

# INTRODUCTION

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve as a global blueprint for sustainability and are endorsed by the Government of India under the UN's 2030 agenda.
- Collaborating with NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments, UN agencies, and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), India aims to achieve the 17 Goals and 169 targets.
- Recognizing the crucial role of Panchayats in governance, efforts focus on aligning them with the SDGs. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj leads this localization, concentrating on nine thematic areas.
- The Panchayat Development Index (PDI) is a key metric for assessing grassroots progress, aiding in the creation of localized strategies and targets for inclusive rural development.



## Pragmatic Approach to attain SDGs



### Sustainable Development Goals

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 231 Indicators



### SDG India Index

- 17 Goals
- 75 Targets
- 115 Indicators



### Panchayat Development Index

- 9 Themes
- 144 Local Targets
- 577 Indicators (Local Indicator Framework (LIF))

- The United Nations has established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 global targets and 231 global indicators to track progress.
- NITI Aayog compiles the SDG India Index using indicators from the National Indicator Framework (NIF), based on 115 indicators developed by MoSPI.
- In 2022, the revamped RGSA was launched to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for rural governance, focusing on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs).
- The scheme enhances PRIs' capacities through participatory plans, technology, and e-Governance.
- **Local Indicator Framework (LIF):** A set of Indicators designed to aid Local Government in tracking and measuring SDG progress for evidence-based planning and policymaking.
- The Local Indicator Framework (LIF) provides robust monitoring, aligning local targets with nine LSDGs for evidence-based action plans.

# Rationale of Panchayat Development Index

To make the developmental goals relatable at grassroots, the SDGs have been localized along 9 themes broadly covering the areas such as -



The Panchayat Development Index is an evidence-based SDG localization model for monitoring Rural local body progress. The Government is creating index to measure progress of Gram Panchayats on 9 themes of Localized SDGs.

# Objective of PDI



1. Enables evidence-based policymaking and enhances grassroots democracy.



2. Promotes competition among Rural Local Bodies to achieve local goals.



3. Implements a Multi-Dimensional Index to monitor incremental SDG progress.



4. Establishes baselines and sets measurable targets for Rural Local Bodies.



5. Identifies best practices and fosters cooperation.



6. Strengthens the commitment to "Leaving No One Behind".



7. Supports Rural Local Governments in addressing sector-specific gaps.



8. Improves incentivization for Rural Local Governments.



9. Facilitates peer learning and knowledge-based collaboration among Rural Local Bodies.

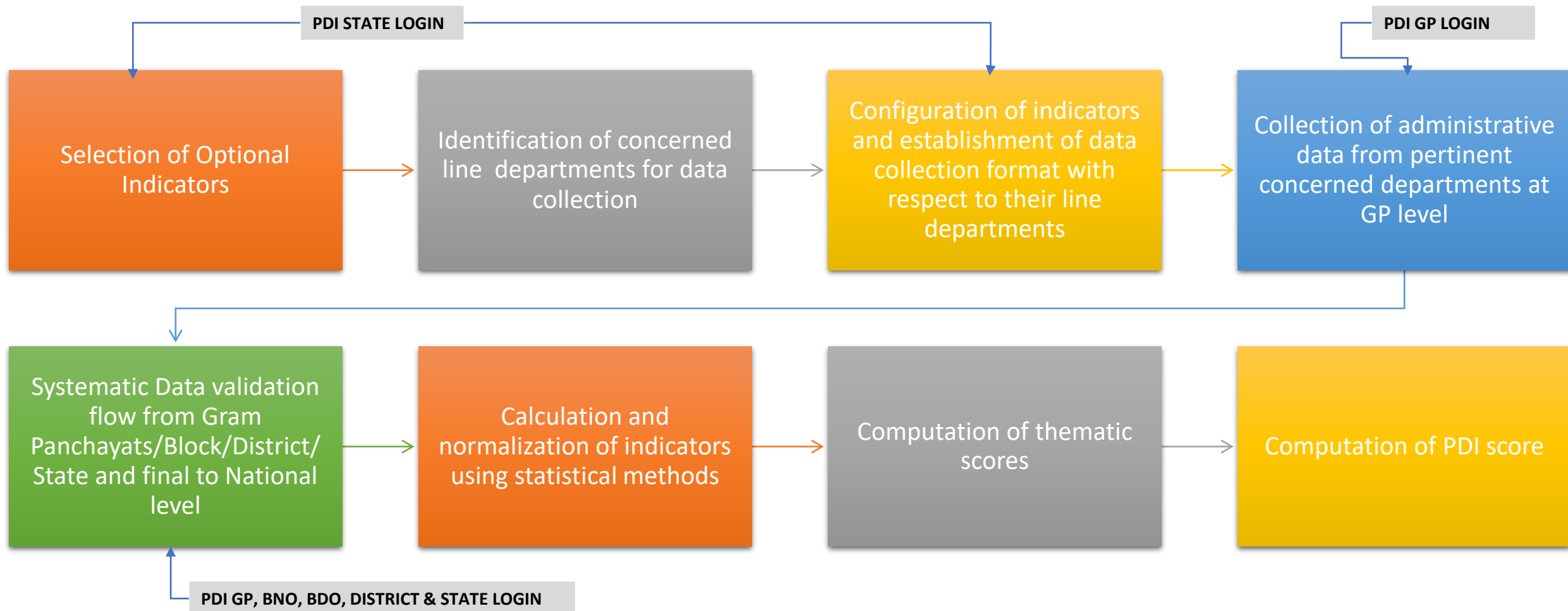
## Thematic Mapping of SDGs with Local targets and Local Indicator framework (LIF)

