



Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

'JAN YOJANA
ABHIYAN -
SABKI YOJANA.
SABKA
VIKAS'



GRAMODAY SANKALP



Giriraj Singh
Minister of Panchayati Raj
& Rural Development



Narendra Modi
Prime Minister



Kapil Moreshwar Patil
Minister of State for
Panchayati Raj



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Achievements during People's Plan Campaign for Financial Year (2021-22)

(As on 10-08-2022)

Plan Uploaded in eGramSwaraj (2022-23)

GPDP- 254357 · BPDP- 4910 · ZPDP- 360

Plan Approved in Sabha

GPDP- 260854 · BPDP- 5239 · ZPDP- 433

Nodal Officers Appointed: 7464

Facilitators Appointed: 312876

GP- 266683 · BP- 5689 · ZP- 523

Line Department Nodal Officers Appointed: 162

FrontLine Workers Nominated : 1392399

Sabhas Held : 307657

GP- 263830 · BP- 5354 · ZP- 478

**Sabha Images Uploaded on
<https://gdpd.nic.in/> : 671900**

GP- 261867 · BP- 5270 · ZP- 445

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Sunil Kumar, IAS
Secretary
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Editor:

Dr. Bijaya Kumar Behera, IES
Economic Adviser

Editorial Assistance:

Alok Pandya
Anjani Kumar Tiwari

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The translation of Gramoday Sankalp has been carried out by experienced translators and duly vetted and corrected by State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) under Ministry of Panchayati Raj, with an attempt to convey the meaning in easy and commonly spoken words. Any inadvertent error or omissions, if any, found in the translation is unintentional and not meant to hurt any feelings and therefore may be excused.

The views expressed by the authors in the articles which are published in Gramoday Sankalp are their own. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government or the organization they work for. The author himself is responsible for the facts and ideas given in the articles.



गिरिराज सिंह
GIRIRAJ SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते

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आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

ग्रामीण विकास तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली
MINISTER OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

Message

It is a matter of great pleasure that the 12th issue of 'Gramoday Sankalp' magazine is being published on the theme '**Jan Yojana Abhiyan-Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas**'.

Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice of the village using the resources available with them. To enable the Panchayats to prepare an all-inclusive and cross-sector development oriented blueprint of village development, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj conducts and promotes Jan Yojana Abhiyan campaign every year.

This year also, from 2nd October 2021, the birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, till his death anniversary date 31st January 2022, 'Jan Yojana Campaign' was launched in the entire country and it is a matter of appreciation that for the year 2022-23 more than 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats, 3,305 Block Panchayats and 242 District Panchayats have prepared their development plans and uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj Portal.

Our goal is to localize the Sustainable Development Goals and achieve them by 2030. The role of 'Gram Panchayats', the grass-root democratic institutions to play a pivotal and powerful in achieving these goal. The Panchayat development plans are to be directed towards this objective.

I am hopeful that the activities related to Peoples Plan Campaign and outcome of the National and regional level workshops organized under the campaign for the preparation of Panchayat development plans as the main content of this issue of Gramoday Sankalp will be useful for the elected Panchayat representatives, office bearers and rural masses in providing a medium of learning from one another while preparing their future plans.

(GIRIRAJ SINGH)

Office : 'G' Wing, Ground Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001, Tel.: 011-23383548, 23782373, 23782327, Fax : 011-23070309
Resi. : 27, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi, Ph.: 011-24626783, 24655677



कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील
राज्य मंत्री
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



75
आजादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



Message

KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

I am happy to know that 12th issue of 'Gramoday Sankalp' is focused on the theme of **'Jan Yojana Abhiyan – Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas'**.

The Father of our Nation had said that the greater the power of the Panchayats, the better for the people. The Seventy Third Amendment of the Constitution of India has accelerated the power of decentralization with greater devolution of powers to Panchayats.

To address the issues relating to planning process for development at grassroots level, Ministry of Panchayati Raj conducts Jan Yojana Abhiyan (PPC) every year to prepare holistic Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) with major objectives of socio-economic development, social justice, ecological balance, public service delivery, good governance etc. The Jan Yojana Abhiyan for plan year 2022-23 was conducted from 2 October, 2021 to 31 January 2022.

As this year marks the celebration of 75th anniversary of India's independence, the People's Plan Campaign gathered momentum with greater emphasis on Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations and to achieve them at the level of the rural local body.

I am sure that this issue of Gramoday Sankalp will disseminate, inert alia, information related to Peoples Plan Campaign and Panchayat Development Plan to the Panchayats, elected Panchayat representatives and other Stakeholders for future robust plan formulation.

(Kapil Moreshwar Patil)

Office: Room No. 392, 'E' Wing, 3rd Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Residence: 05, Duplex North Avenue, New Delhi-110001
Phone: 011-23782143, 23782548, 23782518 E-mail Id: mospanchayatiraj@gmail.com



सुनील कुमार, आई.ए.एस.
SUNIL KUMAR, IAS



सत्यमेव जयते

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

सचिव
भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ



MESSAGE

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been publishing a quarterly magazine, "Gramoday Sankalp" with a view to disseminate the information on the various facets of the Government schemes, the replicable models of implementation of programmes and projects and success stories to the rural citizens, particularly the elected representatives of the Gram Panchayats that helps in building their governance capability.

For the holistic development of the villages, formulation of Panchayat development plans are indispensable for concrete provisions in the direction of achieving the sustainable development goals. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj since 2018 has been promoting the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) through a campaign for mass public participation, which is called 'Peoples Plan Campaign (PPC)'. The 12th issue of 'Gramoday Sankalp' is focused on 'People's Plan Campaign (PPC)'.

The People's Plan Campaign was launched by the Ministry on 2nd October, 2018 covering all 29 States and 6 UTs as 2.39 lakh GPDPs were prepared for the financial year 2019-20. This campaign has now extended to all level of Panchayats at Block and District levels for development plan preparation. For 2022-23 financial year, through this campaign, 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats, 3,305 Block Panchayats and 242 District Panchayats have prepared their Panchayat Development Plans and got approved in the Gram Sabha meetings.

In this issue of Gramoday Sankalp, activities related to People's Plan Campaign have been comprehensively included along with outcome of the National and regional level workshops organized for the preparation of PPC and Panchayat development plans.

I hope this issue will be helpful to Panchayat Representatives, Functionaries and Rural masses in cross-learning from one-another.

(Sunil Kumar)

कृषि भवन, डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001, KRISHI BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001

Tel. : 011-23389008, 23074309 Fax : 011-23389028 E-mail : secy-mopr@nic.in



Gram Panchayat Development Plan: It's Necessity and Outcome

*Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj System, which has come into existence through a long process of evolution connotes decentralized democracy in India. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are prime instruments of democratic decentralisation at the grass root level and provide an important mechanism for rural development and decentralisation of powers. The PRIs may be viewed as institutions of self-government which would facilitate the participation of the people in the process of planning and development.

Development of rural areas, with an objective to improve the economic and social well-being of life of the rural populace is a comprehensive and multi-dimensional concept, encompassing the development of agriculture and allied activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities, and above all, the human resource development in rural areas. As a phenomenon, rural development is an end result of transactions between various physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. It has also been seen that the process of decentralisation has been highly variable across the States. MoPR partners with Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to utilise the Mission Antyodaya Survey and identify critical gaps during the planning exercise.

The Ministry rolled out the first People's Plan Campaign as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October to 31st December 2018. This year, the campaign shall commence from 02nd October 2021 and would last till 31st January 2022. Preparation of a single integrated plan, responsive to the local needs and prepared through convergence of all the 29 sectors listed in the Eleventh Schedule, which are envisaged to be devolved to the Panchayats and integrating various other schemes and programmes / initiatives by other line departments, as per local priorities is the final objective of the campaign. Since 2018, from last three years of campaign, more than 91% of Gram Panchayats have successfully created their GPDPs for subsequent year. For 2020, Ministry of Panchayati Raj achieved a record number of 95% GPs with GPDPs.

During the campaign, the Local Area Planning has been reinvigorated & structured Gram Sabha meetings have been held at the grassroots level for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for the next financial year i.e. 2022-23. The campaign has been an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Gram Sabha level through convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned Line Departments of the State. Some top line departments that participate effectively in the campaign are Department of Rural Development, Department of Education, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Department of Health and Department of Agriculture.

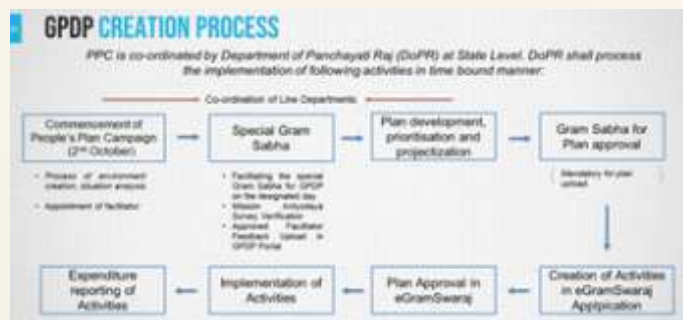


Image 1: GPDP Creation Cycle at Panchayati Raj

The plans would cover all the economic, social and physical parameters, and aim towards socio-economic transformation in rural area. The GPDP planning process would target development challenges existing across three interrelated dimensions in rural India.

- A. Economic dimension:** To alleviate poverty and create employment opportunities. Providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income rural households to participate, and to benefit from the economic growth process of the country.
- B. Social dimension:** Social development of poor and low-income households and disadvantaged groups, eliminating inequalities in social indicators, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and providing social safety nets for vulnerable groups.
- C. Political dimension:** Providing opportunities for the poor and low-income people in rural areas, including women and SC and ST Communities to effectively and equally participate in the Panchayat processes at the village level and beyond.

The Campaign has strengthened the role of 31 lakh elected Panchayat leaders and 5.25 crore SHG women under DAY-NRLM in effective Gram Sabha. The Public Information Boards to be installed in the Gram Panchayats will lead to transparency regarding utilisation of funds placed at the disposal of Gram Panchayats for development under the various schemes. The ranking of Gram Panchayats on the basis of Social and economic development, as done for Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats, will help in identifying gaps at village, & Gram Panchayat level and facilitate systematic thrust on evidence-based planning and implementation for GPDP.

To support the upliftment of rural population of India, Panchayats have been mandated to choose at least one Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as their 'Sankalp'. Thus, taking up activities of development towards these goals. Also, a mandate has also been issued to include Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) in GPDPs. VPRPs are an integral part of village



development program wherein activities are taken up to irradiate poverty related problems. These problems are identified by the Self Help Groups (SHGs) which later gets discussed in the Gram Sabha. All GPs are mandated to conduct two Gram Sabhas during the campaign period. Also, GPs are advised to effectively utilize social and print media to spread awareness and initiate mass mobilization of citizens to attend Gram Sabhas. A minimum quorum of 10% has been advised for holding Gram Sabha meetings.

With a data driven approach for sustainable development, Gram Manchitra, a GIS based planning application, has also been adopted by all Gram Panchayats. Mandatory geo-tagging of assets has been enabled in eGramSwaraj application.



Image 2: Intervention by MoPR for improved GDPD

To analyse position of planning in States, District, Blocks and Gram Panchayats, several resources have been made available to the panchayats. With these analytical resources in place, PRIs can have a 360-degree view of resource envelope and activities that are taken up in Gram Panchayats.

Details	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of GDPDs	2,50,079	2,46,998	2,56,122	2,40,618
No. of Activities	90,89,965	82,00,092	58,30,222	85,32,382
Budget Amount (in Cr)	1,91,121	1,65,023	1,37,438	1,02,200

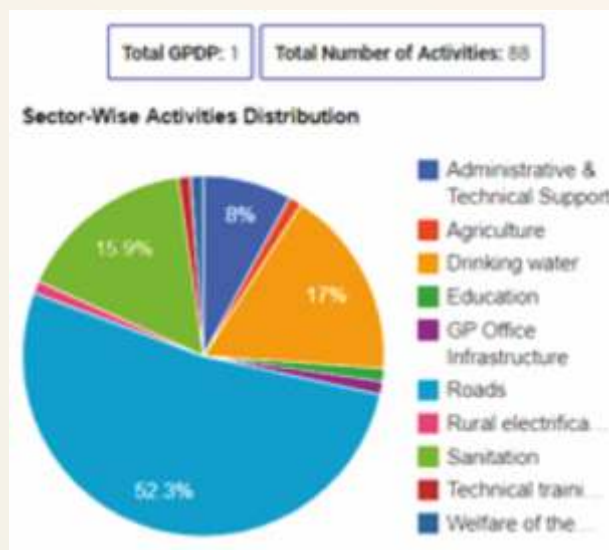
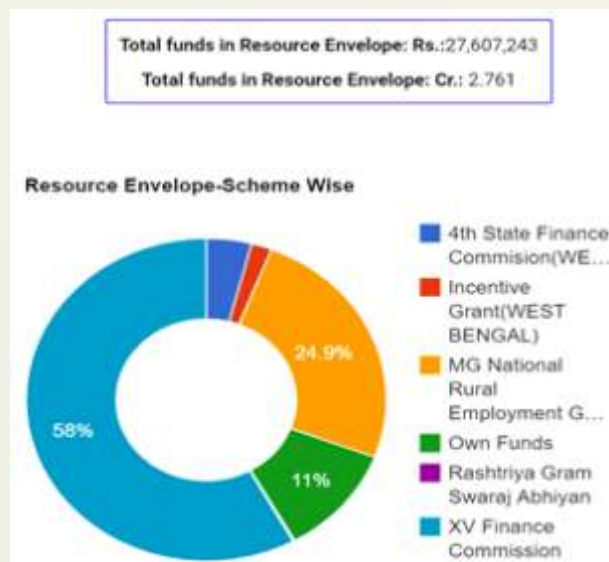


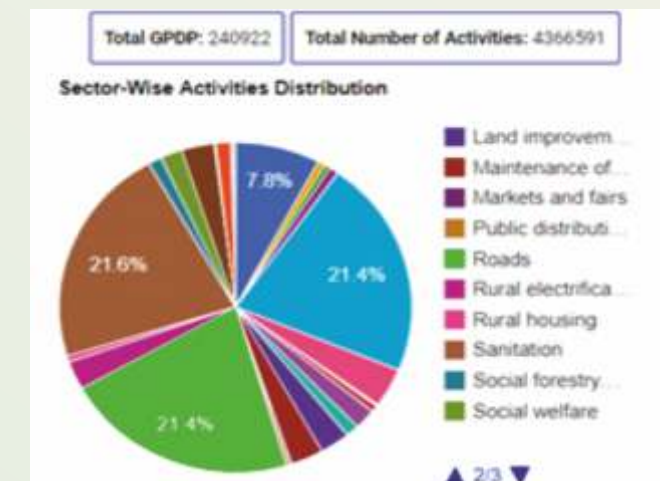
Image 3. Analytical Report of Activity Distribution Countrywide

A sample GDPD for a village in West Bengal can be seen here. The Gram Panchayat has added 88 activities for the FY 2021-22 in sectors such as Roads, Sanitation, Admin Support and Drinking Water. The resource envelope amount for this GP is INR 2.76 Crores. Comprising of Central Govt. Schemes, State Govt. Schemes and Own Funds.



To ensure holistic planning via inclusion of all Central and State level schemes, MoPR has mandated all Gram Panchayats to add the amount of funds received for the year. The Districts have been advised to help and support their respective GPs in the same.

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) has also been a collaborator with MoPR in providing capacity building and training support for PRIs. Training of Nodal Officers & Facilitator with a focus on leveraging and usage of data and convergence of schemes has been pushed throughout the training.





National Level Orientation Workshop on People's Plan Campaign 2021

NIRDPR, Hyderabad

Introduction

For the effective planning at Gram Panchayat level and to provide support to the Elected Representatives and Functionaries of PRIs of States/UTs, Orientation and Regional Workshops were organized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development and NIRD&PR. The second phase of People's Plan Campaign was launched on 2nd October 2019 with a lot of vigour and enthusiasm. Two National Level Workshops and five Regional Workshops were organised across the country with an objective of helping the planners of Gram Panchayats to prepare comprehensive GPDP. The People's Plan Campaign in 2020 was organised through online mode owing to Covid-19 pandemic. States and UTs were requested to observe Covid-19 Protocols formulated by their respective States and UTs while carrying out the activities relating to PPC. The first National Level Orientation Workshop on PPC-2021 was organised at NIRDPR, Hyderabad on 13th September 2021 to roll out the campaign across the country for formulation of a comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), Block Panchayat Development Plans (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plans (DPDP) by PRIs respectively from 2nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022.

Inaugural Sessions

Welcome Address :

Dr. G. Narendra Kumar, Director General, NIRDPR welcomed all the Resource Persons, Faculties, and Delegates from the States and UTs and explained the context of the National workshop. He highlighted on the expanded scope of this year's PPC which has brought all three tiers of PRI under its purview for the first time. He mentioned that NIRDPR is trying to strengthen the decentralized planning through various partnerships with renowned institutions like PMI (Project Management Institute of India) for projectisation of activities, ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India) for financial analysis.

People's Plan Campaign 2021 - An Overview :

To set the tone for the National Workshop, Ms Rekha Yadav spoke about the background, objectives, process, progress of GPDP over the years, and current status of BPDP & DPDP.

She presented the vision of MoPR and mentioned that "the fulcrum of rural transformation rests at the level of Panchayats and off late the role of Panchayats has become significant over the years due to increase in the devolution of funds".

It was further highlighted that the PPC was started in mission

mode after realising the fact that mere guidelines of XIV FC were not sufficient. After the adoption of PPC, number of uploaded GPDPs has jumped significantly from 59,000 to 2,50,000 in 2018.

She highlighted that the learnings from the previous PPC campaigns like lack of Gram Sabhas, less attendance, inadequate participation of line departments, disproportionate allocations to limited sectors and the slow implementation of GPDP activities.

