

Nashik Lok Sabha Electoral Constituency & MIT-School of Government

Organises



Sunday, 21st October 2018

Chopada Lawns, Gangapur Road, Nashik



Under The Agies of



Dr. Vishwanath Karad
**MIT WORLD PEACE
UNIVERSITY | PUNE**
TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS

Organized By



**MIT School of
Government**
Kindling the flame of Democratic Leadership...



Supported By



In Association with





सत्यमेव जयते

Hemant Tukaram GodseMEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (LOK SABHA)
NASHIK CONSTITUENCY

Standing Committee - Communication & Information Technology

Consultative Committee - Ministry of Water Resources

Parliamentary Committee - Ethics

प्रबोधन घडविणारी सरपंच संसद - काळाची गरज

‘नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ’ आणि ‘एमआयटी स्कूल ऑफ गव्हर्नमेंट’ च्या अंतर्गत स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या ‘महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसदे’ च्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने नाशिक येथे २१ ऑक्टोबर १८ रोजी ‘नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ - सरपंच संसदे’ आयोजित करण्यात आली. नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील ग्रामपंचायत लोकप्रतिनिधींचे शाश्वत ग्रामविकासासाठी सर्वांगीण प्रबोधन करणे हा या आयोजनामागील प्रमुख उद्देश होता.

पुर्णपणे अराजकीय स्वरूप असलेल्या, केवळ ग्रामविकासाच्या प्रबोधनाला वाहिलेल्या या सरपंच संसदेसाठी मतदारसंघातील सर्व राजकीय पक्षांचे सरपंच, उपसरपंच व ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यांना निमंत्रित करण्यात आले. आयोजनाचा अराजकीय, विधायक उद्देश व महत्व ओळखुन मतदारसंघातील विविध राजकीय पक्षांच्या निष्ठा बाळगणा-या ग्रामपंचायत लोकप्रतिनिधींनी मोठ्या संख्येने या संसदेत सहभाग नोंदवला. हे या संसदेचे एक प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्य होते.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक, पंचायती राज, प्रशासन, माध्यम इत्यादी विविध क्षेत्रातील नामवंत तज्ञांप्रमाणेच हिवरेबाजारचे मा.श्री.पोपटराव पवार यांच्यासारख्या अनुभवी, आदर्श सरपंचांनी नाशिक सरपंच संसदेत लोकप्रतिनिधींना मार्गदर्शन केले. विविध विषयांवर नियोजनपूर्वक पाच सत्रांमध्ये आयोजित केलेल्या या एकदिवशीय सरपंच संसदेने लोकप्रतिनिधींना ग्रामविकासाची फार मोठी प्रेरणा आणि निश्चित दिशा दिली. सरपंच संसदेच्या निमित्ताने माझ्या लोकसभा मतदारसंघातील जवळजवळ सर्व सरपंच, उपसरपंच व सदस्यांना प्रबोधनाचा एक ठोस कार्यक्रम त्यांच्या हाती देत एकाच वेळी, एकाच ठिकाणी व्यक्तिशः भेटता आलं, बोलता आलं याचा विशेष आनंद वाटतो.

लोकप्रतिनिधींना योग्य प्रबोधन व प्रशिक्षणाशिवाय ग्रामविकास शक्यच होणार नाही. सरपंच संसदे सारख्या उपक्रमांची फार गरज आहे. ‘एमआयटी स्कूल ऑफ गव्हर्नमेंट’ ने ही गरज नेमकेपणाने ओळखुन ‘महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसदे’ ची स्थापना केली. प्रबोधनाचा लाभ महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील जास्तीत जास्त लोकप्रतिनिधींपर्यंत पोहोचावा व जलद गतीने पोहोचावा यासाठी ‘एक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ - एक सरपंच संसद’ अशी कार्यवाहीची रचना केली. ही रचना अतिशय योग्य आहे. लोकसभानिहाय सरपंच संसदेचे आयोजन या एमआयटी च्या नविन उपक्रमाची सुरुवात माझ्या नाशिक लोकसभा मतदार संघात पहिली सरपंच संसद आयोजित करून झाली व ती संसद अतिशय यशस्वी झाली याचा मला एक ऐतिहासिक आनंद आहे. प्रबोधनाचे अशा प्रकारचे विधायक वातावरणच ग्रामीण राज्यकर्त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वशक्तीला प्रत्यक्ष विकासकार्यात रूपांतरित करू शकेल असा मला विश्वास आहे.

‘महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसदे’ ला मनःपूर्वक शुभेच्छा!

हेमंत गोडसे

खासदार - नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ.

प्रमुख संयोजक : नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ सरपंच संसद.

Delhi (Res.) : B-601, Gomati, M.S. Flats, B.K.S. Marg, Opp. RML Hospital, New Delhi-110 001 • Tel.: 011-23723607

Nashik (Res.) : Laxmi Niwas, Sansari Gaon, Post Devlali Camp, Tal. Dist. Nashik - 422101. Maharashtra

Tel. : 0253-2507707 • Fax : 0253-2505707 • Mobile : +91-9822090707, 9420590707

E-mail : nashikmphg@gmail.com ; ht.godse@sansad.nic.in

Nashik (Off.) : Shop No.8/9, Renuka Building, Kismat Bag, Trimbak Road, Nashik - 422009, Maharashtra

INDEX

Sr. No.	Topic	Pg. No.
1	About MIT School Of Government	4
2	About Sarpanch Sansad	4
3	Glimpses of Event	5
4	Message from the Founder Shri. Rahul V. Karad	6
5	Session 1 – Government's Village Development Policy	7
6	Inauguration – Program Itinerary	8
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Sanjay Raut & Shri. Dadaji Bhuse	9
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Hemant Godase & Shri Rahul Karad	10
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Popatrao Pawar	10-11
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Yogesh Patil	12
7	Session 2 – Central & State Government Prominent Village Development Schemes, Maharashtra Village Social Transformation Foundation, CSR for Village Development	13
8	Session 2 – Program Itinerary	14
	Speakers Talk – Smt. Shweta Shalini	14
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Chandrashekar Pran	15
9	Felicitations	16
10	Session 3 - Model Village Development Planning	17
11	Session 3 – Program Itinerary	18
	Speakers Talk – Shri. R. O. Patil	18
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Rajendra Hunje & Shri. Bhaskarrao Pere Patil	19-20
12	Session 4 - Village Development – Issues & Solutions	21
13	Session 4 - Program Itinerary	22
	Speakers Talk - Shri. Pasha Patel	22
	Speakers Talk – Shri. Sharad Butte Patil & Shri. Sudhir Gavhane	23
14	Press Coverage	24-25
15	Glimpses of Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad - 2017, Pune	26-27
16	Coordinators Team	28
17	Research Team @ MIT-SOG	28



