Harnessing Administrative Data for Evidence-Based Decision Making

July 12-13, 2023 Presenters: Sandeep Ghosh | Manmeet Kaur

We are in the midst of a **Data Revolution**

90% of all the data in existence today has been produced in the last ten years

More households now own a mobile phone than have access to electricity and clean water

This explosion of information, or Data Revolution, has groundbreaking implications for the Development sector

We are in the midst of a **Data Revolution**

With the increase in digital penetration in India, there has been an **explosion of information on difficult to access populations**.

This has groundbreaking implications for Evaluations and data-driven decision making for SDGs.

Applications of Data Science in India

Administrative MIS Data

- Data collected by government and public institutions (like primary health centres and by frontline workers).
- Serve as large reserves of primary, demand-side data that is updated near real-time.

Technology-enabled Big Data

- Data collected automatically through technology or digital devices.
- Includes data stored on mobile phones, social media, drones, satellite devices, IoT, ATM card payments, geospatial mapping.
- Government programs such as Aadhar, UPI ID, Aarogya Setu etc. create an enabling environment
- Philanthropic focus on creating grassroot data science infrastructure is a stimulant

Global strides in the data revolution ... reaching Indian shores

data.org

data.org – Rockefeller Foundation & Mastercard Foundation

A platform for partnerships to build the field of data science for social impact. Committed \$10 million to field building.

🚫 Data for Good

Meta's Data for Good

Data for Good partners with thousands of organizations on every continent, including universities, non-profit organizations and international institutions and together create dashboards that make it easier to understand data on several nuances.



Google AI for Social Good

Supports use of AI for social impact through research, education, and funding. Recently, \$8.5M+ in funding was disbursed to 31 NGOs using data science and analytics for COVID-19 response.



Wadhwani Al

Independent non-profit developing AI based innovations for healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, financial inclusion for underserved communities

DataKind[®]

DataKind

Connects top data scientists with leading social change organizations to collaborate on cutting-edge analytics and advanced algorithms to maximize social impact.



UN Global Pulse

Using big data and AI for humanitarian action, peace, and development.

Harnessing public intent data

Traditionally, the government has always been the producer and proprietor of big data -Census, NFHS, NSS, UDISE, HMIS, etc.

Public administration data in India, typically collected for monitoring and regulatory purposes, is a vastly untapped resource for development and policy decision-making



Individual ministries (58 in all) do not talk to each other – each producing their own paper report, working in Ministerial silos.

- Public datasets are siloed across ministries
- Lack of standardization and consistency across datasets
- Weak infrastructure and culture to share data
- Resistance to using public data for decisions and drawing conclusions by users outside of government



National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP) NITI Aayog

NDAP provides open access to standardised datasets from across India's vast landscape of administrative data.

Things have started changing over the last decade. Government, through strategic partnerships with private and public sector players, spearheading creation and usage of integrated, crosssectional, and crossministerial databases for monitoring purposes.

Government of India Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	National Program for Improving Quality of Statistics in India (NPIQSI) MOSPI and World Bank
THE WORLD BANK	The NPIQSI aims to improve the quality, efficiency, and user relevance of statistics produced by MoSPI and optimize use of existing data
	data.org
data.org	Data.org has committed to training 1 million purpose-driven data professionals by 2032.
	Development Data Lab
Development Data Lab	DDL catalyses cutting-edge data sources and harnesses the latest analytical tools to help alleviate poverty around the world.
data.gov	Open Government Data Platform of India
	This is a single-point access to Resources in an open format published by Ministries/Departments/Organizations of Gol

Big data taking shape in India



Misson Antyodaya Ministry of Rural Development Government of India

- Annual data gathering exercise covering140+ indicators
- Gathers information from over 600,000 villages in India
- Present version expanding on indicator list and to included needs of 12 other ministries



- Assessment and Monitoring Platform for Liveable, Inclusive, and Future-ready urban India
- Comprehensive dashboard on Outcome Output Management Framework with more than 7800 projects being
- Goal is to reach a single unified portal on administrative data for all cities in India (4300+)



Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)

- Integrating data for elementary and secondary education is one of the largest MIS in School Education in the world
- Covering more than 1.5 million schools, more than 9.6 million teachers, and more than 264 million children



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2022



Government of India **Ministry of Jal Shakti** Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation





Smart City



National **Multidimensional Poverty Index**



Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Adaptation Planning in India **Using a Common Framework**

Government of India also perpetuating an environment of healthy competition among administrative units (states, districts, cities) leading to the creation of multi-sectoral indices and dynamic ranking (longitudinal in nature) using public intent data and reinforced with citizen perception surveys

Several ministries are also investing in developing dynamic dashboards that display summary statistics on input and output indicators, and the same are updated regularly. This includes, say, reach data of government schemes, infrastructure creation data, as well as financial data (allocation vs utilization) at various levels of the administration.

More importantly, the public at large can now access the unit-level data at the back end and go beyond summary statistics and create their own reports, either for the government or for other research usages.

From Macro to Micro



Let's familiarise ourselves with popular data sources



Mission Antyodaya Ministry of Rural Development Government of India



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Explore India's Public Data

The National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP) aims to improve access and use of published Indian government data. The platform provides standardised datasets from across India's vast landscape of administrative data. NDAP helps users to search, merge, visualize and download datasets with ease.

Q Search for data (e.g. population, census, agriculture)

How does NDAP work?



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ndap.niti.gov.in

See	all

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	Finance	Statistics and Programme Implementation
Health and Family Welfare	Home Affairs	Power
Education	Rural Development	Commerce and Industry
Labour and Employment	Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution	Electronics and Information Technology
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Data Preview

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eGramSwaraj

Simplified Work based Accounting application for Panchayati Raj





Simplified Work Based Accounting Application for Panchayati Raj

To strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched eGramSwaraj, a user friendly webbased portal. eGramSwaraj aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralised planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting.