Setting Context for People's Plan Campaign 2021 :

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj started his address by highlighting the achievements made on the introduction of new measures like PFMS to Panchayats wherein transactions worth 59,000 crores happened through it. He further requested states who are not on boarded onto the system to do it at the earliest.

He emphasised that the PMUs at Block, District and State level needs to be made fully functional for quality improvement in planning, implementation and monitoring process the capability of SIRDs for conducting sectoral and gap analysis of districts, needs to be improved. Training capacity at GP/Block/District/Level needs urgent improvement in-terms of adequate number of Trainers, MTs, RPs and faculties at DPRC, SPRC and SIRD level. A committee constituted in this regard to submit report, which would be incorporated in revamped RGSA.

The effective functioning of PRIs can bridge the rural-urban gap - Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development:



Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development



At the onset of speech Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development thanked MoPR and NIRDPR for the initiative for the PPC campaign, and he emphasized the importance of local ownership by citing an example from Bihar.

He mentioned that quality control and extent of the control properly exercised by the Panchayati Raj institutions is going to make a big difference in the way the institutions deliver. He mentioned that the rural-urban gap is caused by the level of investment in various sectors, as well as the quality of governance, facilities available in the area, and the level of services. The effective functioning of PRIs can bridge these rural-urban gap

Further, he stated that Sustainable Development Goals are abstract, and they have to be made concrete in terms of the vision of Gram Panchayats and other tiers of local government. He mentioned that the different levels of government and departments must focus on the creation of the livelihood and employment opportunities.

PPC 2021 requires the efforts of thousands of grass-roots workers at all levels - Secretary,



Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj stated that the focus is based on the efforts we have kept in PPC since its inception and we are at the juncture of take off stage. He further appreciated the achievements made by GPs in terms of on boarding of GPDPs and adopting PFMS despite the infrastructural difficulties. He mentioned that even Covid-19 could not able to stop in achieving the better results in the plan preparation.

Secretary, MoPR said the PPC 2021 requires the efforts of thousands of grass-roots workers at all levels, particularly ministries of rural development, Panchayati Raj, and other line ministries such as education, health, and women and child development etc. SHG members can be instrumental in revitalising the Gram Sabha participation. To achieve this, the perception of SHGs should change with regard to Gram Sabha. He further highlighted that the latest advisory issued by MoPR in making Gram Sabha vibrant by making 10% participation of

electorate is mandatory.

He stated that Panchayat President or Panchayat Secretary is synonyms for Gram Panchayat. The nexus between them should be broken down, and Gram Panchayats should reach out to marginalized populations and meet their needs by identifying resources within the panchayat.

Presentation by line Ministries

Smt. Nita Kejrewal, Joint Secretary Ministry of Rural Development

- She mentioned the need for Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP), process of preparation, and major challenges faced. She further highlighted the significant achievements of SHGs and mentioned that around 1.1 crore SHG members participated in Gram Sabha.
- She mentioned that Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their Village Organizations (VOs) will prepare VPRP through the support of trained community resource persons. The VPRP will be integrated with GPDP. This will enable better Convergence between the PR and RD departments at the central and state level. This should be translated into achieve effective planning and implementation of the GPDP.

Shri Maneesh Garg, Joint Secretary Ministry of Education

- He discussed various schemes available in the MoE, major Interventions and the need for convergence.
- He explained, in detail, various components under Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme of school education. He further mentioned that the programme has 11 components and it is inline with National Education Policy (NEP).
- He emphasized the ongoing convergence efforts under Samagra Shikshawith MoRD& MoPR for various interventions and the future scope of convergence.
- He also emphasized the importance of PRIs and local governments in ensuring zero dropouts and no out-of-school children at the local level.

Shri. Atul Kotwal, Executive Director, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- He started his session determinants of health in general and further explained that the present health care delivery structure, available health schemes and National health programmes implemented in the country.
- He emphasised the important role of Gram Panchayats to be played in the Health Sector which includes planning, addressing inequities, raising awareness and mobilizing communities, and providing support for cross-sectoral collaboration.
- He emphasised the importance of encouraging and creating an army of community members who are familiar in



handling computers to enrol as Ayushman Mitra. These Ayushman Mitras would support in spreading awareness about AB-PMJAY in the community

- He stated that Gram panchayat should encourage the Self-Help Group and entrepreneurs, especially applicants belonging to weaker sections like SC/ST/Differently-abled, to establish PMBJK. He further mentioned that the SHGs should provide handholding support for completion of the formalities of establishment of PMBJK

Shri D Chandra Sekhar, Director, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

- He discussed the important programmes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises such as PMEGP, SFURTI, ASPIRE, NATIONAL SC-ST. He further added there is a lot of scope of convergence opportunities for PRIs in the mentioned programmes.
- He further mentioned that, converging with the above schemes/programmes will help in achieving the employment generation across the country which is the core focus areas of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- He stated that PRIs can act as Implementing Agencies for SFURTI clusters, bringing artisans and other dependent stakeholders together for maximizing the impact.

Dr. C P Reddy, Sr. Addl. Comm. (WD) Department of Land Resources

- He discussed the current state of Rainfed Agriculture in India, noting that 84 percent of India's rural poor, including the majority of tribal population, live in rainfed areas.
- He highlighted the importance and various activities of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana's Watershed Development Component (WDC-PMKSY)
- He discussed the role of PRIs and Gram Sabhas in watershed management. He stated that Watershed Committees (WC) are at the village level, and the GS, through the WC, establishes a mechanism for collecting user fees. It will strengthen the sustainability.

Shri Arun Baroka, Additional secretary, Ministry of Jalsakthi

- He has thrown light various nuances of utilising 15th FC tied grants for improving the sanitation in Rural Local Bodies (RLBs). He further mentioned that Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G), is a centrally sponsored scheme supplementing the efforts by States and rural bodies.
- He explained that, now we are into the Phase II of SBM whose objective will be to sustain the ODF status by 2024-25.

- He mentioned that SBM(G) is mainly based on convergence with various funding sources such as budgetary allocations from Gol and State Governments for SBM(G), 15th Finance Commission grants for RLBs.

- He further emphasized that the convergence of SBM(G) and 15th Finance Commission tied grants for sanitation is paramount to the success of the goal set under SBM(G) and in fulfilling the purpose of allocation of tied grants to the RLBs for sanitation.

- To avail grants for RLBs,

- ◆ For release during 2021-22 and 2022-23, at least 25 per cent of the RLBs should have their provisional accounts for the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous, available online in the public domain. For release from 2023-24 onwards, the RLBs will mandatorily have 100 per cent provisional and audited accounts available online.
- ◆ The States who have not yet constituted the due State Finance Commission (SFC) must constitute SFCs, act upon their recommendations and lay the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon before the State legislature on or before March, 2024. After March, 2024, no grants will be released to a State that has not complied these conditions

- For getting tied grants;

- ◆ Annual Action Plans of Village/ Block/ District for sanitation and drinking water supply are reflected in GPDP/ BDP/ DDP and uploaded in eGramSwaraj
- ◆ Details of the tied grant utilization are uploaded on eGramSwaraj.

5. Evidence-based and Data-driven Panchayat Planning

By Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja, Associate professor, NIRDPR

- He has explained the need for evidence-based planning at panchayat level and mentioned that the plans should be prepared using necessary and sufficient data, as evidence of the ground realities and real needs.
- He said that there is a gigantic and growing information gap between the Panchayats and common people.
- He also said that the best available data, information and knowledge are used to make realistic decisions and good and truthful information about the life and livelihood of villagers is the basis of quality plan.
- He also highlighted the various sources of Secondary Data that can be used for Planning and their relevance in preparing GPDP/BPDP/DPDP.

Sharing of PPC 2020 experience by States / UTs



➤ Maharashtra

1. State Nodal officer, District Nodal officers as well as Block Nodal officers were appointed for all the blocks.
2. All the GP level facilitators were appointed.
3. Trainings of Gram Panchayat Facilitation Teams, all GP Members, SHG presidents & Members were conducted at cluster level.
4. Almost all the activities under PPC were completed like nomination of frontline workers, MA Data validation, facilitators feedback reports etc.
5. Due to the pandemic situation no Gram Sabhas were conducted during 2020 and all plans were approved by GP Meetings.
6. The payment to Facilitators is not made available from NREGA.

➤ Himachal Pradesh

1. State Nodal officer was appointed and was tasked to monitor the overall progress of GPDP and for dealing various communications with MoPR.
2. District Nodal Officers for various line departments were also appointed and notified.
3. Facilitator for every GP was appointed. In the state of Himachal Pradesh, Panchayat Secretaries are best suited for this task, therefore they were appointed as facilitators.
4. For community mobilisation, participation as well as for circulation of agenda technological options like WhatsApp groups and SMS-gateway etc were used extensively. Slogans were aired through Akash Vani for mass mobilization.

➤ Kerala

1. Kerala focused on the following things while conducting the PPC 2020.
 - a. People's Participation in Planning
 - b. Priority to local issues
 - c. Local Development Perspective
 - d. Effective utilisation of resources
 - e. Social Inclusion
 - f. Convergence and Integration

g. Efficiency and outcome.

2. Achievements made during PPC 2020:

- a. Social Security- Assisting the Differently abled, Children, Elderly, Women, Transgender, etc through GPDP
- b. Women Empowerment - Focused on reservation for women, and their participation in community development,
- c. Education - Development of school infrastructure, smart class rooms and also come up with education rejuvenation mission.
- d. Health - improve the infrastructure in in PHCs/ FHCs, door step service in health facilities etc.

ÿ Chhattisgarh

1. Focused on the unprivileged sections of the people.
2. Virtual Gram Sabhas were organised.
3. Extensive of technologies in mobilising the community.
4. Live telecast of the Gram Sabha was performed through loud speaker to reach every individual in the GP.
5. Established the working group and focused on 4 different subjects on each year.
6. Created an appraisal mechanism and awarded 50 best GPDP/BPDP/DPDP to encourage for a quality developmental plan.

Way Forward

Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, in the way forward session gave a lot of takeaways for the workshop. Following are the thoughts shared by him:

1. Every GP should have a vision, mission or Sankalp of what they want to achieve in this current year.
2. GP needs to focus on zero-resource based goal setting, where the desired need-based goal can be achieved with the help of community or with the help of minimal resources available to the GP.
3. Enhance participation in the meeting of Gram Sabha.
4. Apart from Mahila Sabha, Ward Sabha & Bal Sabha, the participation of common man needs to be increased once the pandemic gets over.
5. All GPs need to ensure that at least 10% of the GP members need to present in the Gram Sabha.
6. All the States needs to ensure that the participation of vulnerable people in Gram Sabha and the ensure that at least 1/3rd members should be women.
7. Data available in the e-Gram Swaraj & MA portal needs to be analysed and proper gap analysis as well as sectoral expenditure should be undertaken irrespective of states.



8. All the States/UTs are advised to make a standard PPT of 8 to 10 slides, in local language, covering various schemes and circulate the same with GP secretary or functionaries. This PPT needs to be read out in Gram Sabha.
9. Focus should be given to service delivery mechanism.
10. A thrust should be given contract management and the annual maintenance contracts should be there for the maintenance of fixed assets like pump house, street light, etc.
11. Every PRI should have a performance management system.
12. All the States are advised to prepare and focus on the hybrid training session as it's very cost effective and it can reach to many people those unable to attend the training in person.

8. Localizing SDGs in Panchayat Planning

By Smt. Jayashree Raghunandan, Additional Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu

The session was conducted through online with informational videos highlighting the need for localising SDGs. Following are the key points highlighted during the session:

1. It was highlighted that need for eradicating poverty, to fight inequality and also to tackle climate change. The same can be achieved by the preparation of resilient GPDPs

2. It was further mentioned that the importance of ensuring the last-mile service delivery and fulfilling the promise of “Leaving No One Behind” and “Leaving No Village Behind”
3. It was empirically shown that climate change as well as global warming are man-made. To tackle the issue, not only all the line-department or GP but also all the individual needs to work on it.
4. It was emphasised that while preparation of GPDP, GP needs to take initiative to work with other departments especially on climate change.
5. It was further emphasized that the GP needs to ensure that they are converting promises into reality in localising the SDG.
6. She also said that, apart from PRIs, other departments also need to understand the importance of localising SDG and all in a mutual way should achieve the objectives of SDGs.





Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation Through Panchayat Development Plans in Indo-Gangetic Plain States October 28-29, 2021 , Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

1. Background

As part of this Peoples Plan campaign, MoPR with the support of NIRD&PR organized series of workshops and trainings to provide handholding support to all stakeholders including States for successful roll-out of the campaign. Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in Indo-Gangetic Plain States held on October 28-29, 2021 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

The States in the Indo-Gangetic Plain includes Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The representatives from the following organisations and research institutes working in Indo-Gangetic Plain States were also invited for this workshop to share the activities being undertaken in rural areas and also to discuss the opportunities of working with Gram Panchayats in the planning process.

1. Ministry of Jal Sakthi Dept Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
2. DAY-NRLM & DDU-GKY, MoRD
3. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
4. Ministry of Women and Child Development - for POSHAN Abhiyan
5. Kudumbashree-NRO
6. UN Women – Regional Office
7. ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute(ATARI), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
8. Ministry of Education
9. SAMARTHAN- Center for Development Support, Bhopal
10. CSIR- Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow
11. Regional Resource Centre for NE States, NHM, MoHFW – New Delhi

2. The Proceedings

2.1 Inaugural Session

The workshop began with the lightning of the lamp and welcoming the guests with the bouquets. Director, Panchayati Raj Shri Alok Kumar Singh, Director, Panchayati Raj, Madhya Pradesh welcomed all the participants of the Workshop. Addressing to all he mentioned that this is important workshop for the schemes related to rural development and Panchayati Raj. He emphasised that the learning's of this two days' workshop will be beneficial for



the all the participants and hope the best practices going to be shared in this workshop will be adopted by all the states in field.

The welcome address of the workshop was followed by briefing of the objectives of the workshop by Dr. C Kathiresan, Associate Professor, NIRDPR.

He mentioned that GDPD campaign which is popularly known as People's Plan campaign started in the year 2018. Since the beginning of the campaign the NIRDPR is providing the handholding supports to the states for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan. This regional level workshop is part of providing the handholding support to the Indo-Gangetic Plain states. Talking about the objectives of this regional workshop he said that this workshop is mainly going to focus on the economic development of Panchayats as agriculture-based activity is the prime activity of all the states comes under this region. As the planning for each region of the country differs from others hence these workshops are being organized on a regional basis to provide the handholding support. Prior to this regional workshop two workshops have been organized at national level.

The overview of the workshop was presented by Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj. She highlighted that this time we are making very deliberate efforts to ensure the participation of the elected representatives of the Panchayats in each the regional workshop scheduled for this year.

She mentioned that in the search of employment, better education, better health facilities villagers usually migrates to the urban area although all Panchayats are capable to provide these facilities at village level if proper planning is done at Panchayat level. She expressed hope that the young and experienced elected representatives have the capacity to change the face of rural development and all of this could be achieved by better planning,



Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, Gol addressing the participants through VC

execution and monitoring. **Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR**, in his inaugural address emphasised that Panchayats should have the vision of the developmental changes which they want to see in their Panchayats.

The development changes should be planned as per the need of people and all the people from the society like daily wagers, farmers, children, women, youth and elderly people should equally participate in the planning process. The Panchayat should be aware about the source of Income like OSR, Funds from XV Finance commission and centrally sponsored schemes to take up the planning process. The Panchayat should give the priority to ongoing to works instead of starting the planning for new work. He stressed that now the focus of Panchayats should not be quantitative planning but it should be qualitative. Regular monitoring of the work taken up by Panchayats during last year should be done mandatorily. Briefing about the monitoring system of the Govt. he said that from this year the ministry has started the analysis of the data being uploaded on eGram Swaraj portal, regular monitoring of the gaps identify by Mission

Antodaya data is also being monitored.

The inaugural address was followed by the release of Training Manual on 'Participatory Village Development Planning Process' and Short films on GPDP & OSR (prepared by Govt. of MP) by Secretary, MoPR.

Smt. Shivani Verma, Joint Director, P&RD, Madhya Pradesh proposed vote of thanks.



Release of Training Manual on 'Participatory Village Development Planning Process'

2.2 Technical Session I: People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans

Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR presented an overview on the People's Plan campaign highlighting the achievements since the campaign began in 2018.

She stated that the planning process of PPC campaign actually started in the year 2014 with the devolution of grants of 14th Finance Commission to Panchayats.

The experience during the last few years has shown that the Gram Panchayat Development Plans are being prepared across the country. The focus should now be on quality of GPDPs rather than quantity. The Unique elements of the campaign are Gram Sabhas, Facilitators, Mission Antyodaya data and the e-Gram Swaraj initiative for uploading the GPDPs.

The presentation on the overview of PPC highlighted the following points:

- States such as Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar are conducting more than special Gram Sabha:
- Amongst the line departments only education, women and child Development, Agriculture and Family and welfare departments are participating in Gram Panchayat Plan preparation. There is very less participation by Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Drinking water and sanitation.
- Inclusion of Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRP) will be



mandatory in preparation of GPDP.

