indicative responsibilities of District Collectors for ABP:

Integrate and prioritize ABP in the development agenda of District.

Facilitate Chintan Shivirs in aspirational blocks for development of Block Strategy

Support Block level Programme planning and implementation.

Nominate Officers for dedicated support to BLOs of Aspirational Blocks

Undertake field visits and Programme reviews.

Support capacity building of Block level functionaries

Support and mobilize colleges and schools in District to support Gram Panchayats and villages in Aspirational Blocks.

Initiate rewards and recognitions for GPs of ABP

## Block Development Officer:

Plan and coordinate with the nodal departmental official of the various sectors at the block level and develop Block Development Strategy

Enroll, register, and actively participate in the state/national level training planned by NITI Aayog.

Apprise District Collector and Chief Development Officer on quarterly progress on the key initiatives taken, key challenges and gaps in implementation.

Organize, lead, and facilitate fortnightly convergence meeting with all sectors contributing to KPIs.

Mobilize resources both financial and non-financial, to support sectoral programs in the block. Explore funding opportunities and collaborate with external agencies to secure resources for the various sectors

Promote community participation in various programs by organizing camps for financial awareness, health and nutrition, social protection awareness raising camps, school enrolment drives, and other community engagement activities.





Strengthen infrastructure (health facility, Anganwadi centers, training institutions, Schools) including upgrading centers, ensuring adequate logistics, equipment, resources, and personnel.

Plan innovations across sectors in partnership with Line Departments and Development partners

Disseminate what is working well through case studies/best practices.

Reward/acknowledgement activities for Gram Panchayats or best performing sector in aspirational block programming

## IX. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

The ABP programme emphasise on the Government's commitment to improve the quality of life of citizens, raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all.

In consultation with various stakeholders, 39 key performance indicators (KPIs) have been chosen to measure progress of the blocks which have grouped into 5 themes. The list of ABP indicators is attached as Annexure-II.

Following is the abstract of Indicators for monitoring the progress in the Aspirational Blocks.

List of indicators across themes are as below:

S. No.	Theme	Ministry/Department	No of KPI's	Total KPI's	Theme Weightage (%)
1	Health & Nutrition	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)	7	14	30%
		Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD)	7		
2	Education	Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL)	11	11	30%
3	Agriculture and Allied Services	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DAFW)	3	5	20%
		Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD)	1		
		Department of Water Resources (DoWR)	1		
4	Basic Infrastructure	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS)	2	5	15%
		Department of Telecommunications (DoT)	2		
		Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	1		





5	Social Development	Department of Financial Services (DFS)	1	4	5%
		Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY)	1		
		Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	2		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 Ministries/Departments</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

# **BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**



## I. INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES OF BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:

The Block Development Strategy will outline the priorities in each sector of the Block and the services that will be offered to the public while making the best possible use of the existing resources at hand. It shall be based on the demands of the local communities and priorities of States/UTs.

It is envisaged that the comprehensive Block Development Strategy developed through Chintan Shivirs with all stakeholders shall act as a driving factor to enable government programmes reach towards saturation in the Blocks within a short time by undertaking a mission mode approach.

Block Development Strategy shall be developed with following objectives:

(1) Identify priority interventions across sectors to accelerate implementation and achieve saturation of services across key sectors.

(2) Execution of practical strategy for convergent action to maximize impact of interventions.

(3) Strategy to surpass the State average on key socio-economic parameters and strive to reach to global best.

(4) Establish a quality check and feedback mechanism to assess the progress and effectiveness of intervention for continuous improvement

## II. APPROACH TO BLOCK DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE ABP

The approach for the Block development adopted under the Aspirational Blocks Programme is as follows.

- a) **Involvement of State/UT Governments:** The ABP is designed keeping the autonomy and wisdom of the State/UT government at the centre of it. Such ownership of the programme at the sub-national level will provide Districts and Blocks with an enabling environment to prioritise programmatic goals, as well as introduce great convergence between Line Ministries' and State/UT government schemes
- b) **Continuous and Comprehensive Capacity Building:** All relevant Officers at the Block Level would be supported by NITI Aayog through rigorous and systematic capacity building programming so that behavioural, functional, and technical skills honed by them lead to improved implementation on ground.



- c) Knowledge Sharing:** By facilitating increased interactions between Block and District and State officers for sharing experience of implementation work, Best Practices emerging in different parts of the country will be ready for replication and scaling at a very rapid rate.
- d) Rigorous Strategy at the Block Level:** Under the programme, all Blocks have to develop a rigorous Block Development Strategy with clear goals and activities linked to the KPIs, and larger SDG objectives. This Block Development Strategy will serve as a compass for the Block Officials as well as their District and State counterparts in meeting the targets of the ABP.

## III. DEVELOPING A BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

### 1. Suggested Roles and Responsibilities at State/UT, District, and Block Level

#### Enabling Supportive Environment by States/UTs

States/UTs are encouraged to create an enabling policy eco-system for development of Aspirational Blocks. This would cover prioritising of Aspirational Blocks in routine Departmental reviews, ensuring stability of tenure of critical staff through enabling orders from relevant line Departments, financial and human resources redistribution as per need of sectors and Districts/Blocks, whereas in some cases the provision of additional resources, as per local needs and context of the blocks in the domain of the State/UT governments.

#### Concurrent Hand holding from the District Administration

District Magistrates/Collectors shall facilitate development of Block Strategy along with key Block level Officials by organising forums such as Chintan Shivirs that would help bring stakeholders together to analyse the existing situation, identify and prioritise key interventions for key sectors and agree on strategy for accelerated implementation of schemes.

#### Steering Committee at District Level

The District Magistrates/District Collectors may set up a Steering Committee. The composition of the steering committee can be decided by the State Government. However, at a minimum it must be composed of officers (e.g. Chief Development Officer/Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as per relevance) from the district and key block level officials to develop the Block Development Strategy.

The Steering Committee may be chaired by the District Magistrate/District Collector or as is specifically stated by the State Government in its direction. The composition and specific titles of the committee members may vary depending on the administrative structure and practices in different States/UTs. It must be as per relevance to the realities and preferences of the given State/UT. For example, Steering Committees in Blocks which are designated as Tribal Blocks, those under special provisions such as Schedules V and VI may consist of appropriate representatives as per local needs and relevance.

#### Review Meetings & Field Visits for supportive supervision

The Steering Committee must decide upon a pre-decided calendar of systematic data analytics-based review meetings to guide the field staff on a fortnight or monthly basis, as deemed appropriate based on local conditions, needs, and preferences. Review Meetings for Block Programme should adequately account for overlaps in other ongoing reviews to reduce duplication of efforts and bring about convergence in reviewing, and the District Magistrate/Collector may appropriately design an efficient review meeting calendar keeping in mind other extant priorities of the district.

The District Administration should develop a schedule of field visits to villages across the Block in advance of the review meetings so that reviews can take place based on data based analytical reports from IT systems as well as direct experiential inputs from the field. These field visits may



cover transect walk across hard to reach areas in order to identify challenges in last mile delivery of services, and for interaction with citizens in remote parts of the block to understand problems in accessing schemes.

## 2. Diagnosing Challenges and Scoping Interventions

SWOT is an approach to strategic planning. SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. Blocks may undertake a Sector wise SWOT analysis of all the key sectors under each theme and identify key interventions and opportunities to achieve accelerated implementation.

While doing the SWOT analysis, Block officials should

- a) Refer to the list of indicators given as **Annexure-II**.
- b) Prepare a list of relevant schemes (Central & State schemes) which can improve the performance of the block vis-a-vis chosen key performance indicators. Refer to **Annexure-III** titled as “List of Indicative schemes”.
- c) Make a detailed set of interventions for improving the performance of the block. Refer to **Annexure-IV** titled as “List of indicative interventions”.

## 3. Guiding Questions:

To fill up the SWOT matrix, the Steering Committee at the district and block level can use the following guiding questions to identify SWOT for the respective sectors for the block and develop their strategy.

