Data Quality to drive effectiveness and efficacy of Panchayat Development Index
&
Role of Stakeholders

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Key Discussion Points

1. Data Quality for the Indicators

2. Role of Stakeholders for PDI

Challenges with administrative data

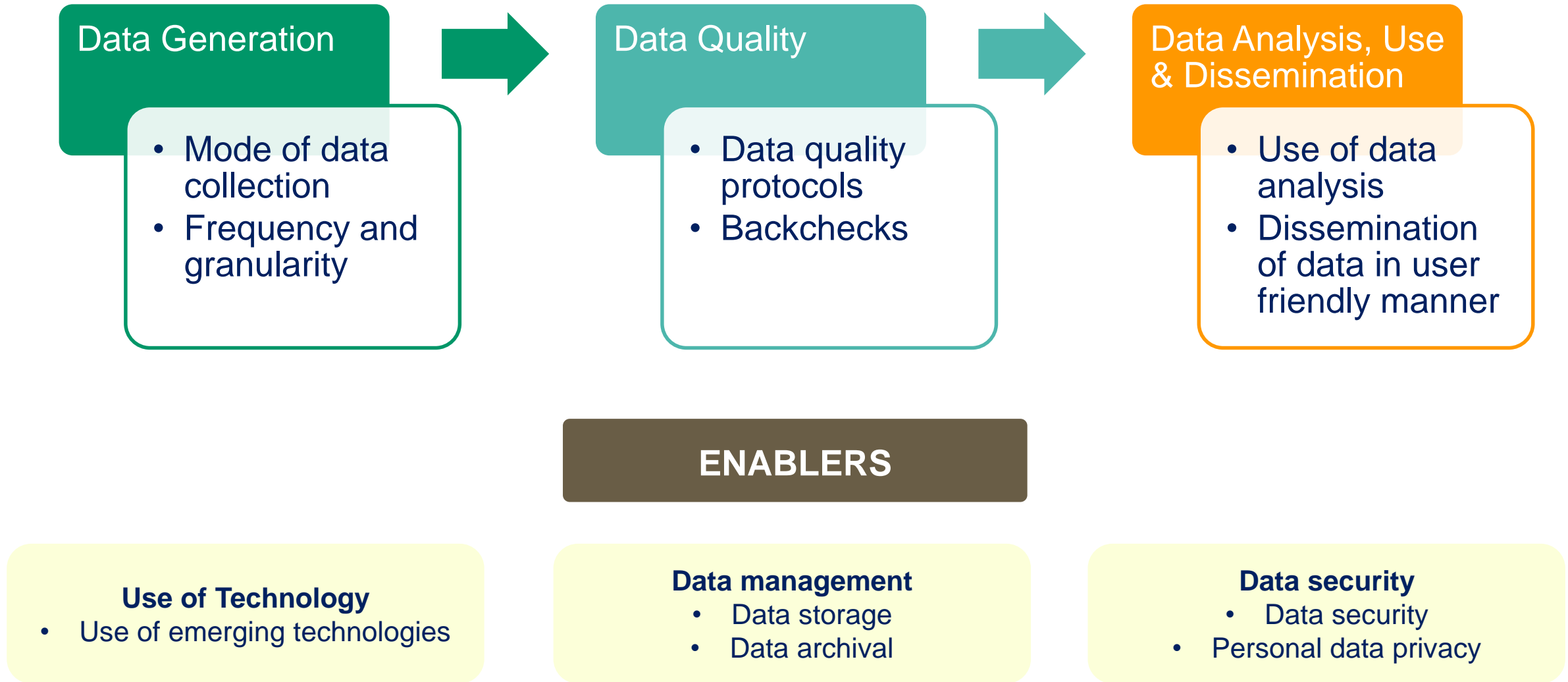|		
Not granular or frequent enough	Lack of quality at entry	No single source of truth (Data Siloes)
Lack of metadata standards	Lack of machine readability	Not easily accessible
Limited capabilities	Weak systems for data use	No regular process for data use

