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**PRIA**

# CONSULTATION REPORT

## Participatory Decentralized Planning in Rajasthan State Level Consultation



Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan  
(IGPR & GVS)

Place: Jaipur

Date: 31st July, 2019

## Context

The year 2019 marks the 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of formalization of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to the constitution which was enacted in 1993. The Panchayati Raj Act effectuated decentralization of governance to the local rural level and allowed India to move towards a truly representative democracy. The provision of constitutional status to Panchayats has been seen as a crucial landmark in Indian polity and over the years, progressive attempts have been made to give more autonomy and power to these institutions. In order to empower the Gram Panchayats (GP), both functional and fiscal devolution of powers has been ensured so that they can effectively deliver economic development and social justice.

The foundation of functioning and efficacy of GPs is the principle of decentralized participatory planning that aims at making local development an inclusive and participatory experience. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) was instituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in 2015 as medium to further strengthen the planning process and reinstate the importance of PRIs as local government. This mandated GPs to prepare annual development plans and provided a vast budget envelope that would ensure convergence of funds, schemes and initiatives at the state and central level. Through the GPDP, it was envisioned, that the development aspirations and needs of various local stakeholders and marginalized communities would be well integrated with the local development efforts.

However, this attempt towards holistic and inclusive local level planning is not devoid of grassroots challenges and policy level concerns. The issues, to highlight a few, range from inadequate people's participation in Gram Sabhas, unsatisfactory representation from various social and economic groups in the planning process, disproportionate focus on construction based activities, negligible efforts for social development, need to improve capacities of PRIs and non-representation of issues from different devolved departments.

In the light of the same, the MoPR revised the national GPDP guidelines in 2018 in order to address the challenges and issued circulars urging the GPs to focus on social development. Nevertheless, systemic impediments and conceptual confusion persist as reflected in the 2019-20 GPDP planning process. An alarming concern which is appearing to be a pattern in majority of plans drafted till date is the exclusion of issues of women and other marginalized sections of the society and non-convergence between departments (covering the 29 subjects devolved to Panchayats) which leads to non-inclusion of education, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, tribal welfare related activities.

Both the government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), in their own capacities, have been trying to mitigate these problems but there is a need for more concentrated and organized efforts to strengthen the PRIs. The first step in this direction could be creating a platform where experiences and learnings could be mutually shared by all development actors and best practices scaled up. This would also provide a momentum to active policy advocacy based on ground realities and bolster the identity of local governments as self-sufficient development institutions.

### About the Consultation

With this as the backdrop, Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), organized a State level Consultation on '**Participatory Decentralized Planning in Rajasthan**' on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019 in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Consultation was attended by representatives from various CSOs working on local governance in Rajasthan, PRI members, government officials from Department of Panchayati Raj (DPR) and Rajasthan based Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) team of corporate entities.

The key objectives of the consultation were:

- To create a space for initiating dialogue between policy makers and practitioners across government, CSOs and CSR programmes on the current status, nature and challenges of Panchayat level planning in Rajasthan and how can these stakeholders work in collaboration for further strengthening the local bodies.
- To provide a platform for organizations working with Panchayats in different districts of Rajasthan to exchange and share their best practices and suggestions for the purpose of learning and scaling up of innovations.

Drawing from the experiences of working with Panchayats for strengthening maternal health service delivery in Govindgarh, Banswara and Talwara blocks of Rajasthan and an understanding of the current status of Panchayat's functioning, PRIA outlined the agenda for the Consultation. The Consultation comprised two panel discussions each followed by open discussion with the participants present (*See Annexure I for Detailed Programme Agenda*). Mentioned below are the themes for these discussions:

1. Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) - Efforts and Challenges in Rajasthan.
2. Role of Mahila Sabhas in Participatory Decentralized Planning and Inclusive Development.

The Consultation opened with inaugural address by **Mr. Debasish Biswas**, Senior Programme Officer, PRIA who welcomed the participants and set the tone for the discussions by highlighting PRIA's experiences of working with 104 GPs in Rajasthan. He put forth issues surrounding GPDP and Gram Sabhas and mentioned how organized multi-stakeholder exchanges can lead to developing sustainable solutions and help Panchayats achieve their objective of social justice and economic empowerment.