SUMMARY STATISTICS



Featured data modules



Planning Report - Dashboard



eGramSwaraj Simplified Work Based Accounting Application for Panchayati Raj							
	Sector Wise Activity Status Report						
	Select Plan year *	2020-2021 ~					
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Export to Excel

Plan Year	State
2020	KARNATAKA

		Activity Count Fund Amount Sum					
S.No.	Activity Focus Area	ZP	BP	GP	ZP	BP	GP
1	Administrative & Technical Support	2	47	3806	6,986,333	7,956,392	576,271,003
2	Adult and non-formal education	2	9	278	505,000	381,396	32,185,796
3	Agriculture	12	26	804	2,470,000	4,715,706	336,673,789
4	Animal husbandry	17	25	547	2,614,700	2,620,486	77,158,025
5	Cultural activities	158	241	930	36,820,913	37,002,015	127,167,354
6	Drinking water	2935	8615	113686	745,759,047	1,313,777,919	18,701,455,206
7	Education	706	1541	4158	101,843,387	197,156,475	514,589,502
8	Family welfare	6	34	478	930,000	4,780,224	71,686,869
9	Fisheries	0	2	124	Ð	323,997	60,388,894
10	Fuel and fodder	1	1	300	3,174,749	100,000	47,708,744

Plan Ye	ar	State			
2020		KARNATAKA			
S.No.	District Panchayat	Block Panchayat & equivalent	GP Count	Activity Count	Estimated Cost(In Rs.)
1	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	8	10	1,155,004
2	BAGALKOT (479)	ILKAL (296796)	11	22	2,235,190
3	BAGALKOT (479)	HUNGUND (6087)	1	10	650,366
4	BAGALKOT (479)	BAGALKOT (6085)	з	10	1,371,478
5	BAGALKOT (479)	GULEDAGUDDA (296788)	3	4	66,496
б	BAGALKOT (479)	RABAKAVI BANAHATTI (296797)	4	б	170,000
7	BAGALKOT (479)	BADAMI (6084)	10	15	520.000
8	BAGALKOT (479)				
9	BAGALKOT (479)	MUDHOL (608			
10	DALLADI (400)	1/11/01/2002/			



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2020			KARNATAKA			
S.No	. District Panchayat	Block Panchayat & equivalent	Local Body Code	Gram Panchayat & equivalent	Activity Count	Estimated Cost(In Rs.)
1	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215205	ARAKERI	1	20,000
2	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215207	CHIKKALAGUNDI	2	200,000
3	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215208	GALGALLI	1	550,004
4	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	273104	JANAMATTI	1	130,000
5	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215214	KANDAGAL	1	25,000
6	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215216	KOLLUR	2	190,000
7	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215218	KUNDARGI	1	20,000
8	BAGALKOT (479)	BILAGI (6086)	215222	TEGGI	1	20,000





Timely and accurate data is the basis of sound and effective planning and decision-making. Towards this, the establishment of a well-functioning Sustainable Educational Management Information System is of

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☑ UDISE+ Report 2019-20 ☑ UDISE+ Report 2018-19	3 (3013	Number of Schools by Availability of Infrastructure and Facilities, School Management and School Category	Ħ	school
	4 (4002	Enrolment by Location, School Type, School Category and School Management for Each Class & Level of Education	Ħ	school
	5 (4004	Enrolment by Social Category	Ħ	enrolment
	6 (5001	Projected Population of India by Gender, Age-group and Social	—	nonulation fraguently



Guest

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Benartment of School Education & Literacy

Number of Schools having Rain Water Harvesting Facility by School Category and Management

Report Id: 3082 🔛 🐹 🗙

School Management	Kerala Ladakh	UPS (I-VIII)	HSS (I-XII)	UPS (VI-VIII)	HSS (VI-XII)	
Dopartment of Education	Madhya Pradesh	29954	6545	10052	7181	
	Manarashtra	29934	0545	10052	7101	
Fribal Welfare Department	Medhalava	849	154	314	295	
Local body	Mizoram	10571	83	53	139	
Government Aided	Nagaland	4586	2269	702	2549	
Private Unaided (Recognized)	Odisha	27108	18771	2008	2208	
Other Govt. managed schools	Punjab	37	21	38	21	
Unrecognized	Rajasthan	2623	48	22	2	
Social welfare Department	Tamil Nadu	65	154	13	72	
Ministry of Labor	Telangana	3				
Kendriya Vidyalaya / Central School	I ripura Uttarakhand	8	449			
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	Uttar Pradesh		2	4	193	
Sainik School	West Bengal		4	2	16	
Railway School			11		1	

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Benartment of Schoo	Education & Literac	v						
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ear 2021-22 ~	India/State/UT Tamil	Nadu v	District	District-wise	~			
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ARIYALUR	438	114	20	1	69	14	68	^
CHENGALPATTU	676	227	293	1	102	91	86	_
CHENNAI	521	181	332		158	105	75	_
COIMBATORE	1019	286	311	2	149	88	102	
CUDDALORE	1113	313	133	3	137	57	134	
DHARMAPURI	881	320	87	4	110	25	125	
DINDIGUL	1228	268	105	1	135	34	102	
ERODE	973	309	121		139	45	95	
KALLAKURICHI	612	196	49	11	90	24	71	
KANCHEEPURAM	429	135	90	1	54	25	54	
KANNIYAKUMARI	500	182	154	1	133	79	111	
KARUR	644	175	48	1	77	26	63	
KRISHNACIRI	1195	306	12/		113	46	161	

Sample Registration System (SRS)



SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM





https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/node/294#



POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX Age pyramid for one selected population. Available by state, district, and residence (urban/rural)



NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER-HAD BY AGE OF THE MOTHER AND SEX OF THE CHILD

This vertical-dot chart displays the number of children ever-had, as declared, by age of the mother and sex of the child. The size of the dots is proportional to the number of children. The charts can be generated by State/UT, area of residence (all, rural, urban), and type of population (all, scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes). They show a systematic excess of boys over girls.



POPULATION BY STATE/UT. AGE GROUP. SEX. AREA OF RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION LEVEL

This punch card chart displays the population of all States/UTs by age group in the form of bubbles whose size is proportional to the corresponding population. The chart can be generated by sex, education level, type of population (all, scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes), and area of residence (all, rural, urban).

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LITERACY RATE BY AGE AND STATE/UT

This heat map chart displays the literacy rate by age for the population aged 7 to 80. It can be generated by sex, type of population (all, scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes), and area of residence (all, rural, urban).



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES USED AS RESIDENCE BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF THE WALLS AND ROOF

This punch-card chart displays the number of houses used as residence or residence-cum-other according to the predominant materials of the roof and walls. The size of the squares reflects the number of houses. The chart is available by State/UT and area of residence (all, rural, urban).



LITERACY RATE BY AGE AND STATE/UT

This heat map chart displays the literacy rate by age for the population aged 7 to 80. It can be generated by sex, type of population (all, scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes), and area of residence (all, rural, urban).



A snapshot of literacy rates by age across States/UTs, 2011

Population aged 7 to 80 years, Rural population, Scheduled Castes, Female



0 Age 100

A snapshot of literacy rates by age across States/UTs, 2011



0 Age 99



A snapshot of liter....png

Show all X







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SECTOR >	CRIME REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2023	Sector Wise Estimated Number Of Workers Under Fourth Round Of	Infrastructure Projects Status Under Khelo India Scheme From 2016-17 To	
GROUPS >		Quarterly Employment Survey •••	2022-23	
CENTRAL >	Tax_collection_for_the_month_febru ary 2023	State And Year-Wise Physical And Financial Progress Of PMMSY Scheme	Mysore Electrical Production And Sales Details February 2023	
STATE >	,	- Andaman And Nicobar 🔹 •	·····,-···	
APIS >	CRIME REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2023	Daily Data Of Evapotranspiration Of NRSC Agency During March 2023	Daily Rainfall Data From National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC VIC	
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Sign In



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India

India Urban Observatory

Where Data Drives Decisions

Q

Search for data sets, visualizations etc.

