



महाराष्ट्र शासन

# Panchayat Planning

## Maharashtra Experience

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# Background

- ❑ Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population with 11.24 crore as per 2011 census. Rural population is 6.15 crore (54.7%).
- ❑ There are around 28,000 Gram Panchayats in the state. Average per GP population of the state works out to be around 2,204.
- ❑ Maharashtra is one of the first states in the country to adopt the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's recommendations in 1957, which required the formation of a three-tier system.

PRI	Total		PESA	
	No.	ERs.	No.	ERs.
District Panchayat	34	1987	13	301
Block Panchayat	351	3970	59	656
Gram Panchayat	27868	243971	2930	20822

# Evolution and Journey

## Decentralized Planning

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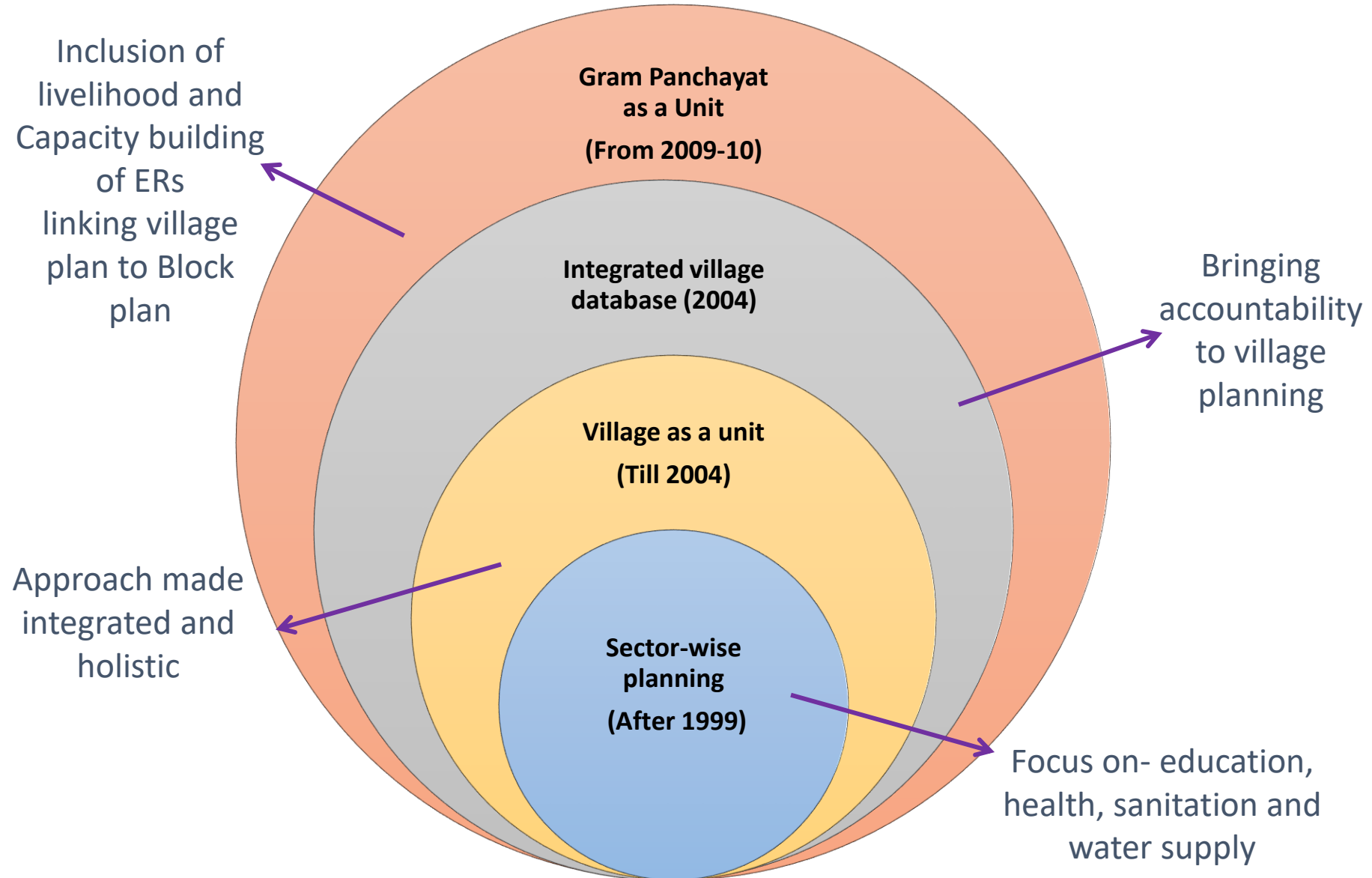


# Journey of decentralised planning

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- ❑ Journey of micro-planning in GPs is results of decades experiments done in the state.
- ❑ There have been several initiatives for local planning at the GP level since 1999-2000 when micro-planning was initiated in the state through a partnership with UNICEF.
- ❑ The first project was known as Community Convergent Action (CCA) in 2004, a more comprehensive model popularly known as “Integrated Micro Planning” encompassing health, nutrition, education, water, and sanitation.
- ❑ It is a matter of pride that Gol and Planning Commission of India adopted a Maharashtra micro-planning model of five-day and piloted in 17 districts of 14 states of the country around 2010-11. YASHADA contributed in developing IDPM.
- ❑ GPDP called *Amcha Gaav, Amcha vikas* announced in 2015 seemed cake-walk for the state owing to it’s long experiments.

