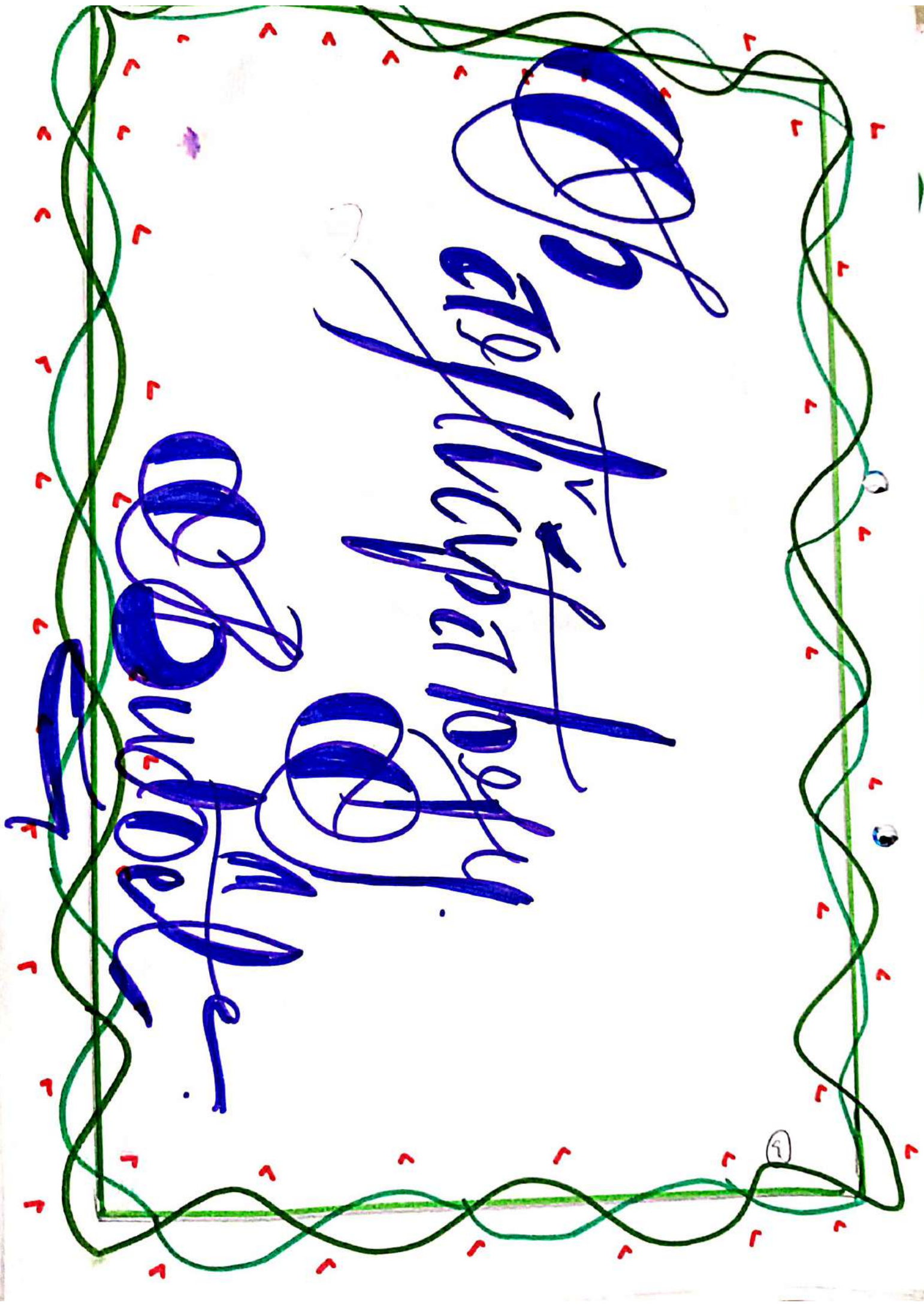


**COVA: COVA**

Content

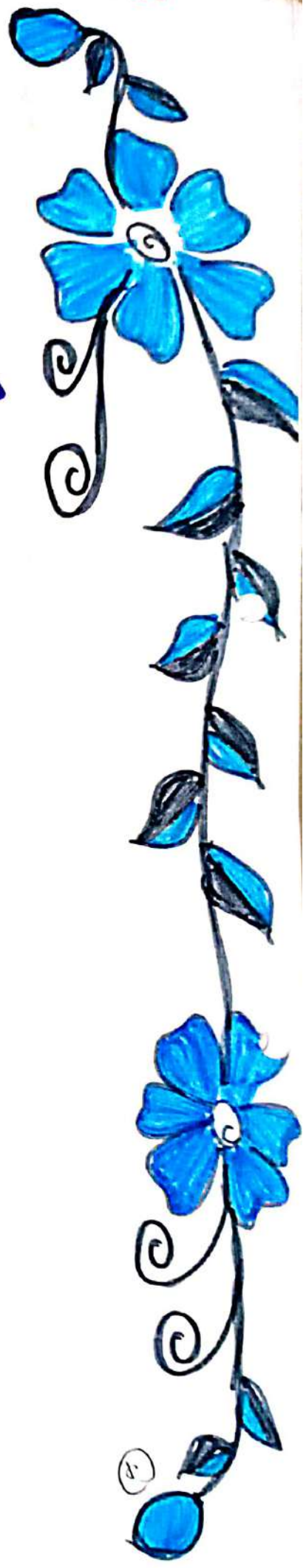
- Introduction
- Research methodology
- Review of literature
- References
- field observation
- Interviews
- Bullet points
- Recommendation for solutions
- Suggestions for action → Action taken by self student
- Reports for representation
- Results achieved
- Conclusion
- Key for learning
- Acknowledgements
- The End



Opportunity

Power

Handwritten text in a cursive script, colored in blue and pink. The text is oriented vertically on the page. The words appear to be "I am a girl" written in a decorative, calligraphic style. The letters are filled with pink and outlined in blue. There are some additional blue scribbles and a small pink arrow-like mark near the bottom of the text.



PB is a type of participatory democracy in which people decide how a part of the public budget is spent

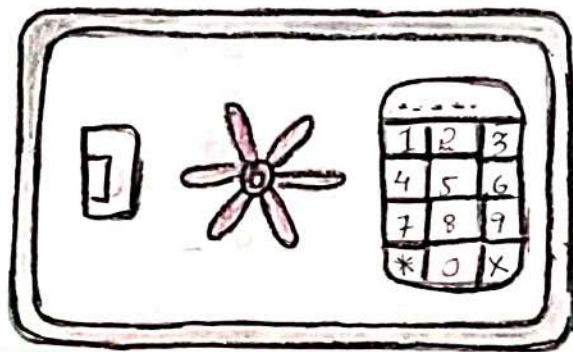
# Participatory Budget

A budget is an estimation of revenue and expenses over a specified future period of time and is usually complicated and re-evaluated on a periodic basis.

A budget can be prepared at any level for an individual group of persons like a company holder and in groups as friends and Besties group. It has

two types :-

Savings



④

and  
Dividing<sup>g</sup> my amount



in different types for

food , Travelling<sup>g</sup> , Cosmetics and



also for enjoyment Do you follow

H? [Yes / No]

COVA

## PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

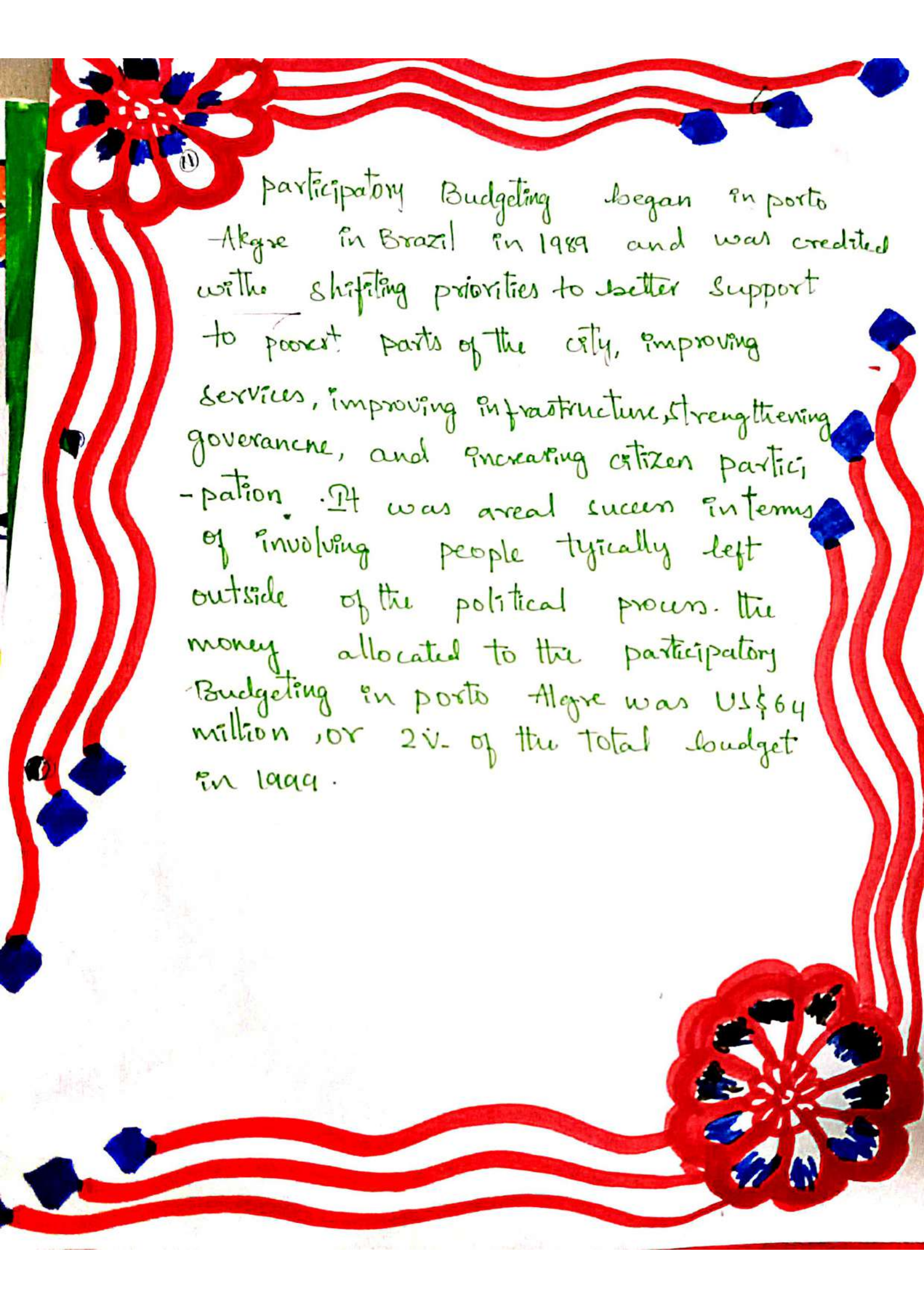
Participatory Budgeting is a form of citizen participation in which citizens are involved in the process of deciding how public money is spent. Local people are often given a role in the scrutiny and monitoring of the process following the allocation of budgets. Costs of participatory budgeting can vary anywhere between £400 and £40,000 depending on the size and the scope of the project.

Participatory Budgeting could be used after a devolution deal has been agreed. While based on use in local settings, it has the ability to be scaled up to make decisions about entire regions as well, as in the case of Porto Alegre,

the decisions made by the participatory budgeting forums should be given towards ensuring that the ~~the~~ citizen involved are given sufficient information and support to reach decisions that can be enacted. This helps avoid feelings of disenfranchisement which result from decisions not being acted on.

Participatory Budgeting gives citizen real control over where a budget is spent. As such budgets can be enacted. This helps avoid feelings of disenfranchisement which result from decisions not being acted on.

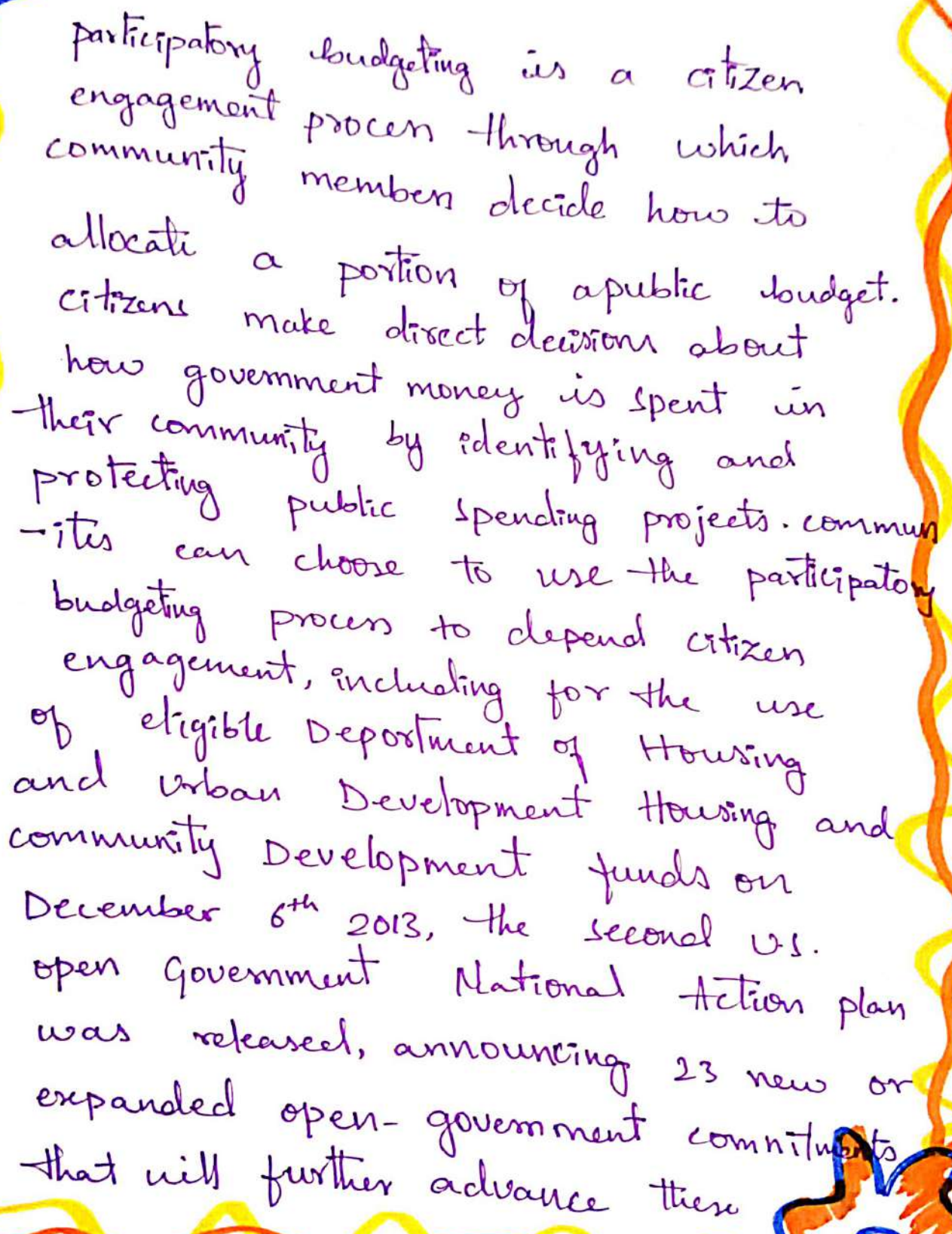
participatory budgeting gives citizen real control over where a budget is spent, As such, budgets can be spent in a way which better reflects the strengths, needs and aspirations of the population and can be more effective.




