Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2018 | Marking System

The participating villages will be judged for a total of 100 marks under the following broad heads:

Sr. No.	Component	Maximum Marks
1.	Soak pits	5
2.	Nursery	5
3.	Soil and water conservation structures built through Shramdaan/Manushyabal	20
4.	Soil and water conservation structures built using machines	20
5.	Weightage for doing adequate proportion of area/ridge line work	10
6.	Quality of structures	10
7.	In-situ soil treatment	10
8.	Water saving technologies	5
9.	Water budget	5
10.	Repair of existing structures/Dug well recharge/Innovations	10
	TOTAL	**100**

Each of these is explained in detail below.

1. Soak Pits (5 Marks)

A total of five marks are available for the construction of soak pits.

The marks will be based on the proportion of households in the Gram Panchayat who construct soak pits. E.g. if more than 40% of the households residing in all the villages under one Gram Panchayat dig and complete soak pits, then the Gram Panchayat will secure full 5 marks. The complete marking structure is as follows:

Percent of Households Having Functional Soak Pits	Marks
More than 40%	5
More than 35% and upto 40%	4
More than 25% and upto 35%	3
Equal to or more than 15% and upto 25%	2
Less than 15%	0

Please note:

1. Cumulative number of functional soak pits would be considered including the soak pits built before the competition starts.

2. Sarvajanik or community soak pits will be considered under this category. If a community soak pit is connected to ten households, all ten households will be counted as being treated by a soak pit.

3. Soak pits built for toilets will not be considered for this purpose.

2. Nursery (5 Marks)

Trees prevent erosion of soil, help in water seepage into the ground, and increase the possibility of precipitation. Hence, tree plantation is an important activity for soil and water conservation.

The marks scored by the competing village will be based on the proportion of plantation done in the period of the competition as compared to the total population of the Gram Panchayat. To score full 5 marks, two saplings per person must be planted. E.g. if a Gram Panchayat has a total population of 1,000 (men, women and children) and the number of saplings planted is 2,000, then it will secure full 5 marks. To win the state-level prize, a minimum of 750 saplings must be planted. The complete marking structure is as follows:

Percent of Plantations as Compared to the Total Population	Marks
More than 200%	5
More than 150% but upto 200%	4
More than 100% but upto 150%	3
More than 50% but upto 100%	2
Less than 50%	0

Please note:

1. Plantation should be done by sowing seeds or planting saplings. Seeds should be filled in plastic bags and then sowed in the ground or sowed on raised beds. The seeds must sprout. For scoring in the competition, on the day of the visit of the verification team, only the number of live sprouting will be considered. Number of bags will not be considered. Hence, considering the deficit that may occur, it will be wise to plant more saplings.

2. The plants need not be at a single location. It can be anywhere in the village. If they are planted by children in the school premises, it will cultivate a fondness in the minds of the students for trees and nature. It can be at the villagers' homes or public places in the village. However, the nursery at a single location should have at least 250 saplings so that it is convenient to tend to them.

3. Plants can be of any variety. However, local species will ensure easy availability of seeds, and the plants are more likely to survive and be more compatible with the local ecosystem.

4. Nurseries prepared before the commencement of the competition will also be considered. However, the plantation must be done by the villagers only. Purchased saplings will not be considered.

3. Soil and water conservation structures done through Shramdaan/Manushyabal (20 Marks)

20 marks are allotted for treatments or structures created by Shramdaan/Manushyabal that have water storage or silt trapping potential.

Please note the following in this regard:

1. Only the structures/treatments created through community Shramdaan and/or Manushyabal from the competing Gram Panchayat will be considered in this section. Please remember for the purposes of this competition, Manushyabal does not allow the use of labour from outside the competing Gram Panchayat.

2. There is an exception to the above rule. Certain structures require skilled labour for their construction. For example, skilled masons for cement nallah bunds or those who make the mesh/ net for gabions. Some villages may not have such skilled labourers in their villages. In such cases, in order to ensure that the quality of the structures is sound, you may get skilled workers from outside the village. Please note that unskilled labourers have to be from within the village.

