



Convergence of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community Based Organisations to foster Good Governance: A case study of Bisoi Gram Panchayat in Odisha

Sipra Ram¹, Dr.Vijaya Lakshmi Mohanty²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha.

sipra.r2017ds@srisriuniversity.edu.in

Address- Sri Sri University, Ward No.3, Sandhapur, Godisahi, Odisha 754006; Phone- +91 80937 87275

Miss Sipra Ram is a Research Scholar in the Department of Management Studies at Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha.

²Director- Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC), Associate Professor, FMS, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha.vijaya@srisriuniversity.edu.in

Address- Sri Sri University, Ward No.3, Sandhapur, Godisahi, Odisha 754006, Phone- +91 94379 65394

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Dr.Vijaya Lakshmi Mohanty is the Director of Human Resource Development Centre. She is currently working as an Associate Professor in Governance, Faculty of Management Studies at Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha, India. She has 20 years of teaching and Administrative experience. She is an Institution builder with great affinity for Academics. She has written 30 Articles, one book, and hundreds of Press coverages. She has convened three Government sponsored National and International Conferences, curated and conducted 29 Management/ Faculty Development Programme for various cross section of professionals. She has completed one research project with a Navratna PSU as the Principal Investigator. She is also the Director of Sri Sri Advanced Global Center for Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies and Head of Public Relations and Social Outreach. She is also the Honorary Regional Director of the Government Executive Programme of the Art of Living and an Art of Living Life Skills trainer for last 16 years.

ABSTRACT-

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the third government which is attempting to keep alive the spirit of democratic decentralisation in India. The constitution mandated powers and responsibility to the PRIs to govern the grassroots areas. There are numerous development initiatives taken by the central and state governments every year to eradicate poverty and ensure social security in rural areas however, a lack of cooperation among rural organisations leads to conflict, duplication, and improper implementation of the development programs. To revitalise the PRIs, the participation of grassroots organisations like the Community Based Organisation (CBOs) is crucial. Coordination, cooperation and consultation between the PRIs and CBOs are needed to identify and resolve the local issues. PRI-CBO convergence has tremendous possibility to enhance the eight parameters of good governance by the United Nations. In this regard, the study has been conducted to find out whether the convergence of PRIs and CBOs can foster good governance in Bisoi Gram Panchayat, Odisha.



KEYWORDS- Convergence, Panchayati Raj, Community Based Organisation, Good Governance, Rural Development, Social Inclusion.

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INTRODUCTION

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Democratic decentralisation through Panchayats entails delegating power and resources to the grassroots areas. Panchayati Raj is not a new concept in India. In ancient India, panchayats are usually elected councils with executive and judicial power. The genesis of the panchayats underwent various changes from time to time. During the Mughal era, the panchayats were made as 'controlled' local bodies, which would help them in their trading interest by collecting taxes for them. During British rule, various commissions like the royal commission, Simon commission, etc., recommended the dissemination of power to the local bodies. Nevertheless, the panchayats never prospered during the British era since they were under the control of the state authorities. Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was among the first who advocated for empowering the local bodies. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give villagers adequate powers so that they can achieve 'Swaraj' or self-governance.

With the objective of socio-economic development in rural areas, India implemented the Community Development Programme in 1952. However, the initiative has failed due to the absence of people's participation. There were a number of committees appointed by the government of India to ascertain the problems and study the implementation of local self-governance in the grassroots areas. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957 suggested a three-tier structure of governance for the panchayats. However, the Ashok Mehta committee in 1977 advocated for the two-tier structure. The G.V.K Rao committee advocated for regular elections should be conducted in rural areas, and the L M Singhvi committee emphasised the need for constitutional recognition of the PRIs.

