



Suggestive Booklet

on theme-based

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) to Localize SDGs



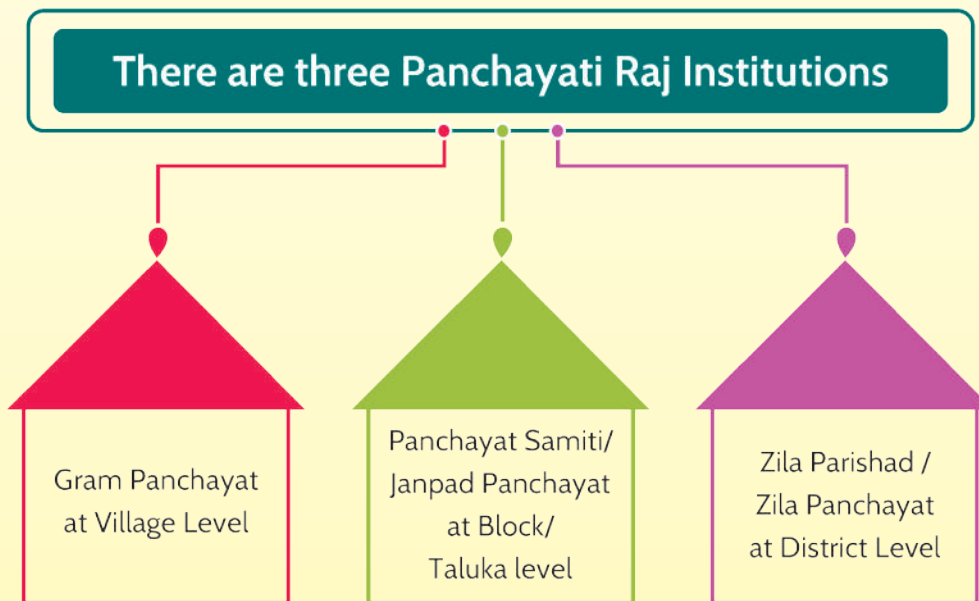
पंचायती राज

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

Gram Panchayat Development Plan

You and we, all know that a large part of India's population is living in rural areas. Today there are about 2 lakh 55 thousand panchayats in India and more than 6 lakh villages come in these, the population living in them is 68% of the population of India. Since the independence of the country, the question remained how will the development of rural areas be possible, Panchayati Raj system has been in existence since ancient times in India, and they have played important role in the development of rural areas. After independence of the country, many level committees were formed for this, time to time, their report were taken seriously by the government and in the year 1958, the National Development Council accepted the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and the country's first three-tier Panchayat was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister in Nagaur district of Rajasthan on October 2, 1959. But they could not implement it all over India and neither did these panchayats get constitutional status.

The three tier Panchayati Raj system in India received constitutional status through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1993. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system includes Gram Panchayat (at the village level), Panchayat Samiti/ Janpad Panchayat (at the block level and at the intermediate level) and Zila Parishad (at the district level). The Panchayati Raj system is the system of local self - governance in rural India. Just as the self-governance of urban areas is governed by municipalities and sub - municipalities, so the self-governance of rural areas is governed by Panchayati Raj Institutions. There are three Panchayati Raj Institutions:



The work of these institutions is economic development, strengthening social justice and implementing the schemes of the State Government and the Central Government, including the 29 subjects mentioned in the 11th Schedule. Today, there are more than 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats in India and they have the responsibility to plan and implement social justice and economic development for the development of their area. However in the initial period there was not any solid system of getting finance with the Panchayats, they had to depend on the state governments for finance. In the year 2014, funds were made available to the Panchayats by the Central Government through the 14th Finance Commission for the formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan and it was expected that the Panchayats will plan for their areas with the participation of the community and will monitor the implementation of the plans.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan

As mentioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, transformative development in rural India is possible only through “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas”. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) has its own plan to be made by Gram Panchayats all over India, in which Panchayats formulate a far-reaching action plan for ‘Social Justice and Economic Development’ of their area. This plans are made with the participation of all the stakeholders and hence a rational plan is made based on the need and available resources of the people.

In 2015, the Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants were transferred to Gram Panchayats, giving them a great opportunity to plan for their development. Since then, local bodies across the country are expected to prepare context specific, need based Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).

Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) bring together citizens and their elected representatives in a decentralized planning process. GPDPs are expected to consider development issues, needs and community priorities, including disadvantaged sections. Apart from the demand for infrastructure and services, resource development and convergence of departmental plans, GPDPs also have the potential to address social issues. The GPDP building process is performed every year from 2nd October to 31st December under the People's Plan Campaign (PPC) across the country.

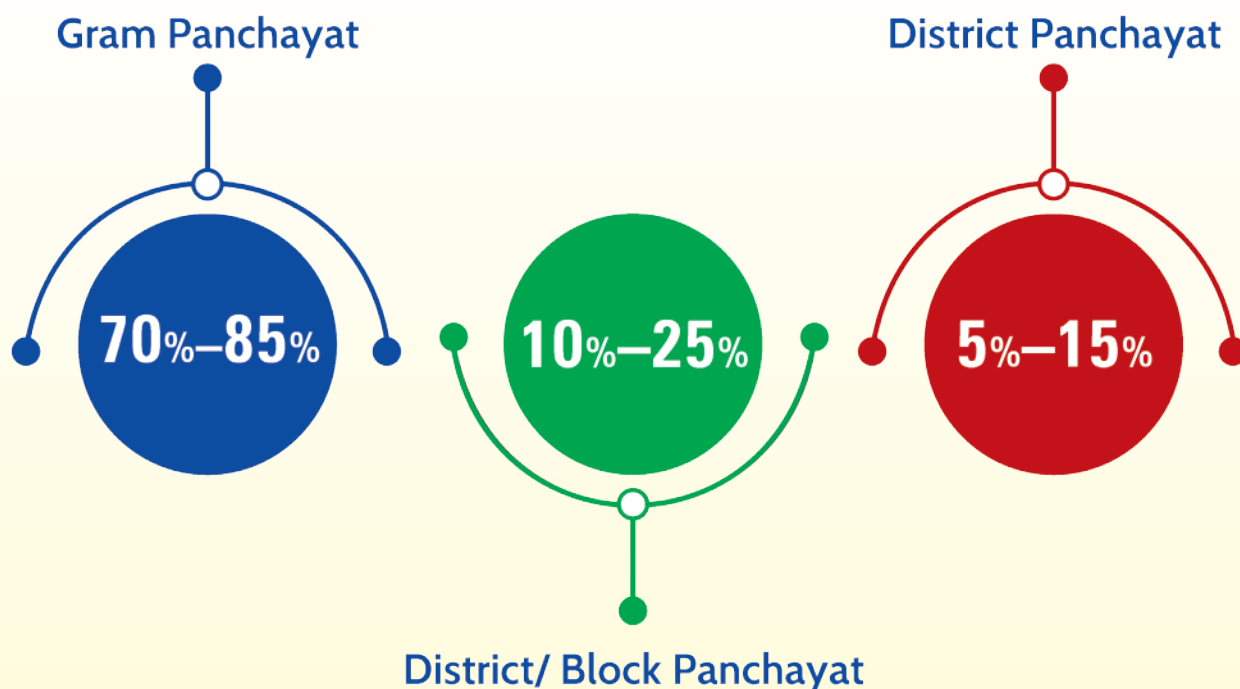
Since 2018, the PPC guidelines and the joint consent issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development have made it mandatory for Self Help Groups and their federations to participate in the Annual Gram Panchayat Plan formulation process under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and incorporate the VPRP Scheme prepared by these federations into the GPDP Planning process.

The 15th Finance Commission has allocated budget for three-tier panchayats, which includes 5 and 6 schedule traditional bodies also. This budget has been divided into two parts, one tied fund and the other untied fund. This fund has been divided in the ratio of 60-40, and this amount has been provided to the Gram Panchayat, as well as to the Block Panchayat and Zila Panchayat.

Out of this amount, with the 40% untied fund amount, the works related to the included 29 subjects can be undertaken e.g Panchayat level office expenses etc. but the tied funds which are 60%, have also been divided in the ratio of 30% -30%, out of which 30% can be spent on drinking water, rainwater harvesting, water recycling etc. and the remaining 30% can be spent on sanitation, ODF status maintenance etc.



Budget allocations in three-tier panchayats are as follows:



Thus 100% amount has been recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

Panchayats have been authorized to plan for Gram Panchayat development. In order for these Panchayats to utilize available resources for economic development and social justice, they should have a comprehensive and participatory PDP planning process in which the panchayats should undertake the PDP process on the basis of 11th schedule covering complete convergence with 18 departments and ministries.



A strategy for holistic development of Panchayats by localizing the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Sustainable Development Goals and their localization: As a member of the United Nations, our country India is also committed to achieving these 17 goals of sustainable development. These goals comprehensively encompass the socioeconomic and environmental dimensions of development and are focused on eliminating poverty in all its forms. But to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to bring these goals into the discussion at the local level at the level of district, Janpad and gram panchayat and the ward level and put them at the center of planning implementation because it is not possible to achieve the desired success at the state and country level without achieving them at the level of three-tier panchayats.



Panchayat and developmental thinking

Panchayats have been mostly considered the physical resources and infrastructural development as development, as is evident from the study and deliberation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The most of the budget of the development plan of the Panchayats is spent on the development of roads, drains, kharanjaa, community buildings, government buildings, electricity, toilets, water facilities i.e. infrastructure development in the village.

73rd Constitutional Amendment-: Development Vision of Panchayats

Article 243 (A) : The Panchayat are the self-governing institution or local self-government of the rural area

Article 243 (g) : The power and responsibilities of the Panchayat

- Create an annual development plan for the economic development and social justice of their region.
- Implementation of all such schemes relating to economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them by the State Government / Legislature or may include 29 subjects included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.