*(See Annexure II for Participants' List)*



**Figure 1: Bringing together policy makers and practitioners**

## Key Highlights from Panel Discussions

Session 1: Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) - Efforts and Challenges in Rajasthan: The Panchayats have a pivotal role to play in the transformation of rural India. The GPDP has presented to the Panchayats an opportunity to materialize their own vision for development. This annual decentralized planning process was envisioned to bring rural governance closer to people and make it responsive to people's needs and promote local ownership. However, it has been increasingly realized that the preparation and implementation of GPDP has been anything but people-centric and inclusive. Since the past 5 years, Rajasthan has been successful in uploading maximum GP level plans on the Plan Plus portal but these development plans focus predominantly on infrastructure such as roads, rural housing, drainage, electricity and provision for water. It cannot be ascertained whether even these have been envisioned collectively by the Gram Sabha members since they are mostly repetitive and do not cover other major sectors or social groups. This can be attributed to gaps in the basic understanding of both GPDP and its potential and how can the gram sabha members use this as a tool to ensure accountability. In this session, these challenges were discussed along with the plausible recommendations to overcome them.

Session 2: Role of Mahila Sabhas in Participatory Decentralized Planning and Inclusive Development: A striking exclusion in both the development plans and the planning process has been that of women's voices and needs. This is evident from both negligible participation of women in Gram Sabha meetings as well as non-inclusion of any target based activities that aim at women empowerment or highlight women's issues. This status quo remains despite existence of legislation and official circulars to encourage women's political participation. The Constitution of India guarantees women rights for equal participation in political and governance processes and the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act makes it mandatory for one-third of the seats in all local bodies to be reserved for women.

In Rajasthan specifically, circulars have been issued by the state government to conduct at least 2 Mahila Sabhas annually before Gram Sabhas and to assign 10% out of the GPDP budget envelop for planning activities related to women empowerment. However, due to lack of efficient follow-up and non-participation of women, women's issues and concerns have been missing from the development agenda of the GPs. This non-representation and non-

participation of women is one of the biggest impediment in the way of participatory decentralized planning and fully realising the potentials of representative democracy.

With this as the background, the panel discussed the importance of increasing women's participation and voice in local governance processes through Mahila Sabhas i.e. GP level meetings organized exclusively for women.

**Ms. Galab Devi**, Sarpanch, Ganau GP (Banswara) shared her experience of conducting the first ever Mahila Sabha in Ganau with facilitation support from PRIA. She stated that despite being a Sarpanch for 10 years now, with her second term coming to a close, this is the first time that she has travelled to the State capital. This was made possible because of the proactive role she played in organizing a Mahila Sabha by mobilising women in her GP. Her statement highlighted the fact that she has never participated in the State level trainings given to PRI on how to execute their roles & responsibilities. This also raises a question on the accessibility of these trainings for the women Sarpanchs.



*Figure 2: Ms. Galab Devi*

**Ms. Naseema Khatoon**, Assistant Program Officer, PRIA (Banswara) took forth the discussion initiated by Ms. Galab Devi around Mahila Sabhas and the pressing need to increase women's political participation.

She mentioned how the deeply entrenched patriarchal customs and gender based division of labour affects the political attitudes and behaviour of women in the Banswara. Women receive infrequent and incomplete information regarding dates and time of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas, which further restricts their participation. Even if women attend the GP level meetings, they feel hesitant in raising their voices as women in front of men from their own community for the fear of being ridiculed for being vocal.

She further mentioned the process PRIA adopted for organizing Mahila Sabha in its intervention blocks as well as highlighted the major issues that were brought to the light and added to GPDP 2019-20 due to these women's meetings. She recommended that taking cue from the success of Mahila Sabhas in the three intervention blocks, it should become a constitutional mandate in Rajasthan to organize GP wise mandatory Mahila Sabhas. She suggested that Mahila Sabhas should be organized 15 days prior to Gram Sabhas and the quorum of the Mahila Sabha should be 10% of the total female gram sabha members.



*Figure 3: Ms. Naseema Khatoon*

**Ms. Swapni**, Program Manager, UNNATI (Jodhpur) highlighted that despite it being mentioned in GPDP guidelines that 40% of the budget available to GP should be spent on social issues/ activities, the focus has only been on strengthening the basic infrastructure services. Based on UNNATI's experience of working on GPDP in Jodhpur, she mentioned how both the village level standing committees and the departments that cover 29 subjects devolved to Panchayats have negligible contribution to the planning process. She further stressed on the need for convergence between these departments as well as the three tiers of Panchayati Raj system with the District Planning Committees (DPCs) taking up more responsibility. She also advocated for convergence between Self Help groups (SHG) and Panchayats as recommended in the revised National GPDP guidelines.

