

## CHAPTER 10

### General Observations on Improving Data Base, Capacity Building, Training and e-Governance in PRIs

#### I Improving Data Base

10.1. The PRIs with the support of the P & RD Department have taken various initiatives for maintaining important records at their level, but that are not sufficient.

10.2. The *PRIASOFT*, software used by the P & RD Department for maintaining data of PRIs has become a key source for keeping the data and tracking the progress. However, updating the data base has not done on a regular basis.

#### II Capacity Building and Training

10.3. The State Government since last few years has given focus for developing the capacity of PRIs in the state.

10.4. For training the State Government has formed various institutions at the micro and macro levels. The Thakur Pyarelal State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development (TPSIPRD) is the state level apex institution formed in the year 2005 for conducting training for the PRI representatives and officials of the state.

#### In Campus/Off Campus Training Details of TPSIPRD and Regional Panchayat & Rural Development Training Centers for the period April 2017- January 2018 (FY 2017-18)

S. N o.	Training Subject	Session	No of Part.	Women	Men	PRIs	Officials	Others	ZP	JP	GP	ZP + JP + GP
1	RGSA (In Campus)	67	2916	1019	1897	1237	1594	85	587	1283	1046	2916
2	RGSA (RPRDTC)	111	5576	1969	3607	1753	3316	507	279	1563	3734	5576
3	RGSA (DPRC&BPRC)	2841	93829	45736	48093	64194	28294	1341	1645	12766	79418	93829
4	RGSA GPDF (Cluster)	2880	115232	75876	39356	103453	10952	827	817	6281	108134	115232
5	Other (RPRDTC)	97	4012	1714	2408	769	2625	728	0	361	3761	4122
6	PMAY	42	2348	444	1904	176	2172	0	828	1062	458	2348
7	NIRD Networking	10	379	83	296	0	379	0	267	112	0	379
8	SBM	30	1695	455	1240	784	707	204	130	528	1037	1695
9	MGNREGA+BF T+TA	42	1902	451	1451	76	1785	41	533	1219	150	1902
10	SAGY	2	110	17	93	21	89	0	59	27	24	110
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6120</b>	<b>227999</b>	<b>127747</b>	<b>100252</b>	<b>172442</b>	<b>51824</b>	<b>3733</b>	<b>5086</b>	<b>25175</b>	<b>197738</b>	<b>227999</b>

TPSIPRD in the year 2017-2018 in various schemes has given training to 2,27,999 persons in which PRIs were 1,72,442 panchayat officers were 51,824, others were 3,733. Out of which persons from ZPs were 5086, JPs were 25,175 and GPs were 1,97,738 respectively.

10.5. It has Satellite facilities for distant learning programs, can conduct face to face training at all levels. Capacity up-gradation of the functionaries of PRIs and other concerned agencies has become key activity of this institute.

10.6. During last three years the training of 90.81 % of elected representatives and officials of PRIs has been conducted by this institute.

10.7. The State Government had established 21 District level training centres known as District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC) and 6 Regional Training Centers (RPRDTC). Thus 21 DPRC and 6 RPRDTC cover all the 27 Districts of the State.

10.8. Block Level Resource Centers (BPRC) in all 146 blocks in the state has been established also.

10.9. As a result of this, the training programmes are being conducted on vast scale, which in turn has made the participation rate higher by local representatives in the meetings and people are aware of their duties and responsibilities, which is a positive sign because of decentralisation of training programmes in various level of institutions.

### III Computerization and e-Governance

10.10. The effective implementation of e-Panchayat Programme in all three tiers of PRIs is necessary but still some GPs located in the remote areas of the state do not have adequate number of computers which has hindered GPs to work effectively.

10.11. With regard to e-Panchayat processes, it was observed that four Software Applications such as (i) PRIASoft, (ii) PlanPlus, (iii) National Panchayat Portal (NPP) and (iv) Local Government Directory (LGD) are in use since last five years in the state.

10.12. Table 10.1 provides the status of usage of various softwares in the state and their implications of strengthening the functioning of the PRIs.

**Table 10.1: Application of Software and their usage by the PRIs in the State**

Sl. No.	Software	Usage
1	PRIA Soft	83% ZPs, 75% JPs, and 81% of GPs have closed their panchayat accounts online for the FY 2014-15.
2	Plan Plus	67% ZPs, 48% JPs, and 30% of the GPs have uploaded their approved annual action plans online in FY 2014-15.
3	National Panchayat Portal (NPP)	100% ZPs, 94% JPs, and 28% GPs have registered their URLs for their respective websites.
4	Local Govt. Directory (LGD)	100% of the Census Villages in the State have been mapped with their respective GPs.
5	Action Soft	53% of the GPs have entered their work details in FY 2014-15.
6	National Asset Directory	100% ZPs, 76% JPs and 57% of the GPs have entered work details in FY 2014-15.
7	Area Profiler	Only 4% of the GPs have utilised the Application for maintaining their Local Government Profiles during FY 2014-15.
8	Service Plus	33% of GPs in the state have started using the application. However none of the ZPs and JPs is using the software.

Source: P&RD Department, Chhattisgarh

### **Suggestions from State Finance Commission**

**10.13.** Capacity building for the members of the PRIs should be based on their area and need. Effective study of capacity assessment should be done before organising capacity building programmes and implementation should be done accordingly.

**10.14.** The services of the TPSIPRD, DPRC and BPRC should be taken for understanding capacity gaps of the PRIs and planning should be done accordingly.

**10.15.** It was observed by the Commission that the TPSIPRD, DPRCs and the BPRCs have in many ways supported building capacity of the PRIs in the state. These institutions need further attention in the terms of finance and functionariesto make capacity building programmes more effective and learners-friendly.

**10.16.** The guideline of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India regarding regular appointment of core faculty members of SIRDs clearly states that before 01.04.2020 all the faculty members of SIRDs should be appointed on regular basis. There will be no financial support from the Government of India for contractual core faculty members after this date. In Chhattisgarh total five core faculties in SIRD are working today and they all are on contractual basis. The Commission is of the view that to make capacity building programmes more effective, the core faculty members should be appointed on regular basis.

**10.17.***The Commission recommends that the state should prepare e-Governance Perspective Plan for the Panchayats and make a comprehensive scheme for strengthening the process of e-Local Governance System.*

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