

**LOCALISATION OF THE SDGs, PRIs and GOOD  
GOVERNANCE: ANALYTICAL STUDY**



**Report submitted**

**by**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Ankita, a student of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), has satisfactorily concluded the research report titled “**LOCALISATION OF THE SDGs, PRI and GOOD GOVERNANCE: ANALYTICAL STUDY**” as part of the internship program at the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) under my mentorship.

I, Prof. Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, hereby validate the successful completion of the internship report within the internship program at the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG). The report submitted by Ankita is an authentic work carried out by him/her under my supervision and guidance. I have reviewed and assessed the intern's performance throughout the internship period.

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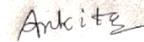
Thanking You  
Ankita

## **Undertaking by the candidate**

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled “**LOCALISATION OF THE SDGs, PRI and GOOD GOVERNANCE: ANALYTICAL STUDY**”, is a bonafide research work carried out by me under the guidance of “Prof. Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Head, Centre for Federal Studies, Public Policy & Governance, Jamia Hamdard & Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi”, and has not been submitted anywhere and all the sources of information utilized for writing this dissertation are duly acknowledged.

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## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definitions
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
CB	Capacity Building
CRP EP	Community Resource Person for Enterprise Promotion
CSC	Common Service Centers
DDU&GKY	Dean Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojna
DPM	District Project Manager
ER	Elected Representative
FPO	Farmer Producers Organization
FY	Financial Year
GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KILA	Kerela Institute of Local Administration
LIF	Local Indicator Framework
LSDG	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals
MBK	Master Book Keeper
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Grantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Grantee Scheme



MIS	Management Information System
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoU	Memorandums of Understanding
NCGG	National Centre for Good Governance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PDS	Public Distribution System
PDI	Panchayat Development Index
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PRIASoft	Professional Assistance for Development Action Software
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna
SC	Schedule Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	Self- Help Groups
ST	Schedule Tribes
ToT	Training of the Trainers
UN	United Nation

## **Localization of SDGs, PRIs and Good Governance: Analytical study**

### **Abstract**

The localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is a crucial approach for achieving inclusive and equitable development in India. This study assessed the status of Theme 8: Village with Good Governance in 4-gram panchayats of Rayagada district, Odisha, using Local Indicator Framework developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining an analysis of online portals with primary surveys of key stakeholders. The online portal analysis evaluated ongoing e-governance practices in the selected gram panchayats with respect to the 5Ts of good governance: Teamwork, Timeline, Transparency, Technology, and Transformation. The primary surveys were conducted with gram panchayat officials, elected representatives, and community members to gather their perceptions and experiences regarding good governance practices. The key findings indicate that while the gram panchayats are making progress in implementing e-governance initiatives, there are areas that need strengthening to achieve good governance effectively. The survey results highlighted gaps in community participation, accountability mechanisms, and the effective utilization of resources. To address these challenges, the study recommends a theme resource framework, which focuses on a particular Localized SDG (LSDG) at a time and works towards its effective implementation. This approach involves identifying high-potential resources and strengths within the gram panchayats, selecting LSDG themes aligned with these resources, allocating dedicated funds under the theme's name in the untied fund category, developing a detailed action plan for enhancing the selected theme(s), and implementing rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The primary survey findings informed the development of this framework, ensuring that it addresses the ground realities and needs of the gram panchayats. By adopting this targeted and resource-driven approach to LSDG implementation, gram panchayats can make meaningful progress towards achieving good governance and, ultimately, the broader SDG agenda in a more efficient and sustainable manner. The study emphasizes the importance of community engagement and the effective utilization of local resources in localizing the SDGs.

**Keywords:** SDGs, PRIs & Good Governance

## **1. Introduction**

Sustainable Development Goals has been passed by UN which ensures whole of the society concept. By imbibing the mantra of “*Sabka Saath- Sabka Vikas*” more than 2.5 lakhs of panchayats of the country are determined to localize the LSDG i.e., Sustainable Development Goals for bringing it to ground by 2030. In the last two years, with the support of MoPR and State Government, Panchayat has started progressing rapidly towards achieving all the nine themes of LSDGs. For this it is essential to work in the dimensions of the 5Ts of Good Governance. The first T is Teamwork which signify solving problems with effective participation of every class of Gram Sabha. Another pillar is Technology which speeds up development of the villages. The power of technology is a step towards achieving the dream of digital India. The third pillar is Time-Line i.e., completing completion of every work of panchayat within the time limit. The fourth pillar of Good Governance is Transparency which is government’s obligation to share information with public, especially connected to schemes, programs, policies directly and indirectly impacting (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022). The last link of Good Governance is Transformation. It is the last mile from where the change begins. It leads to building up of an Eco system in facilitating Social, Political and Economic empowerment along with addressing the issues of Social Justice and entitlement. The paper highlights the current practices undertaken by Panchayats to achieve theme 8 and how the 5Ts (transparency, timeliness, technology, training, and teamwork) are incorporated through management and governance practices at the grassroots level. The assessment is conducted by analyzing the Local Indicator Framework (LIF) parameters. Based on this analysis, the paper aims to establish a correlation between the government's vision and the actual practices carried out by the implementation agency. Furthermore, it seeks to spotlight the best practices observed in the study area and identifies key learnings that could be applied to other Gram Panchayats. By focusing on these aspects, the paper aims to provide insights into the gap between policy objectives and on-ground realities, as well as to offer actionable recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of governance practices at the local level.

## **2. Concept and Theories**

### **2.1. Good Governance and Panchayati Raj**

Good Governance refers to an institutional system design to achieve larger public good through a network of autonomous institutions/ community/ self-help groups. Good governance is underpinned by five foundational pillars: Teamwork, Technology, Time-Line, Transparency,

Transformation. Using the 5T pillars can be a game changer for leading reforms and achieving outcomes (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022, p. 153). In the context of public governance, parallels can be drawn with the decentralized structure of Panchayati Raj, which adopts a bottom-to-top approach. At the forefront of this governance model lies the Gram Sabha, serving as the initial locus for public decision-making. Embracing a common good approach, the Gram Sabha facilitates the equitable distribution of Common Property Resources among the community members. Through the mechanism of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), public policies are effectively implemented, leveraging the trickle-down effect to empower grassroots-level governance and catalyze impactful change within communities.

## 2.2. Localizing SDGs in PRIs and integration



**Figure 1: LSDG themes.** Sources - (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022)

*‘Localising’ is the process of recognising subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress, in addition to raising awareness through advocacy. Localisation relates both to how local and sub-national governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through bottom-up action as well as how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. These entail participatory planning, implementation, and evaluation.* (NITI Aayog, Early Lessons from Localising of SDGs 2019)

## 3. Review of Literature

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) at Panchayat level was recommended by expert committee constituted by the MoPR. They interlinked 17 SDGs into 9 thematic areas which helps PRIs to work like a building block for the local level planning. This is a new concept and has a wide area of research. In light of this many scholars, researchers, training institutes and government bodies has published their reports.

Localizing global agendas constitutes a pivotal aspect in the execution of international plans within specific regions to attain predefined objectives. There exists a growing consciousness, acceptance, and acknowledgment among global development entities and national authorities that local levels possess the potential to tailor inclusive sustainable development strategies to suit their respective communities.

The United Nation's Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), emphasizing the need for localization to achieve the SDGs. The UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (UN IAEG- SDGs) has developed metadata for the 17 goals, 169 targets, and corresponding indicators of the SDGs, highlighting the importance of data management for localization.

Localization of the SDGs requires proper disaggregation of data and metadata to identify opportunities for subnational interventions to achieve multiple targets and indicators, leading to the formation of new integrated key performance indicators (Patole, 2018, p. 15). Research in this area is still evolving, with a need for the development of an analytical framework for localization and disaggregation of the SDGs to support national and local governments, implementing partners, and other stakeholders in achieving the goals effectively.

A report on the South Asia level workshop "Ecosystem management, nature based sustainable development: Solutions and SDGs: Perspectives from South Asia" (Dhyani, Karki, & Petwal, 2018) discusses the importance of integrating Nature Based Solutions (NbS) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. NbS are highlighted as essential tools for achieving multiple SDGs simultaneously, such as poverty alleviation, food security, water management, and climate change mitigation. It mentions that NbS can offer cost-effective and sustainable solutions for various environmental issues, promoting the conservation and restoration of ecosystems while supporting human well-being and development goals. The workshop underscores the significance of collaborative efforts between government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, and local communities to implement NbS effectively and achieve the SDGs in India

Research papers and articles on localisation of SDG in worldwide discuss the cases of its implementation in top ranking countries such as article on Localizing and Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at the National Level: Cases of Leadership (Lanshina, Barinova, Loginova, & Edward, 2019). The article discusses the localization and

implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in top-ranking countries, highlighting the importance of inter-ministerial coordination and the need for full localization of SDGs within national strategies. Three key SDG localization schemes are identified: full localization, implementation without formal localization, and complete absence of localization, with full localization being the most effective. Russia missed the opportunity to lead in sustainable development due to insufficient political will, emphasizing the urgent need for a national sustainable development strategy with localized SDGs and specific goals.

A study (Peter & Comfort, 2019) conducted for examination on the characteristics of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and their significance at the regional level, assessed how the SDGs are being tackled within the United Kingdom. Subsequently, numerous resolutions and a path for the future were proposed. These resolutions and future directions emphasize that Local governments play a crucial role as policy formulators, agents of transformation, and the governmental tier most suited to bridging the global objectives with local societies.

Study conducted by Guha & Chakrabarti, 2019 gives an insight on how local governments play a crucial role in implementing the SDGs and aligning them with local priorities. It highlights several challenges in local governance include coordination, fiscal decentralization, political leadership, and participation, all of which are essential for achieving SDGs locally. The literature emphasizes the need for enhancing local leadership capabilities and demarcating responsibilities among local politicians and bureaucrats to address challenges in achieving SDGs.

In the Indian context, the localization SDGs is closely tied to the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in achieving good governance. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act empowered PRIs to drive local development plans, emphasizing social justice and economic growth. Existing literature (Jha, 2020) emphasizes the importance of local governance in sustainable development, showcasing how local institutions can effectively implement and localize global sustainability agendas like the SDGs. However, there is a gap in the literature regarding the specific challenges and opportunities faced by PRIs in India in the context of SDGs. This paper aims to address this gap by exploring the scope and obstacles encountered by PRIs in aligning their functions with the SDGs, thus contributing to the broader understanding of the role of local institutions in achieving global sustainability targets.

A research study was carried out in a block of Tamil Nadu that emphasized the localization of SDGs by stating that "Each of the 193 countries possesses unique characteristics, making it impractical to apply the same indicators to all goals. Therefore, individual countries are urged to establish goals based on their specific contexts, a concept known as the localization of SDGs" (Kumar, 2020). The study involved the assessment of 59 samples to measure 8 SDG goals and indicators from the Human Development report. It pointed out the notable challenges in poverty, healthcare, education, and access to essential services in the Rajamadam Coastal Panchayat, highlighting the necessity for customized interventions to tackle these issues. The results underscore the significance of adapting SDGs to local conditions and requirements of the community, rather than universally implementing indicators across all nations.