Obviously, the panchayats have to develop such a development from the point of view of their economic development as well as social justice for the well-being of the people of their area, in which the better life opportunities be opened for all the people, all the people become happy and prosperous and the economic and infrastructural development of the area also happen to improve the lives of the people.

Such a development in which no one is left behind, but in which the path of development of all including the underprivileged sections, poors, women and children, old people, disabled, transgender etc. is paved. The basic idea of the Sustainable Development Goal and the constitutional development vision by the Panchayats lies in Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

Need for the localization

Panchayats play an important role in effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation in rural India. More than 68% of the country's population lives in rural areas and panchayats are local governments in these areas, so localization of these goals at Gram Panchayats level is essential for localization of the Sustainable Development Goals. For localization of Sustainable Development Goals at Gram Panchayat level, Panchayati Raj representatives, community-based women organization members and various departments are required to have adequate information about these. Ministry of Panchayati Raj Government of India has identified 9 thematic areas covering 17 goals for localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats.



Localization of Sustainable Development Goals

Social Sustainability



Child Friendly Village



Social Secured Village



Women Friendly Village



Village with Good Governance

Economic Sustainability



Healthy Village



Poverty Free Village



Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure

Environmental Sustainability



Water Sufficient Village



Clean & Green Village

Better coordination with the community to ensure prosperity and social stability
Ensuring dignity and equality while ending poverty, hunger
Protecting natural resources and climate for posterity (next generations)



Resolution 1



Poverty Free Village

Poverty Free and Livelihood Enhanced Village

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Poverty is not created by poor people, it arises from our failure to support human capabilities.

A **poor free panchayat**: that ensures social security so that no one goes back to poverty. A village where there is development and prosperity with livelihood for all. The problems of poverty and unemployment are interlinked which require a concrete action plan. To eradicate poverty and ensure permanent employment opportunities, we have to invest in human capital.









If any panchayat wants to work on it and wants to create poverty-free panchayats, then they will have to give such options that increase the income of poor families and ensure social security.

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Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- Connecting 100% of eligible beneficiaries with social security schemes.
- To provide job cards to 100% eligible applicants and continuous employment to active job card holders under Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- To get 100% families enrolled under PDS and to ensure availability of entitlement based ration cards.
- Ensure coverage of 100% eligible citizens under Ayushman Bharat Card Scheme.
- 100% Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmers Group Members to be associated with Group or Individual Udyam Schemes.
- 100% registration of farmers on central and state based portals so that farmers can get benefits of related schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi etc.
- 100% access to services in accordance with the Citizen Charter.

The panchayats should Ensure

-  To identify the deprived and marginalized households in the village and benefit them on the priority basis with the schemes of the State and Central Government for which they are eligible.
-  Implementation of entitlement based livelihood and social security schemes under village poverty alleviation scheme prepared by women groups operating in the village.
-  Registration of skilled and unskilled workers.
-  Organizing Wards and Mahila Sabha for identification of desirous persons for skill development.
-  To ensure that adequate ration is available to the people (poor and vulnerable) at concessional prices throughout the year.
-  Skill mapping and organizing training camps through District Skill Centre.
-  To coordinate with agricultural expert institutions and departments to increase the income and productivity of farmers.
-  Convergence of GPDP funds and programmes at plan level.



Panchayats should Empower

- Women Self Help Groups and their federations
- The Farmer Producer Groups
- Bank correspondents and C.S.C
- Community Source Members at village level like Bank Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi, Kisan Mitra etc.

Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 2



Healthy Village

Healthy Village

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Health is the state of complete well-being of body, mind and soul.

Ensuring good health and well-being for all at all ages is the hallmark of a healthy village.

Gram Panchayats have an important role to play in improving health and welfare related issues. Health is one of the 29 subjects included in the responsibilities of Panchayats listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. There is a need to create a conducive environment to ensure the health of children and women.

Ensuring access and availability of quality health services, vaccination of all in the Gram Panchayat area and availability of medicines at reasonable and affordable prices so that maternal deaths, newborn deaths, infant and child mortality rates can be reduced, as well as identifying all children, women and men affected by starvation and providing them safe, nutritious and adequate food through various available schemes so that hunger and malnutrition are eliminated from the Panchayat. It is also important for every pregnant woman to avail immunisation, better nutrition and regular health check-up facilities and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls. Efforts should be made to provide health and medical insurance benefits to all.











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Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- 100% pregnant women to be registered at the Anganwadi centre in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- 100% enrollment of 2 to 5 year old children in anganwadis and monitoring weight gain of all children.
- Construction and use of toilets in 100% eligible households.
- Ensure 100% institutional deliveries.
- 100% full immunization of children.
- Four A.N.C. Checkups for 100% pregnant women.
- 100% access to nutritional diet to pregnant woman, midwife and children from 6 months to 6 years.



Panchayats should ensure

-  Regular VHND Day Celebrations and Quality Services
-  Stopping Child Marriage Completely
-  No sex-based abortion
-  Availability of nutritious mid-day meals in schools
-  Emergency Preparedness (Ambulance, Helpline etc.)
-  Management of clean and safe drinking water and waste
-  Measures for prevention of communicable diseases
-  Telemedicine facility at P.H.C / C.H.C. / Health and Wellness Centers.
-  Emergency services in case of animal bites and other accidents
-  Early identification and management of disability

Panchayats should monitor

- Monitoring improvement of nutritional status of malnourished women and children.
- Hygiene monitoring to deal with malaria, other water borne communicable diseases.
- Timely monitoring of vaccinations for pregnant, midwives and children.



Promotion by Panchayats

- Immediate breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) and only breastmilk (up to 6 months)
- All children (after 6 months) breastfeeding as well as starting nutritious food at home.
- Use of nutritious, low cost and locally available grains, vegetables in households.
- Kitchen gardening and gardening (at home and school) for fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Epidemic Hygiene Management through S.H.G, VHND and other platforms.
- Always use of the toilet by all members in the family.
- Promote small family norms and adopting family planning.
- Awareness on mental health and referral services.

Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 3



Child Friendly Village

Child Friendly village

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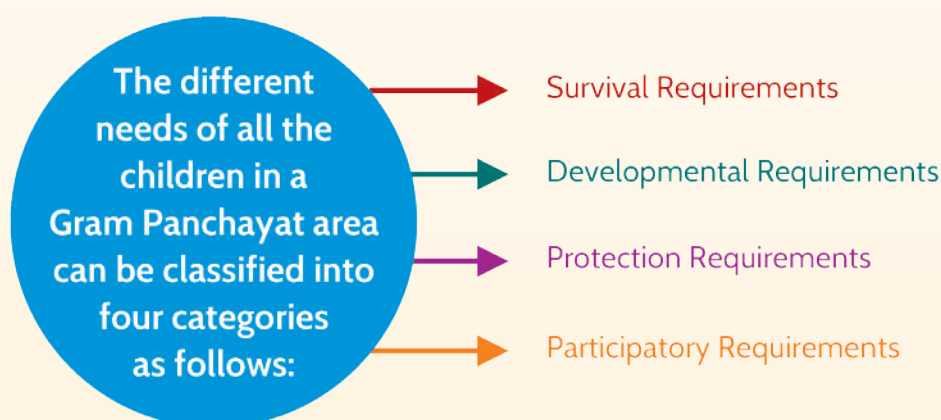
Ensure that children are **able to enjoy the rights to their survival, participation in development and protection until full development.**

The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without the achievement of child rights. Poverty and illiteracy deprive children of their fundamental rights to nutrition, health, drinking water, education, protection and shelter.

The Gram Panchayats have an important role to play in ensuring that the various needs of children at different stages of their childhood are met. This is necessary for the Gram Panchayat to play this role. The Gram Panchayat should be fully aware of all the requirements related to birth, growth and development protection of children. The gram panchayat should clearly understand all the major issues related to children in its gram panchayat areas, which it has to address to make itself a child-friendly gram panchayat.

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- Often in rural areas, the most deprived and the most needy are children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, children from nomadic families, children with special needs and children from minority groups. Mostly, such families live far away from the main population isolated from the villages and in remote places. Intended services for their children such as anganwadis and schools etc. are not easily available as these institutions are often found in better developed neighborhoods of the villages.
- Children who are orphans or have only one living parent need special attention.
- Children who come into contact with the law as victims or breakers of the law or children whose parents are victims of exploitation or are guilty of violation of the law also face social stigma or exclusion, so they remain at greater risk and they need care and protection.
- Due to discrimination, some children are not able to take advantage of the available services that have been prepared for them such as anganwadis and schools. They either cannot enroll themselves for these services or they leave them before they complete them.











Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- 100% conception and birth registration in Anganwadi.
- 100% vaccination
- 100% Aadhaar Enrolment
- 100% institutional delivery
- 100% children enrolled in Anganwadi / Nursery
- 100% Primary Education for Children
- 100% Prohibition / Restriction on Child Labour, Child Marriage, Child Sexual Abuse, Child Illegal Trafficking
- 100% V.H.N.D's Organizing



Panchayats should ensure

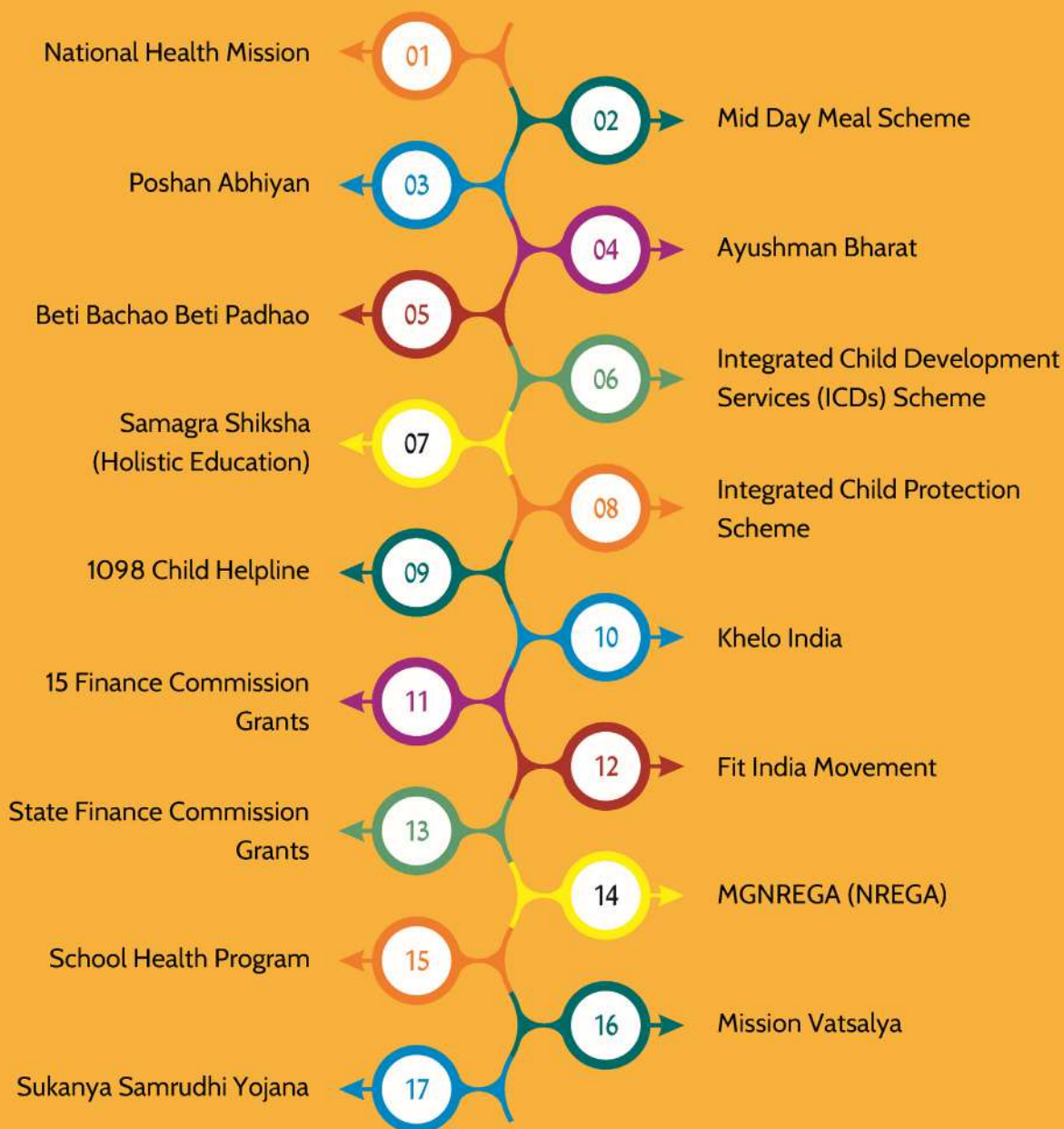
-  Anganwadi and schools with water and sanitation facilities
-  Formation of Children's Assembly
-  Availability of quality nutritious food
-  Quality Education
-  Safe drinking water and hand washing unit
-  Creation of Poshan Vatika
-  Participation of children at risk of distress
-  Providing educational assistance / training support to students belonging to weaker sections of the society

Panchayats should strengthen

- Education Committee
- School Management Committee
- Teachers Parents Association
- Village Child Protection Committee
- Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
- Asha, A.N.M & Anganwadi Worker
- Headmaster
- Sub Committee of Village Organisation



Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 4



Water Sufficient
Village

Villages with Adequate Water

“

Water is the source of happiness, energy, health and piety and bestows the life as if mother

Providing safe drinking water to all in the Gram Panchayat area and creating a water self-sufficient village so that every household has functional piped drinking **water connection facility, supply of quality water as per targeted standards, water management and availability of sufficient water** for all farming needs and protection of water ecosystem.

Water is very important for human life. Water is absolutely required for cooking, drinking, washing utensils, bathing, laundry, personal and household cleaning, maintenance of cattle and irrigating plants as well as for use in institutions, agriculture and allied activities, industry.






It is a very important challenge for us to ensure adequate quantity of quality water for each of the above purposes so that the quality of life of the entire masses is improved. The justified use of water and water conservation efforts will be an important step for a protected world.

”

Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- Pure water supply through pipes up to 100% households
- Safe and clean drinking water through piped water supply to 100% institutions (like Anganwadis, Sub Health Centres, Panchayat Bhavans, Schools etc.)
- 100% houses had soak pit, kitchen garden with alternate arrangement of other water management
- Water quality testing at least twice a year for 100% public water sources
- Ensure sustainability of water availability in 100% of water sources

Panchayats should ensure

-  Safety of Water Bodies and Monitoring of Water Quality
-  Microirrigation methods (drip. Sprinkler)
-  Community Labour Contribution for Watershed Management and Rehabilitation under GPDP
-  Quick repair/replacement of leaks/broken taps/ water supply/pipe/water tank etc.
-  Cleaning of all drainage systems in and around water sources /stations



Panchayats should undertake Implementation and Monitoring of Schemes

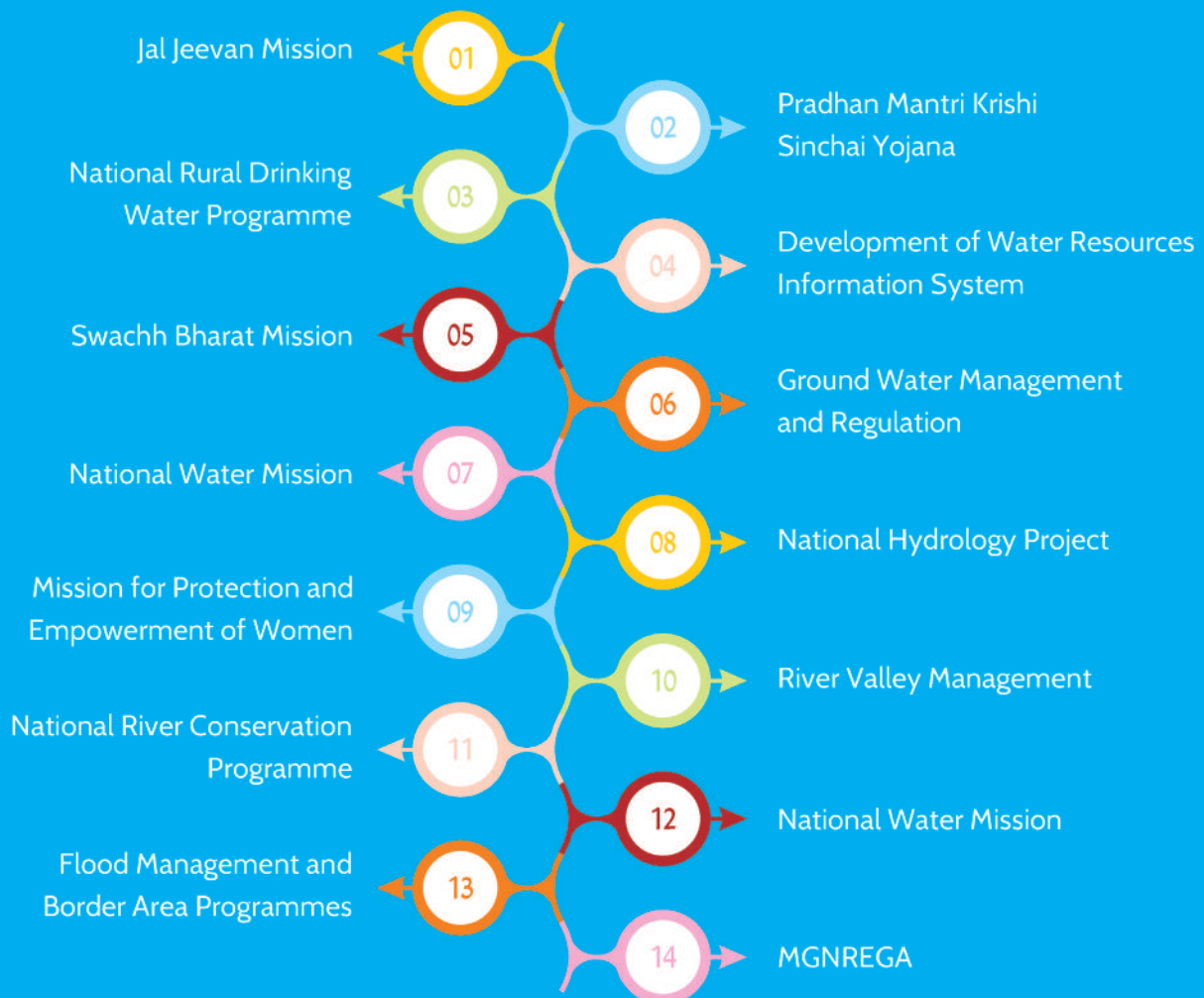
- VWSC Monitoring Committee for Conservation of Water Bodies, Community Follow-up by Water User Groups
- Control of drainage system
- Water Distribution Network & Operation
- Scheme for Recharge of Ground Water Sources
- Efforts to maintain soil quality and moisture conservation
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism at Village Level



Promotion by Panchayats Promotion by Panchayats

- Rainwater harvesting in homes, institutions and fields
- Intelligent use of water by individuals and institutions
- Groundwater Recharge
- Water cushion technologies for agriculture (drip irrigation, soil moisture conservation)
- Joint use of water - Utilization of different sources of water for different purposes and minimum use of water for irrigation.
- Plantation
- Regular Fee Collection from Water Consumers

Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 5



Clean & Green Village

Clean and Green Village

“

To develop such a Gram Panchayat for the future of our **children**, which is full of natural generosity and greenery, where there is the use of renewable energy, clean and safe environment and balanced climate.