The IUO website acts as a repository of insights, visual resources and use cases aimed at instilling data culture in the urban ecosystem.

EXPLORE VISUALISATIONS

Browse our library of visual resources and interactive maps to uncover meaningful insights





Is The Level of

Accessibility?

Disease Mapping using GIS in Gwalior, MP, India

0 🗆

Drinking Water: What TRAFFIC 0 🗆



IDENTIFICATION OF CONGESTION, Ahmedabad 0 🗆



Analyzing Spatial

Inequity of Urban

Services in Bengaluru

Analyzing Spatial Records of Units of Service

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Identifying **Mosquitoes Hotspots** in Dehradun City



JAL KSHAMTA

Dashboard-1

Bus service levels in Delhi - An analysis of bus stops, frequencies and spatial location 0 🗆





Identifying Mosquitoes Hotspots in Dehradun City

A Geospatial Approach

By Sachchidanand Singh & Ankit Kumar January 17, 2022



04

06

Introduction Methodology

lology

Results

Mosquitoes Hotspots Risk Map V... Ac

Acknowledgement

Around 5% of the city lies in the Very High vulnerable zone.

About 7% of the Dehradun city lies in the High Vulnerable Zone.

About 14% of the Dehradun city lies in the Moderate zone.

Around 33% of the city lies in the Low vulnerable zone.

The majority (41%)of the city lies in the Very Low Vulnerable zone.



Some interesting links to explore

- <u>Mission Antyodaya</u>
- Rural Ease of Living
- <u>NDAP</u>
- <u>eGramswaraj</u>
- UDISE
- <u>SRS</u>
- Data.gov.in
- India Urban Observatory
- <u>Meta</u>
- Swachh Sarvekshan
- Transforming India
- SDG Index and Monitoring
- Climate change dashboard

Dashboards for Monitoring

A dashboard has two parts to it- Data input and visualization

Three types of Dashboards-

1. Dashboards with summary statistics

For instance-

The Performance dashboard of Transforming India at <u>https://transformingindia.mygov.in/performance-dashboard/</u>

The Soil Health Card dashboard at https://soilhealth.dac.gov.in/soil-testing

PMEGP MIS Portal at https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal/dashboard/index.jsp










No. of Applications Received During last 10 days

Social Category wise No of Application



Dashboards for Monitoring

2. Dashboards with data mining capabilities up to different layers and allow different data combinations

For instance-

Rural Quality of Life Index, by DIU for MoRD

Swachh Sarvekshan dashboard at https://ss2022.sbmurban.org/#/dashboard

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN	× +					\checkmark	- 0 X			
\leftrightarrow \rightarrow C $$ ss2022.sbmur	ban.org/#/dashboard					२ 🖻 🖈	* 🗉 😩 :			
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of hola	Azadii#75 SWACHH SURVEKSHAN Meres Branae, Mer / Penchan 2022		पन भेर चयन स्वयवत्ता ही अ	3 17		स्वच्छ धारत एक कदम स्वच्छता को ओर				
н	ome SS2022 Toolkit	SS2022 Ranking Awards	Previous Surveksha	n 🗸 🛛 Statewise Sumn	nary Citizen Report Card	Dashboard				
Main Rank TimeSeries Component-wise Ann	nalysis Comparison									
Swachh Survekshan Dashboard										
State [District	ULBs		ULBID	Zone	Year				
All	All	All	•	All	All	▼ 2022	2 🔹			
				_						
Segregation of waste	Door to Door C	Collection of MSW	Dumpsite Re	mediation	Dry Waste Processed	d Wet Wa	aste Processed			
55.2%	55	.2%	8.52%		20.41%	37	7.26%			
% of cities with operational landf	fill % ULBs with ICT	monitoring of GVPs	PPE kits provided to	o informal waste	Operational cost recovered	by ULBs BWG pract	tising on site wet			
29 58%	83	98%	pickers		31 21%	pi	rocessing			
23.36%		5070	65.6	6%	54.2470	46	0.97%			
State	District				Very	Value	e "···			
H ANDHRA PRADESH	District	0105 0			fear		40,728.05%			



Dashboards for Monitoring

3. Dashboards that draw data from ground and present real time progress

For instance-

The Entitle Service mobile app and web interface by Transforming Rural India Foundation and Dhwani Rural Information Systems

CLF Led Entitlement Service-Process Overview



TRI - mForm

Mobile App Installation



3. Login



Test / Training Login Credentials: User ID: **yc**

Password: yc@123

These Login credentials are to be used only for Training and Testing Purpose.

इन लॉगिन क्रेडेंशियल्स का उपयोग केवल प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाना है।

For Live Data entry, separate credentials will be shared with you (for the respective Village data entry)

लाइव डेटा प्रविष्टि के लिए, आपके साथ अलग क्रेडेंशियल्स साझा किए जाएंगे (संबंधित ग्रामीण डेटा प्रविष्टि के लिए)

Tap on Language > Tap on Continue > To App Dashboard



Tab on Entitlement Services > Services Form

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Expiry -	31-12-2023	Limit - 1000

This Page is Common for all the Forms



Web MIS Details

What is CLF Led Service Hub MIS?

TRANSFORM RURAL INDIA	Please fill out the following fields to login: Username admin Password
--------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Web MIS for cluster level federation Service hub is a web tool to access all the aggregated data fetched from the mobiliser logins, where all the registered HH, HH Member and Service application status can be retrived in one place.

Login URL: <u>https://youthcenter.dhwaniris.in/site/login</u>

Please fill out the following fields to login:



Login>Home Page>Entitlement Dashboard





Entitlement Dashboard > Consolidated Data in Form of Pie Charts and Bar Charts



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Entitlement Dashboard > Consolidated Data in Form of Pie Charts and Bar Charts



Scheme

Anything you want

Mission

Scheme

iii.