Several researches have been done on localisation of SDG discusses the need from going global to local. The paper (Immler & Sakkers, 2021) highlighted the importance of reciprocity between global aspirations and local actions in realizing the innovative potential of local SDG initiatives. It explores the localization of SDGs by emphasizing the need for a translation approach that foregrounds culture and human rights. It highlights the importance of reciprocity between global aspirations and local actions in realizing the innovative potential of local SDG initiatives. Drawing inspiration from the human rights city movement, the paper suggests that a cultural translation approach can enhance the transformative power of localizing the SDGs. By linking the experience of localizing human rights to the debate on localizing SDGs, the paper aims to provide a better understanding of what constitutes 'localizing SDGs'.

The report of NITI Aayog highlights the importance of localization of SDGs to achieve the UNDP goals of 2030. It defines the localization of SDG by stating it as the process of recognizing sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and ensuring that the sub-national governments drive the agenda right from the envisioning for the future to setting of the goals and targets, devising policies and strategies, establishing institutional mechanism for driving the agenda, budgeting, monitoring, and building partnerships in order to achieve the goals envisioned. (NITIAayog, 2022, p. 51)

The expert group of Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed Local Indicator Framework which helps in assessment of gram panchayat on achievement of these 9 themes. The report stated that "The iterative process linking the global indicators and national indicators till the grassroots level until Gram Panchayats is ensured in the localization of SDGs" (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022, p. 15). Also, it gives a fair idea on how the SDGs are interlinked with

theme 8: Village of Good Governance by quoting “Ensuring benefits of development under various schemes and responsive service delivery to all residents of GP through Good Governance” (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022, p. 157)

The report for implementation of the scheme Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. (RGSYreport, 2022) gives the rationale for the scheme by citing the reason of felt capacity building and Training (CB & T) in core area of PRIs in RGSY which was implemented in 2018-22. Government framed the Revamped RGSY from the inputs of Capacity Building Commission with major focus on training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and other panchayat officials and it follows learning by doing approach.

Report of several state government such as Tamil Nadu (Tamil Nadu, 2022) has released their own implementation guidelines for localization of the 9 themes under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. It gives the detail plan of various state, district and block level committee along with their roles and responsibilities.

Some of the recent papers for example a strategy paper by (Gupta, 2023) provides a concise, actionable approach to localizing the first state-level SDG index in India, addressing the complexity of monitoring and implementation mechanisms at sub-state levels.

A recent study by (Kandpal & Okitasari, 2023) evaluates the governance transformation for localizing SDG 11 in India, highlighting the optimistic yet developing nature of the reforms. The central government in India orchestrates SDG localization through various governance roles and mechanisms, leveraging overlaps between SDG 11 and existing government schemes.

A similar study to this paper conducted in state of Haryana (Ankit, 2023) present a case for Gram Panchayats (or local self-governments) in rural Haryana to prevent violence and abuse against women in cross-regional marriages, and to promote inclusiveness through 2 month of field survey. It emphasizes the pressing need to localize Goal 16 of SDG which calls for developing inclusive and peaceful communities, ensuring that everyone has access to justice, and creating effective, inclusive institutions at all levels.

Several articles published in the context of localization of SDG is trying to find out the middle ground to top-down and bottom-up approaches through various actors like digital networking. The proposal in the research paper (Reuter, 2023) suggests empowering local sustainability actor networks through digital infrastructure for global peer exchange, aiming to aggregate



empirical data on local sustainable solutions to complement the top-down SDG agenda. The paper advocates for leveraging digital networking to bridge the gap between top-down and bottom-up approaches in SDG localization.

By facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration among local actors globally, digital networking can enhance the effectiveness of local sustainability initiatives within the broader SDG framework.

For the proper monitoring and evaluation, some states like Kerala have developed their own LSDG Dashboard<sup>1</sup>. and given training to selected members such as master trainer. Kerala Institute of Local Administration<sup>2</sup> (KILA) has developed e-modules and online courses, training materials for training of the Master trainers.

The concept of localization is also highlighted in foreign context. A paper on Localized strategies and principles of good governance (İkizer, 2023) explains that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global initiative aimed at addressing various challenges for people, planet, prosperity, and peace. It requires collective responsibility and multi-level collaboration among stakeholders, emphasizing the participation of the people they are meant to benefit. In Turkey, local authorities play a crucial role in implementing the SDGs. However, the localization of the SDGs and multi-stakeholder governance are not common practices among the 30 metropolitan municipalities in the country. Only a few municipalities have partially aligned their targets with the SDGs, indicating a need for more focused efforts in this area. The article highlights the importance of localized strategies for the SDGs, better governance practices, and sustainable monitoring mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the goals at the local level. Without active engagement from local authorities, the goal of 'leaves no one behind' as outlined in the SDGs may not be achievable in Turkey.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://dashboard.lsgkerala.gov.in/dashboard>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.kila.ac.in/localizing-sdgs-in-kerala/>

## 4. Research Gap

Several papers, articles, and journals have examined this subject extensively; however, there remains a significant opportunity for further analytical investigation, constituting a notable research gap to be filled by the present paper. Prior studies have failed to explore the correspondence between the RGSA framework and the resources in use or the practical applications being observed. The current paper assesses the practical implementation of these frameworks, shedding light on areas for enhancement within the existing LIF framework.

## 5. Objectives

1. To assess 4 GP on the basis of Local Indicator Framework for theme 8: Village of Good Governance through field survey and dashboard analysis.
2. To map symmetry between the proposed framework and real practices.
3. To suggest/recommend changes for effective governance of localization of SDGs.

## 6. Research Question

How gram panchayats are localizing Sustainable Development Goals through PRIs and how pillars of Good Governance are incorporated in their functioning?

## 7. Study area

The selected study area is Rayagada district of Odisha.

### 7.1. A brief about Rayagada



Figure 2: Map of Odisha highlighting Rayagada district

Rayagada has 11 blocks consisting of 182 GPs. 3,97,774 rural population (Census of India, 2011) resides in the hilly areas covered with forest. Economy. The district is reputedly rich in bauxite and silicon. Rayagada was designated as one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of 640) by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2006. In the 2011 Indian Census, the Rayagada district had a population of 967,911, which is roughly equivalent to Fiji (Fiji, 2024) or the US state of Montana. The district was rated 454th out of 640 districts in India, (Rayagada district, 2024) with a population density of 136 people per square kilometer (350 per square mile). Between 2001 and 2011 its population (Family planning in India, 2024) grew at a pace of 15.74 percent. Rayagada has a sex ratio of 1,048 females for every 1,000 males (Census of India, 2011) and a literacy rate of 50.88 percent. (Literacy in India, 2024) 15.18% of the population resides in urban areas. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for 14.41% and 55.99% of the population, respectively. Majority of population speaks Odia and Telgu as a medium of conversation.

## **7.2. Reason to choose Rayagada district**

Rayagada district has seen significant progress in implementing SDGs, with notable improvements in indicators such as poverty reduction, education, and health. For instance, the district jumped from 112th rank in September 2018 to being ranked fifth in October 2020 in NITI Aayog's SDG India Index Dashboard (UNDP, 2021). The localization of SDGs in this district is particularly crucial due to its high tribal population, which often faces distinct challenges related to poverty, education, health, and infrastructure. Understanding how Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are working towards achieving these goals by 2030 in such a diverse and underserved area can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of decentralized governance and the impact of development policies on marginalized communities. Moreover, Rayagada's diverse tribal demographics and socio-economic indicators make it an ideal case study to explore innovative approaches and best practices in the localization of SDGs, which can be replicated in similar regions across India. Conducting this study in Rayagada will help highlight both the successes and the gaps in current governance practices, contributing to a more targeted and effective strategy for achieving SDGs in tribal areas.

## 8. Methodology

The research design is **analytical** in nature as it contains both qualitative and quantitative methodology to study. This includes study of various reports published by NITI Aayog as well as MoPR. Analyzing the literature and secondary research papers. Visiting dashboards of e-gram swaraj and other government portals for generation of graphs and for better understanding. Assess the progress and effectiveness of the LSDG and the e-Gram Swaraj portal in advancing SDG.

**Study unit** - Gram Panchayats

**Variables**- Local Indicator Framework is research variable here as the study tries to find out progress of gram panchayat on the basis of these variables.

Responded is divided into 2 categories: -

- a) Panchayat Official- Secretary of GP
- b) Elected representatives- Sarpanch and ward members. For Ward members special care has been taken to include at least one woman representative and one OBC/SC/ST respondent from marginalized community.

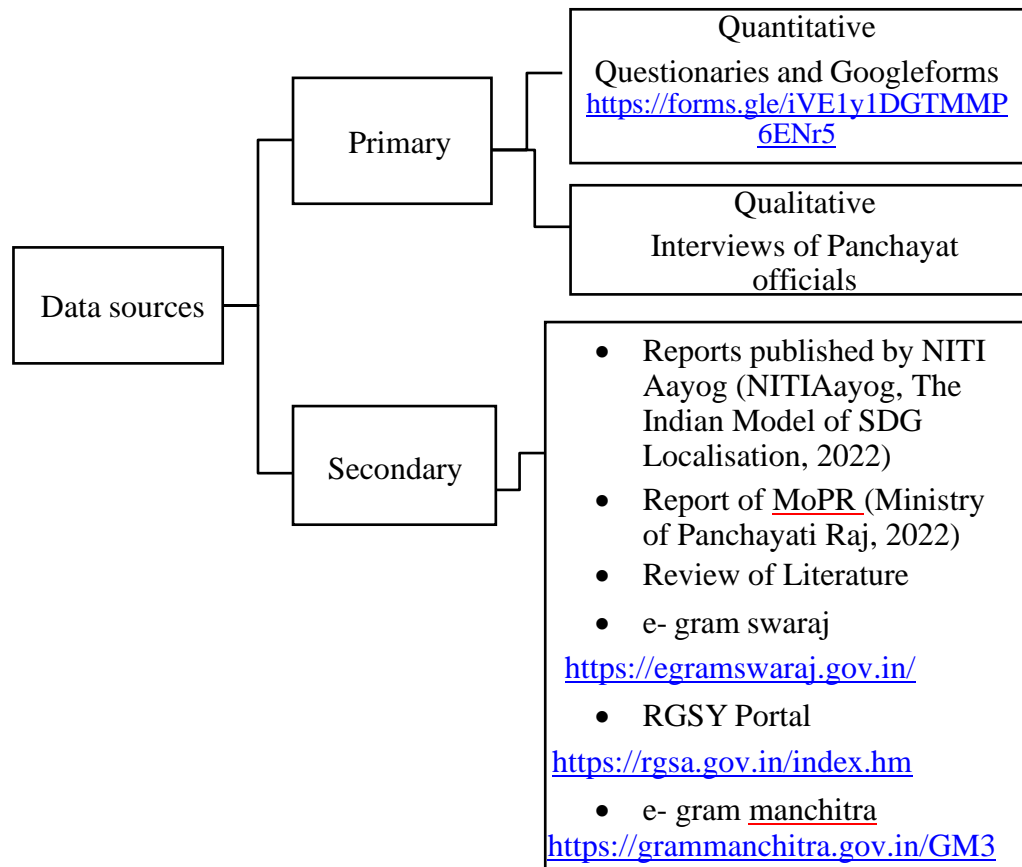


Figure 3:Chart of data collection sources

### 8.1. Methods used in analysis

Analysis part is fragmented into two parts i.e., Primary and Secondary assessment.