3. Only the structures/treatments created in the period of the competition, i.e. from 8th April 2018 to 22nd May 2018 will be counted for this purpose. Any work done before 8th April 2018 and after 22nd May 2018 will not be counted. Any work that is half complete (eg. a half completed earthen dam) before 8th April 2018 and after 22nd May 2018 will be excluded for the purposes of the competition.

4. Marks will be granted on the basis of the volume of combined water storage and silt trapping potential created. This will be measured as per the table A given below. Total potential of water storage and silt trapping created by the Gram Panchayat would be divided by the total population of the Gram Panchayat to calculate per capita storage potential. It will be the responsibility of the Gram Sevak to certify the population of the persons of all age living in the area of the Gram Panchayat. The per capita unit is being used so that larger Gram Panchayats and smaller Gram Panchayats are put on an equal footing.

5. Full marks, i.e. 20 marks would be given to Gram Panchayats achieving 6 cum or more storage per capita. Gram Panchayats creating lesser potential than this would be granted proportionately lesser marks (eg. 3 cum storage per capita will get 10 marks).

6. If a village reaches the 10,000 cubic meter level it will be awarded 1 bonus point. Thereafter, for every further 2,500 cubic meters, it will get 1 bonus point. The following chart will clarify the same:

Total capacity created by the village through Shramdaan	Bonus points
10,000 cubic meter capacity	1 bonus point
12,500 cubic meter capacity	2 bonus points
15,000 cubic meter capacity	3 bonus points

| 17,500 cubic meter capacity | 4 bonus points |
| 20,000 cubic meter capacity | 5 bonus points... and further in this manner |

7. After securing full 20 points in this section, the additional Shramdaan will be counted under the machine work in section 4. Such additional work will be given 3 points. E.g: To obtain full marks in this section, the target is 2,500 cu.mtrs. If the village has done 3,500 cu.mtrs work, then the additional 1,000 cu. mtrs. will be given 3 points and 3,000 cu. mtrs will be added in the machine work. This calculation will be directly done by the Paani Foundation App.

8. The above rules are in an attempt to bring large and small villages on an equal level.

9. Constructions like small earthen dams and loose boulder structures reduce the speed of flowing water and obstruct sludge. The volume of the water at the upper level of the construction and its capacity to obstruct sludge can also be considered. During the period of the competition, the total storage capacity created by the revenue villages/ Gram Panchayats will be a sum of the obstruction capacity of all these structures and their water storage capacity. The method to calculate the obstruction capacity and water storage capacity of every construction/treatment that is a part of the competition is given below.

1 Continuous Contour Trench (CCT), Staggered Contour Trench (SCT)

Storage potential (TCM) = Volume of Earth Excavated (borrow pit)

= Total Length (m) x Average Width (m) x Average Depth of borrow pit (m) / 1000

Storage potential of each plot may be calculated and combined to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created. OR single calculation may be made by combining length of all trenches excavated in the Gram Panchayat area and calculating averages of width and depths of all the trenches at Gram Panchayat level.

2 Deep CCT/ Water Absorption Trench (WAT)/ Water Absorption Deep Trench (WADT)

Storage potential (TCM) = Volume of Earth Excavated (borrow pit)

= Total Length (m) x Average Width (m) x Average Depth of borrow pit (m) / 1000

Storage potential of each plot may be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created. OR single calculation may be made by

combining length of all trenches excavated in the Gram Panchayat area and calculating averages of width and depths of all the trenches at Gram Panchayat level.

3   Compartment Bund, Farm Bund

Storage potential (TCM) = Total Length (m) x Average Width of the bund (m) x 1

The total capacity created in the entire village is calculated by combining the storage capacity of all plots.

4 Contour Bunding (CB), Graded Bund (GB)

Storage Potential (TCM) =

= Total Length (m) x Average Height of bund (m) x 2

The total capacity created in the entire village is calculated by combining the storage capacity of all plots.

5 Farm Pond/ Dug out Pond/ Sunken Pond/ Water Conservation Ditch

Storage potential (TCM) = Volume of Pond/ Ditch

= Total Length (m) x Average Width (m) x Average Depth (m) / 1000

Storage potential of each Pond needs to be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created.

