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Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj



Panchayat Statistics

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No. of PRIs in the country : 2,56,103

No. of Gram Panchayats : 2,48,856

No. of Block Panchayats : 6,626

No. of District Panchayats : 621

No. of Elected members of PRIs : 31.00 lakh

No. of Elected Women Representatives : 14.39 lakh

Areas not covered by PRIs (Non Part IX):

Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & parts of Hill areas of Manipur, district Darjeeling, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura

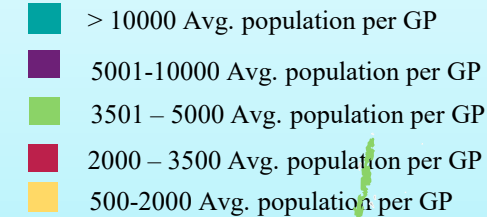
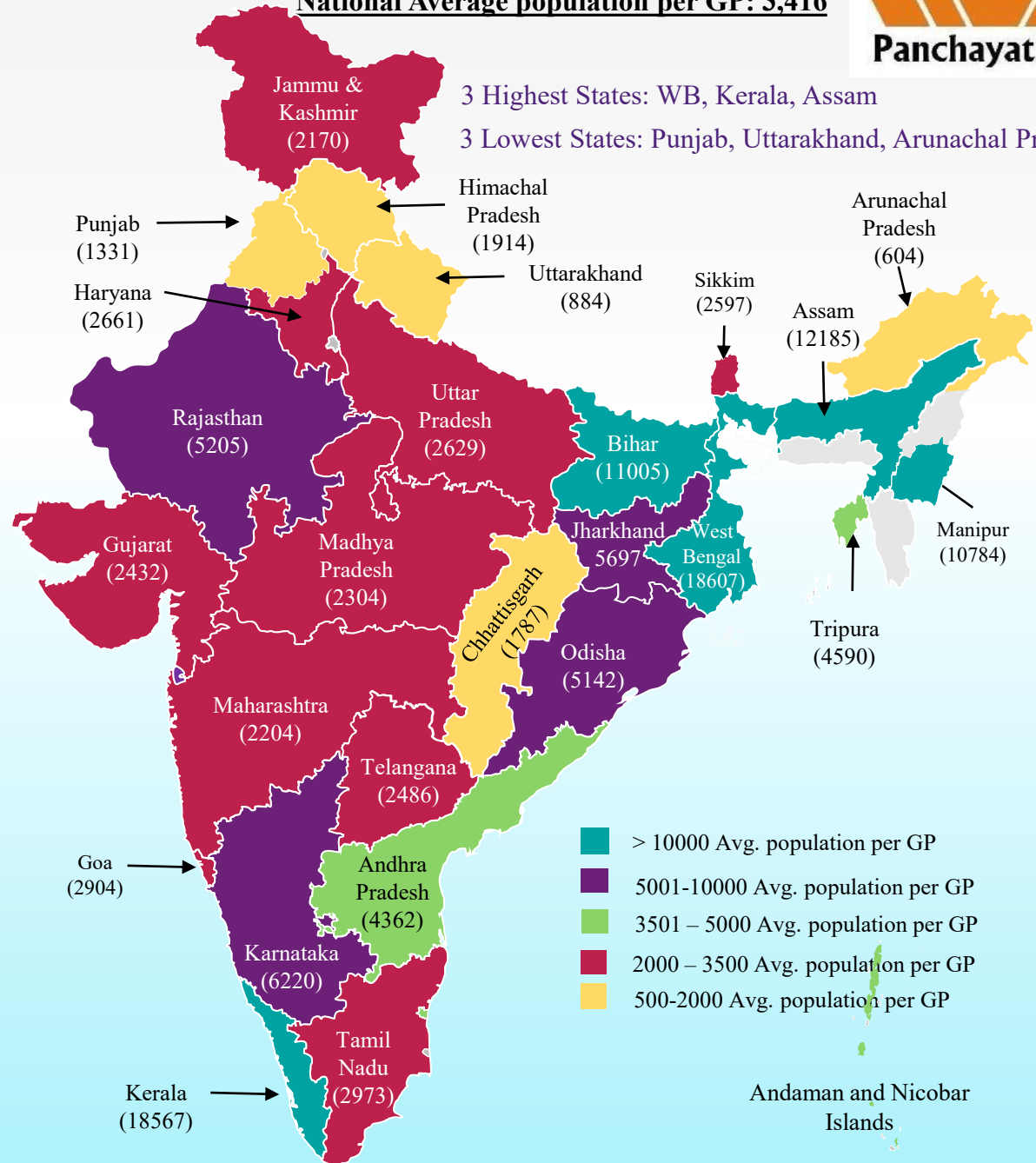
Avg. population per GP