About MIT School of Government

MIT-SOG is a part of the MAEER's MIT Group of Institutions, Pune, a highly acclaimed name in the field of education since 1983, founded by **Prof. Dr. Vishwanath D. Karad**. The group consists of educational institutions right from Primary Education to Post Graduate Programs in varied field like- Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy, Management, Information Technology, Foreign Languages and so on.

MIT-SOG is initiated by Shri. Rahul V. Karad with the vision of creating Ethical, Spirited and Committed Political Leadership for the country from the grassroots and from all walks of life. It is the 1st institute in Asia of its kind. It imparts Two years Master's Program in Political Leadership & Government (MPG). It was felt that youth aspiring to make careers in myriad fields of politics should have formal training centres where they would not only get rudimentary knowledge about various aspects of Government and Governance, but would also learn to become tomorrow's leaders committed to respect and strengthen democracy and democratic values.

MIT-SOG students are provided with Political Leaders & Political Party Offices, assignments, projects and workshops as a regular feature of the 2yrs Post graduate program @ MIT-WPU, Pune.

About Sarpanch Sansad

Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad is a unique initiative taken by Shri. Rahul V. Karad, Executive President, MIT-WPU, Founder BCS, NTC, NWP and School of Government to create a platform for Sarpanch, Experts in field of Rural Development, Media, Corporates & Government.

Sarpanch is "*Sankkarachrya*" of Gram Panchayat, a pivot between the Gram Sabha & Panchayat Samati/Zilla Parishad. With new amendments to Maharashtra Gram Panchayat Act of 1958 it has paved the way for direct elections of Sarpanch from among the people. At present, the village sarpanch is elected from among elected representatives who only can vote in the election. The amendment will facilitate direct election of heads in 28,332 villages of the state governed by Gram Panchayats. Continuous training is necessary for empowering Sarpanch, which is the main objective for Sarpanch Sansad.

The Sansad aspires to create Model Villages at every Taluka (Block) level. These Model Developed Villages would be on the lines of decentralization of power and Rural Empowerment as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi. These villages will in turn act as Role Models for growth of other less developed villages in the vicinity. Eminent Speakers and Experts will discuss Issues in Agriculture, Role of Women in Village development, Water management, Rural Development funding Plan, CSR and Government schemes etc. under one roof.

Glimpses of Event



Message from the Founder Shri. Rahul V. Karad

With a strong intention to pioneer a change in the political and social arena, to achieve defined objective and to inspire the next generation of youth to embark on a path of taking on the mantle of Indian Political Leadership, the MIT School of Government (MIT-SOG) Pune, was launched in the year 2005 at a time when politics was not considered a good career. We strongly believe that the educated youth with professional training can make an impact at the societal level by joining politics.

We expanded the canvas of the school in 2011 and brought out classroom training to the thousands of common youth through Bhartiya Chatra Sansad (BCS). In the last 7 years, the platform has captured the imagination and conscience of thousands of spirited youth and has joined them together for a singular purpose to strengthen foundations of Indian democracy.

Likewise, the National Teachers' Congress (NTC) and National Women's Parliament (NWP) have been initiated in the year 2016. The NTC has been conceptualized with an objective to inspire teachers of Higher Education from across the nation. Through extensive deliberations and dialogue of 3 days, the spirit of hundreds of participating teachers have been ignited for creating deeper and wider impact on the society through this Nobel profession. Similarly, the NWP celebrates and inspires women's contribution in as diverse fields as politics, social sector, education, sports, industry, media, cinema, arts and culture, judiciary etc. The first NWP was organized by Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and MIT School of Government in 2017 at Amaravati Andhra Pradesh.

Continuing this legacy of engaging and bringing together vital sections of society, the Sarpanch Sansad has been initiated for Sarpanch across Maharashtra for vision of Rural Development of villages with a holistic approach. Through extensive deliberations and dialogue of 3 days, we aim to ignite the spirit of over 10,000 Sarpanch every year so that they continue to discuss issues related to agriculture, role of women in village development, CSR and Government schemes, role of technologies etc.

The Sarpanch Sansad aspires to create Model Villages at every Taluka (Block) level. These Model Developed Villages would be on the lines of decentralization of power and Rural Empowerment as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi. These villages will in turn act as Role Models for growth of other less developed villages in the vicinity. Every Taluka/District has its unique demographic and environmental background. Hence, Models of ideal villages while implementing steps of good governance will have to be modelled on the peculiar requirements of these villages.

Sarpanch Sansad will keep growing and many younger Sarpanch will access politics and provide leadership to our country in future.



SESSION 1

Government's Village Development Policy



नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ - सरपंच संसद

नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघातील सर्वपक्षीय सरपंच, उपसरपंच व ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यांचे
एकदिवसीय अधिवेशन

वार : रविवार दिनांक : २१ ऑक्टोबर, २०१८ । वेळ : सकाळी ०९.०० ते सायंकाळी ०५.३०

स्थळ : चोपडा लॉन्स, गंगापूररोड, नाशिक.

प्रमुख विषय : शासनाचे ग्रामविकास धोरण.

