



GRAMODAY- HAMARA SANKALP

**Innovative Capacity Building Programme of
Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries**

**30th November - 2nd December 2016
Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi**

पंचायती राज संज्ञानवाच, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

ग्रामोदय-हमारा संकल्प
Gramoday - Hamara Sankalp

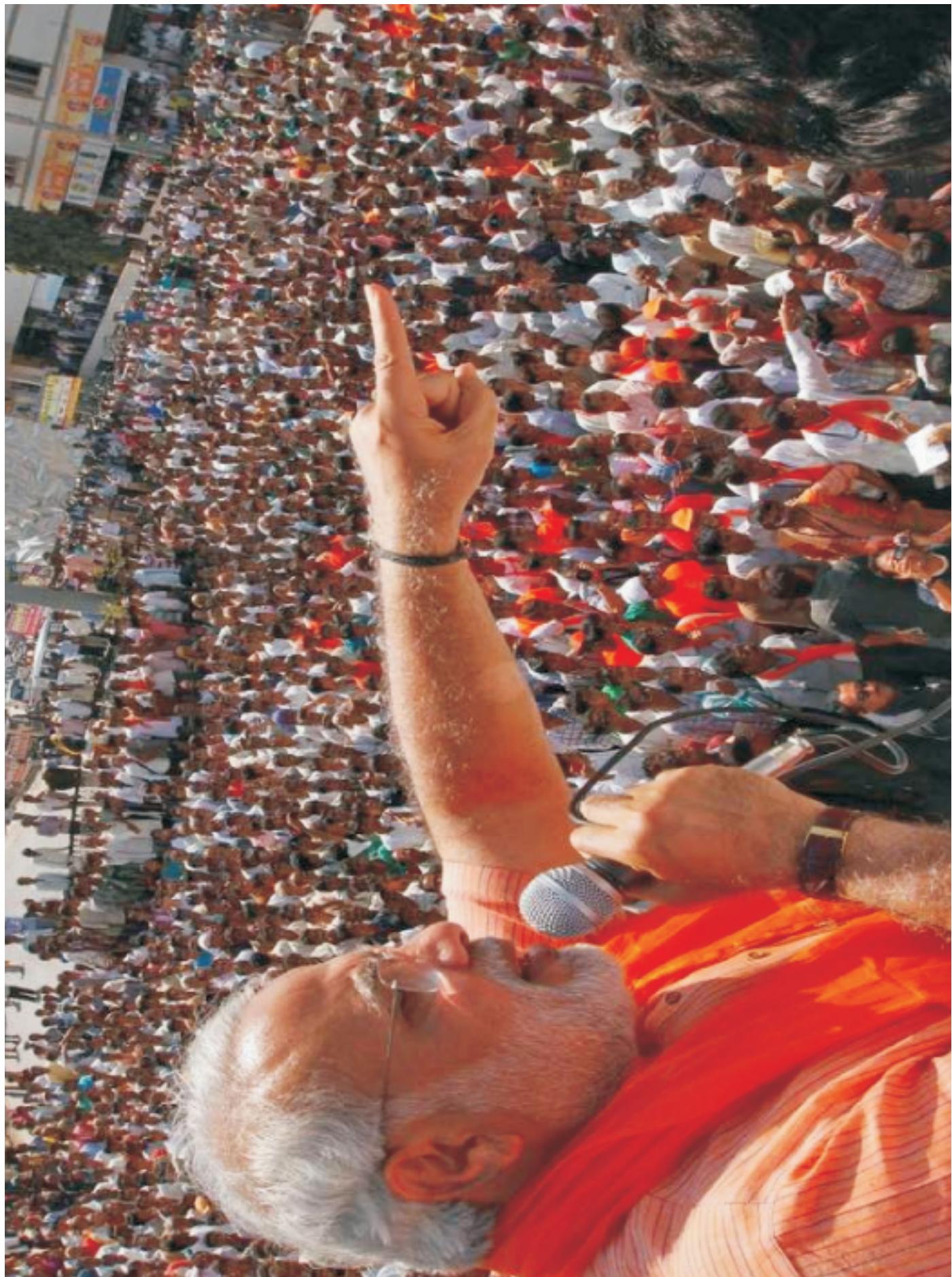
सरपंचगणों एवं ग्राम पंचायत सचिवों का क्षमता निगरण कार्यक्रम
Capacity Building Programme of Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries

30th November - 2nd December 2016, Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi

30 नवम्बर - 2 दिसेंबर 2016, सिरीफॉर्ट ऑडिटोरियम, नई दिल्ली



**Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India**





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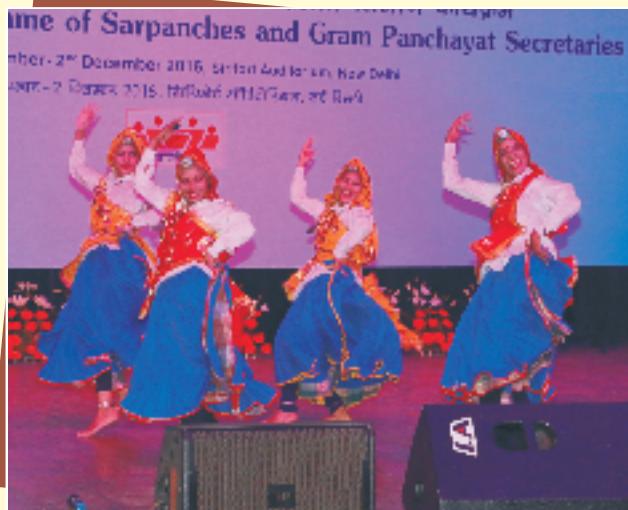


**Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India**

Conclave of Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries

Date - 2nd December 2016, Siritori Auditorium, New Delhi

महाविष्णु भवन - 2 दिसंबर 2016, सिरिटोरी ऑडिटोरियम, नई दिल्ली



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The mandate of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is to oversee the strengthening of the local self-governance system in the country in line with the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. Today, there are 2.51 lakh Panchayats in the country, which include 2.44 lakh Gram Panchayats, 6904 Block Panchayats and 589 District Panchayats. There are more than 29 lakh Elected Panchayat representatives. The constitution mandates regular elections to three tiers of Panchayats including representatives for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women. 'Panchayat' is a State subject and MoPR promotes Panchayati Raj through its schemes, advocacy with States, and by creating and sharing knowledge about good practices Panchayati Raj.

There is greater flow of funds to Gram Panchayats in view of the Fourteenth Finance Commission Award. This warrants for the capacity building of elected representatives especially the Sarpanches on various aspects of local governance, leadership, development initiatives and innovation. For effective capacity building of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions, stakeholder consultations were held to evolve a model training Programme that would be replicable in States. Format for the same was evolved that would make such programmes not only informative and educative but also sustain audience interest. It was also felt that appropriate communicators and communication tools are a must to ensure internalization of the message by the target audience for ensuring outcomes. Having reputed Colleges/ Universities on board can provide valuable assistance in designing course modules and getting services of effective speakers who can then be on a panel to train Master Trainers for the training programmes.

An innovative capacity building programmes was accordingly organized as a pilot for Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries from eight States, in association with the Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The format for training included conveying information through short plays (Nukkad Natak) prepared by Song and Drama Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, songs, short films on best practices, knowledge quiz, and felicitation of achiever Sarpanches who also made

power point presentations on their role in transforming lives in their Panchayats, besides talks by sector experts and practitioners.

'Gramoday - Hamara Sankalp' for accountable and delivery oriented Gram Panchayats was held as a three day event from 30th November to 2 December, 2016 at Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi that was attended by about 1000 Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries from eight States where elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in the last couple of years with adequate tenure still available to the Sarpanches to bring about a change in their respective areas. The States represented were Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, Directors of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) and State Government officials, Representatives from World Bank, UN Women and UNICEF and some Self Help Groups (SHG) also attended.