6. Plastic (without inlet-outlet) Farm Pond

Storage potential (TCM) = Volume of Pond/ Ditch

= Average Length (m) x Average Width (m) x Average Depth (m)

7. Small Earthen Structures or Earthen Gully Plugs (EGP)

Storage potential (TCM) = Maximum Volume of Runoff Water stopped at high flood level

= Total Length of EGP (m) x Average Height of EGP (m) x Water Spread Length (m) x 0.25 / 1000

Where, Water Spread Length = Average Height of EGP (m) x 15

Where 15 is a constant assuming that EGP is constructed on the stream having 5% bed slope.

Storage potential of each structure may be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created. OR single calculation may be made by addition of lengths of all the structures erected in the Gram Panchayat area and calculating averages of heights of all the structures at Gram Panchayat level.

8. Loose Boulder Structures (LBS)/ Stone Gully Plugs

Storage potential (TCM) = Maximum Volume of Runoff Water stopped at the time of overtopping

= Total Length of LBS (m) x Average Height of LBS (m) x Water Spread Length (m) x 0.25 / 1000

Where, Water Spread Length = Average Height of LBS (m) x 10

Where 10 is a constant assuming that LBS is constructed on the stream having 10% bed slope.

Storage potential of each structure may be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created. OR single calculation may be made by addition of lengths of all the structures erected in the Gram Panchayat area and calculating averages of heights of all the structures at Gram Panchayat level.

9. Gabion Structure

Storage potential (TCM) = Maximum Volume of Runoff Water stopped at the time of overtopping

= Total Length of Gabion (m) x Average Height of Gabion (m) x Water Spread Length (m) x 0.25 / 1000

Where, Water Spread Length = Average Height of Gabion (m) x 15

Where 15 is a constant assuming that Gabion is constructed on the stream having 6.5% bed slope.

Storage potential of each structure may be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created. OR single calculation may be made by addition of lengths of all the structures erected in the Gram Panchayat area and calculating averages of heights of all the structures at Gram Panchayat level.

10. Mateechaa Nala Bandh (MNB) or Earthen Nala Bund (ENB)

Storage potential (TCM) = Maximum Volume of Runoff Water stopped at high flood level

= Total Length of ENB (m) x Average Height of ENB (m) x Water Spread Length (m) x 0.25 / 1000

Where, Water Spread Length = Average Height of ENB (m) x 30

Where 30 is a constant assuming that ENB is constructed on the stream having 3% bed slope.

Storage potential of each structure needs to be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created.

11. Cement Nala Bandh (CNB)

Storage potential (TCM) = Maximum Volume of Runoff Water stopped at high flood level

 = Total Length of CNB (m) x Average Height of CNB (m) x Water Spread Length (m) x 0.25 / 1000

Where, Water Spread Length = Average Height of CNB (m) x 70

Where 70 is a constant assuming that CNB is constructed on the stream having 1.5 % bed slope.

Storage potential of each structure needs to be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created.

12. Nala Deepening and Desilting of Water Storage Areas

Storage potential (TCM) = Volume of Earth Excavated (borrow pit)

= Total Length (m) x Average Width (m) x Average Depth of borrow pit (m) / 1000

Storage potential of each Nala Excavation needs to be calculated separately and then added to work out Gram Panchayat level total potential created.

Summary of the system of measuring the water/silt storing potential of structures:

Sr. No.	Type Of Treatment	Length of Structure, m	Average Width of Structure, m	Average Height/ Depth of Structure, m	Constant based on Nala Bed Slope	Water Spread Length, m	Water Storage capacity, TCM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=6*5	8
1	CCT/ SCT						
2	Deep CCT/WAT/ WADT						
3	Farm Bund/ Compartment Bund						
4	Contour Bund/ Graded Bund with Grassed Water Way						
5	In-let/out-let Farm Pond						
6	Farm Pond (Plastic)						
7	Earthen Gully plug (EGP)				15		
8	LBS/ SGP				10		
9	Gabion Structure				15		
10	ENB/MNB				30		
11	CNB				70		
12	Nala Deepening/ Desilting of Storage Areas						

Total water storage potential may be calculated by adding the storage of all structures erected during the competition period.

4. Structures/treatments for water storage or silt trapping Created by using machines (20 Marks)

20 Marks are allotted for treatments or structures created by the use of machines that have Water Storage or Silt Trapping Potential.