Key components of data systems

Data Generation
- Mode of data collection
- Frequency and granularity

Data Quality
- Data quality protocols
- Backchecks

Data Analysis, Use & Dissemination
- Use of data analysis
- Dissemination of data in user friendly manner

ENABLERS

Use of Technology
- Use of emerging technologies

Data management
- Data storage
- Data archival

Data security
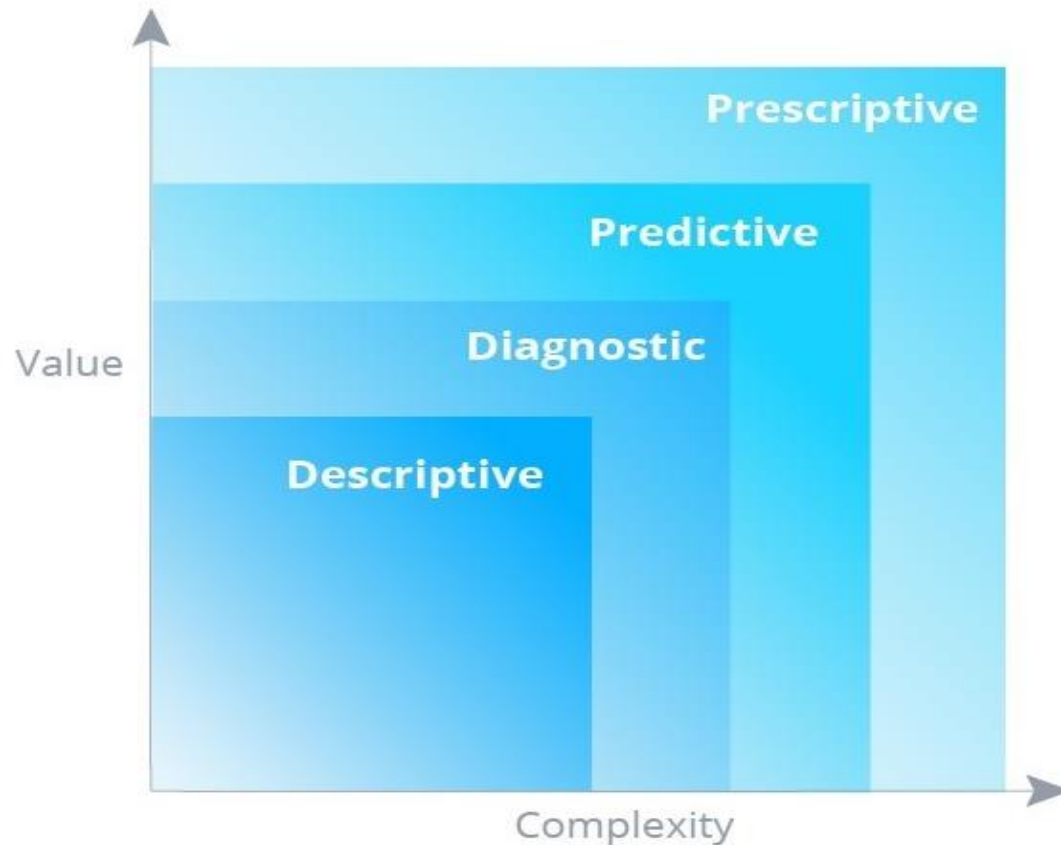- Data security
- Personal data privacy

Data Generation

- **Active data collection**

  – Human intervention in data collection (by frontline worker or beneficiary)

  – Examples: UDISE , Scholarship Scheme applications

- **Passive data collection**

  – Automatic collection in transactions or processes

  – Examples: Electricity consumption, DBT

- **Good Practices**

  – Reduce human intervention

  – With human intervention, ensure data quality at entry using technologies (Example: geotagging)