Experts from concerned Ministries of Government of India, faculty from the partnering Institute, Sarpanches and Panchayat Secretaries from achiever Gram Panchayats made presentations emphasizing on leadership and motivational skills, people's participation, outreach for local initiatives, convergence potentials, water conservation, transparency and accounting, and e-governance besides providing information on government schemes. Besides, sessions were exclusively conducted that were devoted to Sanitation, anchored by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and on advantages and modes of Digital Payments that was conducted by NITI Aayog.

The event was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water & Sanitation. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj also graced the occasion.

Approximately 1000 delegates consisting of Sarpanches from 8 States, Panchayat Secretaries officials from other Ministries, representatives from academic institutions and international organizations participated in the Programme.



The Objectives of the Programme were:

- Capacity enhancement of Sarpanches and secretaries of Gram Panchayats.
- Promotion of leadership and accountability amongst the elected representatives.
- Sharing of experiences amongst the Sarpanches.
- Knowledge sharing on best practices.



Themes for the Programme:

8 technical sessions were held to provide orientation to the Sarpanches along with a cultural exposure visit.

These special sessions included focal points, like-

- 1) Leadership and motivation,
- 2) Gram Panchayat Development Planning and Women Empowerment,
- 3) Sanitation,
- 4) Gender empowerment,
- 5) Financial management for the Panchayats and e-governance,
- 6) Less cash transactions and digital payments.
- 7) Sustainable Development Goals, and
- 8) Centrally Sponsored Schemes,



These sessions were conducted by thematic experts from different institutions supported by experienced and award winning Sarpanches from difference States. During the sessions, thematic films and street theatre were organized.



Secretary, Panchayati Raj, Shri J. S. Mathur, Welcoming the participants

The event began with welcome Minister Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister (RD, PR & DWS), Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble MoS(PR), experts, speakers and all the participants from the States by the Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Sharing the objective of the Sammelan, Secretary (PR) said that PRIs which are foundation of our governance, need to be strengthened so as to ensure better performance of roles and responsibilities by Panchayats, Sarpanches and functionaries and to achieve desired outcomes of participatory local self-governance.

In his introductory remarks, Secretary(PR) also spoke on the importance of hearing experiences of excelling Sarpanches about their success stories and learnings of outstanding works done in different areas that could be replicated by others too.

He further expressed need for development of such modules and capsules that help building information levels and capacities of ERs towards effective performance of their roles in elected positions.



Union Minister of State Panchayati Raj Shri Parshottam Rupala, addressing the participants



Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj expressed his warm welcome to the participants. He opined that this special capacity building programme organised at the capital of the country for the Maharajas's of the Gram Panchayat' is an effort to strengthen the democracy, as the present government is committed to strengthen the village and the poor.

Acknowledging the difficulties of the Gram Panchayat and especially of the elected representatives in the course of their work, he remarked that for the democracy to function at the GP level, funds are required.

Sharing a past anecdote of a Sarpanch struggling to arrange for sweets for the Independence Day celebrations, he expressed happiness over present situation when through Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Government of India has directly provided funds to the Gram Panchayats and said that now the responsibility rests with Gram Panchayats to make best use of the funds and opportunity made available to them.





Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Drinking Water & Sanitation delivering his inaugural address

Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister of Panchayati Raj expressed happiness saying that it is for the first time that the training of Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayats is being held at centre level.

Expressing deep faith in participatory local governance, he commented that Panchayat system is deep-rooted in our tradition and that even before independence or framing of our Constitution, there was system of *Panch Parmeshwar* to resolve disputes amicably.

The quality of human resource is very important and from this perspective, the quality of capacity building of Gram Pradhan/ Sarpanch and other elected representatives is very important for ensuring that the Gram Panchayat is able to function its roles and functions more appropriately.

Even for IAS Officers, every year capacity building and training programs are organised so the need to regularly train newly elected representatives cannot be overemphasised. This is also important that the training and capacity building for the newly elected representatives should happen immediately within six months of his/her taking office and based on experiences and learnings another training should be undertaken within two years of elected representatives taking office so that these learnings reflect in their further performance.