Cleanliness and greener environment in Panchayats is boon for sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are committed to protecting the environment through management of natural resources, climate change, biodiversity and ecosystems, economy and effective waste management.








This topic talks about these developmental difficulties and how Panchayats can achieve it by doing such work.

”

Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- 100% ban on defecation in open area, use of toilets by all family members every time.
- Use of non-polluting fuels percent by 100% households
- 100% Ban on single use plastic in and around Panchayat.
- Availability of toilets in 100% public institutions (Anganwadis, schools, panchayat bhavan health centres).
- 100% maintenance of trees planted during the plantation drive.
- 100% use of dustbins in homes, public places and institutions.

Panchayats should ensure

- 
-  Complete restrictions on illegal felling / deforestation.
 -  Preventing discharge of contaminated water by firms and factories.
 -  Natural Plantation of Flora along high slope areas, wastelands and other common lands and roads.
 -  Arrangement of Public Biodiversity Register.
 -  Provision of anti-pollution and sanitation services
 -  Waste Management

Panchayats should empower

- Village Organisation Sub Committee
- Village Drinking Water and Sanitation Committee
- Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
- Water Consumers Group
- School Management Committee



Promotion by Gram Panchayats

- Increased green cover through increased plantation and social forestry
- Effective liquid and solid waste management system in all households and institutions
- Promoting use of solar energy
- Use of Bio-Gas System
- Establishment of local hydroelectric resources
- Fishing in community ponds
- Segregating garbage
- Energy Efficient Solar Pump for Micro Irrigation

Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 6



Village with
Self-Sufficient
Infrastructure

Village with Independent Infrastructure

“

Infrastructure makes a village and enables life in the village to move in a certain way. Mahatma Gandhiji had said that the future of India resides in its villages. Infrastructure is vital for the economic development of any nation.

Develop self-reliant infrastructure and ensure access to basic services of the community.

Infrastructure is very important for development and is essential for the discharge of social functions and the growth of the economy. The availability of infrastructure at the grassroots level to enrich human life and maintain environmental balance can reflect development at the Gram Panchayat level

To achieve the all S.D.G. by the year 2030, the role of infrastructure is crucial for providing public services related to water, sanitation, health, nutrition, women and child development, employment, housing, environment and animal husbandry. Women, children and disabled friendly structures ensure that no one is deprived of development.

”

Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- Use of quality pucca roads and street lights in 100% wards/ neighborhoods.
- Availability of housing to 100% eligible families
- Availability and usage of toilets in 100% households
- Provision of proper drainage at 100% of locations
- Availability of clean drinking water to 100% households
- Educate 100% households on key aspects of utilization and management of water and sanitation assets.

Panchayats should ensure

- ☞ There should be the Construction and maintenance of Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Anganwadi School Center Primary Health Center and provision of toilets and drinking water.
- ☞ Proper sewage system by constructing closed and covered drains
- ☞ Sub centres and primary health centres with recommended medical facilities (beds, curtains etc.)
- ☞ Connectivity to Bus Shelter & Major Village / Roads
- ☞ Computer and internet facility in Gram Panchayat Bhawan
- ☞ Assessing the need for infrastructure through service surveys.
- ☞ Formation / constitution of committees with community members for management of Panchayat properties



Gram Panchayat should promote

- Equal availability of playgrounds for Girls and Boys
- Public Library with equal access for all women, men and others.
- Accessibility for all in community buildings.
- Transportation at community level for school /college going children.



Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 7



Social Secured Village

Socially Just and Secure Village

“

Every person of the village should be protected and all the persons should get the benefit of social security systems.

Social security or social security systems are essential to ensure that no one is left behind. The Indian Constitution guarantees the provision of social security to all citizens. This includes the determination of new policies and programs to increase the capacities of the people and reduce poverty and inequality by promotion of skilled labor, minimum wages and managing the economic and social risks such as unemployment, social exclusion, disease, disability and old age and these programs include both cash grants and services.







Social security systems also work fundamentally to prevent / reduce poverty in the life cycle and prevent the transfer of poverty from generation to generation.

”

Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

- 100% registration of eligible children in anganwadis.
- Availability of nutritious food from Anganwadis to 100% enrolled pregnant woman/ midwives.
- 100% eligible families should have ration card and get ration from government ration shop.
- 100% of eligible persons should be benefited under various social security schemes.
- Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in 100% of the habitations.
- Availability of Ayushman Card to 100% eligible people.

Panchayats should ensure

-  Availability of social security schemes for migrant workers especially ration cards.
-  Beautification of Gram Sabhas to identify the poorest of the poor families.
-  Development of infrastructure and availability of essential amenities for disabled persons.
-  Incorporation of Disaster Management Plan for Gram Panchayat in Gram Panchayat Development Plan
-  Operation and maintenance plan for all gram panchayat plan level infrastructure.
-  Connecting women members of all eligible families into groups and organizing training on entrepreneurial skills.

Panchayats should organise

- Ward level meetings to identify all poor families
- Orientation of community members on various social security scheme and programmes
- Assistance to poor families in obtaining necessary documents to access eligible scheme
- Discussion on Importance of Health Medicine and Insurance during Gram Sabha



Strengthening of various Committees by Gram Panchayat

- Disaster Management Task Force
- Village Health and Family Welfare Committee
- Village Organisation Sub Committee
- Village Level Child Protection Committee
- School Management Committee
- Village Water Sanitation Committee
- Other Committees

Panchayat Level Resources



Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 8



Village with Good
Governance

Village with Good Governance

“

To ensure developmental benefits of various schemes and responsive service delivery to all the residents of Gram Panchayat through good governance.

Achievement of SDGs is dependent on effective governance/good governance at all levels. To understand the concept of good governance, we first have to understand the meaning of governance. What is governance? Governance is the provision of goods and services by those in power to improve the general condition of the people and the exercise of power and rights to meet their wishes and needs.













The concept of Good Governance encompasses transparency, accountability, empathetic accountability and maximum cooperation/participation of the citizens. Good Governance is of particular importance to enable Panchayats to discharge all responsibilities while providing basic services to all citizens.

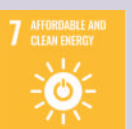
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Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

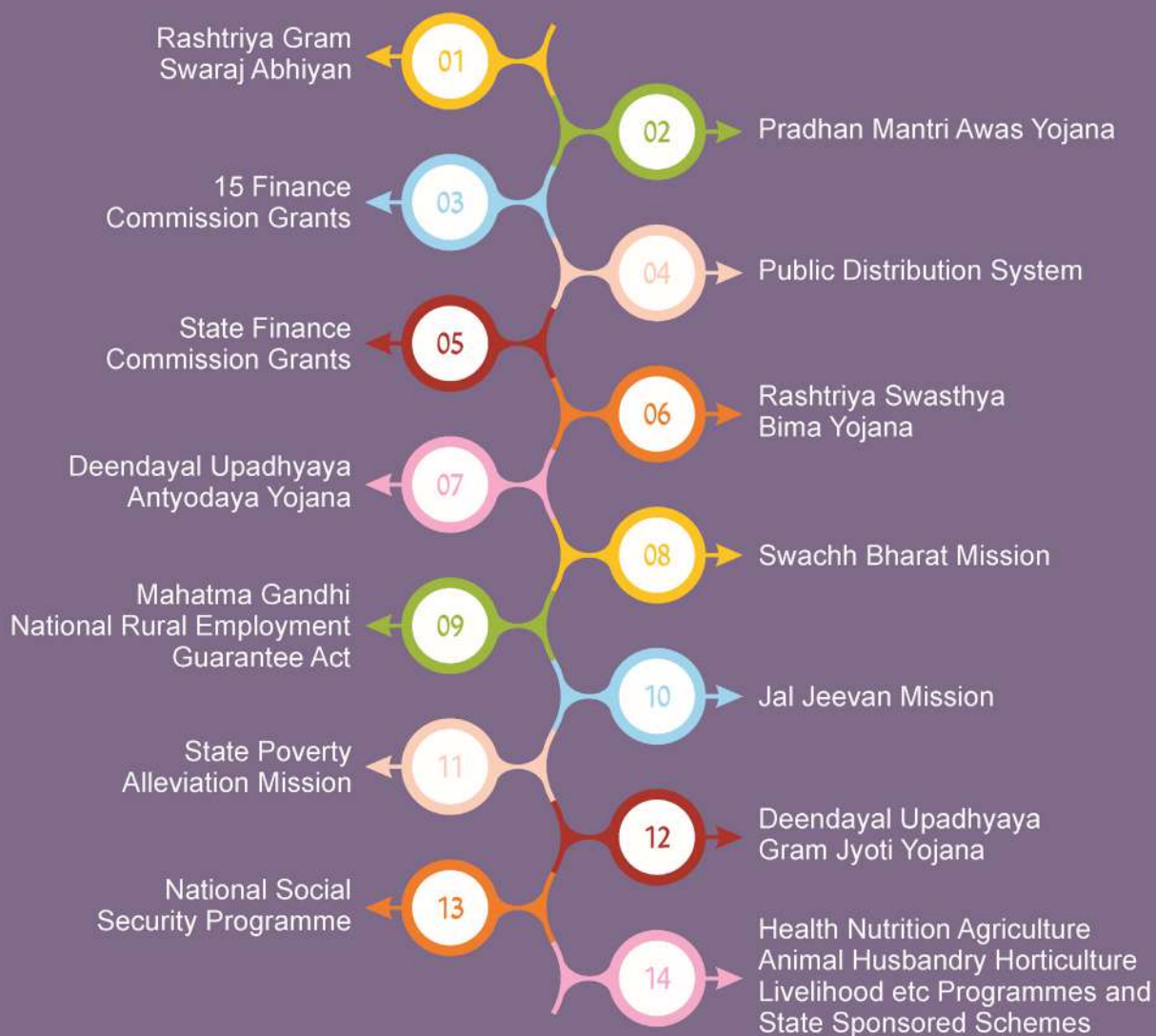
- 100% achievement of holding monthly meetings of Gram Panchayats with their representatives.
- 100% achievement in ensuring that there is a monthly meeting of panchayat level committees.
- 100% achievement in setting up a Public Information Board displaying important information regarding funds and activities.
- 100% achievement in getting digitally updation of all land records.
- 100% achievement of time bound service delivery by Panchayats as per Citizen Charter.
- 100% achievement of compulsory convening gram sabhas in your village.
- 100% achievement of achievement exclusive gram sabha with children and women on issues related to their development and opportunities (at least once a year)