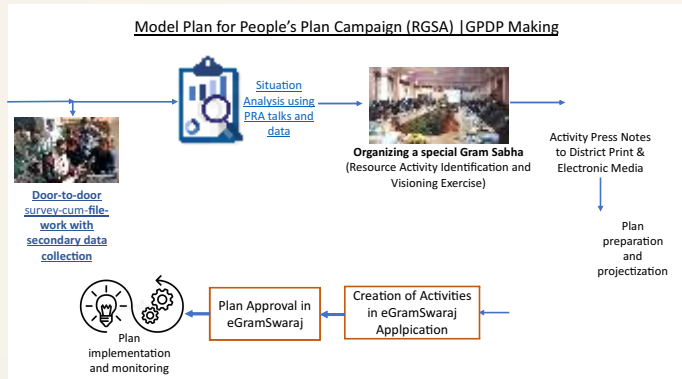
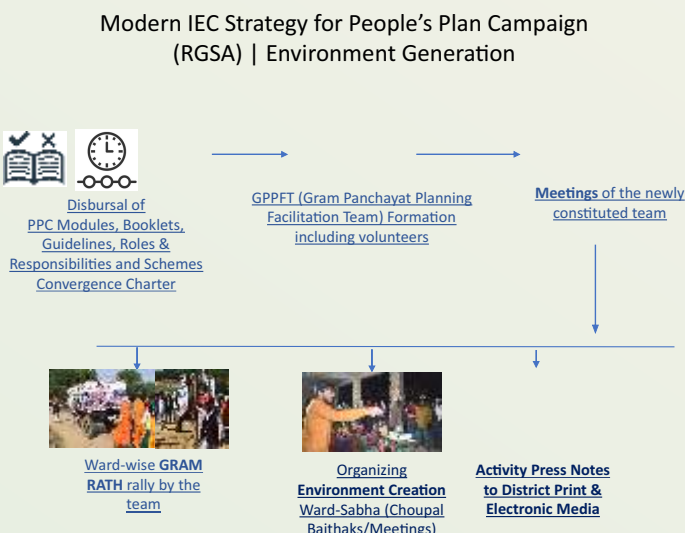
- Major Resource Envelope are available from XVFC, MGNREGA and State Finance Commission. Funds available by flagship schemes and line ministries are missing.
- Less Inclusion of health, Women and Child Development, Education and Water Conservation in GPDP.
- In the current ongoing Gram Sabhas people's participation is only 4.43%. SHGs participation in Gram Sabhas is 92%.
- Out of the total 14,310 Gram Sabhas held across the county so far maximum 62% participation by Education Department only and very less participation by other line departments i.e. Water Resource 2% and New and Renewable Energy Department 1% respectively only.
- MoPR Interventions like Evidence Based Planning, Self Help Group and Community Mobilization, Sustainable Development Goals and Holistic Planning were briefed in detail.

The second presentation by Shri Vipra Goel, Consultant, MoPR, highlighted the need for Modern IEC activities for Integrated Panchayat Planning.

The 5 principles of PPC to ensure the success of planning are:

- Impartiality
- Technical Expertise
- Awareness
- Community Involvement
- Vigilance

It was emphasised that in order to ensure the above, a modern IEC strategy is required focussing on the following:



The Third presentation of the session was presented by

Dr. C Kathiresan, Associate Professor, NIRDPR on “Localization of SDGs: Integrating SDGs with GPDP”.

In the presentation he highlighted the fact that Integrating SDGs with GPDP does not require any special planning only integrated approach of planning is required to localize the SDGs through GPDP.

He cited the Niti Ayog report of 2019 on SDGs and explained that how local government can support the achievement of SDG through bottom up approach and how SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. He stated that the Panchayats have 9 more years to achieve the SDG goals and it could be done only with involvement of all three tier of Panchayati Raj System. He pointed out 10 SDGs which are directly linked with Panchayats and comes under the 29 subjects specified for Panchayats under 11th Schedule. He also listed out the centrally sponsored schemes which are directly linked with Sustainable Development Goals. 9 themes with 150 targets and 300 indicators, which is recommendation of the committee formed for localizing the SDGs was also presented by him.



2.3 Technical Session II: People's Plan Campaign - Experience sharing by States

The technical session focused on 5 thematic areas:

- a) Convergence at PRIs level
- b) Convergence of PR and SHGs
- c) Convergence of PR with Line ministries activity



- d) Steps taken up by elected representatives for people's participation
- e) Documentation of best practices

The elected representatives were asked to share their experience about how they involved people's participation during COVID-19 pandemic, OSR generation, localizing the SDGs, Steps taken for Solid and Liquid waste management, Afforestation and benefits of GPDP.

Punjab: Ms. Sheshandeep Kaur, Sarpanch, Manak Khana, Maur, Bathinda shared that her Panchayat have won two national awards Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashktikaran and Nananji Deshmukh Gaurav Gram Sabha.

She emphasized that induction training to the newly elected representatives should be mandatory. To increase the people's participation in Gram Sabha she took the initiative of wall painting, door to door meeting, rewards for attending the Gram Sabha.

Shri Rajdeep Sandhu, Sarpanch, Ratta Khera, Ghal Khurd,

Ferozpur shared his experience that his Panchayat is using the funds received from 14th FC and MGNREGA to take up the developmental work activity.

Uttar Pradesh: Ms. Priyanka Tiwari, Pradhan-Gram Panchayat Rajpur, Vikas Khand Hathras, Janpad Hathras presented her experience. She specially mentioned the steps taken up by her Panchayat during the COVID-19 like 100% sanitization and vaccination to ensure the zero-death rate from the pandemic. To ensure the sanitation in village they have banned the use of plastic.

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Kamal Patal, Sarpanch, Navadpura, Dhar district shared his Panchayats initiative like ban on the use of plastic, tree plantation and construction of Gaushala, establishment of learning centre for children and RO water plant.

Smt. Anuradha Joshi Sarpanch Koodriya Gram Panchayat, Block Mhow, Indore district shared her experience to increase the income of her Panchayat. She shared the experience to the established the unit of sanitary pad making which is currently running by the 200 women of the village.



Gramsabha on PPC- GP Gangarampur, District-Dakshin Dinajpur, W Bengal



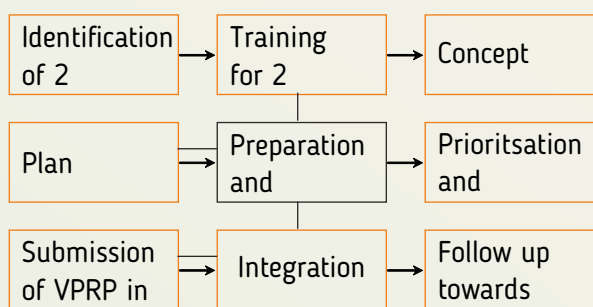
2.4 Technical Session III: PRI-SHG Convergence for achieving holistic Panchayat Plans

The session focussed on convergence of various schemes and programmes with Panchayat Development Plans. The presentation by Ms. Jui Bhattacharya National Mission Manager, DAY-NRLM & DDU-GKY, MoRD, focussed on the Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP), she mentioned that a family who is not associated with any SHGs will also be the part of VPRP.

She highlighted the salient features of the Village Poverty Reduction Plans. The various plans under VPRP include:

- Entitlement Plan
- Livelihood Plan
- Public Goods, Services and Resources Development Plans
- Social Development Plans

The above plans are prepared at various levels – SHG level, Village level and Gram Panchayat levels. The process to be adopted for the Village Poverty Reduction Plans is as follows:



The presentation highlighted the major achievements, challenges and strategies to be adopted for the successful preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plans.

The representatives of Kudumbashree-NRO, Ms. Madhulika Joshi & Mr. Shreyas Kumar Rai presented the experience of Implementing VPRP in Intervention Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

They briefly discussed the KSNRO’s strategy for the VPRP in the year 2020-21 and different plans under VPRP and key takeaways from the demands generated. The impact of their intervention and challenges faced by them towards effective implementation of VPRP was also shared in detail.

2.5 Technical Session IV: MoPR Initiatives

Shri Khushwant Singh Sethi, Joint Secretary, MoPR presented on Making Gram Sabhas Vibrant – Attaining Gram Swaraj. He shared the glance of Panchayat statistics of the country by mentioning the no. of Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, District Panchayats and no. of elected representatives of PRIs. Thereafter he talked about the approaches required to be adapted to Strengthening the Rural Local Governance.

- Radical approach required
- Strengthening rural economy
- Intensive implementation of schemes for saturation e.g. Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan
- Ensure transparency, efficiency and equity
- Strengthen the Gram Sabha as basic unit of rural local governance

He emphasized on the priority areas for Panchayats like Public Health, Poshan and Education and briefed them that what needs to be done at Panchayat level to attain the better result. Later on he pointed out the suggestions made by the MoPR advisory committee to making the Gram Sabhas Vibrant.

To making the Gram Sabhas Vibrant the MoPR advisory committee has suggested the constitution of six sub committees, subject wise role of each sub committees was also explained during the presentation. In the last he pointed out the actions to be taken by States/UTs to upload the data on the dashboard

The next presentation of the session was jointly presented by Shri J.K. Mishra, Technical Director, NIC Delhi and Ms. Karnika Kaushik, Consultant, MoPR on Gram Manchitra Application.



The session by chaired by Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR. Technical Director, NIC Delhi Shri J.K. Mishra, started the session by briefly explaining about Gram Manchitra Spatial Tool for Gram Panchayat Planning. In his presentation he highlighted the overview about the Gram Manchitra, Planning Resources for GDPD and Portal Interface. About the key features of the Gram Manchitra he mentioned that it is Unified Geo Spatial Platform for Gram Panchayats covering 29 sectors; providing a decision support system for GDPD.

Ms. Karnika Kaushik, Consultant, MoPR answered the queries about the geo tagging of the assets. She said at present states are not integrated with the data of NIC, when this integration will take place then there will be no chances of duplicate assets creation.

2.6 Technical Session V: Evidence based Planning and Monitoring of PPC

The need for Evidence based and Data driven Panchayat Planning was highlighted by Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja, in his presentation.



The approach for evidence based and data driven Panchayat planning is as follows:

- Evidence based means that the best available data, information and knowledge are used to make decisions.
- Evidence-based planning is harnessing the knowledge gained from data and information and using it to optimize our planning process and improve results.
- Evidence-based planning uses the evidence i.e. data, information and knowledge as the foundation for deciding what should be done.
- There appears information gap between real needs and Panchayat Planning.
- Plans should be prepared using necessary and sufficient data, as evidence of the ground realities and real needs.

The session was chaired by Shri Khushwant Singh Sethi, Joint Secretary, MoPR.

2.7 Technical Session VI: Convergence of Schemes & Programs with GPDP

The presentation by Ms. Priyanka Gupta, Deputy General Manager, Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi highlighted the importance of Atal Pension Yojana (APY) a flagship scheme of Govt. of India.

The scheme was introduced in the year 2015 and it benefits 88 % of Unorganized Sector workforce to lead a dignified life after 60 years.

She highlighted that now the participation of females is increasing in this scheme and presently 44 beneficiaries of this scheme are women. She shared that PFRDA is planning to cover nearly 7 crore new enrolments under APY, in the next 3 to 5 years.

The Gram Panchayats can play a vital role in ensuring comprehensive coverage of the APY scheme hence she stressed the all participating states of the workshop to motivate the people to join this scheme.

Shri S.R. Meena, Scientist D, Biogas Technology Development Division, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, New Delhi started his session by highlighting the importance of Energy for any development activity. He emphasised that it is the target of the ministry to replace the conventional energy source to smart renewable sustainable energy. He said that the biogas is the very economical form of energy which is linked with 9 goals of sustainable Development Goals out of total 17goals.

Dr. Yogesh Kumar, Executive Director, SAMARTHAN-Centre for Development Support, Bhopal shared the experience of his organization for working with Panchayati Raj since 1996.

He said that the convergence is only possible when people starts accepting the changes which any schemes seeks to bring in the field. He emphasised that the objectives of scheme could be attain by the participation of participation of all the stakeholders.

Shri Swapnil Dubey, Senior Scientist and Head, ICAR-Raisen, He started his presentation by briefing about the KVK Centers, which are established by Agriculture council of India across the country, at present 721 KVKs have been established. KVKs works as a knowledge and research Center for the farmers.

He said the KVKs are focusing on the high value crops instead of traditional crops. He recommended Processing and Value Addition of Minor Millets, Bee keeping, Sericulture, Lac Culture, Goat Rearing, Mushroom Production, Production of organic produce to increase the employment and income generation activities.

The session was jointly chaired by Shri Khushwant Singh Sethi, Joint Secretary, MoPR and Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR.





Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in Coastal States & Union Territories

11-12 November, 2021, Mangaluru, Karnataka

1. Background

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) rolled out the People's Plan Campaign for GPDP (Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas) from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January 2022. As part of this campaign, MoPR with the support of NIRD&PR organized series of workshops and trainings to provide handholding support to all stakeholders including States for successful roll-out of the campaign.

Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in Coastal States & Union Territories conducted during 11-12 November, 2021, at Mangaluru, Karnataka.

The States in the Coastal States & Union Territories includes Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu. The representatives from the following organisations and research institutes working in Coastal States & Union Territories were also invited for this workshop to share the activities being undertaken in rural areas and also to discuss the opportunities of working with Gram Panchayats in the planning process.

1. Ministry of Jal Sakthi
2. DAY-NRLM, Ministry of Rural Development
3. Department of Fisheries - Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India
4. Department of Fisheries - Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India
5. National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi
6. National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi
7. Kerala State Disaster Management Authority
8. Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority
9. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)
10. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)
11. Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM)
12. UN Women - Regional Office-India
13. Kudumbashree NRO
14. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
15. Ministry of Women and Child Development - for POSHAN

Abhiyan

16. ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi, Kerala
17. ICAR- Central Institute of Brackish water Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai
18. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad
19. Kerala institute of Local Administration (KILA)
20. CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru

2. The Proceedings

2.1 Inaugural Session

Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India, in association with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad and Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka,



Mysuru had jointly organised the Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in Coastal States and Union Territories as part of Peoples' Plan Campaign, 2021. Elected Representatives, Senior officials and Policymakers of PRIs from the Coastal States participated in this workshop.

Honourable Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Sri.K.S. Eshwarappa in his message highlighted the problems faced by the coastal states in general and Panchayats in particular. The message highlighted the initiatives taken by the



Government of Karnataka in the areas of Decentralisation and Decentralised planning and highlighted the Institutionalisation of Planning process from the grassroots level up to the state level. He hoped that the delegates would have meaningful deliberations and come out with effective plans.

Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, in his inaugural address emphasised that Coastal States in general and Panchayats in the coastal districts in particular are exposed to lots of hurdles every year especially the natural disaster that occur during the monsoon period. He stressed the need for these states and Panchayats to take up immediate measures to mitigate the sufferings of the people and ensure that development activities are taken up on priority basis. He suggested that this requires a proper planning especially disaster mitigation and management plans to be taken up by the Panchayats on a war footing.

Smt. Uma Mahadevan, Principal Secretary, Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka highlighted the state initiatives for empowering the PRIs. She stressed the need to involve the community in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes. The speech highlighted the key issues related to convergence among the departments at the Panchayat level and assigning centrality to the Panchayats as Institutions of local self-governments.

Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj highlighted the initiatives of the Ministry in strengthening and empowering the PRIs across the country. She stressed that the two day workshop would provide opportunities for sharing of experiences by the Coastal states and help in the process of preparation of Panchayat Development Plans with community participation.

Smt. Shilpa Nag, Commissioner (Panchayat Raj) highlighted the initiatives of the State in empowering Panchayats and also the opportunities for improving the e-initiatives to support the PRIs.

Smt. Lakshmi Priya, Director, Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Kathiresan, NIRDPR proposed vote of thanks.

2.2 Technical Session I: People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans



Smt. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR presented an overview on the People's Plan campaign highlighting the achievements since the campaign began in 2018. The experience during the last few years has shown that the Gram Panchayat Development Plans are being prepared across the count.

The focus should now be on quality of GDPs rather than quantity. The Unique elements of the campaign are Gram Sabhas, Facilitators, Mission Antyodaya data and the e-GramSwaraj initiative for uploading the GDPs. The previous campaigns have shown the following key elements:

- Single Gram Sabhas in more than 90 per cent of GPs.
- Need for participation of community and officials from the line departments in the Gram Sabhas
- More focus on IEC activities during the campaign
- Enlarging the resource envelope to include the funds of line departments.

The presentation highlighted the monitoring the progress of campaign during 2021 and analysed the participation in the gram sabhas. Maharashtra has the highest participation rate based on the Facilitators' report and states like Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Puducherry and Lakshadweep are yet to begin the process.

The presentation highlighted the system to reinforce evidence based planning and improve the decision making at State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat level through Panchayat Decision Support System and also the Planning and Reporting Dash Board.

The second presentation by Sri. Vipra Goel, Consultant, MoPR, highlighted the need for Modern IEC activities for Integrated Panchayat Planning. The 5 principles of PPC to ensure the success of planning are:

- Impartiality
- Technical Expertise
- Awareness
- Community Involvement
- Vigilance

The proposed integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plan should identify the needs of the community focussing on micro level strategy that would directly benefit the community. A suitable Model plan for PPC should focus more on two important issues. Firstly, the plan should include e-Modules, Implementation Guidelines, Roles & Responsibilities of different functionaries (frontline workers, facilitators and nodal officers) involved and Schemes Convergence Charter for holistic planning.



2.3 Technical Session II: Integration of Disaster Management Plans with GPDP

The technical session focussed on the Gram Panchayat Development Plans and Disaster Management. Sri. Saroj Kumar Dash, Joint Director, SIRD & PR, Odisha highlighted the problems faced by Odisha during the natural disasters especially the vulnerability of the state to the tropical cyclones and highlighted the benchmarks evolved in the state for better disaster management.

They are:

- Restoring basic road communication in 72 to 96 hours
- Providing drinking water in 24 to 48 hours
- Starting Gratuitous Relief in 4 hours of the Disaster
- Resolving temporary mobile phone connection through alternate means in 48 to 72 hours
- Restoration of electricity to start within 6 hours of the Disaster
- Road, mobile telephone and drinking water restoration to start within 4 hours of disaster

The presentation stressed the need for evolving an Eco system and Augmenting the resources for better disaster management by Panchayats with active involvement of community focussing more on IEC activities, community participation, capacity building of stakeholders etc. The presentation also highlighted that a drastic shift is required from the response to planning for effective disaster management focussing more on multi-stakeholders approach.