To make it happen effectively, different organisations need to come together and contribute meaningfully. UNDP should be approached for this and NGO, Universities, Colleges need to come together along with NIRD&PR and SIRDs.

Human Resource Development is difficult and time consuming but once capacitated both GP president and GP would be able to contribute to the initiative. Thus while developing training modules, there is a need to focus on roles and responsibilities of Elected Representatives.

Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) made sure that GPs get funds directly which clearly shows that the government is committed to bringing about development and change. Citing examples of GPs like Hiware Bazar, he requested other Sarpanches to take up similar lead roles.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister is committed to transparency and the same should be ensured by the Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat. He made a sincere appeal to the Sarpanches to ensure transparency, honesty and for optimum utilisation of funds. He also requested participants to ensure human development in the village like no open defecation, schooling to all the children, 100% vaccination and health insurance for all eligible people etc.



The session ended with Vote of Thanks by Shri A. K. Goyal, Additional Secretary, MoPR.



Technical Session 1: Leadership and Motivation

Prof. Rajneesh Mishra of Jaypee University, Noida spoke on leadership and motivation. Main points of his speech included:

- Public interest is above personal interest.
- For effective leadership one has to follow laws / rules, do justice and behave ethically.
- Sarpanch should leave his / her mark on peoples' lives.
- For success and development, revolution is necessary.
And for revolution -- Vision, Determination, Resolve and Hard work are necessary.
- Roles of leaders revolves around salient points, such as -- to show direction, to keep eyes and conscience open and listen to people's concerns and practice of right behaviour
 - Development, unlike water, flows bottom up.
 - Development takes time. Sarpanch should also start seeding development.



Smt. Madhu, Sarpanch of Bhatiyana GP, Uttar Pradesh shared how she made her GP Open Defecation Free (ODF) through monitoring and awareness. She used students of local Intermediate college students and also festival of Karwa Chowth.

Shri Bhushan Barha (Sakariyatan GP, Jharkhand) and Shri Naman Topana (Jharkhand) shared how they have formed Standing Committees and other informal Committees and working towards development of their GPs. Small disputes have also been resolved by Gram Panchayats.



Session:**Demonetisation and cashless transactions**

A session on demonetisation was conducted by the representatives of NITI Aayog where techniques and demonstrations for cashless transactions were taught to the participants.

Shri Vikram Singh Gaur, Joint Secretary, NITI Aayog gave a detailed presentation on Digital Payments and highlighted the importance of cashless payments.

While highlighting the benefits of digital transactions, enumerated the following points:-

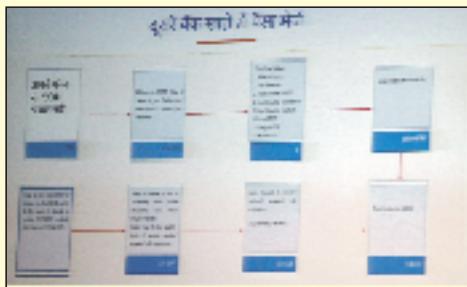
- Convenience and ease of transaction and is more secure compared to making transactions involving cash withdrawal.
- Drive the development and modernisation of the payment system, promote transparency and accountability, reduce transaction costs, and decrease the size of the grey or informal economy.
- Help business people grow their customer base and resource pool, far beyond the limitations of their immediate geographic area.
- Adds up to environment as no tree will be cut for printing paper money.
- Reduces Corruption Overall boosts the rural economy and enables better development of the rural masses.

He gave a brief demonstration on the procedure involved in getting a bank card, activating bank card, POS (Point of Sale) and card steps. He also explained the advantages of AADHAAR Enabled Payment System (AEPS) which allows bank to bank transaction at POS/Micro ATM with the help of BC (Banking Correspondent). While explaining the other digital mode for cash transactions, he explained the UPI method and process of sending money.