Panchayats should ensure

- 
- Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan with the participation of all including women and vulnerable groups /representatives of socially disadvantaged communities.
- 
- To ensure participation of women members and representatives of groups organizations in Gram Panchayat level meetings.
- 
- Maintain proper records at meetings of Panchayat Samiti and furnish their details.
- 
- To hold regular meetings of other platforms like VHSNC and SMC.
- 
- Regular attendance of all panchayat level functionaries like proper secretary, employment assistant etc. in panchayat office.
- 
- Provision of grievance redressal system in the Panchayat Office.
- 
- Formation of committee with all community members for local dispute redressal.
- 
- Awareness among underprivileged groups /SHGs and youth about various beneficiary oriented schemes of the central and and State government.
- 
- Access to office hours and important phone numbers for local residents.
- 
- Conducting community-led evidence generation and interface meetings with first line personnel and other officials on critical public services.
- 
- Conducting regular meetings of various committees at Panchayat level
- 
- To organize monthly meetings of Panchayat representatives with Self Help Groups and their federations operating at Panchayat level.



Panchayat Level Resources



Resolution 9



Women Friendly
Village

Woman friendly Village

“

It is the responsibility of the panchayats to ensure development and happiness in rural areas, so it is also their responsibility to create facilitators and to increase gender equality in rural areas so that women and girls are not deprived of the process of development. Elimination of gender discrimination prevalent against women and girls in all forms in Gram Panchayat and empowering them by increasing their participation in political, economic, social life on the basis of human rights.








Promote descent work and promote productive employment opportunities in the Panchayat area for all. It should be such that such business increase that give the sustainable, inclusive, equal opportunities for women and girls also so that everyone can progress economically. Equal remuneration for equal work should be ensured by following the law.

”

Areas of Intervention of Panchayats

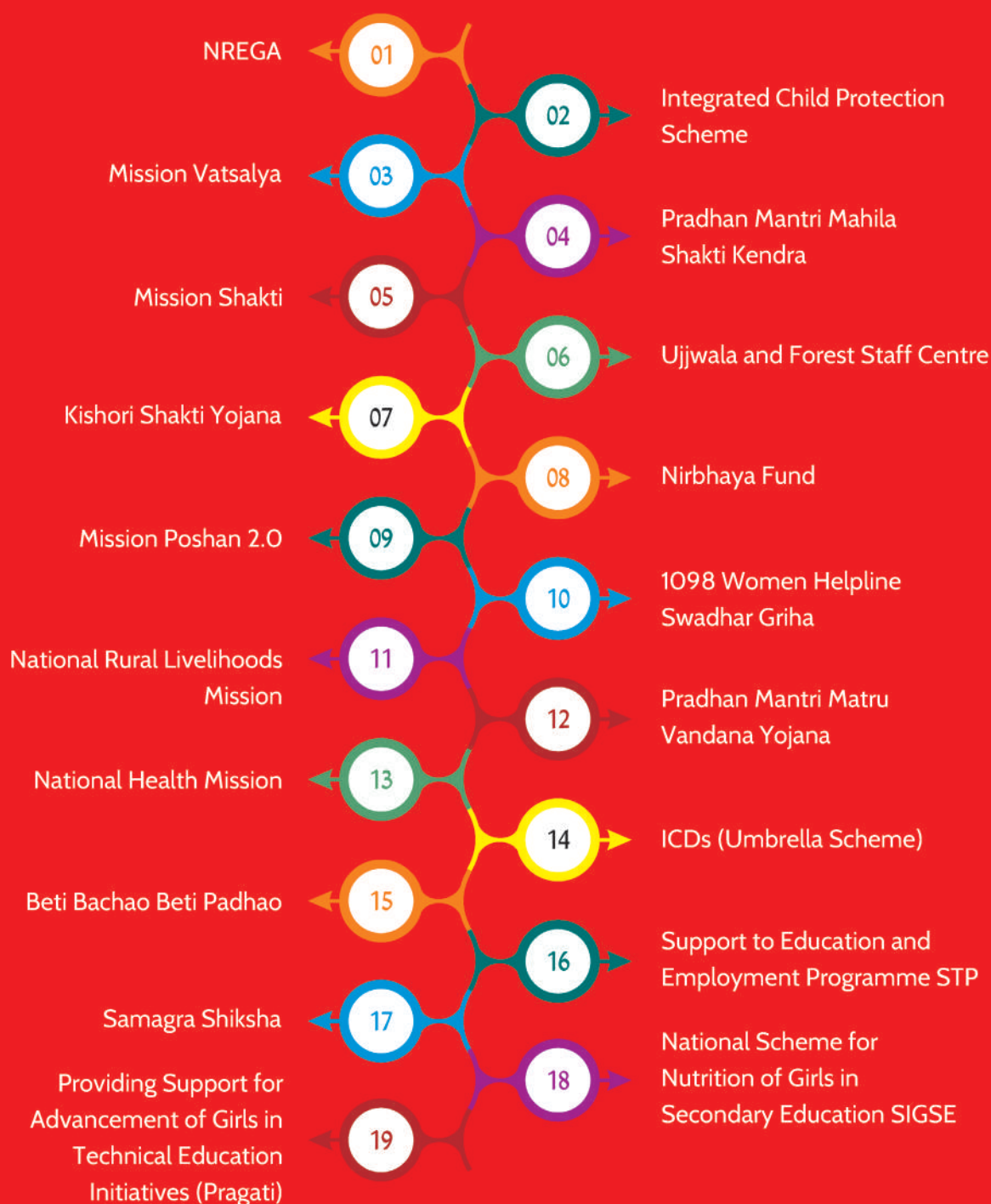
- 100% ending of discrimination against women and girls in all forms
 - Birth of a girl child – To motivate families to celebrate the birth of a girl child as festival and 100 percent girl child birth registration.
 - Activating Village Health, Hygiene Nutrition Committees (VHNCs) - in the interest of girls and women and 100% marriage registration.
- 100% ending of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private life.
 - To create safe villages and habitations – which make women and girls fearless, get safety audits done from women's groups / teenage girls' groups and solve the reasons for fear emerged from the safety audit- such as lack of light in the streets and roads in the village.
 - To promote the idea of positive masculinity and sensitive behaviour on the issue of gender equality among men and boys by involving civil society organizations.
 - Increase awareness of laws and safety measures for the empowerment of women and girls by organizing legal awareness camps from time to time through voluntary institutions and anganwadi centers.
 - Programmes on Cyber Crime and on ill effects of drugs for School Children.
- 100%uprooting of harmful malpractices like child marriage, forced marriage, purdah system, dowry system, violence against Dalit women, witch hunting etc.
 - Connecting girls and women with self-help groups to make them self-reliant and employable.
 - To solve the problem of girls leaving school in between their schooling years (school dropout girls), proper and safe transport facility and separate toilet facility in school should be provided, attention should be paid on increase women education.
 - To put an end to child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage, a monthly Bal Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Ward Sabha, and Gram Sabha should be planned, and women should be encouraged to attend them. The malpractices should be discussed in detail, and everyone should made to understand their consequences
- 100% effective participation of women and girls and equal opportunity in decision making on political, economic and social life platforms.
 - Active and effective participation of elected women public representatives in Panchayats – ensuring them proper training, information, advice and support.
 - Do not allow male relatives of female public representatives to be active in meetings and work in their place.
 - Connecting women members of all eligible families with groups, opening Jan Dhan account of all women and making them self-employed by connecting them with financial institutions.
 - Availability of employment to all active female job card holders and safety at work place.

Panchayats should ensure

-  Programme on Cyber Crime and Substance Abuse and Side Effects for School Children.
-  Safe transportation for school and college going girls.
-  Inclusion of Village Poverty Alleviation Scheme prepared by Village Organisation in GPDP for enhancing livelihood opportunities.
-  Registration of all girls below the age of 18 years for the purpose of preventing human trafficking and child marriage.
-  Formation of crèche and sexual harassment prevention committee in institutions for improving women's participation.
-  Participation of women in all statutory committees of Panchayat and Mahila Sabha on regular basis.
-  Total ban on representation of male members of family at Panchayat meeting in place of female ward members.



Panchayat Level Resources



Gram Panchayat Development Plan Preparation Process

The Jan Yojana Abhiyan is implemented every year from 2nd October to 31st March among the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions. Through Jan Yojana Abhiyan, public awareness, Gram Panchayat Development Plan with community participation is implemented simultaneously in all the states of the country. During this campaign, the meetings of Prabhavi Gram Sabha are organized to prepare GPD for the next financial year for evidence based planning using Mission Antyodaya Survey and Rural Participant Assessment. The schemes to be built under this include thematic subjects, community plans and local priorities.

Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Karyakram – An Opportunity

73rd Amendment to the Constitution empowered the Panchayats to plan and implement social justice and economic development of their area. After the recommendation of 14 Finance Commission in 2014, it was made mandatory to the Panchayats that they formulate Gram Panchayat Development Plan and suggested that Gram Panchayats should be fully involved with the schemes and programmes of the departments related to all the subjects listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. In addition, it has been made mandatory to integrate the Village Poverty Alleviation Action Plan prepared by the federations of women groups at the village level under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan. For this whole process, officers and ground staff of all departments from the center to the state and from the state to the Gram Panchayats have been nominated and appointed, so that all the departments will have to give their strategic response on the activities emerged out in the Gram Sabha with full preparation, so that on the one hand the information of departmental schemes/programs will be directly communicated to the community members and on the other hand on the activities related to the 29 subjects the priority can be decided by consensus in the Gram Sabha. In this way, for multi-dimensional transformation of the village 'Sabki Yojna Sabka Vikas' provides an opportunity.



Joint Guidelines at Government of India Level

The following relevant guidelines have been prepared in coordination with the Government of India and various Ministries for qualitative formulation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan and integration of women's groups in the Village Poverty Alleviation Plan.

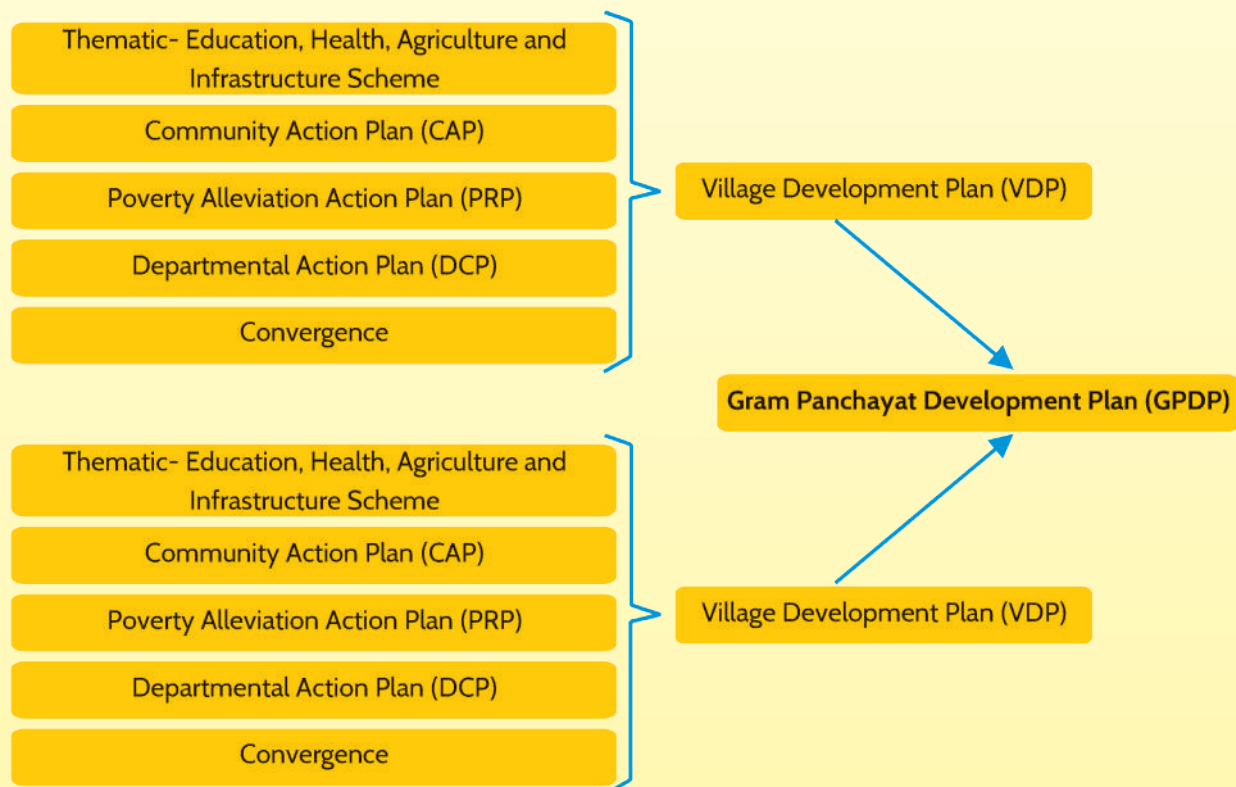
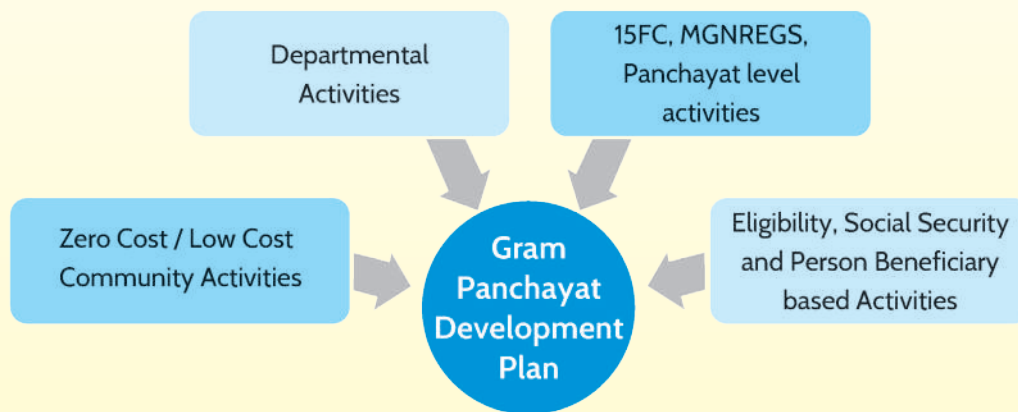
- A joint resolution was passed by 18 ministries for localization of the SDGs at the level of three-tier panchayats. This joint proposal has not only made departmental coordination easier but has also paved the way for the construction of a multi-dimensional plan.
- In order to fulfill the local sustainable development goals, joint guidelines of the concerned ministries were issued, in which the respective ministries issued joint guidelines on various themes to include the departmental schemes in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- Joint guidelines by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj for integration of Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Village Poverty Alleviation Plan.
- For the presence of departmental officers in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan formulation also, the joint guidelines has been issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other ministries of Government of India too.



Interconnection between Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Village Poverty Alleviation Plan

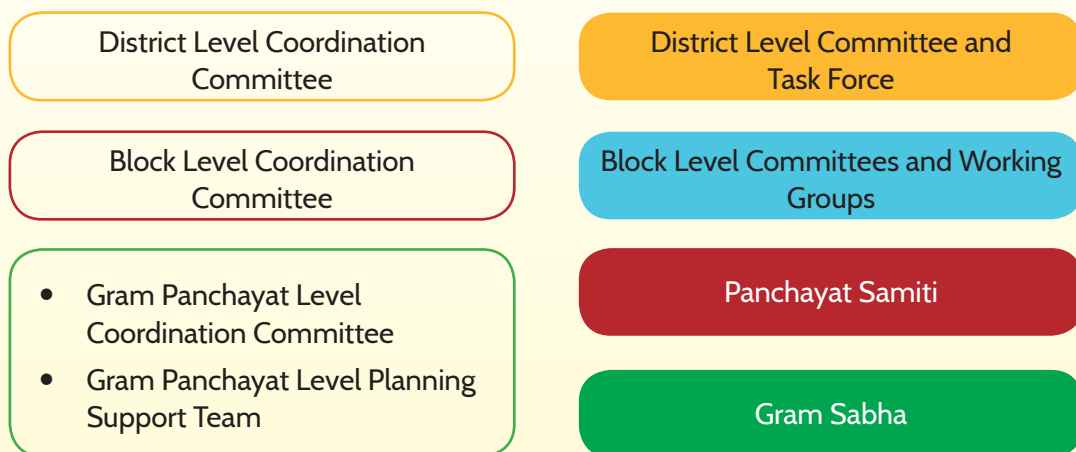
The Gram Panchayat Development Plan is an integration of the Village Development Plan of all the revenue villages under the periphery of the Panchayat and is the determination of the requirements of the Panchayat level. In this, various options to identify and solve the main problems aspirations of the villages are discussed among the community, in which the community goes ahead and decides its responsibilities. The village poverty alleviation plan is created by the women groups and it is assigned to the Gram Sabha. Even if most of the basic services are available in the village, it helps to identify the common aspirations of the residents to the surface and ways to achieve them.

Quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan Framework



Responsible institutions and necessary task forces for effective planning

Gram Sabhas have an important role in Gram Panchayat Development Plan formulation. Gram Sabhas formulate plans and hand over them to Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas are assisted by institutions, departmental officers and working teams at various levels for planning, consolidation, technical assistance, budgeting and its implementation and monitoring. For effective village development planning, it is necessary to have following institutions and workshops at various levels.



Stages of Gram Panchayat Development Plan Preparation

To create a better and effective Gram Panchayat Development Plan, all this work must be done under a process. There are some steps of this process, it is necessary to complete all the steps, but it is not necessary that all the steps should be completed sequentially, depending on the need, many steps can be completed simultaneously.



Constitution of Planning Team and Selection of Resolutions

Step 01: Formation and orientation of Gram Panchayat Planning Team at Gram Panchayat level and Village Planning Team at village level in one Panchayat having more than one village.

Step 02: Environment Building, Public Awareness, Announcement etc.