# Thematic Evolution



# Institutional Evolution

**(2004)**

Partnership between Yashada and Unicef. Same model tried in different talukas of other districts of Maharashtra with support from LSGs and Individual GoM departments

**(2009-10)**

UNICEF supported- Pilot of Gram Panchayat based planning in 500 GPs in three districts Latur, Chandrapur & Nandurbar

**(2013-15)** Integrated district planning exercise in 2 districts under RGPSA 'Onsite support to Gram Sabha' by MoPR

**(2015-16)** GoM issued guidelines "Amcha Gaon Amcha Vikas" for GPDP throughout the State

**(1999-2000)**

Initially, micro planning took a sectoral approach. Unicef with the support of local NGOs pioneered it

**(2008)**

Planning Commission, GoI, included the 5-day micro-planning program in their 'Integrated district planning manual' as a recommended model for village planning.

**(2010-11)**

YASHADA's pilot project in 6 blocks of maharashtra commissioned by the State Planning Dept and with support of the rural development dept (BRGF, Eco village)

**(2014-15)**

Child Friendly Panchayat pilot and child and women centric planning

Process  
followed  
in

Gram Panchayat  
Development  
Plans and  
People's Plan  
Campaign



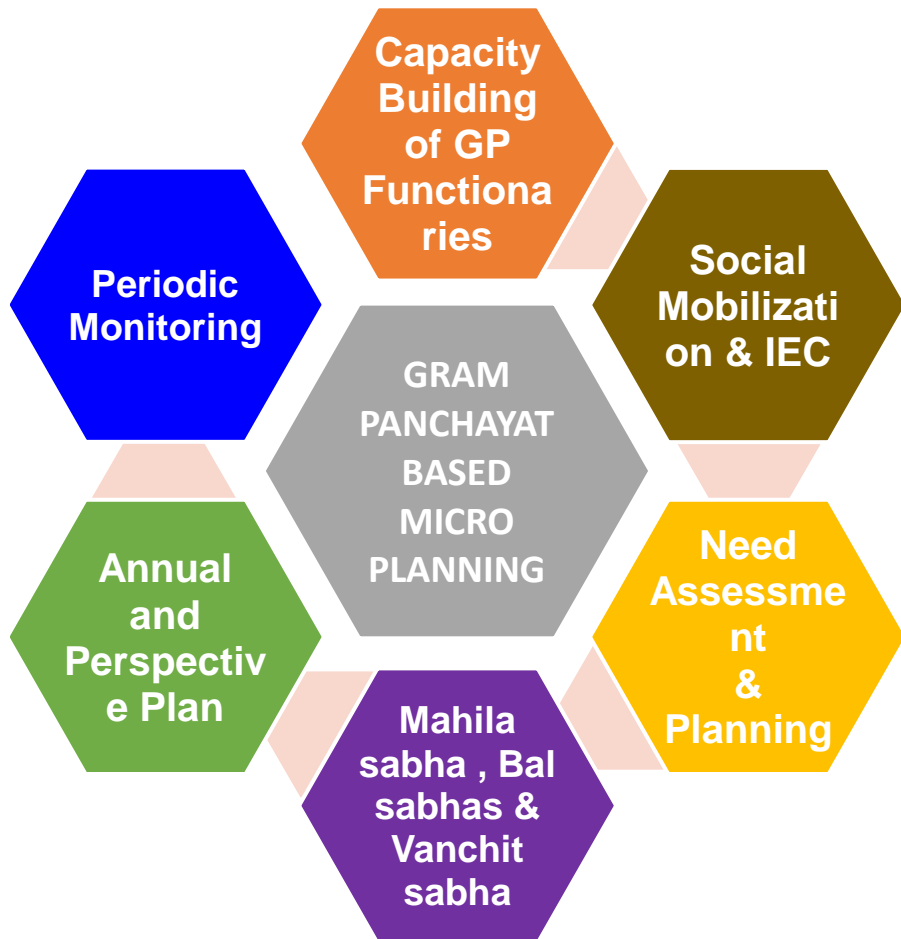
# Preparation

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- ❑ Plans prepared following certain processes as prescribed in the GR
- ❑ The objective is to prescribe the processes of planning and the developmental priorities for guiding sector-wise expenditure.
- ❑ The plan has to be evidence-based, participatory and inclusive.
- ❑ Strong facilitation for which a Village Resource Group (VRG) is formed.
- ❑ The Master Trainers were identified and trained at the beginning
- ❑ Charge Officers appointed to supervise the process
- ❑ Planning formats given to all GPs