Shri Gaur and his team gave demonstration on mobile based digital payments options:

- UPI based apps: (i) Issued by banks or their distribution partners (ii) Accept payments from all UPI compatible payment solutions (iii) Mobile data costs apply. (iv) No monthly maintenance cost.(v) Transaction costs apply - lower than debit card charges. (vi) Real time bank to bank transfers (vii) One time set up of app on your smartphone.
- Mobile Wallets: (i) Issued by wallet companies. (ii) Only accepts payments from buyers with same wallet. (iii) Mobile data costs apply. (iv) No monthly maintenance cost. (v) No transaction costs. (vi) Cash out charge apply (vii) Non real time - Next day settlement. (viii) One time set up of app on your smartphone.
- USSD: *99# - (i) Operated by NPCI. (ii) Accepts payments from any phone/bank account. (iii) No mobile data costs. (iv) No monthly maintenance cost. (v) No transaction cost to merchants. (vi) Consumer pays an access fee of 50p. (vii) Real time bank to bank transfers. (viii)No set up required - time consuming & complex interface wherein details need to be entered for every transaction.
- mVisa & Masterpass (QR code): (i) Issued by banks. (ii) Accepts payments from all supporting banks. (iii) Mobile data costs apply. (iv)No monthly maintenance cost. (v)Transaction cost apply. (vi)Non real time - Next day settlement. (vii) One time set up of app on your smartphone.



Technical Session 2: GPDP and Empowerment of Women

GPDP:

The session began with a Nukkad Natak on GPDP which laid emphasis on the issues of development, ways to ensure people's participation more specifically women participation as well as sources of revenue.

The Natak concluded with an optimistic situation where people expressed their faith in participatory development planning in the GP area and offered help to the Sarpanch both through voluntary labour as well as through their resources.



Role of Women in Rural Development:

A session on Role of Women in Rural Development was conducted by Prof. Alka Sharma through participatory lecture method using the power point presentation.

Five major points were taken up and brainstorming session centered around these thought-provoking leading questions. These questions were posed to other speakers on the dias. The central points of analysis were --

- Why equal participation of men and women is needed for an empowered Panchayat?
- Are women capable of being Sarpanches like men?
- Are women capable of making decisions?
- Do only women or men too face challenges in understanding financial matters of GP?
- How can active participation of women be ensured?



All the responses from all the subject experts and speaker Sarpanches agreed to the need for building capacities of women and reaffirmed faith in skills and abilities of women as leaders, as competent as men, in rural self-governance.

It was stressed that women need to play significant roles in both decision making in the affairs of governance as well as in addressing gender issues prevalent in the village like gender discrimination, illiteracy, violence against women, declining sex ratio and safety of women etc.

Need of active involvement of men in addressing gender issues and strengthening women participation in village development planning and governance was discussed.

The session ended with a message to focus on health and education of women and girl children that the next generations of both boys and girls also born healthy and educated mothers can further ensure good education to their children. This would ultimately lead to a building of a healthy and happy nation.



Technical Session 3: Sanitation (Drinking Water and Sanitation)

Shri Akshay Raut, OSD, MoDWS from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation expressed the thoughts pertaining to need and achievements, namely --:

- There is need to expedite the process and urgency of construction and ensuring usage of toilets.
- It is all in the mind that is preventing us from achieving open defecation free status. We need to overcome these bottlenecks and the Sarpanch is best placed to do so. If he/she decides, nothing can prevent us from achieving the usage of toilets and this is right time to achieve total sanitation.

Dr. Pooran Singh, Haryana Institute of Rural Development spoke at length on matters of open defecation and the urgency to curtail it, and PM's sanitation corrective efforts, such as --

- Open defecation is the most important and urgent challenge that our nation is facing since sanitation determines our health which, in turn, has far-fetched and long term economic implications.
- It is for the first time that the Prime Minister is giving sanitation the highest priority. It is not the officials, CM, PM but the people and the elected representatives who would be most affected by use or non-use of toilets.
- Around 80 percent of the diseases are because of open defecation and about 4.5 lakhs children below the age of 5 years die every year because of poor sanitation. Every day 328 children die due to various diseases arising because of rampant open defecation.
- Annually we spend almost 3 lakhs crore on treating diseases arising out of open defecation that can be used on good education and improving quality of life.
- Women and girl children run risk of their safety while going out for open defecation. Around 27 percent rapes take place in the morning and evening in our country.
- The elected representatives would have to take the community along to bring about the change and make sure that there are no slips or withdrawals in ODF status.