She also mentioned the challenges in the nature of capacity building programs designed for stakeholders while questioning the efficacy of cascading model of trainings wherein, in reality, the quality of training depreciates before it reaches the local representatives. She stated that there is a need to revamp the methodology and content of these trainings and the training designs should include what the PRIs want to be trained in and not what the State thinks they should be trained for. She mentioned that PRIs should be most importantly trained on how to ensure convergence between plans of devolved departments and how to utilize the available budget. The trainings should focus on the 'how' of GPDP more than the 'what' and 'why'.



*Figure 4: Ms. Swapni*

She brought in to discussion the GP level committees for facilitating GPDP drafting namely Technical Support Group (TSG) and Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPFFT) and mentioned that either they are not constituted or not active and if constituted they have remained outside the ambit of the various trainings.

While pinpointing towards inadequate human resource, she stated that there is staff designated at the district level for facilitating plan upload on PlanPlus portal but actual uploading work is done at the block level where there is no provision for additional staff. There is only one computer operator at the Panchayat Samiti who is overburdened with uploading all the GP level plans.

Finally, she shared her apprehensions on development planning being largely exclusionary due to non-participation of women and advocated for regularization of Mahila Sabhas. She concluded by stating that successful GPDP implementation requires a total change of mind-sets and unlearning the traditional way of dictating development works. This can be brought about by a strong and willing leadership and a real devolution of functions and functionaries. The Departments need to change their working styles and collaborate. GPDP needs to be accorded the importance it deserves and this will get reflected in the human and other resources made available for it, the capacity building efforts and the Plans developed. There are isolated examples of exemplary processes followed by GPs and districts that need to be studied, documented and then evolved into adaptable norms for replication across the state.

**Mr. P. R. Sharma**, Advisor, Department of Panchayati Raj (Rajasthan), began his address by stressing on the importance of District Planning Committees (DPCs) for developing a holistic development plan at the level of Zila Parishad. He mentioned that DPCs are not active and not playing their mandated role in the decentralized planning process. Adding on to Ms. Swapni's arguments, he stated that though several trainings and workshops are being conducting to understand GPDP, still the gram panchayat officials and community members including front line workers do not have a clear understanding about GPDP. Proper capacity building trainings should be conducted at every level and training modules should be designed based on training needs assessment (TNA). There is a limited flow of information to and from the policy makers about the ground realities and what needs to be implemented at the ground. Moreover, no such mechanisms are in place to facilitate this flow of information. Monitoring and follow-up process after GPDP is prepared or after all plans have been uploaded in the plan plus is not in place. He suggested that, efforts are required for

ensuring convergence of both funds & schemes as well as between plans devolved departments in order to make GP level planning both goal-oriented and feasible.



*Figure 5: Mr. P.R Sharma*

**Ms. Meera Devi Netad**, Sarpanch, Bhuteda GP (Govindgarh) discussed the issues related to women ranging from education to health and her role in catering to those issues as a Sarpanch. This included the opening up of the government school till class 10<sup>th</sup> to minimize the dropout of girls from school after class 8<sup>th</sup>. This school later started having classes till class 12<sup>th</sup>. She mentioned that 400+ students have been enrolled in that school and the majority being the girls. For the purpose of the security of girls going to school, CCTV cameras were also installed in the premises. She shared with the participants that she wants to cater to the issue of the disposal of sanitary napkins at school and the proposal for the same has been included in GPDP (2019-20), however, she has been facing problems in implementation as the GP officials do not know from where to get the budget for these incinerators. This again brings the table the fact that non-convergence between departments leads to non-disclosure of funds creating further bottlenecks in the planning and implementing GPDP.

She also shared her experience of conducting a Mahila Sabha in her GP and mentioned that due to these Sabhas she has been able to establish a better connect as an elected representative with the women in her GP and mentioned how she ensured that the women in her panchayat are aware about their maternal health (through awareness by ASHA, AWCs and MCHN), so that the maternal health problems are minimized.



*Figure 6: Ms. Meera Devi Netad*

**Mr. Debasish Biswas**, Senior Program Officer, PRIA (Jaipur), delivered a presentation showcasing PRIA's intervention for making GPDP participatory. He began by showing the GPDP of Kushalpura GP in Banswara District, Rajasthan. He explained how the Gram Panchayats usually focusses on the construction work (of roads, sewers etc.). However, the Kushalpura Gram Panchayat is among the rarest ones that focus on the no cost-low cost activities based on priorities. For eg: clean toilet facilities for women and girls, testing of the

drinking water taps twice a year, provision of electricity, water and toilets at the Aaganwadi Centres (AWCs) and the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) etc.