National Average population per GP: 3,416



3 Highest States: WB, Kerala, Assam

3 Lowest States: Punjab, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh





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Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)



**Intended actions based on local priorities and
available resources to achieve specific
development goals within a specific timeframe**

- Based on local needs
- Rational matching of local priorities and available resources
- Locally developed and accepted (by the people)
- following norms



GPDP -Legal and Policy Framework...



- **Article 243G of the Indian Constitution (73rd Constitutional Amendment)** specifies that legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with powers and authority for **preparation of plans for economic development and social justice**
- **Article 243ZD of the Indian Constitution (74th Constitutional Amendment)** mandates constitution of District Planning Committee for preparation of District Plans through consolidation of plans prepared by Panchayats and municipalities
- **Panchayati Raj Acts of various States mandate Gram Panchayats (GP) to prepare Plan for economic development and social justice**



GPDP -Legal and Policy Framework...



- The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grant has assured fiscal transfers to GPs for planning and delivery of basic services
- The FFC grant amounts to over Rs 2 Lakh crore to be devolved over a period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20). This is around 6 times more than Thirteenth FC award
- Guidelines of Ministry of Finance on utilization of FFC grant also states proper plans to be prepared by Panchayats
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj issued Guidelines on preparation of GPDP
- 26 States have issued Guidelines for preparation of GPDP



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Scope of GPDP



Areas to be covered

Human development

- Sex ratio, IMR, MMR, malnutrition, communicable diseases, literacy, school enrolment, drop-out rate, land less labour, unskilled labours, status of social security etc

Status of Inaccessible Communities

- Marginal and deprived sections (SC,ST, child, women, destitute etc., and effectiveness of existing services

Civic services

- Sanitation, drinking water, streetlight, playground, internet connectivity, maintenance of civic amenities etc

Economic development (finding gaps between requirement and availability)

- Agriculture and irrigation, animal husbandry, market, godown, reach of financial services etc.