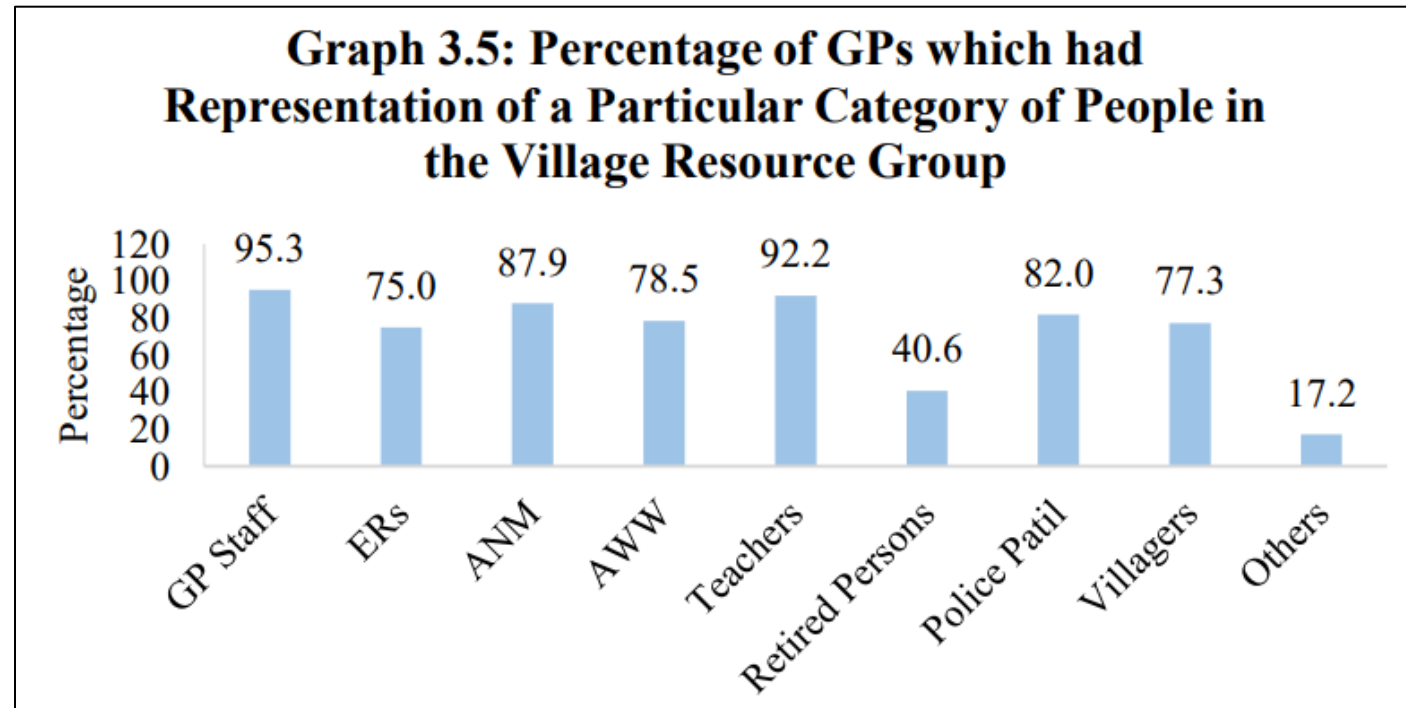
# Planning cycle



- In 2016 when it started, the 3 and half day planning process started facilitated by MT along with VRG trained by YASHADA.
- The Master Trainers under the supervision of the Charge Officers trained the members of the VRGs
- Generation of awareness and communication to the villagers about the planning process by the VRGs,
- Collection of data in a participatory mode,
- Preparation of social maps, an inspection of the infrastructures
- Resource mapping and consultation with different stakeholders for preparation of the plan.
- Envisioning of the 'village of my dream' and working on the priorities for preparing a comprehensive plan for five years and the annual development plan of the GP.
- The plans were placed before the Gram Sabha for approval.
- On Gram Sabha approval, the draft plan submitted to the block technical committee for checking whether it was framed as per guidelines or not.
- After scrutiny and approval of the GP plans at the block office, those were consolidated for the block as a whole and the same was sent to ZP for records.