Entitlement Dashboard > Consolidated Data in Form of Pie Charts and Bar Charts



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Entitlement Tab > House Hold Details

CLF Led Service Hubs	≡ House Hold Registrations								Berasia Pragati / Hub Coordinator 🤗		
Dashboard	Filters By clicking Plus button nodal can view more filter option like Grampanchayant Name, Village Name, CRP Name, Date of Survey and Age.										
	Grampanchayat Name Village Name CRP Name										
🗠 Skill Training 🔹	Sele	ct Grampanchayat	 Select Vi 	llage	~	Select CRP	~	Nodal will g	et CSV file		
Semployment Contract	Date C)f Survey		Age (Mini	Age (Minimum To Maximum)			data from Download			
Entrepreneurship <	■ Select range ×				n To Maximum	APPLY	RESET	Button			
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	1	Kishan singh		Male		З		03 Mar 2023	0		
Under this module	2	Phool bai		Female		4		22 Dec 2022	0		
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ultere.	6	Jayadiya bee		Female	see the Fu	ll Details of t	he household	4 Dec 2022	• •		
	Copyright	© 2020-2021 Dhwaniris. All rights	reserved.		registered registered	l and also the l under that h	member ousehold.		Anything you want		

Entitlement Tab > Service Application And Progress

CLF Led Service Hubs	≡ 9	Service Application A	Berasia Pragati / Hub Coordinator 🤗					
 Dashboard Registration & Counselling Skill Training 	Click	here to view filters		+ DOWNLOAD				
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Entitlement				select	select 🗸		select 🗸	
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🛢 Project asters 🛛 🔇	4	Saina bee		Female	OBC	Documents and Certificates	Approved	0
	5	Bahidh khan		Male	OBC	Livelihoods and Food Security	Pending	0
	6	Sanjay		Male	ОВС	Livelihoods and Food Security	Pending	0
Under this	7	Kajal		Female	OBC	Documents and Certificates	-	0
application and	8	Arjun dhakad		Male	OBC	Documents and Certificates	Pending	0
Progress	9	Kala bai		Female	OBC	Documents and Certificates	-	0
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will be shown.	Copyrig	ht © 2020-2021 Dhwaniris. /	All rights reserve	ed.			Ar	ything you want

Program Dashboard

Raw data being input from ongoing survey the moment an interview is synced : showing FW status

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В	С	E	F	G	н	I	J	К	L	м
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						Surv	ey Status As On:	14-Jun-2023 12:55	
Survey Details		District	Sub-Division	Taluka	Village	Project Status	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3	Team 4
Туре	Main CM IX	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Tanda Kh.	PoCRA	6/10/2023			
Start Date	10-Jun-2023	Aurangabad	Sillod	Sillod	Pirola	PoCRA	6/10/2023			
End Date	10-Jul-2023	Aurangabad	Sillod	Soegoan	Nimbhora	PoCRA	6/10/2023			
		Aurangabad	Sillod	Kannad	Mehun Puranwadi	PoCRA	6/12/2023			
Field Team	Contact	Aurangabad	Sillod	Kannad	Rithi	PoCRA	6/12/2023			
Kamtanath	8737989820	bid	Bid	Ashti	Kanadi Bk.	PoCRA				
Pravin Khunkar	8788400825	bid	Ambejogai	Ambejogai	Selu Amba	PoCRA				
Nisar Pathan	7350227529	bid	Bid	Ashti	Nimgaon Chaubha	PoCRA				
Hitesh Ambule	9922361633	hingoli	Hingoli	Basnath	Rajawadi	PoCRA				
Sachin Lute	7972727992	hingoli	Hingoli	Basnath	Adgaon	PoCRA				
Vishal Madavi	9373019647	hingoli	Hingoli	Aundha Nag	Matha	PoCRA				
Vijay Manhar	7378931840	jalna	Jalna	Bhokardam	Mehgaon	PoCRA	6/13/2023			
Dhammapal Hun	n 9049697694	jalna	Partur	Gahansawai	Bhadregaon	PoCRA	6/12/2023			
Pragati Kumbhar	¢7620984913	jalna	Partur	Ambad	Dhalaskheda	PoCRA	6/12/2023			
Deepali Knagale	8767021989	jalna	Partur	Ambad	Wadi Siradhon	PoCRA	6/10/2023			
Ashwani Kudwe	8698584400	jalna	Jalna	Jalana	Borgaon	PoCRA	6/13/2023			
Priyanka Barkar	9527424081	latur	Udgir	Chakur	Gharni	PoCRA				
Anjali Hadge	7499535134	latur	Latur	Renapur	Andalgaon	PoCRA				

Raw data being input from ongoing survey the moment an interview is synced : showing disaggregated status of achieved sample

								Survey Status As On:	: 14-Jun-2	2023 12:55PM
Cumuru Dataila		Villaga Tura	Comple	District	P. Coursed	C C	D. Townst	C. Tangat	Takal	Des mas a (0()
Survey Details		village Type	Sample	District	P. Covered	C. Covered	P. larget	C. Target	Iotal	Progress (%)
Туре	Main CM IX	Project	450	Aurangabad	54	4 20	o 75	30	105	/6
Start Date	10-Jun-2023	Comparison	225	Beed	() () 45	30	75	0
End Date	10-Jul-2023	Total	675	Hingoli	() () 45	30	75	0
				Jalna	62	2 5	5 75	45	120	98
Field Team	Contact	Beneficiary Type	Sample	Latur	() (0 45	15	60	0
Kamtanath	8737989820	Individual		Nanded	() () 30	15	45	0
Pravin Khunkar	8788400825	DBT - Presanction	24	Osmanabad	() () 75	30	105	0
Nisar Pathan	7350227529	DBT - Disbursed	114	Parbhani	() (0 60	30	90	0
Hitesh Ambule	9922361633	FFS - Host	10	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
Sachin Lute	7972727992	FFS - Guest	9	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Vishal Madavi	9373019647	Total	157	Total	116	81	450	225	675	29
Vijay Manhar	7378931840									
Dhammapal Hur	n 9049697694	Community		District	Village	Village Code	Village Type	Investigator	Interview no.	Date
Pragati Kumbhar	r€ 7620984913	NRM	27	Aurangabad	Tanda Kh.	1	Project	Vijay Manhar	3	2023-06-10
Deepali Knagale	8767021989	CFP	1	Aurangabad	Tanda Kh.	1	Project	Ashwani Kudwe	4	2023-06-10
Ashwani Kudwe	8698584400	FPC	6	Aurangabad	Tanda Kh.	1	Project	Kanchan Moon	2	2023-06-10
Priyanka Barkar	9527424081	SHG	6	Aurangabad	Tanda Kh.	1	Project	Anchal Chaure	1	2023-06-11
Anjali Hadge	7499535134	Total	40	Aurangabad	Tanda Kh.	1	Project	Ashwani Raipure	1	2023-06-10
Yogita Dhurve	9322692784			Aurangabad	Pirola	2	Project	Vishal Madavi	4	2023-06-10
Kanchan Moon	9145406199			Aurangabad	Pirola	2	Project	Priyanka Barkar	4	2023-06-10
Pranali Chaure	7020862753			Aurangabad	Pirola	2	Project	Pranali Chaure	3	2023-06-10

Survey Dashboard

Survey Status As On:





Anjali Hadge 7499535134 Yogita Dhurve 9322692784

Mission Antyodaya



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



- Convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated by 27 Ministries / Department of the Government of India under various programs for the development of rural areas.
- It is envisaged as state-led initiative with Gram Panchayats as focal points of convergence efforts.
- Covers ~6.6 lacs villages with annual survey
- Huge source of open, administrative data

Rural Quality of Life Index



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Why has MoRD taken up this initiative?