Gujarat and Kerala states also shared their experiences in managing disasters in the respective states.



2.4 Technical Session III: Convergence of Schemes and Programmes with GPDP

The session focussed on convergence of various schemes and programmes with Panchayat Development Plans.

The presentation by Sri. Mohit Yadav, Consultant, PFRDA, focussed on the salient features of Atal Pension Yojana, a scheme initiated during 2015-16 for creating universal social security systems for all citizens, especially the poor and under privileged sections of the society in the unorganised sector.

Ms. Elizabeth Soby along with her colleague Ms. Kajal Tiwari from Kudumbasree-NRO highlighted the salient features of the Village Poverty Reduction Plans. The various plans under VPRP include:

- Entitlement Plan
- Livelihood Plan
- Public Goods, Services and Resources Development Plans
- Social Development Plans

The presentation highlighted the major achievements, challenges and strategies to be adopted for the successful preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plans.

The need for Evidence based and Data driven Panchayat Planning was highlighted by Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja, in his presentation. The approach for this is as follows:

- Evidence based means that **the best available data, information and knowledge** are used to make decisions.
- Evidence-based planning is harnessing the knowledge gained from data and information and using it to optimize our planning process and improve results.
- Evidence-based planning uses the evidence i.e. data, information and knowledge as the foundation for deciding what should be done.
- There appears information gap between real needs and Panchayat Planning.
- Plans should be prepared using necessary and sufficient data, as evidence of the ground realities and real needs.

In order to ensure the above, preparatory steps to be taken and sources of secondary data availability are required for effective preparation of Panchayat plans.

2.5 Technical Session IV: People's Plan Campaign - Experience sharing

The session focussed on experience sharing by elected representatives of Kerala, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. Highlights of the presentation are:

- Carbon Neutral Gram Panchayat
- Community mobilisation for preparation of Panchayat plans
- Organising more number of Gram Sabhas for effective communication with the community
- Provision of urban facilities in Panchayat areas
- Village Secretariat system and Navaratna flagship programmes



- Provisions related to preparation of plans in the states
- Convergence of schemes at Panchayat level under GPDP



Experience sharing by Elected Representatives

2.6 Technical Session V: Convergence of Programmes – Line Ministries and Institutions

The presentation by Dr. Deepika Shetty, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE) highlighted the importance of spatial planning for rural areas.



It highlighted the need for proper land use planning based on sound scientific, and technical procedures, and land utilization strategies, supported by participatory approaches empowers people to make decisions on how to appropriately allocate and utilize land and its resources catering to the present and future demands of the communities. The experience preparation of spatial plans in two Panchayats in Udupi district was shared with the participants. The planning process for such development of these rural areas needs to be an envisioning process requiring a sound professional assessment of the ground situation and providing options for sustainable development within the bounds of demographic, physical, socio-economic, jurisdictional and financial aspects.

The presentation by Sri. Anuj Tiwari, National Disaster

Management Authority, focussed on the importance of Disaster Management at Local level since the community will be the first receivers and responders during any natural disaster.

It was highlighted that the Panchayats should play an active role in the mitigation of disaster and also develop a Gram Panchayat Development Plan that would focus on risk reduction factors and activities.

2.7 Technical Session VI: Localising Sustainable Development Goals

The presentation and interaction by Smt. Jayashree Raghunandan, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Tamilnadu was on the need, importance and planning for localising sustainable development goals in rural areas.

The states have taken number of initiatives in achieving many of the targets of sustainable development goals with support from line Ministries. However, there is a felt need to take the SDG approach to the grassroots level through effective involvement of Panchayats and the community in rural areas. The key areas of interventions could be:

- Leaving no village behind
- Need to focus on climate change issues to overcome natural disasters
- Children friendly Panchayats
- Focus on gender issues and violence against women
- Leave no one behind – Sustainable Development Goals

The above issues were discussed through videos and subsequent interaction with the participants.

The workshop ended with Valedictory session



Gramsabha on PPC- GP- Gandhi Nagar, Andaman and Nikobar



Gramsabha on PPC- State- ANDHRA PRADESH, District-EAST GODAVARI Block- GANDEPALLE GP-BORRAMPALLEM



Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation Through Panchayat Development Plans in PESA States held on November 22-23, 2021 at Jaipur, Rajasthan

1. Background

Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in PESA States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana) conducted during 22-23 November 2021 at the Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jaipur.

The participants were drawn from faculty, elected representatives, officers from line departments, IT consultants, trainers, resource persons, and government officials from PESA States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana. Besides, senior officers from institutions, line ministries and departments, experts from UN agencies, Senior officers from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad attended the workshop. A list of participants is attached in the end.

2. The Proceedings

2.1 Inaugural Session

To begin with, Lighting of Lamp before Sarasvati Goddess by all dignitaries. Thereafter, welcome of dignitaries with Facilitation by Shawl and Memento. Welcome Address delivered by Shri Rajendra Singh Kain.

Then after Shri P.C.Kishan, Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, Rajasthan, Ms. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary MoPR and Shri Ravi Shankar Shrivastav, Director General, IGPR&GVS addressed to inaugural session. Vote of Thanks was given by Dr. C. Kathiresan, Workshop Coordinator, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

2.2 Technical Session I: People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans

Presentation on People's Plan Campaign was made by Mrs. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR.

She said recently, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched **People's Plan Campaign 2021- Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas and Vibrant Gram Sabha Dashboard to formulate the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.**

Every Panchayat of the country should formulate a well-thought-out Gram Panchayat Development Plan so that villages can achieve inclusive and sustainable development in the coming year. Meaningful and Accountable gram sabhas meetings are necessary.

'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' campaign is dedicated for inclusive

and holistic preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Once approved, it will provide Gram Panchayats full year for implementation and effective monitoring of works.

Mrs. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary made a detailed presentation on People's Plan Campaign-2021. At the outset, she presented a snap shot of learnings from previous campaigns. Then she analysed participation in PESA and Non-PESA gram sabhas (PPC 2021). Analysis was done in respect of 33418 PESA Gram Sabhas and 8106 Non-PESA Gram Sabhas. She discussed about:

1. Planning and Reporting dashboard
2. Gram manchitra as decision support system
3. Scheduled Tribes Component Monitoring Dashboard
4. Capacity Building and Handholding support
5. Water Conservation Activities
6. Convergence for Water Conservation
7. End to end linkages system with MGNAREGA, Gramin Haat, Agriculture Marketing, National Ayush Mission, SC Tribal Sub-plan

Second presentation of the session was made by Shri Vipra Goyal, Consultant from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India discussed Modern/Model IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities for Integrated Panchayat Planning. He highlighted 5 principles of People's Plan Abhiyaan:

1. Impartiality
2. Technical Expertise
3. Awareness
4. Community involvement
5. Vigilance

He outlined modern IEC Strategy for People's Plan Campaign (RGSA) in a very systematic manner:

1. Disbursal of PPC Modules, Booklets, Guidelines, Roles and Responsibilities and Schemes Convergence Charter
2. GPPFT (Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team) Formation including volunteers
3. Meetings of the newly constituted team
4. Ward-wise **GRAM RATH** rally by the team
5. Organizing **Environment Creation** Ward-Sabha (Choupal/Baithaks/Meetings)
6. Activity Press Notes to District Print & Electronic Media
7. Door-to-door survey-cum-file-work with secondary data collection
8. Situation Analysis using PRA talks and data
9. Organizing a special Gram Sabha (Resource Activity Identification and Visioning Exercise)



2.3 Technical Session II: GPDP for PESA States

Dr. Anita, representative of UNFPA chaired this session. There were three presenters in this session.

Ms. Vandana from Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Rajasthan made first presentation on Strengthening Local Democracy- Gram Panchayat Development Plan. She state that her organisation is actively working on Jal Jangal and Jameen. FES works towards ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources and establish processes of coordinated human effort and governance to achieve this goal. After sharing her experiences, she recommended:

- Proper Monitoring mechanism for formulation of GPDP should be evolved.
- There should be a Dashboard for GPDP.
- There should be enabling orders for ward sabhas.
- Role of Ward Panch should be clarified.
- Use of tools and technology- informatics data in GPDP
- There must be a convergence of panchayati raj with other departments.

She shared process part of GPDP adopted by the FEES.

Ms. Ritu Raj Rathore, Manager, Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT) made the second presentation of the session. She informed that her GVT is working in the field of rural development since 1992. It was set up by KRIBHCO and DfID, U.K. Ms. Rathore shared experiences in activities undertaken by GVT covering 7 thematic areas:

1. Natural Resources Management
2. Skills Development
3. Institutional Development
4. Development Studies
5. Education
6. Health and Sanitation
7. Social Entrepreneurship and market Access

Shri Kamesh Kumar Jangid, Rashtra vikas Agro Education Sanstha (RAES) presented the third presentation of the session.

He shared his experiences in implementing 5 projects for the development of tribals in Maharashtra. These were:

1. Indo German Watershed Development Program (2006-2013) in Nanarkhi, Kadupada and Hanumantnagar Clusters
2. Implementation of Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) (2017-2019)
3. SwarnaJayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Nandurbar (2003-2012)
4. LRA for Livelihood and non-livelihood Development and preparation of Micro Livelihood Plans for SHG women in Maharashtra under Tejaswini Programme
5. Promotion of 03 FPOs in Dhule district under PODF-ID fund of NABARD

2.4 Technical Session III: Role of Institutions in Panchayat

Planning

This session chaired by Shri Rajendra Singh Kain, Additional Director, IGPR&GVS, Rajasthan. There were 4 presenters.

Ms. Priyanka Gupta, Deputy General Manager, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi presented the first presentation of the session. She made a PowerPoint presentation on Atal Pension Yojana. APY, formerly known as Swavalamban Yojana is a government-baked pension scheme in India, primarily targeted at the unorganized sector.

Ms. Gupta said APY is a massive pension program of the country to benefit 88 % of Unorganized Sector workforce to lead dignified life after 60 years. As the population structure of India changes, the proportion of the elderly is also going to change. By the Year 2050, the proportion of the elderly (age 60+) is likely to increase almost three times since its level at the turn of the century. As on year 2020, we have 10% population above 60 years while in the year 2050, we would be having around 19% population above 60 years. It indicates that old to young ratio would be doubled in next 30 years, indicating older population dependent on younger ones. Ms. Gupta covered age limit, eligibility and benefits of the scheme in her presentation.

Next presentation was made by Dr. Soumen Bagchi, Social Policy Specialist, Local Governance and Public Finance, Unicef.

Shri Bagchi made a PowerPoint presentation in which he indicated that UNICEF is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide. He discussed the areas in which UNICEF may support in activities in respect of children in GPDP. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the key unit of decentralized local governance. PRIs have a central role to play in identifying local issues, planning and implementing interventions to achieve developmental outcomes. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has played a substantial role in equipping all the PRIs, to become effective vehicles of social change and rural economic development. Shri Bagchi opined that empowerment of local government has become fundamental for-

- Achieving SDGs as a bottom up planning, implementation and monitoring is need of the hour.
- Enhanced resource availability due to the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission.
- Integrating the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable and marginalized into the GPDPs.
- Sustainable access to economic activities and livelihood opportunities to respond to shocks like COVID 19- climate resilient infrastructure within the MGNREGA.

GPDPs- are fulcrum of Inclusive Social and Economic Development. The People's Plan Campaign is an effective strategy for ensuring the preparation of GPDP in a campaign mode with participation from all the sections of the society. This would include the backward classes, economically weaker section,



women, children and the most vulnerable and marginalized. Like the previous year, the PPC 2022 is being rolled out from October 2021 to January 2022.

In the end, he suggested that Unicef engagements for PRIs are:

- Training Need Assessment of PRIs for 3 levels of PRIs
- Support to the Vibrant Gram sabhas Campaign
- Developing Evaluation Framework for Child Friendly Gram Panchayats
- Water and Sanitation Service Level Benchmarks for Gram Panchayats
- Model Contracts for use by GPs for Water, sanitation services
- Discussions ongoing on bottom up approach towards planning, implementation & monitoring- Localization of SDGs
- Discussion ongoing on “Institutionalization of MahilaSabhas & BalSabhas for identifying and integrating the women and children priorities into GPDPs”.

Next presentation of the session was made by Dr. Anita, Consultant (PRI) from UNPA.

Dr. Anita made a PowerPoint presentation on Role of Panchayats in enhancing the value of women and girls by localizing SDG 5 and integrating it as part of GPDP.

At the outset, she said the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is a United Nations agency at improving reproductive and maternal health worldwide. The focus of the UNFPA is on

- Spread awareness among the Panchayats for identifying and addressing different forms of discrimination against women and girls.
- Invoke Panchayats to commit to end all types of gender-based violence faced by women and girls in public and private spaces
- Motivate Panchayats to address harmful practices like gender-biased sex- selection, child, early and forced marriages, witch-hunting, etc.
- Ensure that Panchayats resolve to promote full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership by women and girls in political, economic and social life.
- Enhance capacities of Panchayats to effectively enforce all laws, policies and programmes for the empowerment of women and girls.

Dr. Anita emphasized to do gender responsive development planning. She feels that making gender inclusive Gram Panchayat Development Plans, ensuring gender justice and promoting gender equality would help address discriminatory social norms and practices at the family and community level thereby enhancing the value of women and girls. Thereby help realize the Vision of the Sustainable Development Goals. Promote action for tackling discriminatory norms and structures..

She informed that UNFPA is operating in Rajasthan-SawaiMadhopur, Madhya Pradesh-Chhatarpur, Odisha-Dhenkanal, and Bihar- Sheikhpura districts

Next presenter of the session were Ms.Kajal Tiwari and Mr. Raj Singh, Field Coordinators, Kudumbashree-NRO

While making presentation, Mr. Raj said that Village Poverty Reduction Plan is one of the tools of participatory planning which has been developed by Kudumbashree NRO under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. VPRP is a demand plan prepared by the SHG community network which can be further integrated into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The VPRP process provides the SHG network an opportunity to raise their demands in a systematic manner. He discussed entitlement plan at the SHG level, livelihood plan at VO level, public goods services and resource development plan and social development plan at the gram Panchayat levels. He explained schemes and departments under each plan. He outlined process of VPDP in the following manner: Identification of 2 Facilitators per VO, Training for 2 facilitators per VO, Concept seeding at CLF and VO level Plan, Preparation at SHG level, Preparation and Consolidation of plans at VO level, Prioritization and Consolidation of Plans at GP level, Submission of VPRP in Gram Sabha, Integration into GPDP and Follow up towards achievement of demands.

The presentation was supplemented by Ms. Kajal Tiwari in the end. She discussed process and phases of VPRP. She pointed out several challenges in VPRP:

- Lack of awareness of PRI representatives across states on VPRP
- Difficulty in Organising special Gram Sabha for VPRP
- Very Less participation and involvement of line departments
- Lack of appropriate mechanism for monitoring & tracking integration the VPRP plans into GPDP
- Technical issues in uploading VPRP into www.gdpd.nic.in
- Lack of clarity on status of sanction/ implementation of GPDP 2020-21

After the end of all 4 presentations, Session Chairman concluded with closing remarks and presented mementos to presenters. The day-1 concluded with fruitful discussions and experience sharing. In the end, each state was requested to make a brief presentation based on today's input on tomorrow morning.

2.5 Technical Session IV: Experience sharing by Elected Representatives

Technical Session IV was focused on Experience sharing by Elected Representatives. Sarpanches from each participating States were invited on dais. Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States made oral presentation followed by PowerPoint presentation, images and videos.



To begin with, Ms. Pooja Meena, Sarpanch, Village Chareda, District Dausa expressed her efforts to declare her Gram Panchayat as the first model Panchayat in the country. Shri Piyush Samaria, District Collector appeared before media and appreciated the efforts made by the Panchayat, Chareda. Her office of Gram Panchayat is functioning with all amenities just like a government office. She shared a video during her presentation.

Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena and Asha Meena discussed their efforts to make their gram panchayat-Maheshwara Khurd, District Dausa Corona free. They launched Corona KawachSathi Abhiyan using IEC means-door to door distribution of pamphlets, exhibition of posters, and distribution of T-Shirt bearing CoronoKawachaSathi. It was a wonderful team work.

Shri Ramjilal Sharma, farmer, Mitarwadi village in sub-division Bandikui of Dausa district shared his experience in developing a model farm. He left his business in 2001 and started warmi compost plant in his own 9 bigha land. He went for organic agriculture and installed dairy plant.



Experience sharing by Elected Representatives and Farmers

Shri Shiv Charan Sekda, Farmer, Geejgarh Panchayat Samiti, Sikaray district Dausa shared his innovations in agriculture. He received certificate of recognition as Krishis Amman for his unique contribution in the field of agriculture.

Shri Surendra Awana, a progressive farmer, Village-Bairana, Panchayat Samiti, Bichun, district Jaipur was invited to share his experience. He said he is engaged in agriculture for last 35 years. He is working for fisheries, diary, Duck, Camel, Horse, Goat, Sheep, Poultry, Bee, medicinal plants and organic farming in his 10 hectare sandy, uneven and poorly fertile, mixed with gravels and pebbles land.

Dr. C. Kathiresan, NIRDPR was the anchor person of this

session. Ms. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR chaired the session.



Gramsabha on PPC- State Name -MADHYA PRADESH District - RATLAM Block - ALOT Gram Panchayat -MANDAWAL

2.6 Technical Session V: Localising SDGs in PRIs

After the end of experience sharing session by elected representatives, Shri Rajendra Singh Kain, Additional Director was invited to chair the session. There were 5 presenters who were invited from Ministries and Institutes.

