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Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI)

राष्ट्रीय पंचायत विकास सूचकांक पोर्टल

Facilitating the creation of a digital platform & ecosystem for focused implementation of interventions to achieve SDG 2030 Agenda in Rural India

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 has taken a leadership role in the Localization of SDGs, catalyzing Gram Panchayats into active participants in this nationwide movement.

- The Panchayat Development Index (PAI) is a key metric for assessing progress at the grassroots level, aiding in the formulation 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
- 16 Goals
- 70 Targets
- 113 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 113 indicators developed by MoSPI.
- In 2022, the revamp of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme 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 LIF provides robust monitoring, aligning local targets with nine LSDGs for evidence-based action plans.

Rationale of Panchayat Advancement Index

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

Economic Empowerment	Health	Sanitation	Water	Environment	Infrastructure	Social Justice & Equity	Good Governance	Women's Empowerment & Child Well-being
THEME 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods in Panchayat	*THEME 2- Healthy Panchayat*	*THEME 3- Child-Friendly Panchayat*	*THEME 4- Water Sufficient Panchayat*	*THEME 5- Clean and Green Panchayat*	*THEME 6- Panchayat with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure*	*THEME 7- Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat*	*THEME 8- Panchayat with Good Governance*	*THEME 9- Women Friendly Panchayat*

- 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 PAI

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.

पंचायती राज

Indicator Framework used for PAI Score Calculation 2022-23

Theme	Indicator Count	Total Data Points
Theme 1 - Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat	32	60
Theme 2 - Healthy Panchayat	21	42
Theme 3 - Child Friendly Panchayat	82	143
Theme 4 - Water Sufficient Panchayat	21	34
Theme 5 - Clean and Green Panchayat	33	58
Theme 6 - Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Panchayat	159	189
Theme 7 - Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat	62	100
Theme 8 - Panchayat with Good Governance	62	87
Theme 9 - Women Friendly Panchayat	44	81
Total	516	794

Unique Indicator	Mandatory Indicator	Optional Indicator	Unique Data Points	Numeric Indicators	Binary Indicators
435	331	104	566	207	228

PAI data collection & Validation workflow

1. FACILITATOR/GP SECRETARY

1. The Facilitator/ GP Secretary gathers required PAI data from registered field offices in the Gram Panchayat.
2. The collected data is reviewed and submitted to the respective GP Secretary.

1.1 GRAM SABHA APPROVAL

The collected data from the GPs shall be validated and verified in the Gram Sabha.

1.2 GP SECRETARY

GP Secretary shall submit the verified data on the PAI portal

2. BLOCK LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

2.1. BLOCK NODAL OFFICER

2.2. REVENUE OFFICER

2.3. BLOCK HEALTH OFFICER

2.4. BLOCK HEALTH OFFICER

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

3. PAI BLOCK ADMIN

3.1 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.

4. DISTRICT LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

4.1 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.

