

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY  
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

No. 90/PRD/2022-23/DD(PF)

Puducherry, dt. 27.07.2022

**CIRCULAR**

Sub: PRD- Communication of Department-wise Actionable Points emerged during the National Conference of the Chief Secretaries held at Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh - Reg.

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The Actionable points pertaining to department-wise on the National Conference of the Chief Secretaries held at Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh is attached for kind reference and follow up action at your end.


2. As suggested by the Chief Secretary, the Agenda of the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Governing Council of the NITI Aayog which is scheduled to be held on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2022 is as follows:

- (i) Crop Diversification and achieving self-sufficiency in Oilseeds & Pulses and other Agri Commodities - Agriculture Department
- (ii) Implementation of National Education Policy - School Education
- (iii) Implementation of National Education Policy - Higher Education
- (iv) Urban Governance - LAD, PWD, TCP
- (v) Administrative Structure and Citizen-centric Governance - DP&AR
- (vi) Financial Issues - Budget Officer

3. The Head of Departments concerned and Budget Officer are requested to send a detailed note on the above said Agenda Points for the ensuing 7<sup>th</sup> Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog and Action Taken Report on the Actionable Points emerged in the National Conference of Chief Secretaries to this department **on or before 29<sup>th</sup> July 2022** so as to prepare material for the above said meeting.

4. This may be treated as **Most Urgent**.

/By Order/

  
(R. Asokan)  
Director(Plg.)i/c.

To

1. The Heads of Departments concerned.
2. Budget Officer, Finance Department, Chief Secretariat.

**Action Points emerged during the National Conference of Chief Secretaries  
held on 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh**

**Action Points pertaining to Agriculture Department**

Production

- 1) States/UTs to prepare district and crop wise plans based on agro climatic zones.
- 2) Alignment of cropping pattern as per state and national priorities.
- 3) Convergence and reorientation of government schemes to support crop diversification plans.
- 4) R&D focus to be in tandem with crop diversification needs and climate resilient varieties as well as bio fortification to meet nutritional needs.
- 5) Sustainability through natural farming practices

Marketing and Value Addition

- 6) Procurement of food grains to be aligned with long term national requirements.
- 7) Larger role of private sector in seed production, extension, value addition and marketing.

Digital Agriculture

*Government of India would create*

- 1) Framework for Digital Agriculture.
- 2) Standard operating procedures for creating a building block
- 3) Policies for digital agriculture, including on private participation

*States would create following building blocks:*

- 1) Farmers' database dynamically linked to land records.
- 2) Geo-referencing of village maps, if not done.
- 3) Crop grown data through crop survey by putting a process in place.
- 4) 75% of the states to onboard by March, 2023

## Strategy for Atma Nirbhar Krishi – Self Sufficiency in Pulses, Oilseeds and Other Agri Commodities

| Items   | Oilseeds   | Pulses  | Horticulture   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Production &amp; Productivity</b></p> <p><b>Production &amp; Productivity</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed availability, extension of good agricultural practices with help of KVKs, quicker lab to field application of public research system.</li> <li>• Adopting identified area specific clusters &amp; develop value chains.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States to focus on selected districts- rice fallows and intercropping.</li> <li>• 27.20 lakh ha. additional area under pulses by 2025-26.</li> <li>• Implement 5-year seed rolling plan for seed production and availability of quality seeds.</li> <li>• Strengthen extension along with KVKs to close yield gap between farmers practice and actual yield potential</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation and utilization of infrastructure for disease-free planting material.</li> <li>• Mapping natural advantage of the states for developing crop specific clusters.</li> <li>• Area expansion by multiplication &amp; propagation of high yielding premier varieties.</li> <li>• Use CoEs for extension and technology demonstration.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Post-Harvest</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate private sector investments in post-harvest management primary processing under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and other schemes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregation, storage, reducing losses at farm gate, upgradation of primary processing units through FPOs and Private sector.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Cold chain under MIDH, CDP and AIF.</li> <li>• Private sector participation for development of Value Chain-based integrated models with special focus on marketing.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Marketing</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen procurement under PM AASHA scheme.</li> <li>• Aggregation and marketing through FPOs.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen procurement agencies to carry out efficient and effective procurement operations.</li> <li>• Utilize procured pulses for PDS and Mid-day meals to provide nutritional security.</li> <li>• Buffer stock management for price stability.</li> </ul>  |  |