  – Minimize conflict of interest

  – Collect data at lowest granularity (wherever possible) at high frequency

Data Quality

- **Reliability:** Data is consistent i.e., it is not prone to data collection errors
- and accurate i.e., it reflects real world picture
    - **Good practices:**
        - Validation checks
        - Automated inputs for known fields
        - Independent data audits
        - Backcheck mechanisms

- **Completeness:** All required data for identification of target group and delivery of scheme is available
    - No missing beneficiaries
    - No missing information)
    - **Good practices:**
        - Mandatory fields
        - High frequency data quality assessment (summary statistics)

Data Analysis

Descriptive analytics addresses the issue of what happened.
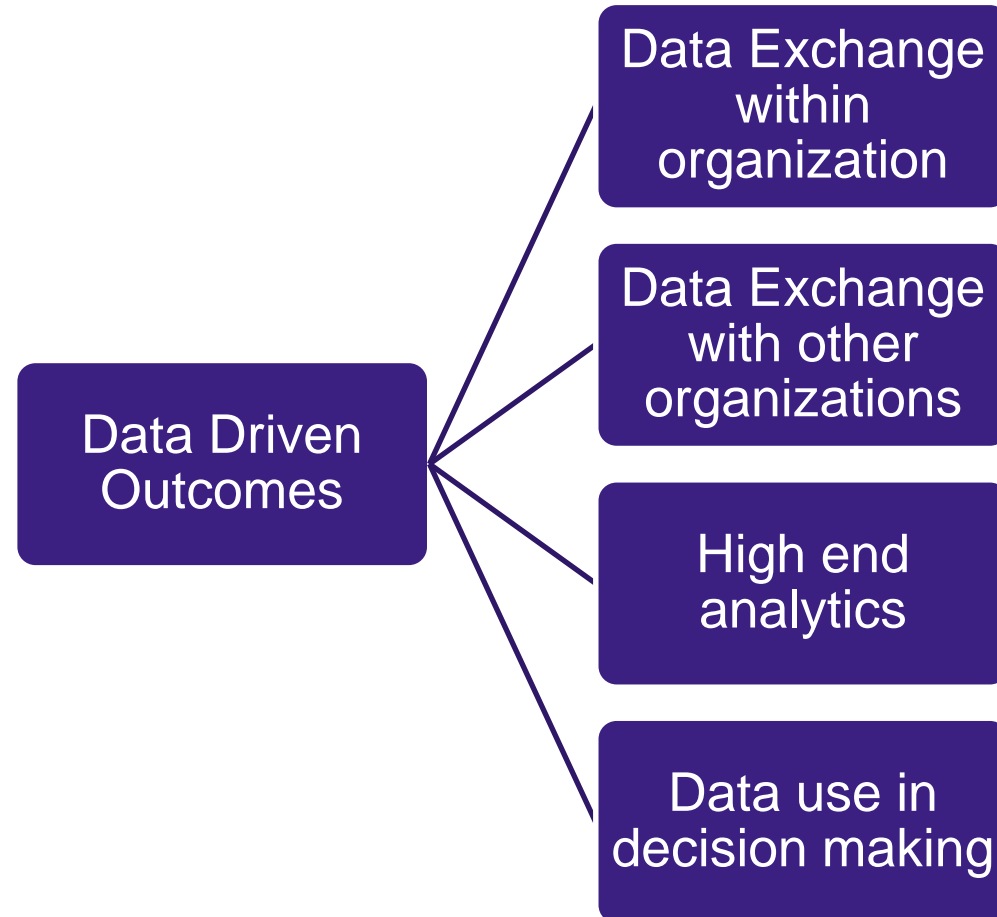
Diagnostic analytics answers the question of why something happened.

Predictive analytics describes what is likely to happen.

