



Review Of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Process In Village Panchayats: A Case Study Of Goa, India

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Introduction:

Goa has a unique history of institutions of local self government dating back to ancient times. There was no formal Panchayat but there was a system called as “Gaonkari” who used to meet on a holy place and decide about the development of their village. The Portuguese rule converted the Gaonkari into Comunidade by making applicable code of comunidade and part of annual income was reserved for the development of roads, culverts, bunds, etc. from the income of the comunidade. This comunidades used to function as an autonomous unit of village administration.

Goa along with Daman & Diu was liberated on 19th December 1961 from Portuguese rule. After liberation, the President of India promulgated the Goa Daman & Diu Village Panchayat Regulation, 1962 under Article-240 of the Constitution of India. The said Regulation provided for setting up of a single tier Panchayati Raj system in the Union Territory of Goa Daman & Diu. Thus, for the first time, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) came into existence in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu in the year 1962. The Panchayati Raj (PR) system was functioning very well since its inception and elections were held regularly in Goa. However, in most of the States in India, the PR system which started in 1959, had totally collapsed.

There was no uniformity in the PR system throughout India. Elections to PRIs were not held regularly and in some States elections were not held for more than 30 years. Therefore, steps were taken to amend the Constitution and for that purpose the Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act was passed on 20th April, 1993, to lay a strong foundation for “Democratic Decentralization” and paved the way for activating the planning process from the grassroots; a concept which has eluded the people ever since the beginning of the era of planned development.

In terms of Article 243-N of the Constitution of India, every State was required to amend the laws relating to PRIs within one year of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Therefore, to comply with the said mandatory provision of the Constitution the State of Goa promulgated an Ordinance namely, The Goa Panchayat Raj Ordinance, 1994 on 20.04.1994. The Ordinance was converted into Bill, namely the Goa Panchayat Raj Bill, 1994 and the same was introduced in the Goa Legislative Assembly on 25.05.1994. The Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 was then introduced by the Governor of Goa on 09.07.1994.

Administrative Pattern of Panchayati Raj in Goa

In Goa Panchayati Raj Department is headed by the Minister for Panchayati Raj. The Administrative Head of the Panchayat Department is the Secretary (Panchayats). The Director of Panchayats is the Head of the Department and is also the ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government of Goa. The Director of Panchayats is assisted by two Additional Director (North & South) of Panchayats.

Prior to enactment of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, the control and supervision over the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the State of Goa was with the District Collectors. By virtue of the present Act, a separate Directorate of Panchayats has been set up and all the powers in respect of the Panchayati Raj, which were earlier exercised by the Collector, have now been assigned to the Director.

The Director of Panchayats exercises full control and supervision over the Panchayats through the Deputy Director of Panchayats and the Block Development Officers. There are two Deputy Directors of Panchayats, one for the North Goa District and the other for South Goa District. The Block Development Officers exercise jurisdiction over their respective blocks with their offices situated at the Taluka headquarters. The North Goa District comprises of 5 Blocks and the South Goa District comprises of 7 Blocks. The Block Development Officer is assisted by Extension Officers and other administrative staff. As a population of Goa is below 20 lakhs, a two tier system is adopted i.e. Village Panchayats at Village level and Zilla Panchayats at District level.

Gram Panchayats and Finance Commission's Recommendations:

The recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has opened a new avenue for strengthening decentralization in the country. A total of Rs. 200, 292.20 crores funds was sanctioned entirely to the village panchayats and Rs. 87, 143.80 crores to the urban local bodies for a period of five years from 2015 to 2020. Of this, 90 % fund to be utilized on basic grant and 10% on performance grant-with regular audits and improved Own Source Revenue (OSR) being the basis of assessment of performance grant of village panchayats. This marks an increase of nearly 50% in village panchayat revenues. (Dr. P.P.Balan, 2015)

The focus is on two aspects – one is the preparation of local development plan and the other spending on basic necessities. The basic needs such as drinking water, sanitation, health, education, nutrition, etc. In that context, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India envisages village panchayats to prepare their plans

through a participatory process. The village panchayats have to prepare grassroot plans by convening Gram Sabhas & Ward Sabhas. Thus, people's participation is to be given priority as put forth by the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

In order to roll out Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) each state is supposed to prepare State specific guidelines and accordingly utilize the Fourteenth Finance Commission funds received.