Participatory Budgeting began in Porto Alegre in Brazil in 1989 and was credited with shifting priorities to better support to poorest parts of the city, improving services, improving infrastructure, strengthening governance, and increasing citizen participation. It was a real success in terms of involving people typically left outside of the political process. The money allocated to the participatory Budgeting in Porto Alegre was US\$64 million, or 2% of the total budget in 1999.



In the UK, most cases of participatory budgeting have been small scale community grant allocation. Even on a smaller scale, they have been credited with improving the self-confidence of individuals and organisations, improving inter-generational understanding, encouraging greater local involvement through increased volunteering and the formation of new groups, increasing confidence in local service providers, and increasing control for residents over the allocations of resources.



participatory budgeting is a citizen engagement process through which community members decide how to allocate a portion of a public budget. citizens make direct decisions about how government money is spent in their community by identifying and protecting public spending projects. communities can choose to use the participatory budgeting process to depend citizen engagement, including for the use of eligible Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing and Community Development funds on December 6<sup>th</sup> 2013, the second U.S. Open Government National Action plan was released, announcing 23 new or expanded open-government commitments that will further advance these



efforts. This included a commitment to promote community-led participatory budgeting as a tool for enabling citizens to play a role in identifying,

discussing, and prioritizing certain local public spending projects, and for giving citizens a voice in how taxpayer dollars are spent in their communities. The language from the commitment is as follows: Promote public participatory budgeting allows citizens to play a key role in identifying, discussing & prioritizing public spending projects and gives them a voice in how taxpayer dollars are spent.

Over a dozen cities around the country, such as Chicago, New York, Boston, Vallejo and Greensboro, NC, already have had success in participatory budgeting processes to help determine local budgeting priorities. One way participatory budgeting can be utilized by cities is through eligible Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Housing and be used to promote affordable housing, provide services to the most vulnerable citizens and create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses expansion and retention. The Administration is working in collaboration with the Strong Cities, Strong Communities Initiative (SC2), the National League of Cities, no-profit organizations philanthropies and interested parties that communities can use to implement projects; raise awareness among other American communities that participatory budgeting can be used to help determine local investment priorities, and help educate communities on participating budgeting.

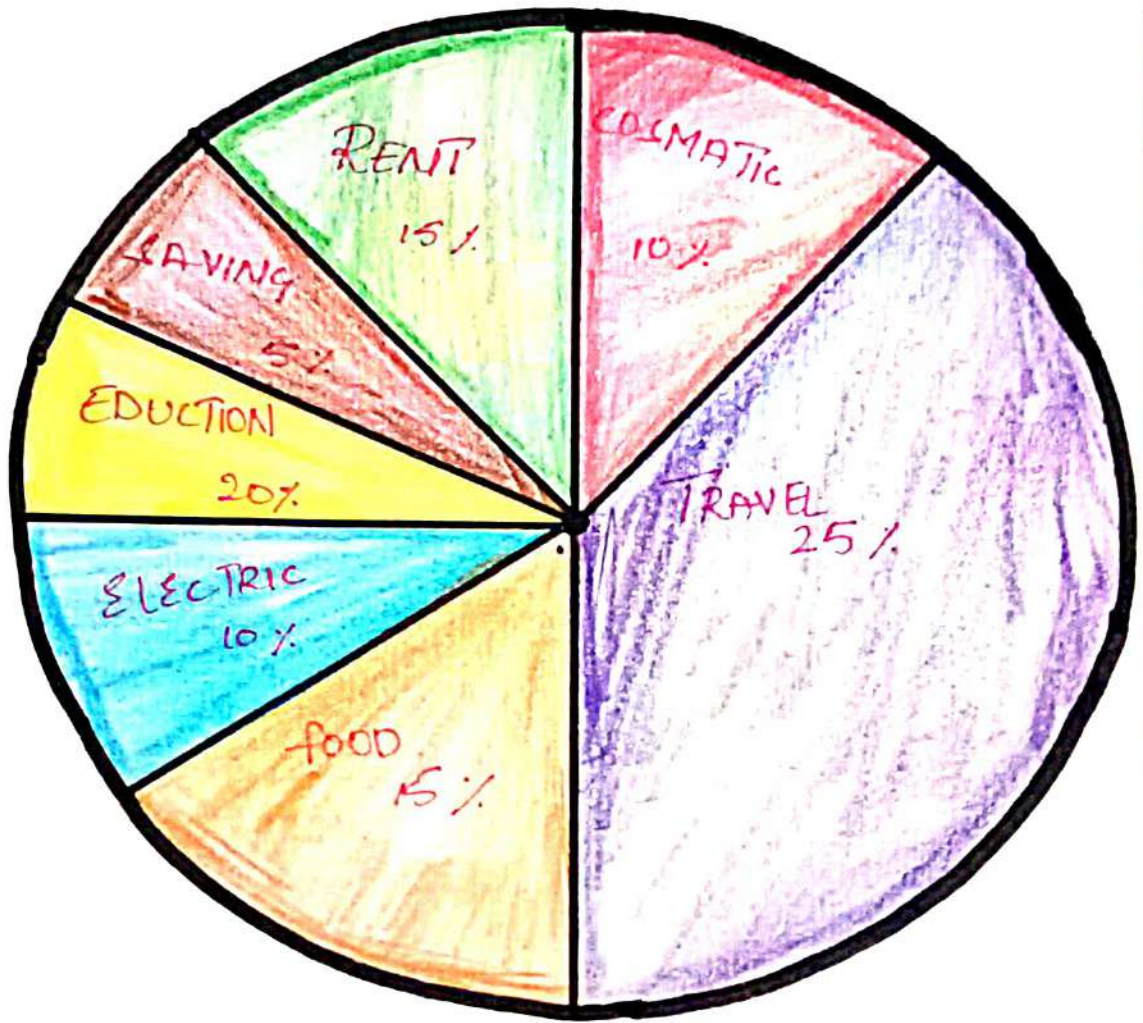
(14)

## WHAT IS PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING.

"participatory budgeting is a process of direct, voluntary and universal democracy, where the people can debate and decide on public budgets policy the citizen's participation is not limited to the act of voting to elect the executives or the legislators, but also decides on spending priorities and controls the management of the government. He comes to be an enabler of traditional politics and becomes a permanent protagonist of public administration. The participatory budgeting combines direct democracy with representative democracy, an achievement that should be preserved and valued."

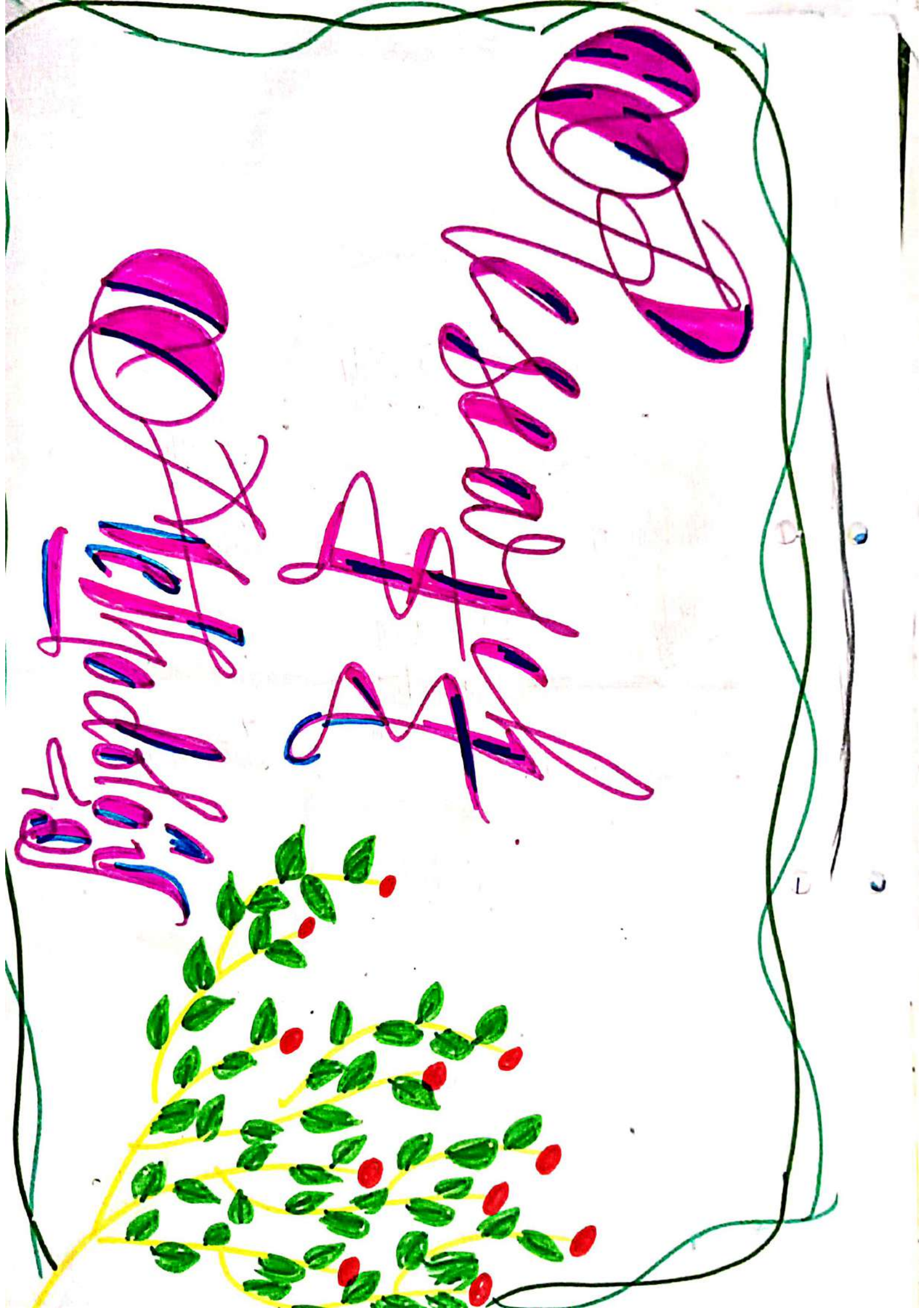
## HOW DO I GET STARTED?

- ⇒ Work to understand the size and scope of the devolution budget, alongside the relevant outcomes required.
- ⇒ Speak to lead officers to explore where there might be an opportunity to experiment with participatory Budgeting, initially on a relatively small scale;
- ⇒ Identify areas most appropriate for participatory Budgeting and opportunities to scale up from hyperlocal, to local and combined authority levels;
- ⇒ Hold round table with local stake holders who may be interested in participatory and helping recruit citizens to be involved. Think carefully about legitimacy and how you can make your participatory budgeting forum representative of the stake holders population across the devolved area.

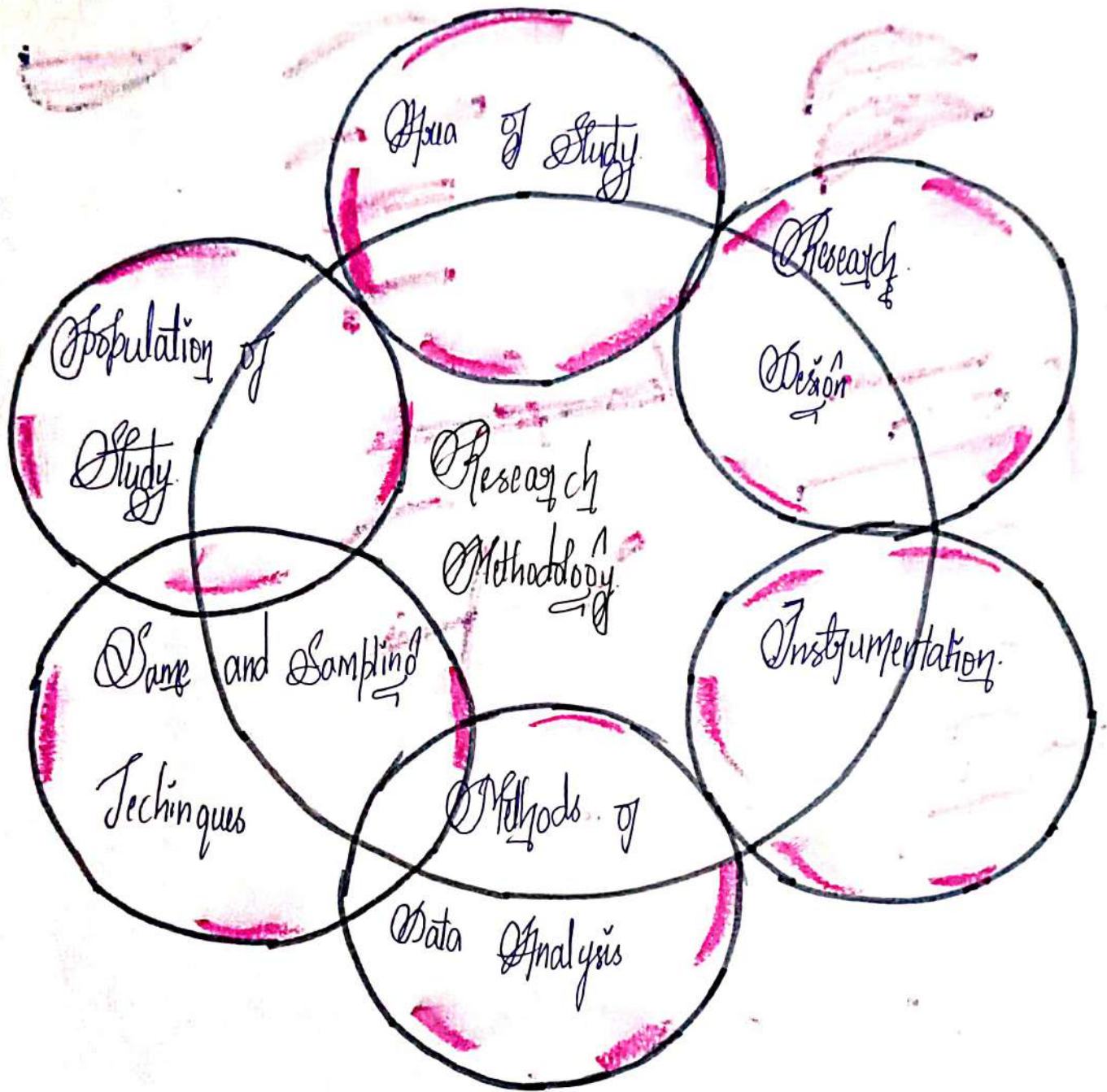


Methodology

Research









# Research methodology

Participatory budgeting began in Porto

Alegre in Brazil in 1989 and was credited with shifting priorities to better support the parts of the city, improving services,

improving infrastructure, strengthening governance and increasing citizenship participation. We

searched the information in different

ways like:- field observations and also by the session given

by the CCP programme (Compassionate citizenship programme). We

will try our best to include

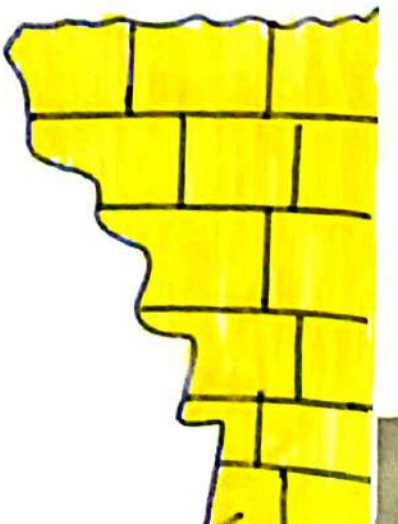
participatory budgeting in our life.