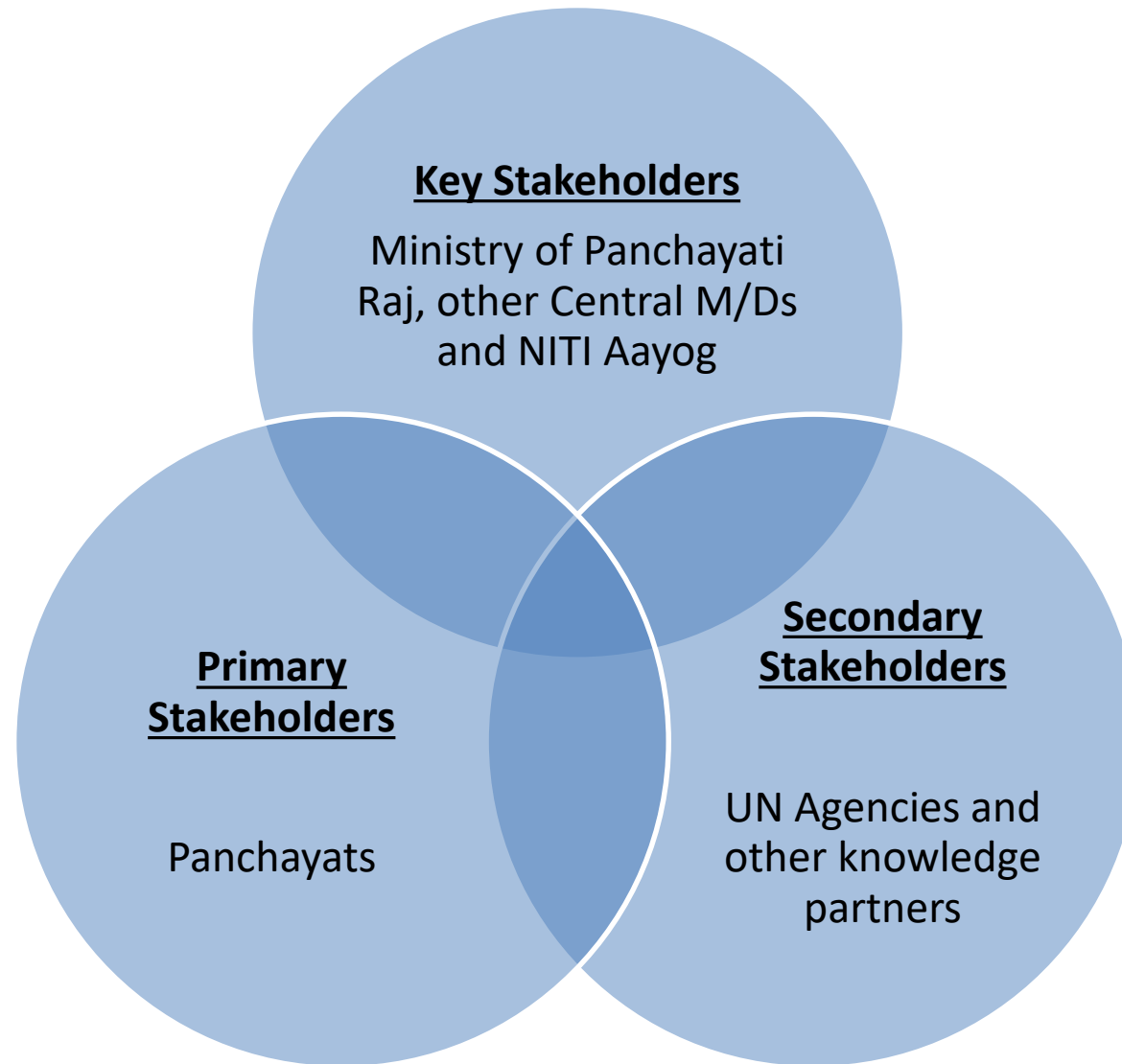Prescriptive analytics prescribes what step to take to avoid a future problem.