| Items | Oilseeds   | Pulses   | Horticulture |
|-------|--|--|--------------|
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm as per targets</li> <li>• Launching of National Mission on Edible Oils- Oilseeds.</li> <li>• Target 100 Lakh MT additional edible oil production by 2030-31</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target 325.47 lakh MT Pulses production by 2025-26</li> </ul> |              |

### Remarks by Hon'ble Prime Minister

#### ( Action : Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department)

1. All efforts to be made to ensure self-sufficiency in all agricultural commodities rather than focusing predominantly on wheat and paddy. Every state to work out strategy to explore its potential in various agri commodities keeping in view their local preferences for food, feed, horticultural, floricultural products as also items like small tomato, dragon fruits, etc.
2. Nutritive values of various food commodities to be mentioned on the packages. Proper branding and marketing of such products to be done on priority. Proper standards for labelling may be developed and implemented.
3. Private Sector to be encouraged to make investments in agriculture sector especially in processing, value chains, etc. Conferences be held by Centre and States with the private sector to understand their expectations and addressing the problems, if any, faced.
4. Nano fertilizers to be encouraged through carefully drawn strategy.
5. During International Year of Millets 2023, appropriate strategies be drawn to encourage small farmers grow more nutricereals. Food technologists and experts be engaged to ensure proper branding, labelling and marketing of these products.
6. Even though India is amongst largest producers of milk and dairy products, per capita consumption is very less and there is a lot of scope to undertake value addition in these commodities.

7. A mission mode approach to be followed for vaccination against foot and mouth disease.
8. Gobardhan scheme to be optimally utilized so as to encourage conversion of biodegradable waste into bio-gas and improve incomes of farmers. More and more plants for such conversion to be set up across the States.
9. A lot of work is required to be done for crop diversification. All States to look at best practices adopted by few states and try to diversify their product basket. New experiments to be also undertaken while drawing these strategies. Pulses, edible oil seeds and millets to be encouraged.
10. In pursuit of encouraging farmers to diversity, a step-wise approach could be followed. For instance, farmers may be encouraged to earmark part of their farm 25% for growing an alternate crop, which can be later expanded if the experiment is successful. Likewise, farmers be also encouraged to adopt / generate solar energy (transforming them from annadaata to urjadaata), and surplus power generated may be allowed to be sold.
11. To explore timber farming to reduce our import reliance. New models such as agro forestry and bamboo cultivation to be encouraged. Spaces between two farms can be optimally utilized for growing such trees and installing solar panels.

### **Reducing Compliance Burden & Decriminalization of Minor Offences for Ease of Doing Business**

#### **Action Points pertaining to Police, Industries & Commerce, Information Technology, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs,**

- 1) To take proactive steps for decriminalization of minor offences to be taken up on mission mode.
- 2) To conduct a ground level study to find out the instances when penalty provisions in various Acts/Rules for minor offences were actually invoked.
- 3) To collect independent feedback to assess impact of the various measures/actions taken at the ground level, for improving the ease of doing business with a view that corrective measures may be taken accordingly if a need is felt for the same.

- 4) To work in a mission mode manner for the following:
  - a. decriminalisation of minor offences;
  - b. auditing of the National and States' Single Window Portals on performance and security criteria;
  - c. integration of all online systems and processes with the National and States' Single Window Portals.
- 5) Send detailed suggestions to Central Government with respect to policy/programmes required at the National level with respect to Data Management and Data Sharing.
- 6) To study the Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) Scheme of Haryana [under which each family is registered as a single unit to avail benefits of social security schemes] for the purpose of implementation in their respective States.
- 7) In addition to compliance, work to be undertaken on mission mode for decriminalization of minor offences. Every department in Centre and State to look at their statutes and identify provision for decriminalization.
- 8) With cyber threats on the rise, all States to put in place strong SOPs to prevent cyber-attacks. These SOPs to be strictly adhered to and action be taken against the officers with lackadaisical approach. At the same time, stringent action be taken against the persons responsible for cyber-crimes/ cyber-attacks.