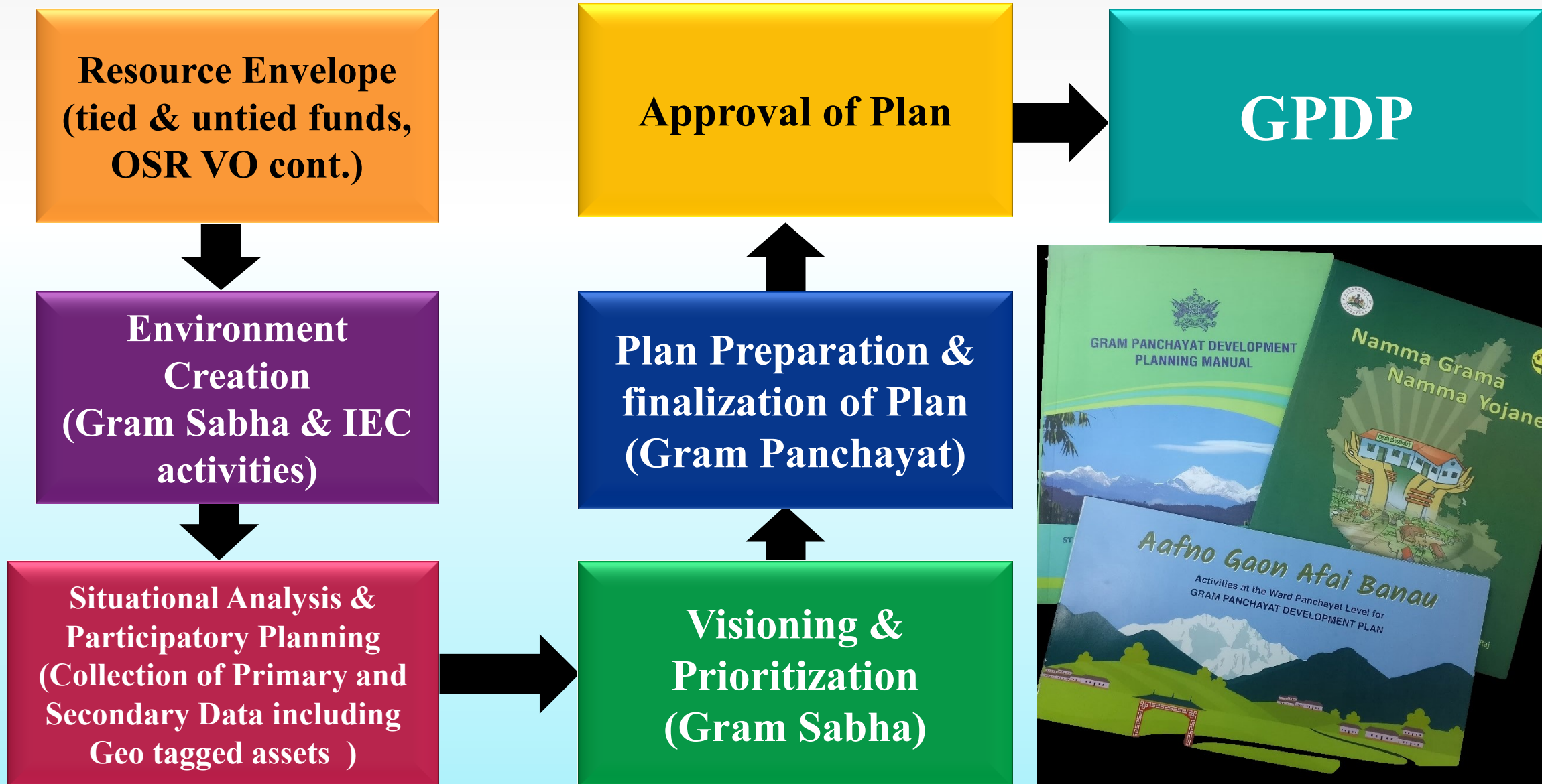
Disaster vulnerability assessment

- For disaster mitigation plan



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GPDP Workflow





Resource Envelope for GPDP



Own Source Revenue

Fourteenth Finance Commission Grant

State Finance Commission Grant

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act. (Scheme) [MGNREGS]

