

# Data Governance Quality Index

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## In News

- Data Governance Quality Index Report, a Survey conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Ayog to assess different Ministries /Departments' performance on the implementation of Central Sector Schemes (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

## Data Governance Quality Index Report

- Self-assessment based review of data preparedness levels across Ministries / Departments to produce a DGQI score card.
- The objective is to assess data preparedness of Ministries / Departments on a standardized framework to drive healthy competition among them and promote cooperative peer learning from best practices.
- An online questionnaire was prepared under six major themes of DGQI:
  - Data Generation
  - Data Quality
  - Use of Technology
  - Data Analysis, Use and Dissemination
  - Data Security and HR Capacity
  - Case Studies.
- Weightages were assigned to the themes and sub-weightages to each question within every theme to arrive at final DGQI scores ranging between 0 to 5 for every scheme.
- Ministries / Departments were classified in six categories : Administrative, Strategic, Infrastructure, Social, Economic and Scientific.
- Inputs have been collected from 65 Ministries / Departments implementing 250 CS / CSS schemes and their

scores were accordingly calculated.

- Department of Fertilizers under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been ranked 2nd amongst the 16 Economic Ministries / Departments and 3rd out of the 65 Ministries / Departments with a score 4.11 on a scale of 5 on Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI).

### **Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office(DMEO)**

- Constituted in September 2015 by merging the erstwhile Program Evaluation Office (PEO) and the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).
- Attached office under NITI Aayog, aimed at fulfilling the organization's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mandate and building the M&E ecosystem in India.
- DMEO's vision is to improve sustainable outcomes and impacts of the government.
- It aims to enable high-quality monitoring and evaluation of government programs to improve effectiveness, efficiency, equity and sustainability of service delivery, outcomes and impacts

### **Central Schemes**

- The central schemes are divided into Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).
- Central sector schemes:
  - These schemes are 100% funded by the Central government.
  - Implemented by the Central Government machinery.
  - Formulated on subjects mainly from the Union List.
  - E.g.: Bharatnet, Namami Gange-National Ganga Plan, etc.
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes are the schemes by the centre where there is financial participation by both the centre and states.
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are again divided into Core of the Core Schemes, Core Schemes and Optional

schemes.

- Currently, there are 6 core of the core schemes while 22 core schemes.
- Most of these schemes prescribe specific financial participation by states. For example, in the case of MGNREGA, state governments have to incur 25% material expenditure.

### **The 6 core of the core CSS**

1. National Social Assistance Programme
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program
3. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups