

Aspirational Districts

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- The objective of the case is to demonstrate how the use of data/evidence can be productively and proactively used to design institutions and conceive, execute and monitor developmental initiatives

Policy History of Affirmative Policies to Address Regional Development.

- 1960-early70s: Identifying micro-regions that lacked development
- 1970s: Sector-specific development schemes (DPAP, SFDA etc)
- 1980s: Integrated Rural Development Programme (1978).
 - provide employment opportunities to individuals below the poverty line by developing their skills and improving their conditions of living.
 - Institutionally: From a regional level implementation to a block-level implementation in India.
 - Funds: Union Government and the State Governments in a 50 -50 % ratio
- Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (2006).
- Aspirational Districts Programme

Aspirational Districts Programme

- Why the name Aspirational?
- Core focus: Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure.
- Approach – Convergence, Collaboration, and Competition.

Aspirational Districts Programme-II

- **Identification of Aspirational Districts**
 - Why identification?
 - Why District a focus?
 - Criterion to identify Districts:
 - Composite index included deprivation captured through Socio-Economic Caste Census, key health and education sector performance, and state of basic infrastructure
 - Limitations of Index and response
 - The programme identified 115 districts, (MHA 35; Key Ministries 50, Niti Aayog -30)

Aspirational Districts Programme-III

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Aspirational Districts Programme-III

- **Institutional Framework: Implementation and Monitoring**
- Anchor-centric management –the leading actor >>monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, the creation of different coordination platforms,
- Central Government – State Government – District Administration

Aspirational Districts Programme-IV

Monitoring

- Monitor 87 data points across 49 indicators
- The weightage of each sector is given below
 - Health & Nutrition (30%)
 - Education (30%)
 - Agriculture & Water Resources (20%)
 - Financial Inclusion & Skill Development (10%)
 - Basic Infrastructure (10)

What's new?

- Creating a culture of continuous data management in administration
- Harnessed constructive competition in government:
- Leveraged the expertise of Civil Society and the Private Sector

Thank you!