The 73rd constitutional amendment act enacted in 1992 provided constitutional recognition to panchayats by adding part IX to the constitution. The article 40 in Part-IV of the constitutions in the Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP), the village panchayats were given emphasis since it advises states to take steps to endow the panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government. The eleventh schedule of the constitution consists of 29 functions of the Panchayats. Article 243D of the constitution mandates not less than one-third of seats in all tiers of PRIs shall be reserved for women. Though the constitution mandates only one-third reservation for women, Odisha is among the twenty states which made provision for fifty per cent reservation for women.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in 2015 issued general guidelines for the panchayats to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). The duration of making GPDP spans from 2nd October to 31st December every year in all the Gram Panchayats of India, under the aegis of the People's Plan Campaign (PPC). According to the guidelines of PPC, and MoPR the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) must participate in the preparation of the GPDP. The SHGs have also been instructed to prepare the Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP). The VPRP is a plan developed by the SHGs and their federations to raise their demands in local area development, which must be integrated with the GPDP. The demands raised in the VPRP are presented and discussed in every gram sabha. GPDP facilitates a need-based and appropriate plan with a participatory process involving the community in the process particularly gram sabha. The GPDP catalyses social inclusion between the elected representatives and CBOs like SHGs to

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collaborate towards development. This is one of the progressive steps towards the decentralisation of grassroots democracy.

According to the latest census (2011) nearly seventy per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas. At present, there are 2.65 lakh gram panchayats and three million elected representatives in India covering all the states except Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland. If all the elected representatives work best to their capacity to their perceived role, the desired socio-economic development of rural areas is not very far.

Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)

CBOs are known as non-profit, non-governmental, or charity organisations that advocate and serve the community's needs. CBOs may be affiliated with a specific area of concern or community segment. These organisations can be formed by women, youth, local farmers, children, etc. They have a close knitted network in the rural areas and they know their members and their circumstances better. CBOs can facilitate social mobilisation by involving the community in the execution of development programmes. They have a better understanding of the ground realities which shall be leveraged through convergence with Panchayats. CBOs can assist the PRIs in organising gram sabha by increasing people's participation. This shall strengthen the gram sabha to prepare GPDP.

The Self-Help Group (SHGs) in India is the world's largest network of community-based organisations (CBOs). Thus, in the article, the consideration of SHGs is taken to describe CBOs. Muhammad Yunus pioneered the concept of SHG in Bangladesh. SHGs are often rural-based informal associations of 10-20 members, preferably women, who come together to find ways to improve their standard of living through entrepreneurship, lending, and other means. Swain (2015) has described SHGs as a financial intermediary committee organised as a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and to get community participation in rural development programmes. SHG movement started in Odisha in an organised manner in

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2001 after the launch of "Mission Shakti". This program is one of its kind which empowers women through the promotion of Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) to take up various socio-economic activities.

PRI-CBO Convergence

The initiative of the convergence between the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) is based on the principle of working together to ensure that the last beneficiary and poorest of the poor are served. According to the Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (Kudumbashree n.d.) the convergence may significantly improve livelihood opportunities and provide social security in rural areas. The convergence of PRI-CBO helps in the capacity building of both PRI members as well as the SHG members, catalysing them to work collaboratively to achieve result-oriented local self-governance. It improves people's access to entitlements and promotes their involvement in the development and effective execution of the development programmes (Venkataravi, 2016). By virtue of being close to the community, SHGs can identify target beneficiaries so that the objectives of the schemes are fulfilled.

One such example of PRI-CBO convergence is Kudumbashree NRO, which works for the alleviation of poverty and empowerment of rural women in Kerala. It is a project of the State Poverty Eradication Mission which was launched in 1998. It is a women-centric program that aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the state. Kudumbashree is a grassroots organisation that organises poor women together to fight poverty by enhancing their socio-economic spheres through micro-enterprises, microcredits, and women empowerment initiatives. Kudumbashree envisages the prosperity of the poor through various programmes to empower them. The mission of the organisation is to build the capacity of the Self-help Groups and the PRI members to create awareness about the entitlements and enhance the confidence among the vulnerable section of the society. It

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empowers the poor socially, economically, and politically (Williams et al., 2011).

Good Governance

The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and his ideologies did phenomenal impetus in ushering good governance in rural India. He advised the framers of the Indian constitution “to ensure that the most underprivileged people benefit from the governance structure that India is going to adopt”. Gandhi also stressed a lot about Gram swaraj which means village autonomy and self-sufficient village units. This vision of Gandhi cannot be accomplished unless the people themselves are involved in the local self-governance process to foster good governance.