- a) Primary assessment of 4 GPs is done through field surveyed questionnaires developed on the basis of LIF in google form.
- b) Secondary assessment is carried out by visiting dashboards of mentioned sources in Table 1.

### 8.2. Methods

The study is done through purposive sampling method. The entire block of Raygada has been divided into 4 zone that are East, West, North and South by identifying 4 Gram Panchayat of the concern block. Total sample size is 40 covering 10 samples of each gram panchayat.

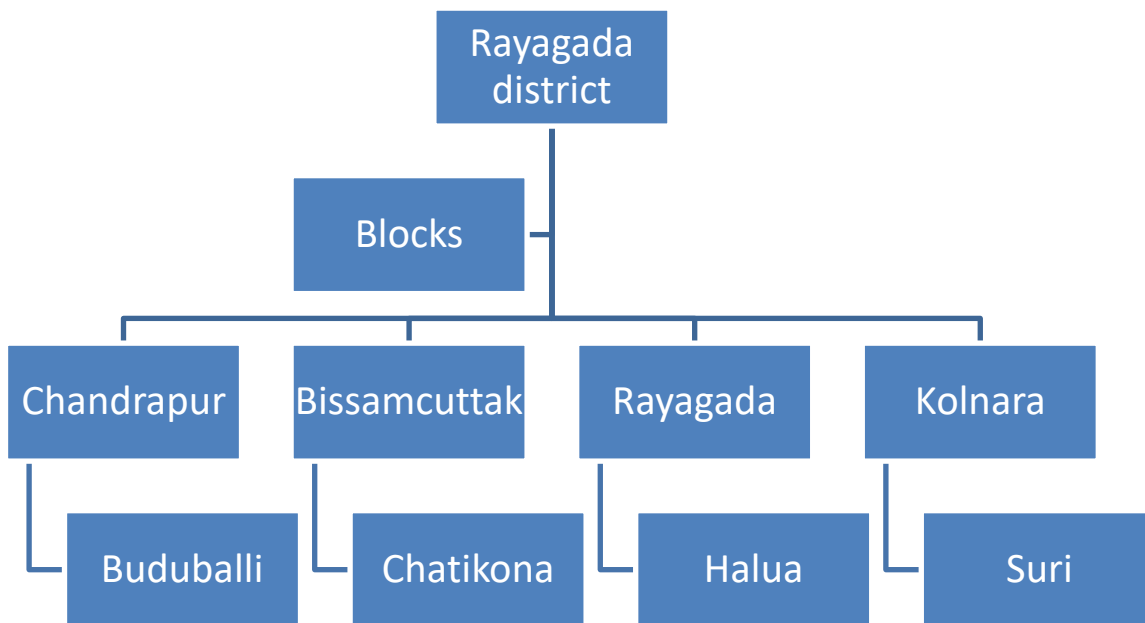


Figure 4: Chart showing blocks and Gram Panchayat

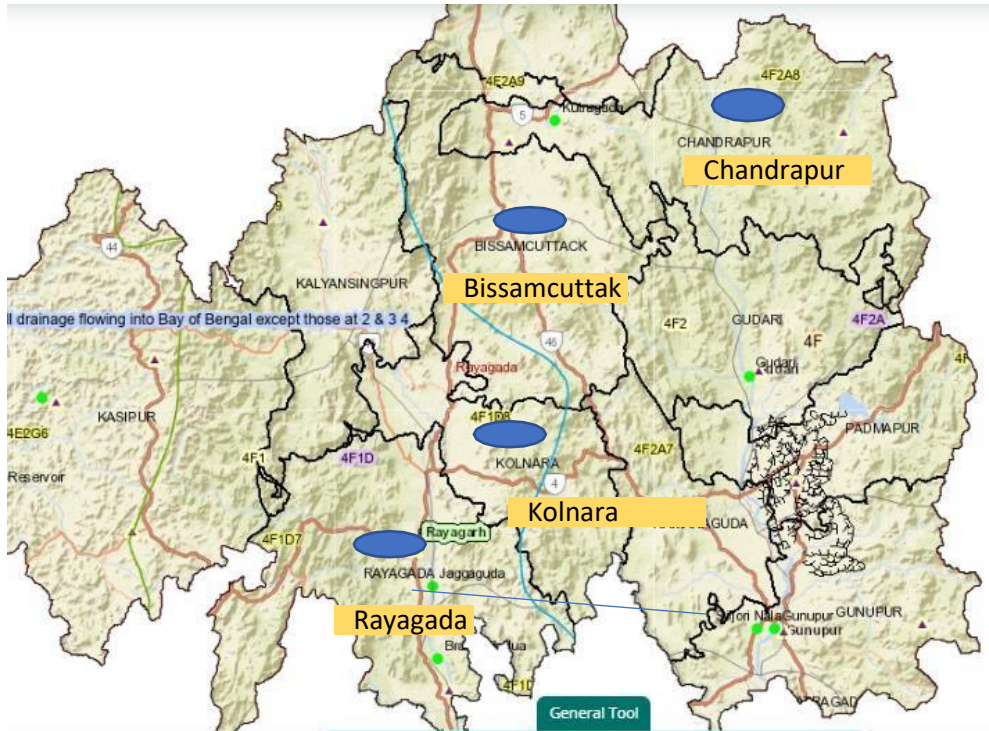
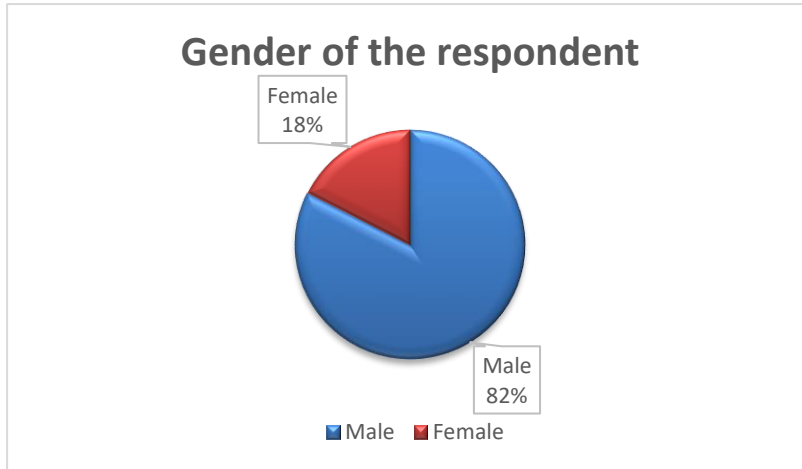
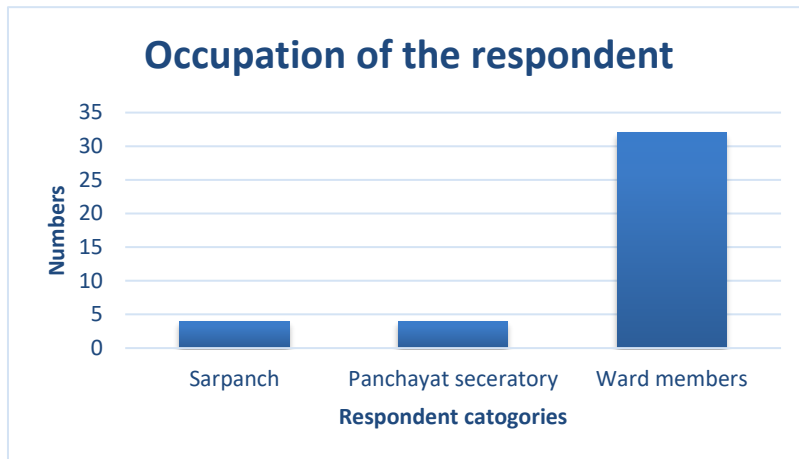


Figure 5: Map of Gram Panchayats. Sources- <https://grammanchitra.gov.in/GM3/>

## 9. Observations and interpretation from primary survey



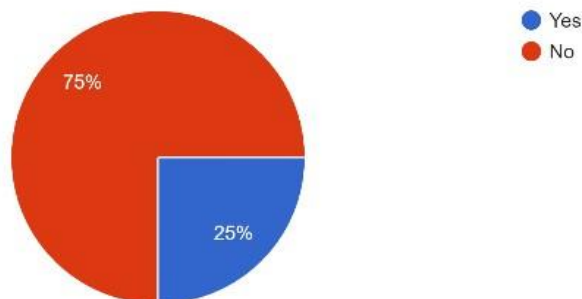
The graph shows that majority of the respondent are male as female ward members are less in the concern district despite of the fact the 2 panchayats are women headed.



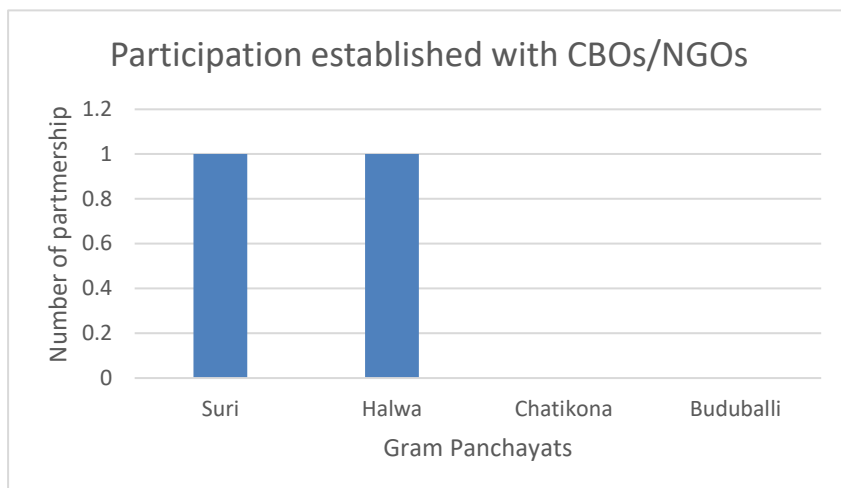
As mentioned in the research design the three respondents are Sarpanch, Secretary and Ward members.