Day 2

The Second day of the training programme revolved around importance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Representatives from the entire country were made aware of the convergence of various schemes and facilities.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)

Shri K.B. Singh from Ministry of Women and Child Development emphasised on convergence of various schemes and Ministries to address key issues like malnutrition, women and child health. He spoke about following key issues on schemes implemented by MWCD and key roles of PRIs in implementing those schemes:

Out of 14 lakh Angan Wadi Centres (AWCs), around 13.5 lakh AWCs are currently functioning. However, many of these AWCs do not have their own building, toilets and other facilities.

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) have developed a framework of convergence in which funds from MGNREGS, Fourteenth Finance Commission, and ICDS would be converged and used for construction of AWCs, construction of toilets and other basic facilities. Apart from this, GP would play a vital role in selection of site for AWCs.

- Focus to be given on addressing these issues through Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- Activation of Mothers' Committee for monitoring quality of supplementary meals/ mid-day meals provided by AWCs
- PRIs should monitor quality of services given through AWCs (Supplementary nutrition/ ready to eat food, take home ration, immunization, growth monitoring of children)
- Special attention should be given to address issues like child malnutrition including stunting and wasting in children.
- Activities should be taken to promote philosophy of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao



Ministry of Rural Development

Shri Manoranjan Kumar, Economic Advisor, MoRD spoke on MoRD's interventions to address priority areas like poverty eradication, livelihood promotion, rural connectivity, housing for all and social security schemes. He mentioned that root cause of poverty among majority of rural households is landlessness and their total dependence on wage income out of agriculture activities. Shri Kumar stated that MoRD would spend Rs.86000 crore during 2016-17 through following major programmes of MoRD to address poverty and related issues:

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to improve all weather road connectivity
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Grameen) to ensure housing for all
- MGNREGA to ensure Wage employment
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to provide social security
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM) for livelihood promotion of the poor through mobilization of SHGs

Shri Kumar also shared with the audience, the target and dedicated working practice of MoRD. He informed that MoRD has set a target of developing 5 lakh ponds and 10 lakh organic fertiliser Units.

MoRD has developed a monitoring system named 'Panchayat Darpan' based on experience of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. Parameters developed under 'Panchayat Darpan' would be utilised to track and monitor progress of Panchayats periodically.

Importance is being laid on Dashsutri or GP-SHG partnership for rural development. GPs should promote formation of SHGs, conduct of Mahila Sabha to ensure participations and addressing poverty through improving access of poor household to entitlements under various schemes (NSAP, MGNREGS, toilets etc.) and connecting Jan-Dhan accounts and Aadhar with mobile number to ensure financial inclusion is a priority.

Shri Kumar emphasised role of GPs for adopting a 'good governance framework' through:

- Aadhar based beneficiary identification.
- Confirming eligibility of entitlement through SECC and Gram Sabha
- Ensuring accountability through use of e-governance, GIS/remote sensing and social audit
- Promoting transition towards low cash driven economic transaction



He also requested Sarpanches to use various mobile apps (PMGSY etc.) developed under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Shri Arun Srivastava representing MoHFW initiated his presentation sighting subject areas related to health that have been assigned to Panchayats in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India. He emphasised on the following roles given to Panchayats in National Health Mission (NHM):

- Preparation of Health planning through decentralised approach.
- Oversight and supervision of health services.
- GP Standing Committees and GPs to oversee GP level health service delivery.
- Support and supervision of ASHA, VHSNCs, VHND and AWCs.
- Selection of ASHA with the help of Gram Sabha.
- Role of PRIS in supporting District Health Mission and District health Society.
- Strong representation of PRIs in District and block level vigilance and monitoring committees.
- PRI representatives included in Rogi Kalyan Samitis of district hospital, CHCs and PHCs.
- Activating VHSNC (Rs.10000/ Annum is given to VHSNCs). Women Sarpanch is the Chairperson of the VHSNC. Total 5 lakh VHSNCs have been set up. Minimum 15 members should be included in VHSNC.
- Rs. 10000/ Annum is given to Health Sub-Centres which can be jointly spent by Sarpanch and ANM.
- Community monitoring of health facilities.