Other Schemes/grants over which GPs have command

Community contribution & Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds

Focus to be given on low cost-no cost activities also



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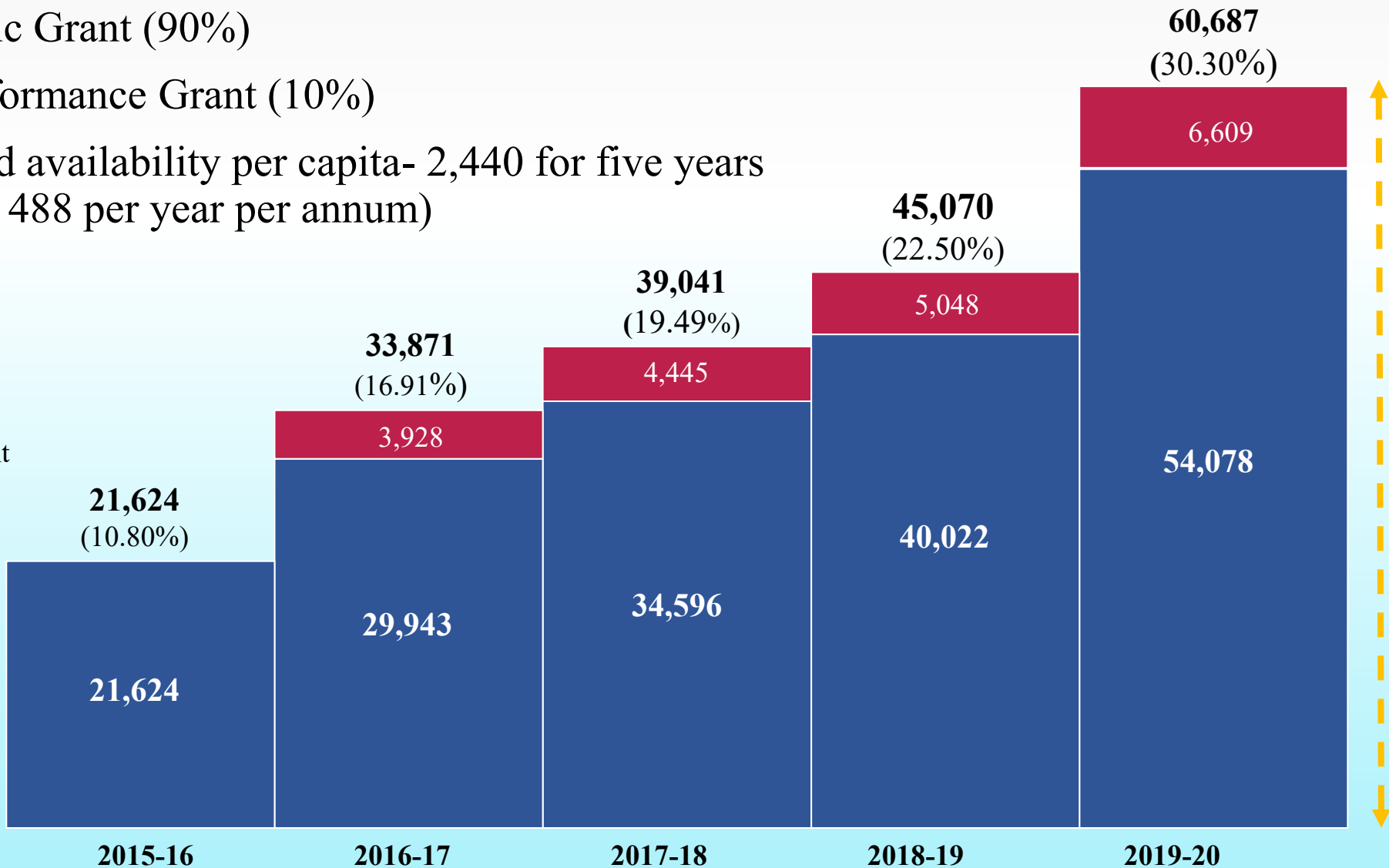
Fourteenth Finance Commission