Shri Mohit Rao, Consultant from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, invited to make presentation on Making Gram Sabhas Vibrant. He made a PowerPoint presentation. He said Gram Sabha is an agent of change. Gram Sabha is empowered to exercise control over of institutions and functionaries in all social sectors. Gram Sabhas are primarily empowered to:

- Safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of tribal communities
- Customary mode of dispute resolution
- Identification of beneficiaries for different schemes
- Approve plans & projects for social and economic development
- Issue utilisation certificates
- Regulate intoxicants, ownership of minor forest produce, minor water bodies, money lending

Shri Rao made State-wise analysis of sample data of PES areas by showing attendance in Gram Sabhas and Women participation in Gram Sabha Meetings.

Shri Akash Deep Arora, Deputy Director, IGPR&GVS was invited to make a presentation on Modern Concept of Disability and inclusion of Persons with Disability in Society. He said, disability is defined as long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Dr. Arora said disability is part of the human condition. Everyone is likely to experience it, either permanently or temporarily, at some point in their life. He mentioned a few provisions of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.



Dr. Narayan Sahoo, Associate Professor, NERC, NIRDPR, Guwahati made PowerPoint presentation on Evidence-based Panchayat Planning. He discussed about Data which are characteristics or information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation. In a more technical sense, data are a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables about one or more persons or objects. He proposed to develop a real time, flexible and futuristic data base management system for local bodies in general & PESA areas in particular. The data base management cell would be termed as FDAC.

Two presenters from Pratham Education Foundation made a PowerPoint presentation on community level activities in school education. While working with children in schools, Pratham has developed strong social structures (neighborhoods children's groups and mothers' groups) in the intervention areas. Engagement and learning activities are conducted in homes, neighborhoods/hamlets (mohallas) as well as at the community level

2.7 Technical Session VI: Localizing SDGs in Panchayati Raj Institutions

Shri Saroj Kumar Dash, Joint Director, SIRD, Odisha and Member, Expert Group made PowerPoint presentation on Localising SDGs and its relevance in Panchayat Planning.

Shri Dash said that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are important to Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India is due to following reasons:

- Illiteracy
- Poverty and Exploitation
- Poor Health and Nutrition
- Lack of control / ownership over Natural Resources
- Lack of Development friendly Infrastructure
- Gender Issues

Then, he discussed strategy for localization of SDGs covering vibrancy and constancy, mission mode approach, whole of government approach and Local Indicator Framework-LIF(Theme, Target, Time-line and Indicators). He compared provisions of PESA Act, 1996 with linkages of thematic SDGs. He also underlined Role of PESA Mobilizers and coordinators in integrating SDGs into GPDP. This role could be:

- Mobilising ST, SC, PVTG, Women etc. for increasing their attendance and effective participation in the Gram Sabha
- Facilitate preparation of GPDP and provide assistance to the GP Functionaries on all aspects of planning process.
- Provide support in preparation of GPDP through Participatory Planning Process coordinating with Sectoral departments for a comprehensive plan.
- Facilitating and capturing the development needs of tribal people through convergence of different flagship programmes

- Coordinating with SHGs for preparation of VPRP and Demand Plan through SHG-PRI interface and ensure that Fitting of available resources are met to people's need.
- Facilitating awareness building on entitlement, Livelihoods, Public goods & services and Social Development in coordination with SHGs for effective preparation of VPRP.

In the end, a De-briefing session was conducted. Shri Ravi Shankar Shrivastav, Director General, IGPR&GVS and Ms. Rekha Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoPR were in chair. One person from each participating state was invited to share takeaways from this workshop. Most of the state representatives expressed their learning and reported that the deliberation of the workshop have greatly benefitted them.



The Director General, IGPR&GVS concluded the following were the priority areas in GPDP:

- Water, Health , Education , WCD , Disables
- Power: renewable energy
- Waste management : environment
- Plan execution by convergence of line and staff- 12% Departments are participating in GS
- Completion of works and activities identified- only 1% completed
- Social audit, poverty, participation, sankalp.

The purpose of the GPDP include resource assessment and development mobilization, participation, learning from lines department, IEC, gap identification, training, exodus and migration containment, job crisis resolution, poverty reduction-VPRP, economic up-liftment, social audit, sankalp, prioritization SDG, Convergence, DIS, asset mapping, technology, costing and capacity building.

Concluding Remarks and Way Forward

Concluding remarks were given by both the chairpersons of the session. In the end, Dr. R.K. Choubisa from the host SIRD proposed a vote to thanks to all those with whose active participant and cooperation the event became successful. On behalf of the Institute, he expressed good wishes and happy journey to all and invited all over a cup of tea/coffee.



Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation Through Panchayat Development Plans in Himalayan States

November 28-29, 2021 at Dehradun, Uttarakhand

1. Background

Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India, in association with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad and Panchayati Raj Department of Uttarakhand jointly organised a Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through Panchayat Development Plans in Himalayan States and Union Territories, in Dehradun as part of Peoples' Plan Campaign (PPC), 2021. A total number of 121 participants from the category of Elected Representatives, senior officials and Policymakers of PRIs from the Himalayan States participated in this workshop.

2. The Proceedings

2.1 Inaugural Session



During the inaugural Session, Sri Chandra Singh Dharashaktu, Director PR, Uttarakhand welcomed the participants.

Dr C Kathiresan Associate professor NIRDPR briefed about the significance of PPC regional workshops. He said the workshop is a learning platform and hoped that all the participants will share their experience to learn from each other for effective local planning by the Panchayats.

The Sri Nitesh Kumar Jha, Secretary PR Uttarakhand in his address highlighted the issues of Himalayan states such as difficult terrain and transpiration etc. He mentioned that the Himalayan states have specific environment for growing medicinal plants.

Sri Sanjay Upadhyay, Under Secretary, MoPR, explained about Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) being implemented as a core Centrally Sponsored Scheme for a period of four years viz., from 2018-22 with an out lay of Rs 7225 crore.

The scheme is aligned with national priorities and focuses on

convergence with Mission Antyodaya and Transformation of Aspirational Districts the expected outcomes of RGSA include enhanced capabilities of Panchayats for good governance and attainment of SDGs through participatory local planning, democratic decision making, transparency and accountability.

Sri Arvind Pandey Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Panchayati Raj, Education and Sports Government of Uttarakhand delivered a special address.

He informed about the initiatives taken by the Government of Uttarakhand in the areas of decentralisation and decentralised planning and highlighted the institutionalization of planning process from the grassroots level up to the state level.

He expressed happiness that in Uttarakhand many young people are coming into Panchayat governance. He hoped that the delegates would have meaningful deliberations for formulating effective local plans.

The session closed with the vote of thanks presented by Sri Manoj Kumar Tiwari Deputy Director, Panchayati Raj Department Uttarakhand.

2.2 Technical Session I: People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans

Sri Shlokarth Consultant, MoPR made a presentation on the overview of Peoples' Plan Campaign (Sab ki Yojana sub a Vikas) highlighting the achievements since the campaign began in 2018. He said there is a need for more participation of community and officials from the line departments in the Gram Sabhas, more focus on IEC activities during the campaign and enlarging the resource envelope to include the funds of line departments.

Sri Mohit Rao, Consultant, MoPR highlighted the importance of making the Gram Sabha vibrant. He said during Governing Council meeting of NITI Aayog, in February 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized the role of elected representatives of Panchayats for improving the local governance which is the basis for the quality of life of the rural people.

2.3 Technical Session II: Convergence of schemes and programs with Panchayat Development plan

In this session the officials from the line ministries and organizations highlighted the importance of convergence of schemes and programs with local plans.

Sri Anuj Tiwari from NDMA in his presentation highlighted the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction and said, one Dollar spent on preparedness/risk reduction or mitigation, saves seven dollars needed for response and relief.



He emphasized that the PRIs need to be capacitated and strengthened to tackle any disaster till specialised external assistance reaches them. This can prevent loss of many precious lives and also reduce the damages. He briefly explained about the PM's ten point agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Sri Raman Wadhwa Deputy Director DAY –NRLM, MoRD and Ms Benazir Nazeem Navaz thematic anchor Kudumbshree-NRO highlighted the salient features of the Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRP). The sub-plans of VPRP include- Entitlement Plan, Livelihood Plan. Public Goods, Services and Resources Development Plans and Social Development Plans.

These plans are prepared at SHG level, Village Organization level and Gram Panchayat levels. The presentation highlighted the major achievements, challenges and strategies to be adopted for the successful preparation of VPRP.

Sri Uma Shankar Pandey, Consultant, Ministry of Jal Shakti, presented the recommendation of XV Finance Commission for the local bodies and the allocation of Rs 2,36,805 crore to PRIs for the period 2021-26. Of the total allocation 60 percent is tied grant which need to be utilized for drinking water and sanitation.

The allocation for water supply need to be utilized for Piped Drinking Water Supply, Water Harvesting Structures and Water Recycling. The allocation for Sanitation is meant for Sustain ODF status, Solid Waste Management, Grey Water Management and Faecal sludge management.

Sri Mohit Yadav, Asst. General Manager from Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) explained the features of Atal Pension Yojana (APY). Under this scheme All Citizens of 18-40 years can join t the scheme through any Bank where savings account is maintained and Choose Pension options Rs 1000-Rs 5000 PM.

Dr. Soumen Bagchi from Unicef highlighted on Child Friendly Gram Panchayats. Children are more vulnerable than adults, to the conditions under which they live. They are more affected than any other age group by the actions and inaction of governments and society.

2.4 Technical Session III: Role of Institutions in Panchayat Planning for Himalayan States

Dr. Bankey Bihari Pr. Scientist (Agril. Extension) Indian Institute of soiland water conservation, Dehradun in his presentation mentioned that about 5113 M.T soil gets eroded annually in the state because of torrents, Shifting cultivation and ravines etc.

To arrest this he said agronomical measures such as contour farming, manipulation of crop canopy, intercropping, mixed cropping, strip cropping conservation tillage, mulching and alley cropping etc need to be taken up He also suggested land configuration measures such as contour bunding, graded bunding, terracing, conservation bench terracing, waterways etc.

The official from National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) made

presentation on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants. Medicinal Plants form the major resource base of our indigenous healthcare traditions. He explained about the central sector scheme on medicinal plants that focus on quality R&D, capacity building through trainings, raising awareness through promotional activities like creation of Home/School Herbal Gardens.

In the next presentation the official from PR department of Uttarakhand shared the success Stories on the Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation in the state. He pointed out that there is lesser budgetary support through State Exchequer on water supply as the Panchayats meets the O&M expenses including energy costs..

2.5 Technical Session IV: People's Plan Campaign for Preparation of Panchayat Development Plans in Himalayan Region

Dr. Kathiresan Associate Professor & Head Centre for Panchayati Raj, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, made a presentation on Integrating Biodiversity Conservation Plan with GPDP / BPDP / DPDP. He said every State has issued Bio-Diversity (BD) Rules for implementing BD Act 2002. As per these rules, there is a State Biodiversity Board (SBB) at State Level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at Local Body Level .He highlighted the following roles and responsibilities of BMCs:

- a) To prepare People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
- b) Promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of Biological Diversity.
- c) Levy charges by way of collection fees from person(s) accessing or collecting bio-resource for commercial use from its territorial jurisdiction.
- d) Maintain Register about details showing bio-resources /Traditional Knowledge accessed, fees imposed, benefits accrued and mode of sharing
- e) Provide support to NBA and SBB in their decisions

He stressed upon community participation in preparation Biodiversity Register (PBR). This is a document which contains comprehensive information on locally available bio resources including landscape and demography of a particular village.

The next speaker was Shri Mohd. Taquiuddin, consultant NIRDPR. He said the idea of GPDP is transformation of Villages an If disaster happen all development gains are lost. Disasters can be considered as an indicator of Poor / Unplanned / Deficit Development and the neglect on the part of local governments to mainstream disaster risk in local planning.

Later Dr. Chandra Sekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, MoPR in his special address highlighted the issues of Himalayan States. He said planning strategy for the States needs to take into account the vulnerability of the region and the need for environment protection.



He briefly presented an analysis of selective sectors concerning of prime importance for Panchayat development that would cater to holistic improvement in rural areas. He also made Sector/State-wise Comparative Performance of Himalayan states based on Mission Antyodaya's 2020 Survey. He urged the respective states to improve the performance wherever it is lagging behind. He said GoI is Supporting PRIs through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Each of these schemes is designed to serve its specific objective, but it is expected that the centrality of the Panchayat in each of such schemes is progressively ensured. Recent advisories issued by MoPR on ICDS, JJM, SBM and SSA ensures role of Panchayats in planning, implementation and monitoring.

Next was an interactive session with the elected representatives from Himalayan states. They shared their experiences in planning and implementation of development program in their Panchayats. This session was chaired by Additional Secretary MoPR.

Sri Sanjeev Kumar ZPTC, Himachal Pradesh through a video film shared the story of Gram Panchayat Shala, Block Gohar, District Mandi.

Sri Mohd Ashraf Poddar Sarpanch from Jammu & Kashmir stated that the J&K PR Act 1989 is the best in the country. The Gram Panchayat (Halqa Panchayat) has the power to administer the matters enumerated in Schedule XI of the PR Act and prepare development plans for in consultation with Gram Sabha (HalqaMajlis).

Sri Anil Sharma Sarpanch Jindarh of J&K presented a model village action plan for sanitation prepared by a Gram Panchayat for systematic disposal and management of waste and grey water which was otherwise a matter of great concern for everyone.

Smt Kaushalya Rawat Pradhan Gram Panchayat Kyarkutti Bhatta from Uttarakhand informed that her Panchayat has mobilized Rs 50.00 lakh as Own Source Revenue. The Panchayat office will be open for the public from 8 AM to PM. The Panchayat is giving importance to Solid waste management in the village and distributed baskets for collecting the waste from each house.

Sri TeswangNorbo Sarpanch Gram panchayatFarka, Leh district informed that in his Panchayat farmers take up Agriculture and Horticulture activities, but there is no marketing facility in the village and as a result some time fruits and vegetables perish in large quantity.

Sri Issa Ali Sarpanch Gram Panchayat Pashkum, kargil district has informed that during COVID-19 Pandemic his Gram Panchayats, has risen to the occasion and ensured that the directions of the Central /UT Governments are enforced and citizens follow all required safety measures to prevent spread of the virus. He specifically highlighted that even in (-)10 degree centigrade temperature his panchayat supply drinking water through functional house tap connection.



Gramsabha on PPC- State-HIMACHAL PRADESH
District-KULLU Block -BANJAR Gram Panchayat -CHAKURTHA

2.6 Technical Session V: Localising SDGs in PRIs

Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, Kerala Institute of Local Administration participated through VC and highlighted the importance of localising sustainable development goals in rural areas. The state governments have taken number of initiatives in achieving many of the targets of sustainable development goals with support from line Ministries. However, there is a felt need to take the SDG approach to the grassroots level through effective involvement of Panchayats and the community in rural areas. The key areas of interventions could be leave no one behind. For localization of SDGs and mainstreaming with GPDP he suggested the following:

- Set Panchayat Specific Targets
- Coordinate with government and non-government agencies
- Tap the resources from centrally and state sponsored schemes
- Ensure that the services reach the community
- Panchayat to be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!

The presentation by Ms. Priyanka Gupta, Deputy General Manager, Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi highlighted the importance of Atal Pension Yojana (APY) a flagship scheme of Govt. of India.

The scheme was introduced in the year 2015 and it benefits 88 % of Unorganized Sector workforce to lead a dignified life after 60 years.



Regional Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation Through Panchayat Development Plans in Northeastern States

December 13-14, 2021 at Agartala, Tripura

1. Background

The first National Level Orientation Workshop on PPC-2021 was organized at NIRDPR, Hyderabad on 13th September 2021 to roll out the People's Plan campaign (PPC) across the country for the formulation of a comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), Block Panchayat Development Plans (BPDP), and District Panchayat Development Plans (DPDP) by Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, and District Panchayat respectively from 2nd October 2021 to 31st January 2022.

Similarly, four regional workshops have been conducted for Indo-Gangetic, Coastal State, PESA states, Himalayan States, and finally a two-day regional workshop for Northeastern states held at Agartala, Tripura on 13 & 14 December 2021.

2. The Proceedings

2.1 Inaugural Session

Smt. Antara Sarkar Deb, Hon'ble Sabhadhipati, Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad, Tripura along with other dignitaries inaugurated the two-day-long regional workshop by lightening the lamp and watering the 'Agar' plant as the name 'Agartala' has emerged from the name of the plant itself.

During the inaugural Session, Sri Chandra Singh Dharashakti, Director PR, Uttarakhand welcomed the participants.



Mr. Devananda Reang, Director of Panchayats, Govt. of Tripura welcomed all the Dignitaries, Resource Persons, Faculties, and Delegates from the NE States. He pays profound gratitude to MoPR and NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and NERC-NIRDPR, Guwahati to select Agartala, Tripura to organize the Regional Workshop. Last but not least he welcomed all the BDOs as the torchbearer and stakeholder who will carry the message of "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" and implement the same at the grassroots level to achieve the desired goal.

Shri Pankaj Kumar, Under Secretary, MoPR welcomed all the

Dignitaries, Resource Persons, Faculties, and Delegates from the NE States. He stated that, even though this is the fourth year of PPC, we have yet to produce a decent GPDP.

The presence of Line Department Officials and the technique of planning convergence are not reaching the intended level. The migration of people from rural to urban areas is a major source of worry.

Dr. C. Kathiresan Associate Professor & Head, CPRDP&SSD, NIRD&PR discussed the People's plan campaign (PPC) for the preparation of Panchayat Development plans and discussed the importance of local-level planning (One Panchayat -One Plan) and the constitutional Provisions given to the panchayats to prepare plans for economic development & social justice.

Dr. Narayan Sahoo, Associate Professor, NIRDPR, Guwahati welcomed all the Dignitaries, Resource Persons, Faculties, and Delegates from the NE States and explained the content of the Regional workshop program module.