### 9.1. Thematic Pillar of Good Governance - Teamwork

Whether SHG / PLF has been part of Preparing GPDP  
40 responses

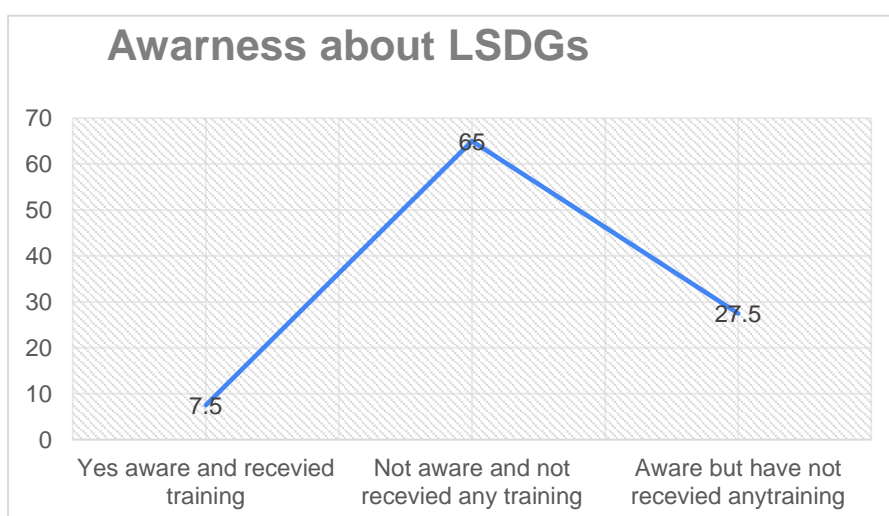


The graph shows that the majority of the respondent says that SHG or Primary Level Federation do not involve in GPDP preparation. In one of the panchayats in which sarpanch is a SHG leader, involves in GPDP planning.



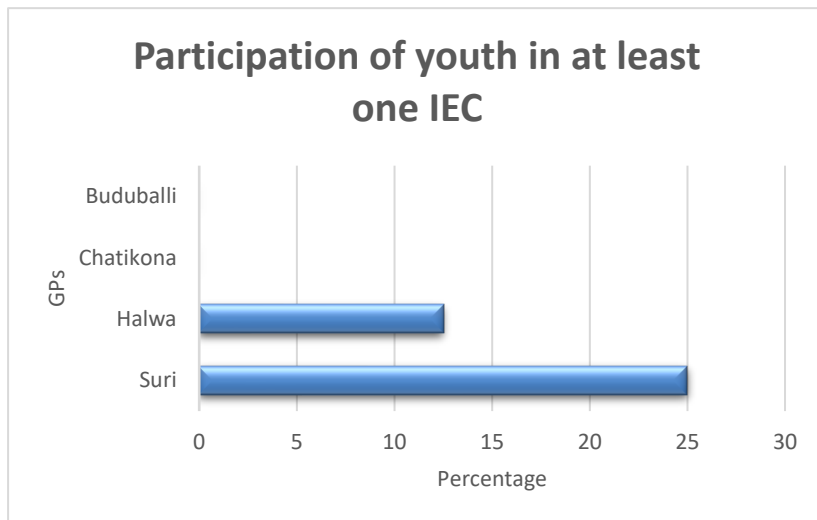
To strengthen the first pillar of Good Governance, it is essential to establish partnerships and collaborations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) at the village level. In the

context of the four Gram Panchayats (GPs) studied, it was observed that PRADAN NGO is actively involved in Suri GP, providing hand-holding support in Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) by coordinating with the Panchayati Raj department. Similarly, Water.Org, an international nonprofit organization, is functioning in Halwa GP, where its field technical coordinator plays a crucial role in raising awareness about the theme of a clean and green village at the district level through awareness camps that engage members of line departments, Community Resource Persons for Enterprise Promotion (CRP EP), Anganwadi, Master Book Keepers (MBK), and other stakeholders. These partnerships have been found to be highly effective, demonstrating the value of collaborative efforts in achieving good governance principles.



The line graph shows that majority of the respondent have not received any training since LSDG has been newly introduced. Only one 7.5% has received training these includes only panchayat secretary and sarpanch





Participation of Youth in Information, Education and Communication is crucial for carrier development of the youth. Taking this into consideration voter awareness program was held in the month of march 2024. To analyze the participation of youth, percentage of youth

participating in IEC was calculated by dividing total no. of youth participated by total no. of youth population in the GP.

### Data tendency

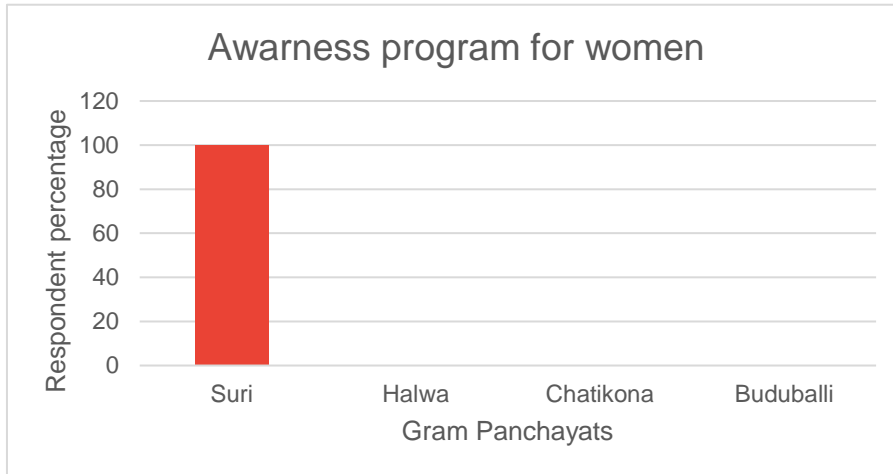
#### 1. Youth Participation Rate:

- The data reveals that in one of the Gram Panchayats (GPs), 25% of the youth are involved in IEC activities, while in another GP, the participation rate is 12.5%. This indicates a moderate level of engagement among youth in these areas.

#### 2. Variation in Participation:

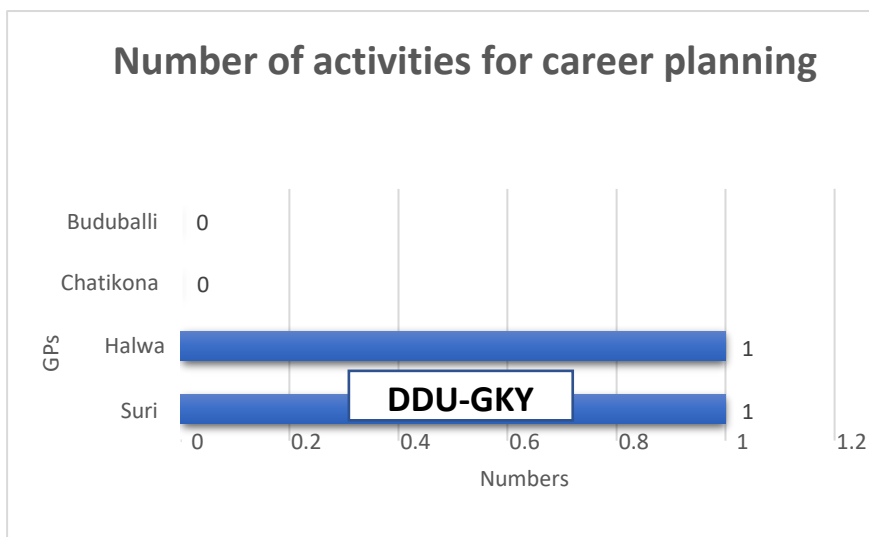
- The difference in participation rates between the two GPs (25% vs. 12.5%) suggests that there may be varying factors influencing youth engagement in IEC activities. This could be due to differences in local initiatives, community mobilization, or access to resources and opportunities.

The percentage was found to be low due to a high rate of migration from villages towards cities. This trend indicates that many young people are leaving their villages in search of better job opportunities, education, or other economic benefits in urban areas, negatively impacting their carrier development. To address this gap, it is essential to develop targeted strategies that cater to the needs and concerns of young people, foster community empowerment, and foster collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders to create a more inclusive and engaging environment that encourages youth participation.



To ensure Sustainable Development Goal no. 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, awareness program for women is one of the indicators.

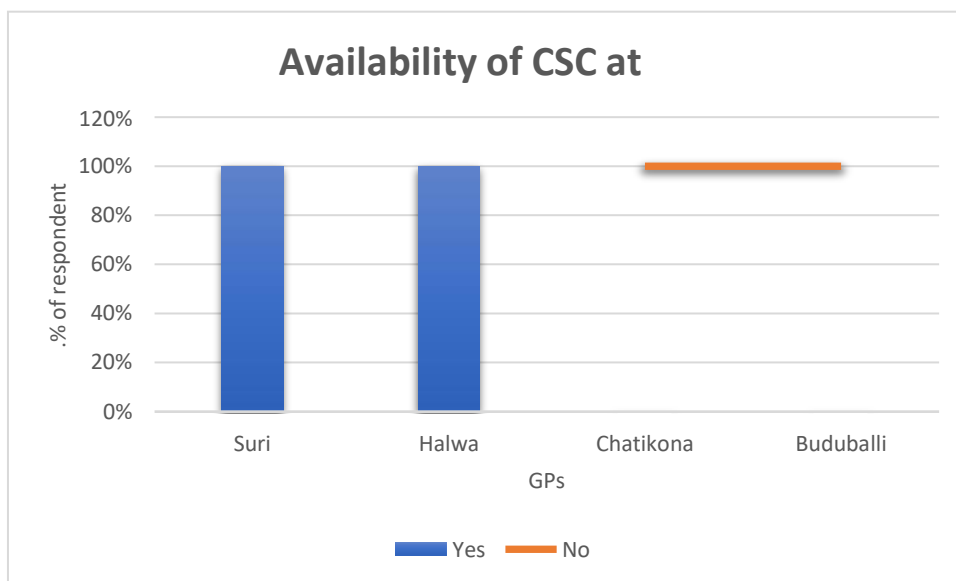
For this the primary survey was conducted for the concern GPs which shows that only in one GP i.e., Suri GP there are the programs conducted by PCI INDIA, Gender CRP they conduct awareness camp on gender sensitization which indirectly linked to theme 9; Women friendly panchayat ASHA workers are conducting menstrual hygiene camps in villages. It was found that again in only one GP it is functioning. The reason is the presence of strong SHG member as sarpanch of the GP. Although Halwa GP is also progressive but still more progress is required



There are two types of activities conducted for youth and children in 2 GPs. The first one is DDU-GKY training which is given B. Vocational courses and tailoring. Another GP is Halwa GP where teachers are conducting career

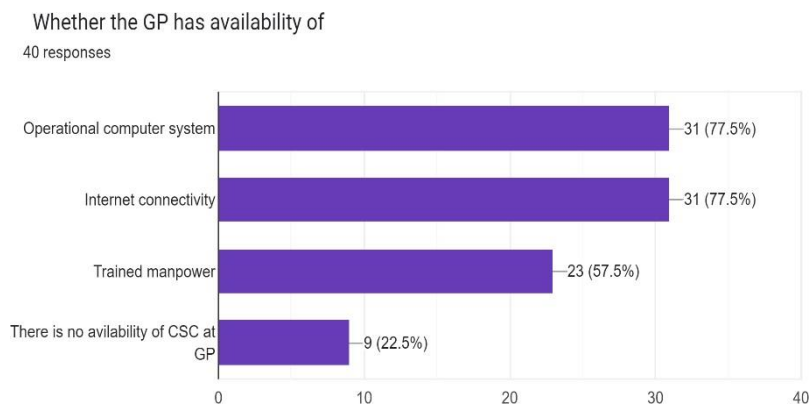
planning camps for matric and intermediate level students. Still the remaining two GPs are not conducting any activity related to this parameter.