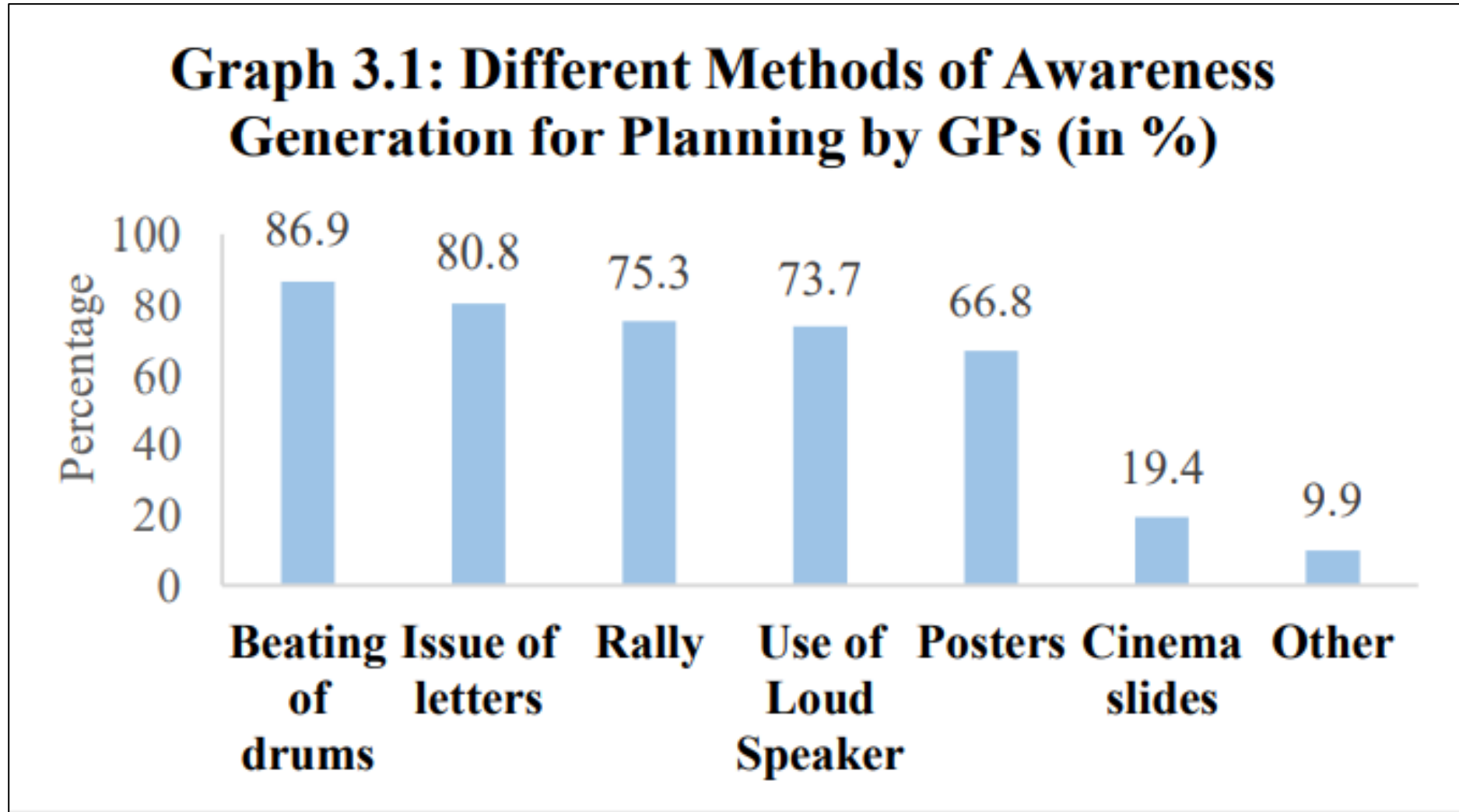
# Village Resource Group formation

- ❑ Each village formed VRG to facilitate the participatory GP planning process.
- ❑ Members of VRG are GP elected representatives, GP functionaries, GP level workers of different departments, and representatives from SHGs, Farmers, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), youths, physically challenged etc



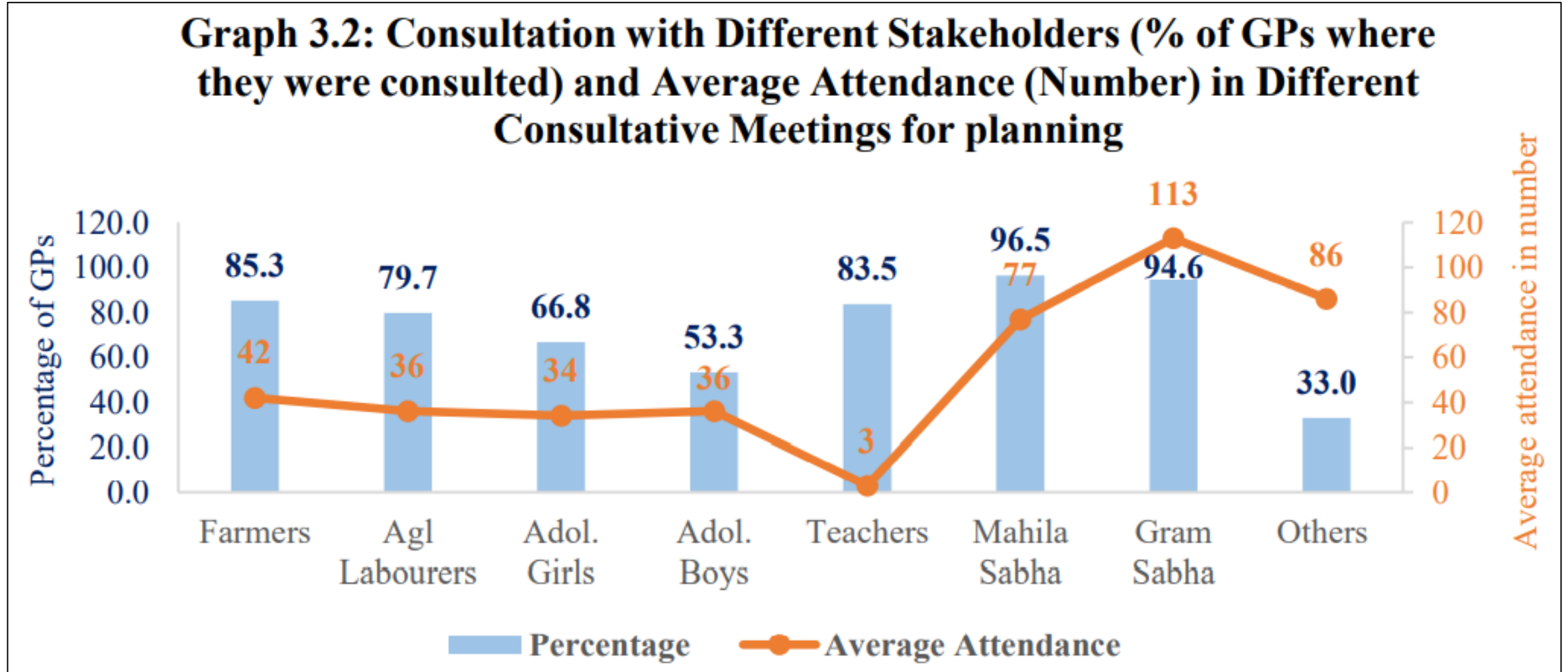
# Awareness generation

- Community awareness through different methods by GP and VRG on planning process