One of the challenges that the Gram Panchayats face was highlighted by the panellist. The Gram Panchayats have 66 schemes through which they can access financial support. However, it is found that the Gram Panchayats hardly make use of 3-4 fund sources and schemes, namely the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission & 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission (basic grant), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

At the end, the efforts of PRIA in GPDP implementation were presented in form of a photo presentation. It highlighted innovations like organizing Mahila Sabhas, Ratri Chuapals and engaging youth with the local democracy.



*Figure 7: Mr. Debasish Biswas*

**Dr. Anita**, Professor, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Institute (Jaipur), also pinpointed towards non-convergence being the one of key challenges in the way of rural transformation. She brought to light that there are 18 departments implementing various schemes and programmes at the gram panchayat level, but in practice, there is no convergence among these departments and integration of plans is not happening.

She further stressed the importance of functional as well as fiscal devolvement which is crucial to sustain self- governance at the village level. The functions have been devolved by the Central and State governments to the Panchayats, however there has been a general centralising tendency by the Centre in the recent years due to which Panchayats are unable to exercise full autonomy and decision making powers. Moreover, the District Planning Committees (DPCs) are not active and not playing their mandated role in the decentralized planning process.

She mentioned that despite the fact there are 66 schemes available in Rajasthan for fund convergence, the Gram Panchayats only make plans basis 3-4 schemes as the information on funds from various other departments has not percolated till the grassroots. She also stated that Gram Sabha- the foundation for rural participation- is losing its integrity and meaning for the rural population. Due to more than 20 special Gram Sabhas being organized every year on special orders from various devolved departments, people have lost interest in attending the Gram Sabhas that do not value people's time and have a very narrow agenda. She advocated for the department of Panchayati Raj to ensure proper convergence and fund disclosure as well as to empower the DPC.



*Figure 8: Dr. Anita*

**Mr. Shafqat Hussain**, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF (Rajasthan) began his presentation by mentioning that UNICEF facilitated a study on GPDP in eight states of India. Rajasthan was one among them. Mr. Shafqat Hussain put forward the findings of that study in Rajasthan. He discussed how the Gram Panchayats are not being recognized as the unit of governance and rather as the implementing arm of the government. Also, the planning is being scheme driven and not 'local-demand driven'. Building capacities of the Gram Panchayats at scale, participation of women and children and adolescent needs not being seen as part of the agenda also were the challenges faced by GPDP.

The crucial role that the Panchayats play in achieving the SDGs was also highlighted. Following the Eleventh Schedule of the constitution, Panchayats are expected to play a key role in various thematic domains enlisted in the 11<sup>th</sup> schedule. But in the absence of demystification and localization of SDGs, Panchayats and the concerned departments are not able to address them.

The panellist further said that there is a shortage of manpower for providing technical support planning to the Gram Panchayats. The lack of facilitation skills in the Panchayat representatives to convene Gram Sabhas and bringing out key priorities of the citizens to the planning agenda was put forward. He explained that this is because of the training of the Panchayat representatives at all tiers has always been limited to their roles and responsibilities and awareness on various schemes only. He recommended localization of SDGs and mandatory organization of both Mahila and Bal Sabhas.



*Figure 9: Mr. Shafqat Hussain*

## Concluding Remarks

At the end of the session **Dr. Rajesh Tandon**, Director, PRIA appreciated and thanked the CSOs, panchayat representatives, officials and CSR foundations for coming together to talk about the empowerment of the Panchayats in Rajasthan. He said that through the discussions that took place in the two sessions, he felt that all of them share the same vision for the Panchayats. However, he pointed out that they are often discouraged by slow pace of progress that the Panchayats are making. He stressed the importance of the convergence of the CSOs, PRIs, officials and the CSR representatives. They all should work together in their respective arenas with a single goal in mind i.e. the empowerment and progress of the Panchayats in Rajasthan.

Dr. Tandon urged the CSR foundations working on various issues in Rajasthan to take up GPDP as a value addition to the work that they do. He also gave the suggestion of engaging the college students with institutions of local democracy. The interested students can be recruited as volunteers, which can act as human resource in the facilitation of GPDP. In turn, the students may also become aware of the governance and their role in it and may take active part in the development of their communities.