कालावधी	तपशील
सकाळी ०९.०० ते १०.००	नोंदणी व नाश्ता.
सकाळी १०.००.	प्रमुख अतिथींचे व्यासपीठावर आगमन.
सकाळी १०.०० ते १०.०५	स्वागत.
सकाळी १०.०५ ते १०.१०	सरपंच संसदेचे दिपप्रज्वलन करून उदघाटन. शुभहस्ते - मा.श्री.पोपटराव पवार सरपंच - आदर्श गाव हिवरेबाजार. कार्यकारी संचालक-आदर्श गाव योजना, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
सकाळी १०.१० ते १०.१५.	प्रमुख अतिथींचे सत्कार.
सकाळी १०.१५ ते १०.२०.	प्रास्ताविक - मा.श्री.योगेश पाटील प्रमुख समन्वयक - महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसद. सहयोगी संयोजक - नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ - सरपंच संसद.
सकाळी १०.२० ते १०.२५.	प्रमुख उद्देश व भूमिका - मा.खा.श्री.हेमंत गोडसे खासदार - नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ. प्रमुख संयोजक - नाशिक लोकसभा मतदारसंघ - सरपंच संसद.
सकाळी १०.२५ ते १०.३५.	मार्गदर्शन - मा.श्री.राहुल कराड कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष - एमआयटी विश्वशांती विद्यापीठ, पुणे. प्रणेते, संस्थापक व संचालक - एमआयटी स्कूल ऑफ गव्हर्नमेंट.
सकाळी १०.३५ ते १०.४५	मार्गदर्शन - मा.ना.श्री.दादाजी भुसे राज्यमंत्री - ग्रामविकास विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
सकाळी १०.४५ ते ११.०५	मार्गदर्शन - मा.खा.श्री.संजय राऊत ज्येष्ठ नेते - शिवसेना, राज्यसभा खासदार, ज्येष्ठ पत्रकार.
सकाळी ११.०५ ते ११.५५	अध्यक्षीय व प्रमुख मार्गदर्शन - मा.श्री.पोपटराव पवार सरपंच - आदर्श गाव हिवरेबाजार. कार्यकारी संचालक-आदर्श गाव योजना, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
सकाळी ११.५५ ते १२.००	आभार - मा.श्री.प्रकाशराव महाले प्रमुख सहसमन्वयक - महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसद.

SESSION 1 – Government's Village Development Policy

The Speakers of The Sarpanch Sansad, Nashik 2018 were:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Shri. Sanjay Raut | 4) Shri. Rahul Karad |
| 2) Shri. Dadaji Bhuse | 5) Shri. Popatrao Pawar |
| 3) Shri. Hemant Godase | 6) Shri. Yogesh Patil |



Shri. Sanjay Raut
Member Rajya Sabha

A change happens when there is immense dedication on the part of Leader, there is reflections on work of leader and these actions are converted into reality with the help of each individual. Reflecting on thoughts of Balasheb Thakarey, who at establishment of Shiv Sena Political Party said that people will recognise us only if there is "80% *Samajkaran* (Socialisation) + 20% *Rajkaran* (Politics)" this torch lit is burning continuously since more than Four decades, with many hue of people joining.

At the level of village, which was called as Den Of Ignorance by Dr Ambedkar, *Samajkaran* (Socialisation) will helps in bringing people together by Social work & thus helping village development. There are examples MP'S who have rose from levels of PRI's & ULB's doing better work done then those who are directly elected. The reason lies in the fact that these MP's knows the real issues of people and are in position to better connect people.

There is enough money at disposal for village developmental activity under the CSR but issue lies at where and how to use this money? Need of the hour is to develop an ecosystem where Corporates will get hold of good PRI/ULB so as to channelize funds & help adopt tailor make policies.

Efforts should be made to provide basic training to village functionaries in how to prepare proposals for channelization of funds under CSR activity. If they are trained each and every village will be ADARSH GRAM, with a "Political Vision" looking best for country-state-district-village. This will ensure a big Revolution and make true Gandhiji's call for Going Back to Villages by linking to Dharma & Culture. This message should spread like a movement in each and every village.

The journey from Minister of Cooperatives to Minister of State of Village Development is an interesting one, which involves an attraction for village development and also a challenging atmosphere so work in areas which directly concerns life of people.

Minister sites example of issue of availability of water and how its been dealt. If there is no water in urban area, the people come on street and protest, it will get wide media coverage but if we compare it with rural counterpart, the women folk walk kilometres to carry water on their head but their cry/voice is unheard.

14th Finance commission has led to direct transfer of Rs.15000cr directly in the accounts of Gram Panchyats, this will have a paradigm change where we see Gram Panchyats moving away from the Politics of Zila Parishad & Panchyat Samiti and focusing dedicatedly on developmental works. Under the scheme "*Amche Gaav – Amcha Vikas*" each village has to create Village developmental Plan at level of Gram Panchayat in its Gram Sabha meeting. It has led to an environment where these developmental plan further creates village Micro Plans & Block specific projects by understanding their specific requirement.

The Minister pointed out efforts by government in making water available, to which a provision is made for transfer of 1hectare of land in forest area to adjoining gram panchayat, where the said land transfer from forest department to village is completed in 15 days.

Minister also announced regularisation of houses on government land which are built before 2015 in rural areas (A similar regularisation was done for Urban Area houses illegally constructed on government land before 2005).

"Gram Panchayat Building Creation Fund" is created under the Bal Thakery Fund. It will be extended to Gram Panchayats with population below 1000.

Also provision is made for funds to Women Self Help Groups. An initial grant amount of Rs.15000/- will be provided and a further loan of 10 lakh will be given for which government will bear the component of interest.

Minister ensured that government will extend all possible help in area of village which will lead to an inclusive growth of village encompassing all sections of society.



Shri. Dadaji Bhuse
State Minister - Village
Development Department,
Govt of Maharashtra



Shri. Hemant Godase
Member Lok Sabha

The focus of the talk was how to work and solve work related problems so as to give impetus to developmental activism & birth of developmental activist. If this is ensured it will take democracy to the door step of each individual and ensuring its further deepening. Sighting the issue of funds in One Lok Sabha Constituency, the Legislator drew attention to funds under MPLAD for one electoral constituency.

Giving an account of Nashik Lok Sabha Constituency, there are 455 villages. An MP gets Rs.5cr/year, so in 5yrs the total funds received is Rs.25cr, if calculated its utilisation for per capita villages is very less.