Step 03: Formulation of resolution on 9 themes of Visioning and Local Sustainable Development Goals at Gram Panchayat level and approval of resolution by planning the first Gram Sabha.

Step 04: Organizing Mahila and Bal Sabhas and identifying local issues by the planning team.

Step 05: Rural Participatory Assessment (PRA), compilation of primary and secondary data, identification of local development issues through Mission Antyodaya Survekshan.

Sectoral Sub Group Formation and Departmental Schemes

Step 06: Formation of Sub-groups and Determination of Theme-wise Plans, Department-wise Inclusion of Plans

- Inclusion of Health and Nutrition Plan
- Inclusion of Education and Literacy Plan
- Inclusion of Agriculture and Livelihoods Plan
- Inclusion of Water and Sanitation Plan
- Inclusion of Infrastructure and Good Governance Plan
- Incorporation of Individual Beneficiary based Plan



Creation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) by Women Groups

Step 07: Inclusion of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) by Women Groups

Convening and approving Gram Sabha

Phase 08: Preparation and discussion and prioritization of Draft Action Plan from Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Village Poverty Alleviation Plan prepared by women groups

Step 09: Convening Model Gram Sabha

- Submission of subject-wise plans by sub-groups
- Presentation of Village Poverty Alleviation plan by Women Groups
- Information about planning and budget by departmental officers
- Prioritize and finalize the plan

Step 10: Approval of Action Plan from Gram Sabha

Step 11: Uploading prepared Gram Panchayat Development Plan on e-Gram Swaraj Portal



Step 01 : Formation of Planning Team

Formation of planning team: For the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, a planning team is formed at the village and gram panchayat level which conducts the planning process. In this team, it is necessary to represent all the villages included in the Panchayat area so that all the issues of the Panchayat can be included in the Panchayat Development Plan.

Gram Panchayat Planning and Support Team: It Depends on the states that which members should be given a place by them in this planning team or what number they will be, but as a suggestion, there should be at least 10 and maximum 20 to 25 members in an planning team.

Chairman	Sarpanch/ Pradhan/ Mukhiya or Panch nominated by him
Member	Panch of all wards, members of school management committee, members of village health, sanitation and nutrition committee, representatives of Gram Sangathan, office bearers of women groups, members of various committees formed at village and panchayat level, Antyodaya Sahajkarta, secretary and village employment assistant, members of special backward tribe, youth, active citizens, small and marginal farmers etc.

Village Planning and Support Team: Along with the formation of Gram Panchayat level planning team, village wise village level planning and support team should also be formed and the list should be prepared.

Chairman	Sarpanch/ Pradhan/ Mukhiya or Panch nominated by him
Member	Panch of all the wards of the village, members of school management committee, village health, members of sanitation and nutrition committee, representatives of the Gram Sangathan, office bearers of women groups, members of various committees formed at the village level, Asha and Anganwadi worker helpers, members of special backward tribe, youth, active citizens, small and marginal farmers etc.

Note: After the formation of the planning teams, discuss the date, time and place of the village wise planning process with the chairman and members. Care should be taken that the village-wise process is done simultaneously or completed in a time interval of one or two days.

Step 02 : Building environments, identifying development issues and participatory assessment of problems

It is very important to spread public awareness for preparation Gram Panchayat Development Plan so that all the citizens can participate in it. This awareness can be increased through the announcement of the Plan Day, home visit, Wall Writing, Song, Night Chaupal, Program on Radio, Nukkad Natak. The following methods can be adopted to do it more intensively.



Phase 03 : Selection of “Resolution” with 9 themes of Local Sustainable Development Goals and approval in 1st Gram Sabha

In order to determine the resolution, before conducting the visioning process with the community, all the members (of Facilitator group) should reach the fixed place and ensure that all the arrangements are in place, the following sessions are to be conducted in the visioning process when all the members gathered there. This whole process is to be completed in 4 to 5 hours. Special focus should be on the localization of the goals of sustainable development while making the vision for the village. A total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals have been identified in 9 themes by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Every Gram Panchayat should take resolutions to achieve its vision. If a Gram Panchayat has taken resolutions in advance, then these resolutions can be considered according to the need and necessary changes can be made in them.

9 Theme

Theme 01 : Poverty Free and Livelihood Enhanced Villages

Subject 02 : Health Village

Subject 03 : Child friendly Panchayat

Theme 04 : Water-Saturated Villages

Theme 05 : Clean and Green Panchayat

Theme 06 : Village with self-sufficient infrastructure

Theme 07 : Socially Safe Villages

Theme 08 : Well governed village

Topic 09 : Women Friendly Panchayats



- Ice Breaking (Song): beginning the program with a folk song after the presence of everyone and Introduction with one another.
- Sharing Purpose: Clear purpose sharing that why we all sit together? To develop an understanding that we will discuss for the betterment and far-reaching change of the village, participation of all the people is very important, make it clear in the beginning that this meeting has not been organized to solve any problem, but has gathered to formulate a dream (vision) resolution for the entire village.
- Long term planning logic: To discuss in detail the logic and consequences of long term planning and the benefits that can accrue from its implementation.
- Resolution-Vision: The Village Vision provides a comprehensive understanding and perspective at the time of village planning as to what are the understanding and views of various stakeholders on the development of the village as some questions may arise.
 - What is the vision of villagers about themselves
 - What is the vision of villagers about their family
 - What is the vision of villagers about their community
 - What is the vision of villagers about their village
 - Discuss the dimensions that need to be worked out in the coming years to achieve the goals that we want to achieve for our citizens, for our region and for those resolutions that have been identified. Discuss among yourselves and prepare a vision for the future of family, society and village and, after discussion, the larger dream statement should be finalized in consultation with all the villagers. Here it is necessary to motivate people to explain their point of view in more detail with analysis.



Step 04 : Organizing Women and Children's Assembly

It is generally seen that whenever the plan of village development is made, the issues of women and children are often left out, so special emphasis has been given on organizing the Mahila and Bal Sabha for the purpose of localization of village planning process and sustainable development goals. At the gram panchayat level, a meeting should be organized in the presence of village planning team and facilitator and issues related to them should be discussed. After discussion, a list of reasons and activities that can be written in village development should be made.

Phase 05 : Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Participatory Assessment

Rural Participatory Assessment: Through this method, community participation is ensured so that they can not only see the present conditions of their village but also become able to find out the shortcomings in the village and explore the possibilities of their solutions. The following methods of rural participatory assessment are adopted such as...

Social Mapping: Through social mapping a visual map of the village is prepared with the help of the community and the map prepared by the community is analysed. In which it is seen that how the social fabric of the village is like where the houses are, which type of houses are there e.g. Kutcha houses, Pucca houses, which community members live in which ward, what kind of facilities are there in which ward like water, road, electricity, school, Anganwadi and which ward is still deprived of basic facilities, what are the possibilities of doing their conditions better, what are the possible options to be explored etc.

Resource map: Every person and community of the village have right over public resources. Through the resource map it is analysed that what resources are available in the village and what is their present condition, as well as it is assessed that how those resources are being used or what are the possibilities of sustaining those resources, etc. so that the discussion regarding their conservation and development can be carried out.

Public Services Overview: Under Public Services, schools, anganwadis, fair price ration shops, etc. will be observed and it will be assessed that how the public services are working? What are the shortcomings in them? And what can be done to make them better?

Transit Walk: To visit the village with the community members and see the what is the actual condition vis-à-vis the analysis done with the help of different maps, such as the condition of the different facilities, road and the streets, all the buildings their current condition such as the school, Anganwadi, road etc., and what will be done to make them better. What are the conditions of the drinking water facility, cleanliness, electricity, water drainage etc. in the village and what will have to be done to improve these? During the visit with the community and planning team at the village level, apart from infrastructure, the level, quality of services received from the institutions are also discussed.

Community level interaction: During transit walk, along with observation, the process of dialogue with the community, service provider, public representatives etc. should also be done and the needs of the village should be discussed with the people available in the neighborhoods, wards, faliya, public services visited and their expectations should be understood.

The above methods will bring out the needs of the village and from this the situation will be analysed and it will be possible to come to a conclusion that what issues need to be included prominently in village level planning.



Step 06 : Formation of sub-group for field wise situational analysis

In this process, the current situation will be analysed through maps on all the main areas – education, health hygiene and nutrition, agriculture and livelihood development, social security and public facilities – etc. Also, with the help of the Mission Antyodaya Survey Report, the current situation should be analysed and discussed and shortcoming should be chalked out, after this, identify the reasons for the issue raised by the group. The following members can also be included with the planning team for this process.

Sector	Group	Facilitator
Education:	Members of School Management Committee, Guardians, Members of Standing Committee, Members of Village Organisation Sub-Committee, Active Panch and Villagers.	GPLPFT Members / Departmental Officers – Education
Health, Nutrition, Sanitation and Clean Drinking Water	VHSNC Members, Adolescent Girls, Members of Sub-Committee of Village Organisations (VOs), Asha, Members of Standing Committee, Active Panch and Villagers,	GPLPFT Members/ Departmental Officers – Health
Agriculture and Livelihoods Work Development	Farmers groups, members of VO sub-committee, active Panch and villagers, group of youth who need training, employment or skills.	Agriculture CRP Didi/ Livelihood Mission / Departmental Officer
Social Justice, Social Security, Eligibility and Miscellaneous Functions	Members of Standing Committee, Members of VO Sub-Committee, Women of the Group, Representatives of disadvantaged sections, Badlav Didi and active Panch and Villagers	GPLPFT Members/ Departmental Officers

When all these members are divided into different sectoral groups, then it is important for all these sub-groups to develop the shared understanding on the issues arising out of the Mission Antyodaya Survey data and transit walk with the members and the concerned departmental officers on their respective subjects and identify the village level problems within their respective sectors. After all the sector groups have identified the issues of their respective sectors, it becomes necessary to know that it is very important to know the reasons for these problems.

