

District Good Governance Index

Regional Conference of **DARPG** on Good Governance and
Replication, Guwahati, 23rd December 2017



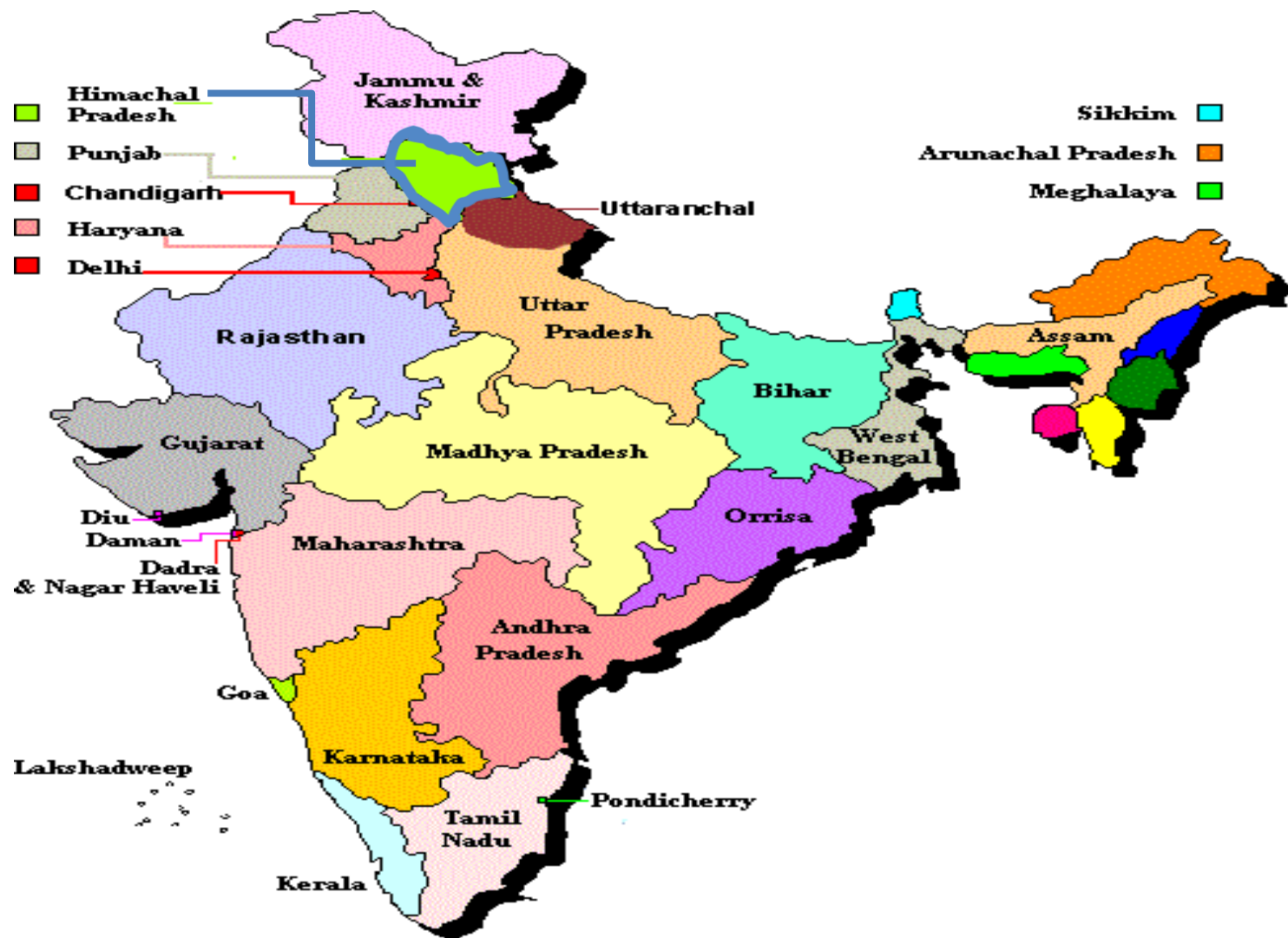
DR. PURNIMA CHAUHAN, IAS, SECY. AR, GOVT OF HP.