## 9.2. Thematic pillar of good governance- Technology



Digital Seva Portals are available in only two GPs that are Suri and Halwa. The reason of non-availability of CSC at two GP are internal politics and negligence as per

the villager's insight. Rest all 2 villages are doing good in strengthening the pillar of Technology by providing CSC at GP which ensures online facilities for the villagers.

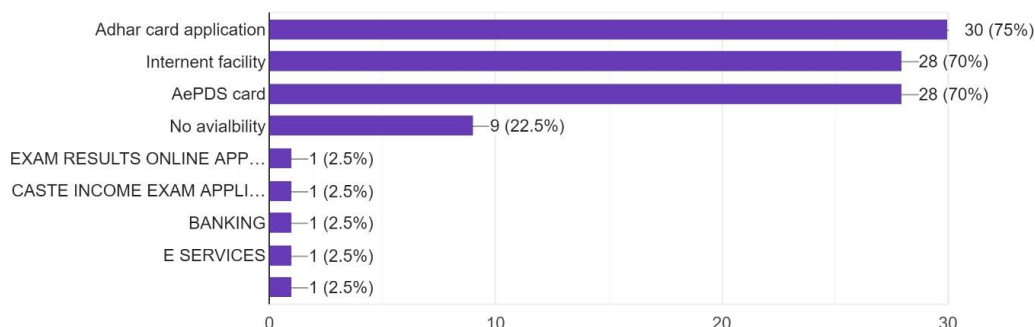


In many Gram Panchayats (GPs), common service centres (CSCs) have been established, with approximately 77% of them having operational computers and internet

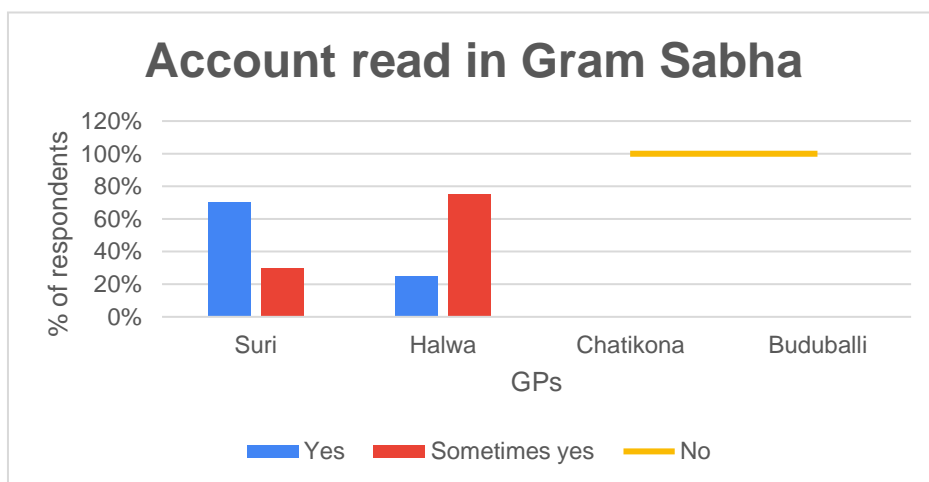
connectivity. However, a critical shortage of trained manpower persists, hindering effective utilization of these facilities. To address this issue, deploying technical assistants to CSCs is urgently needed. These assistants would play a pivotal role in bolstering technology accessibility for villagers, empowering them to utilize digital services for tasks such as Aadhar card registration and form filing.

What are the online services provided by these centers

40 responses



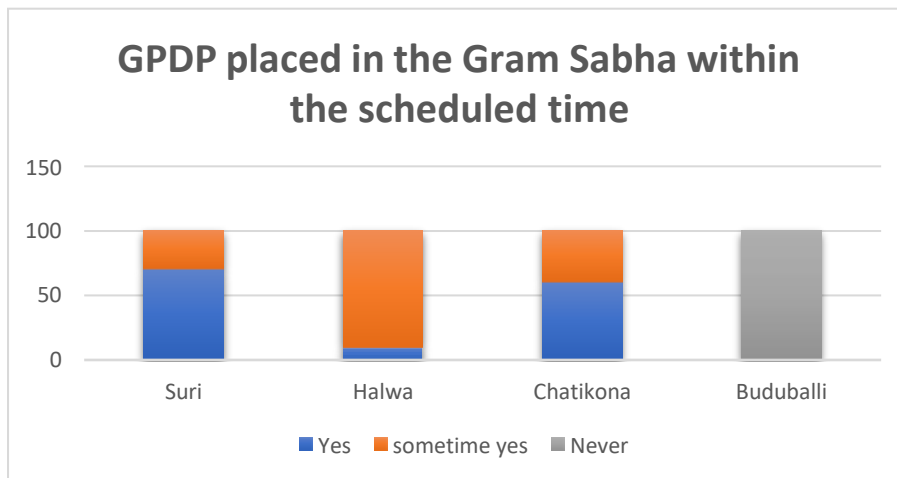
Gram Panchayats are providing e services for Aadhar card application, Internet facility for students, AePDS card, online exam result checking, banking related services, income and caste certification application etc. These services help communities gain access to critical facilities and government initiatives. Gram Panchayats help to reduce the digital gap and promote socioeconomic development in rural areas by providing such e-services on a local scale.



To facilitate quick and easy access to information for citizens, Gram Panchayats have the responsibility to present accounts in Gram Sabha meetings.

However, records show that only in Suri GP it is read in GS and Halwa GP has reported that it is sometimes read in GS. Rest 2 GPs said that it is never read in Gram Sabha. This indicates a significant gap between expected practice and actual implementation. Addressing this issue is critical to ensuring transparency and accountability in local governance, as well as providing individuals with the information they need to actively engage in decision-making processes.

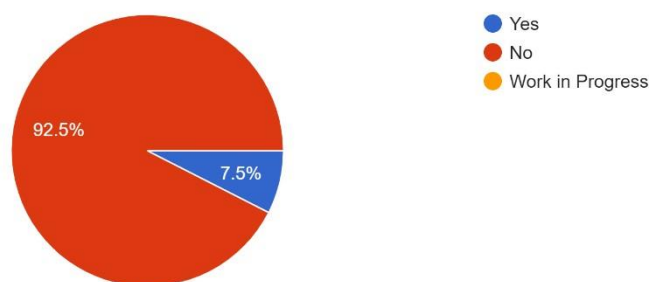
### 9.3. Thematic Pillar of good governance-Time-Line



GPDP plays a very crucial role in making local development plan. To ensure this time-line is decided by upper body. The study has found that in the concern panchayats 50% i.e., two

panchayats are doing well in term of timely scheduling GPDP. The reason is involvement of SHG member as sarpanch and hand holding support by PRADAN NGO in GPDP planning. However, in the remaining two Gram Panchayats (GPs), the lack of involvement from NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) has led to a delay in GPDP implementation. This highlights the importance of collaboration between local bodies and external stakeholders in ensuring the timely and effective implementation of development plans. To strengthen the third pillar of good governance, which is timeline, the lagging GPs need to learn from the successful examples and enhance their management systems. This can be achieved by fostering partnerships with NGOs and CBOs, ensuring community participation, and adopting best practices in GPDP planning and implementation. By prioritizing timely GPDP implementation and strengthening management systems, the GPs can improve their performance in the third pillar of good governance and ensure the effective delivery of development programs to the community.

Whether Training for Disaster Management conducted  
40 responses

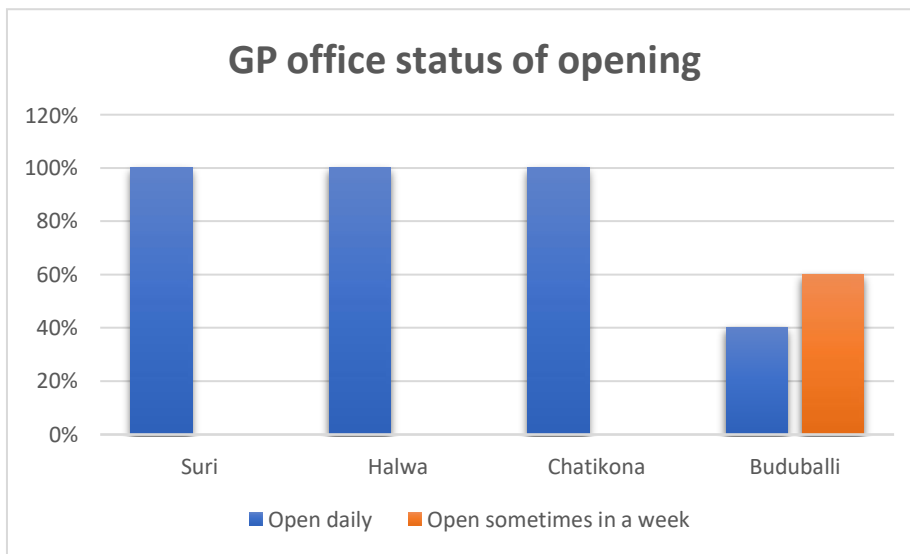


Disaster management training is essential for effective disaster mitigation, yet a staggering 92.5% of respondents report that no such training is conducted in their area.

Only 7.5% have received positive responses regarding disaster management training. Notably,

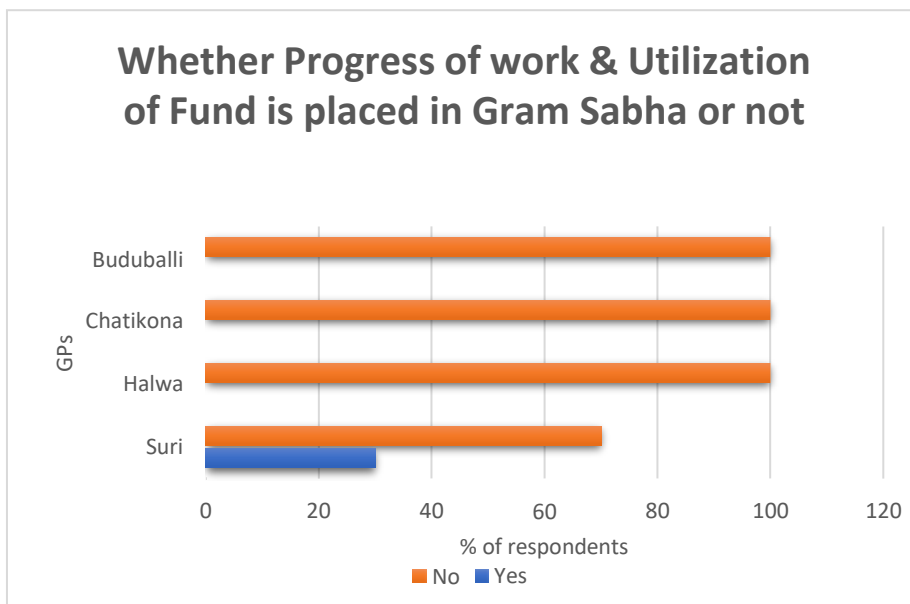
this statistic pertains specifically to the Chatikona Gram Panchayat, where training is provided due to the involvement of an NGO. Villagers and some ward members who possess past knowledge and training on flood and earthquake mitigation measures are actively taking part in educating others in their village. This discrepancy underscores the urgent need for broader implementation of disaster management training across Gram Panchayats to enhance community resilience and preparedness in the face of disasters.