The guidelines in each state generally focus on the following:

- a) The slogan and environment generation strategy of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- b) The resources which are to be converged for the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- c) The nature of situation analysis to be conducted.
- d) The responsibility of forming Village Development Committee (VDC) in each village panchayats and thereby preparing projects/plan by participatory planning for presenting these reports in the Gram Sabha.
- e) The conduct of Gram Sabha for environment generation, planning and visioning, prioritization and approval, appraisal of projects and approval, Institutional support mechanisms for planning and implementation arrangements. (Sarada Muraleedharan, 2015)

Indeed Gram Panchayat Development Plan guidelines issued by all states is itself a huge step forward but for Gram Panchayat Development Plan to succeed, the initiative of support structures and a vibrant capacity building activity seems more critical.

In the analysis of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan guidelines of the state, it can be seen that each state has approached it differently¹. In some states, it is the panchayat committee who took responsibility for all the grassroot processes including situation analysis. In others, it was seen officials undertaking the job or full-fledged working groups or task force of community resources engaged in participatory planning.

The Gram Panchayat Development Plan is an opportunity for village panchayats to look beyond infrastructure and selection of beneficiaries for Central and State sponsored schemes into local problems in development and addressing these problems with the resources available to them- both financial & human. Some states see the GPDP as a catalyst for generating grassroot awareness about social evils such as sex selective feticide, drug abuse in youth, alcoholism or human trafficking². Also it's necessary to realize that for local action, it is not the financial resources but the level of social mobilization that are critical for success.

³**15th Finance Commission** will cover a period of five years from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Category of Fund:

- Basic Untied Grants - 40% of the total allocation releases in two instalments.
- Basic Tied Grants - 60% of the allocation releases in two instalments.

Allotment of Fund to the PRI bodies:

¹**Guidelines for Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan**, October, 2018, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

²**KILA Journal of local Governance**, July –December, 2015, ISSN 2319-930 X, vol.02, No. 02.

³**Department of Panchayats and Rural Development, Government of West Bengal.**

The 15th CFC Grant allotted to the 3-Tier PRI bodies in the following manner:

- Zilla Parishads - 15% Of Total Grant
- Panchayat Samities - 15% Of Total Grant
- Gram Panchayats - 70% Of Total Grant

Scope of Work:

The Basic Untied Grants and can be used by the local bodies for location felt needs, except of Salary or other establishment expenditure. It includes the following:

- Immunization of children.
- Construction, repair and maintenance of roads within / inter Gram Panchayat(s).
- Construction, repair and maintenance of footpath within / inter Gram Panchayat(s).
- Construction, repair and maintenance of LED street lights and solar lighting within / inter Gram Panchayat(s).
- Construction, repair and maintenance of crematorium and acquisition of land for crematorium grounds, upkeep of dead body burial ground.
- Providing sufficient and high bandwidth Wi-Fi digital network services within GP.

The Basic Tied Grants and can be used by the local bodies for location felt needs, except of Salary or other establishment expenditure. It includes the following:

- Sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free (ODF) status.
- Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.
- Storm Water Drainage and water logging management.

Importance of Decentralized Planning at Gram Panchayats:

The Constitution of India as per Article 243G talks of strengthening the local self-governing institutions viz the Village Panchayats. Further the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution also calls for strengthening of the Gram Sabhas. The Goa Panchayat Raj Act 1994 also highlights the objective of setting up panchayats for greater participation of the people and more effective implementation of rural development programmes.

Importance of local planning:

- local level planning may address local level issues
- Improving basic core services
- Conservation of natural resource
- Improving basic service delivery at GP
- Enhancing the governance and accountability.
- Providing care services to the destitute and vulnerable, group

Is participatory planning at the village level possible and why?

Planning at Village Panchayat will be possible because of the following:

- Assured availability of Fourteenth Finance Commission grants:
- The Ministry of Finance has very clearly indicated that preparation of GP plans at the panchayat level by the people is very essential.
- The FFC grants henceforth will be released based on the performance of village panchayats.
- MoRD guidelines mandating convergence of MGNREGS and NRLM along with FFC grants.
- Each village panchayat now will be assured of grants every year by the FFC. These grants will be given to the village panchayats based on the population and area. Hence a village panchayat will receive 90% grants based on their population and 10 % on the area.