## **Education**

### **Action Points pertaining to School Education Department**

- 1) Focus of all states and UTs must be on improvement in Gross Enrolment Ratio and Reduction in Dropout rate at secondary grades to ensure compliance to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4.
- 2) Effective convergence with Women and Child Department and capacity building of Anganwadi workers is the key for providing universal access to quality Early Childhood and Education (ECCE).
- 3) States and UTs need to take up a comprehensive review of school buildings and requirements in order to ensure availability of functional gender segregated toilets, ramps, potable drinking water, sports and library facilities, electricity, etc. in every school to help retention of students.

- 4) To ensure equitable and inclusive education, all states and UTs must focus on girl child education and inclusion of Divyang students.
- 5) India's rank and score in Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Capital Index (HCI) require radical improvement. Hence, all States and UTs would need to maintain age specific enrolment ratio and improve learning levels to maintain the status.
- 6) Development of Student, teacher, and School Registry on priority to ensure end to end tracking of students so that the interventions designed are based on real time data and facts.
- 7) All states and UTs must move towards setting up School Standards Setting Authority (SSSA) to infuse transparency, accountability, and public awareness in the system through public disclosures.
- 8) All states and UTs need to ensure an online and transparent system of teacher recruitment to build the permanent and professional cadre of teachers.
- 9) Existing teachers would need to be deployed rationally to maintain the requisite PTR in all schools and to ensure that there are no single teacher schools in the country. In 2022-23 states/UTs may take this up on priority.
- 10) Comprehensive review of existing teacher education institutions (TEIs) as per norms and standards set by the NCTE is required to be done and stringent action against the non-compliant TEIs must be taken.
- 11) All states and UTs may conduct Training Need Analysis (TNA) of teachers so that teacher training can be customised accordingly in order to build the capacities of existing teachers as per their own requirements.
- 12) A teacher's registry may be set up and maintained to track the competencies of teachers and ensure professional standards of teachers.
- 13) NEP 2020 puts lots of focus on SCERTs as the academic authority of the states. SCERTs are also the nodal agencies for development of State Curriculum Framework (SCF) and thereafter, making textbooks etc. As such, the vacant positions of SCERTs may be filled on priority to strengthen them.
- 14) Capacities of DIETs may be strengthened to equip them for monitoring of Learning Outcomes at BRC/CRC/School levels.

## **Remarks by Hon'ble Prime Minister – Action : School Education Department**

- 15) Solving the challenge of Proxy teachers : States/UTs may try a pilot solution of having a large photograph of the permanent teacher in the classroom. The parents should confirm whether the permanent teacher is teaching in the class or a proxy from their child and report it back.
- 16) Good Education of Child by parents : Awareness about the education of the child must be created among parents by States/UTs so that they can contribute to the quality of education of their child.
- 17) A campus based recruitment drive as done in technical colleges may be explored for State/UT Teacher Education Institutions where the recruiters could come to hire the best pre-service teachers.
- 18) States/UTs should institutionalise the practice where private schools adopt a remote school as part of their social obligation. Teacher exposure visits between the private schools and government schools, hosting of government school students by private school students and joint sports competitions between the private and government schools should also be explored to increase exposure for both sets of students.
- 19) During the pandemic, the para-medical staff were trained through e-learning which was not normal before. Similarly, regular e-training for teachers should also be promoted.
- 20) In order to improve the learning trajectory of students, emphasis should be given on peer-to-peer learning in classrooms.
- 21) To invite retired outstanding teachers for mentoring a cluster of schools and motivating its teachers to excel. The mentors may be supported by arranging stay, boarding and travelling for them.
- 22) Optimum Utilisation of Resources: Schools operate for 6-7 hours a day and 220 days a year. As a result the infrastructure gets underutilised. Inspiration may be drawn from Hon'ble ex-President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam to use 'Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas' (PURA) concepts for optimal utilisation of infrastructure resources. States/UTs may systematically plan for optimising the utilisation of resources.