Need is to find out new ways and means to create an ecosystem where any developmental activity should not be stopped on account of non-availability of funds. There is need to create awareness about CSR funds- how to access it, create proposals etc. This program is an effort in the same direction so as to make Sarpanch, Panch and other functionaries of Gram Panchayat Functionally Literate on this account.

MIT School of Government is one of its own kind of Institute, instrumental in preparing India in its transition to become a "Vishwa Guru". The vision of MIT-SOG is to create leaders with zeal for and commitment to nation building. We will achieve this by imparting to the aspirants knowledge of governmental and political processes, infusing in them a sense of national pride, democratic values, and empathy for common people and inculcating leadership qualities.

MIT-SOG is working to create individual leaders who will be able to change the face of Indian politics and usher in Politics of Development & Politics of Constructive criticism. The knowledge imparted helps in empowering young minds with the spirit of Informed Leadership and imbibing in them an ethical dimension to their political leadership.

The School of Government helps students not only to understand the dynamics of power and governance in India but also develop an outlook for complex international environment to intricate local administration. The objective is to help at every learning curve throughout the program which will help inspires qualities of leadership & dealing the situations maturely.

The horizons for students of MIT-SOG is not limited to becoming trained Political Leaders or Political Analyst by understanding the dynamics of Indian Politics but also work in areas of Election Campaign, Constituency Management etc thus opening up new vistas in field of electoral politics.



Shri. Rahul V. Karad
Executive President - MIT
World Peace University,
Vice President - MAEER's
MIT Group of Institutions &
Founder - MIT School of
Government



Shri. Popatrao Pawar
Sarpanch, Hivare Bazar &
Executive Director, Maharashtra
State Government's Model
Village Programme

Shri. Popatrao Pawar sighted an analogy of his journey from childhood to adulthood in the form of Cricket to Politics and drew specific observations that - Nature & People live together and the need of the hour is to connect them. If we look village of childhood and that of now there is huge change in terms of environmental degradation. The decrease in forest cover, decrease in water available in wells/ponds, decrease in fauna & flora etc.

We are talking about SMART CITIES but we need to focus on villages as reality of India is 70% population resides in villages.

Initiatives like Satyameva Jayate, Water Cup Competition, Pani Foundation etc are helping to create the urban awareness by developing social consciousness among the urban youth and thus helping to work in tandem with rural counter parts.

Government initiatives like Sant Gadgebaba Yojana, Swachata Abhiyan etc are trying to create ripples at level of government and consciousness in government bureaucracy by ushering in more and more transparency. This government schemes has not only restricted itself to government offices but taken the form of Social Movement. The over encompassing character of program has led itself to involve issues like Environment, Clean Water, Anti-Drug addiction campaign, Peace, Harmony.

"Maharashtra to have "India's 1st ideal digital village" dramatic turnaround is Harisal village, which was adopted by Microsoft to be developed as India's first ideal digital village thus helping to solve chronic problems in villages. Microsoft has used its 'white space' technology, the unused spectrum between two TV channels, to provide free

internet connectivity to Harisal and neighbouring villages. Mr. Popatrao Pawar drew attention to Big Budgets & Planning. This budgets & planning doesn't help people but make people & society handicap. The need is for co-ordination of people & villages & government, it will ensure responsibility of political leaders or government to work and also make people aware of government policies.

Shri. Popatrao Pawar sighted an analogy of his journey from childhood to adulthood in the form of Cricket to Politics and drew specific observations that - Nature & People live together and the need of the hour is to connect them. If we look village of childhood and that of now there is huge change in terms of environmental degradation. The decrease in forest cover, decrease in water available in wells/ponds, decrease in fauna & flora etc.

We are talking about SMART CITIES but we need to focus on villages as reality of India is 70% population resides in villages.

Initiatives like Satyameva Jayate, Water Cup Competition, Pani Foundation etc are helping to create the urban awareness by developing social consciousness among the urban youth and thus helping to work in tandem with rural counter parts.

Government initiatives like Sant Gadgebaba Yojana, Swachata Abhiyan etc are trying to create ripples at level of government and consciousness in government bureaucracy by ushering in more and more transparency. This government schemes has not only restricted itself to government offices but taken the form of Social Movement. The over encompassing character of program has led itself to involve issues like Environment, Clean Water, Anti-Drug addiction campaign, Peace, Harmony.

"Maharashtra to have "India's 1st ideal digital village" dramatic turnaround is Harisal village, which was adopted by Microsoft to be developed as India's first ideal digital village thus helping to solve chronic problems in villages. Microsoft has used its 'white space' technology, the unused spectrum between two TV channels, to provide free internet connectivity to Harisal and neighbouring villages.

Mr. Popatrao Pawar drew attention to Big Budgets & Planning. This budgets & planning doesn't help people but make people & society handicap. The need is for co-ordination of people & villages & government, it will ensure responsibility of political leaders or government to work and also make people aware of government policies.

Giving example of Hivare Bazar where funds towards water conservation was received from government but the funds utilisation was decided by Gram Sabha & work was done by community partnership. There is huge need of leadership which can come and take the social march forward.

With Direct election of sarpanch "Sarpanch from Public - Jantetun Sarpanch"- Mr. Popatrao Pawar drew attention to Maharashtra govt ordinance to give more financial, executive powers to sarpanchs. The amendment of Maharashtra Gram Panchayat Act of 1958 has paved the way for direct election of the village head from among the people.

Before amendment the village sarpanch was elected from amongst the elected representatives who voted in election. The amendment has facilitated direct election of Sarpanch in 28,332 villages of the state governed by Gram Panchayats.

Sighting example of Kothud Gram (Dist- Yavatmal), it was in news after suicide of 42 farmers. Today after dedicated efforts by the people it is included in Adarsha Gram Yojana, there was exemplary community participation shown by the Gram Sabha which has led to considerable improvement in village Social, Economical & Political infrastructure. The Power of Village transformation lies in Policy formulations and Discipline in its implementation.

State of Kerala has a provision of Bridge Fund. This has helped in developing Issue Based Planning, so as to evolve Inclusive Model of Development. The need is to educating people in Gram Panchyat administrative activities, make them aware of their roles - this will ensure meeting the needs of people and administrative constrains.