Why should a Gram Panchayat prepare a Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)?

The preparation of a village Panchayat development plan is important for the following reasons:

- To establish the Village Panchayat as an institution of local self government.
- To bring out peoples' needs into the plans
- To address local development issues with all available resources
- To build confidence in people to finding solutions
- To utilize local human resources and natural resources
- To provide space for integration of peoples' knowledge and wisdom
- To respond to differential needs of different groups/ Antyodaya
- To activate Gram Sabha and responsive governance/ transparency
- Holistic understanding of local level development
- Value for money by focusing on felt needs

GPDP in village panchayats of Goa:

To study and understand the process implemented for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan in village panchayats a few talukas of South Goa district of Goa state were identified. The actual 3 days plan of activities was initiated in the village panchayats of these talukas.

The State Department of Panchayats and State Training Institute channelized the State level Gram Panchayat Development Plan guidelines and mobilized the village panchayats to roll out the process.

The village panchayats of Quepem, Sanguem, Dharbandora & Ponda talukas of South Goa District were sensitized on Gram Panchayat Development Plan process by continuous capacity building and handholding during the initial plan process at village level.

A team of State Resource Persons & Gram Rozgar Sahayaks (GRS) of MGNREGS were trained by the State Training Institute who envisaged the responsibility to take over the day wise activity to be conducted at village panchayats. As a preparatory task each village panchayat were supposed to mobilize, create an awareness of the GPDP process at Angwandi Centres, Government Primary Schools, Sub Health Centres, women SHGs, Youth members, Farmers, Adolescent girls and specific community people (SC / ST / Fishing folk) if any before the commencement of the 3 days process.

The team also encouraged to create awareness on importance of State specific regional language slogan “Niyojit Amcho Goan, Nitol Amche Goem”. The slogan highlights the issues related to: -

- i) Effective Administration and governance.
- ii) Environment concerns.
- iii) Livelihood concerns through responsive tourism.
- iv) Life styles & health concerns.
- V) Maximum production in agriculture.
- Vi) Local economic development.

The village panchayats were suggested to publicize State slogan by displaying it in all prominent places in the village. This will help in promoting the message of participation & ownership.

A member of resource team visited village panchayats of selected talukas simultaneously in batches viz; covering 11 village panchayats of Quepem block in batch-I, 7 village panchayats of Sanguem block in batch-II, 5 village panchayats of Dharbandora block in batch-III and 19 village panchayats of Ponda block in batch-IV respectively.

Following activities carried out during 3 days plan process in village panchayats of each identified talukas:

Day I- Sector Visits

State Resource Person of Resource Team along with GRS of concerned village panchayat motivated Sarpanchas, Dy. Sarpanchas & other panchayat members to in turn engage their enthusiasm and spirit throughout the Gram Panchayat Development Plan process and suggested following steps in planning and preparing Gram Panchayat development plan-

Step 1: Panchayat body meeting with key stakeholders.

Step 2: Environment Generation and mobilization for planning.

Step 3: Determining the Resource Envelope by village panchayat.

Step 4: Gram Sabha meeting to initiate discussion and setting the stage for the preparation of GPDP.

Step 5: Situation Analysis and Need Assessment.

Step 6: Preparation of draft GPDP and approval by Village Development Committee (VDC).

Step 7: Village panchayat body meeting to approve draft GPDP.

Step 8: Gram Sabha meeting for prioritization and approval of GPDP.

Step 9: Village panchayat body meeting to approve the GPDP finalized by the Gram Sabha.

Step 10: Detailed project preparation and technical sanction.

Step 11: Implementation of Projects under GPDP.

Step 12: Monitoring and periodic review of GPDP.

Further, following information collected from village panchayats –

- a) Village panchayat details.
- b) Panchayat Revenue details.
- c) Details of Committees.
- d) Details of Village Development Committee.

The team along with village development committee members visited the identified sectors-Anganwadi Centres, Government Primary Schools and Sub Health Centres wherein the sector incharge had to fill the details as per the prescribed format given to them.