Chief Guest Smt. Antara Sarkar Deb, Sabhadhipati, Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad welcomed all the Dignitaries, Resource Persons, Faculties, and Delegates from the NE States and highlighted the importance of preparation of GPDP through the Gram Sabha. She also mentioned that the participation of villagers and Line Department Officials in the Gram Sabha is not satisfactory so requested all participants to look into the matter of how to cope up with the issue. Further, she requested all the delegates and participants to implement the learning of the workshop at the grassroots level for the socio-economic transformation of the villagers.



Inaugural of the exhibition by Smt. Antara Sarkar Deb, Sabhadhipati, Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad

2.2 Technical Session I: People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Panchayat Development Plans

Smt. Piyali Roy, Consultant, MoPR presented the an overview of People's Plan Campaign (Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas). She set the



tone for the Regional Workshop and spoke about the background, objectives, process, and progress of GPDP over the years, and the current status of BPDP & DPDP.

She discussed the following:

- More than 90% of GPs are conducting Single Gram Sabhas and amalgamating all events of the GPDP cycle instead of two Gram Sabhas.
- Need of more participation/attendance of citizens in Gram Sabhas
- The requirement to ensure mass mobilization using IEC activities
- Importance of more support/ participation from Line Departments
- Inclusion of Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) in GPDP
- Need for flagship schemes of other Ministries in Resource Envelope- By large MGNREGA, XV FC schemes being utilized presently

Ms. Monica Meena, ASO, MoPR Presented on RGSA Release & PFMS status for NE States. She started her address by highlighting the NE states-wise status of the RGSA account. At present, except Assam, all states of NE yet not mapped Child Agencies with State Nodal Agency Account. So she requested all to map the Child Agencies by this month positively.

- She pointed out that, at present few of the NE states are not getting the RGSA fund due to the non-submission of UC. She requested all the states to release state shares & also submit the pending UCs as earliest possible.
- The state must upload training calendar and training schedule training conducted both offline and online on TMP
- The state may expedite uploading GPDP, BPDP, and DPDP on e-gram Swaraj Portal.

Dr C. Kathiresan, Associate Professor, NIRDPR presented on Integrating Bio-Diversity Conservation Plan with GPDP/ BPDP/DPDP. He discussed about following points:

- Bio-Diversity act 2002, Constitution of Bio-Diversity Management Committee (BMC),
- Roles and Responsibilities of BMCs and stated the importance of Integration of Biodiversity Conservation Plan with GPDP / BPDP / DPDP
- Guidelines of the People's Bio-Diversity Register and the importance of community participation in PBR preparation

Dr. Narayan Sahoo, Associate Professor, NERC-NIRDPR, Guwahati presented on Evidence-based Panchayat Planning.

- He explained the need for evidence-based planning at the panchayat level and mentioned that the plans should be prepared using necessary and sufficient data, as evidence of

the ground realities and real needs.

- He discussed the availability of data of line departments with the Gram Panchayat. Through case studies, It is observed that either Line Department Data are not available or partially available with the Gram Panchayat. The level of competency of front-line workers in the Gram Sabhas regarding knowledge of Data and Scheme of the concerned department is uncertain.



Gramsabha on PPC- State- Sikkim,
District- West Sikkim, GP- Timburbong

2.3 Technical Session II: Convergence of Schemes & Programs with VPDP/GPDP

Presentation by invited line Ministries & Organisations

Mr. Soumen Bagchi, United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef)

- He explained to give special attention to Children, as they are more vulnerable than adults; Children are particularly susceptible to exploitation and abuse. Child-Friendly Panchayats can help children realize their potential.
- He spoke on constitutional provisions that guarantee Fundamental Rights to all children in the country, as well as key laws that govern children's care, protection, and development.
- He explained the salient features of the Child-Friendly Gram Panchayat, the Role of MoPR & Localization of SDGs & the PRIs.
- Further, he discussed the importance of organizing the "BalSabhas" to address the issues faced by the Children.

Mr. Pankaj Kumar, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- He discussed the importance of the incorporation of the Village Disaster Management Plan in the Panchayat



Development Plan as Disasters take away decades of Developmental Gains.

- He quoted that “One Dollar spent on preparedness/risk reduction or mitigation, saves seven dollars needed for response and relief”.
- Further, he discussed the salient Provisions in the DM Act, 2005 & the Prime Minister’s Ten-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience.

Dr. Jui Bhattacharya, National Mission Manager, Day-NRLM, MoPR

- She discussed the process of the Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) & the importance of incorporation of VPRP in GPDP.
- She also emphasized the VPRP 2020-21 major achievements, the state-by-state status of VPRP preparation and submission to Panchayats, and the major problems encountered while preparing the VPRP.

Ms. BenzirNazeemNavaz, Thematic Anchor, Kudumbashree-NRO

- She highlighted the Strategy of Kudumbashree-NRO for VPRP(2020-21)
- She also notes the benefits of collaborating with SHG Network to prepare a practical, transparent, and participative GPDP.

Mr. RipanChakma, State Mission Managers, TRLM

- He emphasized the Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission’s significant accomplishments, as well as the techniques used by Tripura in preparation for the VPRP and its current condition.

2.4 Technical Session III: Localising SDGs in PRIs

Shri. Saroj Kumar Dash, Joint Director, SIRDPR, Odisha & Member, MoPR-Expert Group on Localising SDPs in PRIs presented on Localizing SDGs & its relevance in Panchayat Planning in North East Region.

- He briefly discussed the concept of SDGs and the meaning of localizing the SDGs. He stressed setting up strategies for integrating SDGs with common people’s problems.
- He emphasized the importance of Tribal Mainstreaming & Development in respect of NE States.
- He discussed the importance of the incorporation of SDGs into nine themes which should be the vision of a Gram Panchayat to achieve the Goals.
- Finance Commission & Award Grants, in addition to other

Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State-Sponsored Schemes, might be a significant source of help in achieving the Goals.

Mr. RSN Sharma, Project Manager, RGSA-NPMU, MoPR presented on Revamped RGSA & Localising of GPDP. He discussed Revamped RGSA and Localization of SDGs and in this regard following activities are proposed.

- Capacity Building of SLMTT regularly
- MA Survey to include the identified SDG indicators
- Focus in GPDP should be to shift from quantity to quality in planning
- Principle of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ under SDGs to be addressed in the GPDP
- Dedicated dashboard for monitoring of SDGs
- Awards for Localizing SDGs under PDI and SDG achievement
- Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through RGSA

2.5 Technical Session IV: People’s Plan Campaign - Experience sharing by Elected Representatives

Sharing of Experiences by District Panchayat Presidents

Arunachal Pradesh: Shri Chukhu Bablu, ZPC, Papum Pare Dist.

- He shared his experiences as elected president of Papum Pare District discussed Challenges faced during his tenure
- Orientation and training for PRI members and functionaries are not provided on time by the respective parties.
- Non-participation in GPDP/Gram Sabhas by all line departments.
- There is no suitable monitoring mechanism in place to check the operation of the line departments.

Meghalaya: Smt. Binsary ChMarak, Secretary, VEC, Rombagre, West Garo Hills District

She focused on the preparation of a participatory plan using all available local resources for the inclusive development of the Gram Panchayat.

Tripura: Shri. Joydeb Debbarma, Sabhadhipathi, Khowai District

- He requests to organize this type of workshop at the District and Block level on a regular basis.
He also mentions that to make doubling the farmer’s income all the schemes need to be implemented properly by all tiers.
- He emphasized chalking out plans for the exposé visit of the elected representative for gathering more knowledge about developmental activities.



Tripura: Shri. Amalendu Das, Sabhadhipati, Unakoti District

- The action plan possesses certain limitations and prioritized plans should be framed and one advisory should be there for effective developments.
- The line department's participation in the planning process should be improved.
- To achieve a holistic development goal, practical planning and transparency should be maintained.
- Income generation activities, drinking water issues are being addressed with the 15th Finance Grants and State Fund.

Tripura: Smt. AntaraSarkar Deb, Sabhadhipati, Tripura

- She mentions the importance of Gram Sabhas and also increases the number of quality Gram Sabha in a year.
- Wide awareness about the schedule of Gram Sabha should be done and participation of the Line Department should be ensured.
- She also focused on exposure visits inside state and outside the state for elected representatives to enhance their learning.
- She proposed for increase of Own Source Revenue by utilizing the unused government land (fishery and other activities may be taken up)

Sharing of Experiences by Gram Panchayat Presidents

Arunachal Pradesh: Shri. Happi Mane, GP Member, Mayu II GP, Lower DibangVally District

- He has reported that during his tenure drinking water, mobile connectivity, road connectivity is improved by using different funds.
- He pushed for local people to make donations in the form of kind, cash, or labor for the development of the Gram Panchayat because the government cannot take on all of the Gram Panchayat's development tasks in a single year.

Assam: Shri. ManabSanawal, Talap GP, Tinsukia District

- He shared all development activities carried out in his Panchayat with proper and effective planning.
- He also focused on the increase of Own Source Revenue by using the fund available with Gram Panchayat.

Assam: Shri. PradipDewri, Baghjap GP, Morigaon District

- He stated that Baghjap GP earned the DeenDayal Upadhyay Panchayat SashaktikaranPuraskar 2017-18 and used the money from the award to build a Poultry Hatchery facility, which became a revenue source for the Panchayat.

- He shared the process carried out for the Preparation of the Gaon Panchayat Development Plan.

2.6 Technical Session V: Presentations on MoPR initiatives

Shri G.S. Krisnan, Consultant, MoPR taken the session on making the Vibrant Gram Sabha. He discussed following points:

- He discussed the Constitutional provisions of Gram Sabha & the level of participation in the Gram Sabha especially the women.
- He mentioned the process to make the Gram Sabha Vibrant, i.e. to make the Gram Sabha Organic, Innovative, and universally beneficial.
- Further, he mentioned the latest Advisory issued by the MoPR to make the Gram Sabha Vibrant.

Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor, NIRDPR Presented on Gram Manchitra- Spatial Tool for Gram Panchayat Planning.

- He discussed the importance and utility of the incorporation of Geo-Spatial Planning in the GPDP formulation process.
- He also stated that the MoPR intends to employ geographical data for the sustainable development plan, as spatial datasets, in conjunction with satellite imagery, would provide a visual picture of the plan in its current state.
- Further, he reminded the vital web portals of MoPR i.eeGramswaraj, Gram Manchitra, Mission Antodaya, Vibrant Gram Sabha, GPDP, Citizen Charter, and SVAMITVA.

2.7 Concluding Session

Takeaways from this workshop: Presentations from State Representatives

Tripura: Mr. Ratan Nama, Assistant Director, Directorate of Panchayat, Tripura

- He shared a few development activities carried out in the Panchayat areas with proper and effective planning by using the centrally sponsored scheme/ State sponsored scheme etc.
- Since the inception of the People's Plan Campaign, the State Tripura is preparing a comprehensive Action Plan by involving the maximum line Department covered under 29 subjects of the XIth Schedule of the Constitution.



Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav: An Experiences of state of Assam

*Pabitra Kalita, Joint Director (Trg), SIPRD, Assam

Background:

People's Plan Campaign (PPC) Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' was launched for the first time from 02.10.2018 to 31.12.2018 to enable the Gram Panchayats (GP) to prepare their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for the financial year 2019-20 in a holistic, realistic and participatory manner. This Campaign could be effectively completed through meticulous planning, training; energetic inputs by the States and strong backing of the related Ministries/Departments. People's Plan Campaign since its inception in 2018 has been instrumental in preparing a holistic and realistic panchayat development plan in a participatory manner. The main objective has been adapting a bottom-up planning method to capture the felt need of the people based on pragmatic data available under Mission Antyodaya, gap analysis of previous year plan and primary data collection.

The main elements/objective of formulation of GPDP, which also need to be captured in the GPDP are (i) poverty reduction; (ii) human development; (iii) social development with special emphasis on SC/ST, persons with disabilities, women and vulnerable groups; (iv) economic development; (v) ecological development; (vi) public service delivery and (vii) costless development. The major strategy of implementation is taking up planned works / activities through convergence with Central / Stateschemes.

The PPC Approach was reintroduce again for plan Campaign under 2020-21 in the essence of "one mission one plan" for all the departments and stakeholders working under one umbrella, thus making an atmosphere viable for all the Line Departments to participate in the panchayat Level Planning in a mission mode.

Inspired by the visible and satisfactory performance of the Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas and other stakeholders involved in the PPC last year, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India has been decided to launch the same process for preparing GPDP for 2021-22 from 2nd October, 2020. GPDP should cover 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution and schemes / programmes of concern Department / Ministry. Since the GPDP formulation entails plan preparation through participatory process, structured Gram Sabha meetings are required where frontline workers of all line departments make detailed presentations pertaining to their Department's activities in the GP. Such inputs provided by the frontline workers play an important role in the formulation of GPDP since these lead to sectoral plan of the GPDP.

Government of Assam declared the initiative to be taken for the whole process of planning under PPC for 2020-21 as "Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav" wherein all the Line departments and

Department of panchayat and Rural Development will assist the panchayats in hatching a realistic Annual Action Plan for 2020-21 based on evidence, facts and the available resources through proper Gram Sabhas. Under this instruction, a panel was formed to visit the Panchayats to assess the conduct of Gram Sabhas and the adoption of process as to the norms mentioned in the guidelines of GPDP

The activities and tasks performed by the cutting edge level workers, frontline workers of the different schemes and programmes, particularly Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), DAY-NRLM etc. will considerably facilitate the tasks of formulation of GPDP by Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas. The intention is also to involve women Community Resource Persons (CRPs) of Livelihood Mission and trained Social Auditors as Facilitators for the Gram Sabha meetings. Mission Antyodaya Survey helped immensely in identifying gaps at village and GP level and facilitated systematic thrust on evidence based Planning and implementation during the previous campaign.

With this background a details Action Plan has been chalked out for our state covering all the aspects of the process. The process will start training to various committees to conduct the mission Antyodaya survey and covering various steps to prepare the participatory planning. Finally, the GPDP has to be uploaded at PlanPlus. Details date wise activities are already circulated.

In view of the above, it is necessitates to have a participation of senior Government officers in the Gram Sabhas to facilitate the Gaon Panchayat in preparation of integrated, holistic, and realistic Gaon Panchayat Development Plan and also to ensure the participation of the Line Departments officials in the process of preparation of GPDP.

Mode of detailment of senior officials:

The programme shall be implemented in the 2676 Gaon Panchayats and VDCs / VCDCs of the stat. in this context, it is resolved to have a participation of senior officers of both state and districts for facilitating the Gaon Panchayat on the following:

- ♦ For facilitating on validation of surveyed data based on Mission Antyodaya.
- ♦ For facilitating for visioning and prioritization of draft Panchayat Status report prepared by GPPFT / VPFT.
- ♦ For facilitating the preparation of poverty reduction plan prepared by SHG s of ASRLMS
- ♦ For facilitating on preparation of holistic visioning plan prepared by GPPFT based on mission Antyodaya data



- ◆ For facilitating the preparation of resource based Gaon Panchayat Annual Action Plan
- ◆ For facilitating in segregating of department wise sectoral plan of the GP.

Accordingly, detail schedule of the visiting officer has been prepared for visiting the Gaon Panchayats during the Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav from 1st November to 19th November 2020 and 27th November to 13th December 2020. Altogether 79 numbers of Visiting Officers visited the Gaon Sabhas during the Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav. The visiting officers were given orientation training and have been asked to fill up the questionnaire developed for this purpose.

Executive Summary

The report was prepared based on the visit of Gaon Panchayats by the visiting officers entrusted by State Govt. for these purpose. Senior Civil Service cadres were selected as visiting officers for the visit. But, due to other engagement, some of the officers couldn't visit their respective block. Out of the 79 officials that visited the Panchayats, 34 were Senior Civil Officers, 9 Officers were from the Panchayat & Rural Development Department, and 36 were Faculty Members of the SIPRD. It was decided that the visiting officers will visit any two Panchayats of his/her choice during the period of the Gaon Sabhas. The entire event was declared as "Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav". In this Utsav, there are 24 Districts, 88 blocks covering 236 Gaon Panchayats that were visited by the visiting officers from 1st of November to 19th November 2019 and 27th November to 13th December 2019. Following are the observations of the "Panchayat Parikalpana Utsav"

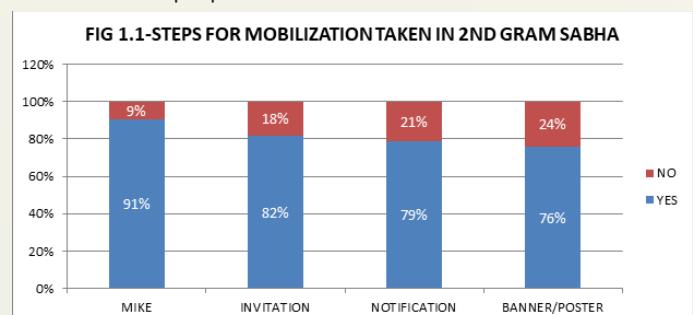
- I. It is observed that for mobilization of the people during the 2nd Gaon Sabha mike announcement (91%) was the effective tool, followed by invitation (82%), Notification (79%) and through banner (76%)
- II. During the 3rd Gaon Sabha for preparation of Annual Action Plan, the mike announcement (82%), followed by invitation (70%), notification (70%) and through banner (64%)
- III. The participation of female participants in both the Gaon Sabhas was more than the male participants with 51% & 53% respectively.
- IV. It is found that proper agenda was maintained and followed in both the Gaon Sabhas with 93% in the 2nd Gaon Sabha and 80% in the 3rd Gaon Sabha. However, in 3rd Gaon Sabha only 24% of the Panchayats provided evidence of maintaining proper agenda.
- V. Presence of Line Department was also poor. Only 18% officers were present during the Gaon Sabha.
- VI. 94% Gaon Panchayat has organized the first sitting of panchayat prior to 2nd Gaon Sabha and 79% Gaon Panchayat has arranged the 2nd sitting before Annual Action Gaon Sabha.
- VII. It is observed that 93% Gaon Panchayat has conducted

wardwise situation analysis and 84% Gaon Panchayat has presented the wardwise DSR.