Need for a GGI

- there is a strong correlation between governance quality and the level of development in a state
- Guard against "halo effects" whereby countries with good economic performance receive better-than-warranted governance scores. Providing empirical evidence in support of such biases is much more difficult to be done convincingly
- "specific, objective, and actionable" measures of governance are needed to guide policymakers and to make progress in governance reforms
- it is difficult to identify indicators that are "actionworthy" as opposed to merely being "actionable".
- We live in a highly globalised world competing for the same resources to provide services that win the trust and confidence of a diverse and aspirational society.

Each
SDG is
Vital
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Introduction to Himachal Pradesh

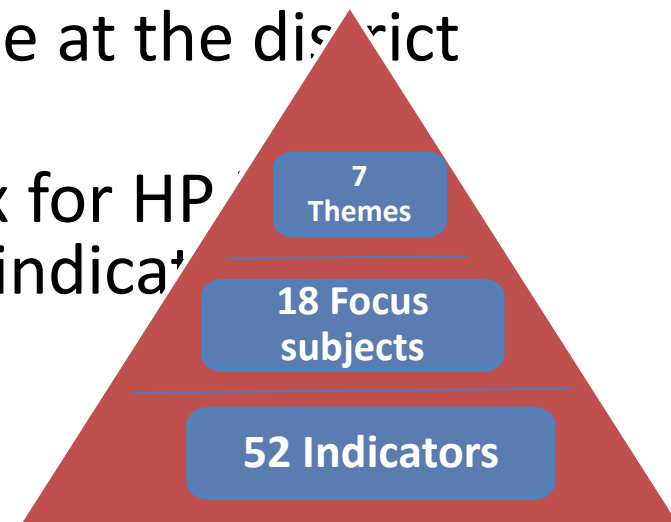
| | Unit | 2011 Census |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Area | Sq. Kms. | 55673(2D Area) 86384(3D Area) |
| Districts | No. | 12 |
| Tehsils/Sub Tehsils | No. | 151 |
| Development Blocks | No. | 78 |
| Census Villages | No. | 20690 |
| Gram Panchayats | No. | 3226 |
| Towns | No. | 59 |

Demographic Profile of the State

| | HP | All India |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Population (million) (Census 2011) | 6.8 | 1121 |
| Decennial Growth Rate(%) | 12.94 | 17.64 |
| Population Density per sq. km. | 123 | 382 |
| Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | 972 | 943 |
| Rural Population | 89.96 | 68.84 |
| Literacy Rates | 82.80 | 73.0 |
| Life Expectancy (2006-10) | 70.0 | 66.1 |
| Male | 67.7 | 64.6 |
| Female | 72.4 | 67.7 |
| Forest Area as a %age of total Area | 66.5% | 21.0% |

The backdrop

- The idea of a District Level Good Governance Index arises out of 2 national reports on governance, the Public Affairs Index 2016 & and 2017, created by the Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, comparing the 30 states of the nation.
- The PAI 2017 is a three tier matrix of 10 themes, 26 focus subjects and 82 indicators based on secondary data in the public domain.
- The challenge is to find a measurable matrix that can adequately reflect good governance at the district level.
- The district good governance index for HP has 7 themes, 18 focus subjects and 52 indicators.