*Guiding Questions for Block Administration in developing sectoral strategies for identifying key problems faced in reaching saturation of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)*

### 1. Terrain and connectivity challenges

For example, in some Blocks the terrain and connectivity challenges may be more important to solve to reach saturation in institutional delivery, whereas in some blocks social norms would have to be addressed on priority basis in order to improve service delivery

### 2. Which villages and/or communities are most affected by the problem?

- a. It is expected that in many of the blocks the affected communities may be from historically marginalised groups e.g. as Scheduled Tribes and especially PVTGs or
- b. Within the Aspirational Block, certain pockets show deprivation or backwardness. For example, if a Block has 143 Villages, there may be 20-30 villages where SAM children are very high. This may be due to a combination of factors such as absence of government infrastructure, manpower or poor quality

### 3. Availability of Financial and Human Resources to meet the targets

- a. It is expected that as part of the Block Strategy, the Block Administration will take into account financial and human resources available to execute the strategy. For example, if CHOs have yet to be deputed to the HWCs in the Block/District/Division/State, the issue would be required to be raised with the competent authority. Similarly, in case of delays in fund disbursals in applicable centrally sponsored and state schemes, appropriate steps would have to be taken.



**b.** Block Administration may report all existing vacancies in the relevant departments to the competent authority at the District/State level for seeking support as per applicable context of the State/UT

**4.** External organisations/local influencers/community leaders to support

Make a list of the credible and reputed organisations that could amplify the government efforts

**5. Identification of Constraints/Resources**

Typical constraints/resources include budget, lack of human capital, legal restrictions

- i.** Natural Resources – Land, forests, water, air and all natural resources.
- ii.** Human Resources – Vacancies in departments/offices/positions.
- iii.** Financial Resources – Funds from Central & State schemes, CSR, DMFT etc.
- iv.** Social Resources- NGOs operational in the district, other charity organisations, peace & social harmony/ unity within the communities.

Based on collective responses to above questions for each of the sectoral KPIs found through Chintan Shivirs and other such discussion forums, the following illustrative strategy may be developed as shown below.

E.g. Sector: Health

**Indicator:** Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries

This template may be adapted for other sectors and their respective indicators.

Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key challenges currently being faced and interventions proposed to address them to surpass State average
Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	48	75		





## Sector: Health

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

### Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration				
2	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total reported deliveries				
3	Percentage of low-birth weight babies (less than 2500g)				
4	Percentage of Tuberculosis (TB) cases treated successfully against TB cases notified a year ago				
5	Percentage of NQAS certified facilities in block				
6	Percentage of person screened for hypertension against targeted population in the block				
7	Percentage of person screened for diabetes against targeted population in the block				





## Sector: Nutrition

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

### Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly				
2	Percentage of children from 6 months to 6 years taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly.				
3	Measurement efficiency of children enrolled at Anganwadi Centres during the reporting month				
4	Percentage of children under 5 years with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)				
5	Percentage of children under 5 years with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)				
6	Percentage of operational Anganwadis Centres with functional toilets				
7	Percentage of operational Anganwadis Centres with drinking water facilities				





## Sector : Education

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

### Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Transition Rate - Percentage of boys transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level				
2	Transition Rate - Percentage of girls transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level				
3	Transition Rate - Percentage of boys transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary Level				
4	Transition Rate - Percentage of girls transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary Level				
5	Percentage of elementary schools having PTR less than equal to 30				
6	Percentage of schools having adequate no. of girls' toilet facilities against the total number of schools				
7	Percentage of schools having trained teachers for teaching child with special needs (CwSN)				



8	Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam						
9	Percentage of girls with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam						
10	Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam						
11	Percentage of girls with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam						

THEME

# AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES





## Sector : Agriculture

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

### Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of FPOs formed in the block against total sanctioned				
2	Percentage of beneficiaries under PM Kisan with land details and AEPB Seeded against Total no. of beneficiaries with land details seeded				
3	Percentage of Soil Health Cards generated against the SOil sample collection target				
4	Percentage of Bovine Animals Vaccinated (FMD)				
5	Percentage of Ground Water Extraction at Block Level				





## Sector : Basic Infrastructure

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with BharatNet				
2	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Live BharatNet connection against total Gram Panchayats with BharatNet				
3	Percentage of Households (HHs) constructed under PMAY-G against cumulative target				





## Sector : Drinking Water

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of Households (HHs) with functional tap water connection (FHTC) against total number of HHs in the block				



## Sector : Sanitation

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	% of villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus				

THEME

# SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT





## Sector: Financial Inclusion

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	No. of banking touch points (bank branch/BC/IPPB centre) located in the block				



## Sector : Social Development

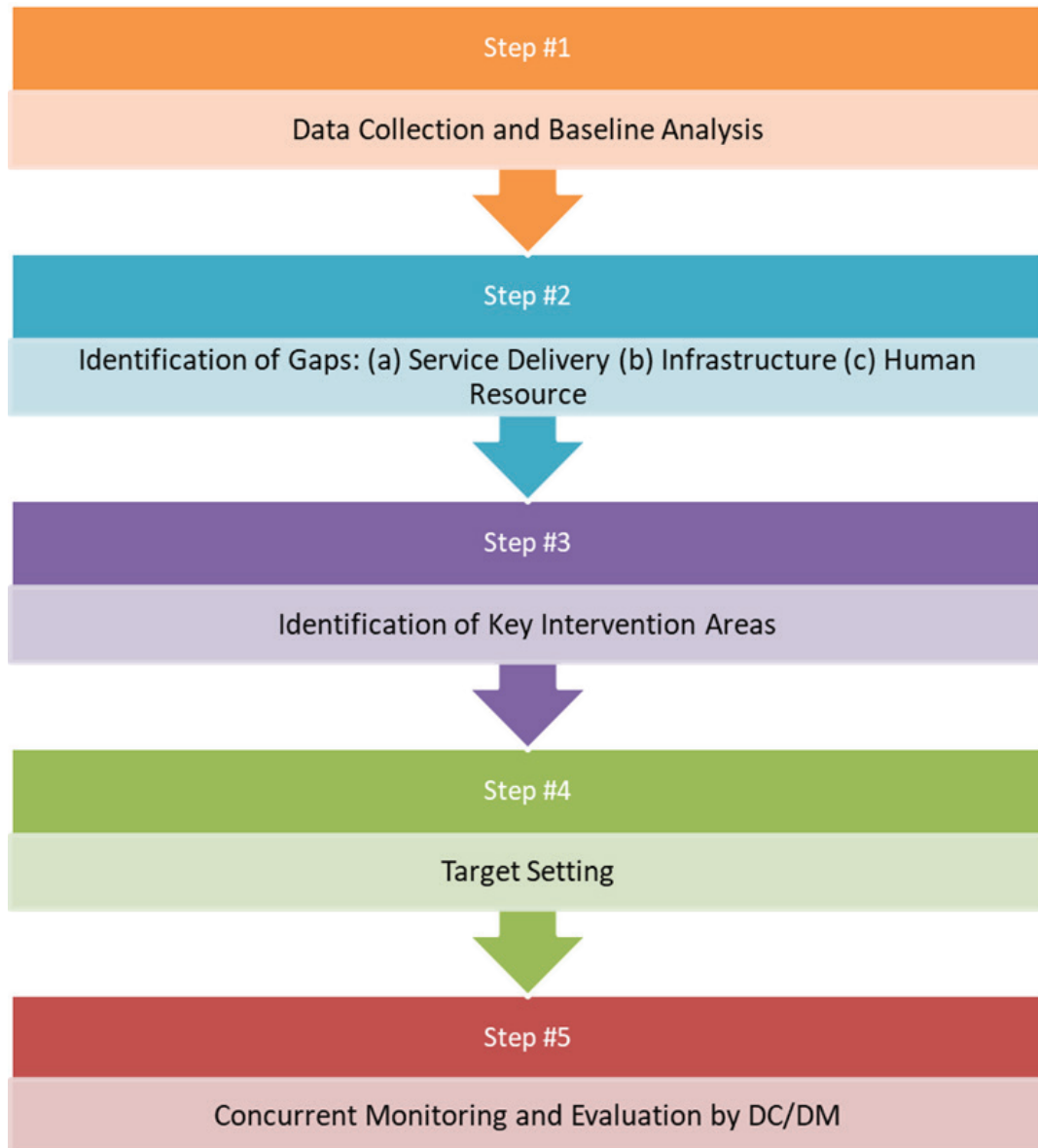
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

Key Performance Indicators and Key Interventions:

S No	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average	Completion Date	Key interventions proposed to surpass State average
1	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with at least 250 beneficiaries digitally certified under PM Digital Saksharata Abhiyaan				
2	Total number of eligible Households (HHs) added to SHGs				
3	Percentage of SHGs that have received Revolving Fund against total SHGs in the block				



#### 4. Designing Interventions for going beyond State Average



## IV. CONCLUSION

*NITI Aayog expects all Blocks to submit a Block Development Strategy by October 2nd, 2023.*

The Block Development Strategy document is to act as a guidance to States/UTs, Districts, and Blocks for developing Block Strategy for each of the Blocks in the Aspirational Blocks Programme. Furthermore, this document will serve as a ready reference to meet their developmental objectives.