- 23) All efforts to be made to do away with single teacher schools while at the same time providing adequate amenities in the school.
- 24) With New Education Policy now stabilized, earnest efforts be made to implement the same in letter and spirit.
- 25) Sports economy to be developed as a new area. Periodic competitions to be held by all clubs/ federations and other organisations/ Departments in the States. Each state could identify and promote the top 3 most popular sports for the purpose

### **The NEP Child**

- 26) The Budget 2022 had an announcement of setting up 200 TV channels to give a boost to access to high quality content for each grade in the country. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the content for these channels should be sourced by the States/UTs through a competition/challenge method. The States/UTs may encourage their teachers to contribute high quality content in various forms such as animation, mono-acting, drama, dialogues etc. to make teaching and learning more engaging for TV driven education. A handsome reward money may also be placed to incentivise teachers.

### **Eight Priority areas to be focussed in 2022-23 to ensure that every child in school ecosystem is future-ready:**

- 1) Based on the results of National Achievement Survey-2021(NAS), Post-NAS remediation and other interventions may be designed to improve scores in both language and mathematics, particularly at grade III.
- 2) A three-month school preparation module to make children grade I ready, so Vidya Pravesh may be adapted/adopted by all state and UTs and implemented from academic session 2022-23 onwards in all category of schools as strongly propagated by NEP 2020.
- 3) The use of mother tongue is crucial, especially in primary grades to avoid knowledge gaps and increase the speed of learning and comprehension, therefore, States and UTs may take up teaching in mother tongue on priority.

- 4) The capacities of Teachers in innovative pedagogies and preparing high quality e-content on all digital modes may be built to ensure integration of technology in day to day teaching learning process.
- 5) All areas of 21st century skills must be integrated in Curriculum Framework from pre-school to grade 12th, teacher resources must be developed and every child must have access to imbibing these skills.
- 6) All states and UTs need to plan and initiate VE exposure for classes 6-8. Local arts and crafts may be identified, and local craftsmen may be involved to teach and train students; students who are aware of these traditional skills can be encouraged to help their peers learn.
- 7) Student, teacher and school registries must be completed in the year 2022-23. States and UTs must also ensure 100% availability of ICT, Internet and electricity in all schools.
- 8) States and UTs may use DIKSHA and all other tech tools infrastructure provided at national level extensively for accessing quality e-content and contribute more for quality vernacular/ local language e-content. States and UTs may also think of having 100% energized textbooks with QR codes tagged to e-content.

### **Action Points pertaining to Higher and Technical Education Department**

- 1) State/UT Governments should associate students in Engineering Colleges to ensure better utilisation of the Gati Sakthi Platform.
- 2) For Digital Push for Teaching, 5,000 HEIs will be offering ODL and online courses and for Learning 6,500 HEIs will be accepting online and ODL credits.
- 3) 15,000 HEIs will be offering courses in Indian languages and Digital University and National Education Alliance of Technology (NEAT)
- 4) 280 universities will get registered on Academic Bank of Credit
- 5) 18,500 HEIs will be allowing Multiple entry / exit options
- 6) Govt. of India has provided Scholarship /Fellowship/Interest Subsidy / Credit Guarantee amounting to Rs. 15,000 crore in 2022-23
- 7) Infrastructure including hostels will be provided under the Rashtriya Uchcharat Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

- 8) Framing of Institutional Development Plan by 8,400 HEIs
- 9) 400 Universities adopting Four Year Undergraduate Programme and National Higher education Qualification Framework
- 10) 17,260 HEIs to design curriculum for Multidisciplinary and Holistic Education
- 11) 6,800 HEIs to get accredited
- 12) 8,000 HEIs to introduce programmes in India Knowledge System
- 13) 11,400 HEIs to start internship-embedded degree programmes
- 14) 6,000 HEIs to enter into MOUs for industry-institute linkage for apprenticeships
- 15) 8,600 HEIs to establish R&D cell
- 16) 1,285 HEIs to set up one-stop office for internationalization activities
- 17) 3,450 HEIs to offer programmes in collaboration with international HEIs
- 18) 11,370 HEIs to establish Alumni Connect
- 19) States/UTs may try a pilot solution of having a large photograph of the permanent teacher in the classroom. The parents should confirm whether the permanent teacher is teaching in the class or a proxy from their child and report it back.
- 27) There should be greater involvement of Universities, especially those relating to Engineering, Design, Planning and Architecture, in implementation of GatiShakti project. Officers may sensitize students in the universities who in turn can also offer innovative solutions for better implementation of the scheme.
- 28) With New Education Policy now stabilized, earnest efforts be made to implement the same in letter and spirit.