Reviews?

of the

of the stage



# Review of literature

Participatory budgeting began in 1989 in the municipality of Porto Alegre the capital of Brazil's southernmost state, Rio Grande do

Sul [See Porto Alegre participatory

Budgeting]. Porto Alegre has more

than 1 million inhabitants and is

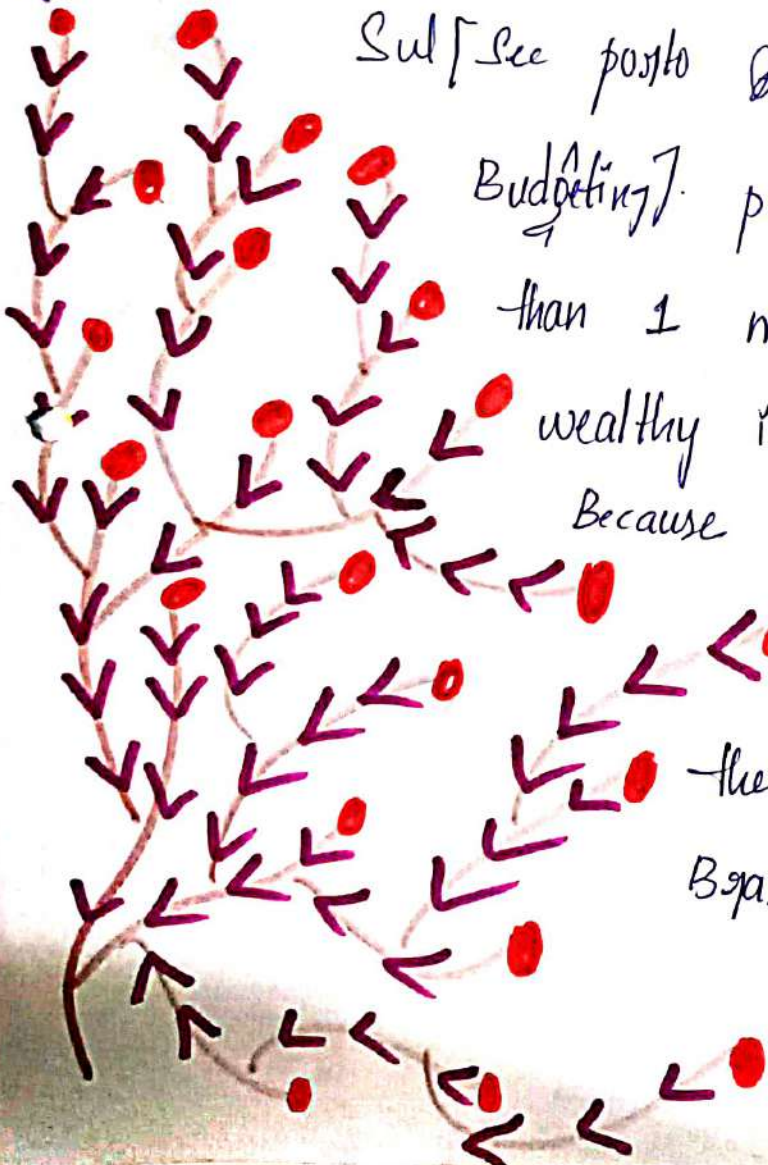
wealthy in Brazilian standards.

Because of this budgeting he

got the position of

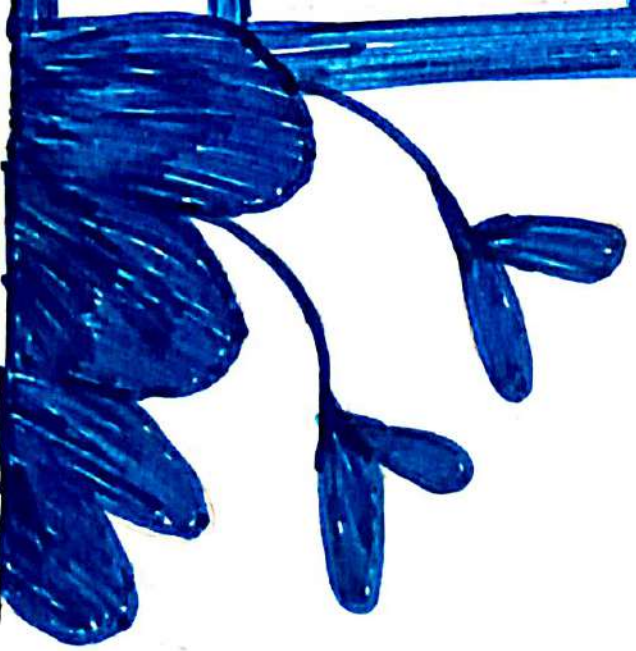
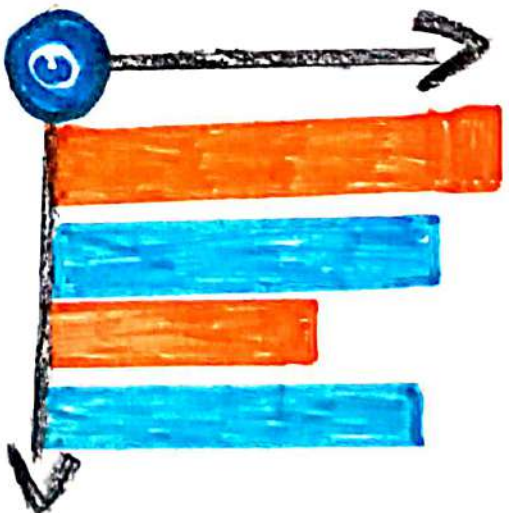
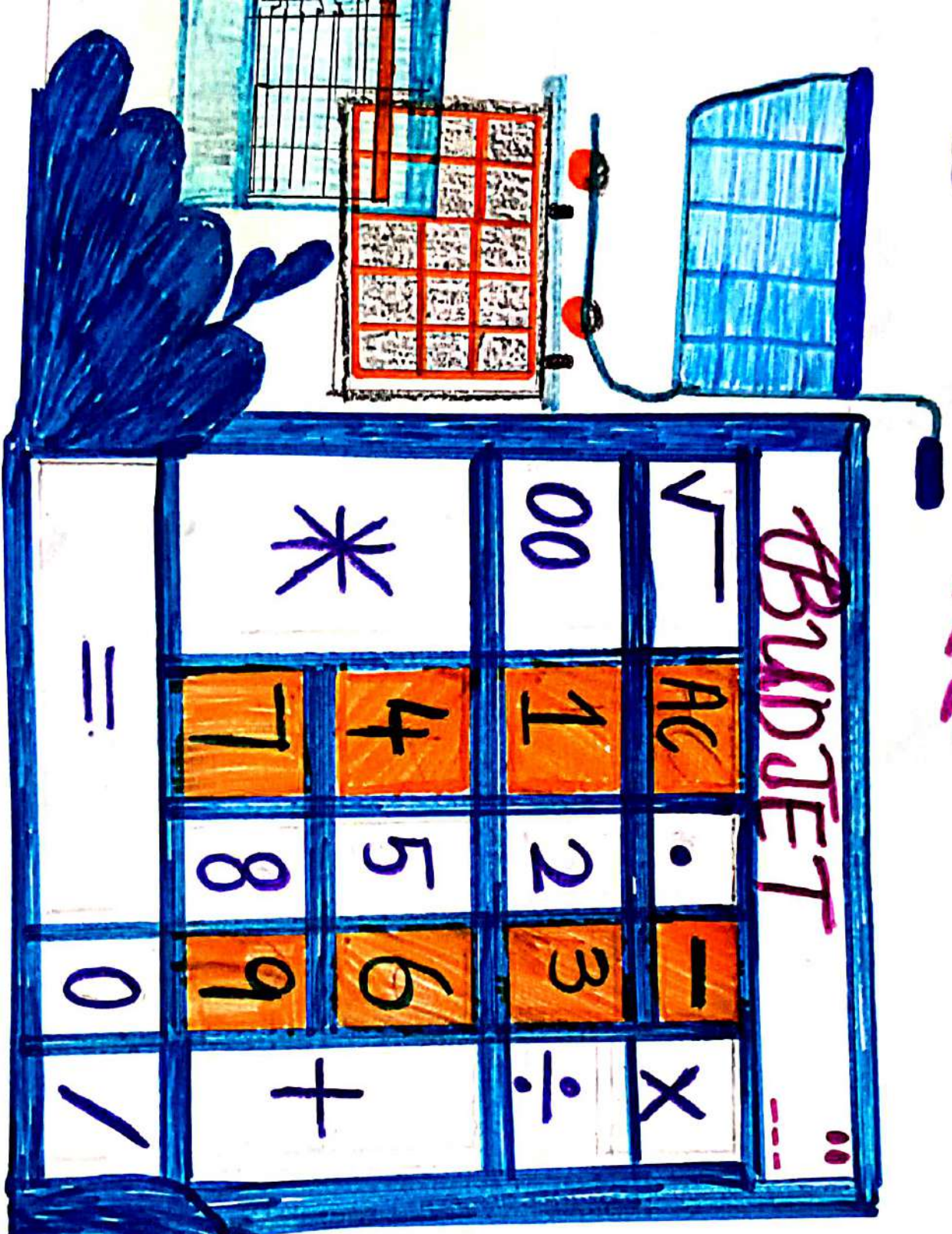
the most wealthy person in

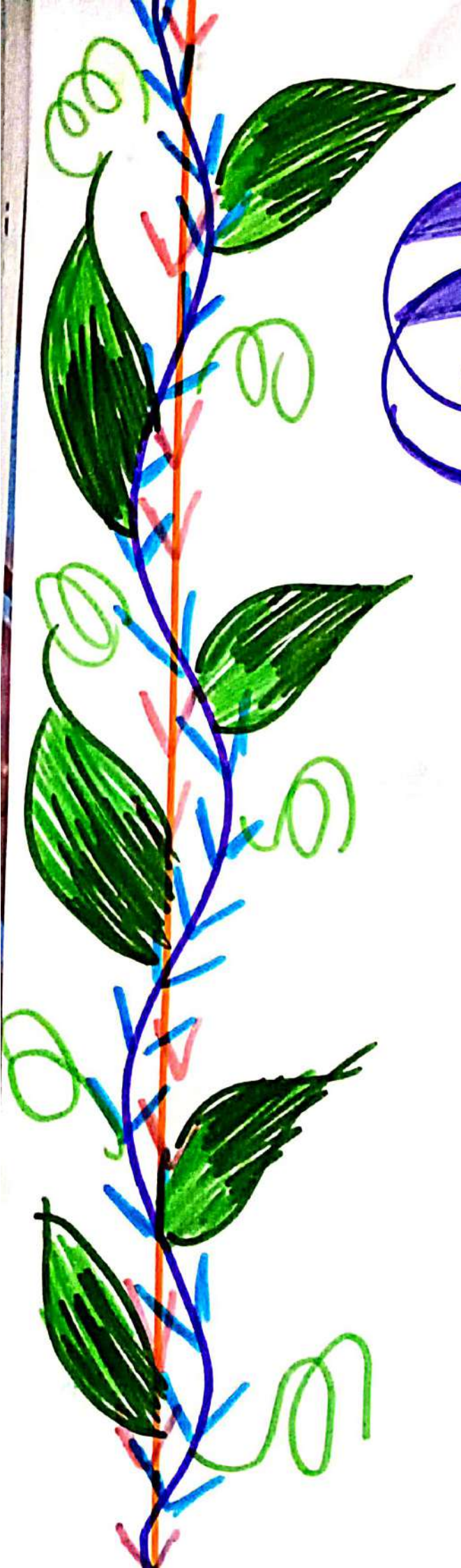
Brazil's southernmost state.



The Budget was first introduced in India on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1860 from East India company to the British Crown.

The first Indian Budget was presented by James Wilson on February 18, 1869. Mr. Wilson was the finance member of the Indian Council that advised the Indian Viceroy.





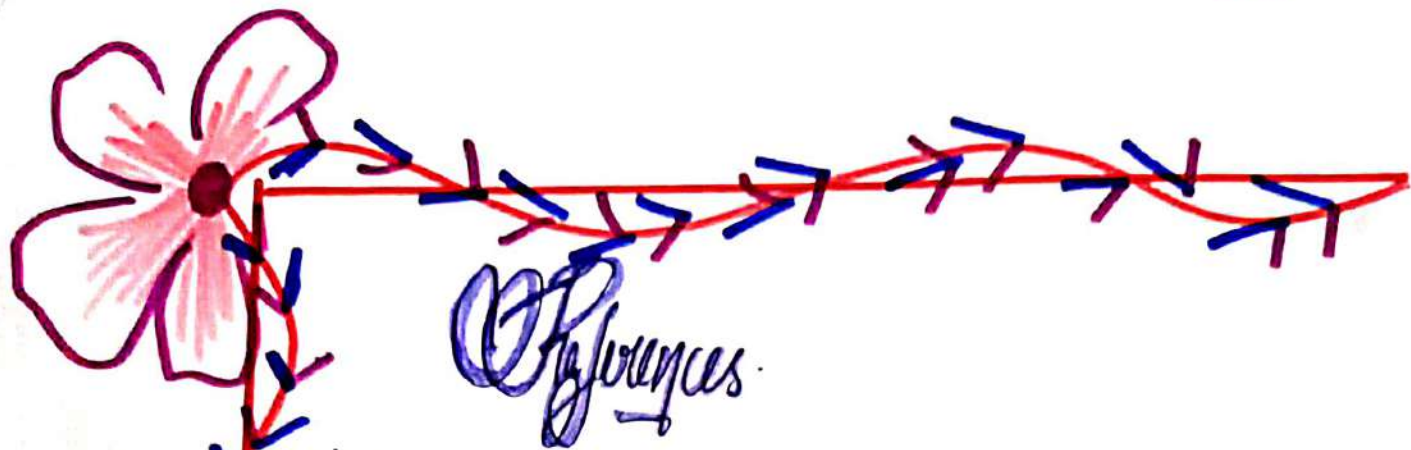
Decorative purple calligraphy consisting of two large, stylized, overlapping loops at the top, followed by the word "Decoratives" written in a cursive, flowing script.

o

e







## References.

I got this information from different ways like:-  
→ Your programme.

→ CCP - [Companionate citizenship programme]

→ Internet - [Google].

→ Teachers - [Sandhya teacher] COVA Incharge. of our school.

→ Field Observations - [people of our community].

→ This has been guided by Ashfaq human of CCP.

The information collected by me, different people in different ways was very useful for <sup>me</sup> to understand

the Topic easily. I added some of my points

in my booklet. And I also appreciate CCP

for their work.



Field Observations



# Field Observations.

S.No	Name of the person / student	Job/College	If children how much	Salary per month	petrol/Travelling	Food and festivals	Enjoyment	Education	Rent and Electric
1	Shri, Anil Kumar	An Employ in Tyotii Vishnu pharmacy	2 Children One in IX <sup>th</sup> one in degree	20000	1500 per month	2000 per month 1000 for festivals	-	20000 yearly for both children	8000 Rent per month 500 Electric bill per month

→ The person name is Shri. Anil Kumar who is an employ of Tyotii Vishnu pharmacy.  
 → He gets 20000 per month as a Salary

## Expenditure

He has two children one of his child studies in X<sup>th</sup> and other child studies in degree 1<sup>st</sup> year.

→ He expend 1500 per month. for petrol, 2000 just food 1000 for festivals like Diwali, Sankranti e.t.c

→ He doesn't have any type of budget or enjoyment.

→ He has to pay 40000 per year for the education of the children.

→ He doesn't have a house so ~~he~~ he lives in a rented house, there he pays 8000 per month. Electricity bill given by him is ₹500.

\* If he urgently needs money he takes the help of EMI.

S.NO	Name of the person/Student	Job/College	Cosmetic	pocket Salary	petrol Travels	food and festival	Enjoy ment	Educa-tion	Rent and Electric	
1	Hamain	College	-	2000	500	1000 food	500	-	-	

→ The name of the person is Hamain. who is in college at present.

→ He gets mostly pocket money as 2000.

**Expenditure**

→ He spends 500 for petrol and traveling in a month.

→ For taking snacks to the college, he needs 1000 and also for doing lunch in the canteen.

→ He has two friends they will go to the park for to the library in a month so, they need ₹500 for it.

\* Do you know one fact about the food boys that they will eat a lot.  
So, the boys need 1000 only for food.

S.NO	Name of the Student	Job/College	# children	Salary	Traveling	food and festival	Fix of ment	Education	Rent and Electricity
3	Rahul	Police Officer	-	30,000	2000	5000 for food and 1000 for festival	2000	-	10,000 for Rent 500 for Electricity.

The person name is Shri. Anil Kumar who is a Police officer.

→ He gets 30000 per month.

## Expenditure

→ He spends 2000 on Traveling every month.

→ He uses 5000 for food 1000 for festivals like Dussehra, Muharram e.t.c

→ He spends 2000 for every month trip.

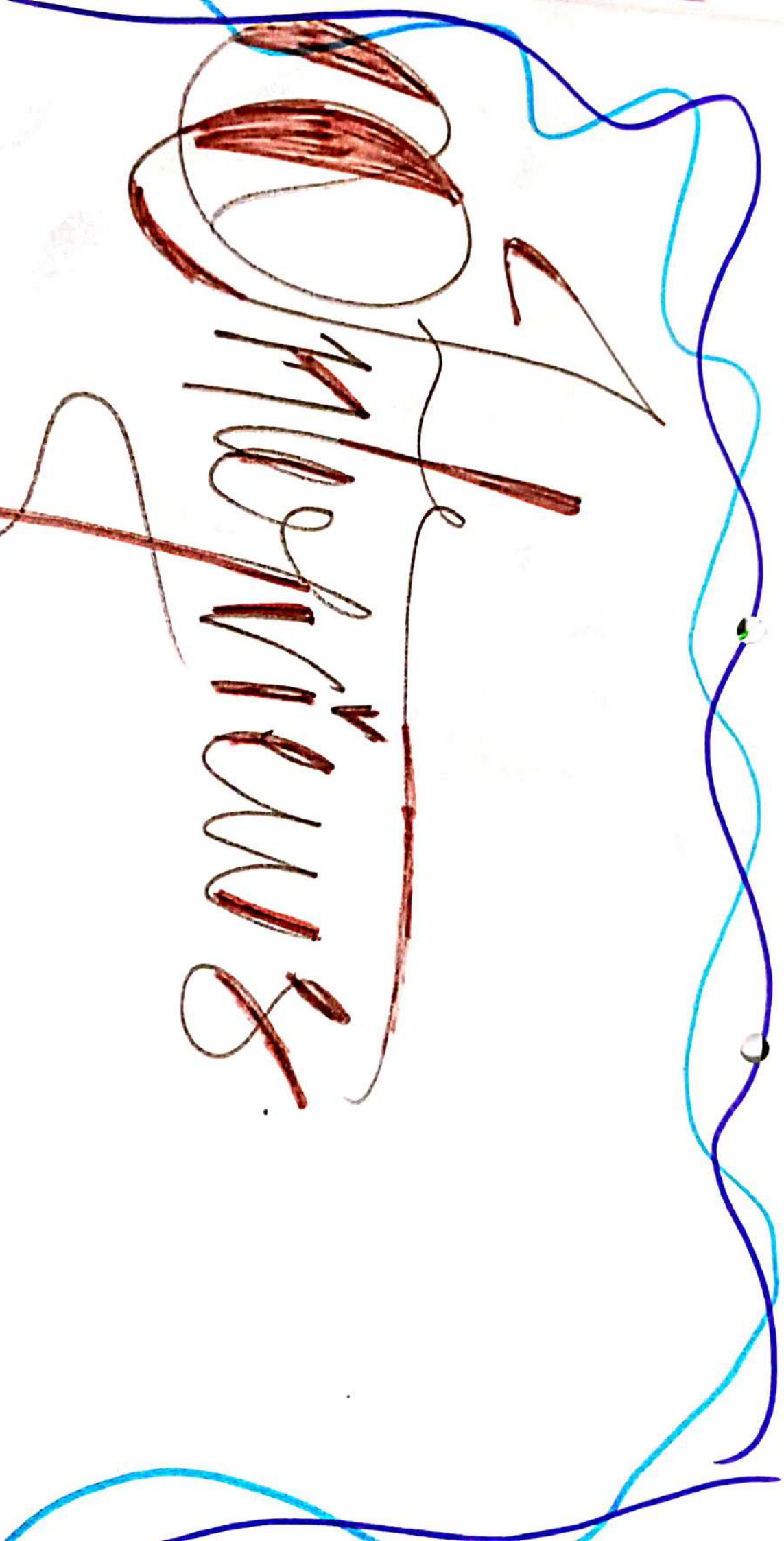
→ He doesn't have Own house he lives in Rented house whose rent is 10,000 per month and

Electricity as 500 per month.

\* He is an Educated person so he also did

Savings.

Opinions









# Interviews

Sri. Anil Kumar

Me:- Good evening Uncle!

Anil Kumar:- Good evening Beta.

Me:- Uncle I am a member of clan VII<sup>th</sup> from  
TMRS Aharjatabad G-1. we have been participated in [CCP]

Compassionate citizenship programme.

Anil Kumar:- Oh! yes I know.

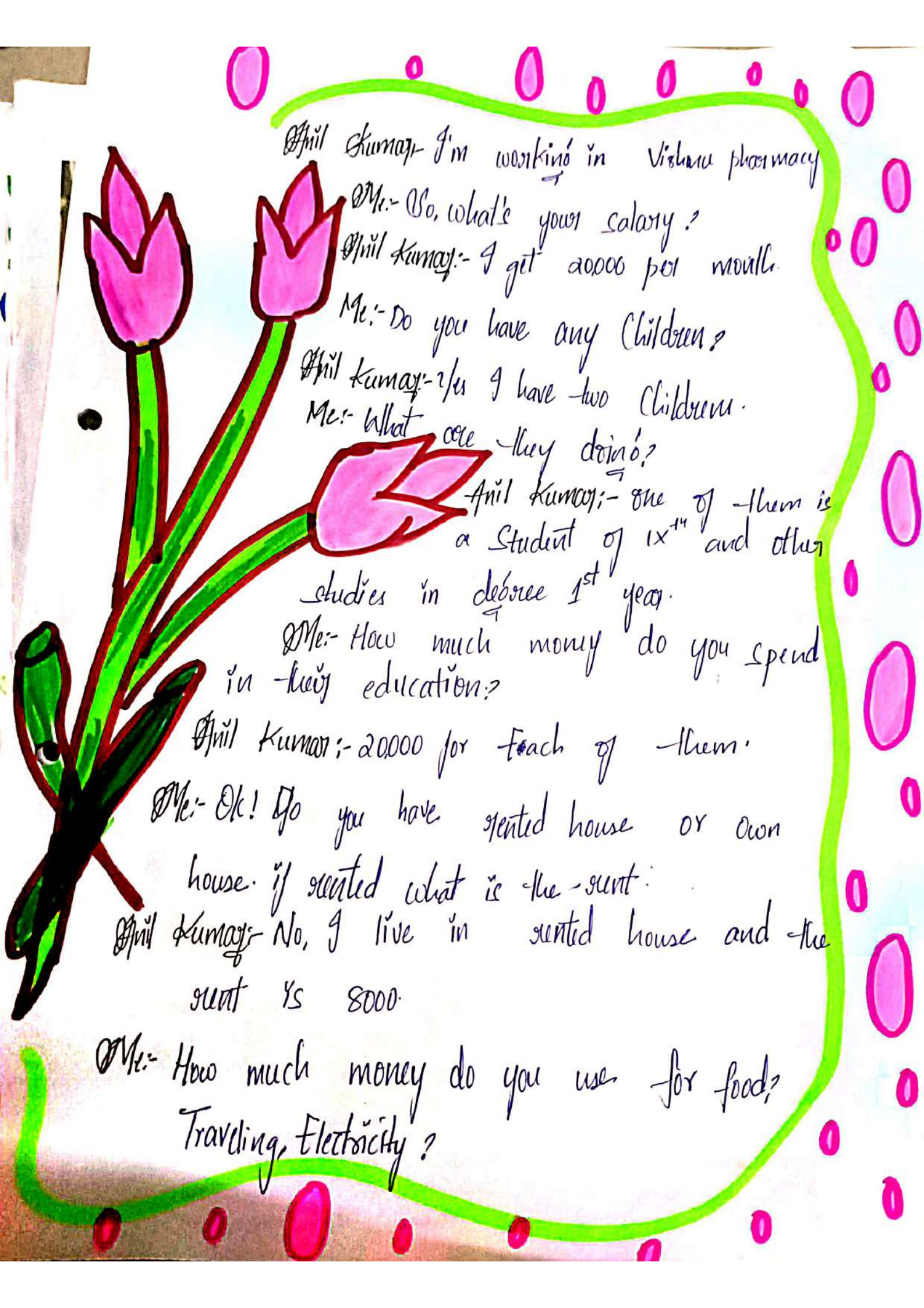
Me:- Uncle, shall I ask some questions from you.

Anil Kumar:- Ok! Sure.

Me:- You are comfortable in which language.

Anil Kumar:- Any of you like.

Me:- What's your job?



Anil Kumar:- I'm working in Vishnu pharmacy

Me:- So, what's your salary?

Anil Kumar:- I get 20000 per month.

Me:- Do you have any children?

Anil Kumar:- Yes I have two children.

Me:- What are they doing?

Anil Kumar:- One of them is a student of 12<sup>th</sup> and other studies in degree 1<sup>st</sup> year.

Me:- How much money do you spend in their education?

Anil Kumar:- 20000 for each of them.

Me:- Ok! Do you have rented house or own house. if rented what is the rent?

Anil Kumar:- No, I live in rented house and the rent is 8000.

Me:- How much money do you use for food, Traveling, Electricity?



Pril Kumar:- I use 2000 for food, 1500 for  
Traveling and 500 for Electricity.

Me:- Yes, this money is enough for your home  
[or] house.

Pril Kumar:- Not every time and also put "Chitti"  
same as "EMI".

Me:- Ok! Thank you Uncle!

Prasain.

Me:- Good Evening!

Prasain:- Good Evening!

Me:- I'm Luna haman of clan VII<sup>th</sup> from TMR  
Khatatabad G-1.

Prasain:- Ok!

Me:- Shall, I ask you some questions

Prasain:- Hh! Sure.

Me:- You are comfortable in which language

Hasnain:- English

Me:- What's your Job?

Hasnain:- No! I'm a College student.

Me:- Oh! Sorry

Hasnain:- It's Ok.

Me:- Do you get any pocket money?

Hasnain:- Yes, I get.

Me:- How much monthly [pocket monthly]

Hasnain:- I get 4000 per month.

Me :- How do you spend it?

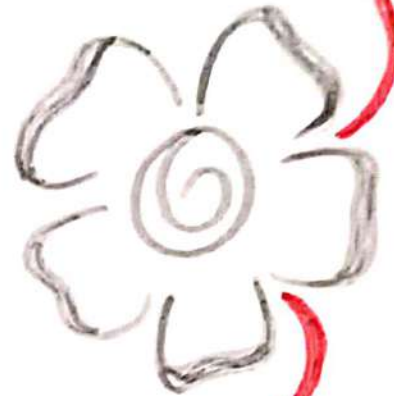
Hasnain :- I use ₹500 for Traveling and 1000 for food

Me :- Don't you use any money for Education?

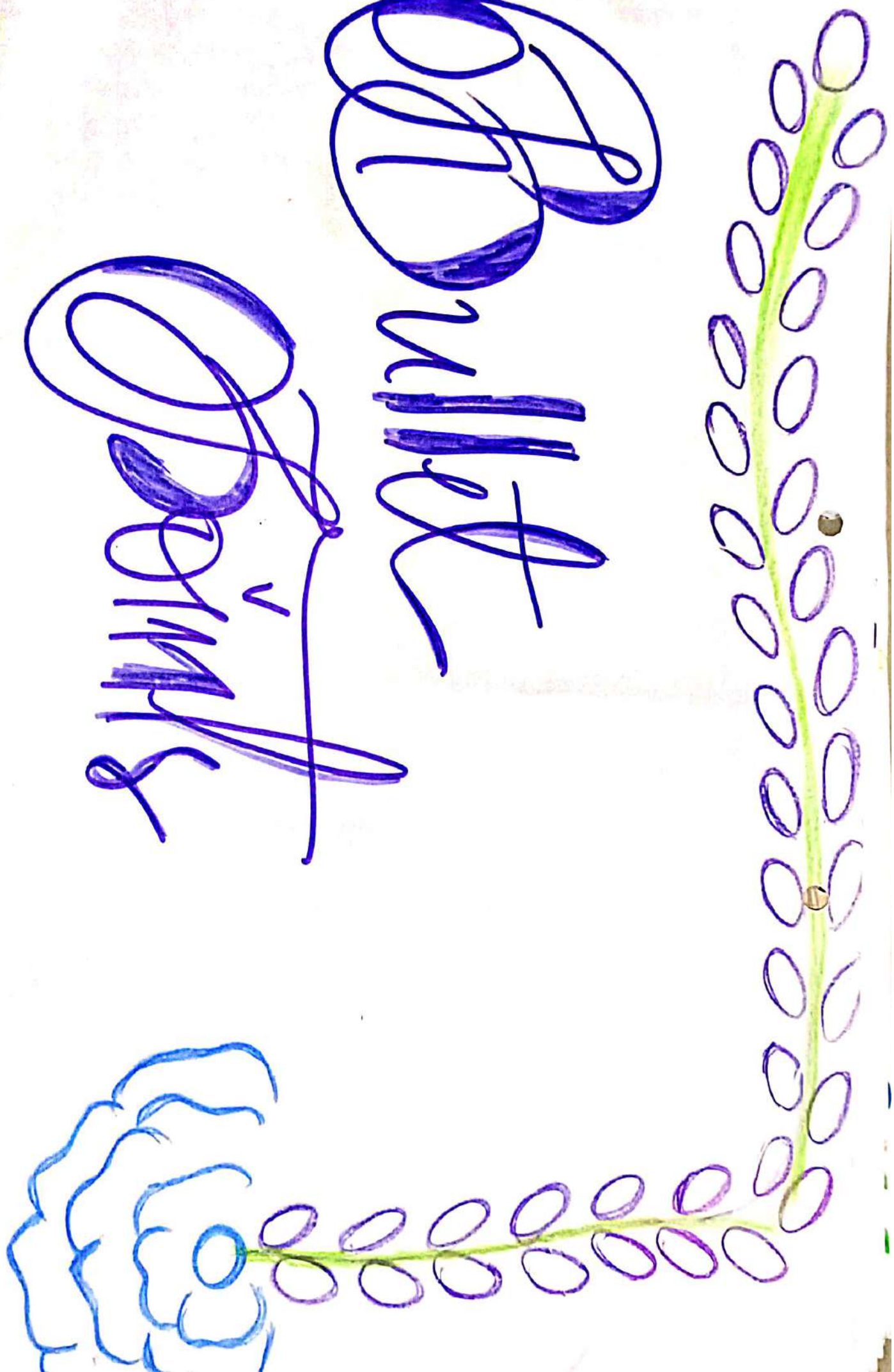
Hasnain :- No, My parents will provide every thing

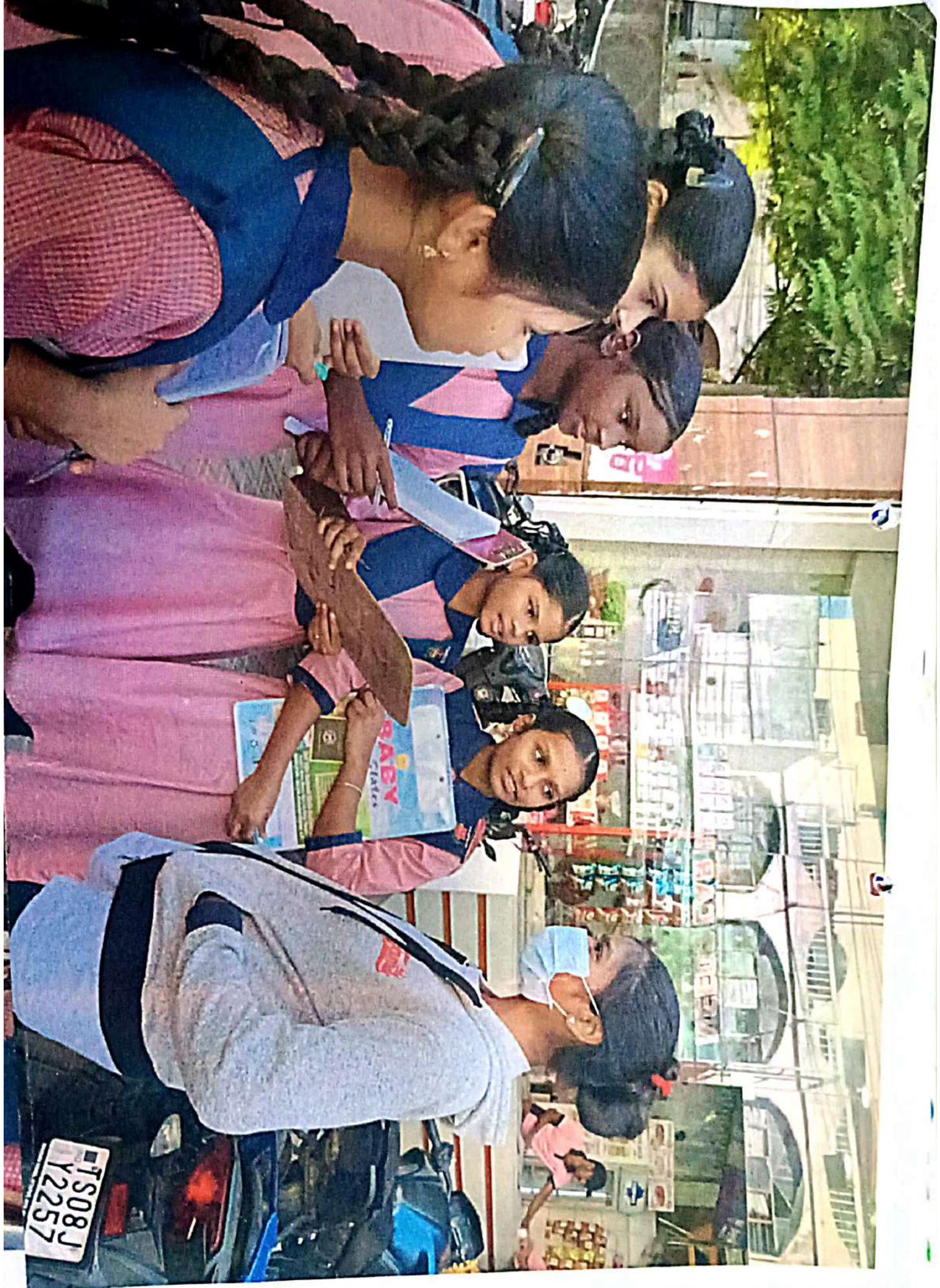
Me :- Ohh! Ok. Thank you.

Hasnain :- Your welcome.




Downy  
Osmia






## Bullet points



\* Participatory budgeting at the city level [city area is divided into districts or special participatory budgeting zones proposed by citizens].

\* Periodicity :- most local government decide to implement next editions of participatory budgeting.




\* Broad scope of projects :- It assumes the implementation both infrastructure and social projects.



\* Guaranteed amount of money, usually increasing next years.





\* New activities of citizens and better understanding the needs of excluded group of society.

\* Impulse to creation new social activities and growth of NGOs





Recommendations  
for  
Solutions



# Recommendations for Solutions:

Participatory Budgeting encourages social mobilization around core governance issues, and it has also shown that people's participation in local planning and effectively agreeing on the priority for public spending leads to better outcomes

for everyone.

and also By

→ Celebrating your Achievements

→ Track and review your budget regularly

→ Seek feedback and support.



11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11  
11

Questions

for

of them.

## Suggestions for Action

Dedicate adequate funds to participatory Budgeting and to planning -for participatory Budgeting activities. Use funding sources that can be spent on things other than capital projects. Prioritize engaging people with low incomes, people of color, and other historically excluded people. Pay people for their time. For example, if the goal of the company is to double the production capacity in the next year, it should be shared with the employees since they are the people tasked with implementing the proposals.





Flowers  
of flowers by  
of self

Flowers

# Action taken by self student

Let's take my example  
I'll make:-

- Poster
- Pamphlets
- News paper
- Radio
- Social media

and classes [free] on my topic

"Participatory Budgeting"

In this way I'll take the action.

# Participatory Budgeting

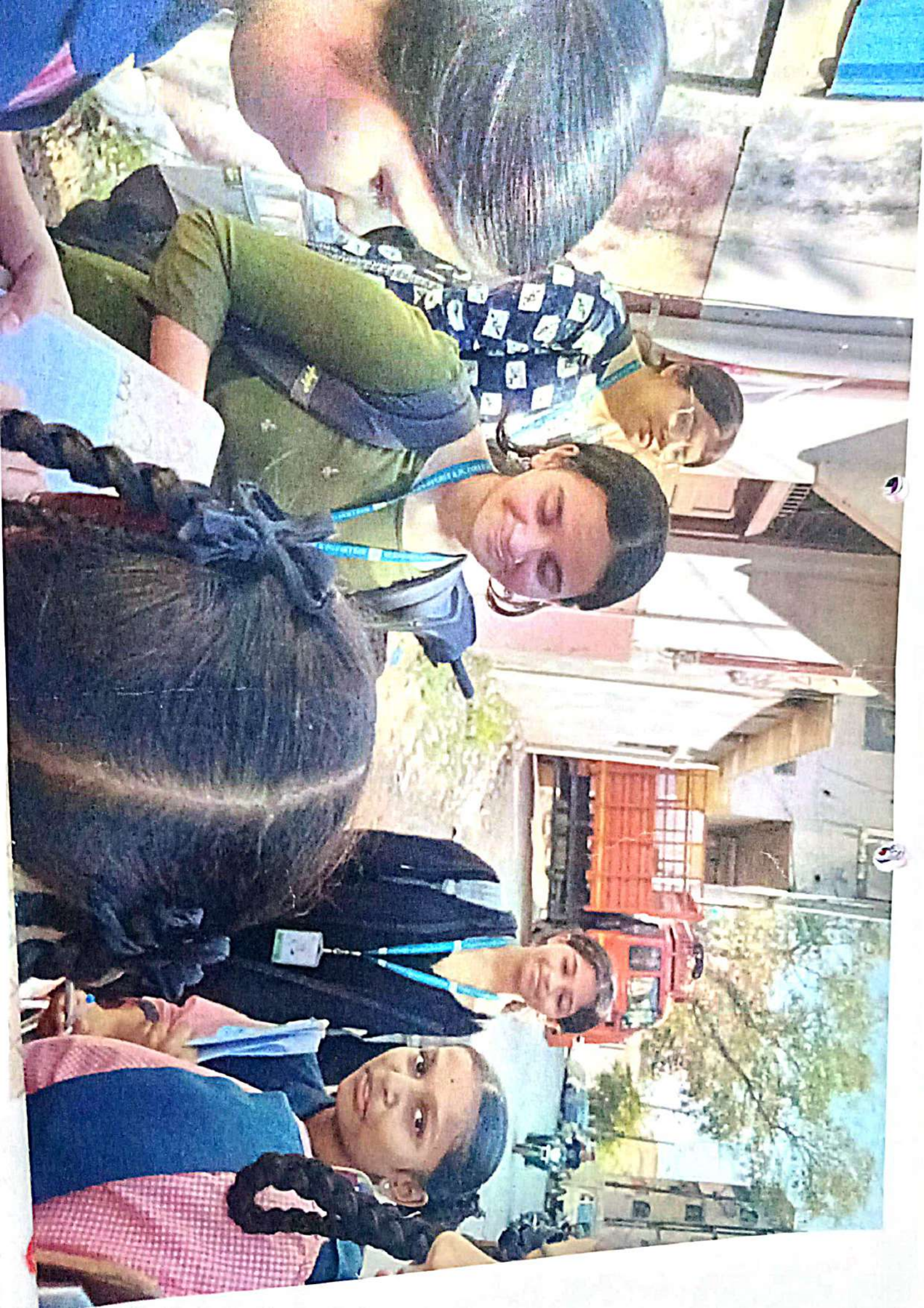


GRAND RAPIDS



# Reports for presentation





# Reports for representation

Public participation is central to democracy and people's

participation in public policy is increasingly being

viewed as a means to make the governance

ecosystems more inclusive, transparent, and accountable.

Over the past 25 years, participatory institutions have

proliferated in over 40 countries and have gained wide

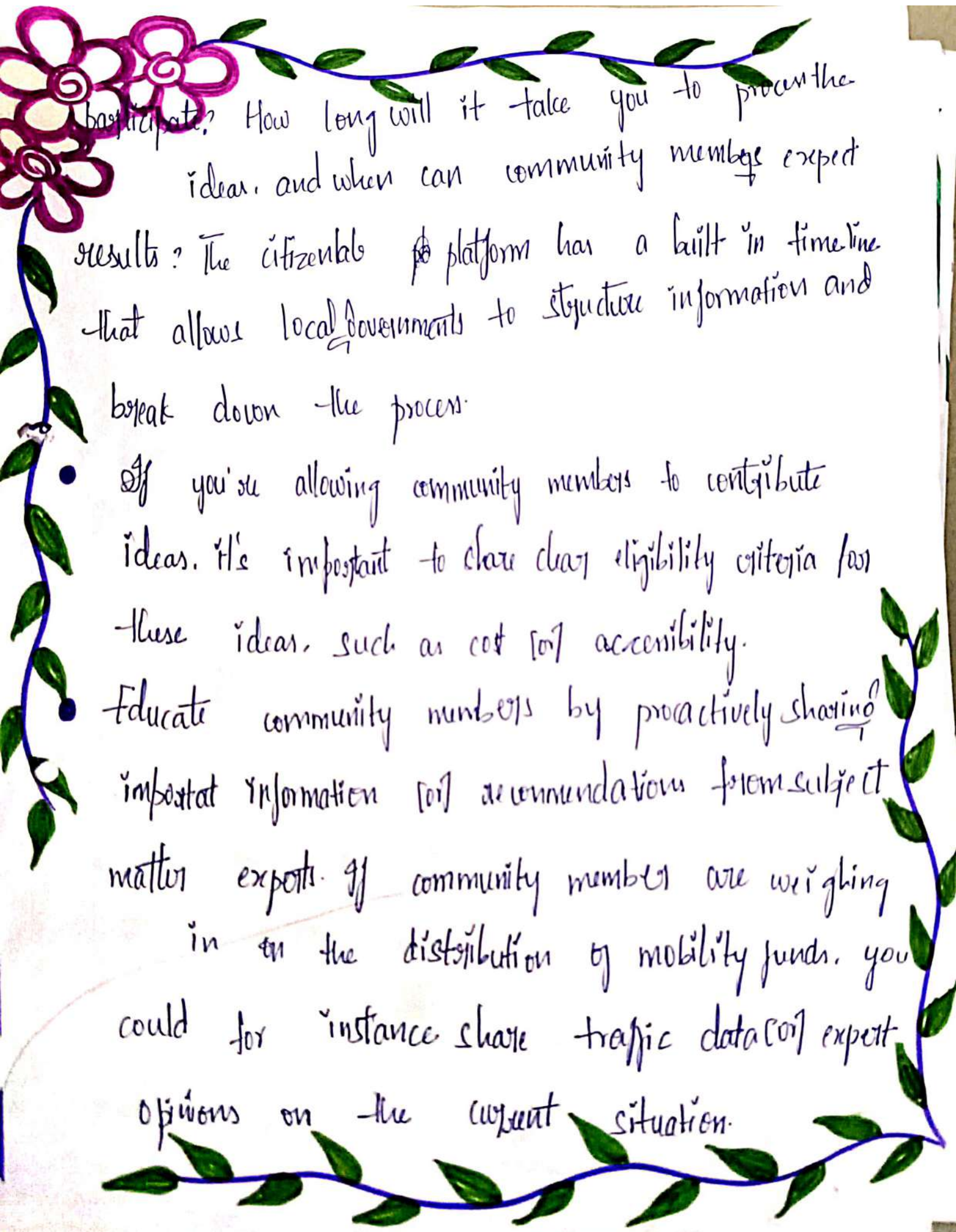
spread support, particularly at the local and municipal

levels of governance. Democratic innovation such as

participatory budgeting has been promoted by civil

society organisations across the globe to encourage

social mobilisation around governance issues. It has



participate? How long will it take you to present the ideas, and when can community members expect results? The citizenlab platform has a built-in timeline that allows local governments to structure information and break down the process.

- If you're allowing community members to contribute ideas, it's important to share clear eligibility criteria for these ideas, such as cost or accessibility.

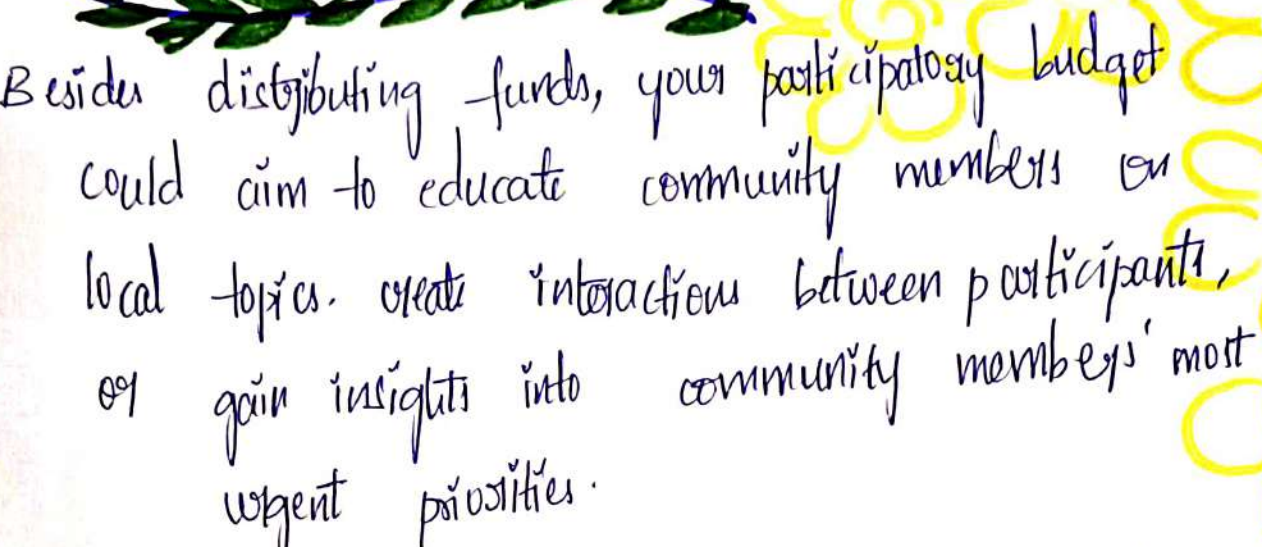
- Educate community members by proactively sharing important information or recommendations from subject matter experts. If community members are weighing in on the distribution of mobility funds, you could for instance share traffic data or expert opinions on the current situation.

shown that greater participation by people in local planning and priority setting of public spending leads to better social and economic outcomes for all.

✿ Laying the Groundwork:- There are critical decisions to be taken in the early stages of a participatory budget, such as your final result or outcome, the metrics you use to assess impact, and the way you will interact with residents.

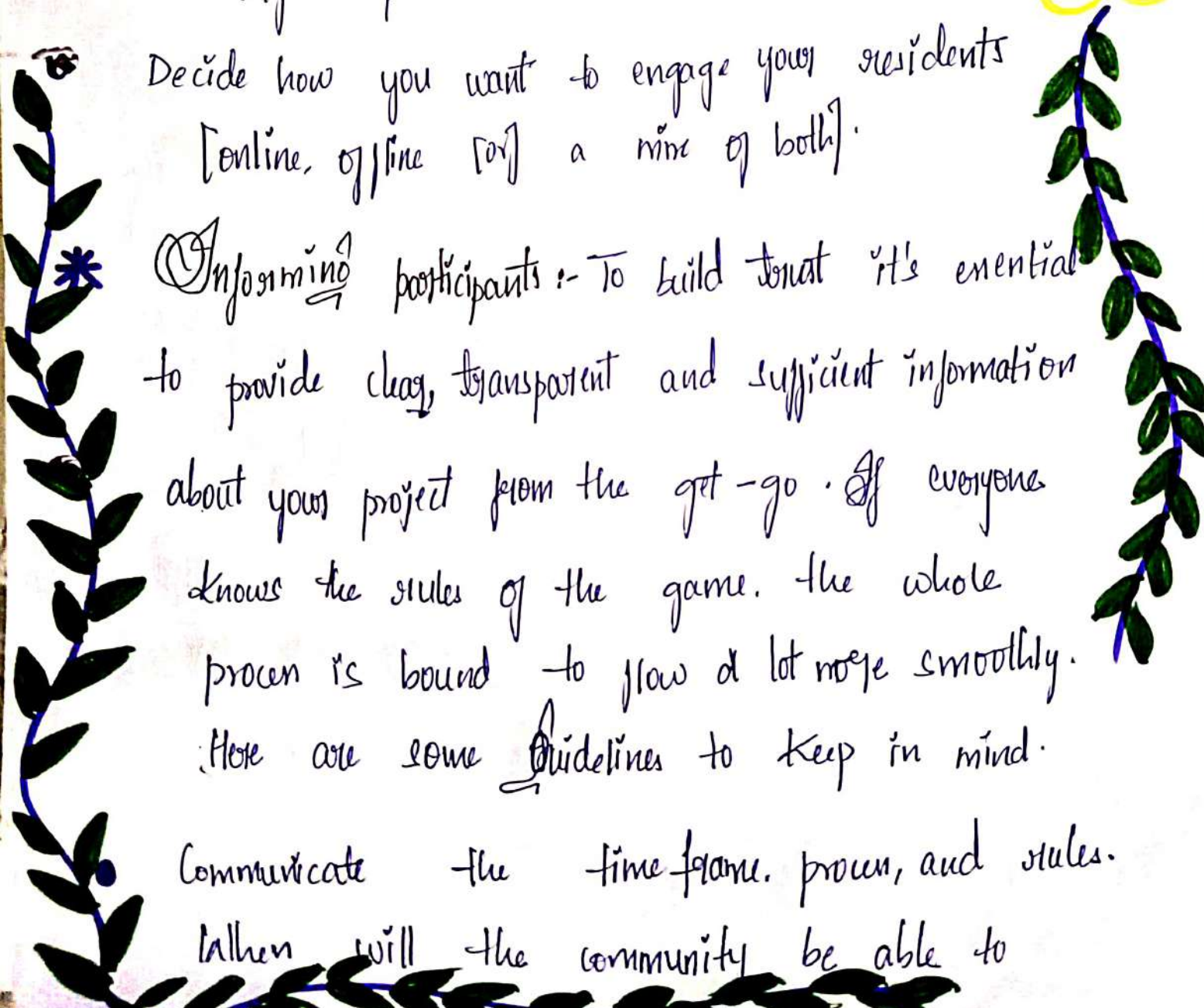
- Browse through the information available and learn about the theory of participatory budgeting through guides or case studies.

- Decide on the main goal of your project.



Besides distributing funds, your participatory budget could aim to educate community members on local topics, create interactions between participants, or gain insights into community members' most urgent priorities.

Decide how you want to engage your residents [online, offline (or) a mix of both].



Informing participants :- To build trust it's essential to provide clear, transparent and sufficient information about your project from the get-go. If everyone knows the rules of the game, the whole process is bound to flow a lot more smoothly. Here are some guidelines to keep in mind.

Communicate the time frame, process, and rules. When will the community be able to

manage your community's expectations by proactively being transparent and honest about the impact their participation will genuinely have on the final decision.

Collecting Community Input:- Some participatory budgeting projects include an ideation phase, where residents can freely contribute ideas to improve the community.

Lead participants to the platform. To obtain a maximum number of responses, focus on the wide spread communication of your campaign.

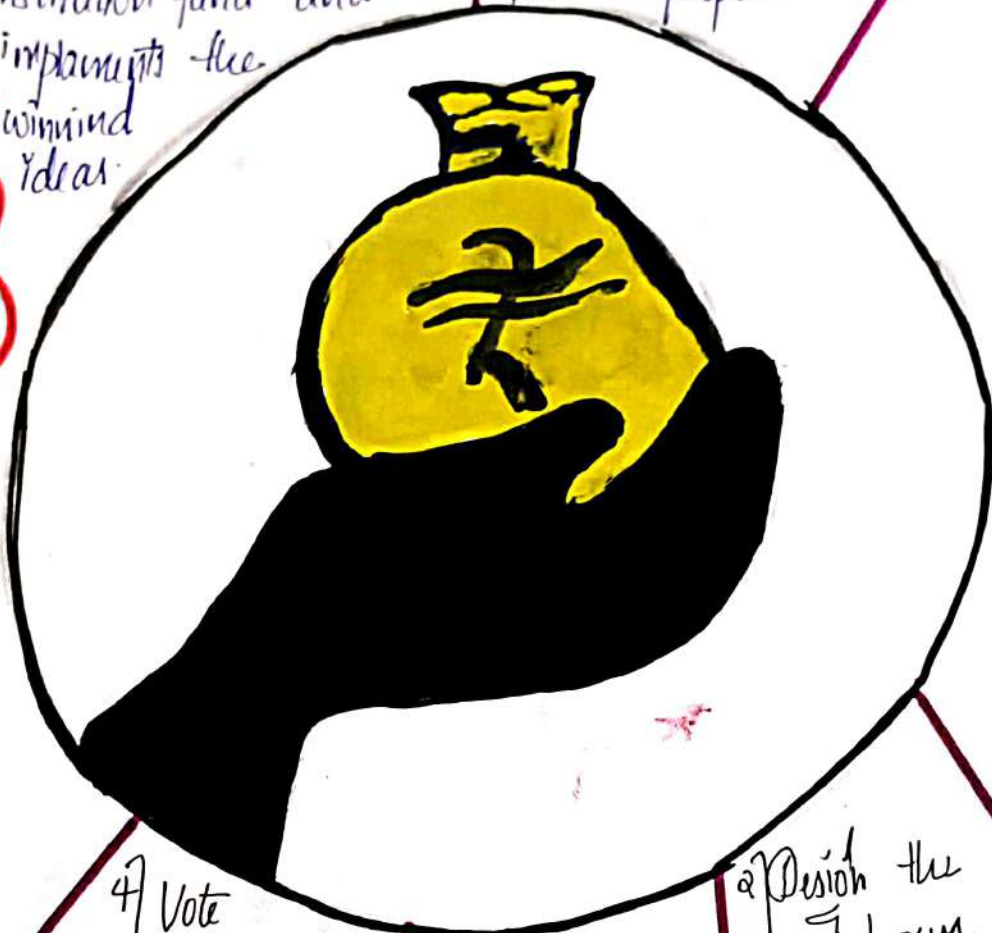
Work with intermediaries, or other microinfluencers to help expand your reach and lower the threshold for groups that are traditionally underrepresented.

Once that project is launched, allow community members to vote, comment, and discuss ideas on the platform.

5) Fund winning projects

The government [or] Institution fund and implements the winning ideas.