A well-developed Block Development Strategy will ensure focused attention on various KPI's and ensure that SDG goals are achieved in a given timelines.



## V. TEMPLATE FOR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

For the Block -

PICTURE OF PANCHAYAT  
SAMITI/BLOCK STRATEGY  
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Name of Rural Development Block (LGD Code)

Name of District (LGD Code)

Name of State (LGD Code)

### ***1. BLOCK PROFILE***

Map of the Block with Road Network and details of Facilities and Institutions

MAP OF THE BLOCK WITH  
ROAD NETWORK AND  
MAPPING OF AWCS, SCHOOLS,  
HEALTH AND OTHER  
FACILITIES



## Basic Details of Block

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of Block, District, State	
2	Nearest Police Station with Contact No.	
3	Nearest Tehsil office	
4	Post office	
5	Pin Code	
6	Lok Sabha Constituency and name of Hon'ble MP	
7	Assembly Seats & names of Hon'ble MLA(s)	
8	Number of Gram Panchayats	
9	Number of Village Committees	
10	Distance of District HQ from Block	
11	Total area of Block (km <sup>2</sup> )	

## Demography of Block (as per Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011)

1	General Households							
2	OBC Households							
3	SC Households							
4	ST Households							
5	Minority Households							
	Total							

## 2. SECTOR SPECIFIC STRATEGIES

S.No.	Sector	Problem/Challenge area	Intervention that Block will take up
1	Health		
2	Nutrition		
3	Education		
4	Agriculture		
5	Basic Infrastructure		
6	Drinking Water		
7	Sanitation		
8	Financial Inclusion		
9	Social Development		

## 3. BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SUMMARY SHEET (SECTOR WISE)

S.No	Sector	Responsible Department (s)	Interventions
1.	Health		





2.	Nutrition		
3	Education		
4	Agriculture		
5	Basic Infrastructure		
6	Drinking Water		
7	Sanitation		
8	Financial Inclusion		
9	Social Development		



## ***4. OTHER KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED FOR SURPASSING THE STATE AVERAGE***

IEC - List key interventions proposed for behavior change and social mobilization

Capacity Building- Interventions proposed for capacity building of field functionaries

Other interventions proposed



## Annexure-I: LIST OF ABP BLOCKS

State wise Distribution

500 Aspirational Blocks

Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP)

S. No.	STATE / UT	NO. OF DISTRICTS	NO. OF BLOCKS
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	7	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3
4	Assam	13	20
5	Bihar	27	61
6	Chhattisgarh	17	20
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	2	2
8	Gujarat	10	13
9	Haryana	5	7
10	Himachal Pradesh	4	6
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10
12	Jharkhand	24	34
13	Karnataka	7	14
14	Kerala	4	9
15	Ladakh	2	2
16	Madhya Pradesh	28	42
17	Maharashtra	15	27
18	Manipur	2	3
19	Meghalaya	3	3
20	Mizoram	3	3
21	Nagaland	3	3
22	Odisha	16	29
23	Punjab	7	10
24	Rajasthan	27	27
25	Sikkim	3	3
26	Tamil Nadu	16	16
27	Telangana	9	10
28	Tripura	2	3
29	Uttar Pradesh	42	68
30	Uttarakhand	6	6
31	West Bengal	10	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>500</b>

500 Aspirational Blocks

Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP)

NITI Aayog, Government of India

S.NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	BLOCK
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	Car Nicobar
2	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	Nancowrie



3	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Gangavaram
4	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Maredumilli
5	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Y. Ramavaram
6	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	Kodur
7	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	Kurabalakota
8	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	Lakkireddipalle
9	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Chippagiri
10	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Holagunda
11	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Maddikera (East)
12	Andhra Pradesh	NTR	Ibrahimpattanam
13	Andhra Pradesh	NTR	Penuganchiprolu
14	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	Bhamini
15	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Yerragondapalem
16	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	Chintakomma Dinne
17	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	Jammalamadugu
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	Tali
19	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	Pongchau
20	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Chowkham
21	Assam	Baksa	Tamulpur
22	Assam	Barpeta	Mandia
23	Assam	Cachar	Lakhipur
24	Assam	Darrang	Pub-Mangaldai
25	Assam	Dhemaji	Murgkongselek
26	Assam	Dhubri	Birshing-Jarua
27	Assam	Dima Hasao	Diyang Valley
28	Assam	Dima Hasao	Diyungbra
29	Assam	Dima Hasao	Jatinga Valley
30	Assam	Dima Hasao	New Sangbar
31	Assam	Goalpara	Lakhipur
32	Assam	Hailakandi	South Hailakandi
33	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip
34	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Rongmongwe
35	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso
36	Assam	SS Mankachar	Fekamari
37	Assam	Udalguri	Bhergaon
38	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Amri
39	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Chinthong
40	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Socheng
41	Bihar	Araria	Palasi
42	Bihar	Aurangabad	Deo
43	Bihar	Aurangabad	Kutumba
44	Bihar	Aurangabad	Madanpur
45	Bihar	Aurangabad	Nabinagar
46	Bihar	Banka	Chandan
47	Bihar	Banka	Katoria
48	Bihar	Banka	Shambhuganj
49	Bihar	Begusarai	Bhagwanpur



50	Bihar	Begusarai	Mansurchak
51	Bihar	Begusarai	Samho Akha Kurha
52	Bihar	Begusarai	Teghra
53	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur
54	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Pirpanti
55	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Sabour
56	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Sonhaura
57	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj
58	Bihar	Bhojpur	Behea
59	Bihar	Bhojpur	Sandesh
60	Bihar	Bhojpur	Shahpur
61	Bihar	Buxar	Brahmpur
62	Bihar	Buxar	Chakki
63	Bihar	Gaya	Fatehpur
64	Bihar	Gaya	Imamganj
65	Bihar	Gaya	Konch
66	Bihar	Gaya	Wazirganj
67	Bihar	Gopalganj	Uchkagaon
68	Bihar	Jamui	Barhat
69	Bihar	Jamui	Khaira
70	Bihar	Jamui	Laxmipur
71	Bihar	Jamui	Sono
72	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhagwanpur
73	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Chand
74	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Kudra
75	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Ramgarh
76	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Rampur
77	Bihar	Katihar	Balrampur
78	Bihar	Katihar	Kursela
79	Bihar	Katihar	Manihari
80	Bihar	Khagaria	Parbatta
81	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha
82	Bihar	Madhepura	Chausa
83	Bihar	Munger	Bariyarpur
84	Bihar	Munger	Darhara
85	Bihar	Munger	Jamalpur
86	Bihar	Munger	Tarapur
87	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Mushahari
88	Bihar	Nawada	Kashichak
89	Bihar	Nawada	Pakri Barawan
90	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Kalyanpur
91	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Kesaria
92	Bihar	Purnia	Baisi
93	Bihar	Purnia	Srinagar
94	Bihar	Rohtas	Tilouthu



95	Bihar	Samastipur	Hasanpur
96	Bihar	Samastipur	Khanpur
97	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sheikhopur Sarai
98	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bairgania
99	Bihar	Siwan	Andar
100	Bihar	Supaul	Basantpur
101	Bihar	Vaishali	Lalganj
102	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Shakargarh
103	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Tokapal
104	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Usoor
105	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Kuwakonda
106	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Gariyaband
107	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Mainpur
108	Chhattisgarh	Gaurella-Pendra-Marwahi	Gaurella-2
109	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	Bodla
110	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Durgukondal
111	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Koilebeda
112	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Makdi
113	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Korba
114	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Podi Uproda
115	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Baikunthpur
116	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Pithora
117	Chhattisgarh	Mohla-Manpur- A Chowki	A. Chowki (Td)
118	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Orchha
119	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Konta
120	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Pratappur
121	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lakhanpur
122	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	Dadra Nagar Haveli
123	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	Daman	Daman
124	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Tharad
125	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Kawant
126	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Naswadi
127	Gujarat	Dang	Subir
128	Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada
129	Gujarat	Kachchh	Lakhpat
130	Gujarat	Kachchh	Rapar
131	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod
132	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Ghoghamba
133	Gujarat	Patan	Santalpur
134	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Sayla
135	Gujarat	Tapi	Kukarmunda
136	Gujarat	Tapi	Nizar
137	Haryana	Bhiwani	Behal