## Key Recommendations

1. To ensure quality training of panchayat members and front line workers, it is essential to have training needs assessment (TNA) and on the basis of TNA necessary training material and methodology needs to be devised.
2. Various examples/ best practices relevant to the Rajasthan context needs to be integrated in the training material so that trainees will be able to connect themselves with the same geo-political situation.
3. More focus should be given on the approach and methodology of the training and it should be more interactive and participatory in nature.
4. In order to improve the quality of the training at the gram panchayat level, efforts to be made to create a pool of master trainers close to the GPs instead of state and district level.
5. Necessary amendment in the Rajasthan Panchayat Act to be made to have provision of mandatory Mahila Sabha's before the Gram Sabha. In this case Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Act Amendment 2015, Section 5-B needs to be referred.
6. Ward Sabha's also needs to be strengthened with special provision for Bal Sabhas and Kishori Sabhas to address children needs.
7. Efforts required for the collaborative platforms of Civil Society and Government at the district and state level specially for the devolved departments. It will help in regular exchange of learnings and improvements in programme implementation.
8. Trained manpower for dealing with technical aspects of planning needs to be ensured at the gram panchayat level. Local colleges and Universities can play an important role in this regard. Necessary engagement of Higher Education department is important to drive this. It will also help in increasing engagement of local educated youth with the panchayats. It will also have an impact on the gram sabha participation.

*(See Annexure III for Follow-up Action)*

**Annexure I: Programme Agenda**

<b>10.30- 11.00</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>11.00- 11.25</b>	<b>Welcome and Introduction to the conference</b> Mr. Debasish Biswas , Senior Program Officer , PRIA
<b>11.25- 02.00</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP)in Rajasthan - Efforts and Challenges</b>  <b>Chair:</b> Mr. C.M. Meena, Joint Secretary (Plan), Panchayati Raj Department, Rajasthan <b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Anshuman Karol , Senior Program Manager , PRIA  <b>Speaker:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Galab Devi , Sarpanch , Gram Panchayat Ganau , Banswara and Ms. Naseema Khatoon , Assistant Program Officer, PRIA</li> <li>• Ms. Swapni, Program manager, UNNATI, Jodhpur</li> <li>• Shri. P. R. Sharma, Advisor , Panchayat Raj Department, Rajasthan Government</li> </ul> Open discussion
<b>02.00- 02.45</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>02.45- 04.25</b>	<b>Role of Mahila Sabhas in Participatory Decentralized Planning and Inclusive Development</b>  <b>Chair:</b> Mr. C.M. Meena, Joint Secretary (Plan), Panchayati Raj Department, Rajasthan <b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Rajesh Tandon , President , PRIA  <b>Speaker</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Meera Devi, Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat Bhooteda , Govindgarh , Jaipur , Rajasthan</li> <li>• Mr. Debasish Biswas , Senior Program Officer , PRIA</li> <li>• Mr. Shafqat Hussain , Social Policy Specialist , UNICEF , Rajasthan</li> <li>• Professor ( Dr. ) Anita, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Rural development Institute, Jaipur , Rajasthan</li> </ul> Open discussion
<b>04.25- 04.30</b>	<b>Vote of thanks</b> Ms. Seema Sharma , Assistant Program Officer , PRIA

**Annexure II: Participants' List**

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### **Annexure III: Administrative Action**

Within one week after the state level consultation, the Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Rajasthan issued directives to all District Collectors, CEO's of all District Panchayats on the following (Official circulars attached below):

1. All Gram Panchayat meetings should include in their agenda- discussions on maternal health, sex ratio, information and awareness on various schemes related to women and children.
2. Analysis of GPDP plans to include expenditure of about 40% percent on women and child development and empowerment.
3. All Gram Panchayats should organise at least 4 Mahila Sabhas in a year before the mandatory Gram Sabha meetings.

This was the result of the strong recommendations made by practitioners during the consultation which were rooted in years of experience of working with the Panchayats and constant follow-up with the State by PRIA.

**IMMEDIATE**



राजस्थान सरकार  
ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग  
(पंचायती राज)

क्रमांक:एफ.4(10)महिलासभा/विधि/पंरा/2019/1359

जयपुर, दिनांक: 09.08.2019

1. जिला कलेक्टर, समस्त, राजस्थान ।
2. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिला परिषद,  
समस्त, राजस्थान ।

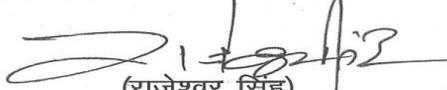
**विषय :- महात्मागांधी ग्रामोत्थान शिविर, के दौरान महिला सभाओं  
के आयोजन बाबत ।**