#### 9.4. Thematic Pillar of good governance- Transparency



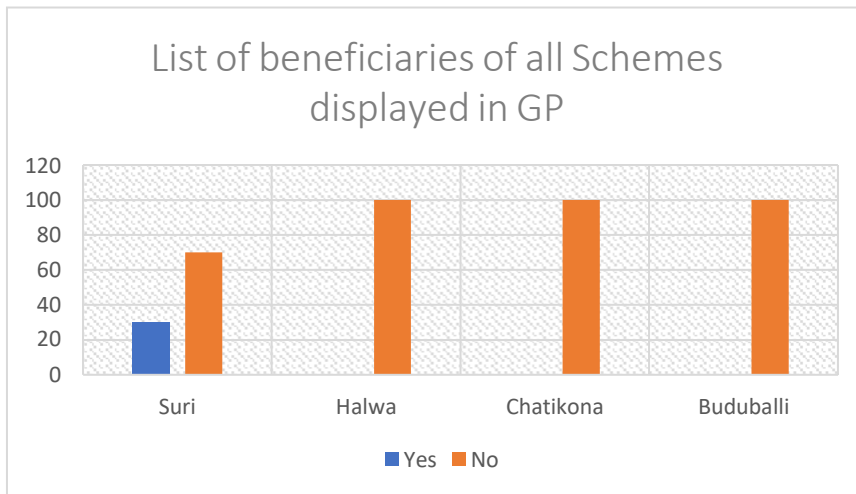
GP office in all the concern GP opens every day. This indicator promotes accountability and ownership among all stakeholders for quality service delivery. This daily availability ensures

that services can be accessed promptly, issues can be addressed in a timely manner, and community participation in governance can be encouraged.



Fund is utilized by gram panchayat but 87.5% of the respondent says that it is never placed in Gram Sabha. This shows a negative attitude of elected representatives as well as weakens the transparency pillar

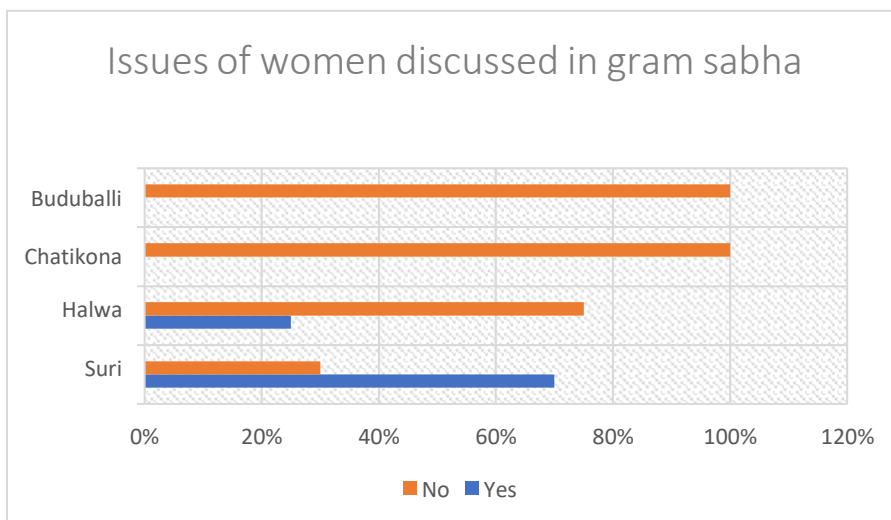
of good governance.



Transparency pillar of the study area is somewhat weak as they do not adhere with the LIF framework and the same trend is followed by almost all the GPs. Regarding the display of beneficiaries list of all

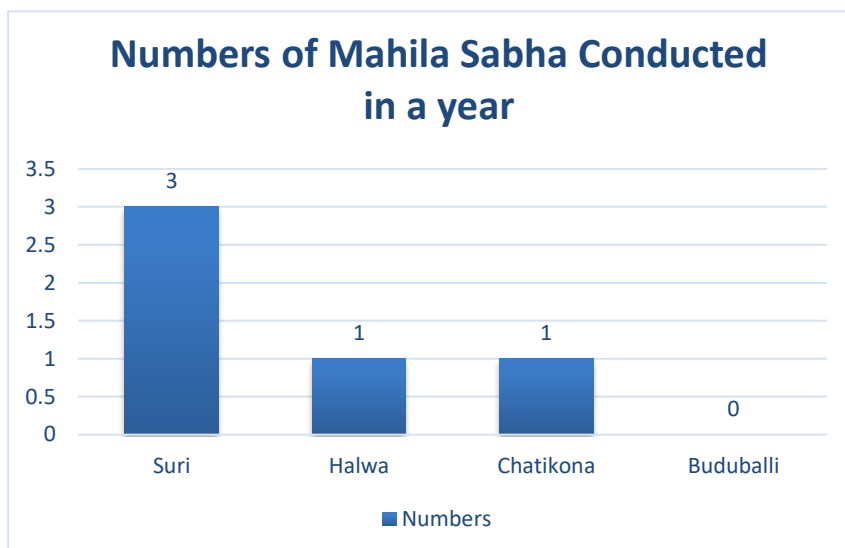
the schemes, except Suri all others are failing to present in the GP. It's imperative for GPs to improve transparency practices, particularly in regards to displaying beneficiaries' lists, to strengthen accountability and ensure inclusive development.

### 9.5. Thematic Pillar of good governance- Transformation



Discussion related to women issues are major concern of the society. But result shows that only GP is discussing these types of problem the reason could be the active women sarpanch who

understand this and take necessary action to empower other women of the GP.



The graph represents the total number of Mahila sabha conducted in the last year. Data was collected through the interview of respondents according to that the maximum no. of Sabha is 3 and minimum is 0 for the concern

panchayat. This variability in the number of Sabha conducted indicates fluctuations in engagement levels and highlights the need for consistent efforts to encourage and support the participation of women in community activities and decision-making processes.

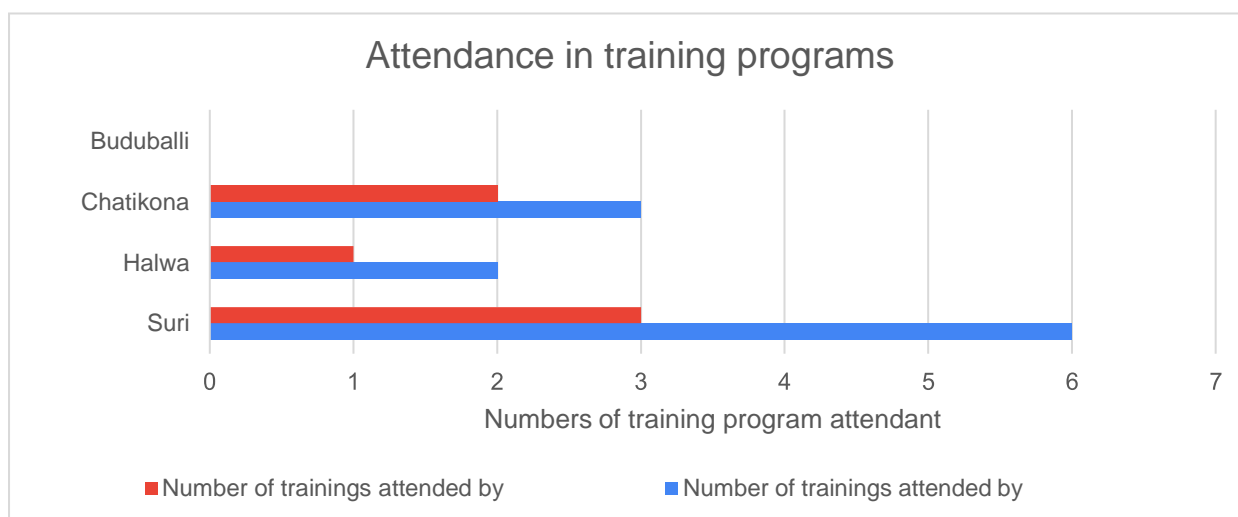
**Table 1 : List of Trainings Conducted by taken from Training management portal of MoPR. Sources- <https://trainingonline.gov.in/>**

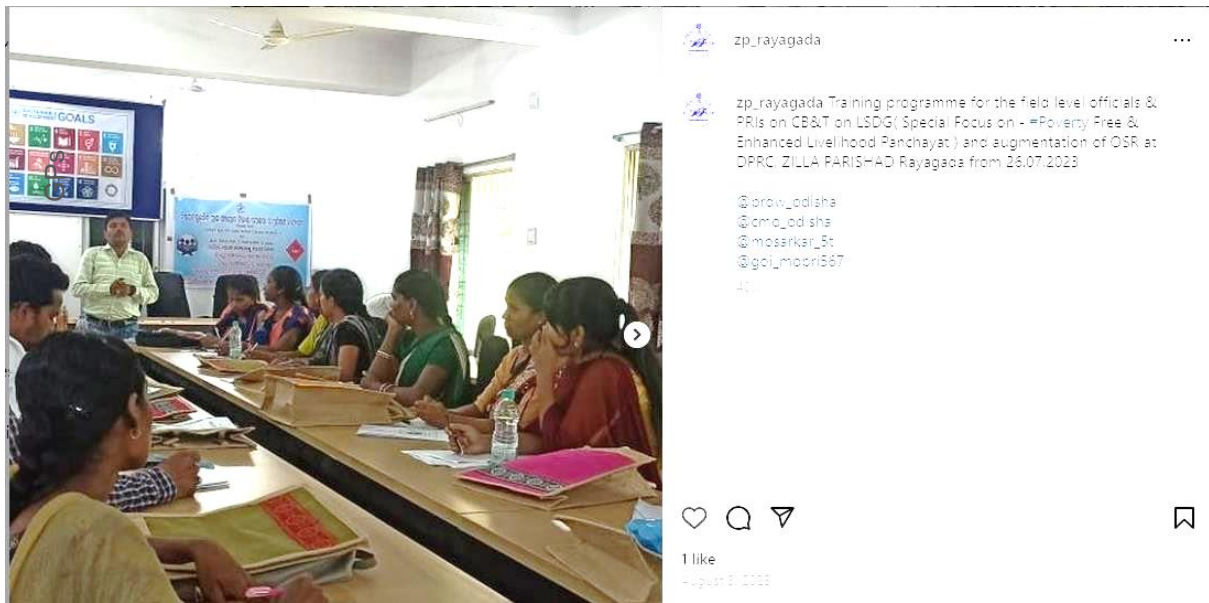
Sl. No.	Name of the training program	Designation of trainee	Organizer
1.	Induction training batch: 1	Sarpanch of Raygada halua GP	District Rural Development Agency Raygada
2.	Ward Member Training Bissamcuttack Batch 02 Batch: 1	Ward members of Bissamcuttack	-Do-
3.	Induction training for ward members block Kolnara	Ward members of Kolnara	-Do-
4.	1 day Training of the Trainers on theme 1 of batch:1	Sarpanch and secretary of Halua GP of Raygada block	-Do-
5.	1 day orientation on LSGD theme 1 of Kolnara block batch 1 batch: 1	Elected Representative of Local Body	-Do-



6.	1 day orientation on PDI of Rayagada block batch 2 batch: 1, Chandrapur, Bissamcuttak, Kolnara	Elected Representative of Local Body and officials of local body	-Do-
7.	1 Day Orientation on LSDG Theme 3 of Rayagada Block Batch 1 Batch : 1	Secretary of Rayagada Halwa GP, elected and officials' representatives	-Do-
8.	1 Day Orientation on LSDG Theme 3 of Kolnara Block Batch 3 Batch: 1	Ward members and other officials	-Do-
9.	1 day ToT of LSDG theme 4,5,6 and 8 for Rayagada district officials batch: 1	District officials	-Do-

Training Management Portal does not have any entry to show which trainee belongs to which block. Designation is mention but their block and GP name is not updated.