138	Haryana	Bhiwani	Loharu
139	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Badhra
140	Haryana	Nuh	Nuh
141	Haryana	Nuh	Punhana
142	Haryana	Palwal	Hathin
143	Haryana	Rewari	Nahar
144	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Pangi
145	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Tissa
146	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Pooh
147	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Nirmand
148	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Chhaohara
149	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Kupvi
150	Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	Marwah
151	Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	Mankote
152	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	Khwass
153	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	Khari
154	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipora	Tulail
155	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	Singhpora
156	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	Manzgam
157	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	Keran
158	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	Ichegoza
159	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	Thakrakote
160	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Gomia
161	Jharkhand	Chatra	Mayurhand
162	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Devipur
163	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Karown
164	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Sarath
165	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Sarwan
166	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Govindpur
167	Jharkhand	Dumka	Jarmundi
168	Jharkhand	Dumka	Ramgarh
169	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Musabani
170	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Manjhiaon
171	Jharkhand	Giridih	Jamua
172	Jharkhand	Godda	Sundarpahari
173	Jharkhand	Gumla	Dumri
174	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Chouparan
175	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Katkamdag
176	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Fatehpur
177	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Karmatanr Vidyasagar
178	Jharkhand	Khunti	Karra
179	Jharkhand	Koderma	Jainagar
180	Jharkhand	Koderma	Markacho
181	Jharkhand	Latehar	Mahuadanr
182	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Kisko



183	Jharkhand	Pakur	Littipara
184	Jharkhand	Palamu	Hariharganj
185	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Patratu
186	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Mandar
187	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Mandro
188	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	Gamharia
189	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	Kukru
190	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	Seraikella
191	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bansjore
192	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Gudri
193	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Tonto
194	Karnataka	Ballari	Kampli
195	Karnataka	Bidar	Aurad
196	Karnataka	Bidar	Chittaguppa
197	Karnataka	Bidar	Humnabad
198	Karnataka	Bidar	Kamalanagara
199	Karnataka	Kalburgi	Afzalpur
200	Karnataka	Kalburgi	Kalagi
201	Karnataka	Kalburgi	Shahbadha
202	Karnataka	Raichur	Maski
203	Karnataka	Raichur	Sirivara
204	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod
205	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Supa
206	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Thalikoti
207	Karnataka	Yadgir	Vadagera
208	Kerala	Idukki	Azhutha
209	Kerala	Idukki	Devikulam
210	Kerala	Kasargod	Parappa
211	Kerala	Palakkad	Attappadi
212	Kerala	Palakkad	Kollengode
213	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta
214	Kerala	Wayanad	Mananthavady
215	Kerala	Wayanad	Panamaram
216	Kerala	Wayanad	Sulthanbathery
217	Ladakh	Kargil	Karsha
218	Ladakh	Leh	Rupsho
219	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Kattiwada
220	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Udaigarh
221	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushprajgarh
222	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pati
223	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Gohad
224	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Buxwaha
225	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda
226	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Tirla
227	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Bajag





228	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Karanja
229	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Mehndwani
230	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Bamori
231	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Meghnagar
232	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Rama
233	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Ranapur
234	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla
235	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Rithi
236	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	Chhaigaon Makhan
237	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Bhagvanpura
238	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Ziranya
239	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Mavai
240	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Narayanganj
241	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Pahadgarh
242	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	Prithvipur
243	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Ajaigarh
244	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Zirapur
245	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Bajna
246	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Hanumana
247	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Jawa
248	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Sirmour
249	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Majhgawan
250	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Rampur Baghelan
251	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Pali 1 (Gohparu)
252	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal
253	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Sheopur
254	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Vijaypur
255	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Kolaras
256	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Pichore
257	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Devsar
258	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Baldeogarh
259	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Manpur
260	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Basoda
261	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chikhaldara
262	Maharashtra	Amravati	Dharni
263	Maharashtra	Beed	Wadwani
264	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Jiwati
265	Maharashtra	Gadhichiroli	Aheri
266	Maharashtra	Gadhichiroli	Bhamargarh
267	Maharashtra	Gadhichiroli	Sironcha
268	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli
269	Maharashtra	Jalna	Badnapur
270	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur
271	Maharashtra	Nanded	Kinwat
272	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Akkalkuva



273	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Akarani
274	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Navapur
275	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Taloda
276	Maharashtra	Nashik	Surgana
277	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Paranda
278	Maharashtra	Palghar	Dahanu
279	Maharashtra	Palghar	Jawahar
280	Maharashtra	Palghar	Talasari
281	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vikramgad
282	Maharashtra	Solapur	Akkalkot
283	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sangola
284	Maharashtra	Wardha	Karanja
285	Maharashtra	Washim	Malegaon
286	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pusad
287	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Zari Jamni
288	Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong
289	Manipur	Churachandpur	Lamka South
290	Manipur	Churachandpur	Tuibong
291	Meghalaya	Ngh (Garo Region)	Resubelpara
292	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Umling
293	Meghalaya	Wjh (Jaintia Region)	Amlarem
294	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lungsen
295	Mizoram	Mamit	Reiek
296	Mizoram	Saitual	Ngopa
297	Nagaland	Kiphire	Khonsa
298	Nagaland	Noklak	Thonoknyu
299	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Akuhaito
300	Odisha	Balangir	Gudvella
301	Odisha	Balangir	Puintala
302	Odisha	Bargarh	Paikmal
303	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad
304	Odisha	Gajapati	Gumma
305	Odisha	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri
306	Odisha	Kalahandi	Madanpur Rampur
307	Odisha	Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur
308	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phiringia
309	Odisha	Kandhamal	Tumudibandh
310	Odisha	Keonjhar	Banspal
311	Odisha	Keonjhar	Harichandanpur
312	Odisha	Koraput	Lamtaput
313	Odisha	Koraput	Laxmipur
314	Odisha	Malkangiri	Chitrakonda
315	Odisha	Malkangiri	Khairput
316	Odisha	Malkangiri	Mathili
317	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur



318	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda
319	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Dabugam
320	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Tentulikhunti
321	Odisha	Nayagarh	Daspalla
322	Odisha	Nuapada	Boden
323	Odisha	Nuapada	Komna
324	Odisha	Raygada	Muniguda
325	Odisha	Raygada	Padmapur
326	Odisha	Sambalpur	Naktideul
327	Odisha	Sundargarh	Balisankara
328	Odisha	Sundargarh	Nuagaon
329	Punjab	Amritsar	Ajnala
330	Punjab	Amritsar	Harshe Chhina
331	Punjab	Ferozpur	Makhu
332	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Dera Baba Nanak
333	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Kalanaur
334	Punjab	Jalandhar	Shahkot
335	Punjab	Kapurthala	Dhilwan
336	Punjab	Kapurthala	Sultanpur Lodhi
337	Punjab	Moga	Nihal Singh Wala
338	Punjab	Sangrur	Dhuri
339	Rajasthan	Alwar	Neemrana
340	Rajasthan	Banswara	Sajjangarh
341	Rajasthan	Baran	Kishanganj
342	Rajasthan	Barmer	Ramsar
343	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Weir
344	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Kotri
345	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Kolayat
346	Rajasthan	Bundi	Keshoraipatan
347	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nimbahera
348	Rajasthan	Churu	Rajgarh
349	Rajasthan	Dausa	Ramgarh Pachwara
350	Rajasthan	Dholpur	Baseri
351	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Jothari
352	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sangaria
353	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Fathegarh
354	Rajasthan	Jalore	Ahore
355	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Khanpur
356	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Shergarh
357	Rajasthan	Karauli	Masalpur
358	Rajasthan	Nagaur	Jayal
359	Rajasthan	Pali	Rani Station
360	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Peepal Khoont
361	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Bhim
362	Rajasthan	S. Madhopur	Gangapur City