Efforts on the front of CSR is seen growing in a big way with joint development by Government of Maharashtra and leading Corporates and Philanthropies with a vision to converge developmental efforts between the Government and Corporate India so as to create a uniform and collaborative platform for socio-economic rural transformation.

This efforts has culminated in launch of mission to have 1000 Transformational Villages in Maharashtra, by enhancing developmental indicators like access to clean drinking water, improvement in infant mortality, education index, agri-income etc. It also aspires to bring about wide-scale behavioural change to empower villages towards self-sustainable development and build a development model that will be scalable across the state by 2019.



Shri. Yogesh Patil

Coordinator - Sarpanch Sansad,
Secretary - Yashwantrao Chavan
Chair, MIT School of Government

A welcome address was extended by Shri. Yogesh Patil, Coordinator of Sarpanch Sansad, Secretary, Yashwantrao Chavan Chair. In the welcome address the speaker emphasized how this platform is going to act as a forum for finding resolutions to the hurdles in development of villages. Understanding the success of Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad at Pune, the idea is to take it further to the people. It is a mission to conduct such Sarpanch Sansad at all 48 Lok Sabha Constituencies in Maharashtra, opening the platform as a-political and including not just sarpanch but also Panch and other functionaries of Gram Sabha.



SESSION 2
**Central & State Government
Prominent Village Development
Schemes, Maharashtra Village Social
Transformation Foundation,
Planning of CSR for
Village Development**



Session 2 - Program Itinerary

वेळ : दुपारी १२.०० ते ०१.३०.

प्रमुख विषय : ०१. केंद्र व महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या प्रमुख ग्रामविकास योजना, ०२. महाराष्ट्र व्हीलेज सोशल ट्रान्सफॉर्मेशन फाऊंडेशन, ०३. ग्रामविकासासाठी सी.एस.आर.निधी नियोजन

कालावधी	तपशील
दुपारी १२.००	प्रमुख अतिथींचे व्यासपीठावर आगमन.
दुपारी १२.०० ते १२.०५	स्वागत व प्रमुख अतिथींचे सत्कार.
दुपारी १२.०५ ते १२.२०	मार्गदर्शन – मा.श्री.राजेंद्र पाटील अतिरीक्त मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी – जिल्हापरिषद नाशिक.
दुपारी १२.२० ते १२.५०.	मा.श्री.डॉ.नरेश गिते मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी – जिल्हापरिषद नाशिक.
दुपारी १२.५० ते ०१.२५.	मा.श्रीमती श्वेता शालीनी कार्यकारी संचालक – महाराष्ट्र व्हीलेज सोशल ट्रान्सफॉर्मेशन फाऊंडेशन.
दुपारी १.२५ ते ०१.३०.	आभार – मा.श्री.व्यंकटेश जोशी प्रांत समन्वयक – महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसद.
दुपारी ०१.३० ते ०२.३०. भोजन	

SESSION 2 – Central & State Government Prominent Village Development Schemes, Maharashtra Village Social Transformation Foundation, Planning of CSR for Village Development

The Speakers of this session were:

- 1) Smt. Shweta Shalini
- 2) Dr. Chandra Shekhar Pran

The Idea of New Village lies in connecting the Youth by fostering a platform for exchange of ideas and empowering the women with control over socio-eco-political resources. Sighting examples of reports by Financial Institutions – the highlighting point is that loans taken by Women Self Help Groups is returned back punctually with very less chances of defaulting. Also the outcomes generated by such loans are also ensuring greater livelihood creation. If such measures are not taken, it will not help develop women into an independent entity with a right to decide for self. Emphasis should be on EMPLOYMENT to SELF-EMPLOYMENT.

Smt. Shweta Shalini, emphasised on creation of awareness in order to provide necessary know how to get access to CSR funds, how to formulate proposal etc. there is huge money available but what lacks is good policy implementation, which keeps corporates away. Need to develop a for of skilled youth so as to meet needs of village industry & agro industry which will help in ancillary employment generation thus helping generated additional revenues.



Smt. Shweta Shalini
Spokesperson -
BJP Maharashtra,
Advisor to Chief Minister
of Maharashtra
Executive Director,
Maharashtra Village
Social Transformation
Foundation

The Historical backdrop of Panchayati Raj System in India.

The word **Raj** means "rule" and **Panchayat** means "assembly" (ayat) of five (panch). Traditionally panchayats consisted of respected elders accepted by the local community. The institution of Panchayati Raj finds references about the Panchayats in Manusmriti, Arthashastra and the Mahabharata. The leader of the Panchayat was often called the Mukhiya or Sarpanch, an elected or generally acknowledged position. One should not confused Panchyat with either the traditional system or with the extra-constitutional khap panchayats (or caste panchayats) found in northern India.

Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system. It would have been a decentralised form of government where each village would be responsible for its own affairs with the vision of Gram Swaraj (village self-governance), the proposal was to establish Political administration based on "Oceanic Circles Of Power". Instead what we see is development of highly centralised form of government.

On the eve of India's independence about 1/3rd villages had traditional Panchayats and their functioning was not satisfactory. The Government made a determined effort to promote the creation of Panchayats as effective units of local government.

Article 40 of Indian Constitution mentions "Organisation of village panchayats - The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." The aim is to foster democratic participation, to involve villagers in the development effort and to ease the administrative burden on the states.

Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised on Community Development Programme (CDP) to seek people's participation and involvement in the task of rural reconstruction but the programme failed in its mission without an agency at the village level.

Subsequently in, January 1957, a team for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service, headed by Balwant Rai Mehta, was appointed. It recommended:

1. Three-tier structure of local self- government from the village to the district with the village at the bottom and the district at the top with its intermediary link of institutions all organically related to one another.
2. A genuine transfer of power and responsibility to these institutions of local government.
3. Devolution of adequate resources to enable them to discharge those responsibilities.
4. All programmes of social and economic development formulated through the network of planning should be channelled through those institutions.
5. The whole system of Panchayati Raj should facilitate further devolution and dispersal of power, responsibilities and resources in the future.