According to Yap Kioe Sheng (2009), good governance comprises eight parameters namely accountability, consensus-oriented, equity and inclusiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, participation, responsiveness, transparency, and rule of law. Accountability refers to the liability of the Panchayats to the citizens regarding their functions of development works. It implies an obligation on the part of the sarpanch to explain to the villagers, who have the authority to access the work and compliment or criticise them for their improper works. Consensus-oriented refers to the importance of community interest for development in Gram Panchayat. Equity and inclusiveness are stressed upon the social inclusion of the marginalised section of the society in the process of local self-governance rather than merely delivering them the benefits of the developmental programmes. Efficiency and effectiveness intend to improve the standard of living of people by fulfilling their basic needs by effective utilisation of resources for sustainable development in Gram Panchayat. Participation highlights the involvement of various stakeholders like women, youth, senior citizens, scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes in the decision-making process. Responsiveness refers to the intention of Gram Panchayats to respond to the needs of the people in a reasonable timeframe. Transparency refers to access to information related to the works done by the

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Gram Panchayat. Rule of law states the proper implementation of the 73rd amendment act, 1992.

Good Governance promotes citizen-friendly administration and ensures the sustainable social, and economic welfare of the community embedded with social justice (Keping, 2017). The universally accepted characteristics of good governance are the exercise of legitimate political power, formulation and implementation of policies effectively and efficiently and programs that are equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory, socially sensitive, participatory, and above all accountable to the people at large (Srivastava, 2009).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

NRLM handbook on convergence (2016) suggested the SHG Members should provide assistance to the PRIs in delivering their functions. The SHGs have an innate capacity for social mobilisation. Palanithurai and Ragupathy (2008) emphasise the benefits of devolution of powers and citizen engagement in the local self-governance process. The active participation of local organisations aids in economic growth and social justice. He found that empowerment of the poor through involvement in the planning and decision-making process aids in identifying areas to be addressed, developing action plans, and determining results. Putnam (1994) suggested that the government should focus its efforts on encouraging the development of people's voluntary associations and other civil society groups that promote civic awareness. UNDP Human Development Report (2002) said political freedom allowed individuals to fight for policies that increase social and economic possibilities, and open discussions helped communities determine their priorities, resulting in a virtuous cycle of growth. As a result, when democracy is decentralized, the result will be more beneficial for the development of the people and the nation. Muraleedharan (2015) highlighted the emergence of SHGs and other community organizations coincided with the same motive which has been legally assigned to PRIs. The collaboration of the CBOs blending with the

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functions of Gram Panchayat will create a conducive environment for National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to facilitate access to entitlements for the poor and promote democratic ideologies which will culminate in good governance. Venkataravi (2016) highlighted partnership among the grassroots organisation is the most efficient and sustainable method for rural development. It is not only the bottom-up approach for development but it is also enhancing the capacity of the local community to engage in development activities. Participation ensures social justice by providing equal opportunity to all sections of society by involving them in decision-making on development. There is a need on the part of the government to conduct training and capacity-building programmes for PRI and CBO members to enhance their roles and responsibility. Rajagopalan (2018) highlighted the drawbacks of Panchayati Raj Institution after 25 years of its execution. Although the 73rd constitutional amendment act provided constitutional recognition to the PRIs the choice to assign powers, capacities, and funds are left in the hands of the State government. The state is playing out the errands that are ought to be done by the PRIs who better comprehend the local issues and can solve them with the community's participation. Due to the absence of monetary independence, the PRIs can't function properly.

The convergence of CBOs with the functions of PRIs is a welcoming approach to rural development since eight states including Odisha are implementing Kudumbashree's PRI-CBO convergence model in their respective states. In this respect, very few studies have been done on PRI-CBO convergence at the micro-level in Odisha. In this context, the following pertinent question related to the PRI-CBO convergence needs to be answered – Does the convergence between the PRIs and the CBOs in the Bisoi Gram Panchayat of Odisha fosters good governance?

OBJECTIVE AND HYPOTHESIS

Against the theoretical framework, the study aims to accept the null hypothesis that, the

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convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community Based Organisations fosters Good Governance. The study focuses to examine the patterns of the eight parameters of good governance pertaining to PRI-CBO convergence. With this background, the paper aims to fulfill the following objectives.

- a) To examine the patterns of the eight parameters of good governance pertaining to the PRI-CBO convergence in the Bisoi Gram Panchayat in Odisha.
- b) To examine the challenges of PRI-CBO convergence in the Bisoi Gram Panchayat.