Please note:

1. Any work that has a combination of machine and labour will be counted as machine work.

2. Total potential of water storage and silt trapping created by the Gram Panchayat would be divided by total geographical area (TGA) of the Gram Panchayat to calculate per hectare storage potential. The performance of the Gram Panchayats would be marked based on "per hectare storage potential created".

3. Gram Panchayats achieving 150 cum or more storage per hectare of TGA would secure full marks that are 20. GPs creating lesser potential than this would be granted proportionately lesser marks. Eg. a gram panchayat achieving 75 cum of storage per hectare would secure 10 marks.

4. The method of calculating the storage potential for different types of structures will be the same as given in section 3 above.

5. Weightage for Doing Adequate Proportion of Area Treatment and Ridge Line Work (10 Marks)

The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup aims to do soil and water conservation in a scientific manner. This requires ridge to valley treatment. It also requires that every farmer's field is treated as a micro watershed where soil erosion is minimized and water is conserved. 10 marks are therefore allotted to encourage soil and water conservation treatment and structures listed at Nos. 1-7 in Sections 3 and 4 above. These marks will be calculated in the following manner:

a. The total amount of work (T) in cubic metres a Gram Panchayat must do under Section 3 and Section 4 in order to get full marks must be arrived at. T is thus the sum of the work that must be done by shramdan/manushyabal (S) and by machines (M).

b. S = The work in cum a Gram Panchayat must do to get full marks under Section 3

$\quad\quad$ = The Population of the Gram Panchayat multiplied by 6

$\quad$ M = The work in cum a Gram Panchayat must do to get full marks under Section 4

$\quad\quad$ = Total Geographical Area under Gram Panchayat in square metres multiplied by 150

c. T = S + M

d. The total amount of work in cubic metres a Gram Panchayat <u>actually does</u> in the Competition period for the treatments listed at <u>Nos. 1 to 7</u> in Section 3 and 4 above is

added. Let us call this 'W'. This work is basically in the nature of soil and water conservation work. The treatments listed at Nos. 8-10 in Sections 3 and 4 are basically in the nature of water storage work.

e. If W is 50% or more of T then the Gram Panchayat will get full 10 marks.

f. If W is less than 50% of T, then the Gram Panchayat will get proportionately less marks as per the table below.

Percent of Storage created by 'Area and Ridge Treatments' i.e. Sr. 1 to 7 in section 3 and 4 i.e. 'W' to Total Storage created to be created by the Gram Panchayat to get full marks i.e. 'T' ($Percent = \frac{W}{T} * 100$)	Marks Gained
50% and above	10
45% and above but less than 50%	9
40% and above but less than 45%	8
30% and above but less than 40%	5
20% and above but less than 30%	3
Less than 20 %	0

For example, if the population of Dongarwadi Gram Panchayat is 100 and their area is 100 hectares:

S   = Shramdan to be done to score full marks under Section 3.

       = Population of the Gram Panchayat X 6

       = 100 X 6

       = 600 cubic meters.

And

   M = Work using machines to be done by the Gram Panchayat to score full marks under Section 4.

       = Geographical area of the Gram Panchayat (hectare) x 150

       = 100 x 150

       = 15000 cubic meters.

T = Total work to be done by Dongarwadi Gram Panchayat to score full marks under Section 3 and 4

$$= S + M$$
$$= 600 + 15000 \text{ cubic meters}$$
$$= 15600 \text{ cubic meters.}$$

The total measurement of the work of the above treatments 1 – 8 under sections 3 and 4 is W i.e. 6,000 cubic meters. Hence, under section 5 their marks will be as follows.

$W/T = 6,000/15, 600/100$

$= 38.4\%$

According to the above chart, Rampur will score 5 points.

If, in Rampur, the total measurement of the work of the above treatments 1 – 8 under sections 3 and 4 is W i.e. 8,000 cubic meters.

$W/T = 8,000/15, 600/100$

$= 51.2\%$

According to the above chart, Rampur will score 10 points.