- Graduate towards higher value data analysis
- **Make use in identifying areas for policymaking, designing programs, conducting pilots and testing effectiveness, fund disbursements, monitoring and evaluating programs**
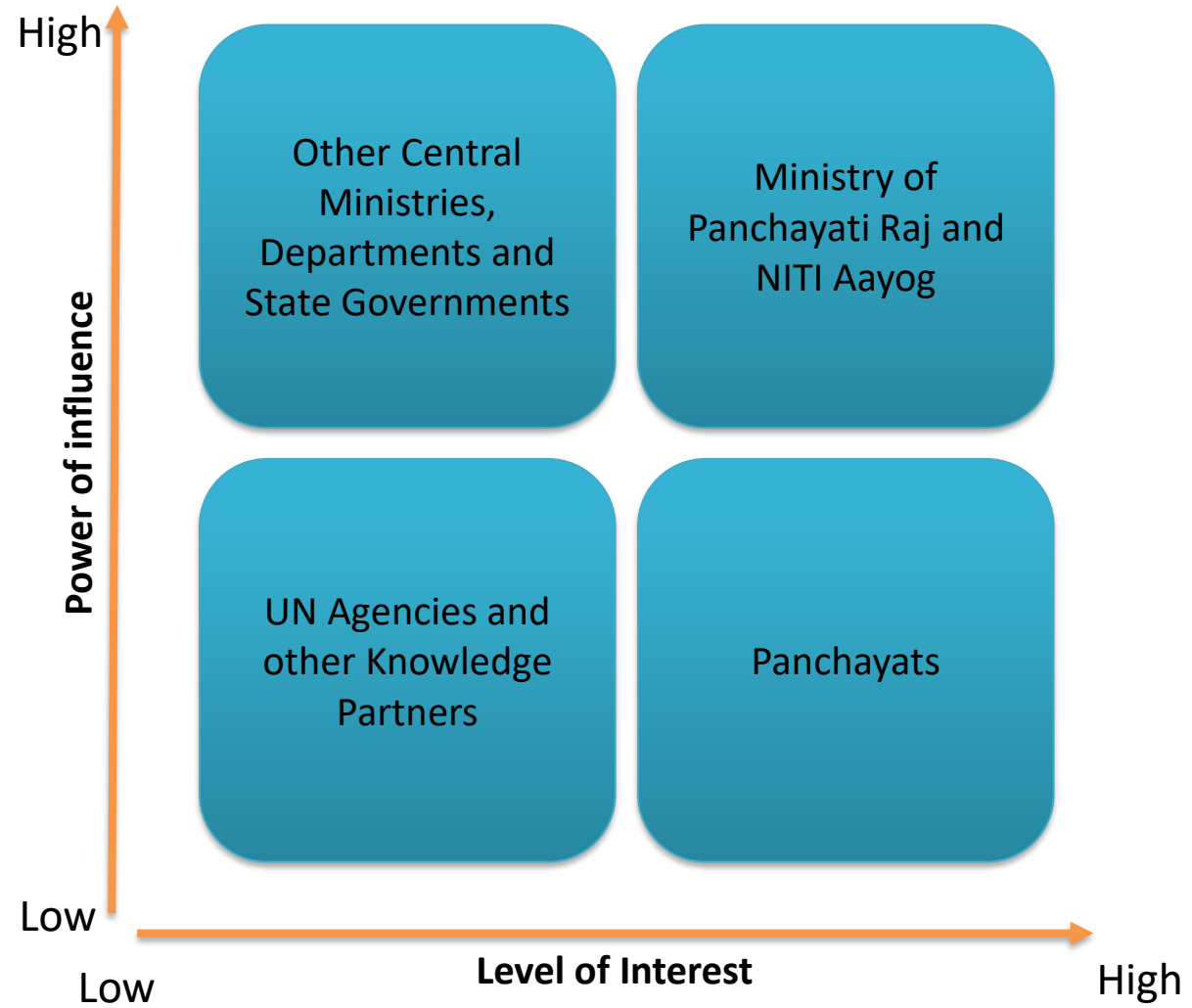
Data Driven Outcomes