363	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Abu Road
364	Rajasthan	Tonk	Peepalu
365	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kherwara
366	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Arithang Chongrang
367	Sikkim	Namchi	Namchi
368	Sikkim	Soreng	Chumbong Chakung
369	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Andimadam
370	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	Kalvarayan Hills
371	Tamil Nadu	Karur	Thogaimalai
372	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Alathur
373	Tamil Nadu	Pudhukottai	Thiruvrankulam
374	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvadana
375	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	Timri
376	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Thirupathur
377	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Kothagiri
378	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	Melaneelithanallur
379	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	Jawathu Hills
380	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Turaiyur
381	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Nanguneri
382	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	K.V.Kuppam
383	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Thiruvannainallur
384	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Tiruchuli
385	Telangana	Adilabad	Narnoor
386	Telangana	Bhadradi-Kothagudem	Gundala
387	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	Mutharam (Mahadevpur)
388	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	Palimela
389	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	Ghattu
390	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem -Asifabad	Tiriyani
391	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Gangaram
392	Telangana	Mulugu	Kannaigudem
393	Telangana	Narayanpet	Narva
394	Telangana	Nirmal	Pembi
395	Tripura	Dhalai	Ganganagar
396	Tripura	North Tripura	Damcherra
397	Tripura	North Tripura	Dasda
398	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Gangiri
399	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Bhiti
400	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Bhiyawn
401	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda
402	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Jagdishpur
403	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Jamo
404	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Shukul Bazar
405	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Huzoorpur
406	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Bansdih
407	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Chilkahar



408	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Shriduttganj
409	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Baberu
410	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Bisanda
411	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Nindaura
412	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Puredalai
413	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Baheri
414	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Fatehganj (West)
415	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Damkhauda
416	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Harraiya
417	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Kudaraha
418	Uttar Pradesh	Bijanaur	Kotwali
419	Uttar Pradesh	Bijanaur	Najibabad
420	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Ambiapur
421	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Asafpur
422	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chahniya
423	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Ramnagar
424	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Gauri Bazar
425	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Awagarh
426	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Jaithra
427	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Nawabganj
428	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Rajepur
429	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Hathgaon
430	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Varachakwar
431	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Virno
432	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Rupaideeh
433	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Babhanjot
434	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Pandari Kripal
435	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Bansgaon
436	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Brahmpur
437	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sandila
438	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun
439	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Rampura
440	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Machhali Sahar
441	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Ram Pur
442	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	Amanpur
443	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	Ganj Dundwara
444	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Kaushambi
445	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur
446	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Bankeyganj
447	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Dhaurhara
448	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Vishunpura
449	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	Mandawra
450	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Kabrai
451	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Mithaura
452	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Hallia
453	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Patehra



454	Uttar Pradesh	Pilbhit	Puranpur
455	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Baharia
456	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon
457	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Saidnagar
458	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Asmauli
459	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Gunnaur
460	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Jamunaha
461	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Khesraha
462	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Biswan
463	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Chatra
464	Uttar Pradesh	St Kabir Nagar	Baghaulti
465	Uttar Pradesh	St Ravidas Nagar	Aurai
466	Uttarakhand	Almora	Syaldey
467	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Kapkote
468	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Bahadrabad
469	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	Duggada
470	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Gadarpur
471	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	Mori
472	West Bengal	Bankura	Indpur
473	West Bengal	Bankura	Khatra-1
474	West Bengal	Bankura	Onda
475	West Bengal	Birbhum	Khoyrasol
476	West Bengal	Birbhum	Mayureswar-1
477	West Bengal	Birbhum	Nanoor
478	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	Kumarganj
479	West Bengal	Jhargram	Binpur-1
480	West Bengal	Jhargram	Binpur-2
481	West Bengal	Jhargram	Gopiballavpur-1
482	West Bengal	Jhargram	Gopiballavpur-2
483	West Bengal	Maldah	Chanchal-1
484	West Bengal	Maldah	Habibpur
485	West Bengal	Maldah	Harishchandrapur-2
486	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Bhagabangola-1
487	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Lalgola
488	West Bengal	Medinipur West	Keshiary
489	West Bengal	Medinipur West	Salbani
490	West Bengal	Purulia	Balarampur
491	West Bengal	Purulia	Hura
492	West Bengal	Purulia	Kashipur
493	West Bengal	24 Paraganas South	Magra Hat-2
494	West Bengal	24 Paraganas South	Thakurpukur Mahestola
495	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Chopra
496	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Goalpokher-1
497	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Goalpokher-2
498	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Hemtabad
499	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Islampur
500	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Itahar



## Annexure-II: LIST OF ABP INDICATORS

S.No	Theme	Line Ministry	Indicator No	Indicator	Periodicity
1	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.1	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against total ANC registrations	Monthly
2	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.2	Percentage of institutional deliveries against total reported deliveries	Monthly
3	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.3	Percentage of low-birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	Monthly
4	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.4	Percentage of Tuberculosis (TB) cases treated successfully against TB cases notified a year ago	Monthly
5	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.5	Percentage of National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certified facilities in Block	Monthly
6	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.6	Percentage of person screened for Hypertension against targeted population in the Block	Monthly
7	Health & Nutrition	MoHFW	1.7	Percentage of person screened for Diabetes against targeted population in the Block	Monthly
8	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.8	Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly	Monthly
9	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.9	Percentage of children from 6 months to 6 years taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly	Monthly
10	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.10	Measurement efficiency of children enrolled at Anganwadi Centres during the reporting month	Monthly
11	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.11	Percentage of children under 5 years with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	Monthly
12	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.12	Percentage of children under 5 years with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	Monthly
13	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.13	Percentage of operational Anganwadis Centres with functional toilets	Monthly
14	Health & Nutrition	MoWCD	1.14	Percentage of operational Anganwadis Centres with drinking water facilities	Monthly
15	Education	DOSEL	2.1	Transition Rate - Percentage of boys transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level	Annual



16	Education	DOSEL	2.2	Transition Rate - Percentage of girls transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level	Annual
17	Education	DOSEL	2.3	Transition Rate - Percentage of boys transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary Level	Annual
18	Education	DOSEL	2.4	Transition Rate - Percentage of girls transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary Level	Annual
19	Education	DOSEL	2.5	Percentage of elementary schools having PTR less than equal to 30	Annual
20	Education	DOSEL	2.6	Percentage of schools having adequate no. of girls' toilet facilities against the total number of schools	Annual
21	Education	DOSEL	2.7	Percentage of schools having trained teachers for teaching child with special needs (CwSN)	Annual
22	Education	DOSEL	2.8	Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam	Annual
23	Education	DOSEL	2.9	Percentage of girls with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam	Annual
24	Education	DOSEL	2.10	Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam	Annual
25	Education	DOSEL	2.11	Percentage of girls with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam	Annual
26	Agriculture & Allied Services	DA&FW	3.1	Percentage of FPOs formed in the block against total sanctioned	Half Yearly
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	DA&FW	3.2	Percentage of beneficiaries under PM Kisan with land details and AEPB Seeded against total no. of beneficiaries with land details seeded	Every 4 months
28	Agriculture & Allied Services	DA&FW	3.3	Percentage of Soil Health Cards generated against soil sample collection target	Half Yearly
29	Agriculture & Allied Services	DAHD	3.4	Percentage of Bovine Animals Vaccinated (FMD)	Half Yearly
30	Agriculture & Allied Services	DoWR	3.5	Percentage of Ground Water Extraction at Block Level	Annual
31	Social Development	DFS	4.1	No. of banking touch points (bank branch/BC/IPPB centre) located in the block	Monthly





32	Social Development	MeitY	4.2	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with at least 250 beneficiaries digitally certified under PM Digital Saksharata Abhiyaan	Monthly
33	Social Development	MoRD	4.3	Total number of eligible Households (HHs) added to SHGs	Monthly
34	Social Development	MoRD	4.4	Percentage of SHGs that have received Revolving Fund against total SHGs in the block	Monthly
35	Basic Infrastructure	DDWS	5.1	Percentage of Households (HHs) with functional tap water connections (FHTC) against total number of HHs in the block	Monthly
36	Basic Infrastructure	DDWS	5.2	Percentage of villages declared open Defecation Free (ODF) plus	Monthly
37	Basic Infrastructure	DoT	5.3	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	Monthly
38	Basic Infrastructure	DoT	5.4	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Live BharatNet connection against total number Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	Monthly
39	Basic Infrastructure	MoRD	5.5	Percentage of Households (HHs) constructed under PMAY-G against cumulative target	Monthly



## Annexure-III: LIST OF INDICATIVE SCHEMES

The tentative list of central schemes and ministries associated with each sector are mentioned below. In addition to the Central Sector/Central Sponsored Schemes mentioned below, State/ Union territories have their own state specific schemes with allocation of additional resources for social development in these blocks. The identification and mapping of such state specific schemes to KPI's shall help the District Magistrate/Block Level Officials in effective utilization of these resources.