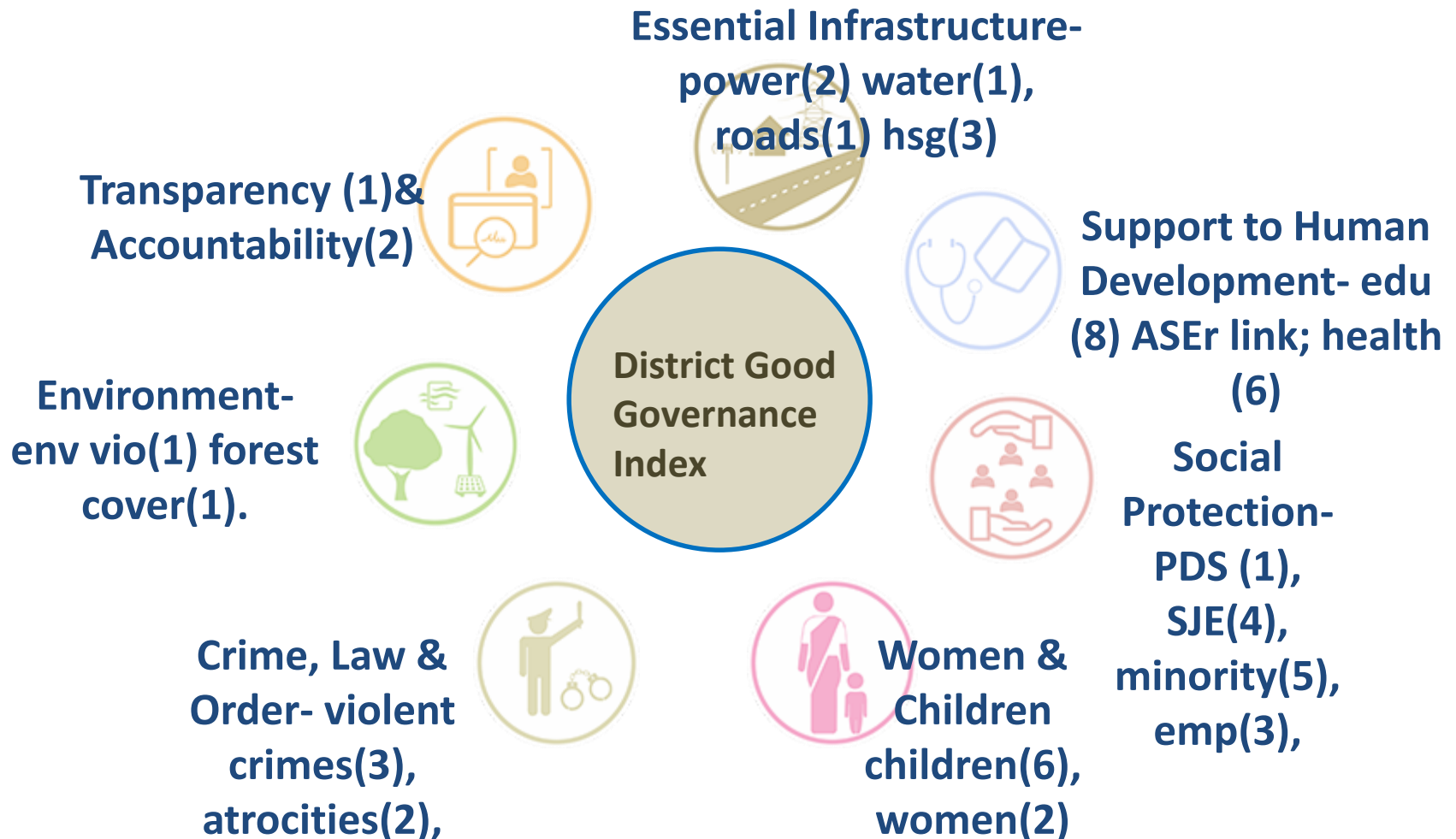


Framework of SGGI-PAI

- Secondary Research.
- Government data available in public domain.
- Mix of Processes and Outcomes and Institutions.
- Three years' data to indicate movement.
- Mix of latest data and CAGR.
- Weightages assigned to indicators on perceived importance.
- PAI is split into large and small states