- Under FFC; a total of **Rs. 200292.17 crore** has been allocated to the GPs for 2015-20
- Basic Grant (90%)
- Performance Grant (10%)
- Fund availability per capita- 2,440 for five years (Rs. 488 per year per annum)

■ Performance Grant
■ Basic Grant

% shown is w.r.t. total allocation





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Fourteenth Finance Commission



- **Basic Grant (90%)**
 - For delivery of basic services
 - For duly constituted GPs only
 - 15 days time limit to transfer funds to GPs by State
 - Interest payment by State for delayed period at RBI Bank rate, beyond 15 days
- **Performance Grant (10%)**
 - GP to submit audited annual accounts of two years preceding the year in which the GP is eligible to claim the grant.
 - GPs to show an increase in the own revenues over preceding year
 - Completion of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
 - Display of sector wise FFC Expenditure on Dashboard



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90% of allocation for Basic Services





Advisories to GPs for use of FFC Grants

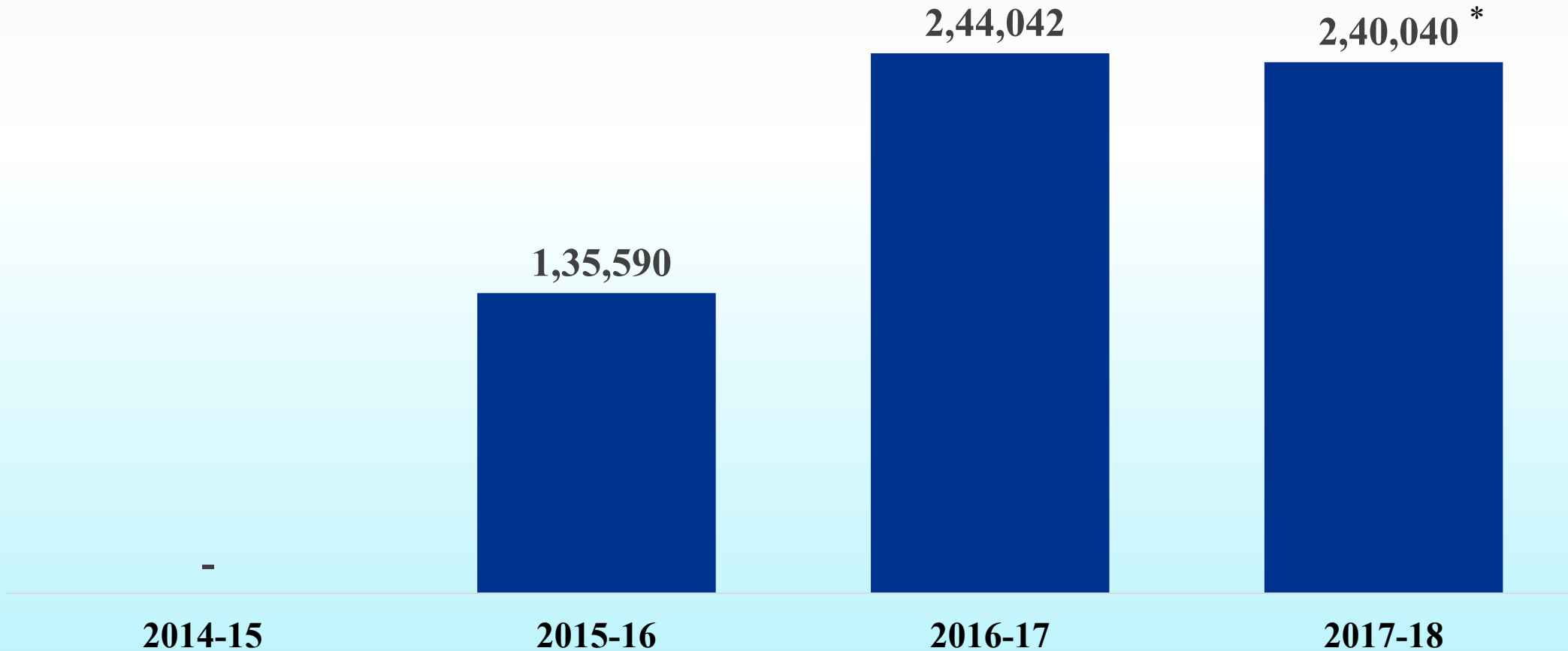


- Providing safe drinking water for rural people utilizing FFC Grant.
- Provision of Water Supply and sanitation in anganwadis and schools using FFC Grants
- Utilization of 10% of Grants for meeting O&M and Capital Expenditure by the GPs.
- Display of details of activities under taken by GPs for information of the Public Beneficiaries.
- Provision of dustbin in every hamlet from the FFC Funds.