**Figure 6: Training of LSDG in Rayagada. Sources- Instagram handles of Zila Parishad**

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CvevveXv06H/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==](https://www.instagram.com/p/CvevveXv06H/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==)

The primary observation gave a brief idea about how the panchayats are trying to establish good governance. Out of 5Ts, the most strengthened one is pillar of Technology, in which the concern GPs are doing good still there is a lot of scope for further improvement.

## **10. Observation from dashboards**

For online survey, Local Indicator Framework have been used to assess the respected GP with given code as

Chatikona- 1

Buduballi -2

Hallua -3

Suri -4

Theme 8: Village with Good Governance is assessed on the basis of its 5T. These parameters are directly taken from LIF given in Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022, p. 158. For this paper 3Ts has been mentioned in the below table which are Technology, Time-line and Transparency and the other 2Ts (Teamwork and Transformation) are assessed through questionnaires.

**Table 2: Local Indicator Framework for secondary assessment (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2022)**

Thematic Pillar of Good Governance – Technology					
Ensuring better asset management by use of technology					
Modified GP level Indicator	Meta Data N – Numerator D- Denominator M– Multiplier		Sources	Findings for GP 1,2,3,4	Remarks
Percentage of public assets in the GP mapped available on portal	N	Number of public assets mapped on portal	Gram manchitra / Panchayat portal GP Data		Percentage cannot be calculated as data not found online and not available at GP
	D	Total number of Public Assets in GP as per GP updated			
	M	100			
Percentage of Geo Tagging of Projects/works	N	No. Of Activity / Projects Geo tagged Gram manchitra/ panchayat portal GP Data/ Department Data	Gram manchitra / panchayat portal GP Data/ Department Data	55	Percentage cannot be calculated as D not found
				114	
				48	
	119				
D	Total no. Of activity / Projects to be Geo tagged				
M	100				
Better financial management using technology					
Online Management	N	Payment's Voucher Initiated online	e-gramswaraj GP data	Not onboard	Panchayats are not onboarded
	D				

of Income and Expenditure		Village Panchayat's onboard (PRIASoft - PFMS)			on PFMS dashboard
	M	100			
Closing of Accounts in e-GramSwaraj a. Daily b. Monthly c. Annualy		e-GramSwaraj	e-GramSwaraj	Yes	Yearly closed for last year (2023-2024)
				No	
				Yes	
				Yes	
Availing quick and easy access to information by citizens					
Updated Accounts of the panchayat visible on the Portal (yes/no)		Yes/No	<a href="https://egr">https://egr</a>	Yes	All updated
				Yes	
				Yes	
				Yes	
Thematic Pillar of Time-Line					
Preparation of GPDP Action Plan					
Whether the GPDP upload in the Portal		Yes/No	e-GramSwaraj	Yes	All updated
				Yes	
				Yes	
				Yes	
Ensuring progress monitoring of different activities of Govt Departments & Institutions					
Completion of Mission Antodaya Survey			<a href="https://missionantodaya.ni/">https://missionantodaya.ni/</a>	100%	Hallua village survey has not been finalized (2022-23)
				100%	
				12/13=99%	
				100%	
Thematic Pillar of Transparency					
Citizen charter implemented in the GP					
		Yes/No		No	

Whether the Citizen charter is prepared and upload in the Portal			Panchayat charter website	No	Not prepared for any GP
				No	
				No	
Percentage of progress of works and utilization of fund displayed on the portal		Quantitative	e-Gramswaraj/Panchayat portal		GP wise segregation cannot be assessable
Ensuring all assets and works are visible on portal					
Percentage of Geo-tagging of all assets and works visible on portal		Quantitative	MGNREGS Panchayat portal	Not in list	
				100%	
				Not in list	
				Not in list	
Ensuring proper work quality and Social Audit					
Whether Social Audit report is uploaded in the MGNREGS Portal		Yes/No	MGNRES website	Yes	FY 2022-23 Past FY data has not been uploaded
				Yes	
				No	
				Yes	

## **11. Interpretation**

### **11.1. Team- Work**

- SHG involvements are less which weakens the first pillar of Good Governance. It needs to be enhanced by incentivization of SHG or making a compulsory norm to have their presence in GPDP.
- Training and awareness regarding LSDG need to be accelerated. Elected representatives are also not very much aware about the concept. Whereas the GPs where CSR/NGOs are working have better understanding and knowledge about the concept.
- Youth participation in IEC is less in the concern Gram Panchayat. According to the villagers, due to no or less availability of educational institute, youth have to migrate outside from the villages for pursuing higher education which resulted into decrement in their time to participate in these kinds of activities.
- Gram Panchayats headed by women are functioning more effectively, unless the head is not actively involved in the governance system. It's crucial for women Panchayat heads to be actively engaged to ensure effective governance.

### **11.2. Technology**

- From the primary survey it was found that the concern GPs are doing good in terms of adoption of technology but there is necessity of trained manpower. For this youth should be engaged.

- Data of no. of assets that are to be geotagged is not available at GP. According to the panchayat officials it is available from the line department. Here comes the non-availability of data at one junction. This need to be look over in perspective of strengthen the pillar of technology by compiling every department through one portal at GP.
- The enhancement of the Technology pillar is crucial for effective governance. By enabling the option to update the total number of activities/projects to be geotagged at the beginning of each financial year, Panchayats can strengthen their technological infrastructure.
- The integration of PRIASoft-PFMS in the concerned Panchayats signifies a shift towards tech-driven financial management systems, reflecting a positive step towards modernizing governance processes. But Panchayats are not onboarded on PFMS dashboard for the concern blocks of Rayagada district.

### **11.3. Timeline**

- The primary survey reveals that timeliness is not practiced properly, as funds are not displayed in Gram Sabha meetings. Additionally, GPDP are not occurring on schedule, which requires attention from the governing body. It's imperative for the running party to oversee these issues and take necessary actions to ensure that funds are transparently displayed in Gram Sabha meetings and GPDP sessions are conducted as per the scheduled time.
- The observation shows that the concern GPs have updated their GPDP status in the portal which strengthen the thematic pillar of Timeline.
- The status of Antodaya mission shows that all the concern GPs except one is left out of total registered GP on the dashboard. Through field survey it was found that there is a shortage of trained personnel for data updating in e-gramswaraj and associated portals which is essential for improving project tracking and management.

#### **11.4. Transparency**

- Transparency is a cornerstone of good governance, and the Panchayat Charter website serves as a platform for showcasing transparency in service delivery. All the concern GPs has not uploaded their information on the portal indicates a gap in their commitment to providing citizens with access to government services and schemes.
- Also, gaps in displaying progress of works and fund utilization percentages on the e-gramswaraj portal, as well as the absence of geo-tagging information on the MGNREGA portal, highlight areas for improvement.
- Except Suri GP, the social audit reports of all GPs have been uploaded at the portal which shows that these GPs have done proper work.

#### **11.5. Transformation**

- The transformation pillar is notably strong in the village led by women. Training programs organized by the district rural department have witnessed positive change, as the attendance of elected representatives and Panchayat officials tends to increase over time.
- The number of Mahila Sabhas should be increased to further enhance transformational efforts. It's crucial to address issues related to children, the elderly, and transgender individuals, which have been overlooked by all Panchayats. This oversight needs to be addressed in order to strengthen the transformation pillar of Good Governance.

### **12. Comparative analysis of GPs**

Among the 4 GPs, None of the GPs is performing well. Although, Female-headed GP (Suri GP) shows better performance in attending training sessions, conducting Mahila Sabhas, adhering to timelines, and fostering teamwork. The comparative analysis table below shows the performance of all the GPs with respect to 5Ts of Good Governance.



**Table 3: Comparative analysis of GP**

<b>Pillar</b>	<b>Chatikona</b>	<b>Buduballi</b>	<b>Hallua</b>	<b>Suri</b>
Teamwork	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Strong
Technology	Limited use of technology	Limited use of technology	Great use of technology	Great use of technology
Timeline	Moderate adherence	Poor adherence	Weak adherence	Strong adherence
Transparency	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Strong
Transformation	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Strong

### **13.Results**

The primary assessment reveals that the Gram Panchayat (GP) where the Sarpanch (village head) is a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG) is performing significantly better compared to the other GPs across the five key pillars of digital governance – Team work, Technology, Timeline, Transparency and Transformation. This GP has demonstrated a stronger commitment to technological integration, consistently updating the total number of activities and projects to be geotagged and successfully onboarding onto the PRIASoft-PFMS platform. In terms of the Timeline pillar, the GP with the Sarpanch who is an SHG member has been more diligent in updating the GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan) status, reflecting a strong commitment to project planning and implementation. Furthermore, this GP has been more transparent in its operations, consistently uploading information on the Panchayat Charter website and displaying progress and fund utilization data on the e-gramswaraj portal. The assessment also reveals that Gram Panchayats where community-based organizations (CBOs) are active and there is involvement from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are more engaged in the GPDP process, demonstrating a higher level of participation and ownership in local development

activities. These findings suggest that the active involvement of Sarpanch who are SHG members, as well as the presence of vibrant CBOs and NGO engagement, can positively influence the performance of Gram Panchayats in terms of technological integration, timely project implementation, and transparency in governance.

## **14. Discussion**

The findings of this study have several implications for the advancement of digital governance in rural India. The strengthening of the Technology pillar can lead to more efficient data collection, monitoring, and resource management at the Panchayat level. Addressing the challenges in the Timeline pillar can enhance project planning, implementation, and evaluation, ultimately improving service delivery to citizens. Enhancing transparency through the consistent display of progress, fund utilization, and social audit reports can foster greater trust and accountability in the governance process. This, in turn, can empower citizens to actively participate in and monitor the development activities in their communities.

### **14.1. Comparison to Previous Research**

The results of this study align with the broader trends observed in the literature on digital governance in rural India. Studies have highlighted the importance of technological infrastructure, timely project implementation, and transparency in driving effective governance at the grassroots level. The findings of this study corroborate these existing frameworks and contribute to the growing body of evidence on the challenges and opportunities in the digital transformation of Panchayati Raj institutions.

### **14.2. Limitations**

The scope of this study is limited to the selected Gram Panchayats, and the findings may not be fully generalizable to all rural areas in the state or the country. Additionally, the analysis is based on the data available on the various portals and dashboards, which may not capture the complete picture of the ground realities. Further research involving primary data collection and a larger sample size could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the digital governance landscape in rural India.