**Remarks by Hon'ble Prime Minister –Action : Higher & Technical Edn., Health & ISM**

- 1) On the lines of initiative taken for Ease of Doing Business, steps to be taken to study the methodology for ranking of educational institutions especially in the global arena, which are given due importance for making investments in the sector. Based on the ranking parameters, appropriate roadmap be drawn to improve ranking of Indian institutions globally both subject wise and university wise.

- 2) Research and dissemination of Indian Knowledge systems and traditional medicines to be done in a manner that it is globally accepted as a science and as form of medicine appropriate protocols to be developed wherever required.

### **Perspectives on Fiscal Management: Role of States**

#### **Action Points pertaining to Finance Department**

- 1) Imperative need to contain growth of borrowings, off-budget borrowings and power dues by suitable effective action on multiple fronts.
- 2) Rationalisation of state autonomous bodies, with Chief Secretaries taking the lead.
- 3) Rationalisation of government schemes with sunset clauses and outcome reviews.
- 4) States to make efforts to contain revenue deficits through: levying and collecting property taxes; introducing user-charge fees for government services; reducing inefficient subsidies.
- 5) Suggestions were invited from states on major central subsidies.
- 6) States to institute permanent economic secretariats, along with a State Chief Economic Adviser. Centre will help to build capacity for the same.

### **Convergence and Integration to Drive India's Infrastructure Growth through PM Gati Shakti**

#### **Action Points pertaining to Revenue, Survey and Land Records, Town and Country Planning, Transport and Information Technology**

- 1) On implementation of PM Gati Shakti: Updating of required data layers including land revenue maps on the National Master Plan; adoption of PM Gati Shakti NMP for project planning, online NOC and governance and formulation of State Logistics Policy.
- 2) BISAG-N can provide technology and software support to State Governments free of cost; build platforms, provide tools and training.
- 3) State Governments are requested to share data and data authentication & timely updation, identification of NOC/approval tools requirement.

## **Transforming India's Infrastructure through PM Gati Shakti**

### **Remarks by Hon'ble PM – Gati Shakti**

#### **(Action : Information Technology, Finance, Public Works, Industries, Electricity, Revenue, Survey and Land Records and Port**

- 1) Gati Shakti has the potential to be a game changer in the field of infrastructure and advised the states to constitute groups of young, tech savvy officials to continuously work on the portal in order to derive maximum benefits out of Gati Shakti.
- 2) 3D mapping facility available on Gati Shakti is a very powerful and effective tool for planning, cost effectiveness and convergence.
- 3) Focus of the budget on infrastructure projects and pace of implementation of the national infrastructure pipeline, there will be increased conflicts of different infrastructure components and that the Gati Shakti portal will be instrumental in quicker resolution of these issues.
- 4) Need to utilise the strength of India's long coastline for connectivity and also to increase the use of waterways for transportation. The services of BISAG, a self-reliant institution, should be utilised to the maximum possible extent by all states.
- 5) Need to be careful about unscrupulous elements taking undue advantage of prior knowledge of lands likely to be affected by a project under planning. Emphasised the need to accelerate the speed of implementation of projects after planning in order to tackle the above concern.
- 6) For the purpose of saturation, teams of government officials can be sent to each village, which may ensure achievement of saturation of schemes over a short period of time.
- 7) The use of drones for the transportation of goods in hard to reach areas, especially in hilly states.
- 8) Every State /UT to devise its own roadmap, action plan and targets for implementation during Azadi Ka Amrit Kaal. These may include targets for growth, investments, exports, etc.
- 9) Private sector including the start-up eco systems to be encouraged to make more investments and create jobs. There are a number of initiatives in place including FDI,

PLI, etc. which may be optimally utilized keeping in view inherent potential of each State.