The resource team and panchayat members seen the site of each Anganwadi centre, Government primary school and Sub Health Centres and could figure out the difficulties & hurdles faced by the centres with an effective discussion held with the concerned officials.

Outcome:

These visits gave an opportunity to the people to understand the facilities provided by these centres, various norms and conditions of their functioning.

Day II- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

It is important to be able to understand people's perception on problems and issues. This can be effective if we are able to discuss on a specific issue and with a particular group where matters are discussed openly and freely. Focus Group Discussion is a tool to gather people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of their interest. The village panchayats were advised to hold group discussions with at least any three of the following target group of people:-

- i) Women SHGs.
- ii) Farmers.
- iii) Senior Citizens.
- iv) Youth
- v) Adolescent Girls.

The common problems & issues discussed with the groups are as follows:-

a. Focus Group Discussion with Farmers:-

- Resource team introduced the topics related to agriculture to the farmers such as:-



Focus Group Discussion with Farmers

- Potentiality of farming & agriculture development.
- Workshop or training by agriculture department.
- Functioning of Zonal Agriculture Office (ZAO).
- Cooperative society
- Land development.
- Climatic change.
- Animal issues.
- Manpower problem.
- Availability of access of subsidy/schemes.
- Irrigation Facilities.
- Soil Test.
- Rearing/grazing of animal.
- Availability of veterinary services
- Awareness about Government schemes
- Cooperation from AH&VH staff.



b. Focus Group Discussion with Women:-



Focus Group Discussion with Women SHGs

- Female feticide and abortions.
- Differentiation between boy and girl child related to nutritional food, education.
- Girl's education is topped and she is asked to take care of her siblings. So she has to be a

mother in her childhood.

- Early Marriage.
- Domestic Violence.
- Reproductive Problem.
- Family Planning
- Nutrition/ Malnutrition.
- Different type of Abuse.
- Anganwadi Status.
- Health Issues related to Women & Child.
- Specific issue related to girl child.
- Income Generation Activities.

c. Focus Group Discussion with Youth:-



Focus Group Discussion with Youth Members

Issues related to youth were discussed such as:-

- Employment opportunities.
- Vocational training.
- Skill oriented training.
- Self-employment opportunities.
- Agro based services
- Schemes for disabled youth

Outcome:

To receive people's perception on problems & issues and also to get possible solutions.

Day III- Resource cum Social Map (Participatory Rural Appraisal –PRA)

To draw a social map the team/facilitator asked for location of households, Below Poverty Line Households, SC/ST/OBC households, location of services such as schools, anganwadi centres, natural resources, lakes, springs, ponds, fields etc.

The team made the entire group of people to gather in a circle in an open space/ground to prepare a resource cum social map. Initially some questions were posed to draw the map such as location of agriculture fields, infrastructure facilities available in the village, location of services in the village such as health centre, primary school, etc.

The team member further guided Elected Representatives / Village Development Committee members to identify the ward wise needs of the village and list out the same in plan projects.



Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Outcome:

The Social Map helps to give a picture of the village with regard to the location of the resources both manmade and natural. It gives a view of the social set up of the village, location of services within the village and the accessibility of these by the villagers. It helps to identify the needs and prioritize them according to the needs of the people.

Format of Draft Status Report cum Gram Panchayat Development Plan of village panchayat

The data obtained through various means and analyzed is further to be presented in a form of report. The draft of report prepared by the village panchayats included the aim of the situation analysis (Sector visits, FGDs, PRA) conducted during 3 days process, each village panchayat wrote introductory paragraph with details on the location of the village panchayats, resources available, source of income of panchayat, schemes implemented etc.

The report included analysis of the observations/information collected during the sector visits, PRA & FGDs. The report recommended probable suggestions for the improvement which are to be shown as GPDP projects / proposals.

These proposals of GPDP were mentioned in different parts as shown below:-

- a) Part – I up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs proposals to be sanctioned by concerned BDO of the Taluka.
- b) Part- II more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs proposal to be sent to Department of panchayats for approval.
- c) Part – III – proposals requiring works to be under taken by line departments.
- d) Part-IV Projects / works under low cost / no cost.