He also demonstrated the Public Service Monitoring tool comprising of some basic questions developed by Chhattisgarh.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

Shri S. K. Sinha, Senior Scientist, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Water Resources,



River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India emphasised on the issue of conserving water and managing water resources as India has already become a water stressed country. He spoke about the following ways of water resource management:

Supply side management

- Water recharging through various methods
- Rain water harvesting
- Water conservation

Demand side management

- Water usage management
- Water planning based on availability and requirements
- Management of cropping pattern
- Restriction on subsidy on electricity for using water pumps for agriculture
- Strict management of water resources to be used by Industries
- Participatory action research programme involving farmers
- Community involvement in all of the above issues



Day 3

The third day highlighted on real-life experiences, shared by persons and representatives from the government and various organization and educational institutions. Sarpanches from various Gram Panchayats, Joint Secretary, MoRD, Secretary, MoPR and many other relevant persons graced the dais and shared their experiences. Suggestions for futuristic path ahead were also floored in the interactive session.

A Session on Experience sharing by Professor of Jaypee University served enlightening.

The speaker explained that concept of development has nothing to do with development of industries and markets only rather it is closely related to wellbeing, peace and happiness of people. Points which need to be focused are on reasons that result in lack of mental peace, and identify causes of sadness, which can be, either Lack of wealth, Lack of respect or Lack of sense of belonging.

Having information is one of the most important things for development of any village. Every village has some history, tradition, culture and GP should take initiative in creating websites where they can display GP-specific information in the websites

Sarpanch from Darbhanga, Bihar

A person from the backward region, this representative requested to re-introduce BRGF. Adequate resources are required for the development of GP. Timely allocation of fund to GP is really necessary. Model panchayat needs to have education, sanitation. Technical Colleges, sub-health centers near to GP. Digital India will be only possible when education is there. Under MGNREGA payment should be regular. Bureaucracy creates lots of problem. It is an inhibiting factor. The GP wanted to build an Anganwadi on the land that was a bit far away from GP. But approval was not received. So this could not be built. Funds under MGNREGA is irregular and under FFC grant funds are not coming properly. Rules and regulation needs to be simplified.

Sarpanch from Himachal Pradesh

This participant, a lady representative, talked about women empowerment. She felt that women should get the opportunity to be independent and should assert themselves for achieving their rights. Domestic violence was taken care of in her GP. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been implemented in this GP. When a baby girl is born, it is welcomed by the GP.

Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, JS, MoRD

The Joint Secretary, MoRD continued from the thread of previous day's session, and said that so many questions which were raised with respect to MGNREGA previous day, need to be addressed. MGNREGA is the biggest employment programme on earth. This Government has increased the budget for MGNREGA. Last year there was a delay in sending funds under MGNREGA. Many assets are created under MGNREGA. Sarpanches did very good work in executing this programme. It can be delayed to send the funding but GP will be given their due share. How fund flow has been happening needs to be understood. National electronic fund management system has been introduced. And the fund will go directly to the NREGA labour. Fund Transfer Order gets generated through this system. Minimum 50% of work should be done under NREGA. MoRD is taking measures against delayed payment. For that it need to know that fund under NREGA are utilized properly. Funds under NREGA will be increased in future. Planning under NREGA should be initiated properly.



Water conservation, land and tree related work should be undertaken under NREGA, said the JS.

Shri J. S. Mathur, Secretary, MoPR

The Secretary began with summarizing the previous session and stated, for last three days we are discussing lots of things. Brainstorming is done here by the participants. Functioning of PRIs is not perfect. It has lots of challenges. Challenges are everywhere. With a view to win over others, generating trust within villagers about PRIs needs to be increased. We need to take support from different universities and can start capacity building programme. So many Sarpanches wanted to share their experiences but due to lack of time it was not possible but at least one can take the experiences of these three-day workshop and imitate development at their region.