SAMPLING

A purposive sampling method was used to collect the data from various stakeholders of Gram Panchayat, viz., the front line workers in the rural development such as Sarpanch, ward members, panchayat secretary, and block development officer. The samples were also collected from SHGs representing CBOs in the study. To fulfil the study's objectives, the primary data collection method was used with a quantitative approach. The primary data was collected through a survey conducted using a structured interview. The respondents were asked to answer fifteen questions related to effective governance in rural areas. The responses were recorded in the five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree (having numeric value 5) to strongly disagree (having numeric value 1). The sample size is limited to 135.

The qualitative data were collected in a natural setting through in-depth interviews, informal discussions, and a focus group discussion (FGDs) which was organised to collect valuable information pertaining to PRI-CBO convergence in the Gram Panchayat. The study has been conducted in five villages of Bisoi Gram Panchayat i.e. Bisoi, Kundulia, Panposi, Kaduani and Dhana. The villages were selected based on the convenience to travel. Bisoi GP comes under Bisoi block which is situated in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Mayurbhanj is a tribal-dominated and the largest district of Odisha in terms of area and the third most populous district of the state. According to the census of 2011, the

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total population of Mayurbhanj is 2,519,738 out of which 2,326,842 population live in rural areas. The Bisoi Gram Panchayat was purposively selected to examine the eight parameters of good governance at the

grassroots level. The basic information of Bisoi Gram Panchayat is highlighted in table-1. The interpretation was made according to both qualitative and quantitative data.

Basic information of Bisoi Gram Panchayat, Mayurbhanj, Odisha

Total Population	7068
Total Revenue Villages	07
Number of Wards	14
Total No. of BPL	853
Total SC Population	968
Total ST Population	3701
Total Anganwadi Centres	10
Total Number of Schools	10
Total Job card Holders	1153

Table:1(Source: Bisoi Gram Panchayat Office)

METHODOLOGY

The respondents were classified into two categories viz., PRI members and CBO members. The questionnaire was structured

with fifteen questions pertaining to the eight parameters of good governance and socio-economic development in rural areas.

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Frequency Table

Question Statements	SA	A	Total	%	D	SD	Total	%
1) The CBOs help gram panchayat to conduct gram sabha meetings.	78	25	103	76.29	18	6	24	17.77
2) The CBOs help increase women's participation in gram sabha and the local self-government process.	81	12	93	68.88	25	14	39	28.88
3) The CBOs highlight local issues in the gram sabha.	83	20	103	76.29	16	10	26	19.25
4) The CBOs facilitate a good governance process through the social audit.	76	33	109	80.74	15	5	20	14.81
5) The CBOs help the PRIs in selecting the beneficiaries of govt. schemes.	71	24	95	70.37	25	9	34	25.18
6) The PRI-CBO partnership helps to establish gender equality in the village.	92	14	106	78.51	16	6	22	16.29



7) The CBOs and PRIs work together to improve the rural literacy rate by reducing school dropout.	69	20	89	65.92	21	8	29	21.48
8) The CBOs help the PRIs in organizing health camps to make medical facilities accessible in the village.	79	17	96	71.11	14	7	21	15.55
9) The PRI-CBO convergence creates awareness about govt. schemes among the socially backward section of the community.	80	17	97	71.85	23	9	32	23.70
10) The CBOs help the PRIs in conducting a workshop for women related to pregnancy and hygiene.	78	13	91	67.40	30	9	39	28.88
11) The PRI-CBO convergence helps the self-help groups to get microfinance to run their business activities.	64	24	88	65.18	32	11	43	31.85
12) The PRI-CBO convergence creates livelihood opportunities for villagers to make them financially independent.	80	11	91	67.40	27	9	36	26.66
13) The PRI-CBO partnership helps to build market linkage for rural produce.	61	12	73	54.07	42	11	53	39.25
14) The PRI-CBO convergence facilitates bank linkage for villagers and producer groups.	58	12	70	51.85	42	15	57	42.22
15) The PRI-CBO convergence helps villagers to avail the facilities of MGNREGA.	49	22	71	52.59	29	19	48	35.55
Average	73.26	18.4	91.66	67.90	25	9.86	34.86	25.82

(* SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D= Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree)

Table-2

The above percentage distribution in table-2 shows respondents from diverse backgrounds in the rural areas such as sarpanch, ward members, panchayat secretary and block development officer, SHGs responded positively to the fifteen questions asked to prepare the study. It is observed that 67 per cent of the respondents feel that convergence of PRIs and CBOs can lead to good governance. However, 25 per cent of

respondents don't agree to such a claim. Which indicates there is a further area for improvement. From the frequency table, we can infer that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. However, to make the data analysis more foolproof and robust, rigorous statistical testing through the Chi-square test (X^2) and Pearson's contingency Coefficient (C) for the association has been adopted.

Chi-Square (X^2) test for independence

The Chi-Square(X^2) Test of Independence is a non-parametric test that helps to identify whether there is an association between categorical variables i.e. PRI-CBO convergence and Good Governance. The chi-square value was collected with degree of freedom (Df) 56 and significance level 0.05. The tabular value of Chi-square for the degree of freedom (X^2_{Tabular}) with significance level 0.05 i.e., 95 per cent is 74.468 and the calculated ($X^2_{\text{Calculated}}$) is found to be 1325.48. In the Chi-square test whenever the ($X^2_{\text{Calculated}}$) > (X^2_{Tabular}) then the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. In this case, it can safely be inferred from the statistical calculation that, there is a significant relation between PRI-CBO convergence and good governance. However, to ensure the robustness of the Chi-square value, the coefficient of association is tested.

Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C):

'C' measures of the relative (strength) of an association between two variables, i.e., PRI-CBO convergence and good governance. The value of the coefficient is always less than 1 and it varies depending on the rows and columns. The calculated Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C) for the respondents is found 0.952662, which indicates a high association. Thus, the alternative hypothesis can be accepted that PRI-CBO convergence fosters good governance, and the null hypothesis can be rejected as the robustness is tested in favor of the alternative hypothesis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Status of the Eight parameters of Good Governance in Bisoi Gram Panchayat:

Participation- Gram Sabha is an essential component of village government. It is a platform for people to discuss and make decisions on the development of rural areas. Gram Sabha is a forum of direct and representative democracy. It was found in the study that, people's participation in the gram sabha has increased over the years in Bisoi Gram Panchayat. The socio-economic empowerment of women through SHGs has increased women's participation in gram

sabha. The women participate in gram sabha and express their opinions pertaining to their life. Women's empowerment entails not only providing them with financial assistance and making them aware of their rights and entitlements but it is getting them involved in the local self-government process as well. The Sarpanch in Bisoi also utilises the SHG network to disseminate information about the gram sabha meeting. Increasing participation in gram sabha also helps in preparing GPDP. However, there are still some backward communities that exist in this panchayat that don't know what is gram sabha.

Accountability- The accountability of the elected representatives has significantly increased. The developmental activities undertaken by the sarpanch of Bisoi block are placed for public scrutiny in the gram sabha. The PRI CBO convergence facilitates the beneficiaries of any scheme and policy to participate in the social audit in order to determine if the plan or policy is implemented correctly. The social audit empowers beneficiaries and different stakeholders to participate in the planning, monitoring, and surveillance of development programs. The sarpanch and the panchayat secretary were not able to state the reasons for the works which are yet to be commenced. Accordingly, it can be inferred that the PRI-CBO convergence partly succeeded in improving accountability in Bisoi Panchayat.

Efficiency and effectiveness- The efficiency and effectiveness quotient of Bisoi Gram Panchayats has increased as a result of the CBOs making people more aware of their rights. The CBOs being close to the grassroots level are aware of the hardship faced by the people in their region. They play an active role in helping the Gram Panchayat identify the target beneficiaries of any government schemes. This prevents improper implementation of development works. The Panchayat has assigned the SHG groups for the maintenance of the drinking water facilities in their wards. The informed group of citizens question the panchayat for their inefficiency and inactiveness. As a result, infrastructure like a community hall, concrete



roads, better drainage system, rural housing through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (Grameen) and Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana, drinking water facilities, and solar electricity projects are a few examples of the development works done by the Gram Panchayat over the years. As a result, the PRI-CBO convergence is beneficial in increasing efficiency and effectiveness in the Bisoi Gram Panchayat.