7 Themes & 18 focus subjects





POWER



WATER



ROADS



HOUSING



EDUCATION



HEALTH



PDS



SOCIAL JUSTICE



**MINORITY
WELFARE**



EMPLOYMENT



WOMEN



CHILDREN



**VIOLENT
CRIMES**



ATROCITIES



**ENVIRONMEN
TAL
VIOLATIONS**



FOREST COVER



TRANSPARENCY



ACCOUNTABILITY

Design of District Governance Index

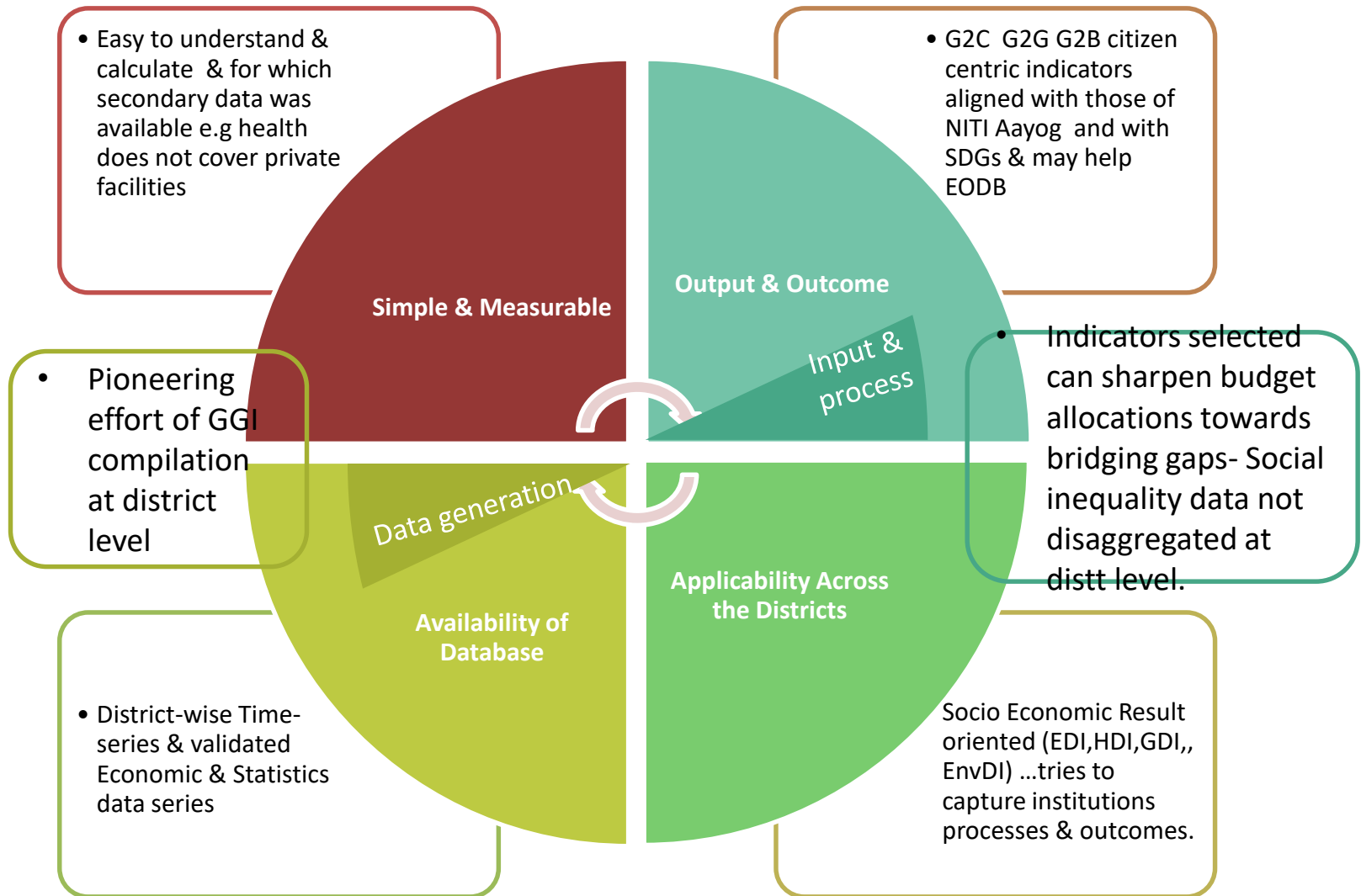
Governance Sectors

- covers the entire gamut of Governance issues from 7 themes , 18 focus subjects captured in 52 indicators at distt level- leaves out PAI SGGI's eco freedom, fiscal management, delivery of justice indicators.