833 Rural population of India as per 2011 census



Proportion population that is rural

This is larger than that of Europe and Australia combined in 2021



Amidst rapid strides, rural wellbeing is still a major focus area for policy

- Despite rapid strides over the last decade in empowering India's vast rural population, rural Indians continue to be poorly understood with limited and disjointed data on their well-being.
- The Ministry of Rural Development aims to address some of these data gaps and at the same time create a robust planning and monitoring tool
- ✓ With the aim to come out with a tool to help prepare a development roadmap for districts, this index quantifies the progress made in 707 rural districts of India on the basis of providing a decent quality of life for its citizenry.

Utilities of this Rural QoL index

- 1. Enable states and districts to efficiently allocate resources to ensure better social and human infrastructure development, providing a higher quality of life
- 2. Correct subregional deficits and ensure fruits of development reach all sections
- Guide states about the additional funding available under the 15th Finance Commission and Budget 2022 (permission to borrow) and budget 2023 (concessional loan for capital expenditure) for insuring "no citizen is left behind."
- 4. Help guide CSR spending to align itself with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) goals as well as the medium- and long-term spatial development and sectoral priorities of the government
- 5. Integration with DISHA
- 6. Convergence with other indices and integration with other departmental ranking and reforms efforts

Construct of the Rural Liveability Index

9 pillars and 69 indicators



Agricultur



Gender 10 Indicators

Infrastructure & Amenities 14 Indicators



Economic Ability & Employment 11 Indicators



Governance 5 Indicators



Social Security 4 Indicators







6 Indicators

Education



Health & Nutrition 6 Indicators



Sustainability and **Climate Resilience** 5 Indicators

Sourcing only Public Intent Data

Village-level Surveys by MoRD

- Mission Antyodaya, 2020
- Rural Ease of Living Survey, 2021

Other National Government Sources

- Agricensus, 2015-16
- CGWB, 2020
- Election Commission of India
- ICRISAT & LU-LC, 2019-20
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- MGNREGA, 2020-21
- MSDE, 2020-21
- NCRB, 2020
- NFHS V
- RBI. 2020-21
- UDISE, 2019-20
- Department of Science and Technology

Two levels of analysis: State and National Scales

Policy planners will be able to compare state vs. state and within each state district vs. district against not only the overall Liveability Index but also across sectors that define it.

1. State scale

- Where the relative performance of each district of any state is compared to the relative performances of all other districts within the same state
- This is an **important tool for state and district planning authorities** who have to allocate resources to ensure spatial development within their state and improve the quality of life of the citizenry.



2. National scale

- Where every district is compared on a relative scale based on the performance of all 707 rural districts in the country
- The National Scale allows the state and national administration to gauge state performances at a sectoral level and feed into programs like the Aspirational Districts for better program targeting



The two-lens view

Understanding the scoring method

- The score range is divided into pentiles.
- Since pillar scores and overall score lay between 0-100, the pentiles have equal intervals to capture how districts are scattered across the score range.
- Each pentile at the state and national scale has a designated colour and these have been used throughout the visualisations.



State Scale & National Scale

Some views from the Dashboard


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Dashboard

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Rural Quality of Life Index



The Rural Quality of Life Dashboard has been developed on behalf of the Ministry Of Rural Development, Government of India, by Development Intelligence Unit. With the aim to come out with a planning and monitoring tool for creating a development roadmap for districts, this index quantifies and ranks 707 rural districts of India on the basis of providing a decent quality of life for its citizenry. This Rural Quality Of Life Dashboard represents each district in the country by an overall score, which in turn is derived from the district's performance across 8 different pillars, viz. Agriculture, Economic Ability & Employment, Education, Gender, Health & Nutrition, Infrastructure & Amenities, Social Security and Sustainability.

Explore the Dashboard





Definition of State Scale & National Scale

Indicator Construct

DASHBOARD TUTORIAL VIDEO











REPORT



Complete Report

This section contains reading material, reports and tutorial video on how to use The Dashboard.

STATE REPORTS

Select a state	_
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*
Andhra Pradesh	н
Arunachal Pradesh	L
Assam	L
Bihar	L
Chhattisgarh	L
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	L
Goa	L
Gujarat	L
Haryana	
Himachal Pradesh	
Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	
Jharkhand	
Karnataka	
Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	
Maharashtra	
	+

110 Let us look at the tutorial video

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Dashboard







The Rural Quality of Life Dashboard has been developed on behalf of the Ministry Of Rural Development, Government of India, by Development aim to come out with a planning and monitoring tool for creating a development roadmap for districts, this index quantifies **RQoL Dashboard Video** ts of India on the basis of providing a decent quality of life for its citizenry. This Rural Quality Of Life Dashboard represents intry by an overall score, which in turn is derived from the district's performance across 9 different pillars, viz. Agriculture,

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This is the first view of the interactive dashboard. It has a data table on the left and All-India map on right, showing the overall progress of 707 districts.





Home Dashboard

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Home Dashboard R

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isto	mize view	\$		Q Distr	ict search
	Rank	LGD Code	State	District	🔱 Overall score 🌟
	1	275	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	53.30
	2	657	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	47.94
	3	274	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	43.33
	4	276	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	41.07
	5	656	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	39.93
	6	273	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	38.42
	7	279	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	37.41
	8	658	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	34.32
	9	278	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	30.71
	10	663	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	27.94



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LGD	Code St	ate	District	
nize	Select a state All India		-	100.00
36	Overall		ana	93.12
43	Agriculture		rur	90.03
35	Economic Ability &	Employmer	nt thala	84.41
30	Education		garh Sahib	83.12
43	Gender Governance		dabad	83.01
34	Health & Nutrition		dhar	82.73
29	Infrastructure & An Social Security	nenities	idkot	79.83
676	Sustainability		tad	79.12
28	Pu	ınjab	Bathinda	77.29
				1-10 of 707

🔶 These are pillar values which are standardised and scaled.

Y Click on the column headers to sort. Click again to sort in reverse order.



Home Dashboard

Resources















16.04

South West G...

9

278

Meghalaya

West Garo Hills

118



Dashboard Resources

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Q District search



Select a state Meghalaya		•	Overall ↓ score ☆	Agriculture 🚖	Economic Ability & Employment 🏫	Education 🚖	Gender 🚖	Governance 🚖
NATIONAL SCALE	STATE SCALE		100.00	15.99	20.14	87.41	0.78	NA
Select a pillar Overall		-	80.09	30.53	0.00	13.35	27.87	NA
MAP CHART DA	ATA		62.95	25.58	35.31	100.00	6.66	NA
ALL TOP BOTTO	м		54.53	19.81	100.00	43.71	19.90	NA
656 1	Meghalaya	Garo Hills	50.29	47.34	4.08	0.00	12.99	NA
273	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	44.69	14.05	19.09	45.98	100.00	NA
279	Meghalaya	West Khasi	40.94	0.00	10.47	27.85	0.00	NA 1-10 of 22 <

🔶 These are pillar values which are standardised and scaled.