Responsiveness- Responsiveness refers to how a Gram Panchayat caters to the interest of its stakeholders in a reasonable timeframe. The Bisoi Gram Panchayat has responded to the small interest of its stakeholders however it majorly failed in the responsiveness aspect of good governance on many fronts like better medical facilities, agriculture, higher education, vocational training centres for employment opportunities, etc. Due to insufficient employment opportunities and low wages, the migration rate has also increased in the Panchayat.

Transparency- Transparency was measured by the access to information a Gram Panchayat provides about its developmental works. The Bisoi Gram Panchayat facilitated disclosing the information of developmental works in the gram sabha meetings for people's scrutiny. The information related to the beneficiaries of various state and central government schemes is disclosed on the notice board in Panchayat Bhawan. The women in the SHG facilitate transparency in the Panchayat by participating in the social audit process in the village. The maintenance of records in the gram panchayat happens digitally by the Panchayat secretary. Due to a lack of expertise, the CBOs don't interfere in this matter. It was found in the study that the PRI-CBO convergence has a very minor role to play to improve the transparency parameter of good governance in Bisoi Gram Panchayat.

Consensus-oriented- The consensus parameter is tested through the participation of various stakeholders in the planning and execution process in the Bisoi Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat with the consensus of various stakeholders in carrying out the development work quite peacefully without

any agitation from any group. However, proper training and orientation are needed for CBOs to become opinion leaders in the Gram Panchayat.

Equity and inclusiveness- This parameter is tested through how the PRI-CBO Convergence is catalysing social inclusion in the panchayat rather than merely benefiting the target beneficiaries of the various schemes. The CBOs are an integral part of the process of rural development. CBOs being close to the grassroots level comprehend the local issues better as they interact with the people almost every day. Their inclusion would be beneficial for Panchayats to highlight the local issues in the gram sabha forum. In this regard, the convergence has benefitted in uniting people in the matters of increasing the presence of people in the gram sabha meetings. The SHG members catalyse the active inclusion of women in the local self-governance process establishing gender equality. However, the inclusion of elderly people, and BPL households is very minimal. As a result, the PRI-CBO convergence partially succeeded in increasing equity and inclusiveness in the Gram Panchayat.

Rule of law- The Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1964 is enacted in Bisoi Gram Panchayat to improve the socio-economic condition in the rural areas. Article 243 to 243(o) in Part ix and schedule 11 of the Indian constitution has mandated twenty-nine functions to the PRIs but at the grassroots level, only a few functions are devoted to the Panchayats. The Panchayat is undertaking functions such as rural housing, drinking water, maintenance of community assets, public distribution system, rural electrification, poverty alleviation programmes, health and education but the functions such as sanitation, small-scale industries and food processing, adult and non-formal education and vocational training are not given much importance. Due to a lack of expertise in this area, the SHGs could not support the gram panchayat in this matter. So it can be inferred that the PRI-CBO convergence failed to enhance this parameter of good governance in Bisoi Gram Panchayat.

CONCLUSION



The good governance approach studied in Bisoi Gram Panchayat and its convergence with CBOs to examine where it has succeeded and where further improvement is needed. As a result, it was found that PRI-CBO convergence influences fostering good governance. However, there is a need for the Community Based Organisations to realise their true potential and the Gram panchayat to recognise the strength of CBOs. The government should provide CBOs with the necessary recognition as partners in progress in the development of rural communities. These should be empowered with proper training and guidelines to perform their functions. As a next step, the government must ensure that CBOs are established in every community and that their numbers are increased where they are insufficient. There should be policies framed that demand the involvement of local organisations. This approach will ease the task of transforming rural areas.

If both the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community Based Organisations work in convergence they can take the village development to a new height. Gram Panchayat is known as the epicentre of rural governance and the constitution mandated Gram Panchayats with all the powers of self-government. Panchayats should carry out all the developmental activities with their own planning according to their circumstances, culture, and geographical area, and should be executed by people in that gram panchayat. To manifest this the CBOs in the gram panchayat, need to be strengthened. The various institutions of central and state government should impart training and capacity-building programmes for members of Gram Panchayat and Community Based Organisations. Unity and integrity between the panchayat and CBOs are required to make our Panchayats vibrant.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data used in the article is available on <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21121051>

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