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                              ┌─────────────────┐
                              │  Data Exchange  │
                              │     within      │
                              │  organization   │
                              └─────────────────┘

                              ┌─────────────────┐
                              │  Data Exchange  │
       ┌──────────────┐       │   with other    │
       │ Data Driven  │◄──────│  organizations  │
       │   Outcomes   │       └─────────────────┘
       └──────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────┐
                              │    High end     │
                              │    analytics    │
                              └─────────────────┘

                              ┌─────────────────┐
                              │   Data use in   │
                              │ decision making │
                              └─────────────────┘
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- Linking **individual** robust data systems to create **integrated data ecosystem** within the organization
- Using cross functional data for high end analytics and decision making

Role of Stakeholders for PDI

PDI

- Panchayat becomes the first unit of action.

- Attempt to measure pachayat performance

- Through monitoring the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes.

- 9 context specific thematic areas (LSDGs).

- Local Indicator Framework(LIF) ⟶ DIF ⟶ SIF   NIF

Developing and institutionalizing the PDI

NITI Aayog

India SDG Index

NITI has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard, the official and principal SDG progress monitoring tool of the country.

Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) which is a major step forward in the evolution of monitoring outcomes of various schemes.

Data Governance and Quality Index (DGQI) is to enable M/Ds to assess themselves at various levels of data maturity based on a standardized framework.

Through Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Block programmes

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

- Developing and maintaining the National Indicator Framework (NIF).

- reflective of the SDG goals & targets

- Providing technical support to the States, in development of comprehensive and inclusive SDG Monitoring Framework and development of State Indicator Framework (SIF)

Central Ministries

- . In the context of PDI, the Ministries have very important role in:

- data sharing and enabling the APIs;

- providing data at the granular levels of GP, hamlet and individual;

- provide funding from its Monitoring component of Flagship schemes/Missions

- Establishment for data systems and surveys covering relevant indicators of the sector

State Governments

- Co-ordinate working of the SDGCC in the State with LSDGs and PDI

- Take up capacity building for the field personnel specifically on data, LIF and

  PDI;

- Undertake surveys wherever required as per the PDI and LIF guidelines;

- Facilitate preparation of GPDP based on indicator data and issues in the GP;

District Administration

- Bring convergence and work effectively on PDI.

- Use PDI as a statistical and management tool for development intervention.

- Identify data sources and ensure timely data collection.

- Provide training and capacity building on PDI.

Field functionaries

- Sensitization and effective monitoring on PDI.

- Making validated data available for Gram Panchayats (GPs) and their Committees.

- Identifying indicators and areas needing attention.

- Collaborating with GPs to develop specific plans for improving indicators.

Panchayat Samiti/ Block Panchayat and District Panchayat can :

- Identify the low scoring indicators and low score PDI GPs;

- Take steps to address skewed distribution of funds, if any;

- Mobilise resources for the GP;

- Join forces with the GPs for improving their and the Block score;

Elected Representatives

- Some States have involved their MLAs and MPs in SDGs with organizing sensitization programmes

- MLAs and MPs can also support with their constituency funds.

NIC

- Technology use is essential for the functionality of LIF and PDI

- Development of applications for operationalizing the PDI & make it visually appealing

Gram Panchayats

- The Panchayats are responsible for the delivery of critical public services including water supply, sanitation, internal roads, health, education and nutrition etc.