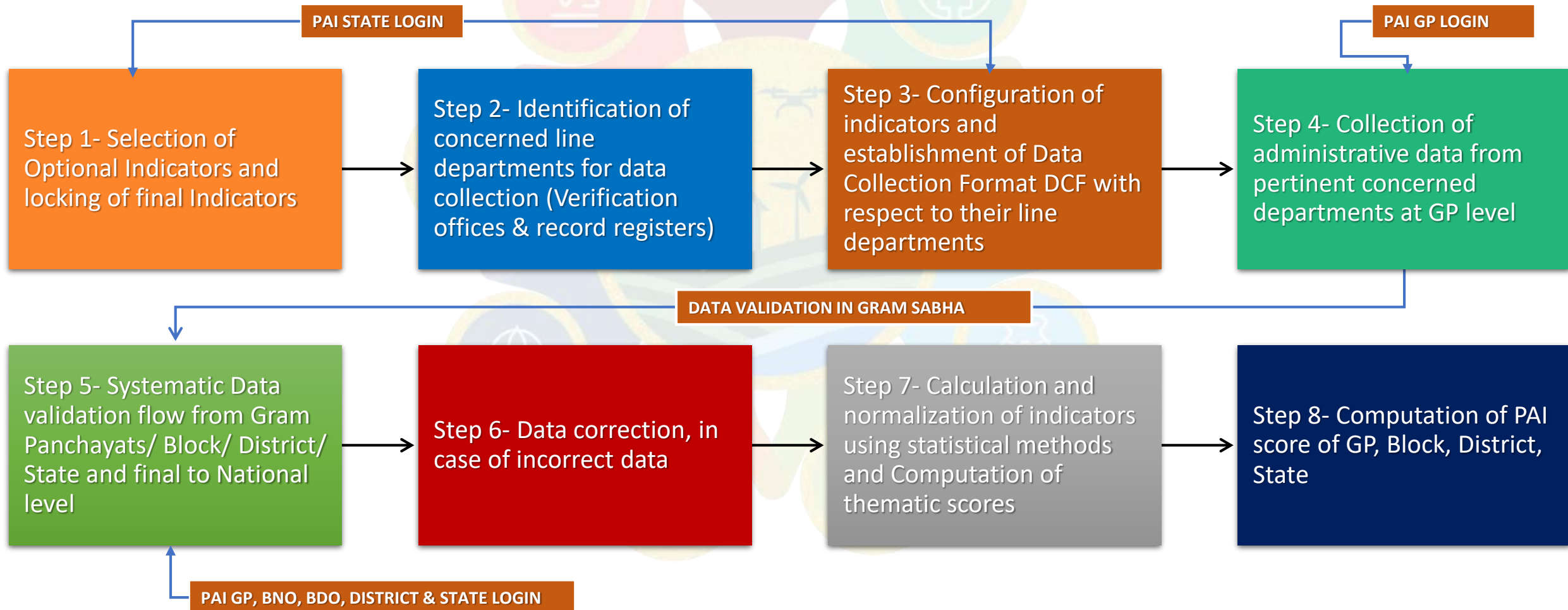## 5. STATE LEVEL DATA VERIFICATION

5.1 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 PAI calculation.
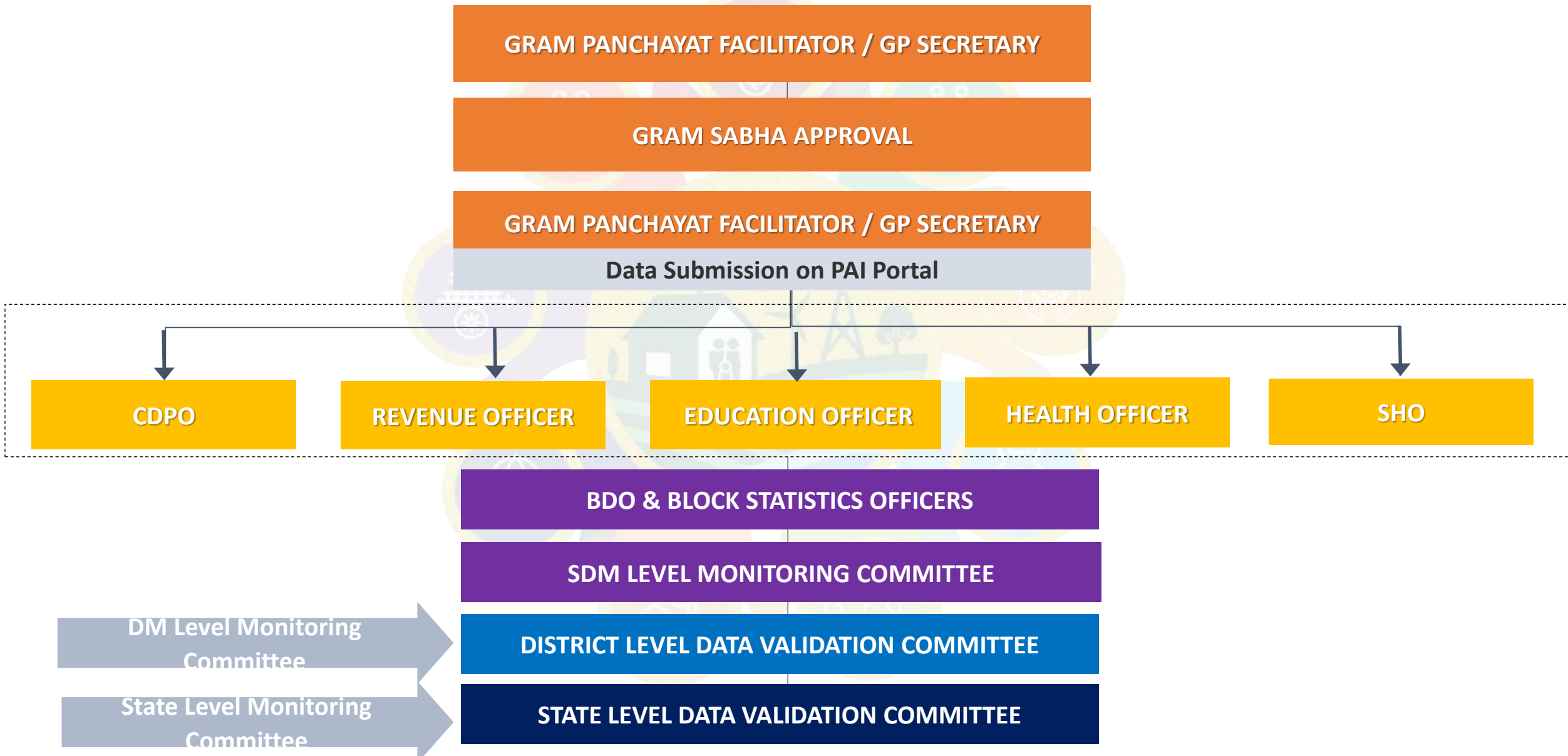
Data Validation flow forward & Backward on PAI portal