## 15. Suggestions and recommendations

- SHG involvement in GPDP should mark compulsory. SHGs play a crucial role in community development and empowerment. It is recommended that their involvement in GPDP be made compulsory. This will ensure grassroots participation, enhance accountability, and leverage the unique strengths of SHGs for local development.
- Collaboration with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has proven to yield effective outcomes in GPDP planning and implementation. Signing Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with these organizations is crucial. Such collaborations will raise awareness among villagers and strengthen resources, particularly in Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials.
- The current manpower at the Panchayat, district, and block levels is insufficient to meet the expansive goals set for 2030. According to the District Program Manager (DPM) of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), there is only one individual responsible for data updating work at the GP level, and their incentives are minimal. To address this, it is essential to:
  - ❖ Upgrade incentives for these roles to attract and retain skilled personnel.
  - ❖ Increase the number of personnel at each level to ensure efficient data management and implementation of development projects.
  - ❖ Assign a designated officer at the director level to each body for proper functioning and monitoring of Local Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs).
- LIF requires revisions to eliminate repetitive indicators to enhance clarity and actionability. Specifically, the current indicators "Percentage of public assets in the GP mapped available on portal" and "Percentage of Geo Tagging of Projects/works" overlap, both assessing asset creation through e-gram swaraj. These should be consolidated into a single indicator, "Percentage of public assets in the GP geo-tagged and available on the portal," to streamline monitoring and reduce repetition.

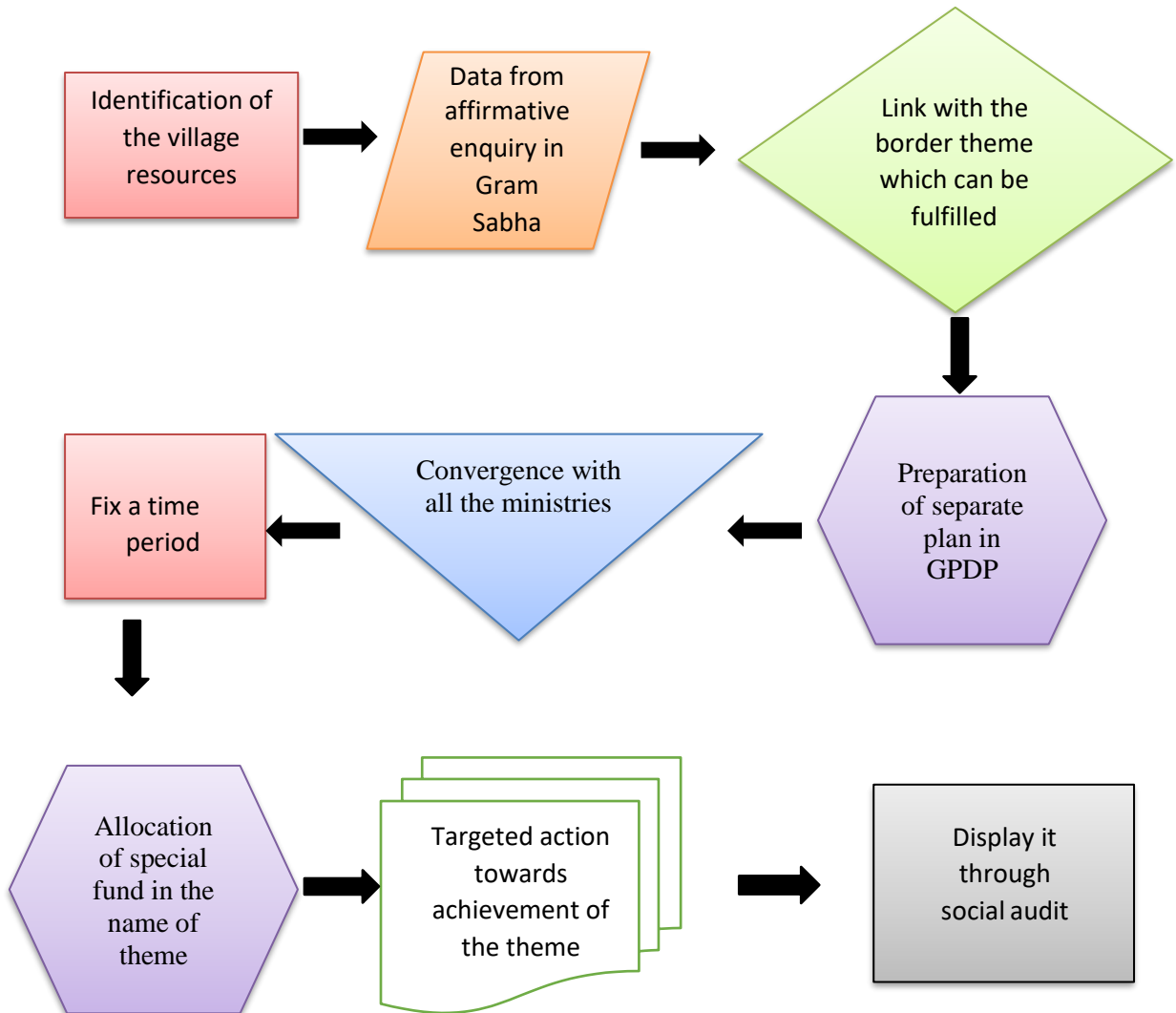
## **16.Recommended Framework**








### **Theme-Resource identification framework**

Achieving all the themes of Localized Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) may not be feasible for every Gram Panchayat (GP) due to resource constraints. An alternative approach is to identify the high-potential resources available in the village and focus on enhancing specific themes that align with those resources. This can be done through an affirmative inquiry method, where GPs:

1. Identify the village's high-potential resources and strengths
2. Determine which LSDG themes can be addressed using those resources
3. Dedicate a fixed period, such as one year, to enhancing the selected theme(s)

To support this targeted approach, funds can be allocated under the theme's name and placed in the united fund category as a special fund. This will ensure dedicated resources for the chosen theme. The implementation of this focused approach can be depicted using a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), which is a hierarchical decomposition of the work required to achieve the desired outcome. The chart below depicts the WBS steps.



Symbols used	Meaning
	Process
	Data
	Decision
	Merger
	Preparation
	Multiple work
	Display

**Table 4: Symbols and their meaning used in WBS**

**Steps: -**

- **Identification of high potential resources** - Identify high-quality resources within the village, such as skilled labour, infrastructure, or community engagement. These resources can be leveraged to enhance the chosen theme.
- **Selection of LSDG themes aligned with the resources-** Based on the identified resources, select a theme that can be effectively catered by those resources. This approach ensures that the resources are utilized efficiently and effectively.
- **Allocation of funds under the theme's name in the united fund category** - Allocate a fund under a special category, such as an untied fund, and name it after the theme being focused on. This ensures that the allocated funds are specifically targeted towards the chosen theme.
- **Development of a detailed action plan for enhancing the selected theme(s)-** Create a detailed action plan to enhance the selected theme(s). This plan should outline specific tasks, timelines, and responsible individuals or groups.
- **Monitoring and evaluation of progress** - Regularly monitor and evaluate the progress made towards achieving the selected theme(s). This includes tracking key performance indicators (KPIs), conducting regular assessments, and making adjustments as needed to ensure the desired outcomes are met.

By adopting this affirmative inquiry method and using a WBS, GPs can make significant progress in achieving LSDGs by leveraging their existing strengths and resources. This targeted approach can lead to more effective and sustainable development outcomes

## **17. Conclusion**

The localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a crucial bottom-up approach that necessitates the convergence of all departments to achieve the indicators of LSDG and Good Governance. This approach is particularly significant in the context of Gram Panchayats, where collective efforts from officials and citizens are essential for successful implementation. The study highlights that while Gram Panchayats are making progress in terms of technical enhancement, there is still a need for adequate manpower at every step to ensure the timely completion of goals. Furthermore, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's initiatives, such as the national panchayat awards for achieving LSDG themes, are steps in the right direction, but more effort is required from the monitoring and evaluation side to ensure effective implementation. The involvement of Community-Based Organizations is also identified as a key factor in achieving the themes and eventually the SDGs by 2030. Therefore, it is essential that their role is not overlooked in the localization process. Raising awareness about the concept of localization at every level is crucial, and training programs conducted under the Revamped RGSA are a step towards achieving this goal. However, it is acknowledged that it will take time for this awareness to reach the grassroots level. In conclusion, the localization of SDGs is a complex process that requires the collective efforts of various stakeholders, including government departments, Community-Based Organizations, and citizens. While progress is being made, there is still a need for strengthening measures, particularly in terms of manpower and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure the successful implementation of LSDG and the achievement of Good Governance in Gram Panchayat.

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## 19. Annexure 1: Field Photographs



## 20. Annexure 2: Field Questionaries for Theme 8: Village with Good Governance

\* Indicates required question

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1. Name of GP \*

---

2. Name of the respondent \*

---

3. Occupation/Background of the respondent \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Panchayat secretary

Sarpanch

Ward members

4. Gender of the respondent \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Male

Female

Prefer not to say

5. Whether SHG / PLF has been part of Preparing GPDP \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

6. Are you aware about LSDG or do you have received training of LSDG? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes, aware and received training
- Not aware and not received any training
- Aware but have not received any training

7. Whether committees /CBO involved in GPDP Planning \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No

8. Does any partnership establish with NGO /CBO/Private sector/institutions \*?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No
- Work in progress

9. Are youth participating in at least in one IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No

10. Is there any awareness program based on women health conducts in GP? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes

No

11. Are there any activities conducted for youth and children related to career planning?

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

DDU-GKY training

12. Is there any joint trainings and Meetings held between GP and SHGs or does GP is getting help from SHG regarding any discussion for their entrepreneurship?

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

13. Are Digital seva portals (CSC) available in GP \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

Villages hence not applicable

14. Whether the GP has availability of \*

*tick all that apply.*

Operational computer system

Internet connectivity

Trained manpower

there is no availability of CSC at GP

15. What are the online services provided by these centers \*?

*Tick all that apply.*

- Aadhar card application
- Internet facility
- AePDS card
- No availability

16. Are there any Geo Tagging of Projects/works like MGNREGA, PMGSY, Street drains and roads, SBM, etc. happened in last year? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No

17. Is GP using any online Management of Income and Expenditure. If yes name it \*

---

18. Whether the GP Office opened daily \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Open everyday
- Rarely open
- Open sometimes in a week
- Always close

19. Whether Panchayat accounts read out in the Gram Sabha \*  
*Mark only one oval.*

Always yes

Never

Sometimes

Rarely

20. Whether the GPDP placed in the Gram Sabha within the scheduled time \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

Sometimes yes

21. Is the plan of last year GPDP has been implemented or not? Are there any changes in it? If yes name it \*

---

22. Whether Training for Disaster Management conducted \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

Work in Progress



23. Whether Progress of works & Utilization of Fund is placed in Gram Sabha \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

24. Whether the List of beneficiaries of all Schemes displayed in GP \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

25. Percentage of number of Capacity building programs conducted in GP in last year \*

---

26. Whether the Issues related to Women is discussed in the GS \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

27. Whether the Issues related to children is discussed in the GS \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Yes

No

28. No of Mahila Sabha conducted \*

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## 21. Annexure 3: Plagerism report

6/30/24 11:52 AM

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