1) Develops proposals  
Volunteers "Budget delegates" develop the ideas into feasible proposals

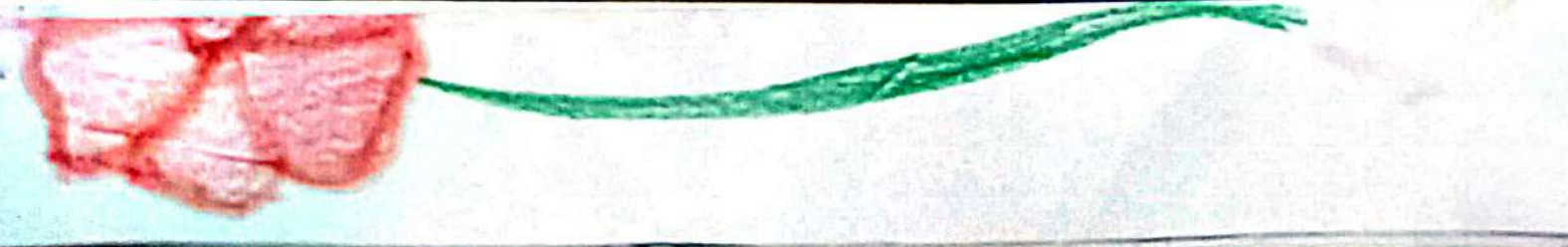
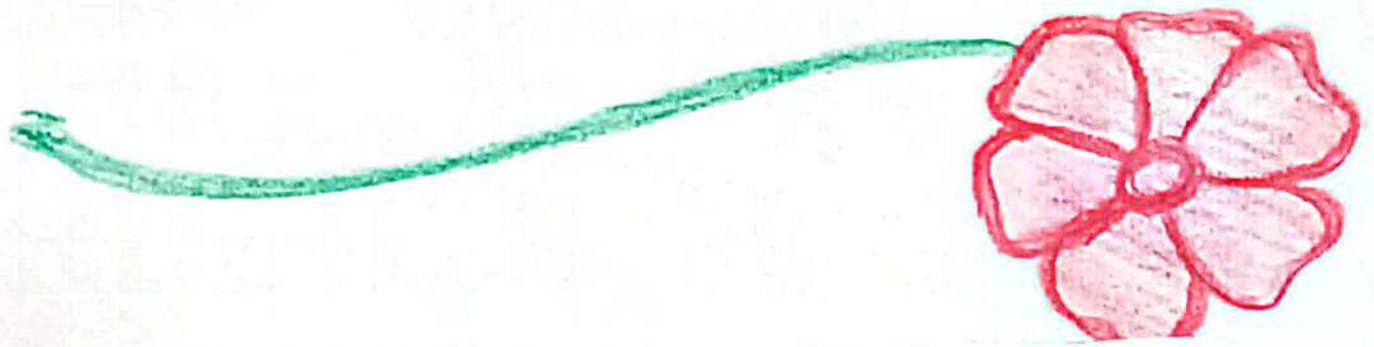


4) Vote  
Residents vote on the proposals that most serve the community's

3) Brain storm  
Through meeting and online tools - residents share and discuss ideas for projects.

2) Design the process.  
A steering committee that represents the community creates the rules and engagement plans.





Results  
of Chives



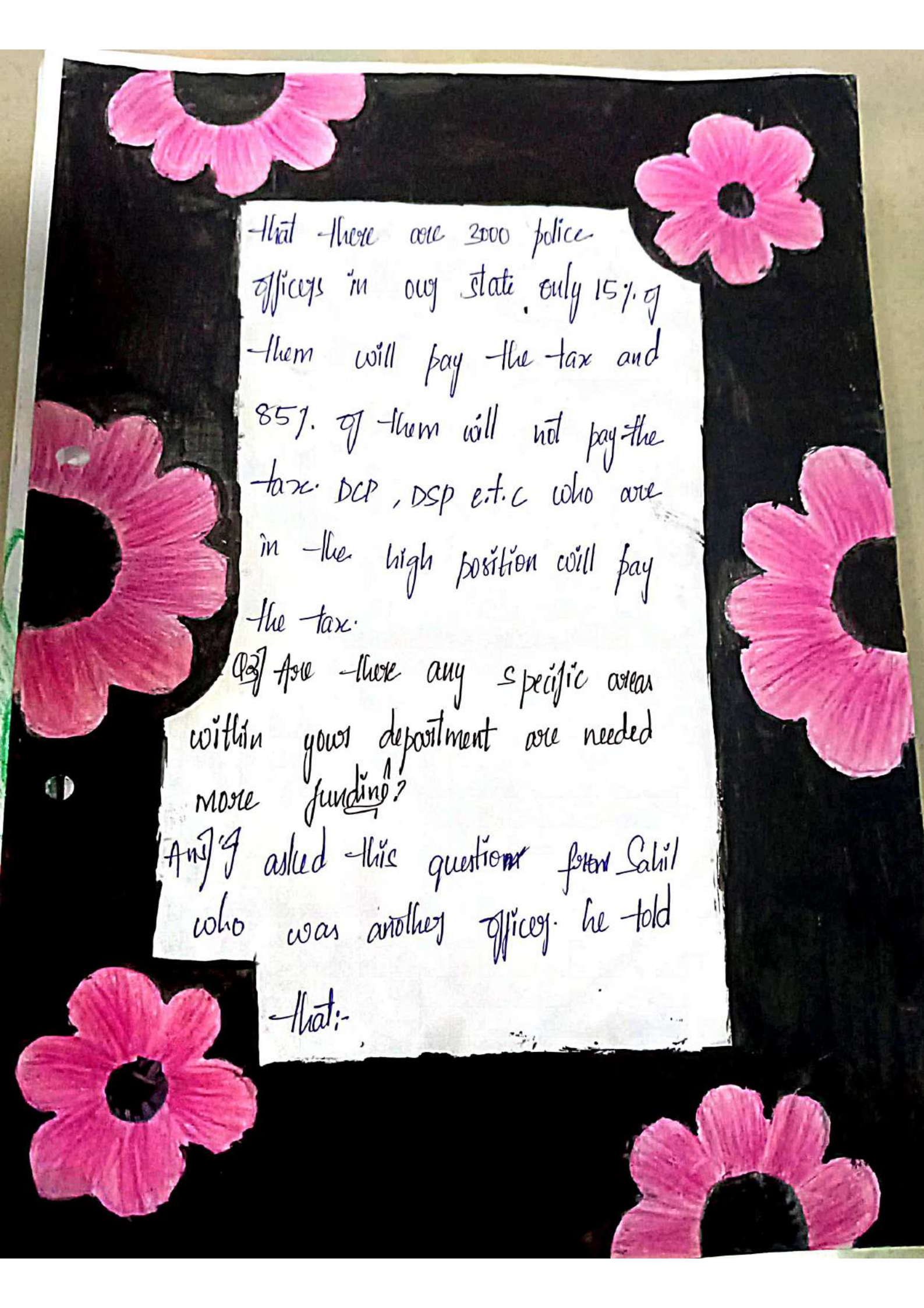
## Results achieved

Q1] If you doesn't have any amount in what way will you get it?

Ans] I asked this question to the Sri. Anil Kumar he told that, if he urgently need any type of amount he use "Chitti" same as EMI.

Q2] How does the current budget allocations impact your department's ability to respond to community needs?

Ans] I got this answer by Rahul who is an police officer, he told that  
\* many of the police department gets 1/4 package. if I take the example

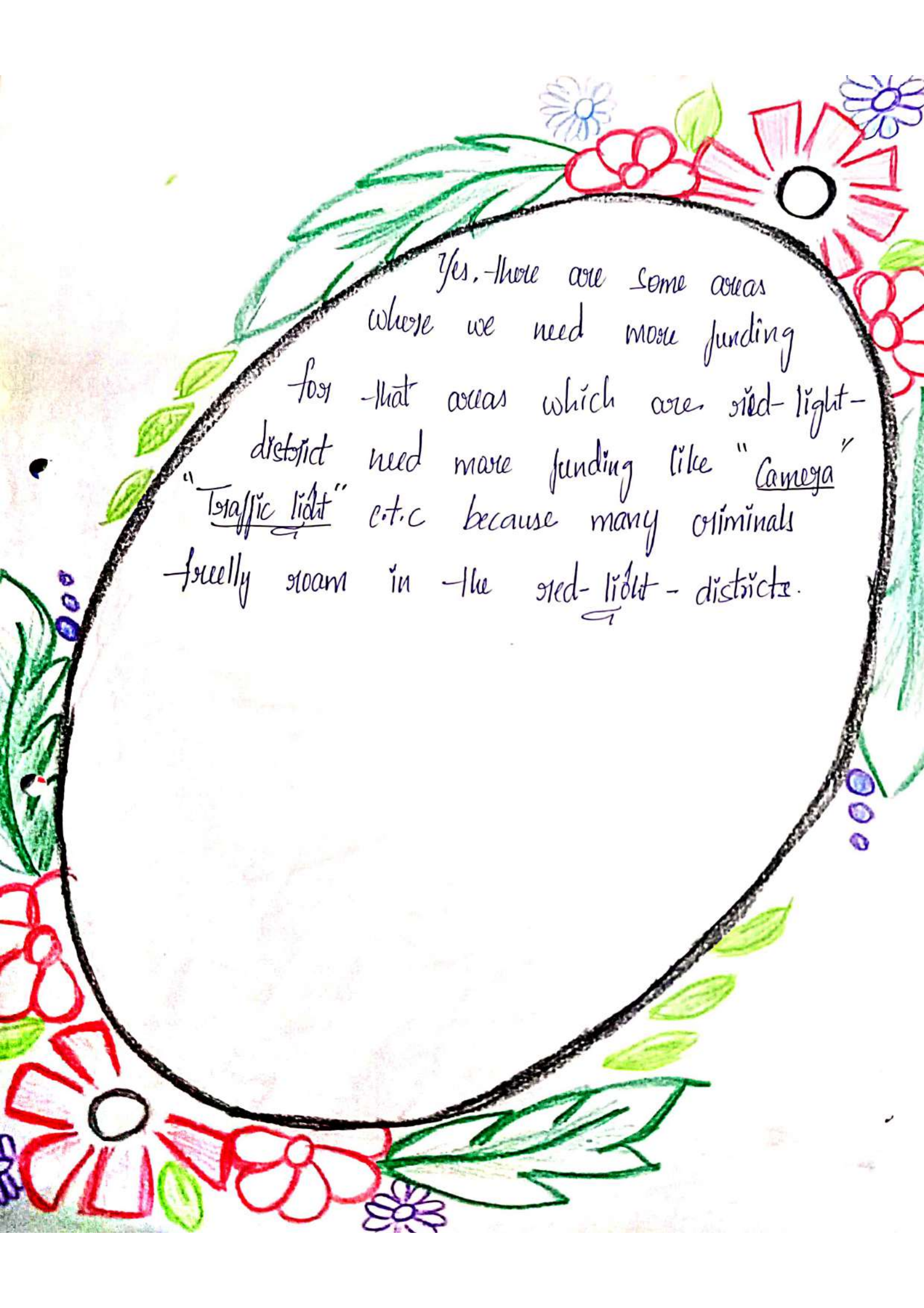


that there are 2000 police officers in our state, only 15% of them will pay the tax and 85% of them will not pay the tax. DCP, DSP e.t.c who are in the high position will pay the tax.

Q2] Are there any specific areas within your department are needed more funding?

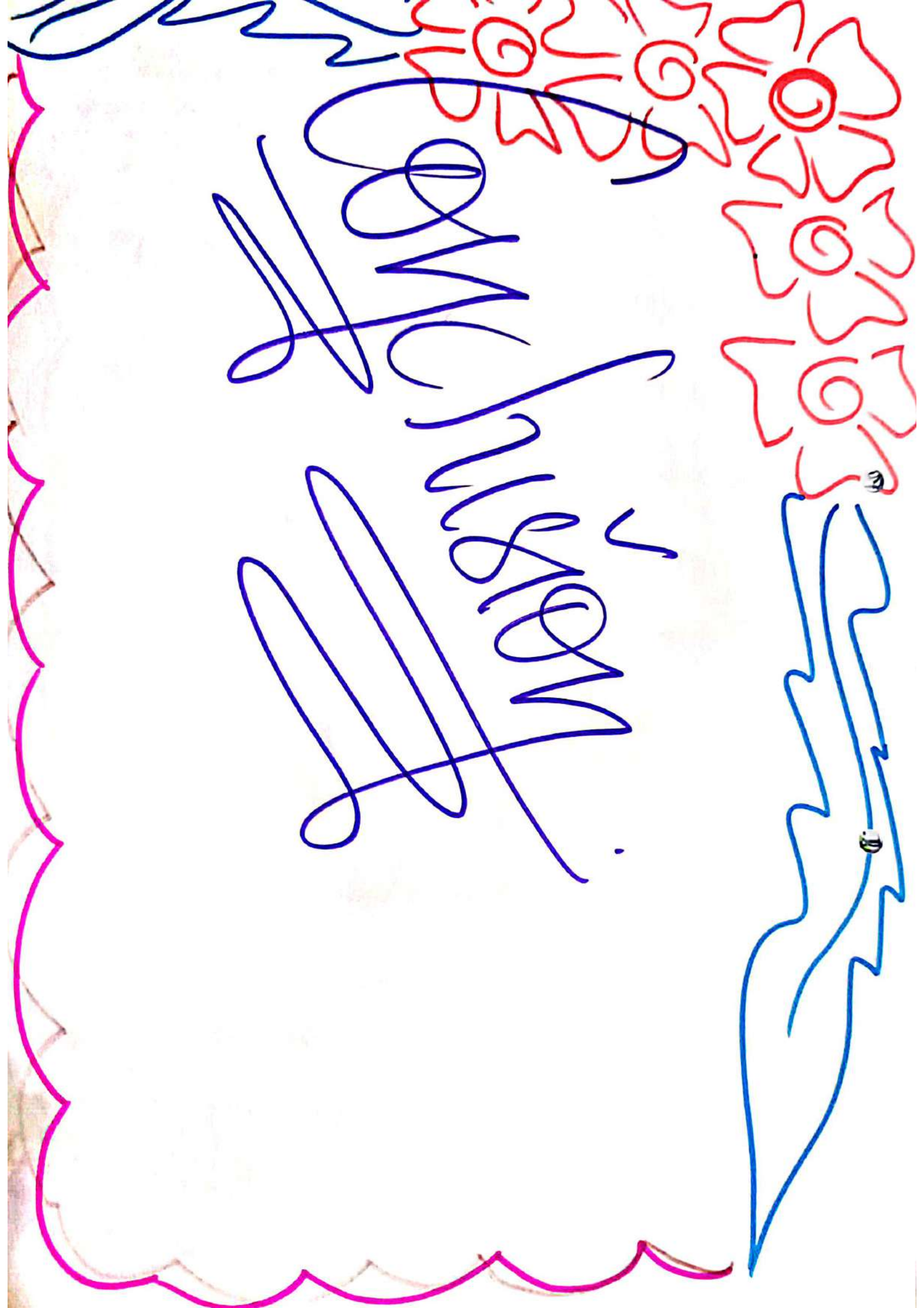
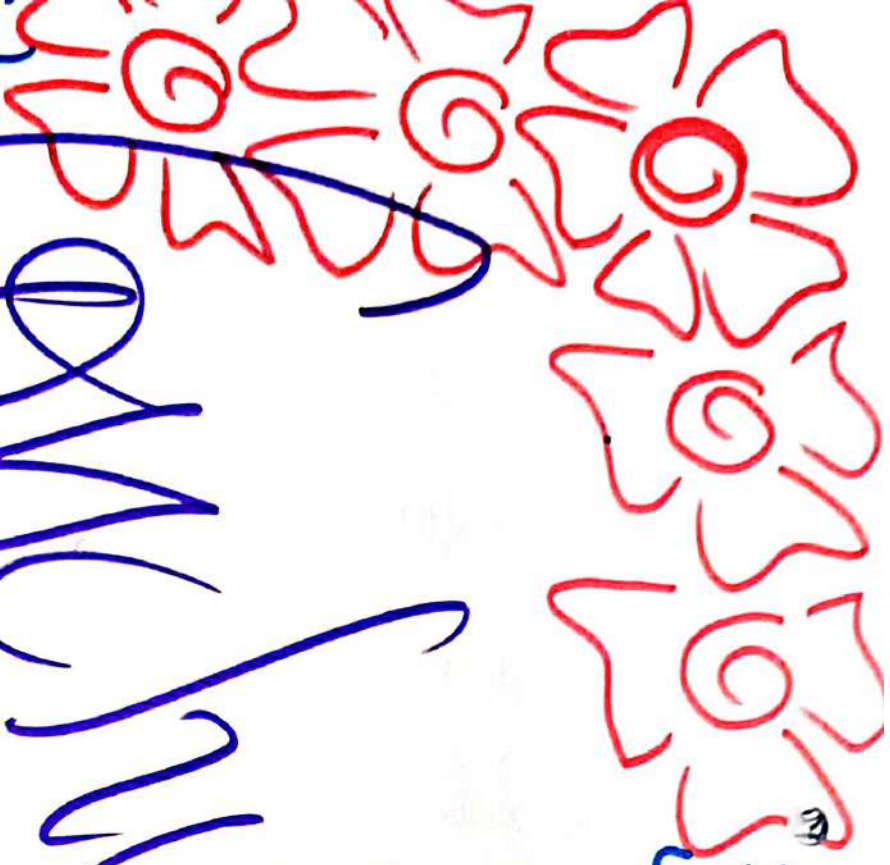
Ans] I asked this question from Sahil who was another officer. he told

