

From Supply-driven to Demand-driven Open Data Strategies

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CIS

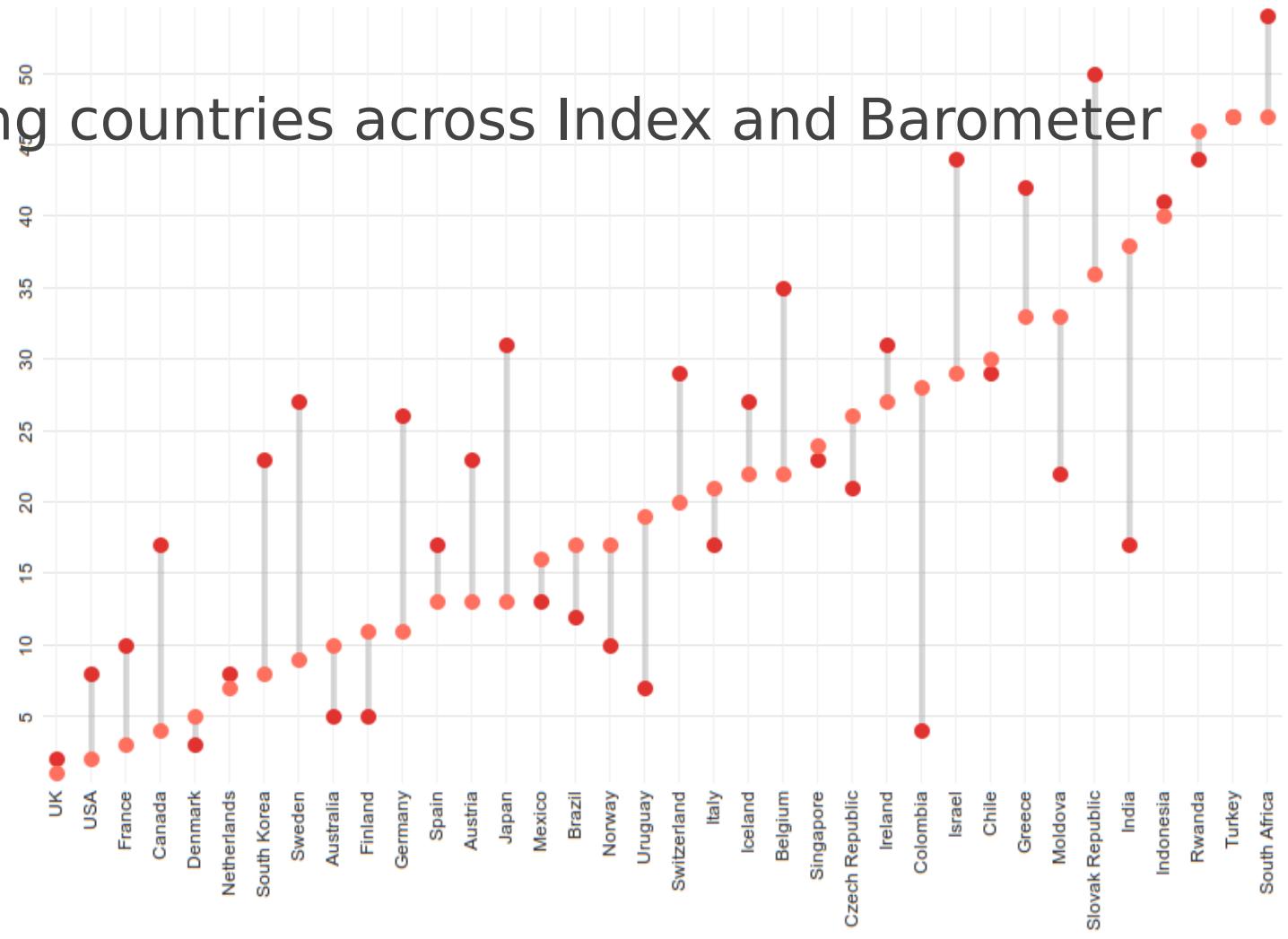
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Comparing countries across Index and Barometer