The National Development Council (NDC) affirmed the basic principles underlying democratic decentralisation. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, a number of states created three-tier system of rural local self-government institutions, on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, with some modifications. Maharashtra introduced a system which was drastically different from the system introduced in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Some states created only one-tier viz. the Village Panchayats (Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala), while others created a two-tier system (Haryana).

Other efforts can be listed in area of rural development includes that by Jai Prakash Narayan in his Participatory Democracy, Ram Manohar Lohiya speaking about Chaukhamba Sarkar (Four Pillar Government) which includes – Village, District, State and Centre.

Subsequently, with the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts, we find, establishing the 3rd tier in Indian Constitution. The 73rd Amendment deals with Rural Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions or PRIs) & 74th amendment deals with Urban Local Bodies (Nagarpalikas or the ULB).



Dr. Chandra Shekhar Pran
Founder, Vardan Group &
Teesari Sarkar Abhiyan

Rural Local Governments (Panchayat Raj Institutions) consist of:

- Zilla Panchayat
- Mandal or Taluka Panchayats
- Gram Panchayats

Urban Local Governments (or Nagarpalikas) consist of:

- Municipal Corporations
- Municipal councils

Felicitations



SESSION 3
**Model Village
Development Planning**



Session 3 - Program Itinerary

वेळ : दुपारी ०२.३० ते ०४.००.

प्रमुख विषय : आदर्श ग्रामविकासाचे नियोजन.

कालावधी	तपशील
दुपारी ०२.३०	प्रमुख अतिथींचे व्यासपीठावर आगमन
दुपारी ०२.३० ते ०२.३५	स्वागत व प्रमुख अतिथींचे सत्कार
दुपारी ०२.३५ ते ०२.४५.	मा.श्री.आर.ओ.पाटील ज्येष्ठ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, कृषि उद्योजक व माजी आमदार.
दुपारी ०२.४५ ते ०३.००.	मा.श्री.राजेंद्र हुंजे माजी वृत्तसंपादक, आयबीएन लोकमत, मुंबई
दुपारी ०३.०० ते ३.३०	मा.श्री.भास्करराव पेरे पाटील सरपंच – आदर्श गाव पाटोदा.
दुपारी ०३.५५ ते ०४.००.	आभार – मा.श्री.बाजीराव नाना खैरनार नाशिक जिल्हा समन्वयक – महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसद.

SESSION 3 – Model Village Development Planning

The Speakers of this session were:

- 1) **Shri. R. O. Patil** 2) **Shri. Rajendra Hunje** 3) **Shri. Bhaskarrao Pere Patil**

Emphasised the role of women in village development, which includes economic activity, maintaining the social fabric of village and focusing on the debate/politics of development. There are many instances where we see women as good aggregator of wealth and uses money efficiently. The emphasis should be on – Freedom to Women, they should be trusted, empowered enough as it will ensure economic independence and instil confidence in them.

There is need to work in areas of education and literacy, it is important missing link which should be emphasised on. Need is not just increasing literacy but focus on Functional Literacy where by women understand the processes involved.



Shri. R. O. Patil
Sarpanch, Former MLA -
Pachora Vidhan Sabha
Constituency, Tal. Pachora,
Dist. Jalgaon



Shri. Rajendra Hunje
News Editor, News18 Lokmat,
Network 18 Group

"Gavkit Bhavaki Ale Ki Gav che Vatole hote..."

There can be no Village development if there is politics of kinship and family in village politics, the need is to change politics of hurdles to politics of development.

Gram Panchayat Elections, there is need for thorough looking into the issue of election expenditure, if we go by statistics of per capita election expenditure for elections of Gram Panchayat, State legislature and Lok Sabha election, then it is found that maximum expenditure at the level of Sarpanch & Panch elections of Gram Panchayat which seriously harm the development of village. So we see the next 5 years is spent in earning this money back, these elected representatives device new ways and means thus promoting corruption and nepotism.

New innovative means like "Good Morning Troop" is a model innovation devised to counter issue of Culture which hampers village development, this has worked good in area of Sanitation where Toilets constructed but people not utilising it, this campaign has led to positive outcomes.

Sant Tukadoji Maharaj pointed out social reality, by simple example that "If money is collected for religious purpose like festival/ fair/ temple construction people will donate money but if same money is collected in name of developmental activity there will be hesitation from people to donate."

There is huge money available on account of CSR activity, Fund devolution on account of 14th Finance commission etc need is to device policy measures which will help in real impact of the schemes. Once people start developing trust and faith in system then real activity can be seen happening.

The achievements of village Patoda (Dist-Aurangabad) at the Sarpanch Sansad at Nashik, which includes -

- WiFi services for free to the tax-paying residents & a 80% of village population having access to internet connectivity through the project funded by the gram panchayat.
- 24x7 solar water supply, affordable mineral water ATMs and free flour mills.
- Record tax collection using modern and innovative initiatives, which is reflected in Patoda gram panchayat registers good voluntary tax recovery, the village collects around Rs 20 lakh as tax every year, of which, Rs 10 lakh is spent on expenses. The remaining amount is used to carry out development work in the village.

Pere Patil drew attention to hurdles in Village transformation to a village of Self-Sufficient, lying in parched Marathwada region, where drought leads to poor agricultural produce, low literacy rates, migration, health and social problems. The change has come after 10 years of hard work. We decided to tackle the problem head-on. Initially, we focused on ensuring water availability for farming and drinking purposes. Later, we focused on improving the educational standards, increasing green cover, improving sanitation and solid waste management.

The transformation is there for everyone to see. The village boasts of a state-of-the-art gram panchayat building constructed at a cost of Rs 75 lakh. Building has equipment as fan, lights and taps on automated systems.

The village has launched an app where residents can upload pictures with captions to register in their grievances about bad roads, poor streetlights, toilets, drainage and garbage issues. It promises to address the problem by the gram panchayat within 24 hours.

In year 2005 the residents of village Patoda , took loan of Rs.5000 each from Maharashtra Gramin Bank for toilet construction and it was in year 2006, Patoda was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).



Shri. Bhaskarrao Pere Patil
Former Sarpanch - Village
Patoda, Aurangabad

Awards received by Patoda Gram Panchayat

- 1) Sant Gadge Baba Gram Swachata Abhiyan Award in 2014.
- 2) Pariyavaran Vikas Ratna in 2012.
- 3) Nirmal Gram Award in 2006.