- VIII. It is evident that 73% Gaon Panchayat has prepared the panchayat Draft status report using annexure-II.
- IX. 54% Gaon Panchayat has prepared the Resource Envelope by using annexure-III.
- X. It is found that only 52% Gaon Panchayat has prepared the Holistic Gaon Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by using annexure-IV.
- XI. It is observed that 62% Gaon Panchayat has prepared the Annual Action Plan 2020-2021 by using annexure-V.
- XII. The Poverty Reduction Plan is one of integral part of the GPDP. It is evident that only 59% Gaon Panchayat has been able to prepare the Poverty Reduction Plan.

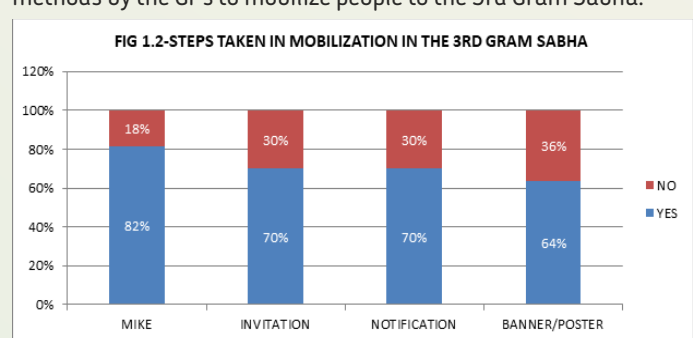
1.1 Steps adopted for mobilization of people in the 2nd Gram Sabha

Out of the 236 GPs that were surveyed 215 Panchayats used Mike Announcement, 194 GPs used invitation, 186 GPs used notification and 179 GPs used banners and posters to mobilize people to the 2nd Gram Sabha. Figure 1.1 represents the percentage wise adoption of various mobilization methods by the GPs to mobilize people to the 2nd Gram Sabha.



1.2 Steps adopted for mobilization of people in the 3rd Gram Sabha

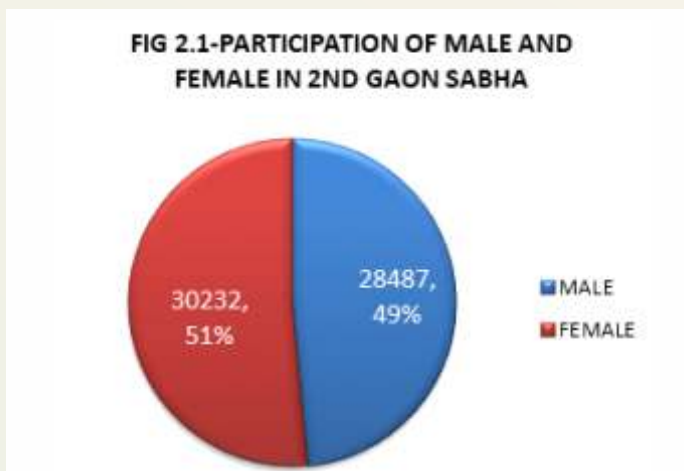
Out of the 236 GPs that were reported 82 percent of Panchayats used Mike Announcement, 70 percent of GPs used invitation, 70 percent GPs used notification and 64 percent GPs used banners and posters to mobilize people to the 3rd Gram Sabha. Figure 1.2 represents the percentage wise adoption of various mobilization methods by the GPs to mobilize people to the 3rd Gram Sabha.





2.1 Participation of Male and Female ratio in 2nd Gram Sabha.

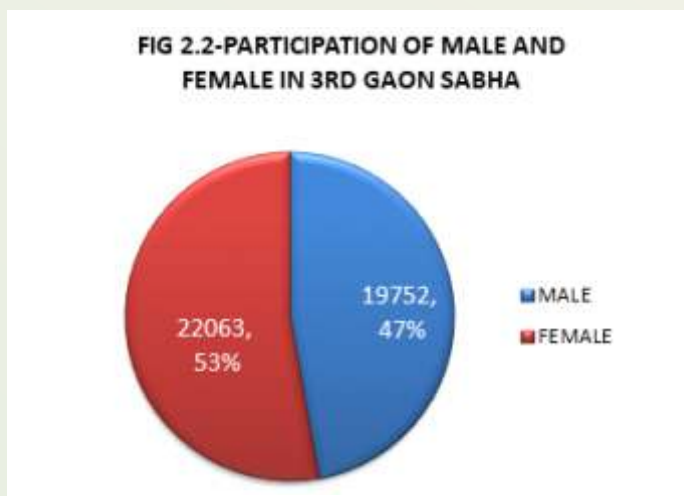
Out of 236 GPs surveyed it was reported that 58,721 people assembled in those Panchayats to attend the 2nd Gram Sabha of which 28,487 were male participants and 30,232 accounted to be female participants. The figure shows a significant increase of women participation over the male participation.



The female participation accounted to be 51% and the male participation was 49% of the total participants mobilized in the 2nd Gram Sabha.

2.2 Participation of Male and Female ratio in 3rd Gram Sabha.

Out of the total 41,815 people participating in the 3rd Gram Sabha 22,063 were female participants and 19,752 were male participants. The figure 2.2 shows the percentage wise distribution of male and female participants in the 3rd Gram Sabha which was 47 percent and 53 percent respectively.

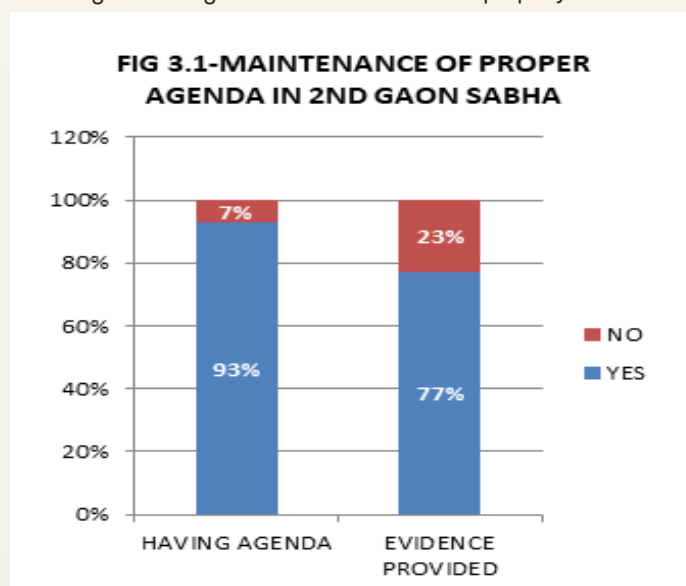


3rd Gram Sabha showed a significant decrease in the overall participations of people in the 3rd Gram Sabha by 16,906 people as compared to the 2nd Gram Sabha. In both the 2nd and the 3rd Gram Sabha the percentage of women participation is more than

its male counterpart.

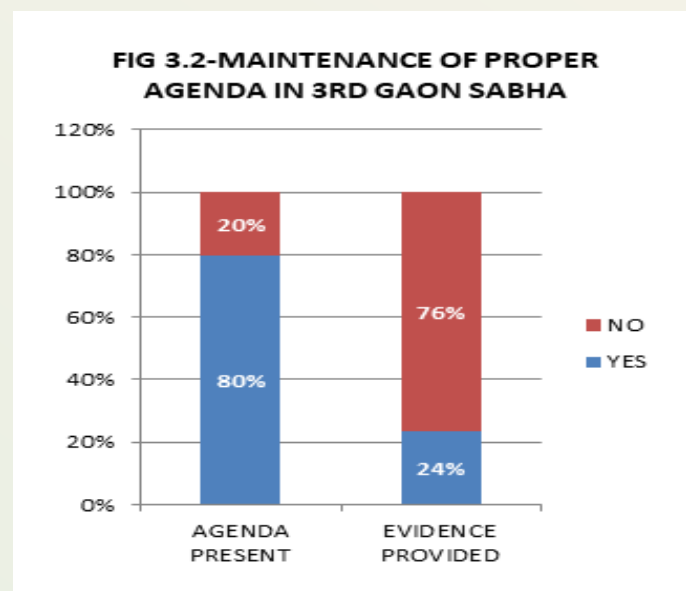
3.1 Maintenance of Proper Agenda in the Gram Sabha

Out of 236 GPs analyzed 219 GPs followed and maintained proper agenda for the 2nd Gram Sabha. Figure 3.1 shows an analysis of the maintenance of proper agenda in the 2nd Gram Sabha which also reveals that though proper agenda was maintained by 93 percent of the GPs, only 77 percent provided evidence and record of the agenda being maintained and followed properly.



3.2 Maintenance of Proper Agenda in the 3rd Gram Sabha

Out of 236 GPs analysed 189 GPs followed and maintained proper agenda for the 3rd Gram Sabha. Figure 3.2 shows an analysis of the maintenance of proper agenda in the 3rd Gram Sabha which also reveals that though proper agenda was maintained by 80 percent of the GPs, only 24 percent provided evidence and record of the agenda being maintained and followed properly.

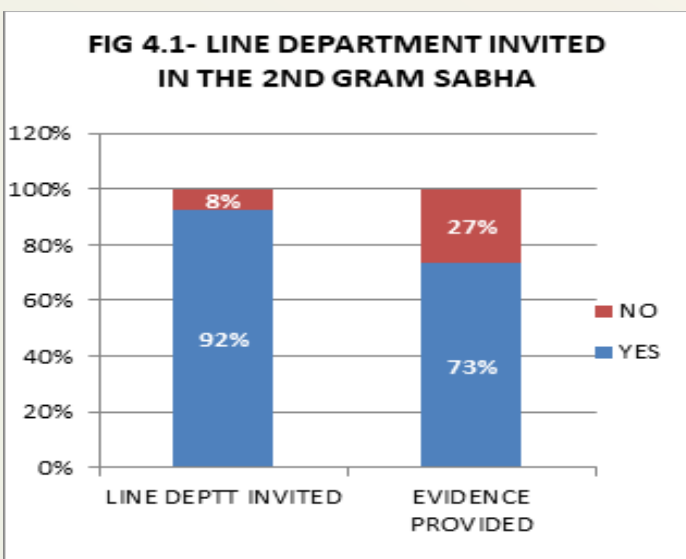




4.1 Line Departments invited and evidence provided in 2nd Gram Sabha

Out of the 236 GPs analyzed 217 GPs had invited Line Departments Officials through proper means, but only 172 GPs provided documents as evidence for inviting the officials in the 2nd Gram Sabha.

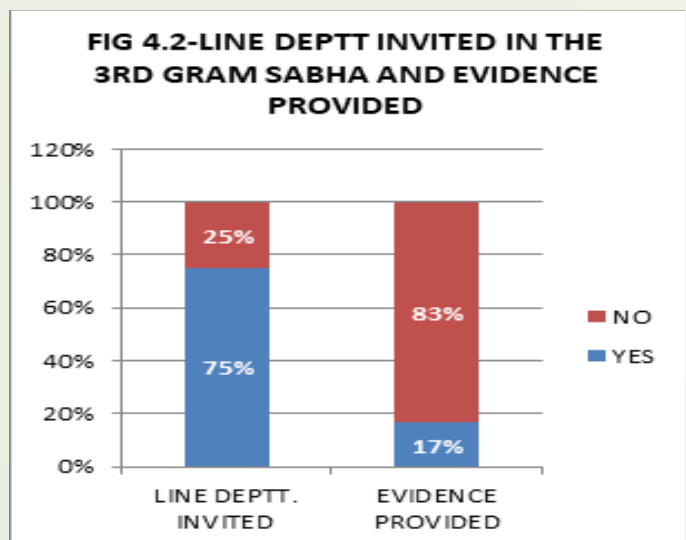
The remaining 19 GPs neither had official records nor had invited the Line Departments officials to participate in the 2nd Gram Sabha.



4.2 Line Departments invited and evidence provided 3rd Gram Sabha

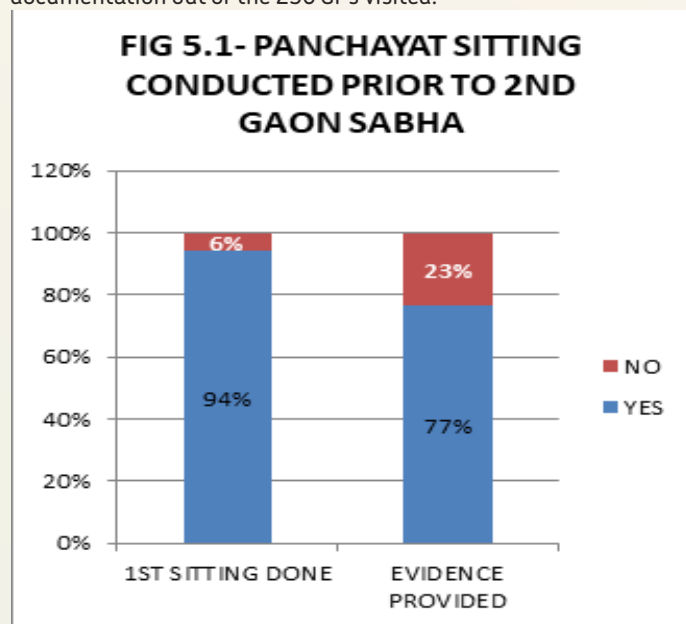
Out of the 236 GPs analyzed 177 GPs had invited Line Departments Officials in the 3rd Gram Sabha, but significantly only 40 GPs provided documents as evidence for inviting the officials in the Gram Sabha.

The number of GPs that did not maintain evidence of inviting Line Departments accounted about 83 percent of the total GPs visited.



5.1 Panchayat Sitting prior to 2nd Gram Sabha

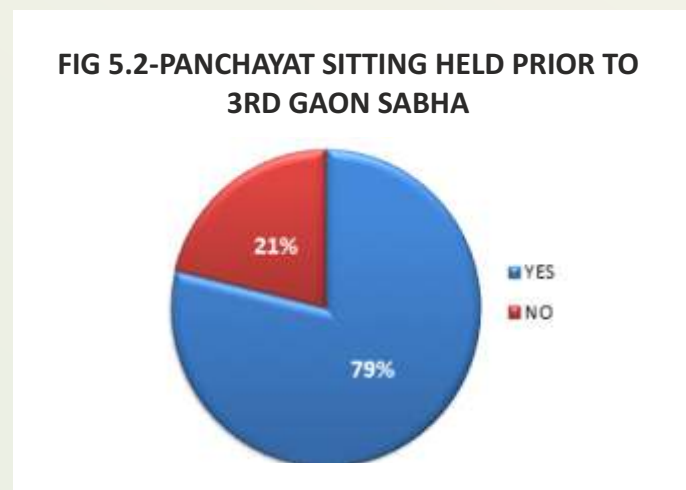
Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of Panchayats conducting Panchayat Sitting prior to the 2nd Gram Sabha. The essence of which was to analysis the primary and secondary data collected various PRA activities covering all 10 wards in the GP and prepare DSR. It reveals that 94 percent (219 GPs) successfully conducted 1st Sitting, but only 77 percent GPs have had proper documentation available, i.e 181 GPs maintained proper documentation out of the 236 GPs visited.



5.2 Panchayat Sitting prior to 3rd Gaon Sabha

Figure 5.2 shows the percentage of Panchayats conducting Panchayat Sitting prior to the 3rd Gram Sabha. 2nd Panchayat Sitting is held prior to 3rd Gram Sabha to prepare the draft Annual Plan to be presented in the 3rd and Final Gram Sabha.

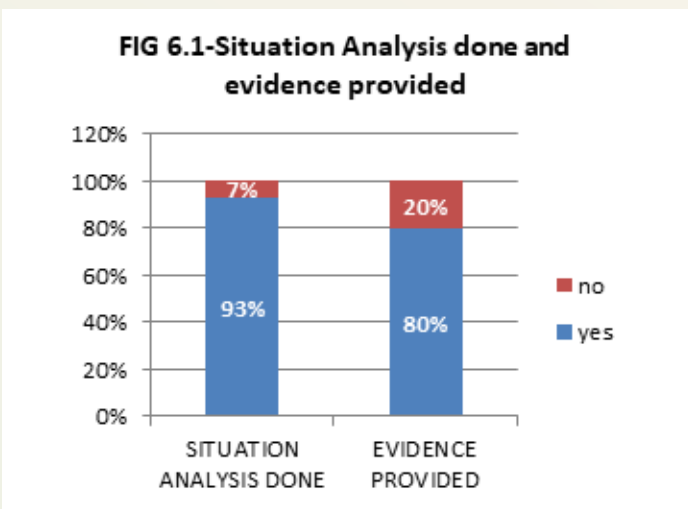
The figure shows that 79 percent of the GPs conducted 2nd Panchayat sitting prior to the 3rd Gram Sabha which accounted for 186 GPs of the total 236 GPs visited.





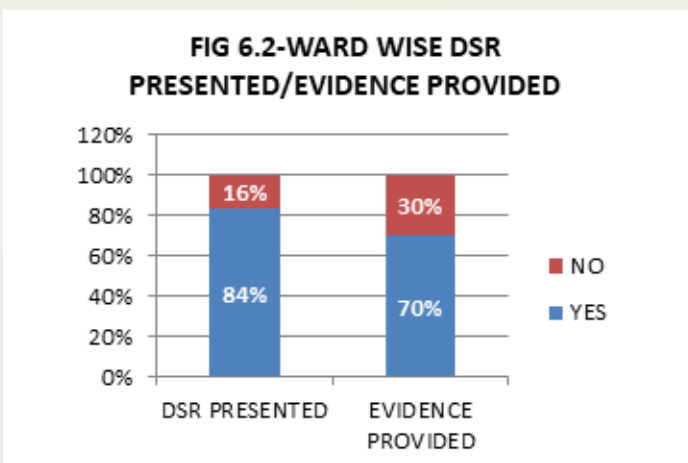
6.1 Ward Wise Situation Analysis done and Evidence provided

It was reported that out of 236 GPs visited 219 GPs conducted ward wise situation analysis. Of the 236 GPs, 188 GPs provided proper evidence of conducting Situation Analysis in the form of Resource Map, Social Map etc. Situation analysis is a primary tool for finding primary data required for mapping a holistic plan with the people needs.