Sector	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Indicative List of Scheme(s)
Health	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1. LaQshya' programme (Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative)
		2. Dakshata
		3. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)
		4. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
		5. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
		6. Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) Program
		7. Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)
		8. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)
		9. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)
		10. Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI)
		11. Facility Based New Born and Child Care (FBNC)
		12. Home Based New Born Care (HBNC)
		13. Home Based Young Child Care (HBYC)
		14. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)
		15. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act
		16. National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI)
		17. Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Program (WIFS)
		18. Intensive Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)
		19. Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC)
		20. Ayushman Bharat
		21. National Health Mission (NHM)
		22. National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)
		23. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
Nutrition	Ministry of Education	24. Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)
	Ministry of Women and Child Development	25. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - Mission Shakti
		26. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - Mission Shakti
		27. National Creche Scheme - Mission Shakti
		28. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
		29. Poshan Abhiyan (Mission Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0)
30. Anganwadi Services - (Mission Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0)		



	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation	31. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
	Ministry of Rural Development	32. MGNREGA
Education	Ministry of Education	33. Samagra Shiksha
		34. Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)
		35. PM SHRI Schools
		36. Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)
		37. Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)
		38. Right to Education Act
		39. STARS Project
		40. PM e-Vidya
		41. NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement)
		42. DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)
	Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation	43. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
	Ministry of Finance	44. Swachh Bharat Kosh
	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	45. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
		46. Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
		47. Eklavya Model Residential Schools
		48. Grants u/Article 275(1)
		49. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
Social Development	Ministry of Finance	50. Atal Pension Yojana
		51. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
		52. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
		53. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
Agriculture and Allied Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	54. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
		55. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
		56. Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF)
		57. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
		58. Market Intervention Scheme
		59. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM- AASHA)
		60. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana



Agriculture and Allied Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	61. ATMA Scheme
		62. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
		63. Interest Subvention Scheme
		64. Kisan Credit Card Scheme
		65. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
		66. Soil Health Card Scheme
		67. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
		68. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
		69. National Mission for Oil Seeds and Oil Palm
		70. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
		71. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
		72. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Regions (MOVCDNER)
		73. Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
		74. Seed Village Program
		75. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	76. National Livestock Mission
		77. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
		78. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey
		79. Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH and DC)
		80. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD and Brucellosis
		81. National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD)
		82. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
	Department of Water Resources	83. Atal Bhujal Yojana
		84. Command Area Development & Water Management
		85. National Water Mission
86. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)		
87. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)		
Ministry of Rural Development	88. MGNREGA	
Basic Infrastructure	Ministry of Communication (Department of Telecommunication)	89. Bharat Net
	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	90. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
		91. Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin
	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity)	92. Common Service Centre Scheme
		93. Digital India
	Ministry of Home Affairs	94. Special Central Assistance
	Ministry of Power	95. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana
96. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)		



## Annexure-IV: LIST OF INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS

**Note:** This document may be used as a reference. The schemes are mapped and compiled based on the relevance to Aspirational Blocks Programme's monitoring indicators. Therefore, the information provided may not be comprehensive but can be used as reference document for preparing Block Develop Strategy.

### HEALTH & NUTRITION:



Under Aspirational Blocks Programme, 7 health related indicators from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and 7 indicators from Ministry of Women & Child Development are being targeted for monitoring progress at block level.



## Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW):

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the access barriers like social norms, road connectivity and service availability in health facilities.</li> <li>Map all the equipment's present in each health facility. Each centre should have               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nishchay Kit for detection of pregnancy</li> <li>Urine and blood test</li> <li>Mother Protection Card issued by MoWCD and MoHFW</li> </ul> </li> <li>Identifying Pregnant Women (PW) in all the villages by coordination between ASHA, ANM and AWW by tracking eligible couples. Also estimating pregnancies village wise with the help of ASHA can be taken up.</li> <li>Develop IEC material on importance of ANC Checkups as per local context.</li> <li>Plan for conducting ANC camps and publish the camp calendars.</li> <li>Systems should be developed to track pregnant women who have received less than 4 ANCs, areas where the ANC checkup rate is low and special initiatives should be taken to increase outreach in cut off areas.</li> <li>Develop systems to ensure regular VHSNDs in all the villages by AWCs/ASHA workers. Monitoring of VHSND should be taken up.</li> </ul>
2	Percentage of institutional deliveries against total reported deliveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block wise mapping of the areas which have low connectivity and cases of high mortality rate. In such villages mapping of EDD (Expected Date of Delivery) should be done and women should be admitted few days before date of delivery.</li> <li>Bike ambulance and ambulance service availability should be mapped and deficit should be filled.</li> <li>Mapping of PHCs and CHCs should be done where 24 hours delivery services are available. Target to upgrade remaining should be made considering the resources.</li> <li>Creation of Special Health Centres for PVTGs &amp; training for paramedics amongst tribal people</li> <li>Awareness campaigns should be conducted in women SHGs and Federations on the importance of institutional delivery. Plan of such campaigns should be made block/village wise with help of Supervisors of WCD Department.</li> <li>An IVRS system can be set on which ambulances can be contacted as well as mothers can be given counselling on pregnancy as well as new born baby care.</li> <li>Refresher courses should be done for ANMs/Staff Nurse to conduct home deliveries.</li> <li>Sensitisation workshops should be done for staff of PHC/CHCs. The staff can be trained on some basic words of the native language to build an environment of trust and comfort.</li> <li>Strengthening of PHC/CHC as per IPHS, Certification of Labour Room</li> </ul>



3	Percentage of low-birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify high risk mothers early during the course of pregnancy and refer them to appropriate health facility.</li> <li>• Plan should be made to encourage mothers to take nutritious food during pregnancy. AWC Centres and Supplementary nutrition should be strengthened in all the blocks. Plan should be made with worst blocks in highest priority.</li> <li>• Assessment of Special New Born Care Facilities in the Block should be done.</li> <li>• An estimate should be made block wise of estimated number of deliveries expected in a block.</li> <li>• An assessment should be done of the Mobile Medical Units, Sick New Born Units, New Born Stabilization Units and New Born Care Centres present in blocks and districts.</li> <li>• Ensuring that community members know about the facilities available in PHCs, CHCs and District hospitals so that they can seek medical help by themselves.</li> </ul>
4	Percentage of Tuberculosis (TB) cases treated successfully against TB cases notified a year ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find all TB cases (Drug Sensitive &amp; Drug Resistant) including TB patients seeking care from private providers and undiagnosed TB in high-risk populations             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Systematic screening of high-risk populations</li> <li>» Scale-up diagnostic tests &amp; algorithms, private provider engagement approaches</li> <li>» Universal testing for drug-resistant TB</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Initiate appropriate anti-TB treatment with patient friendly systems and social support             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Prevent the loss of TB cases in the cascade of care with support systems</li> <li>» Free TB drugs for all TB cases</li> <li>» Patient-friendly adherence monitoring and social support to sustain TB treatment</li> <li>» Elimination of catastrophic costs by linkages of eligible TB patients with social welfare schemes including nutritional support</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Focus on awareness generation and prevention of TB in susceptible population             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Scale-up airborne infection control measures at health care facilities</li> <li>» Treatment for latent TB infection in contacts of bacteriologically confirmed cases:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Adopt inter sectoral approach to address social factors of TB</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5	Percentage of National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certified facilities in Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map the total number of health facilities in a block</li> <li>• Formation of Quality Assurance Team at Facility Level to undertake Quality Assurance activities based on NQAS and other checklists (like Kayakalp, LaQshya etc.).</li> <li>• Collate critical data from the departments and monitor key performance indicators on regular intervals.</li> <li>• Identify the gaps through periodic internal assessment and prepare an action plan with resource allocation, responsible person, time frame etc.</li> <li>• Arrange for External Quality Assurance of measuring equipment and laboratories.</li> <li>• Prepare competency and performance assessment checklist for clinical &amp; para clinical staff.</li> <li>• Periodic assessment of facilities by District &amp; State Quality Assurance Committee.</li> <li>• Send the application along with the required documents to NHM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI requesting for the national assessment.</li> </ul>



6	Percentage of person screened for Hypertension against targeted population in the Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the monthly target population to be screened in the block</li> <li>• Targeted screening at community level of high-risk groups like the elderly (&gt;60 years), obese, those with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases</li> <li>• Opportunistic screening of all adults above age of 18 years by healthcare providers during visit to health facilities or as requested by person</li> <li>• Increase awareness of Hypertension as widely prevalent but asymptomatic disease with adverse outcomes.</li> </ul>
7	Percentage of person screened for Diabetes against targeted population in the Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fix monthly target population to be screened in the block for Diabetes</li> <li>• Arrange for targeted screening at community level/healthcare facilities for target population with priority to high-risk groups</li> <li>• Increase awareness/education on prevention of diabetes at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.</li> </ul>