PAI Complete workflow

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

PAI STATE LOGIN

PAI GP LOGIN

Step 1- Selection of Optional Indicators and locking of final Indicators

Step 2- Identification of concerned line departments for data collection (Verification offices & record registers)

Step 3- Configuration of indicators and establishment of Data Collection Format DCF with respect to their line departments

Step 4- Collection of administrative data from pertinent concerned departments at GP level

DATA VALIDATION IN GRAM SABHA

Step 5- Systematic Data validation flow from Gram Panchayats/ Block/ District/ State and final to National level

Step 6- Data correction, in case of incorrect data

Step 7- Calculation and normalization of indicators using statistical methods and Computation of thematic scores

Step 8- Computation of PAI score of GP, Block, District, State

PAI GP, BNO, BDO, DISTRICT & STATE LOGIN

PAI data collection & Validation workflow

GRAM PANCHAYAT FACILITATOR / GP SECRETARY

GRAM SABHA APPROVAL

GRAM PANCHAYAT FACILITATOR / GP SECRETARY

Data Submission on PAI Portal

| CDPO | REVENUE OFFICER | EDUCATION OFFICER | HEALTH OFFICER | SHO |

BDO & BLOCK STATISTICS OFFICERS

SDM LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

DM Level Monitoring Committee → **DISTRICT LEVEL DATA VALIDATION COMMITTEE**

State Level Monitoring Committee → **STATE LEVEL DATA VALIDATION COMMITTEE**

PAI Calculation Process

STEP 1

Data cleaning and rectification

GP data to be observed for conceptually wrong entries and invalid entries anomalies

STEP 2

Indicator value calculation

Indicator values to be derived from clean data by identifying their respective numerators and denominators

STEP 3

Normalization

Normalization of indicator values to rescale data in a common rang, separately for Positive and negative indicators

STEP 4

Thematic Score calculation

The arithmetic mean of all the Unique Indicators taken to derive the Thematic score

STEP 5

PAI Score calculation at Gram Panchayat

Geometric mean performed on the Thematic scores to derive the PAI Score

STEP 6

PAI Score calculation at Block

Weighted average of thematic score of GPs under that block.

Score Ranges for PAI

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

How Panchayat will be benefitted from PAI

Help to identify the status on different parameters of 9 themes	Help in setting the local targets and actionable points	Sankalp will be focused on the critical Gaps sectors/themes of LSDGs
Help to identify the activities to be taken in GPDP/ Evidence Based Plan	Implement the activities as per gaps identified	Measure Incremental Progress
Spur the healthy competition among the Panchayat	Incentivization of Best Practices	Assessment of different schemes

Way Forward

- **1st Year of PAI Exercise, Quality of Data has scope of improvement**

- **Expected that every passing year quality of data will improve.**

- **Significant example of convergence and data sharing**

- **Use of PAI data by line departments for assessing progress of schemes at GP level.**

- **Important for Evidence based Policy Formulation and Planning for Governments.**

- **Potential for spurring research and analysis for better Policies & decision making**

Poverty Free Village

Healthy Village

Child Friendly Village

Water sufficient Village

Clean and Green Village

Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure

Socially Secured Village

Village with Good Governance

Women Friendly Village