6. Quality of Work Done (10 Marks)

1. These marks will be given in the following manner:
   i.   These will be concurrently given by the panlot sevak/technical trainer appointed by Paani Foundation to whom they will report.
   ii. For the top ten Gram Panchayats competing for the first three prizes on an all Maharashtra basis, these will be given afresh by the final panel of judges.
   iii. The heads under which these Marks will be given are as follows:
        a. 2 marks for the overall *quality of the village water plan*. To what extent does it aim to tap the full potential of the rainfall available in the area of the Gram Panchayat?
        b. 2 marks for *site selection* of various treatments that are executed.
        c. 2 marks for *alignment and marking* of the structures. Is a hydromarker used where required? Are structures that should be on the contour correctly on the contour?
        d. 4 marks for the *execution of structures*. Are they executed as per technical parameters.

7. In Situ Soil and Water Conservation (10 Marks)

In this section **5 marks** will be given for soil testing.

Increasing the organic kerb of the soil greatly increases the water conservation capacity of the soil. Hence, every farmer should know the level of organic kerb of his soil and must increase it. 5 marks are given for the percentage of farmers who do soil testing in the competition period.

The marks will be based upon how many percent of the total khatedars in the competition village have done soil testing. The details are as follows:

Proportion of farmers who have done soil testing from the total khatedars	Marks given
50% or more	5
40% or more but less than 50%	4
30% or more but less than 40%	3
15% or more but less than 30%	2
Less than 15%	0

Soil testing done between 1st January 2018 to 22nd May 2018 will be considered for the competition.

Fire-Free-Farm/ Aagpeti Mukt Shivaar: 5 marks

Biomass is constantly being created by the remains of the crops and trees (like leaves, flowers, branches etc.). If such biomass is consistently composted and added to, the organic kerb of the soil increases. However, in our villages this biomass is regularly burnt which is an obstacle in increasing the level of organic kerb of the soil or the biomass consistently decreases.

Biomass can be increased by various methods of gathering, composting and spreading it around the farm. The compost pits or heaps on or near the farm, bio dynamik pits or Nadep disintegrate the agricultural waste. The compost manures thus created help in increasing the biomass and also the capacity of the soil to hold water. Hence, marks will be given for not burning the biomass and generating compost manures from it.

These marks are based on the proportion of compost pits or heaps. bio-dynamik pits of Nadeps in comparison to the total khatedars. The details are as follows:

Proportion of farmers who build compost pits or heaps, bio pits or NADEP amongst total khatedars	Marks given
50% or more	5
40% or more but less than 50%	4
30% or more but less than 40%	3
20% or more but less than 30%	2
10% or more but less than 20%	1
Less than 10%	0

Please note:
1. The ukirde/ pits that are being used for composting of only household wastes will NOT be considered. But even a common heap of waste on the farm will be considered because the main intention is that the biomass shouldn't be burnt and it should be disintegrated and its pith should go back to the soil.
2. The compost pits or heaps, bio pits or Nadep made before the competition will also be considered.

- ### Water Management

While the previous section takes stock of rain water harvesting and storage, the current section deals with the efficient utilization of the available water and measures to reduce the usage of water. This section would assess the willingness of the villagers especially the farmers to establish and maintain the balance between available water in the village and the water being utilized for various purposes such as drinking, domestic, livestock and agriculture.

Total Marks allotted for the section are 10.

The marks will be based on the performance of the Gram Panchayat in two sub-sections described below:

8. Water Saving Technologies (5 Marks)

The marks allocated for adoption of Water Saving Technologies of the Gram Panchayat are 5.

Use of water saving technologies like the use of drip irrigation, sprinkler and mulching in agriculture saves large amounts of water. In this section, the Gram Panchayat would secure marks based on the proportion of the cultivable area that is supported with these water saving technologies as compared to the total area under cultivation during the rabbi season of year 2016. The detailed marking structure is as under.

Proportion of the area supported with water saving technologies to the total Rabbi cropped area of 2016	Marks Gained
Equal to or More than 50%	5
Equal to or More than 30% and less than 50%	4
Equal to or More than 15% and less than 30%	3
Equal to or More than 5% and less than 15%	2
Less than 5%	0

Note:

1. All land under water saving technologies will be considered for this purpose including land brought under water saving technologies BEFORE the competition period.

2. If land is under more than one treatment it will be counted separately for each treatment. Eg. If 10 hectares of land are under drip and also use mulching, it will be counted as 20 hectares of land using water saving technology.

9. Water Budget of the Village (5 Marks)

Water budget at the Gram Panchayat level has to be done by the villagers themselves so that demand and supply of the water is understood. The water budget reveals whether a village is water surplus or water deficit.