- 10) States should resist competing against each other in provisioning of subsidies to prospective investors. Instead, the focus should be more on development friendly policies, transparency and good governance.
- 11) City governance must become more citizen centric, Technology should play a crucial role. Centre and States to explore the opportunities arising from and utilizing PM GatiShakti model for urban development
- 12) The key principles of Centre State Coordination under PM Gati Shakti model may also be effectively utilized by States at the district/ local levels to ensure that projects do not get stuck due to poor inter-agency coordination.
- 13) Centre and states to work together to evolve common standards for data formats, interoperability and uniformity. White papers to be prepared by each state and eventually these papers to be converged at Central level where consultation be held with experts to come out with a common policy.
- 14) Digital infrastructure created through BharatNet to be optimally utilized in all States. New software's to be developed to leverage the network so as to ensure the availability of services at all places. Digital component/ access should be integral part of all schemes/ services.
- 15) Centre and states to work together for the quick implementation of the SVAMITVA scheme.
- 16) All Government departments to ensure that while changing any policies, clear rationale be understood for having such policies and what has changed in the new scenario. Also, best global practices be kept in view while framing new policies.
- 17) Ease of living for citizens to be accorded high priority during Amrit Kaal period. Technology and data led governance including Aadhaar, Jandhan database to be optimally utilized in delivery of services for citizens.
- 18) Opportunities in the labour intensive low skill manufacturing exports, creating more blue collar jobs and the increasing trade in service.

## **Urban Governance**

### **Remarks by Hon'ble Prime Minister**

**(Action : Local Administration and Town and Country Planning Department)**

- 1) Need for generating competition amongst municipal bodies in the matter of finances. Government of India to devise suitable parameters and indicators for ranking of cities on the basis of financial management.
- 2) Beautification of cities to be accorded high priority with a competition based approach right down to the ward level.
- 3) ULBs to focus more on raising revenues. State to also empower them to collect professional tax from non-salaried employees to improve resource base.

### **Capacity Building: Implementation of iGOT – Mission Karmayogi**

#### **Remarks by Hon'ble Prime Minister – Action : DP&AR**

- 1) How employees could be incentivized to participate in and gain from training
- 2) The list of Training Institutes of all departments should be prepared and the activities coordinated for proper training of employees. There is a strong case for their merger and optimization.
- 3) Chintan Shivirs should be organized every year in the State, where Ministers, Secretaries and departmental officers should brain storm.
- 4) Highlighting the role of the Indian Administrative Service, the Hon'ble PM advised that the thought of “Nation First” for every decision needs to be emphasized.
- 5) Trainings should be given by professional trainers in Institutes and Universities. He further advised different trainings for the public interface employees and decision makers, as their roles are entirely different, and stressed the importance of training the junior most staff.
- 6) Stressing the importance of ‘training by doing’ the Hon'ble PM suggested deploying young officers in the challenging real time situations, where they will apply their mind and find solutions.

- 7) All State Government to identify vacancies in various Departments/ organizations and take expeditious steps to fill the same. The data for such vacancies may be collated at the Cabinet Secretariat level and if necessary a separate one time scheme could be drawn to help States in filling these vacancies. This will also improve the capacity of state in delivery of services, which is hampered due to large number of positions vacant.