💡 Click on the column headers to sort. Click again to sort in reverse order.

Download

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download (3).csv

 \sim







nize LG Co	Select a state Gujarat NATIONAL SCALE STATE SCALE Select a pillar Infrastructure & Amenities	Infrastructure & Amenities *	Proportion of deprived households with electricity connection \$	indicators Proportion of deprived households living in pucca houses f	of that pillar Proportion of households with sanitary latrines \$	Proportion of villages with 100% coverage by piped tap water supply \$	Proportion of villages connected to AWR \$	Proportion of villages with fully or partially covered internal pucca roads \$	Proportion of villages with access to any public transport within reasonable distance f
		- 100.00	91.44%	40.26%	94.90%	96.86%	98.43%	99.48%	100.00%
	MAP CHART DATA	99.89	78.98%	28.11%	96.30%	84.82%	98.86%	96.77%	100.00%
67	ALL TOP BOTTOM	98.28	89.61%	39.31%	91.03%	90.73%	98.79%	97.58%	99.60%
45	se are pillar values which are standardised and	d scaled.					Download f analy	for offline rsis	Downloa
These	se are raw values of the indicators.								

How to read the index

The case of East Jaintia Hills

National Scale

Pillar	East Jaintia Hills's rank in India as per National Scale	Pentile position out of 5 (higher the better)
Overall	162 out of 707	3

Agriculture	683 out of 707	1
Economic Ability & Employment	671 out of 707	2
Education	703 out of 707	1
Gender	292 out of 707	3
Governance	NA	NA
Health & Nutrition	517 out of 707	3
Infrastructure	104 out of 707	3
Social Security	541 out of 707	3
Sustainability & Climate Resilience	43 out of 707	3

The case of East Jaintia Hills

State Scale

Pillar	East Jaintia Hills's rank in Meghalaya as per State Scale	Pentile position out of 5 (higher the better)
Overall	2 out of 11	5

Α	Agriculture	5 out of 11	2
E	Economic Ability & Employment	11 out of 11	1
E	Education	8 out of 11	1
Ģ	Gender	4 out of 11	2
Ģ	Governance	NA	NA
F	lealth & Nutrition	3 out of 11	4
I	nfrastructure	2 out of 11	5
S	Social Security	5 out of 11	4
S	Sustainability & Climate Resilience	1 out of 11	5

Indicators in Economic Ability & Employment pillar that are influencing the district's position

Indicator	State average	Value for East Jaintia Hills	
Participation of deprived households in skill development programs	3 %	2 %	Lower than state average
Placement of PMKVY beneficiaries	33 %	31%	Higher than
Participation in SHGs	31 %	29 %	state average
Proportion of villages with a vocational training centre/polytechnic/ITI/ RSETI/DDU-GKY within 10 kms	18 %	14 %	
Matured SHGs that have accessed bank loans	22 %	23 %	-
Proportion of villages with availability of cottage and small-scale manufacturing units	2 %	3 %	
Proportion of villages with any markets within 5 kms	50 %	35 %	
Proportion of population whose work demand was met under MGNREGA	98 %		
Average size of deposits per household	INR 2,89,140	INR 5,41,891	
Primary sector GDP per capita farmers			
Proportion of graduates earning for at least 180 days a year	66 %		

Indicators in Education pillar that are influencing the district's position

Indicator	State average	Value for East Jaintia Hills	Lower than
Proportion of villages with a SSC school within 5 kms	25 %	22 %	Hiaher than
Proportion of schools with functional electricity	16 %	21 %	state average
Proportion of schools with playground	30 %	22 %	
Proportion of schools with functional girl's toilet facility	64 %	57 %	
Deviation from NEP specified pupil-teacher ratio (30)	13	12	
Converse of dropout rate at secondary level	71 %	64 %	

The case of West Garo Hills

National Scale

Pillar	West Garo Hills's rank in India as per National Scale	Pentile position out of 5 (higher the better)
Overall	374 out of 707	2

Agriculture	680 out of 707	1
Economic Ability & Employment	240 out of 707	4
Education	702 out of 707	1
Gender	233 out of 707	3
Governance	NA	NA
Health & Nutrition	420 out of 707	4
Infrastructure	288 out of 707	2
Social Security	468 out of 707	3
Sustainability & Climate Resilience	118 out of 707	2

The case of West Garo Hills

State Scale

Pillar	West Garo Hills's rank in UP as per State Scale	Pentile position out of 5 (higher the better)
Overall	9 out of 11	1

Agriculture	4 out of 11	2	
Economic Ability & Employment	3 out of 11	4	
Education	7 out of 11	2	
Gender	3 out of 11	3	
Governance	NA	NA	
Health & Nutrition	1 out of 11	5	
Infrastructure	9 out of 11	1	
Social Security	3 out of 11	5	
Sustainability & Climate Resilience	9 out of 11	2	

Indicators in Education pillar that are influencing the district's position

Indicator	State average	Value for West Garo Hills	
Proportion of villages with a SSC school within 5 kms	25 %	22 %	Lower than state average
Proportion of schools with functional electricity	16 %	12 %	Higher than state average
Proportion of schools with playground	30 %	18 %	
Proportion of schools with functional girl's toilet facility	64 %	55 %	
Deviation from NEP specified pupil-teacher ratio (30)	13	14	
Converse of dropout rate at secondary level	71 %	76 %	

Indicators in Sustainability and Climate Resilience pillar that are influencing the district's position

Indicator	State average	Value for West Garo Hills	•
Annual extractable ground water resource that has not reached critical or over exploited level	100 %	100 %	Lower than state average
Converse of stage of ground water extraction	96 %	97 %	Higher than
Proportion of households using non- conventional energy	1 %	1 %	state average
Proportion of farmers engaging in organic farming	17 %	7 %	
Converse of climate change vulnerability index score	0.476	0.482	

Generating directional insights from call-based surveys





RAPID CONSUMER INSIGHTS FOR EMPOWERED DECISION MAKING

An end-to-end survey platform delivering primary data insights to your most critical advocacy needs directly from your target consumers

Our panel architecture



Our model

Fixed longitudinal panels tend to suffer from the Hawthorne effect, which renders their outputs questionable. Our method is to have several baskets containing sizeable respondent pools of similar profiles (age/gender/occupation/location) and for every survey, randomly choose respondents from each basket basis of a quota for each profile mix. Through this method, we minimize the Hawthorne effect since the probability of the same respondent receiving a call multiple times during the year is improbable. We ensure a more representative coverage

Our panel architecture

Our reach

Sambodhipanels already maintains a list of 185,000 curated phone numbers (and counting) across urban and rural India. The numbers cover all 8 Tier 1 cities, 48 Tier 2 cities, and over 100 Tier 3 cities (for urban), and 210 districts (for rural). The sample is spread across 22 states with dedicated callers across each state.