- Panchayats need to take into account local contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

MoPR

- Institutionalising PDI with its full scope as a tool for development assessment
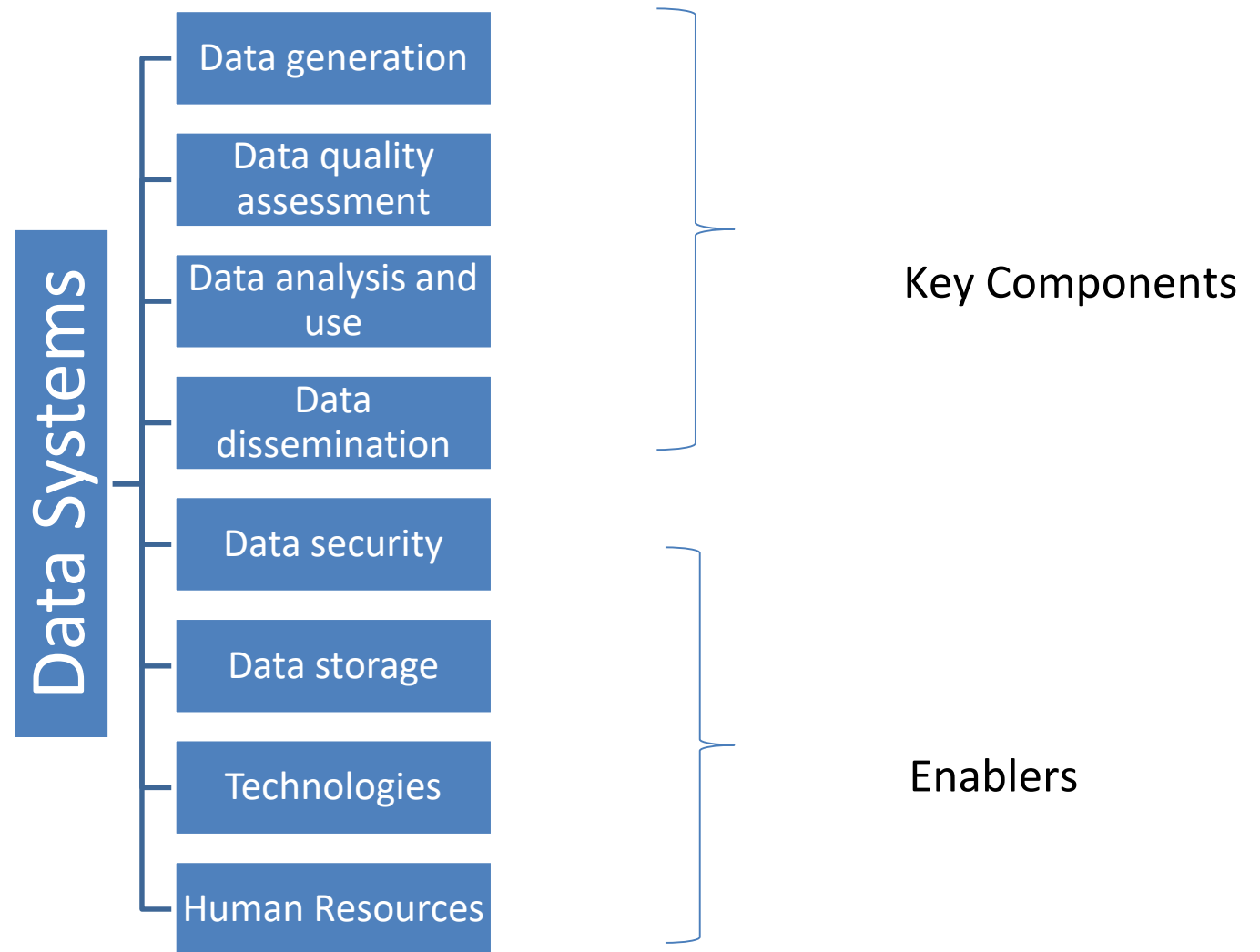
Other Stakeholders

Citizens

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Inter-Governmental Organizations and International NGOs

Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

THANK YOU

Data Systems

- Developing **individual** robust data systems for **every intervention** undertaken by the organization