6.2 Ward Wise DSR present/evidence provided

Development Status Report (DSR) has to be prepared by each ward in a Panchayat to capture the various development gaps and the available resources within the wards. 84 percent of the total GPs visited, maintained proper ward wise DSR of which only 70 percent provided evidences of maintaining proper DSRs

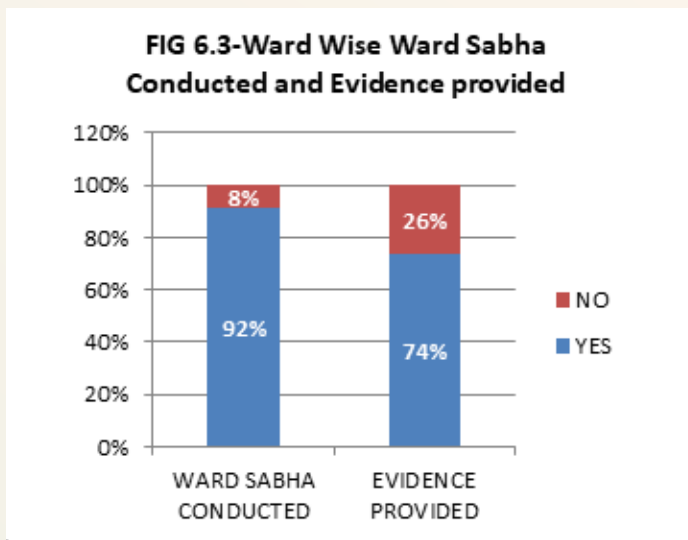


6.3 Ward Sabha Conducted with Evidence

Each GPs have to conduct ward wise Sabha to chalk out the primary needs of the ward on a priority basis prior to 2nd Gram Sabha. It is conducted to analyze, prioritize and validate the ward wise DSR.

Figure 6.3 shows that 217 GPs out of 236 GPs visited has

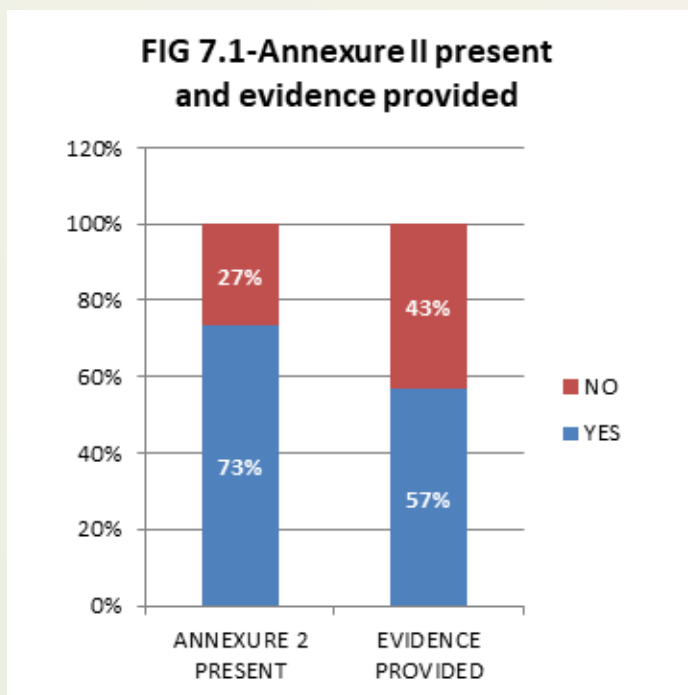
conducted Ward wise Sabha, but only 175 GPs had proper evidence provided to the Visiting Officials for conducting ward wise Sabha



7.1 Annexure II present and evidence provided

Annexure II also known as Panchayat Draft Status Report which is the prescribed format for consolidating the ward wise DSR into a single Status report of the whole Panchayat. It highlights proposed name of the scheme, including sector name with priority ranking by each ward.

Analysis showed that only 73 percent of the Panchayat which accounted for 172 Panchayats out of the total 236 GPs visited maintained proper documentation of Annexure II, out of which only 134 Panchayats provided evidence.



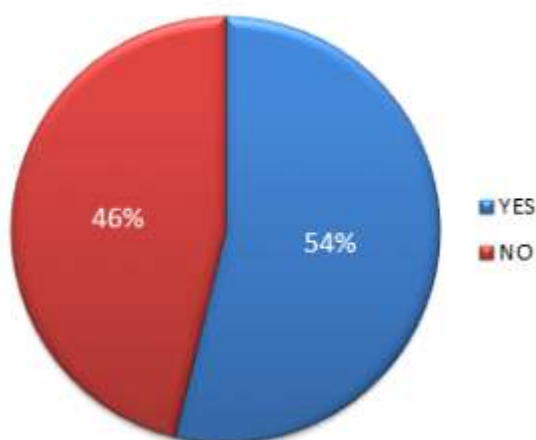


7.2 Annexure III present and evidence provided

Annexure III (Resource Envelope) has been prescribed for capturing the fund availability and its flow to the Gaon Panchayat from various sources including various line Departments and Own Revenue Sources of the Gaon Panchayat in a particular year.

Annexure III was documented by only 127 GPs out of 236 GPs visited. The remaining 108 GPs visited did not maintain proper documentation of Annexure III.

FIG 7.2-ANNEXURE III PRESENTED

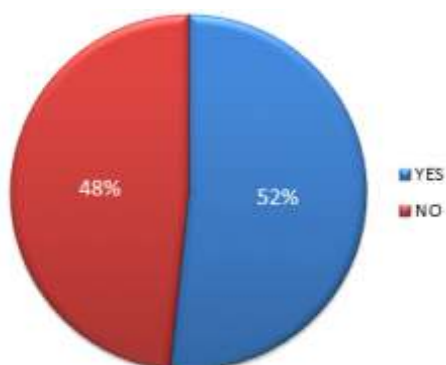


7.3 Annexure IV present

Annexure IV is a standard structure for chapterisation of Gaon Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). It gives a proper direction to chapterise the GPDP in a systematic manner.

Though this document was instrumental for conducting a proper GPDP, 48 percent of the GPs were unable to maintain Annexure IV out of the total 236 GPs visited.

FIG 7.3-ANNEXURE IV PRESENTED

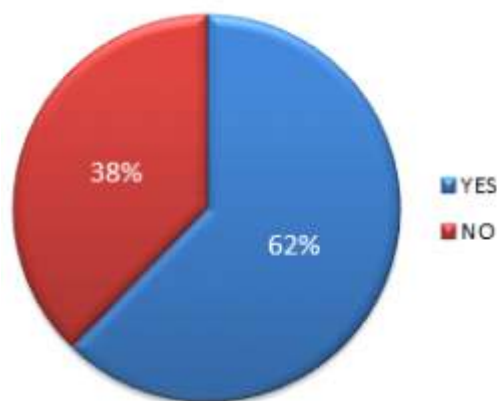


7.4 Annexure V present

Annexure V has been prescribed for segregation of master plan according to availability of resources/funds. Basically Annexure V has been used for segregation of schemes for MGNREGA, FFC and OSR including Line Department funds available with the GP.

Out of the total 236 GPs visited 146 GPs properly maintained Annexure V and the rest 90 GPs did not have Annexure V.

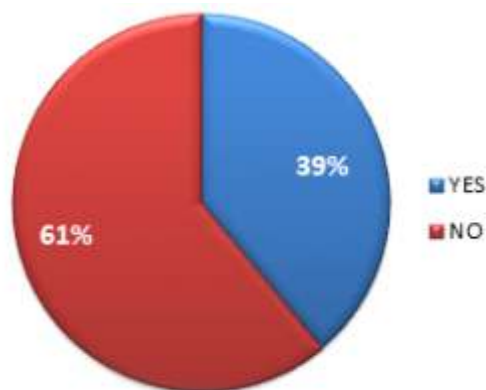
FIG 7.4-ANNEXURE V PRESENTED



7.5 Annexure VI present

Annexure VI has been designed exclusively for the Line Departments. Frontline workers of respective departments will present brief overview of their schemes related to the department including eligibility criteria and entitlements and benefits under their various schemes and indicating role of Gram Panchayat to incorporate in their Plan in GPDP.

FIG 7.5- ANNEXURE VI PRESENTED



Significantly out of the total 236 GPs visited, 144 GPs could not provide Annexure VI document. Only 39 percent of the visited had maintained Annexure VI document.



8. Poverty Reduction Plan present

Poverty Reduction Plan (PRP) is a consolidated demand plan for local development prepared by the SHG's community workers in partnership with their respective Gram Panchayat. PRP has emerged as an important tool for PRI-CBO convergence under NRLM.

It was observed that only 139 GPs out of total 236 GPs surveyed presented Poverty Reduction Plan in the Gram Sabha rest 97 GPs were unable to table the document in the Gram Sabha.

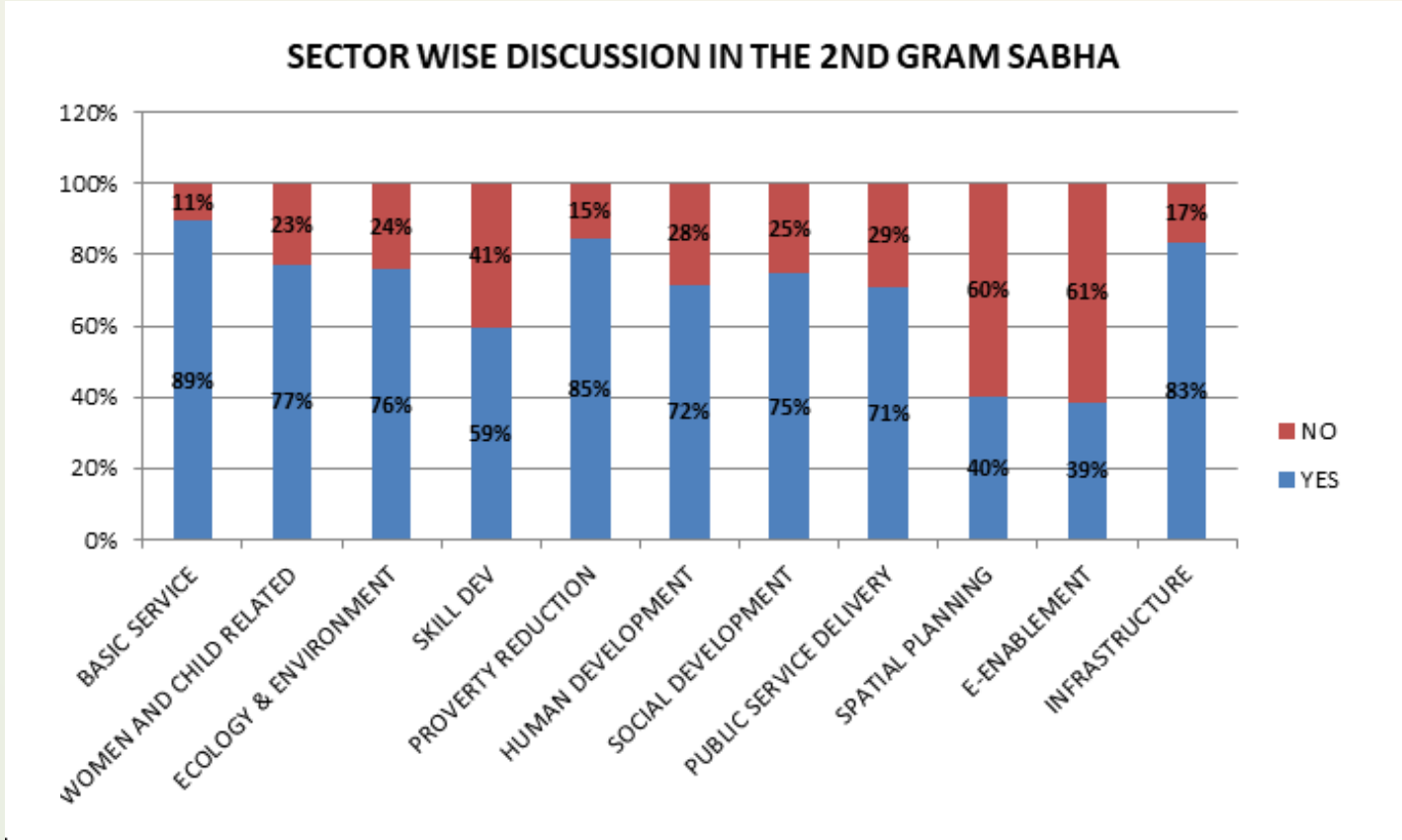
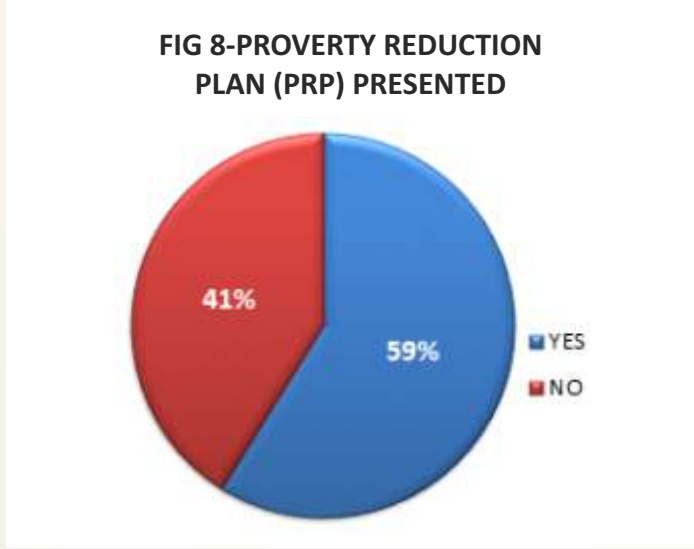


Figure shows the sector wise issues discussed and presented in the 2nd Gram Sabha of all the 236 GPs visited. The issues related to Basic service, poverty reduction, Infrastructure topped the list with 89 percent, 85 percent and 83 percent respectively. The issues that least discussed were e-enablement and spatial planning with 39 percent and 40 percent respectively.



Celebration of 8th International Day of Yoga (IDY) by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj at SKICC, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India organized Mass Yoga Demonstrations today to mark the eighth International Day of Yoga on 21st June 2022 at Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, one of the 75 national level iconic locations selected by the Government of India, 2022 from 6:00 AM to 8:00 AM.

The event was inaugurated with lighting of the lamp by Shri Manoj Sinha, Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir and Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, in the presence of eminent dignitaries and a large number of participants, Yoga enthusiasts and local residents. Shri Arun Kumar Mehta, Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri (Dr.) Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri Nitishwar Kumar, Principal Secretary to the Lt. Governor, J&K, Shri (Dr.) Bijaya Kumar Behera, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Smt. Mandeep Kaur, Commissioner/Secretary, Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Government of J&K and other senior officers of the Central Government and Government of Jammu and Kashmir graced the occasion with their august presence.

While addressing the participants, Shri Manoj Sinha, Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir spoke in detail about importance of Yoga in our daily lives and called upon everyone to practice Yoga to maintain balance in every sphere of their personal and professional lives. Lt. Governor suggested the participants those working in different offices to take Yoga Break during the day time to relax and rejuvenate themselves in order to enhance productivity at work.



Speaking on the occasion, Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj extended his warm greetings to all the participants on the occasion of the 8th IDY and appealed everyone to adopt Yoga and practice Yoga exercises on regular basis for mental, emotional and physical health and well-being. He expressed pleasure that a large number of local Yoga enthusiasts assembled despite light rains at the SKICC situated on the banks of world-famous and scenic Dal Lake in the historical city of Srinagar in the Kashmir Valley – famously known as the heaven on the earth.

Mass Yoga Demonstration as per Common Yoga Protocol was conducted by Dr. Ruhi Tabassum, Master Yoga Trainer at the venue and all the participants joined the 45-minutes Yoga session to mark the IDY-2022.

An approximate number of 1200 participants from various organizations attended the IDY-2022 celebrations at SKICC, Srinagar, including about 250 from Directorate of AYUSH and Unani College; 50 from RRIUM; 550 from RDD (elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions); 50 from Department of Youth and Sports; 40 from SKUAST; 50 from BSF; 100 from CRPF; 15 from BMO; 50 from Scouts; 15 from CMO; 50 from NHM and others participants including local residents.





Union Panchayati Raj Minister Shri Giriraj Singh releases the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Union Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh released the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 17th March 2022. The Disaster Management Plan was released in the presence of Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri Krishna S. Vatsa, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Shri Rajendra Singh, Member, NDMA, and other senior officers of the Government of India. Senior officers from the State Panchayati Raj Departments, State Disaster Management Authorities, State Relief Commissioners, also attended the event virtually.

Shri Giriraj Singh said that the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed the Disaster Management Plan with an aim to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level among the Panchayats and establish a framework to align the disaster management measures in rural areas to that of the National Disaster Management Authority'. He also added that the convergent and

collective actions to envision, plan and implement community-based disaster management plans, would be a game changer for our country in managing disasters comprehensively.

Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj highlighted that the "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj" (DMP-MoPR) has been prepared with larger perspective of community-based planning starting from Village to District Panchayat level. Under the Plan, every Indian village would have "Village Disaster Management Plan" and every Panchayat would have their Disaster Management Plan.

During the event, a brief presentation was made by Shri Krishna S. Vatsa, Member, National Disaster Management Authority in which he highlighted the important role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Disaster Management Planning and the need for developing a culture of disaster risk resilience in rural areas. The event also saw participation from Shri Rajendra Singh, Member, National Disaster Management Authority.



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