that:-



Yes, there are some areas  
where we need more funding  
for that areas which are red-light-  
district need more funding like "Camera"  
"Traffic light" e.t.c because many criminals  
freely roam in the red-light - districts.

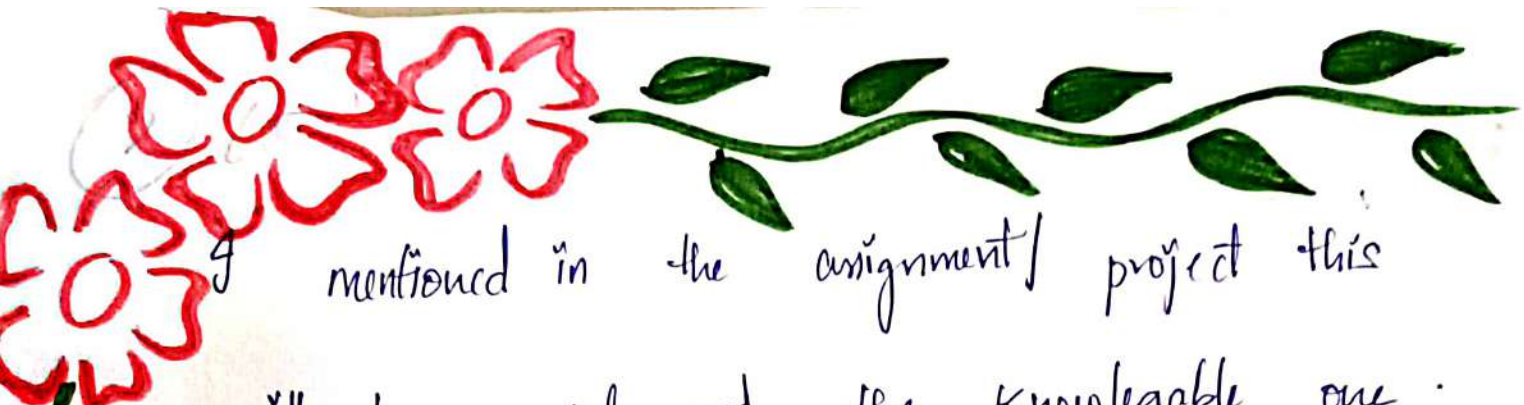
Happy Birthday



Conclusion

At last, I conclude that participatory budgeting can lead to improved conditions for the poor. Although it cannot overcome wider problems such as unemployment, it leads to "Noticeable improvement in the accessibility and quality of various public welfare amenities".

In this assignment / project, I have explained about the topic "Participatory Budget" by providing full information/details on it. This project also emphasizes on main ideas related to the topic "Participatory Budget" I took the ideas and researched about this topic from teachers and Ashfaq Sir. Which



I mentioned in the assignment/ project this  
will be useful and the knowledgeable one.

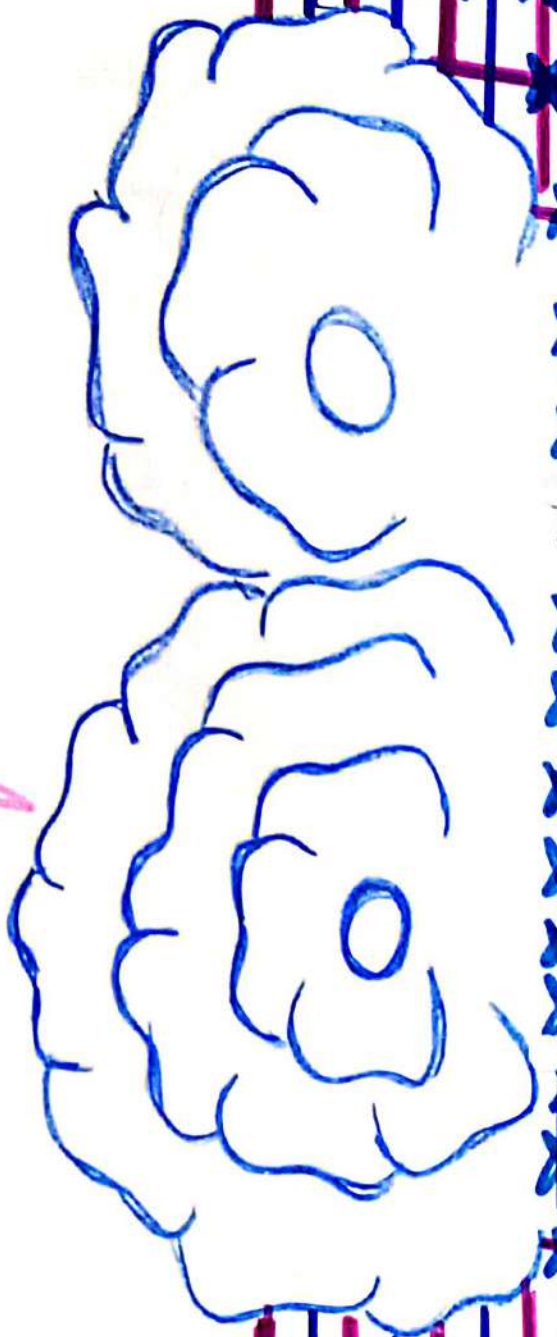






conclusion:-

A budget should be based on norms & standards. The budgets should be coordinated, integrated, organized, systematic, clear & comprehensive to accomplish optimal results. The budget preparation, review & evaluation process must be facilitated.




Key learning's  
↳ for IGP  
Comprehensive Citizen ship program



## Key learnings for CCP

There are many benefits of compassionate citizenship programmes:-



I got confidence that ~~now~~<sup>how</sup> to talk to the strangers. I understood how the question should be framed. Information about different topics, we also did field work on them. We got the information from police department and many ideas from the COVA NGOs.

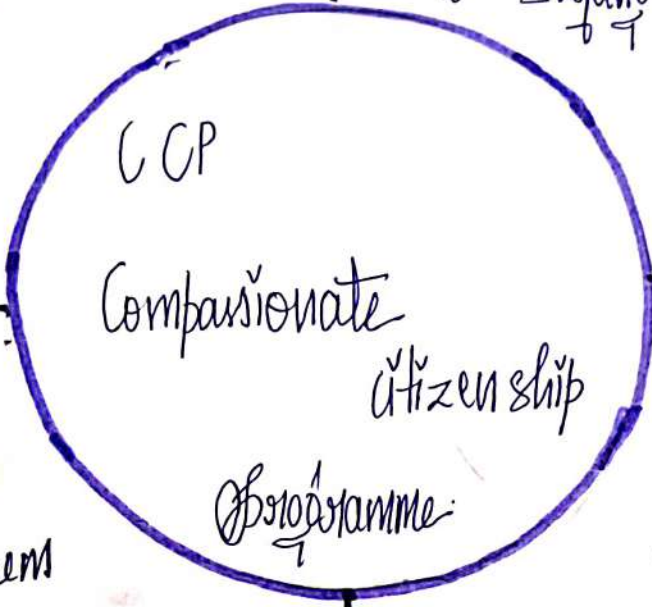


Key Learning  $\rightarrow$  Joy

CCP

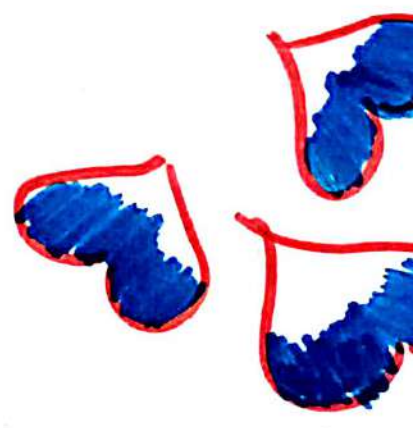
Got information about different Topics

Confidence that how to talk to strangers

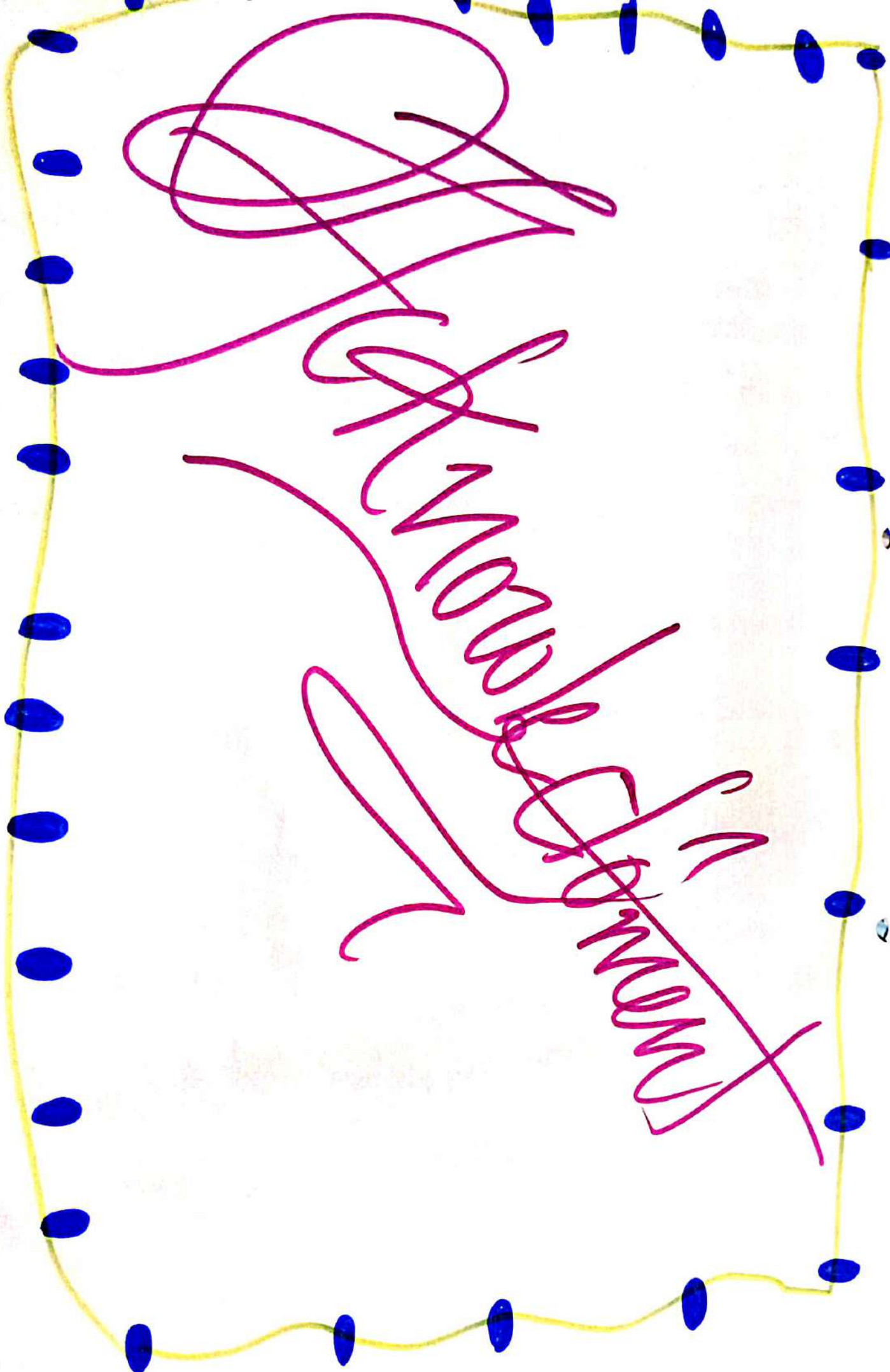


Did field work on them without fearness.

framing the questions in different ways



Handwritten text in pink ink, possibly a signature or name, written in a cursive style. The text is oriented vertically and appears to read "James J. [unclear]".



I would like to express my profound gratitude to Mr./Mrs. Mazhar Hussain of CCP - [Compassionate citizenship program] and Mr./Mrs. Muhammad Hussain of University for their contributions to the completion of my project Participatory Budgeting.

I thank all my teachers who helped me by providing the equipment that was necessary and vital, without which I would not have been able to work effectively on this assignment. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my friends and parents, who stood by me and encouraged

me to work on this assignment.

Thank You.