The following format was followed by the village panchayats to list the proposals in above mentioned four parts: - (Why, What is significant in this information and How it will help?)

| Sr. No. | Sector | Activity | Budget/Amount | Source of fund | Time frame for implementation | Priority |
|---------|--------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Compilations of Observations / information collected during the field visits, PRA, FGDs of South Goa Gram Panchayats:

A. Name of the sector: Education

I. Key observations:

- The primary school not in good condition
- The Primary school building in ward no. 7 is having two classroom facilities, only 10 students and two teachers also found new toilet is under construction.
- No Storage facilities are available, for office equipments, sports material and stationery etc.
- No Compound wall for Government Primary School code No - in ward no. 4.
- Surrounding of the Government Primary School (GPS) requires cleaning.
- Blackboard board not in good condition
- Health checkup once in a year
- No Filter in GPS
- Found expired Fire extinguisher
- Lack of Kitchen Room in GPS

II. Suggestions:

- The primary school buildings require repairs and painting in ward no. 4 and in ward No. 7
- GPS can be converted into multi facility community centre including reading room counseling by Visiting doctor and can be utilized by all sector of villagers
- Water filters should be provided.
- Black board to be provided

- Kitchen room to be erected in school campus
- Health check up must be compulsory every 3 months.
- Training should be provided to staff on the usage of fire extinguishers and timely replacement should be done.

B. Name of the sector: Health (SHC)

I. Key observations:

- No proper Disposal of medical waste
- Regular Doctor is not available.

II. Suggestions:

- Doctor Visit should be at least thrice a Week.
- Arrangement should be made to dispose the medical waste to nearest Garbage Treatment Plant.

C. Name of the sector: Women, Child, drinking water

I. Key observations:

- Need Repair of toilet facility at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).
- It is observed that some of the AWCs require interior repairs & renovation.
- No Storage and Kitchen facility for AWCs.
- No Filter at AWCs.
- No proper water storage.

II. Suggestions:

- Repairs of Toilets is required.
- Requires Interior repairs and renovation for AWCs and providing Carpet
- Providing storing Rack and Kitchen stand with Cabin.
- Water filter to be supplied to all AWCs.
- Providing water tank for storage of water.

D. Issues related to women and SHGs:

Key Observations

- Financial problems faced before starting activity.
- Illiteracy among the aged group.
- Awareness about various schemes.
- Need Health Counselling for adolescence girls and women.
- Need display rack to market the products packed by SHG.

- Lack of sanitation facility during Jatra.

II. Suggestions.

- Organising meeting with bankers and SHGs
- Providing tuition classes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for illiterate and providing educational kit.
- Organise seminar with concern government departments to explain various schemes.
- Providing counselling centre with monthly expert visit in Panchayat campus.
- Providing premises to SHGs to market their packed products with Panchayat initiative.
- Arranging Mobile toilet during Jatra.

E. Issues related to the youth:

I. Key Observations

- No proper Playground and jogging trek.
- No common community hall for cultural and sports activities.
- Employment problems.
- No career guidance courses.
- Need sports kit for Registered Youth sports clubs.
- No proper Library and reading corner in Panchayat area.
- Need skilled training for youth and youngsters.

II. Suggestions:

- Development of Panchayat playground with jogging trek and stage and changing room for a playground.
- Present GPS Premises at ward no. 7 to be converted into community and multipurpose Hall by approaching Education Department.
- Conducting Job Fair in Panchayat Hall for unemployed youth once in a year.
- Annually career guidance camp to be conducted for youths in the month of May.
- The Art & Culture Committee should be active and it can take up activities for the youth.
- Providing sports kit to conduct competition for registered youth clubs.
- Training must be given to youth about Agriculture, Tailoring, Cooking Driving, Computer, Bhajan classes etc.

F. Name of the sector: Agriculture

I. Key observations:

- Due to heavy monsoon destroyed crops is witnessed.
- No proper irrigation facility during summer season.
- Wild animals create havoc in fields and farms
- There exists forest land in the village.

- Lack of knowledge about different schemes in agricultural sector.
- Lack of skilled labour for agriculture development.