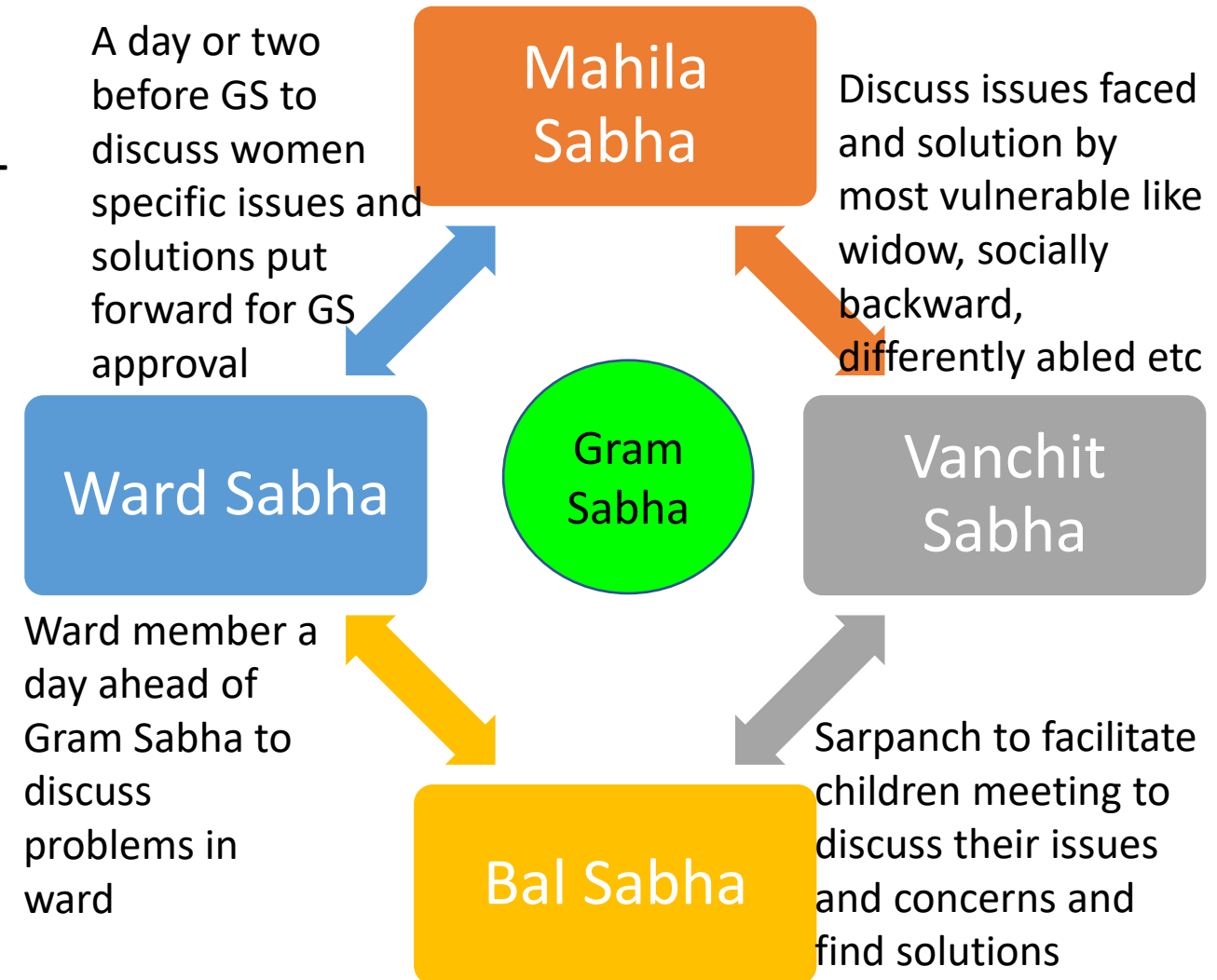
# Consultations with stakeholders

- Consultation held with different stakeholders having different interests for assessing their needs.



