

Grant in Aid for Rural Local Bodies

Why in News

Recently, the Ministry of Finance has released a part of grants-in-aid of **Rs. 15187.50 crore** for around **2.63 lakh** Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) of 28 States.

- This has been made on the recommendations of the <u>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</u> and the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, <u>Ministry of Jal Shakti.</u>
- This forms part of the **Tied Grant** as recommended by the **15**th **Finance Commission (FC)** for the **Financial Year (FY) 2020-2021.**

Key Points

- Recommendation of 15th FC: It recommended the grant in aid of Rs. 60,750 crore for (FY 2020-21) the RLBs which is the highest ever allocation made by the Finance Commission in any single year.
- Allocation: It will be allocated in two parts, namely Basic Grant and Tied Grant in 50:50% mode.
 - Basic Grant: These grants are untied and can be used by RLBs for location-specific needs, except for salary or other establishment expenditure
 - Untied funds are utilised for the works of emergent nature which are normally not covered under the schemes decentralized at the district level.
 - Tied Grants: These are used for the basic services of:
 - Sanitation and maintenance of Open-Defection Free (ODF) status.
 - Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.
 - The RLBs shall, as far as possible, earmark one half of these grants each to these two critical services.
 - However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category.
- **Distribution:** The **State Governments** will be distributing the grants to all the tiers of of the **Panchayati Raj** -village, block and district including the traditional bodies of 5th and 6th Schedule areas based on the accepted recommendations of the latest **State Finance Commission (SFC)** and in conformity with the recommendations of the **15th FC.**
- Assistance: The Ministry of Panchayati Raj would support the states in effective utilization of the grants by providing Web/IT enabled platforms for planning, monitoring, accounting / auditing of the works and funds flow at the level of each of the RLBs.
- Significance:
 - **Fighting Covid 19:** It would help RLBs in **providing employment. E.g.** migrant laborers who have returned to their native places owing to <u>Covid-19 pandemic</u> situation.
 - **Delivery of Basic Services:** Availability of this fund will **boost RLBs effectiveness** in delivery of basic services to the rural citizens.
 - **Rural Infrastructure:** It will augment the **rural infrastructure in a constructive way** e.g construction of roads, supply of water etc.

Finance Commission

- It is a constitutional body, that determines the method and formula for distributing the tax proceeds between the Centre and states and among the states as per the constitutional arrangement and present requirements.
- Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the President of India is required to constitute a <u>Finance</u>
 Commission at an interval of five years or earlier.
- The **1**st **FC** was set up in 1951 and there have been fifteen so far.
- The 15th FC headed by N.K. Singh was constituted by the President of India on 27th November 2017, against the backdrop of the abolition of the <u>Planning Commission</u> and the introduction of the <u>Goods and Services Tax</u> (GST).
- In November 2019, the Union Cabinet approved the **15**th FC to submit its first report for the first **fiscal year 2020-21** and to extend its tenure to provide for the presentation of the final report covering Financial Years 2021-22 to 2025-26 by 30th October, 2020.