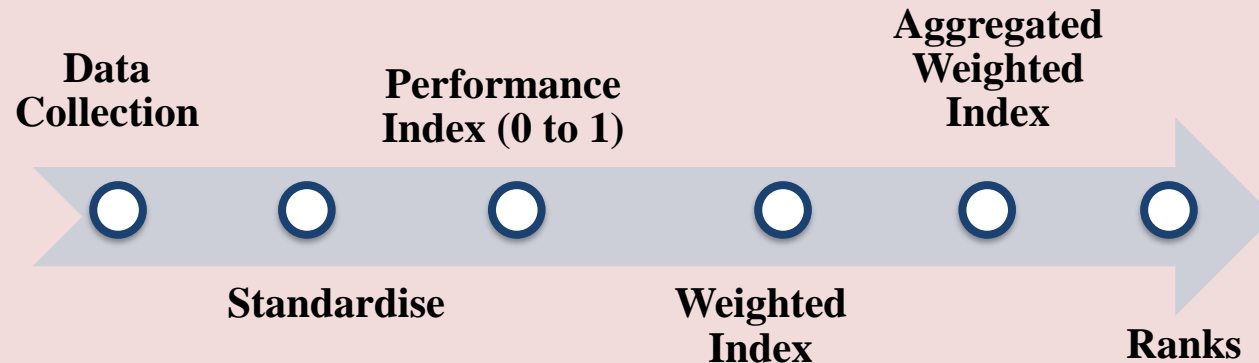
Governance Indicators

- measurable parameters as on **31st March 2017**- Out of 52 for 15 indicators inputs by Eco & stats dept

Indicator Selection Principles



Methodology



Process Map of creating the District Index

- Formula Used at indicator level = **Value-Maximum/Maximum-Minimum.**
- This formula compresses the data of every variable into a scale of 0 to 1, where **0 indicates the worst and 1 indicates the best performer.**

Theme I: Essential Infrastructure

i. Power

- 1. Households electrified as a % of total HHs
- 2. Per capita consumption of power

ii. Water

- 3. % HHs with access to drinking water*

***SDG 6**



Theme I: Essential Infrastructure (contd.)

iii. Roads and communications

- 4. Surfaced roads as % of total roads

iv. Housing

- 5. No of pucca houses as a % of total HHs
- 6. Slum population as % of total urban population
- 7. Households using improved sanitation*SDG 6 facility *
-



Theme II: Human Development

v. Education*

- 8. % SC enrollment out of total SC target population
- 9. % ST enrollment out of total ST target population
- 10. Retention rate at primary level (NITI Aayog indicator)
- 11. Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level (NITI Aayog indicator)
- 12. % of children aged 6-14 enrolled in Private school
- 13. % of children aged 6-14 not enrolled in school
- 14. Standard 3rd to 5th Learning levels
 - a. % of children who can read at least Std. I level text
 - b. % of children who can read do at least subtraction
- 15. Standard 6th to 8th Learning levels
 - a. % of children who can read at least Std. II level text
 - b. % of children who can read do division

***SDG 4**



vi. Health*

- 16. IMR
- 17. Average population served per government allopathic doctor
- 18. Full immunisation
- 19. No. of deaths in hospitals
- 20. Sex ratio at birth (NITI Aayog indicator)
- 21. Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (NITI Aayog indicator)

***SDG 3**



Theme III: Social protection

vii. Public Distribution System (PDS)

- 22. Allocation and offtake of grain under PDS

viii. Social Justice

- 23. % of pension beneficiaries of target population above 60
- 24. % of households with no land
- 25. Incidence of crime against SC/ST
- 26. Percentage of titles distributed over number of claims received under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act

Theme III: Social protection (contd)

ix. Minority Welfare

- 27. No. of minority children given pre-metric scholarship
- 28. % Muslim enrollment out of target Muslim population
- 29. % Buddhist Enrolment out of total Buddhist target population
- 30. % of Sikh Enrolment out of total target Sikh Population
- 31. % of Christian Enrolment out of total target Christian Population

x. Employment

- 32. Average days of employment provided per household: NREGA
- 33. Average wage rate per day per person: NREGA
- 34. Women Participation

Theme IV: Women and Children

xi. Children

- 35. Crimes against children
- 36. Percentage of Child labour
- 37. % of beneficiaries under ICDS
- 38. Child sex ratio
- 39. % of Malnourished children
- 40. % of Severely Malnourished children

xii. Women

- 41. Institutional delivery
(**NITI Aayog indicator**)
- 42. Male female literacy gap*