# Inclusiveness in participation

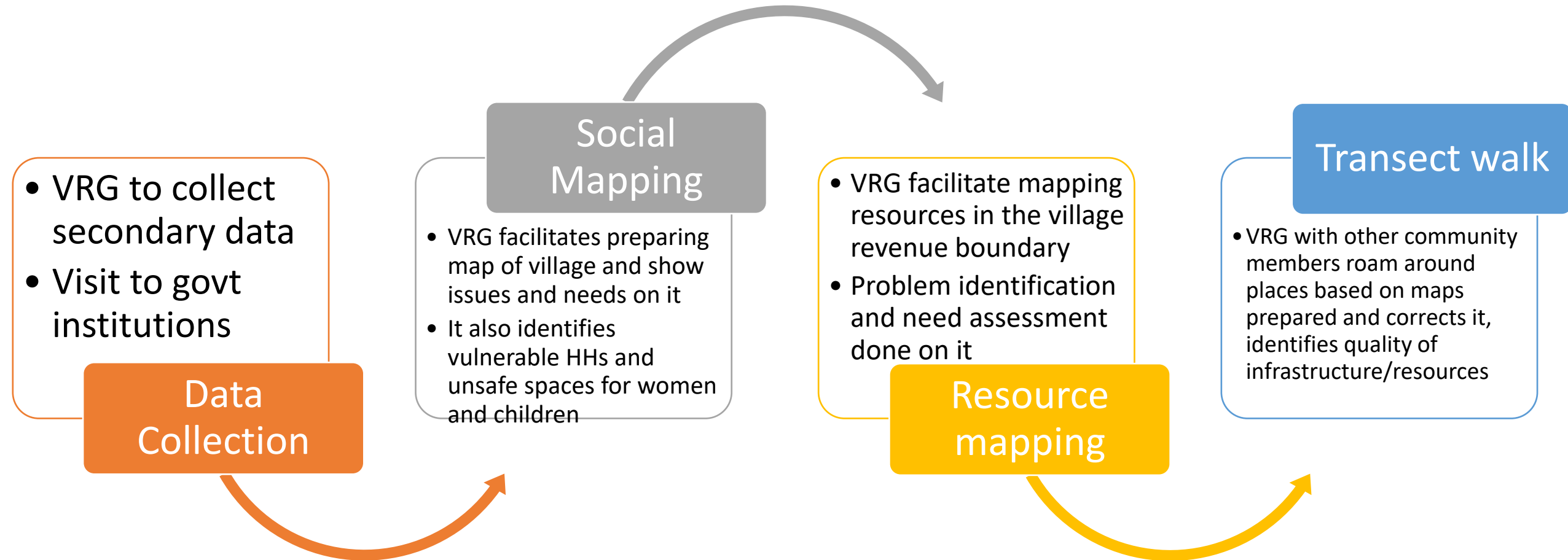
- ❑ Inclusiveness is a critical requirement for decentralized planning.
- ❑ People who are remotely located or socially distanced from the mainstream, usually fail to participate.
- ❑ This was ensured by way of providing-
  - Mahila sabha (MH GP Act mandated it)
  - Bal Sabha (GR dated 19 Sep 2019)
  - Vanchit Sabha (GR dated 19 Sep 2019)





Inclusivity

# Adopting PRA tools



# Plan approval

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- Discuss in GS last plan, funds received and spent, and expected funds for next 5 years, SHG micro-credit plans and situational analysis based on various secondary data such as MA, SECC, Census etc
- Put forward agendas/discussion points approved in bal sabha, mahila sabha and vanchit sabhas
- Allocate mandatory funds to sectors as given in the guidelines
- Considering all factors as above, prioritize is done in the GS
- In case of Aspirational Districts, consider key performance indicators
- Approval of plan in GS



# Implementation of GPDP

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- Technical committee approval to approved draft plan
- GP prepares estimates with the help of technical line dept persons
- Each estimate will need TS and AS post which GP can implement the activities given in the GPDP
- Uploading plans in Plan plus .