II. Suggestions

- Survey of monsoon affected farmers should be conducted and intimated to concern dept. for compensation
- Need Construction of Bandharas on Main stream nallah at a distance o every 100 mts to solve water scarcity problem for irrigation.
- Solar fencing with alarm should be done to avoid wild animals.
- Approaching forest Dept to use forest land for cattle grassing land.
- Conducting modern farming training programmes.
- The panchayat must make use of the MGNREGA scheme for helping the farmers in the village.

G. Name of the sector: Senior Citizens

I. Key observations:

- No proper jogging treks and sitting benches in Panchayat area road.
- No recreational centre with old age equipments.
- No reading corner for senior citizens
- No railing for steps near religious places and culvert.
- Awareness of Senior Citizens schemes by Government Department

II. Suggestions

- Suggested jogging trek with solar light and sitting benches on Panchayat ground.
- Providing Recreational centre with old age equipments on rental basis in proposed multi facility community centre at GPS.
- Providing reading corners with bench in existing bus stops with notice board.
- Providing Stainless steel railings for step and culvert wherever required in Panchayat area.
- Inviting concern departments to explain about schemes for senior citizens.

H. Social Map cum Resource Map

I. Key observations / Suggestions

- Repair of Nallah on both sides in survey No. 81/1
- Garbage treatment plant in open space
- Pathways to access natural resources

- Construction of Gutter
- Railing for Culvert
- Fixing of Pavers surrounding Temple
- Ramp for agriculture field machine
- Construction of Toilet for Panchayat Hall.
- Provision of Bus stop
- Public toilet near Temple
- Construction of new road
- Construction of Steps and development with railing of Ganesh Visarjan spot near temple.
- Construction of retaining wall on road for nallah from village road to Manohar Naik house.
- Development of spring / Well near house
- Construction And Repair of Pathway and retaining wall
- Providing Railing for culvert near House
- Repair & Construction of Nallah
- Desilting and Construction of Gutter
- Segregation of Garbage (Door to Door collection)

➤ **Governance:**

The following committees are constituted by the Panchayat:

1. Standing Committee on Social Justice
2. Standing Committee on Production
3. Standing Committee on Amenities
4. The Ward Development Committee
5. The Village Education Committee
6. The Child Committee
7. The Garbage Management Committee
8. The Forest Committee
9. The Village Development Committee

Observations:

These committees are formed however they do not meet regularly. If these committees meet and conduct their meetings regularly, several issues of the people in the village can be addressed.

Development of SC/STs: *The Panchayat which has a sizeable SC or ST population should compulsorily conduct a Focus Group Discussions with the representatives of this population.*

I. The proposed GPDP Plan:

The proposals under GPDP in different parts are mentioned below:

Part – I (state briefly why these activities are important and proposed in part – I upto 2.00 lakhs)

| Sr. No | Sector | Activity | Source of fund | Amount approx | Time frame for implementation | Priority |
|--------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Health /sanitation | Construction of separate toilets for Gents and Ladies for Panchayat Hall in ward No. 4 | OSR/FFC | 2,00,000 | - | - |
| 2. | Health /Sanitation | Segregation of garbage (door to door collection) | OSR/Garbage TM scheme | 1,00,000 | - | - |
| 3. | Education | Requires Interior repairs and renovation for AWCs and providing Carpet | FFC | - | - | - |
| 4. | Drinking water | Water filters in all Anganwadi/ Schools | FFC | 20,000 | - | - |

Part – II (state briefly why these activities are important and proposed in part – II more than 2.00 lakhs)

| Sr. No | Sector | Activity | Source of fund | Amount | Time frame for implementation | Priority |
|--------|---------------------|---|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Agriculture | Solar fencing of agriculture land at | GEDA dept | - | - | - |
| 2. | Agriculture | Construction of water harvesting at | WRD/ Agriculture | - | - | - |
| 3. | Agriculture | Financial assistance for pesticides and insecticides | Agriculture | - | - | - |
| 4. | Infrastructure | Construction of compound walls for schools | OSR/MGNER EGS/FFC | - | - | - |
| 5. | Health / sanitation | Construction of One urinals for boys & Toilet for girls at Primary School | OSR/MGNER EGS/FFC | - | - | - |
| 6. | Health /sanitation | Construction of toilet for Girls at primary school | OSR/MGNER EGS/FFC | - | - | - |