S. No.	Themes	SDGs	Local Targets	NIFs	LIF
Theme 1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods in Village	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,13,15	16	18	37
Theme 2	Healthy Village	2,3	10	20	23
Theme 3	Child-Friendly Village	1,2,3,4 &5	17	22	85
Theme 4	Water Sufficient Village	6 & 15	11	7	30
Theme 5	Clean and Green Village	6,7,12,13,14,15	13	15	41
Theme 6	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	1,2,4,5,6,9,11	11	8	161
Theme 7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	1,2,5,10,16	21	25	70
Theme 8	Village with Good Governance	16	25	2	79
Theme 9	Women Friendly Village	1,3,4,5,8	20	29	51
	<b>Total</b>		<b>144</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>577</b>



## PDI Complete workflow

The computation of PDI spans nine thematic areas of Local Sustainable Development Goals. The steps involved include:



# PDI Data flow and Data Validation process

## FACILITATOR/GP SECRETARY

1. A Facilitator will be designated to gather the required PDI data from the registered field offices.
2. If front-line workers are unavailable, the GP secretary will also assume the role of a facilitator.
3. The collected data shall be reviewed and submitted to the respective GP secretary

## GRAM SABHA APPROVAL

The collected data from the GPs shall be validated and verified in the Gram Sabha in the presence of front-line workers

## GP SECRETARY

The GP Secretary shall submit the verified data on the PDI portal

## BLOCK LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

### BLOCK NODAL OFFICER

### REVENUE OFFICER

### BLOCK HEALTH OFFICER

### BLOCK HEALTH OFFICER

The data must undergo scrutiny or authentication by the relevant BNO.

## PDI BLOCK ADMIN

### BDO LEVEL OFFICER

1. Upon completion of data verification by all Block NODAL officers, the BDO shall access verified GP data.
2. The BDO then shall transmit the entire dataset to the District Data Validation Team.

## DISTRICT LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

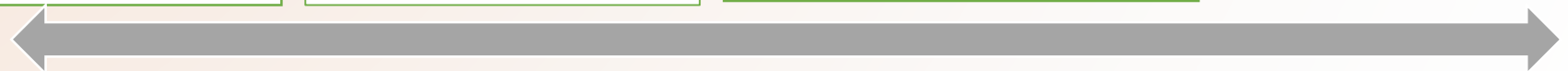
### DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICER

1. The data will be submitted to the District-level officer for further validation.
2. If there is any inconsistency in data, the District will have the authority to send the data back to the Block for necessary corrections.
3. Otherwise, the data will be forwarded to the State level for further verification.

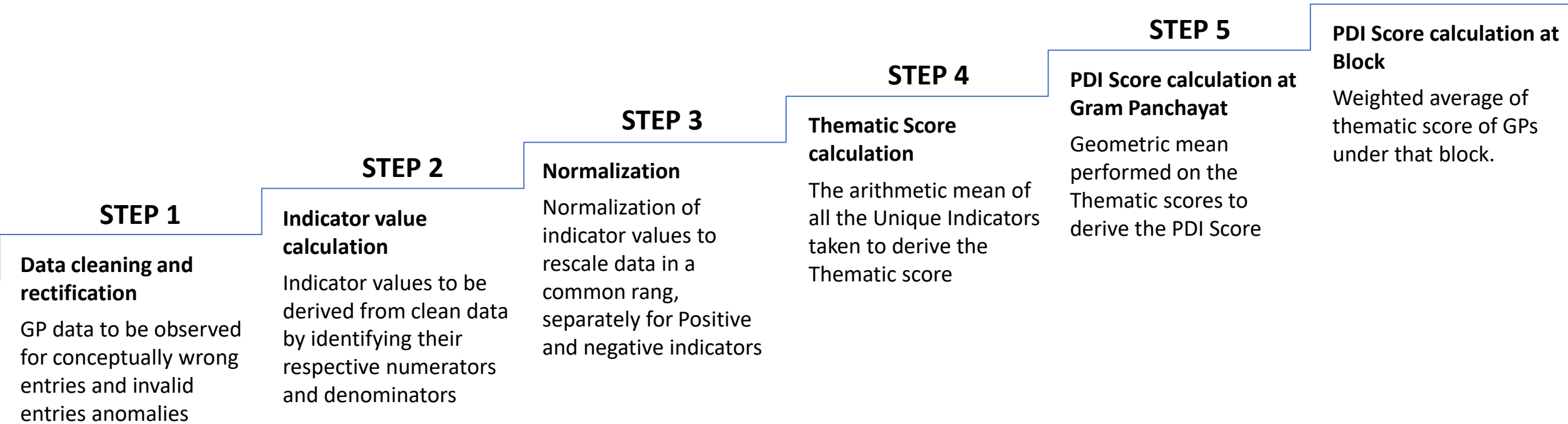
## STATE LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

### STATE LEVEL OFFICER

1. The data will be sent to the State-level officer for further validation.
2. If there is any inconsistency, the state will return the data to the District level for correction.
3. In the absence of discrepancies, the data will be forwarded for central PDI calculation.



# PDI Calculation Process



## Score Ranges for PDI

Grade		Score Range
Achiever	A+	90 - 100
Front Runner	A	75 - below 90
Performer	B	60 - below 75
Aspirant	C	40 - below 60
Beginner	D	Below 40