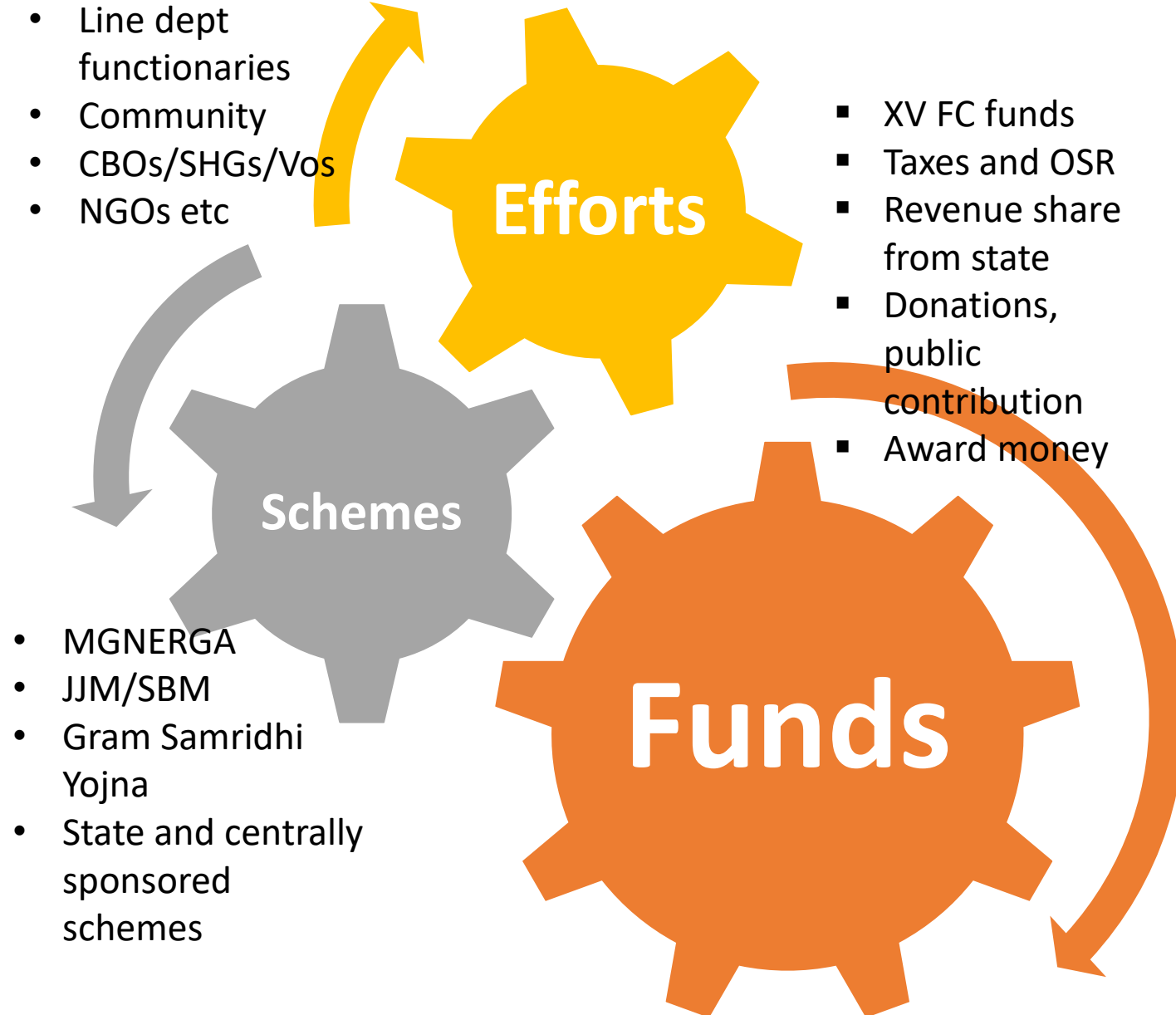


# Convergence

Amcha Gaav,  
Amcha Vikas



# Convergence



☐ Convergence of funds, schemes and efforts are promoted

☐ No cost, Low cost activities encouraged under convergence, e.g. awareness activities, vaccination and other regular activities

