





Panchayat Advancement

pai.gov.in

पंचायत विकास सूचकांक

Index (PAI)

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.

Panchayat Advancement Index

Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) is a Multi-Dimensional Index used to assess the progress of the implementation of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) based on different local indicators across 9 Themes of LSDGs towards the attainment of SDGs at grassroots level through Panchayats.

a. NITI Aayog measure the progress of SDGs based on NIF.

- b. As of no Local level index is available to assess the performance of Panchayats
- c. Need for tool to measure the progress at Local Body
- d. Thus, PAI is the tool devise to measure the progress of

LSDGs and there by SDGs.



Pragmatic Approach to attain SDGs



LIF - Local Indicator Framework

men Friendly Villa

Purpose of Panchayat Advancement Index

- Measure incremental progress on LSDGs using scores of GP over years
- Grading of Panchayats based on performance in achieving LSDGs
- Evidence Based Assessment and Planning Prioritizing Development
- Better method for Incentivization on developmental progress
 - PAI Data being used for incentivization by MoPR
 - States can also adopt the same system for incentivization of Panchayats
- No Inter-State comparison but States can compare GPs on
 - LSDG thematic scores on each theme
 - Composite PAI scores

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 Soci <mark>ally Secured Panchayat</mark>				62	100
Theme 8 - Panchayat with Good Governance				62	87
Theme 9 - Women Friendly Panchayat				44	81
Total				516	794
	67				
Unique Indicator	Mandatory Indicator	Optional Indicator	Unique Data Points	Numeric Indicators	Binary Indicators
435	331	104	566	207	228

PAI data collection & validation workflow



5. STATE LEVEL DATA 2. BLOCK LEVEL DATA **3. PAI BLOCK ADMIN 4. DISTRICT LEVEL DATA 1. FACILITATOR/GP SECRETARY** VERIFICATION VERIFICATION VERIFICATION 1. The Facilitator/ GP Secretary 2.1. BLOCK NODAL 3.1 BLOCK **5.1 STATE LEVEL OFFICER 4.1 DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICER** collect required PAI data from OFFICER **DEVELOPMENT OFFICER** registered field offices in the 1. The data will be sent to 1. Upon completion of 1. The data will be submitted **2.2. REVENUE OFFICER** Gram Panchayat. the State-level officer for data verification by all to the District-level officer for 2. The collected data is reviewed further validation. 2.3. BLOCK HEALTH Block NODAL officers, the further validation. and submitted to the respective OFFICER BDO shall access verified GP Secretary. 2. If there is anv 2. If there is any inconsistency GP data. 2.4. AGRICULTURE inconsistency, the state **1.1 GRAM SABHA APPROVAL** in data, the District will have OFFICER will return the data to the 2. The BDO then shall the authority to send the District level for correction. data back to the Block for transmit the entire The collected data from the GPs dataset to the District necessary corrections. shall be validated and verified in The data must undergo 3. In the absence of Data Validation Team. the Gram Sabha. scrutiny or authentication discrepancies, the data will 3. Otherwise, the data will be by the relevant BNO. be forwarded for central forwarded to the State level **1.2 GP SECRETARY** PAI calculation. for further verification. GP Secretary shall submit the verified data on the PAI portal 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:

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 line 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 anomalies in data

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

Step 8- Computation of PAI thematic & composite score of Gram Panchayat



PAI Computation Process



Grading on PAI Score



How Panchayat will be benefitted from PAI





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