राज्य में 15 अगस्त, 2019 से 02 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक चलाये जाने वाले महात्मागांधी ग्रामोत्थान शिविर के दौरान राज्य की ग्रामीण महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण, सुरक्षा एवं सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक "महिला शक्ति समूह" का गठन किया जायेगा । विभागीय पत्र एफ.2( )पंरावि/प्रशा.1/विधि/2019/1599 दिनांक 08.8.2019 के द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में आपको विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश भिजवाये जा चुके हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आप निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही करवाया जाना सुनिश्चित करावें:-

1. 15 अगस्त, 2019 को आयोजित होने वाली ग्राम सभा में उक्तानुसार "महिला शक्ति समूह" के गठन हेतु प्रस्ताव पारित करवाया जाकर, समूह गठित किया जाना सुनिश्चित करावें ।
2. विभाग द्वारा पूर्व में पत्र एफ.4(10)महिलासभा/विधि/पंरा/2012/2326 दिनांक 30.10.2012 के द्वारा महिला सभाओं का गठन करवाया जाकर, नियमित रूप से महिला सभाओं के आयोजन हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था । अतः इसी क्रम में आप प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में आयोजित होने वाले शिविरों के दिन महिला नुद्दों

एवं "महिला शक्ति समूह" के कियाकलापों एवं उद्देश्यों पर चर्चा करने हेतु महिला सभाओं का आयोजन भी करवाया जाना सुनिश्चित करावे ।

3. राज्य में वर्ष में चार ग्राम सभाएँ 26 जनवरी, 01 मई, 15 अगस्त एवं 02 अक्टूबर को आयोजित किया जाना निर्धारित की हुई हैं । अतः बिन्दु सं० 2 के अनुसार महिला सभाओं का आयोजन होने के पश्चात नियमित रूप से वर्ष में इन चार ग्राम सभाओं के आयोजन के एक दिवस पूर्व महिला सभाओं का आयोजन भी आवश्यक रूप से करवाया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जाये ।

  
(राजेश्वर सिंह)  
अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है:-

1. विशिष्ट सहायक, उप मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर ।
2. निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान, जयपुर ।
3. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, ग्रा०वि० एवं पं० राज, राजस्थान, जयपुर ।
4. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, राजस्व विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर ।
5. निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव एवं आयुक्त, पंचायती राज, राजस्थान, जयपुर ।
6. एसीपी कम उपनिदेशक, पंचायती राज को विभागीय वेबसाईट पर अपलोड किये जाने हेतु ।

  
संयुक्त शासन सचिव (विधि)

अति आवश्यक



राजस्थान सरकार  
ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग  
(पंचायती राज विभाग)

क्रमांक एफ.15( 67)पंचायति/विधि/ग्राम पंचायत/ एजेण्डा/2019/137) जयपुर, दिनांक:- 09/08/19

1. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी  
जिला परिषद समस्त ।
2. अति. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,  
जिला परिषद, समस्त ।

**विषय:-ग्राम पंचायत के स्थाई एजेण्डे में शामिल करने बाबत ।**

राज्य में महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयासों के तहत यह उचित समझा गया है कि प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत की बैठक में महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा की जानी सुनिश्चित की जावे ।

अतः राज्य में होने वाली समस्त ग्राम पंचायत की बैठकों में पूर्व में निर्धारित स्थाई एजेण्डा में निम्न लिखित बिन्दुओं को भी सम्मिलित किया जायें:-

(क) सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर उत्पीड़न, घरेलू हिंसा, समय से पूर्व मातृत्व, महिलाओं के लिए भोजन एवं चिकित्सा सेवा के अपर्याप्त प्रबन्ध पर चर्चा करना ।

(ख) शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, गत कुछ वर्षों में लड़कों एवं लड़कियों की जन्म दर, महिलाओं के मुकाबले अधिक संख्या में पुरुष होने के दुष्परिणाम, गैर कानूनी भ्रूण का लिंग निर्धारण तथा बालिका भ्रूण हत्या के विरुद्ध जनचेतना जागृत करना ।

(ग) राज्य में विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं पर विचार-विमर्श एवं इनकी जानकारी आम महिला तक पहुँचाये जाने के प्रयासों एवं बाल अधिकार संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में भी चर्चा करना ।

(घ) ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (GPDP) में आवंटित राशि का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत राशि का व्यय महिला एवं बच्चों के विकास एवं सशक्तिकरण के लिए किये जाने की समीक्षा करना ।

शासन सचिव एवं आयुक्त