Vice Chancellor of Jaypee University, concluded the session and thanked the participants.



Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister (RD, PR and DWS) graced the dais on the concluding session and summarized the objectives of such efforts of the Ministry. Minister said that, it is felt that ERs can take lots of initiatives in development of their GPs. However, they face lots of obstacles in initiating their work. If such kind of Workshop is being organized, then they can learn as to how to resolve these challenges. Sometimes ERs get discouraged after facing lots of challenges so such kind of dialogue should be continued and interaction with each other so that they can take development programmes effectively. Hence, success stories are shared in this workshop.



Sarpanches face lots of problems with respect to MGNREGA. Initiatives are taken to strengthen MGNREGA. And funds allocated under this scheme has been increased. Sarpanches are leading GPs and they have lots of responsibilities to take initiatives for the overall development of GPs. Model GPS like Hiware Bazar should be followed by other GPs. Mental determination and proactive attitude is necessary to initiate development in their GPs by Sarpanches.

Sarpanch from Rajasthan said, PRI should be strengthened and for that MoPR needs to take initiatives. And the Ministry should pay attention to that.

Sarpanch from Haryana shared the thought that Girls under 18 were married off quite early in the GP. But it has changed now after having taken adequate initiatives in this regard. Girls are encouraged to go to School. However, two major problems should be taken care of, namely -- GPs are not entitled to spend more than certain amount of money without getting approval from the higher authority. The upper limit should be lifted so that GP can take proper development work. Secondly, Sarpanches should get adequate remuneration so that their financial insecurity gets lessened and they can concentrate on their duties

Shri Popatrao Pawar, a representative from Hiware Bazar, Maharashtra, opined that drought problem was existing in this GP. It was poverty ridden village with majority of the people belonging to BPL. Now overall development took place in this GP. Now no BPL family can be found in this GP. Water problem has been solved through water conservation and water auditing.



All schemes were converged for initiating development at larger scale. Every GP can be a model GP if they make plan properly and execute them efficiently. However, GPs need to have technical support along with funds. More importantly, attitudes of ERs should be changed and they need to be proactive in initiating development process.

GP Secretary from Madhya Pradesh highlighted situation in the State of Madhya Pradesh. In 2015 Panchayat Darpan was introduced in Madhya Pradesh. All GPs are getting funds through electronically transferring system. Such system can be introduced everywhere and then all the information with regard to the GP can be digitized.

Shri Sujeet Kumar, District Development Officer, District Panchayat, Amreli, Gujarat stated that an overall development can only be possible when GPs along with functionaries are working together for achieving the same goal.

Sarpanch from Bihar spoke on the State's priorities, and said that their GP has become ODF. Earlier all the health related issues were frequently occurred in this GP due to open defecation. It was communicated to all the villagers that if they do not construct toilet no development benefits will be given to them by the GP.



Sarpanch from Rajasthan elaborated that a model GP is created in this GP while undertaking all the development related issues. Proper drainage system, concrete road, water supply through ARO system were initiated during implementation.



Dr. Vinod Yadav, Deputy Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj Directorate, praised the procedure of selection and said that Sarpanches who did good work was selected for attending this workshop. It was a very tough competition.



Shri A. K. Goyal, AS, MoPR thanked the participants.

Conclusion

A very successful workshop brought together like-minded stakeholders, representatives and participants from across the country. The Resource Persons, Sarpanches, Secretaries of various Ministries and Minister from the representative governmental portfolio came together and made this training programme a grand success.

The programme was a 3-day workshop which concluded on the final session, but the salient points discussed and brain-stormed were carried back by each representative to their respective State and Gram Panchayat.

Development is an ongoing process and such Training Programmes bring together the efforts and intentions of such development-oriented model of working to their highest level of expression and discussion.



PHOTO GALLERY





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