

# **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF GPDP**

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How the current GPDP is different from the earlier annual plan of GP?

**Are the community aware about the plan made for their development?**

**Do the community and elected representatives of PRIs know about LSDG and PAI ?**

**Who decides development priorities in your village?**

**Why it matters?**

## Challenges

- Perception differs
- Conflict of interest exists between different groups
- Lack of awareness about the benefits of GPDP
- Dominance of few
- Limited role of line dept
- Compiled in haste
- Mechanical process due to less acquaintance with technology
- No proper Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha
- Gap between citizen aspiration and Panchayat action
- No understanding about PAI&LSDG
- No integration of sub plans with GPDP

## GPDP

Planning by Community, PRI members, SHGs, youth club  
CRP, Frontline workers, Local  
NGO

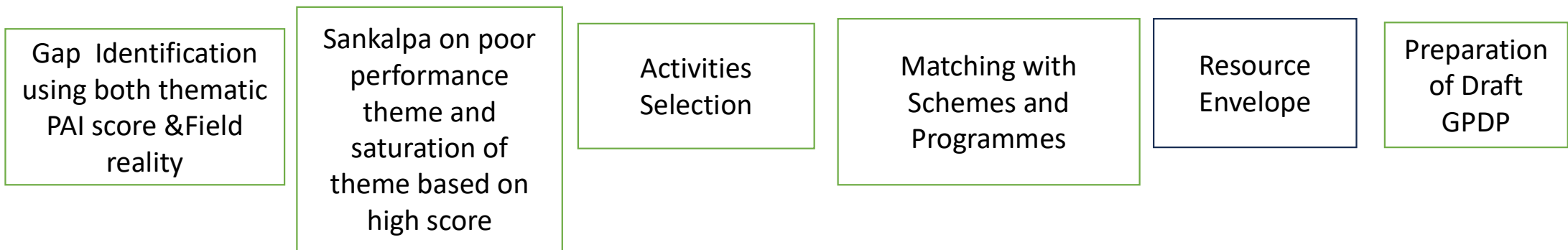
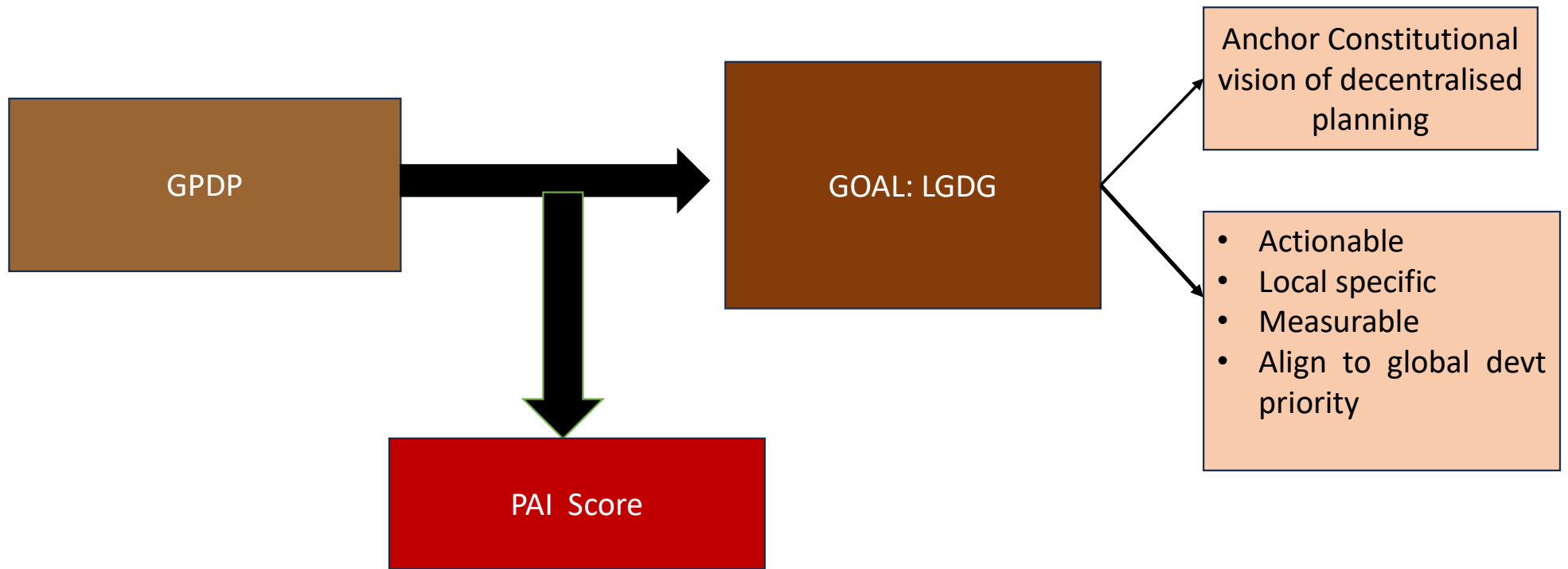
### Formation of GPPFT

