Academic works and practices, 5
Active participation, 20
Age group, 29–30
Agenda 2030, 56
Baltic countries, 62
Baltic lands, 62
Baltic nations, 62
Baltic region, 62–63
Baltic republics, 62
Baltic states, 62
Block development councillors (BDCs), 67
Bottom-up approach of community, 63
British Empire, 1–2

Canada
  case of Nova Scotia, 60–61
  participation in, 58–61
Capitalism, 1–3
Caste in India shaping local polity, 33–35
Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), 51
Citizen engagement, 49–52
Civic engagement, 73
Civic participation, 73
Civil Societies, 13–14
Civil society organizations (CSOs), 4–5, 31–32, 75
  CSO-CSO, 24–25
  CSO-GOV, 24–25
  CSO-GOV-CSO, 24–25
  CSO-PRIV, 24–25
  in India, 71

Vatsalya Funded by Rajasthan SACS in Ajmer, Rajasthan, 69–70
Civilizations, 1–2
Collaborative participation, 21–23
Collaborative-input sponsorship, 20–21
Collaborators, 8–12
  thematic evolution, 9–12
Collegiate participation, 21–23
Communication strategy, 61
Community circles, 61
Community development, 13
Community engagement, 19
  factors at levels affecting, 28
  intervention models, 24–25
Community Need Assessment, 21–22
Community participation, 73
  collaborators, 8–12
  countrywide and timewise production, 7–8
  forms of, 19
  gender shapes, 30–31
  history and origin of term participation in context of development, 2–7
  industrialization of society and worries of community development, 1–2
  overarching framework, 16–17
  states, 42–44
  theoretical strands of participation, 12–15
trends in scientific production, 7–8
Community-based assessment, 21–22
Community-based organizations, 75
Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), 37–38
Consultative participation, 21–23
Contractual participation, 21–23
Development, 2–3
Dialogue, 21–22
Digital media, 50
Digital technologies, 76
E-governance, 49–51
Education, 35–36
Europe
   Baltic region, 62–63
   participation in, 62–64
   Sweden, 64
   Switzerland, 63–64
Facebook, 49
Female headed HHs, 39
Female Sex Workers (FSW), 68
Flood and naxal affected community in state of Bihar, India, 31–32
Functional participation, 21–23
Gender and Development approach (GAD approach), 30–31
Gender shapes community participation, 30–31
Global and national institutions, livelihood interventions by, 70–72
Global network on local governance, 59–60
GOV-GOV, 24–25
Governance and Local Development (GLD), 64
Government of India (GoI), 42
Gram Panchayats, 67
Gram Sabha (GS), 42–43
HHs, 29–30, 39
HIV/AIDS, 68
Households, 38
ICLEI, 59–60
Income, 38–39
India
   open meeting of social audit under MNREGA, UP, India, 65
   participation in, 64–65
   Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY), 33–34
   Industrialization of society and worries of community development, 1–2
Information and Communication Technology (ICT), 50–51
Injecting Drug Users (IDU), 68
Instrumental participation, 23
Interactive participation, 21–23
International City/County Management Association (ICMA), 59–60
Kerala Development Programme, 22
Kribhco Indo-British Farming Project (KРИBP), 22
‘Leader’ programme, 63
Learning organization model, 22
Liberalization of economies, 13–14
Local elites, 5–6
Local governance, 6–7
   overarching framework, 16–17
   reservation for weaker sections, 45–46
   trends in scientific production, 7–8
Local governments for sustainability, 59–60
Local polity, 6
Low caste community (SC community), 66
Lower education groups, 39
Macro level, 60
Means vs. end approach, 21–26
Media, 74–75
Men who have sex with Men (MSM), 68
Metal-based machines, 1–2
Metropolis, 59–60
Middle income groups, 39
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 55–56
Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), 42
Mughals, 1–2
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), 71
Nominal participation, 23, 75
Nova Scotia mainland, participation case of, 60–61
child and women engagement model in, 61
Occupation, 38–39
Other Backward Caste (OBC), 33
Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), 6, 42
in India, 74
voting system, 66
Participation, 4–5, 13–14, 19, 27, 56, 73
age group, 29–30
Canada, 58–61
cases of public engagement at local levels in various countries, 58
conceptual views, 15
through consultation, 21–23
detailed description, 65–70
Europe, 62–64
by giving information, 21–23
India, 64–65
levels, 21
livelihood interventions by global and national institutions, 70–72
millennium and sustainable development goals, 57
modes, 20–21
in new and old GPs, 39
to obtain material incentives, 21–23
political factors, 39–42
smart city solutions and spatial dimension, 52–54
social factors condition individuals to participate in local meetings, 29–31
technological advancement and citizen engagement, 49–52
tools and techniques, 21–26
women representation in PRIs in India, 32–39
working with flood and naxal affected community in state of Bihar, India, 31–32
Participatory development, 14–15
Participatory Poverty Appraisal, 21–22
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), 21–22
Participatory rural development, 4–7
Passive participation, 21–23
Patriarchy, 66
Peer effect, 48
People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), 68
mainstreaming and social security of, 68–70
People Planning Campaign (PPC), 22
Policy instruments, 63
Policymakers, 76
Political elites, 74–75
Political participation of women and girls, 56
Power analysis, 40
Powercube analysis, 40
Practicing community engagement, 58
Pradhan, 66
PRIVCSOs, 24–26
Public engagement at local levels in various countries, 58
associations of local governance, 59–60
Public participation, 73

Rajasthan SACS in Ajmer, Rajasthan, 69–70
   PLHIV Mainstreaming in Rajasthan, India, 70
Rapid Rural Appraisal, 21–22
Rashtriya Janata Dal party (RJD party), 31–32
Representative participation, 23
Rojgar sevak (RS), 65–66
Rural community, 13–14
   Samta Gram Seva Sansthan (SGSS), 31–32
   Scheduled Caste communities, 33–34
Secretary, 66
Self-help group (SHG), 71
Self-mobilization, 21–23
Smart city solutions and spatial dimension, 52–54
Social capital, 46–48
Social development, 4, 13–14
Social exclusion, 51
Social inclusion, 51
Social networks, 46–48
Social ties, 48, 76
Socialism, 3
Sociology, 3–4
Spatial local governance, 53–54
Stakeholder engagement, 57–58
State Finance Commission (SFC), 37
State Finances for PRIs in Uttar Pradesh, 37–38
Sustainability, 55, 58
   local governments for, 59–60
   Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), 55–56, 75
agenda, 56
case of, 63
Sweden, participation in, 64
Switzerland, participation in, 63–64
   Targeted Intervention project (TI project), 69
   Technological advancement, 49–52
   Technology, 74–75
   Term participation in context of development, history and origin of, 2–7
   participatory rural development, 4–7
   Top-down strategy, 5
   Traditional participatory approaches, 60
   Training Needs Assessment, 21–22
   Transformative participation, 23
   Transitional Governance Project, 64
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLGs), 59–60
United Nations (UN), 55
Urbanization, 1–2
USAID’s country strategies, 13–14
   Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act for GPs, 68
   Village committee, 68
   Village Panchayats, 67
   Woman in Development approach (WID approach), 30–31
   Women representation in PRIs in India, 32–39
   caste in India shaping local polity, 33–35
   economic factors, 36–39
   education, 35–36