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GPDPs approved



* As on March 19, 2018

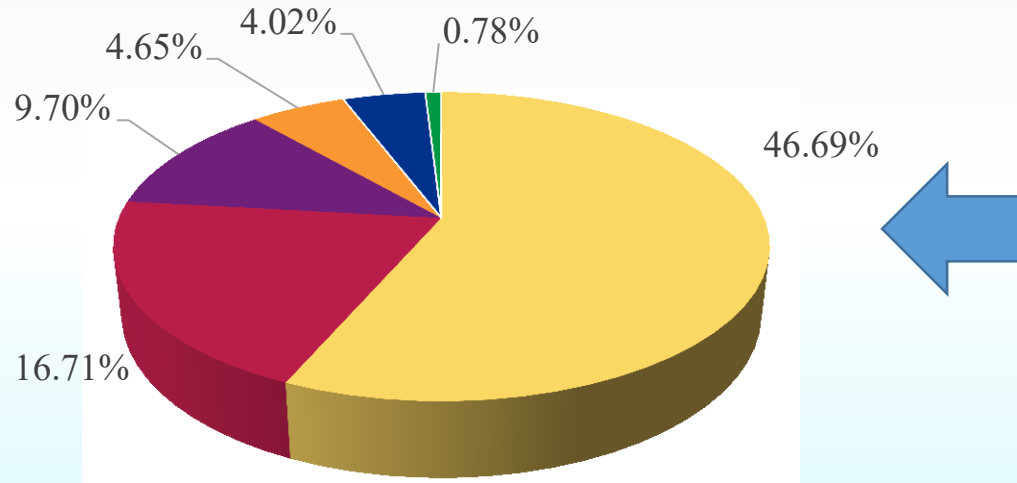


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Analysis: GPDP

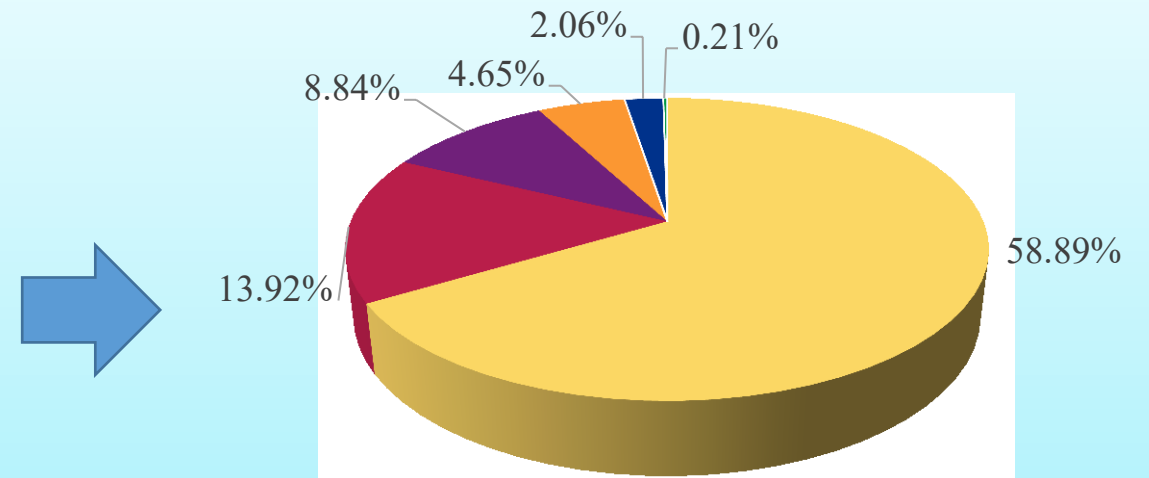


Focus Area wise Fund Allocation: 2016-17



Focus areas	Funds allocated in GPDPs (%)
Roads	46.69
Health & Sanitation	16.71
Drinking Water	9.70
Rural Electrification	4.65
Maintenance of Community Assets	4.02
Water Conservation	0.78

Focus areas	Activities in GPDP (%)
Roads	58.89
Health & Sanitation	13.92
Drinking Water	8.84
Maintenance of Community Assets	4.65
Rural Electrification	2.06
Water Conservation	0.21



Activities through Convergence of Fund: 2016-17



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Integration with GPDP



- Activities related to sanitation and water at Panchayat level should be the sub plan of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- Sub Plans may be less Cost, no cost and cost plan based on Social determinants of health.
- The committees formed under GPDP at State, District, Block (technical and monitoring) may have representation of the related line dept. functionaries.
- Panchayat Planning team should invariably have grass root functionaries.
- Data collected under the schemes related to water and sanitation may be used during situational analysis under GPDP.



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Integration with GPDP



- Converge funds under the schemes related to water and sanitation, health, Women and child, Nutrition in to the Resource Envelope of Gram Panchayat
- Joint Training programme may be conducted for functionaries, ERs and other stakeholders.
- Ensure presence of the various committees/functionaries in GPDP Gram Sabha.



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National Nutrition Mission (NNM)



Role of PRIs in the scheme:

- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and specifically Gram Panchayats at the village level could play a major role in facilitating all the stakeholders in achieving the mission objectives.
- A bottom-up planning process for nutrition may be initiated with the involvement of SHGs, CBOs, VOs by PRIs. Focus on local nutritional gaps.
- Focus on supporting innovations and scaling up best practices in the area of nutrition.
- Social Nutrition Audit should be done with assistance of Gram Sabha



National Nutrition Mission (NNM)



Role of Gram Panchayats:

- Voluntary disclosures by NNM officials/authorities before Gram Sabhas should be frequent and mandatory
- IEC and capacity building would constitute the core of any nutrition programme. The broad outlines of the IEC strategy and capacity building approach may be spelt out.
- Panchayats falling in areas covered under Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats and 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog may be accorded priority
- Officials of line departments should coordinate with SIRDs/ PRTIs for Capacity Building and Training
- Materials for domain based training of ERs/Panchayat functionaries/Line Depts. should be shared with NIRD&PR/SIRDs for effective and focussed training modules after consulting stakeholders of State departments of Nutrition



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National Nutrition Mission (NNM)



Role of Gram Panchayats:

- Special Gram Sabhas on Nutrition should be convened alongwith GPDP Gram Sabha and three times in a year.
- MoPR is promoting participatory planning through GPDP by converging all resources. GPs may be incentivized to include a nutrition component in their GPDP sub-plans.
- The Village Level Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), should mandatorily be a Functional Committee of the Gram Panchayat. In the Gram Sabhas, there should be a regular item of discussion on nutritional status of children.
- There should be a sub-component of incentivizing Panchayats in the NNM



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THANK YOU