Our panel architecture

Panel representativeness

Age – 18 – 35 and 35+ to 60 Gender – Male, female Occupations – 12 occupations classified into 3 broad categories equivalent to high, medium and low-income groups.

Hence the client can select from combinations based on :



CASE VIGNETTES

Proprietary work of Sambodhi



Fast food consumption among rural adolescents increasing risk of obesity

THE BASIC FACTS

- Obesity and excess weight is rising worldwide
- According to Dr. Mira Shekar, Global Lead for Nutrition at The World Bank, in the last few decades, obesity has gone up by at least three times.
- Today 44% of adults across the world are either overweight or obese and for kids under five years, almost 80% who are obese or overweight live in the lower and middle-income economies of the world, which includes India.
- That there are several reasons responsible for this rising problem, principal among them being changes in lifestyles.
- As a starting point, policy planners need to recognise the fact that more and more women are now going out to work, which in itself is a good thing, but it also means less time to cook from scratch at home.
- This leads to healthy foods being replaced by unhealthy foods or snacks, especially in the diets of children and adolescents

Consumption of 'fast food' items at least once in the past 7 days





Frequency of consumption



Place of consumption



Cold drinks/soft drinks Chips/Kurkure type of snacks Sliced bread

Chocolates/ice

cream /hard-

Instant noodles

Consumed outside of home and school Consumed at school Consumed at home

BROAD CONCLUSIONS

- Given that home is a principal point of consumption, a concentrated awareness campaign targeting parents is the likely way forward.
- The obesity problem is not just a personal problem it can have a huge effect on the local and global economy. It means higher healthcare costs, higher absenteeism from work, and lower productivity.
- The World Bank has been prescribing several means to address this problem, including taxation on unhealthy foods, namely sugar-sweetened items like soft drinks and high-fat foods, and frontof-package labelling, especially on processed foods. Perhaps it is time for India to sit up and listen.



Marginal farmers must have income diversification to survive

WHO ARE MARGINAL FARMERS?

- Marginal farmers typically own small plots of land, often significantly less than one hectare, and have limited access to resources and support services.
- Majority of them are in poverty and debt traps and engage themselves in non-farm economic activities and wage labour for sustenance.
- According to the All-India Report on Agriculture Census 2015–16, while 65% of cultivators are marginal farmers, their total operational landholding constitutes only 24.03% share in total cultivable land.
- This makes the average landholding size of marginal farmers to be only 0.38 hectares at the national level. This size has remained almost the same for the last 40 years. Since 1985–86, the share of marginal farmers in total farm households has considerably increased by 18%.
Total income of Farmers with different land sizes from NSS 70th round (2012-13) and NSS 77th round (2018-19)

 Marginal
 Small (1.01-2.00
 Medium (2.01 Large (>10 Ha)

 (<=1.00 Ha)</td>
 Ha)
 10.0 Ha)

□70th Round Income at Current Prices (in Rs.)

77th Round Income at Current Prices (in Rs.)

Types of Non-Farm Activities and Percentage of households involved







SUB-OPTIMAL COVERAGE OF GOVERNMENT WELFARE SCHEMES MEANT FOR FARMERS

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sammaan Nidhi...

Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana...

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee...

Soil Health Card

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)



Awareness

Utilisation by Marginal Farmers Aware of the Scheme

THE FUTURE OF SMALL FARMS

- Marginal farmers face several barriers a much higher increase in the input cost that barely corresponds with an increase in the price of output.
- Natural calamities, erratic rainfall and temperature further add to farmers' woes.
- Adoption of yield augmenting, albeit cost-effective and climate-resilient technologies along with improved agronomic hold the key. The cost of production can be reduced through yield improvement and micro-irrigation and soil conservation.
- Equally important is to bring higher efficiency in the existing marketing channels, including government procurement centres, the opening up of FPOs, cooperatives and other value chains

THE FUTURE OF SMALL FARMS

- Poor farmers cannot remain dependent only on farming as a source of livelihood to meet their consumption and other expenditures.
- Livestock appears to be the preferred activity, perhaps at the cost of farming. Extending credit, livestock insurance and extension services can help farmers and, also their women to take advantage of the growing opportunities in the dairy sector.
- Continued efforts are needed to train the rural youth to increase employment intensity in rural manufacturing and tertiary sectors, especially in agro and food processing.
- Strengthening small-scale rural industries with adequate financial incentive structures can also be helpful to absorb labour.

3

Digital footprint: Is there really an Urban-Rural divide?

WHAT IS THE URBAN-RURAL DIGITAL DIVIDE LOOK LIKE?

- According to a report released on June 3rd 2021 by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), the total number of internet users in urban India by the end 2020 was 323 million persons or 64.6% of India's urban population; similarly, the number for rural India was 299 million, or 32% of India's rural population.
- It was also estimated that while urban users grew by 4%, rural users were actually growing by 13%, implying that by 2025, there will be more rural internet users than urban.

Having an active e-mail id



active e-mail id



percent in rural areas have an active e-mail id

Use WhatsApp at least once a day

87

percent living in urban areas use WhatsApp at least once a day; 7% do not use WhatsApp



percent living in rural areas use WhatsApp at least once a day; 33% do not use WhatsApp

CONCLUSION

11/23/2023

In aggregate, 153 million rural earners can be reached through their email id, while even more (203 million) can be reached via WhatsApp. These numbers are certainly significant when considering that digital connectivity has now become a prerequisite for the delivery of financial services in India.



Insights into Rural Entrepreneurship



THE FACTS

Within a village of 600 households, the average number of households where there was someone who was running a business enterprise was 6.3%. Nearly 62% of rural businesses are retail trading outlets. Nearly 9 out of 10 rural businesses are first-generation enterprises. This does not seem to be too many businesses running across rural India that are intergenerational.

Revenue ranges (past 6 months)



One in five rural businesses has earned revenue in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs in the last 6 months (greater than Rs.1,000/day. In comparison, the wage rate for skilled labour in Delhi, which is the highest in India, is Rs.783/day.)