***SDG 5**



Theme V: Crime, Law and Order

xiii. Violent Crimes

- 43. Rapes per 1000 population
- 44. Murders per 1000 population
- 45. Dowry death per 1000 population

xiv. Atrocities

- 46. Custodial deaths per 1000 population
- 47. Atrocities committed against women

Theme VI: Environment

xv. Environmental violations

- 48. No. of Environmental Violations in the State*

*SDG 15



xvi. Forest Cover

- 49. Increase / decrease in forest cover

Theme VII: Transparency and accountability*

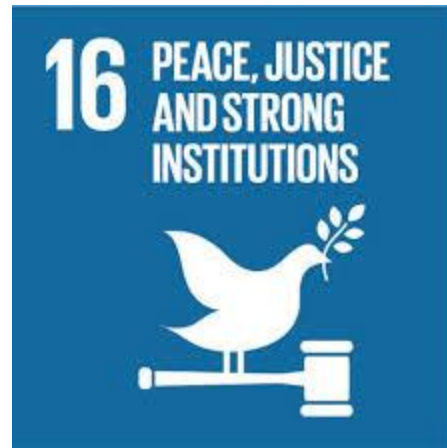
xvii. Transparency

- 50. Services provided in E-governance plan

xviii. Accountability

- 51. No. of ACB cases disposed off / total cases
- 52. Social Audit under NREGA: % of GPs covered

***SDG 16**



Stakeholder Consultations

Chief Secretary / Secretaries from State Government/
Departments

Senior functionaries of Line Departments

District Administration/ Sector Experts

DAR – as nodal department for DGGI

PAC Team – as facilitators

Steps towards final evaluation

- Focused sectoral consultations with domain experts
- Department level consultations to assign weightages
- Establishment of Electronic Platform for DGGI
Dynamic process
 - e-Gov Solution for Online & real time monitoring of GGIs
- **LAST MILE project seeks to evaluate cutting edge service delivery by Gram Panchayat & Tehsil.**

Timeline for Sector Compilation

| # | Governance Sectors | Timeline |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Essential Infrastructure | completion deadline 31st March, 2018... On 15 indicators Economics & Statistics will provide data by 10th jan 2018 |
| 2. | Human Resource Development | |
| 3. | Social Protection | |
| 4. | Women & Children | |
| 5. | Crime, Law & order | |
| 6. | Environment | |
| 7. | Transparency & Accountability | |

Challenges

- ✓ **Over 20 Departments** involved in evaluating targets.
- ✓ **Administrative data** plays a major role
 - Unavailability of data in a common format for all districts.
 - Lack of convergence between departments leading to difficulty in collecting data at a single point.
 - Lack of documentation for certain important data points at district level.
 - NITI Aayog indicators are new & State level; hence difficulty correlating with distt & departmental data.
 - No regular updating of data for all selected indicators.
 - **No formal data architecture for the whole state at district level.**

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ Strengthening Administrative Statistics
- ❖ Establishing well functioning MIS and end to end robust data flow through all 3 tiers of government and within sectors.
- ❖ Associate academia in this exercise so that research becomes need based.
- ❖ Trigger primary surveys in pockets of concern with improved sample size and disaggregated data for sharper focus.
- ❖ Glean natural inter departmental linkages that need closer Integration to work in tandem towards envisioned outcomes.
- ❖ Improving co-ordination (Centre-State, Inter- Sectoral, intra- state)
- ❖ **Sharing, replicating, scaling up Best Practices**

Milestones can be a minefield!

- **Creating a formal data architecture for the whole state, district & local body level.**
- **Optimise resource deployment by financing to plug identified developmental gaps- using management by exception!**
- **Identifying complex and obsolete processes that retard development and need reengineering**
- **Aligning the State with HPACC on environment & climate change & the new GREEN GROWTH paradigm requires regular sustained data collection, aggregation and analysis protocols.**
- **An appetite for data crunching needs to be built for objective real time evaluation of good governance that can progress towards a cost benefit based developmental policy & strategy.**
- **Fostering healthy inter district competition that can buy into award winning performance for PM awards on flagship schemes.**