External causes

- **Infrastructure:** which will be built through government schemes
- **Service:** in which the role of a government employee and the services rendered by them will be included.

Internal reasons (related to community)

- **Prevalence:** which are going on due to lack of information such as not to vaccinate children, not to send school, not to take iron pill.
- **Traditions/customs:** Age old customs that affect the society such as dowry, child marriage

Analyzing the present situation, different tables will be prepared for different areas, in which external and internal reasons will be identified in detail.

Discussion on options of solution: After analysing the current situation, all the identified issues should be discussed in detail by the group members to develop mutual understanding and understanding, then discuss in detail the solution to the issues. What needs to be done for change in each issue is to be discussed in detail. The conclusions of the discussion should be divided into the following two parts.

- First : What will the community do on its own?
- Second : What cooperation is required from the government?

Thus what needs to be done in the external and internal dimensions is to be agreed with the planning committee for resolution of all issues. Responsibility and accountability for each issue is also to be fixed. The issues and solutions indicated by the group should be categorized into external and internal dimensions and filled in as per the table given below.

Problem Identification	Causes of the problem		Possible options	
	External (Infrastructure/ Service)	Internal (practices/ trend /customs)	What the community should do	What is expected from the government

With such discussions, social action plan, departmental action plan and panchayat action plan activities will be taken out in which along with community activities, individual beneficiary activities will also be taken out, such as nadep, plantation, land levelling, biogas, pension etc related activities which are to be done with the beneficiaries.



Stage 07 : Submission of Village Poverty Alleviation Action Plan to be prepared by Women's

Since 2018, the PPC guidelines and the joint advisory issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development have made it mandatory for Self Help Groups and their Associations under the National Rural Livelihood Mission to participate in the Annual Action Plan of Panchayats. GPDP planning process and preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP).

Village Poverty Alleviation Plan (VPRP) formulation process: The VPRP scheme at village level is a women's group scheme, Which is the amalgamation of the scheme for disadvantaged families at the level of Gram Sangathan. For this, work will be done with the women group in the following steps. A mobile app has been created by the Government of India for this purpose, which includes the following four types of components:

- Eligibility Scheme
- Livelihood Scheme
- Goods Services and Resource Development Scheme
- Social Development Scheme





सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

At the group level: This whole process is done at two levels, firstly at a group level where it is assessed that at the family level their families come under the purview of which types of the social security schemes and if they are eligible, then prepare a list and get then include in the scheme with the help of CRP, similarly if the family wants to do any livelihood activity, then it is assessed that what livelihood activities are possible for that family, they can be more than one, then identify the livelihood plan of the family and get involved in the scheme through the livelihood CRP.

At Gram Sangathan level: Ward meetings are arranged after discussion with the Gram Sangathan members and group members and village level problems are identified through those meetings and Gram Sangathan meetings. These problems are those problems which we can also termed at public or community level problems, which may be related to services, infrastructures, social issues etc. and identifying and marking them.

Meeting of General Assembly of Gram Sangathan: In this meeting, the information collected by the members under the scheme of poverty alleviation is presented to the Gram Sangathan. Participatory eligibility assessment is done by the Mahila members by discussion among themselves and the discussion on the proposed names under the scheme is done and then the names are verified by the members and new names are added. On the basis of priority, the very poor members are added on the basis of discussion on the eligibility schemes. The discussion on the livelihood and works of personal infrastructure is carried out and mutually agreed. The problems faced by the women members in availing public welfare service are also discussed and they are linked with the names of the women members. Finally, the forms are completed together and the presentation is made for the Gram Sabha.

Stage 8: Planning on basis of priority emanating from the scheme formulated by different sectoral groups and women's groups and convening of Gram Sabha



After determination of the activities coming out of the field-wise groups and the list of beneficiaries coming out of the action plan made by the Gram Sangathans, the draft of the action plan will be prepared at the Gram Sabha level. In this work, the facilitator team will help in village development planning and village development plan. After the preparations of the options for problem solving of different areas and strategy for transformation, no change will be made in it by the facilitator. Mapping, budgeting and technical assistance can be given by the planning for the activities by the facilitator team. After that, all activities will be discussed on the budget on priority basis.

Main points of the plan preparation

- The activity belongs to which sector like health, education, sanitation and clean drinking water, infrastructure, agriculture and livelihoods, social security etc.
- Which entity will perform the activity and what will be the cost, from where the resources will be availed?
- When and where will the activity take place, at what level it will be performed and who will be the responsible.
- Who will be benefitted from the completion of the activity?



Activities like practical and implementable activities should be taken up in the action plan and the questions like what? When ? And how ? should be answered in the action plan. While making the budget for the identified works, the financial resources of the Gram Panchayat should be taken care of. The Panchayat should constantly work on various resources obtained from other departments and increasing its own sources. It is also important that the long term results from their activities/works should also be considered while planning.

Step 09 : Convening Model Gram Sabha

Approval of suggestion in Gram Sabha : After preparing the action plan paper with the help of Village Development Planning Support Team, the “Village Development Planning and Support Team” will present it to the Gram Sabha. After the preparation of the action plan, it will be called to the Gram Sabha and placed before the members of the Gram Sabha for inviting suggestions and discussions. The model format for convening the Gram Sabha is given in the ‘Sabka Yojana Sabka Vikas’ manual, accordingly the Gram Sabha should be convened. The main points of convening Gram Sabha are as follows.

- The sarpanch/head of the gram panchayat or the panch will give information about the purpose of the meeting.
- Gram Panchayat Secretary/President of Gram Sangathan will discuss Gram Vision
- GPDP-CRP based Mission Antyodaya Surveys presentations in Gram Sabha and validation of data. Discussion on categorization of Gaps as Critical, High Priority and Desirable Issues as reported from Mission Antyodaya Surveys.
- In the Gram Sabha, first the Gram Sangathan/women's groups will make presentations on issues related to poverty and poverty reduction activities/schemes.
- Area-wise presentation by sub-group and inclusion of views of other villagers..
- On arrival of the Regional Officers in the departments at the village level meeting, presentation on the 29 subjects assigned by him to the Panchayats listed in Schedule 11 as per Article 243G of the Constitution.
- Discussion on activities covered and utilization of available funds in the current year and resources available in the next financial year.
- Based on the issues identified, the following elements must be included in the Village Development Plan formulation plan.
- Community Action Plan.
- Poverty Alleviation Action Plan.
- Names of disadvantaged families should be kept on priority basis in the eligibility scheme.
- Convergence of NREGA and other schemes.

Now the village development plan prepared by the village planning team will be handed over to the panchayat, the plans of all the villages of the area will be integrated at the panchayat level and the work to be done at two or more villages will be integrated by preparing the an action plan of the panchayat.



After planning the village development of all the villages of the Panchayat area at the interval of one or two days, the integration of schemes at the Gram Panchayat level and formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

The Gram Panchayat Planning Team has to consolidate the plans of all the villages of the Panchayat area and formulate the Gram Panchayat Development Plan. There will be no change in the Gram Panchayat level in the Gram Development Plans approved by the Gram Sabha. The priority of works selected and proposed by the Gram Panchayat in the plan of the Gram Panchayat will not be changed. Instead, the work done by connecting two or more villages can be proposed in it.

Comprehensive Gram Sabha : After the “village development planning” of all the villages in the Panchayat area, a comprehensive Gram Sabha will be organized at the Gram Panchayat level. In this, activities will be finalized on the basis of the data of the Gram Panchayat included, the issues raised, available resources and the vision. The ideal activities for conducting this special Gram Sabha are the same which were adopted during the “Village Development Planning” process. In this, the departmental officers will make their presentation in Gram Sabha. The following activities will be done in this Gram Sabha.

- Discussion on development needs and issues emanating from all villages.
- Brief presentation on departmental activities in the form prescribed by Regional Departmental Officers. This form will be used for GPDP works.
- The departmental officers will inform the Gram Sabha about the ongoing activities and financial allocation to the Gram Sabha and the activities and financial allocation to be made in the Gram Panchayat in the next financial year.
- Poverty alleviation scheme to be submitted by women groups (Gram Sangathan/women collective) through planning support team.



Step 10 : Approval of Action Plan from Gram Sabha and “Formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan”

After detailed discussion on development issues in the village (Situation analysis), activities will be prioritized keeping in view the resource envelope of the Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat Development Plan will be prepared including area-wise activities. The available financial resources and time frame should be invariably included in it. Special care should be taken of the poor, deprived and economically weaker families while formulating the scheme. Works related to SC/ST and tribal groups should be done on priority basis. Taking the possible cost of the activity, the names of the concerned department, scheme and sectors should be written. The information of the beneficiaries who came out of the Eligibility Scheme/ village poverty alleviation scheme should be filled in the forms properly. It would be better to write any type of number with the name of beneficiaries (e.g. Aadhar card number/ Ration card number etc.), So that it can be easier for them to get the benefits of the schemes. The names of the beneficiaries who came out during the discussion in the Gram Sabha should also be written in it.

The Gram Panchayat Secretary or the Village Employment Assistant will document the prepared action plan on the eGramSwaraj portal.



Departmental Portal under “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Abhiyan”

The Action Plan (DPDP/BPDP/GPDP) uploads / entries are linked to the following three main portals:

1. Vibrant Gram Sabha (meetingonline.gov.in)
2. Panchayat Development Plan Campaign (gdpd.in.nic)
3. eGramSwaraj

After the Gram Panchayat Development Plan is documented on the portal, it is necessary to review the action plan regularly in the monthly meetings of the Gram Panchayat, in the Gram Sabha meetings and in the monthly meetings of the Gram Sangathan.