While giving award President APJ Abdul Kalam given the oath to sarpanch that they will share their experience with people in villages & help them achieve what you have achieved.

Patil drew attention to fact that since independence till date there has been 309 government schemes for rural development, but the apathy is that villages are still ailing in same basic problems. A comparison made with times of Shivaji Maharaj where we see NO scheme but the administration of that time was that of Ramrajya & Surajya... the reason lies in basic difference that Shivaji Maharaj taught people the way of Life & Way of Living.

7 basic needs for village includes

- 1) Clean Drinking Water
- 2) Toilet for usage
- 3) Reuse of water
- 4) Education for children
- 5) No Alcohol
- 6) Plantation of Saplings
- 7) Taking care of Old parents

Drawing a close relation between religion and people and so development and environment should be closely related, he sighted example of Vadsavetri Poornima, where plant saplings were provided free of cost by gram panchayat so that each women will plant it in front of her house and thus help in greening the village. Pere Patil said there is need for change in outlook when we say River Ganga is polluted but the reality is "There is no need to clean River Ganga, it is clean, what is needed is to stop polluting it..."

3 pillars of work @ Patoda Gram Panchayat

- 1) Follow Saints thoughts
- 2) For any work using governments 90% funds & 10% self funds.
- 3) For any work there should always be use of science.



SESSION 4
**Village Development
Issues & Solutions**



Session 4 - Program Itinerary

वेळ : दुपारी ०४.०० ते ०५.३०.

प्रमुख विषय : ग्रामविकास प्रक्रियेतील दैनंदिन समस्या व उपाययोजना

कालावधी	तपशील
दुपारी ०४.००.	प्रमुख अतिथींचे व्यासपीठावर आगमन.
दुपारी ०४.०० ते ०४.०५.	स्वागत व प्रमुख अतिथींचे सत्कार.
दुपारी ०४.०५ ते ०४.२०.	मा.डॉ.श्री.सुधीर गव्हाणे संचालक – एमआयटी वर्ल्ड पीस युनिव्हर्सिटी, ग्रामीण तादात्म्य कार्यक्रम, पुणे. माजी कुलगुरु – यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक.
दुपारी ०४.२० ते ०४.५०.	मा.श्री.शरद बुट्टे पाटील पंचायती राज तज्ञ व मार्गदर्शक.
संध्या.०४.५० ते ०५.२५.	मा.श्री.पाशा पटेल ज्येष्ठ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, माजी विधान परिषद सदस्य व चेअरमन – महाराष्ट्र राज्य कृषि मुल्य आयोग.
संध्या.०५.२५ ते ०५.३०.	आभार – मा.श्री.संजय भांबर नाशिक जिल्हा सहसमन्वयक – महाराष्ट्र सरपंच संसद.

SESSION 4 – Village Development – Issues & Solutions

The Speakers of this session were:

- 1) **Shri. Pasha Patel** 2) **Shri. Sharad Butte Patil** 3) **Shri. Sudhir Gavhane**

“Eagle flies in the sky but its mind is near its hatchlings...”

Pointing to the umbilical chord of each individual where we have come from, need is to strengthen the roots. Sighting example of National Saint Tukdoji Maharaj while attending the 1952 World Religious Conference in Japan, he emphasised on plight of farmers. At the conference Tukdoji Maharaj brought out 2 striking paradoxes –

- 1) Raw material is procured from farmers at low prices & when this same raw material comes to farmers as finished produce it fetches good price.
- 2) The producer for world do not have food to eat, are malnourished, but the Merchants / Tekedars... are rich & over nourished

Other area of concern pointed out by Pasha Patel ji, is need to work for effective water management & its efficient use, R&D in growing climate resilient crops. Humour at its best, sighting the impact of Climate Change, where earlier there were 27 nakshtra and now there are 2 nakshtra (Cloud Burst & Drought) it is alarming that we wake up to the call of climate change.

Example of his own agricultural field

- A) Planted 40000 Neem saplings
- B) In 50 acres planted bamboo, explaining its benefits – An individual requires 280kg of O2 per year while one bamboo plant produces 340 kg of O2 per yr, it is used for production of ethanol (thus saving on forex reserves), paper, bamboo brush & pen etc. In Japan Bamboo is called as GREEN GOLD
- C) Soya bean - India imports 68% edible oil from countries like Argentina, Brazil, Malaysia etc. Production of soya bean will curb that imports & generate employment in India



Shri. Pasha Patel
Veteran Farmer Leader,
Chairman - Maharashtra
State Commission for
Agricultural Costs and
Prices & Former MLC,
Maharashtra



Shri. Sharad Butte Patil
BJP Group Leader -
Zilla Parishad, Pune

Focus of the talk is about coordination of work and giving responsibilities to each person right from Sarpanch, Panch, Gram sevak to people in gram sabha. Due to such apathy we see instances of money going back to government as there is no adequate developmental work done it reflects planning is not done properly resulting in non-utilisation of funds.

14th Finance commission talks about Innovation & extra resources for innovation but there is no such thing happening or improvement to develop on processes. We hear issues of Sarpanch not attending the meetings of Panchayat Samiti, this has a cost attached where points/issues of discussion at Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad meeting does not reaching Gram Sabha & issues of Gram Sabha are not discussed at PS/ZP, thus devoiding people of their developmental rights.

There is a huge deficit of leadership, quality of leadership, who will involving people in developmental work, planning process, this translates into handful of people like Anna Hajareji or Popatrao Pawar. If there is no leadership developing at village level the schemes are bound to fail. There should be active interactive sessions like this Sapanch Sansad or at level of government where emphasis should be on simplifying the terminologies so that Sapanch/Panch and the people at large will easily understand it. This will involve huge task from bureaucracy to simplify processes and actively involving people's representatives. The process of simplification involves simplifying the manner in which work, making learn the administrative work culture and focusing on Maximum Governance and Minimum Government. A GR (Government Resolution) app – Maharashtra Government, Letters, Orders & Notification app. Is developed where all government related information is made available. So such initiatives will help in knowledge empowerment.