The marks allocated for Water Budget of the Village are 5.

The assessment of the water budget would be based on broadly the following points:

- Two Water Budgets must be prepared: one the existing Water Budget which shows existing supply and demand for Water; and second, the proposed Water Budget which shows the changes the Gram Panchayat proposes to make to both supply and demand for water which could enable the Gram Panchayat to move from a deficit to a neutral or positive budget.

- Technical correctness of the two water budgets.

- Changes in cropping patterns proposed by the Gram Panchayat in order to move towards a neutral or positive water Budget.

- Awareness, knowledge and agreement of the Community, especially the farmers on the water management systems and practices to be adopted

- Plans to change the cropping pattern to reduce the deficit in the water budget - both in the current situation as well as after watershed development.

- A Gram Sabha resolution in favour of changing the cropping pattern and better water management practices based on the water budget of the village.

- Display of the water budgets at a public place and mechanism set for its regular/ seasonal updation of the same.

This is a qualitative assessment and will be appraised depending on the specific conditions and challenges of the particular village.

A copy of the Water Budgets should be sent with the Village Activity Form attached hereto.

10. Repair of Existing Structures/Dug well recharge/Innovations (10 Marks)

a) Repair of Existing Structures:

Most villages have existing watershed treatment structures like CNB, MNB, KT Weir and Paazhar Talav. However, they are leaking or broken down. It is much cheaper to repair these old structures than to build new ones. Also, these existing treatments are on the most appropriate sites. Hence, repairing the existing treatment structures is essential as well as beneficial. The 10 points for this section have been divided into 3 sub sections as follows.

1. Survey the existing structures and make a report about the following:
   a. Total number of all existing structures
   b. Measurement of each existing structure, volume of water storage, irrigated area capacity and number of farmers benefitted
   c. Current condition of each existing structure- does it leak or have any other defects? If so, what is the defect and what is the plan to repair them?
   d. A village map plotting the existing structures
   e. A photo with GPS of each existing structure

3 points will be given if this report is duly filled. This work can be done even before the competition. If a competing village or Gram Panchayat doesn't have a single structure as above, then instead of the report, for 3 marks they can recharge wells or undertake innovative initiatives. Every recharged well be awarded 1 point each.

b) Repairing existing structures/recharging wells:

Based on the number of structures repaired, 7 points will be awarded. Cleaning the storage bodies will not be counted under repairs. Errors in construction, completion of incomplete work, and repairing leakage will be counted under repairs.

> If 2 or more structures are repaired then full 7 marks will be given.
> If 1 structure is repaired 4 marks will be given.
> If a revenue village/ Gram Panchayat has only 1 structure that can be repaired, then the revenue village Gram Panchayat should first repair that 1 structure and for the remaining 3 marks, the village should recharge wells.
> If a revenue village/ Gram Panchayat has no structure that can be repaired, then the revenue village Gram Panchayat should recharge wells for all 7 marks.
> Every recharged well be awarded 1 point each.
> Drinking water or public well recharging will not be considered.

Repairing of existing structures	Marks	Rest of the marks for recharging wells
2	7	0
1	4	3
0	0	7

c) Innovative Initiatives:

If there aren't enough wells to recharge, only then should the village compete under the section of Innovative Initiatives.

It is important that the village must repair existing structures and if that number is not enough then the village must undertake the recharging of wells. If both options are not available in adequate quantities, only then can the villages work for marks under the Innovative Initiatives section.

e.g 1: A competing village has only one existing structure for repairs. That will give the village 4 marks. That village has only one well to recharge. If that is done it will secure 1 extra point which makes it 5 marks. For the rest of the 2 points the village can undertake Innovative Initiatives.

e.g 2: If a village doesn't have a single existing structure for repair then according to point no 1 survey report and point no.2 reparing of existing structures cannot be done. In that case, to secure the entire 10 points, 10 wells should be recharged. If they have only 6 wells that can be recharged then for the rest of the 4 points they can undertake Innovative Initiatives.

For the marks that will be awarded for Innovative Initiatives, the judging committee will take into account the need for the work, the quality of the work, conditions of the village, and the challenges they faced while making the assessment.