☐ PESA GPs to converge funds with XV FC for integrated development

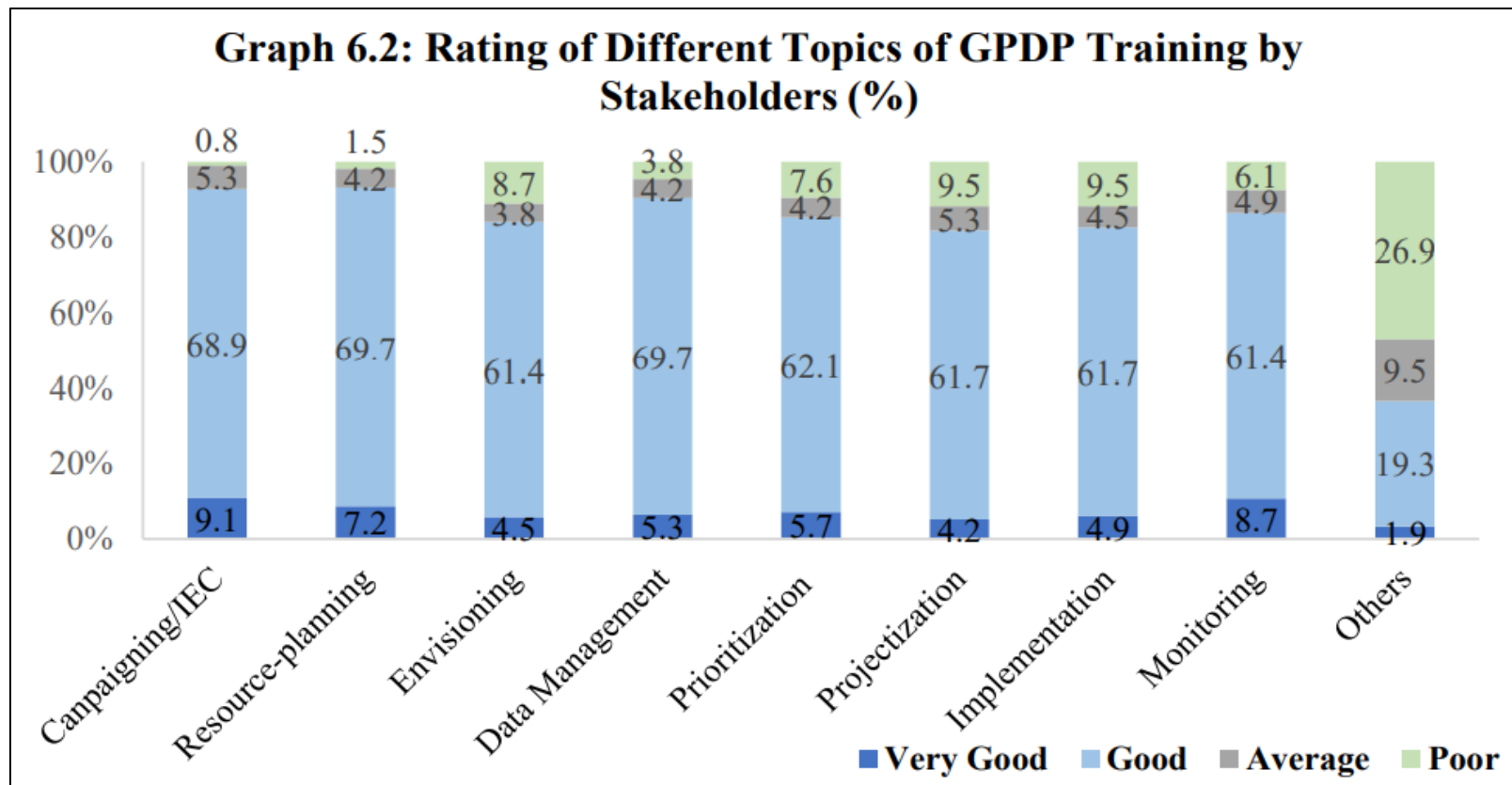


# Capacity building

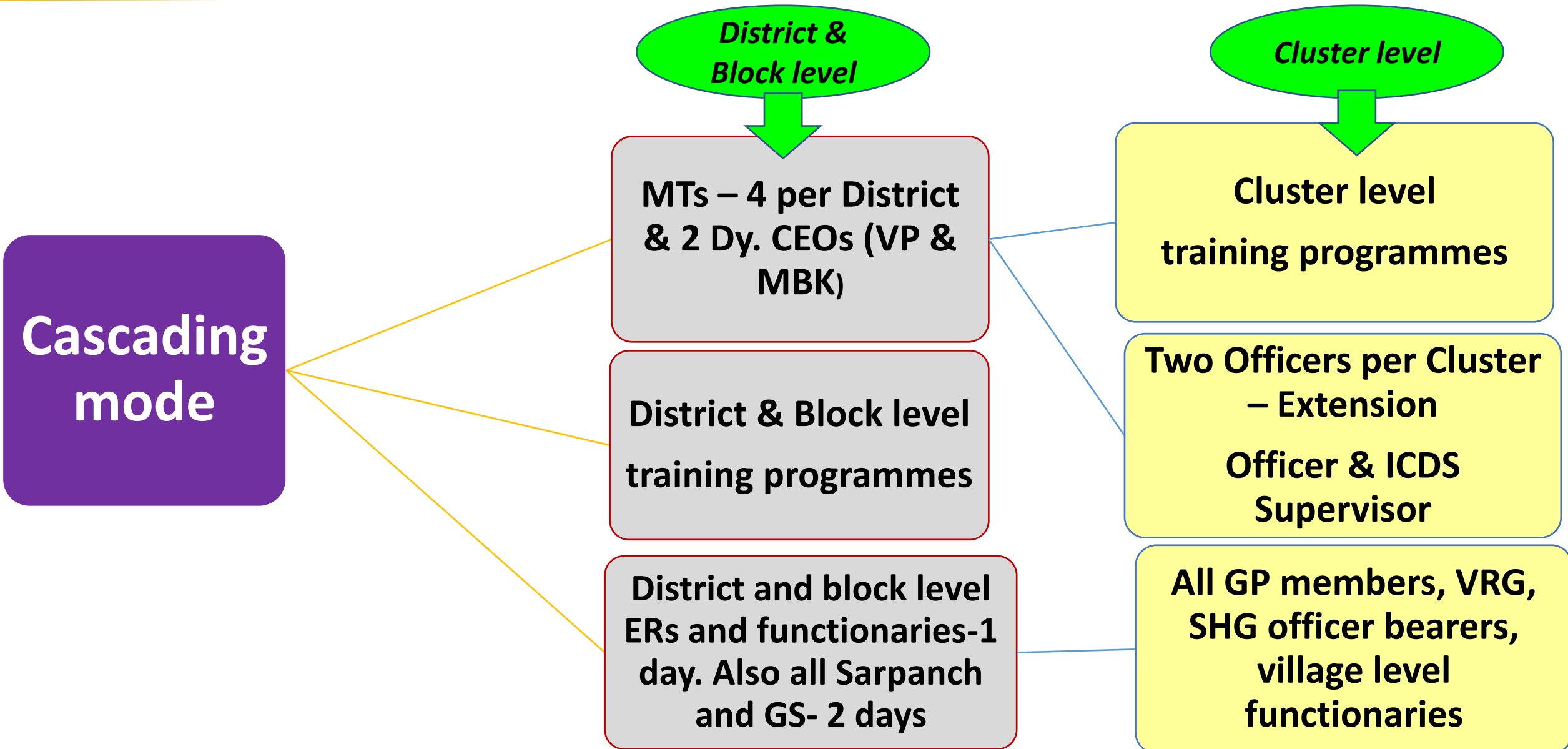
Amcha Gaav, Amcha Vikas

# Training of stakeholders and rating by participants

- ❑ The number of elected representatives and the members of VRG trained was 3.52 lakhs and the number of village functionaries was 2.25 lakhs.
- ❑ Training of such a large number of persons was organized by SIRD, ETCs, PRTCs, and ZPs in a cascading mode.
- ❑ The major topics covered in GPDP training and the rating by participants.



# Training model



**Each GP is given handholding support through Cluster MTs**

# Monitoring

Amcha Gaav, Amcha Vikas



# Monitoring mechanism

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- ❑ Extension officer is appointed as nodal/liasoning officer for monitoring Cluster (PS member constituency)
- ❑ ICDS supervisor to ensure participation of women and adolescent girls
- ❑ Fortnightly review of Gram sevak's by BDO- implementation of GP plans
- ❑ Quarterly review of Sarpanch and Gram Sevak together by BDO
- ❑ Monthly review by CEO/Dy CEO-VP
- ❑ Regular and frequent visits and review by state level officers, Director-RGSA and Director- SIRD



# BPDP and DPDP preparation



# BPDP and GPDP preparation

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- XV FC fund allocation to GP, PS and ZP in 80:10:10 ratio
- Focus on SDG localisation
- Planning to be done by PSPC and DSPC in Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad
- Planning using existing data sets such as MA, SECC and Deptt surveys
- Situational analysis, need assessment and development gaps to be identified
- Based on the fund availability and need, prioritisation to be done by Committees set up for the purpose
- Focus on convergence at block and district level
- Plans approved by PS and ZP GBs respectively

# Challenges & Suggestions



## Challenges & Suggestions

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- Necessity to improve line department's involvement
- State & District friendly dashboards on eGramSwaraj Portal for effective monitoring
- Effective Convergence
- Participation of various stakeholders in Gramsabha
- Handholding support to GPs to work on various software & latest technologies in  
planning

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**Thank you!**