A awareness creation drive should be carried out where focus should be to educate Paanchso as to make them understand their responsibilities. There are 14 schemes where Gram Panch can take decisions and doesn't require Sarpanch.

Finally, for an inclusive development of village slogan should be "Amche Gaav...Amcha Vikas..."

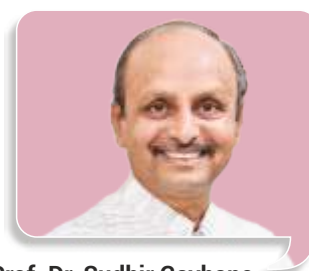
Rural Immersion is a component of WPU Method for all the programmes run under the MIT World Peace University. This immersion programme is designed to achieve "Social Mission" of University. Rural Immersion is applicable for all students across all streams under MIT-WPU. It is designed to give students to rural realities. This unique concept is been implemented with an intention of sensitizing the budding Engineers, Administrators, Entrepreneurs and Liberal Arts Aspirants to become a part of rural development through various activities in rural area.

Rural Immersion Program is the participatory method for the analysis of local problems by the students of different streams and different background. It helps the students to understand their problems, lifestyle and needs and inspires them to come up with ground – breaking solutions.

The program envisions to ensure that the Urban Indian ie students is connected to Bharat ie rural population, understanding the issues faced by rural populations while developing solutions using their accrued knowledge to help the villages and the villagers thus evolving an empathic bond between students and the villagers that closes the Urban-Rural divide considerably.

The Objectives of programme

1. To know the Rural Life Style and Economy though Project Based Learning (PBL).
2. To introduce students with the Rural Opportunities that may exist.
3. To minimize the gap between Bharat and India.
4. To promote, Social Responsibility and Connecting with People, as the values required among the students for the development of Responsible Citizens of Mother India.



Prof. Dr. Sudhir Gavhane
Director - National Outreach
Program MIT-WPU & Former
Vice Chancellor - YCMOU

Press Coverage



Member of Parliament Sanjay Raut addressing the 'Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad' held at Chopda Lawns. Executive Director of model village Popat Pawar, Director of MIT School Rahul Karad, MP Hemant Godse, MLA Narendra Darade, MVSTF Director Shalini, Shiv Sena district president Vijay Karanjkar and others were present on dais.

Avoid conflicts at Gram Panachayats: Sanjay Raut

LOKMAT NEWS NETWORK
NASHIK, OCT 21

Gram Panchayats are centres of rural development in the country, Shiv Sena MP Sanjay Raut said on Sunday. He appealed that Gram Panchayat should not be turned into theatres of political conflicts.

He was speaking at the Maharashtra Sarpanch Parishad held at Chopda Lawns in Nashik. Executive Director of model village, Popat Pawar, Director of MIT School, Rahul Karad, MP Hemant Godse, MLA Narendra Darade, MVSTF Director Shweta Shalini, Shiv Sena District President Vijay Karanjkar, Rural District President Subhas Kande, Bhau Lal Tambde, Contact Head Bhausaheb Chaudhary,

Water crisis has worsened in 340 districts of 14 states

Popatrao Pawar, executive director of 'Adarshgao Yojna' said that the water crisis has worsened in 340 districts of 14 states and predicted that this year will be the worst drought in 100 years. Even in Maharashtra, there are two hundred villages suffering from dire drought, and water planning has to be done from now on. Apart from drinking water in the near future, the biggest problem will be faced for irrigation and drinking water for animals. He said that Gram Panchayats need to come together and work through water conservation to solve the problem of water, said Pawar. In the present situation, Gram Panchayat is turning into the battlefield for rural politicians and in many villages Sarpanch is just a nominal figure, whereas in other villages, the husband rules through his Sarpanch wife. He said though the seats are reserved for women, in fact the greatest beneficiaries of the reservations are men who are running Gram Panchayats in many villages.

City president Sachin Marathe, Mahesh Badve and others were present on the occasion. Sanjay Raut said that only under trained sarpanchs will ideal villages be created and there will be no need for holding competitions like ideal village competi-

tion.

He hoped that Gram Panchayat will not become a theatre of political conflict but centres of rural development. Meanwhile, rural development minister Dada Bhuse said that he had observed more flaws in the cooperative

sector rather than development and hence he had freed himself from that department but the party high command reposed faith in him and therefore got the ministerial berth and again got the post of Rural Development Minister.

Lokmat Times

MONDAY,
22 OCTOBER 2018
NASHIK

जनसंपर्क विभाग, माईर्स एमआयटी, पुणे.

Glimpses of MAHARASHTRA SARPANCH SANSAD

MIT-WPU Campus, Kothrud, Pune

10th To 12th December 2017





सहयोग



Shri. Hemant Godase
Member Lok Sabha

संकल्पना



Shri. Rahul V. Karad
Executive President
MIT World Peace University

मुख्य समन्वयक



Shri. Yogesh Padmakar Patil
Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad

Coordinators Team



Shri. Prakash Sanpatrao Mahale
Co-coordinator,
Maharashtra Sarpanch Sansad



Shri. Vyankatesh Narayan Joshi
Zonal-coordinator



Shri. Namdevrao Gunjal
Nashik Division Co-ordinator



Shri. Bajirao Motiram Khairnar
Nashik District Coordinator



Shri. Sanjay Bhikaji Bhambar
Nashik District Co - coordinator

Research Team @ MIT-SOG



Prof. Dr. Shailashree Haridas
Associate Director, MIT-SOG



Prof. Gopal Wamane
MIT-SOG



Prof. Parimal Sudhakar
MIT-SOG



Prof. Mahesh Sane
MIT-SOG



Prof. Akshay Ranade
MIT-SOG

MIT World Peace University Campus, Kothrud, Pune

Under The Agies of



Dr. Vishwanath Karad
MIT WORLD PEACE UNIVERSITY | PUNE
TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS

Organized By



MIT School of Government
Kindling the flame of Democratic Leadership...



Supported By



In Association with

Union Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India
Ministry of Higher & Technical Education, Govt. of Maharashtra
Ministry of Sports & Youth Welfare Govt. of Maharashtra