Part – III (state briefly why these activities are important and proposed in part – III projects by line depts)

| Sr. No | Sector | Activity | Source of fund | Amount | Time frame for implementation | Priority |
|--------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Water and sanitation | Development of existing Spring at | Water resources department | - | - | - |
| 2. | Health/sanitation | Construction of community toiletsward no. 5, 6 & 7) | PWD | - | - | - |
| 3. | Infrastructure | Play-ground at | Sports and youth affairs | - | - | - |
| 4. | Agriculture | Provision of water supply for irrigation at | WRD | - | - | - |
| 5. | Education | Installation of CCTV cameras in all schools | Education Dept | - | - | - |
| 6. | Education | Repairing of roof of all the Primary School in | Education dept | - | - | - |

Part- IV Proposals under low cost / no cost:

(State briefly why these activities are important and proposed)

| Sr. No | Sector | Activity | Source of fund | Amount | Time frame for implementation | Priority |
|--------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Health and sanitation | Maintenance of open places | OSR | - | - | - |
| 2. | Agriculture | Provision of hybrid seeds | OSR/Agriculture dept | - | - | - |
| 3. | Human development | Awareness on social issues | sponsors/OSR | - | - | - |
| 4. | Agriculture | Survey of barren land | no cost | - | - | - |
| 5. | Agriculture | Training for farmers (Usage of modern farming techniques) | no cost request to FTC Agriculture | - | - | - |
| 6. | Skill development | Training on income generating activity to SHGs | no cost | - | - | - |

Summing Up:

It can be seen from the extent of involvement of Elected Representatives, Committees, people and authorities in the GPDP formulation process that unless the rigorous sensitization on the issue, continuous capacity building and making them work on the development plan process the willingness to take up the ownership of the activity would have been poor. This is observed from revised guidelines issued by Ministry

of Panchayati Raj, GoI, 2018 for the States to conduct Mission Antyodaya Survey for the revenue villages upon their positive involvement in the GPDP activities.

Even after active participation of State Resource Group in the identified blocks of the South Goa District it has been noticed that FFC fund utilization during the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 in these blocks are not much satisfactory. *This is evident from the number of works uploaded and grants utilized by the Panchayats of respective Talukas of South Goa District as per the records shown on eGram Swaraj Portal.*

In fact as per the remarks from State Department of Panchayats most of the 191 village panchayats across Goa appeared to have failed in the utilization of funds allocated to them for different development works under the Fourteen Finance Commission. With the fact that only Rs. 1.2 crore out of Rs. 10 crore has been utilized by the panchayats during the financial year 2016-17 *as per data available with Department of Panchayats of State Government.* The total balance of Fourteen Finance Commission's unutilized funds with the panchayats across the State is around Rs. 24.44 crore, *as per the information retrieved from the State Department of Panchayats during FY 2016-2017* since its implementation which gradually received extended time period during COVID 19 year to further initiate its execution with 03 years till 2021-22 *as per the circulars issued by Panchayats during 2021-22.* However, few Panchayats of South Goa District were able to take the benefit to execute the GPDP Projects at grass root level *as per the works / projects initiated and grants availed / utilized on eGram Swaraj Portal.*

With the release of 15th FC funds from Central Government to the States for all tiers of RLBs has now made the Zilla Panchayats (ZPs) of Goa to showcase their contribution in allotted village panchayats to execute the projects / works accordingly through District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) process. Thus efforts required to canvass the formulation of DPDP draft for further implementation at district level. The incorporation of Thematic Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) at Panchayats & District level will act as indicators for ZPs to target the projects for respective villages in addition to the works identified under GPDP by village panchayats. This will enable elected members of Zilla Panchayats to disseminate effective services delivered at district level in coordination with respective line Departments of State Government and ensure that the activities / projects are incorporated in DPDP annually heading towards 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa' initiative of State Government.

Further, with the involvement of transparency portal⁴ initiated by Central Government leads to achieve complete visibility of flow of funds across the State especially the records of 14th and 15th FC Grants. However, collaborative efforts from every State Government to mandate the linkage of State Funds to the panchayats transparency portal would have been remarkable progress in the field of Panchayati Raj.

⁴Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, First Report, January, 2019.

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