Technology

11.1%

- Privately run centres 38%
- Govt. run centres 29%
- Private agency/agent- 12%
- SHG/Federation 9%

Marketing 13.4%

- Privately run centres 32%
- Govt. run centres 20%
- Private agency/agent 13%
- Coop society 12%

Finance 21.3%

- Bank Ioan 34%
- Loan arranged by govt. run centres - 29%
- Money lenders 9%
- SHG/Federation 8%

Training 8.9%

- Through privately run centres 42%
- Through govt. run centres 23%
- Through private agency/agent 10%

Business info 8.1%

- Privately run centres 32%
- Govt. run centres 20%
- Coop society 10%
- Panchayat 10%

Govt. schemes 4.3%

- Through govt. run centres 73%
- Through privately run centres 11%
- Banks- 4%

Biggest roadblocks faced in expanding the business or keeping it running



Yes ■No



One of the most significant findings of this survey was the clear indication shown by a large segment of adolescents and young adults to become future entrepreneurs and run their own businesses. The interest was higher among males (47%) as compared to females (38%).



Are Indians financially ready for retiring from work?



FINANCIAL SECURITY POST RETIREMENT

- People are living longer and leading more active lives in retirement. As a result, it is more important than ever for one to think about where their income will come from when they retire.
- For some people, like those in government employment, the State pension is sufficient to provide a basic level of income.
- Others may have an opportunity to accumulate wealth without using pension schemes perhaps through their business ventures or other assets.
- But most people will want to supplement what they have with some form of some form of long-term savings schemes.
- Many employers also take the view that, while their employees are working, they should be building up an entitlement to a pension when they retire. But that is confined to the formal sector, which accounts for just about 10% of the workforce.

ARE PEOPLE SAVING FOR RETIREMENT?

security start age financial ch people should old age financial at which about thinking Age

26

years is the median age when urban India feels people should start thinking about old age financial security

28

years is the median age when rural India feels people should start thinking about old age financial security

79

percent of urban earners have already started saving for retirement

60

percent of rural earners have already started saving for retirement

Are people saving for retirement now?

WHO HAS STARTED SAVING FOR THEIR OLD AGE?

Proportion of urban residents who have started putting aside some savings for old age



Proportion of rural residents who have started putting aside some savings for old age



PROPORTION WHO EXPECT THAT THEIR CHILDREN WILL TAKE CARE OF THEM IN THEIR OLD AGE

	High income		Middle income		Low income	
	18-35	35 & above	18-35	35 & above	18-35	35 & above
Urban	49%	57%	49%	56%	57%	66%
Rural	28%	57%	44%	56%	35%	45%

PROPORTION OF INDIANS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THAT THERE WOULD BE ADEQUATE ACCUMULATION TO SUPPORT ONESELF IN OLD AGE

	High income		Middle income		Low income	
	18-35	35 & above	18-35	35 & above	18-35	35 & above
Urban	65%	77%	64%	73%	53%	58%
Rural	57%	59%	48%	56%	30%	32%

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, one may surmise that a significant part of India's informal sector workforce still remain outside the ambit of a selffunded pension coverage, and they are quite unsure about their ability to accumulate adequate savings to sustain themselves in their old age.

The fact that the poorer segment of society as well as those living in rural India are the most vulnerable should be a worrisome factor for any welfare state, as they constitute the bulk of India's population.



India's consumer sentiment: May-June 2022 vs Nov – Dec 2022



WHAT IS CONSUMER SENTIMENT?

- Consumer sentiment is a measurement of the overall health of the economy as determined by consumer opinion.
- When people feel confident about the stability of their incomes it influences their spending and saving activities.
- Evaluating consumer sentiment is one of the cornerstone components of sound_market research at the micro level and policy advocacy at the macro level.

Whether current financial situation of self and household was better off, about the same, or worse off as compared to last 12 months – by location



Whether Indian earners believe that a year from now, they (and their households) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as today – by location



Now turning to the economic conditions in the country as a whole, do earners think that during the next twelve months, there will be good times financially or bad times - by location

12

Bad times

9.7



Opinion on whether now is a good or bad time for people to buy major household items like new furniture, a refrigerator, a new TV, and things like that – by location



CONCLUSION

- After having undergone the harshness of pandemic-led closure and loss of economic opportunity, were extremely upbeat about their future prospects and this was reflected in the R₁ results. In R₁, the comparison was between 2021 and the first half of 2022, and hence the results came extremely positive.
- However, in R₂, a lot of these expectations seem to have fallen through. The optimism displayed in R₁ has been eroded to quite an extent in R₂ given that the year has been marked by retail price rise and no major breakthrough in the job environment.
- The negativity that has crept in is more pronounced in the rural areas, among the younger earners, and certainly among the workers who belong to the lower end of the income spectrum.

CAN CALL-CENTRE BASED SURVEYS BE OPERATED OUT OF SHILLONG?

- Pan-India surveys have different sample coverage based on the scope of the coverage
- For surveys covering both urban and rural India, sample sizes are typically 10,000 12,000
- For more sensitive surveys which are longitudinal tracks, sample could be up to 15,000
- Just rural surveys can be done with 5500- 6500 sample
- In case of Meghalaya, a sample of 600–800 would be enough to represent each ADC
- This would be an invaluable method of getting inciteful feedback on policy issues without resorting to a large-scale survey
- Telephone numbers can be easily generated through administrative machinery, or they are commercially available
- The entire oad of calling can be handled by 5 callers centrally located

1. Sectoral Reports from Mission Antyodaya



2. Composite Index using RQoL



Data Quality and Role of Stakeholders



Challenges with administrative data





Key components of data systems


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...1

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



Data quality...2

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



Prescriptive analytic prescribes what step to take to avoid a future problem

Predictive analytics describes what is likely to happen

Diagnostic analytics answers the question why something has happened

Descriptive analytics addresses the issue of what happened

Data analytics utilities

- 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
- Help guide CSR spending to align itself with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals as well as the medium and long-term priorities of the government





- 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

.... Considering the example of Mission Antyodaya



Stakeholder categories





Influence-interest matrix

SAMBODHI



Central ministries

In the context of MA, the Ministries have very important role in:

- Data sharing and enabling the APIs to validate MA survey data;
- Providing data at the granular levels of GP, hamlet and individual;
- Ensure all data are mapped to LGDs
- Share in the funding from its Monitoring component of Flagship schemes/Missions



State governments

- Co-ordinate working of the MA in the State with the Ministry of Rural Development and NIRD&PR
- Take up capacity building for the field personnel on data collection, data validation (GP, block, and district levels);
- Facilitate preparation of GPDP based on indicator data and issues in the GP;



ADCs

- Bring convergence and work effectively on MA.
- Use MA as a statistical and management tool for development intervention.
- Identify data sources and ensure timely data collection.
- Provide training and capacity building on MA survey.

Field functionaries

- Sensitization and effective monitoring
- Making validated data available for Dorbar Shnongs and their Committees.
- Identifying indicators and areas needing attention.
- Collaborating with Dorbar Shnongs to develop specific plans for improving indicators.



Block and district panchayats

- Identify the low scoring indicators and low score GPs;
- Take steps to address skewed distribution of funds, if any;
- Mobilise resources for the GP;
- Join forces with the GPs for improving theirs and the Block score;





Open Floor