Comparing Ranking on ODI & ODB

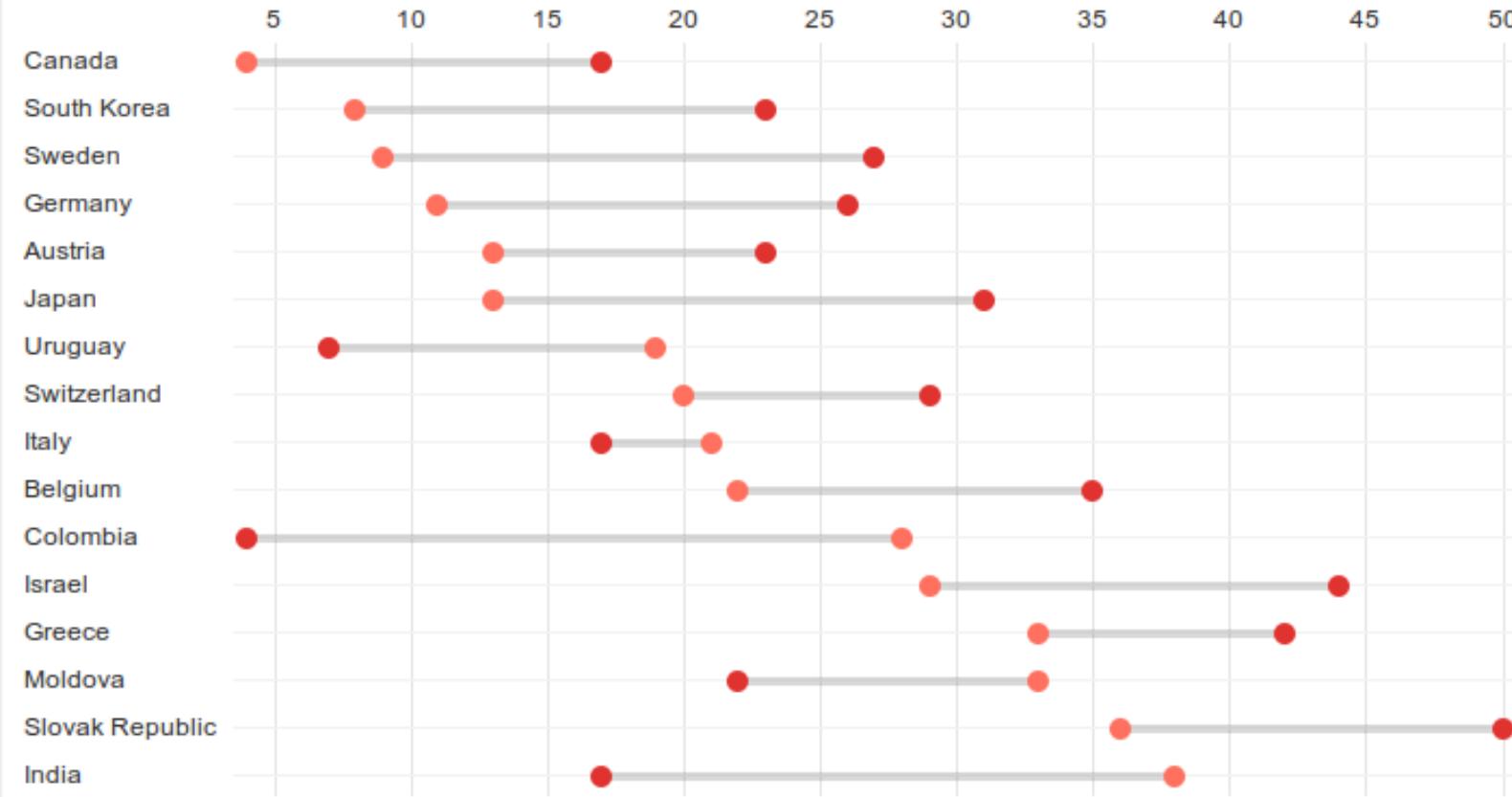
● ODI ● ODB



Created by @ajantriks.