## **Urban Governance**

### **Action Points pertaining to Local Administration and Town & Country Planning Department**

- 1) States / UTs to ensure timely implementation of State Financial Commissions (SFCs) recommendations and increase grants to ULBs. To enhance own revenue, ULBs to increase their property tax revenue from 0.15% of GDP to more than 1% of GDP through regular revision of rates, use of technology for assessment and universal coverage and increase in collection efficiency. ULBs to rationalise user charges for water supply, treated water, solid waste, etc. Through all these measures, States to ensure increase of budget of ULBs from 0.78% to 3-4% of GDP.
- 2) Public-private partnership (PPP) & Market Borrowings/Municipal Bonds to be encouraged for viable projects in solid waste, used water, public transport projects, etc. Small ULBS to be supported through Financial Intermediaries.
- 3) Urban Planning for city area within its limits to be done by ULBs. Further, ULBs to be involved in Regional Planning.
- 4) States / UTs to ensure timely preparation, approval and implementation of Master Plan. Master Plans must focus on water, transport & jobs. Various tools for implementation of Master Plans such as FAR/FSI, TDR, LAP, Town Planning Scheme, etc. to be used by making necessary changes in legal framework. ULBs to use TDR as an instrument to acquire land for roads, public institution, parks etc. for redevelopment and rejuvenation of city. Town Planning Scheme, Land Pooling schemes to be encouraged for developed/partially developed areas lying in outskirts of cities.
- 5) Cities to make sponge city plans for network of water bodies and green spaces to make cities disaster resilient.



- 6) Master plan for Census Towns in proximity to highways and large cities to be prioritised. States and ULBs to ensure water supply, roads, public transport and sewerage in Census Towns.
- 7) States / UTs to devolve core functions to ULBs, such as urban planning, building plan approval, water distribution & sewerage and public transport. Also, States to devolve power of approval of projects/proposals to ULBs.
- 8) States / UTs to fill the vacancies in ULBs on priority basis to address shortage of manpower in ULBs. ULBs to hire adequate staffs from different fields such as urban planning, environment engineering, finance and accounting and legal. States to create Municipal Cadre. Also, lateral entry for long-term hiring for specialized skills may be used by ULBs. Regular training to be imparted to hone the skills of human capital in the ULBs.
- 9) ULBs to use ICT services such as online data processing & services through State Level Portal or NUDM Portal. Start-ups can also be engaged to solve the problems.
- 10) To ensure synergy amongst various Departments dealing with issues related to urban governance.
- 11) Services such as urban planning/preparation of Master Plan, solid waste processing may be procured at ULB/Cluster/State Level.
- 12) Development process necessitates greater urbanisation. All efforts be made to empower and make large urban local bodies Atmanirbhar.
- 13) City governance must become more citizen centric, Technology should play a crucial role. Centre and States to explore the opportunities arising from and utilizing PM Gati Shakti model for urban development.
- 14) All States/ UT Departments and also local bodies to optimally utilise the GeM portal, which would bring in much needed accountability, transparency and efficiency in public procurement.

#### **Action Points pertaining to Public Works and DRDA**

- 1) Integrated and holistic action be taken to build 75 ponds in each district under Amrit Sarovar Abhiyaan. If necessary, MGNREGA scheme could be utilized for the same.

Such ponds may be developed as meeting points where national flag can be installed and seniors of the village be invited to hoist the same on important occasions such as Independence Day.

### **Action Points pertaining to Tourism Department**

- 1) Tourism could be a major contributor to employment and GDP, but the potential has remained undertapped so far. There is tremendous scope for large number of foreign tourists coming to India in the new world order. Collective brainstorming is required on how to boost India's tourism sector. Developing Buddhist tourism, developing 75 tourist destinations in States and online exams for tour guides should also be considered as catalysts for promoting tourism.

### **Action Points pertaining to Women and Child Development Department**

- 1) To address malnutrition challenge, citizens should be encouraged to visit Aanganwadi Centres on occasion of major family functions or auspicious occasions wherein they can distribute food to children. Likewise, greater partnership to be developed between schools and Anganwadi centres, with students/ children being encouraged to undertake collaborative activities such as singing, say once a week.
- 2) Effective convergence with Women and Child Department and capacity building of Anganwadi workers is the key for providing universal access to quality Early Childhood and Education (ECCE).

### **Action Points pertaining to Economics and Statistics**

- 1) Central and State Governments to increasingly utilize the services of Academic institutes and Universities in formulation of policies as also evaluating the socio-economic impact of the schemes at the ground level. Hackathons could also be organized to solve some of societies' most pressing issues.