Meetings at Village level  
VPRP  
Mahila Sabha  
Bal Sabha  
Input from Disaster Plan  
Input from Health Plan

PPC- First Gram Sabha(2<sup>nd</sup> Oct)  
Second Gram Sabha(31<sup>st</sup> Jan)

Uploading in different  
Portals for transparency  
and monitoring

- Panchayat Nirnay App
- gpdp.nic.in
- Sabhasar
- E Gramswaraj
- PAI Portal
- NPA



## Action Planning

# Prepare a Theme-Wise Action Plan

For each priority issue, define the **activity, scheme, budget, responsible agency, timeline, and output indicator**. This transforms the GDPD from a vision document into an executable plan. The table below shows illustrative examples for three themes.

LSDG Theme	Problem Identified	Activity Planned	Scheme Converged	Output Indicator
Water Sufficient Village	Drinking water shortage in 3 hamlets	Pipeline extension and storage tank	Jal Jeevan Mission	100% HH tap connections
Healthy Village	Child malnutrition in 15 households	Nutrition garden campaign	ICDS + NRLM	Reduction in stunting by 20%
Clean & Green Village	Waste disposal and open defecation	Solid waste unit establishment	Swachh Bharat Mission	Zero open waste sites

## Integration with PAI

- Every GPDP activity on eGramSwaraj portal is now mapped with specific PAI indicators, helping panchayats see which gap is addressed by which activity.
- Panchayats can view their PAI score theme-wise and select activities targeting their poor-performing indicators — making planning truly evidence-driven.
- The consolidated PAI score (Development Status Report) guides the 1st Gram Sabha deliberations, need prioritisation and Sankalp selection.
- PAI results are pre-populated on the eGramSwaraj dashboard - frontline workers and ERs can access and present these in Gram Sabhas directly.

## Steps of GPDP Cycle

1	Form GPPFT (Gram Panchayat Planning Team) – Sarpanch & key members make a team to lead planning.	Sarpanch, Secretary, SHG leaders, youth, frontline workers
2	Mobilize Community – Awareness drives, meetings to get everyone engaged.	GPPFT, SHGs, NGOs, youth groups (group to meet as Pre GPDP Sabha meeting)
3	Focus Areas in Planning – Identify which sectors (water, roads, jobs) matter most locally.	Through a GPDP Gram Sabha, Committees meetings
4	Situation Analysis – Use maps, surveys to see what’s missing in the village.	GPPFT, citizens, local NGOs
5	Visioning – Dream big! Decide what the Panchayat wants to achieve in 5 years.	Gram Sabha, GPPFT
6	Prioritize Needs – Rank problems and decide which to tackle first.	Gram Sabha
7	Resource Envelope – Find out funds & resources from schemes (MGNREGA, SBM, etc.).	Secretary, DEO, Line Departments
8	Organize Special Gram Sabha – Share findings and draft plan with all villagers.	Sarpanch, GPPFT, Citizens
9	Finalize GPDP – Incorporate community suggestions & finalize budgets.	Gram Sabha
10	Upload Plan on e-Gram Swaraj Portal – Put the approved plan online.	Secretary, Data Entry Operator