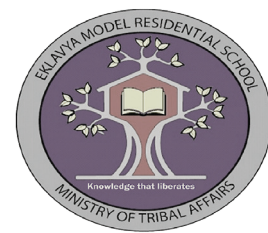
## Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD):

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1.	Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Programme regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all Anganwadi Centre's, an evaluation should be done of supply of Supplementary Nutrition and gaps should be filled. For this estimation of pregnancies can also be done in advance.</li> <li>• Prioritizing severely malnourished women identified by ground level workers in village.</li> <li>• Plan should be made to use SHGs as a base and awareness camps should be organised on importance of having nutritious diet at home especially during pregnancy.</li> </ul>
2.	Percentage of children from 6 months to 6 years taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Programme regularly	
3.	Measurement efficiency of children enrolled at Anganwadi Centres during the reporting month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular screening of children with inadequate height and weight for a particular age should be done and they should be referred to Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC).</li> <li>• A system should be formed to ensure that the NRC functions at full capacity.</li> <li>• Post discharge from NRC, regular follow-ups should be done by AWC workers, school teacher and ANMs.</li> <li>• Blocks with high incidences of malnutrition in children should be identified. In such blocks, awareness camps should be organized to promote dietary diversification for a balanced diet. In these camps following should be focused on               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months</li> <li>» Diet initiation after 6 months</li> <li>» Proper immunization, iron folic acid and vitamin A supplementation</li> <li>» Deworming</li> <li>» Taking measures for preventing seasonal diseases</li> <li>» Focus on taking nutritious food by adolescent girls and pregnant women</li> <li>» High nutritious food items which are traditionally being used by people should be included in diet by including them in Public Distribution System.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4.	Percentage of children under 5 years with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	
5.	Percentage of children under 5 years with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	
6.	Percentage of operational Anganwadi Centres with functional toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the number of Anganwadi Centres in existence and the number of them without functional toilets and work with GPs to leverage XVFC resources for maintenance of Anganwadi toilets.</li> </ul>
7.	Percentage of operational Anganwadi Centres with drinking water facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the number of Anganwadi Centres in existence and the number of them having drinking water facilities.</li> <li>• Explore the options for accomplishing work through provision of drinking water facilities under Jal Jeevan Mission, utilizing funds of Central Finance Commission, MGNREGS etc.</li> </ul>



## EDUCATION

Under this theme, 11 **Education & related infrastructure indicators** from **Department of School Education & Literacy** are being targeted for monitoring progress at block level.





## Department of School Education & Literacy:

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Transition Rate - Percentage of Boys transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the teachers to               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the secondary school where every class VIII student shall be automatically admitted into class IX</li> <li>Inform the parents about the school where their child is being automatically admitted in class IX</li> </ul> </li> <li>Supervise the transition of the students, and remove all hurdles in the process</li> </ul>
2	Transition Rate - Percentage of Girls transitioned from Upper Primary to Secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a list of students who have joined ITI or any vocational course after passing out of class VIII</li> <li>Prepare a list of students who have passed out of class VIII but have not taken admission in class IX or joined any vocational course in spite of all the above efforts</li> <li>Discuss this with the DC/DM/CEO-ZP and the Education Secretary, identify the further action that can be taken to encourage the students to re-join in class IX or initiate necessary steps to introduce technical/vocational courses at class IX level.</li> <li>Identify the schools where necessary steps need to be taken to meet the unique requirements of students at this age, so that they are encouraged to continue in class IX and beyond, such as safety of girls while travelling to school, adequate facilities to handle menstruation, introduction of vocational skills etc. And make efforts to ensure these</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For transition of students of Std VIII to Std IX in the same school/ the nearby school, the key role is played by the teachers. However, if the Secondary school is too far/ there is no nearby school, there is a provision under Samagra Siksha scheme to upgrade the school</p>
3	Transition Rate - Percentage of Boys transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a list of students who have passed out of class X but have not taken admission in class XI.</li> <li>Discuss this with the DC/DM/CEO-ZP and the Education Secretary, identify the further action that can be taken to encourage the students to re-join in class XI.</li> <li>Identify the colleges/schools where necessary steps need to be taken to meet the unique requirements of students at this age, so that they are encouraged to continue in class XI and beyond, such as safety of girls while travelling to colleges/schools, adequate facilities to handle menstruation, introduction of vocational skills etc. and make efforts to ensure these.</li> </ul>
4	Transition Rate - Percentage of Girls transitioned from Secondary to Higher Secondary level	<p><i>At the Higher secondary level also, it is required that subject specific teachers are available in all schools. Teachers should be recruited as per the norms prescribed by NCTE/appropriate authority and the terms and conditions of the respective State and UTs. Samagra Siksha scheme visualises a minimum of 6 subject specific Post Graduate (PG) teachers and 1 Principal for every new / Upgraded higher secondary school/section and addition of teachers depending on combination of subjects.</i></p>
5	Percentage of elementary schools having PTR less than equal to 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the elementary schools having shortage of teachers as per Right to Education norms</li> <li>Identify the elementary schools having excess of teachers as per Right to Education norms</li> <li>Redeploy teachers within the district from schools identified with excess teachers to schools identified with shortage of teachers, if it is within your power</li> <li>Provision of biometric/online attendance should be developed to ensure that there are no proxy teachers and attendance is regularly monitored.</li> </ul>



6	Percentage of schools having adequate no. of girls' toilet facilities against the total number of schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify schools with no functional girls' toilets or inadequate number of girls' toilets</li> <li>• Take up the matter with the DC/DM/CEO-ZP for convergence of services and funds for construction, repair and maintenance of toilets.</li> <li>• Involve Parent-Teacher Associations and School Management Committees to make sure the toilets are functional and are cleaned regularly</li> <li>• Request the DM/DC/CEO-ZP to encourage Public Sector Undertakings, Corporates, etc. to donate funds for this.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Under the Samagra Siksha Scheme, there is provision of fund for strengthening school infrastructure. Toilets can be constructed using the fund. Further, under Swachh Bharat Kosh, there is provision for construction of toilets in elementary, secondary and senior secondary Govt. schools. Proposal may be submitted to the Ministry of Education for placing it in the Governing council of the Swacch Bharat Kosh.</p>
7	Percentage of schools having trained teachers for teaching child with special needs (CWSN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate a special survey to identify the existing children of this category.</li> <li>• List out the facilities not received under the Inclusive Education of Disabled at Secondary Stage and actually needed under RMSA (Samagra Siksha) to enhance the performance and learning level.</li> <li>• Appoint two resource persons at the Block Resource Centre under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Samagra Siksha) to provide support.</li> <li>• <b>Teacher training:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Intensive teacher training should be undertaken to sensitize regular teachers on effective classroom management of children with special needs.</li> <li>» This training should be recurrent at district/DPO levels and integrated with the on-going in-service teacher training schedules in RMSA.</li> <li>» All training modules at SCERT, DIET and district level should include a suitable component on education of children with special needs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Resource support:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Resource support could be given by teachers working in special schools. Where necessary specially trained resource teachers should be appointed, particularly for teaching special skills to children with special needs.</li> <li>» Wherever this option is not feasible, long-term training of regular teachers should be undertaken</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Setting up of redressal Centre for learning disabilities.</li> </ul>



8	Percentage of Boys with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate preparation of School Development Plan in coordination with Block/cluster resource persons, SMC/SMDC Head Masters, teachers etc.</li> <li>• Coordinate and Conduct workshops &amp; trainings with subject teachers</li> <li>• Provide active coordination in teacher's re-deployment and infrastructure utilisation</li> <li>• Monitor the work of Block Resource Persons (BRP) and Cluster Resource Persons (CRP)</li> <li>• Ensure regular updation of U-DISE+ and carrying out data analysis.</li> <li>• Conduct review and performance meetings with BRCs, CRCs, SMC/SMDC and teachers regarding students' academic performance and special training needs of the children</li> <li>• Use available performance outcome data to continually document and communicate student academic progress and develop interim learning targets.</li> <li>• Improve learning levels of all students by providing Learning Enhancement/Enrichment Programme through a process of continuous improvement in teaching and learning.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Classroom based interventions (within school hours) for enhancement of learning outcomes especially for classes located in areas where students have low performance under National Achievement Survey</li> <li>b) Academic enrichment in classrooms aimed at engaging students beyond classrooms through various interventions, such as, group research, group work, portfolios, presentations by students, debates, quizzes, library books, extra reading, project work, etc.</li> <li>c) Academic enrichment beyond classrooms – Topic centered and Project based Clubs and Circles</li> <li>d) Individualized learning interventions for children with special needs, and identified slow learners, especially with the help of peer learning, parental/volunteer involvement, etc.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><i>Samagra Siksha provides financial support for learning enhancement/ enrichment programmes.</i></p>
9	Percentage of Girls with 60% and above marks in Class X board exam	
10	Percentage of Boys with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam	
11	Percentage of Girls with 60% and above marks in Class XII board exam	



## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Under this theme, **5 indicators from 3 Ministries/Departments** have been identified for monitoring progress at block level.





Department of Agriculture & Family Welfare:		
S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of FPOs formed in the block against total sanctioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize farmers into informal groups (FIG)</li> <li>Train members and leaders in matters relating to group functioning, group norms and systems.</li> <li>Formation of FPOs.</li> </ul>
2	Percentage of Soil Health Cards generated against soil sample collection target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify lead farmers in each village to help collection of soil samples.</li> <li>Ensure that all Soil Testing Laboratory (STLs) are functional.</li> <li>Engage technical personnel in STLs on priority.</li> <li>Ensure engaging private laboratories for analysis of soil samples, if Government STLs are inadequate.</li> <li>Improve supply of water and electricity in soil testing laboratories.</li> </ul> <p><b>Awareness generation/Motivation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IEC methods and word of mouth techniques can be used to encourage farmers to get soil health cards.</li> <li>Awareness camps and visits can be designed to aware farmers about successful cases of soil health cards.</li> <li>Organize field day in SHC based demonstration plot to motivate farmers to ensure soil testing in alternate two year and use of soil health card for apply of fertilizer.</li> </ul>
3	Percentage of beneficiaries under PM Kisan with land details and AEPB Seeded against Total no. of beneficiaries with land details seeded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare database of eligible beneficiary land holder farmer families in the villages</li> <li>Publish lists of eligible beneficiaries at the village level</li> <li>Provide opportunity to Farmers' families who are eligible but have been excluded to represent their case.</li> </ul>

Department of Animal Husbandry		
S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of Bovine Animals Vaccinated (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare Village wise vaccination plan for FMD in each block and assess the requirement of vaccines with veterinary department.</li> <li>Consider schemes and available funds to deal with issue of animal vaccination.</li> <li>Ensure availability of vaccines to block and sub-block units of veterinary hospitals.</li> <li>Process improvement: proper cold storages maintenance, sero-monitoring, maintain schedule of vaccination.</li> <li>Ensure linkage with BAIF and other agencies for field level delivery.</li> <li>Identification of target animal by ear-tagging, registration and issuing Animal Health Cards</li> <li>Awareness Camps/programme at block and village level: To spread knowledge about the significance of prevention, possible transmission of diseases to humans, common misconceptions about vaccination like vaccination decreases milk production, reproductive ability etc.</li> </ul>



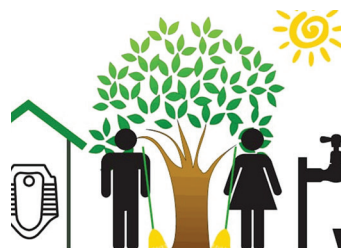
Department of Water Resources		
S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of Ground Water Extraction at Block Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the present status of ground water extraction (Safe/Critical/Semi-Critical/Over-exploited) for assessment unit under which particular block is falling into.</li><li>• Analyze the sectors with major extraction of ground water &amp; sources of ground water recharge (rainfall, surface sources like water bodies/tanks/lakes, rain water harvesting structures etc.)</li><li>• Plan for integrated water resource management</li></ul>





## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE:

Under this theme, 5 indicators from 3 Ministries/Departments are being targeted for monitoring progress at block level.



**Bharat Broadband Network Limited**  
A Government of India Undertaking





### Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of HHs with functional tap water connections FHTC against the total number of HHs in the block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household</li> <li>Provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi Centres, GP buildings, Health Centres, Wellness Centres and community buildings, every Rural Household</li> <li>Review the progress of projects completed as against the target.</li> </ul>
2	% of villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Gram Panchayats initiate Solid and liquid waste management interventions using SBM and XVFC funds.</li> <li>Monitor progress along with all GP Heads to Fast-track implementation</li> <li>Engage Swachhagrahis as per the guideline, for identification of beneficiaries, motivating, assisting in IEC and construction, maintaining</li> </ul>

### Department of Telecommunications

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the Model being followed by respective State i.e. Pvt. Model, State Led Model, BSNL or PPP Model.</li> <li>Study the geographic location (latitude &amp; longitude) and terrain for Gram Panchayats to decide which GPs should be fibre connected or wireless connected or satellite based.</li> <li>Lay the OFC cable from Block to all unconnected Gram Panchayats through the Implementing Agency and corresponding model followed in the State.</li> <li>Service providers and Govt. agencies to provide connectivity through Bharat Net Project to extend their services from Block to Gram Panchayats and to individual households.</li> <li>Monitor the progress and ensure that the Block &amp; Gram Panchayats in it are Service ready with Bharat Net.</li> </ul>
2	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Live BharatNet connection against total number Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	

### Ministry of Rural Development

S No	Indicator	Indicative Steps
1	Percentage of HHs constructed under PMAY-G against cumulative target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the targets households allocated to the Block &amp; Gram Panchayats</li> <li>Issue of Sanction Order to beneficiaries &amp; Orientation to them. Map village level functionary to the beneficiary.</li> <li>Ensure availability of trained mason, raw material for the construction of houses</li> <li>Monitor the progress of house construction and timely release of instalments to the beneficiary</li> <li>Review the progress of construction of houses as against target.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For construction of PMAY Houses, the Labour component is funded under MGNREGS.</p>



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Under this theme, **4 indicators from 3 Ministries/Department** are being targeted for monitoring progress at block level.



**BANK IS NOW AVAILABLE AT  
YOUR DOOR STEP**





<b>Ministry of Rural Development:</b>		
<b>S No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicative Steps</b>
1	Total number of eligible Households added to SHGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake house to house survey in the village</li> <li>• Identify BPL households &amp; validate through existing data (if any) and interact with households</li> <li>• Explain the advantages of community-based approach for getting out of poverty</li> <li>• Mobilise BPL households into affinity based SHGs</li> <li>• Promote Bank linkage sub-committees in each Village Organization and Cluster federation; and Community cadres like - 'Bank Sakhis</li> <li>• Impart training and capacity building to community institutions, active women, Bank Sakhis/ Mitra's etc.;</li> </ul>
2	Percentage of SHGs that have received Revolving Fund against Total SHGs in the block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate opening of savings accounts for all beneficiaries, SHGS and SHG federations through banks</li> <li>• Establish linkage between SHG and Bank with help of NABARD and NGO</li> <li>• Ensure that Banks treat the SHGs as business clients &amp; extend credit support</li> <li>• Coordinate with banks for extending credit to SHGs on the basis of Rating Index (like the one developed by NABARD)</li> <li>• Coordinate with banks for mobilizing finances for Micro Investment Plan.</li> <li>• Provide support to SHGs in developing terms of partnership with borrowing members</li> <li>• Disburse revolving fund to SHGs</li> </ul>

<b>Ministry of Electronics &amp; Information Technology (Meity)</b>		
<b>S No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicative Steps</b>
1	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with at least 250 beneficiaries digitally certified under PM Digital Saksharata Abhiyaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select, liaise &amp; coordinate with various training agencies (in consultation with CSC-SPV) for implementation of scheme in Panchayats.</li> <li>• Facilitate mobilization of candidates to the nearest Digital Literacy Training Centres</li> <li>• Set up Training Centres in the selected Gram Panchayats with the appropriate manpower and requisite and infrastructure.</li> <li>• The Training Partners/Centres would encourage and mobilize selected beneficiaries to their training Centre and ensure successful completion of the training as per norms prescribed in this regard.</li> <li>• Certification of the trained beneficiaries would be carried out through online remotely proctored examination.</li> </ul>

<b>Department of Financial Services</b>		
<b>S No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicative Steps</b>
1	No. of banking touch points (bank branch/ BC/IPPB centre) located in the block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the number of bank branches/Banking Correspondents/IPPB Centre's located in the block</li> <li>• Locate villages where such facilities do not exist and coordinate with concerned officials to make such villages financially inclusive.</li> </ul>