[Get the data](#)

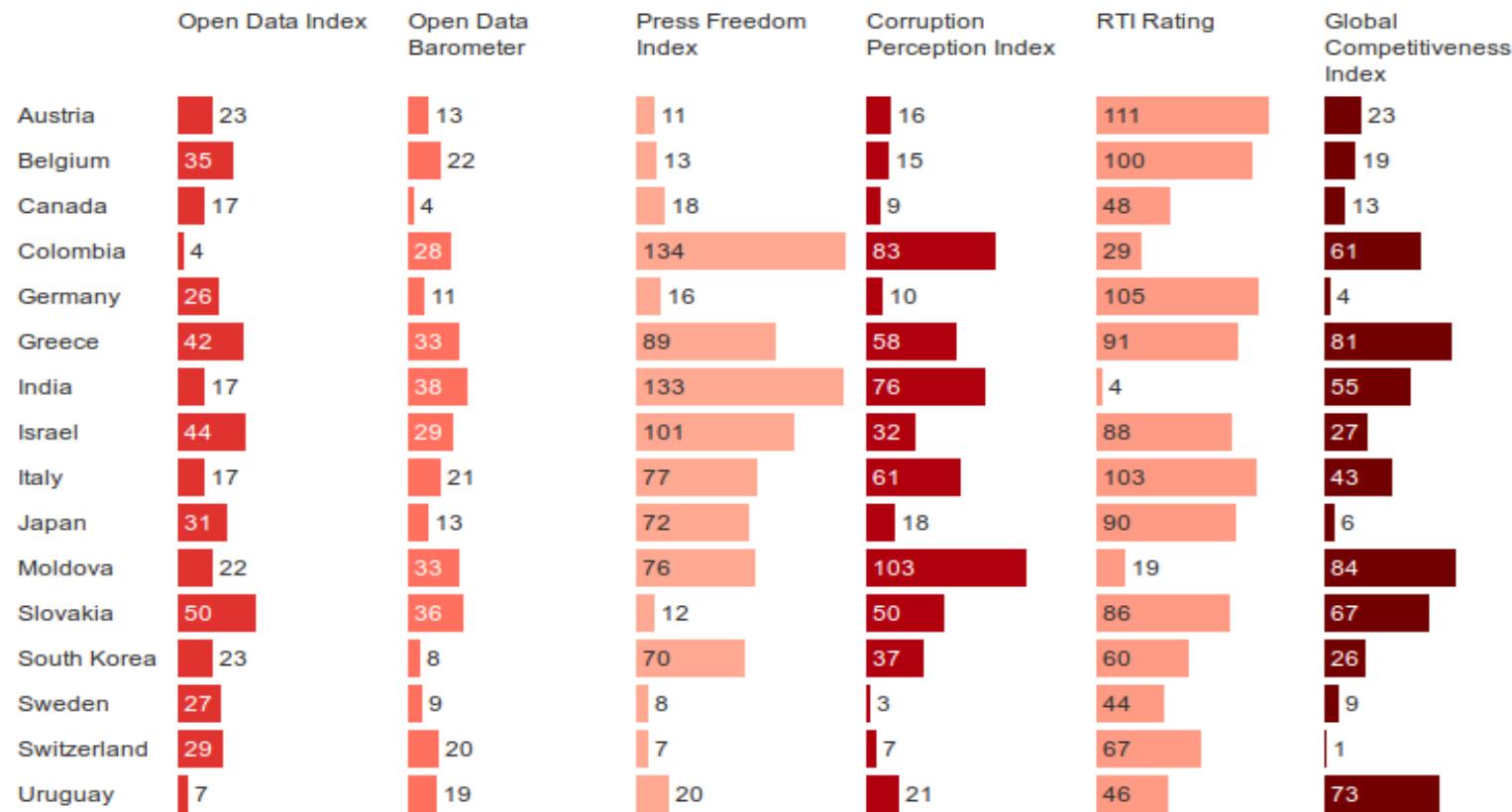
... rank difference of more than 8 positions



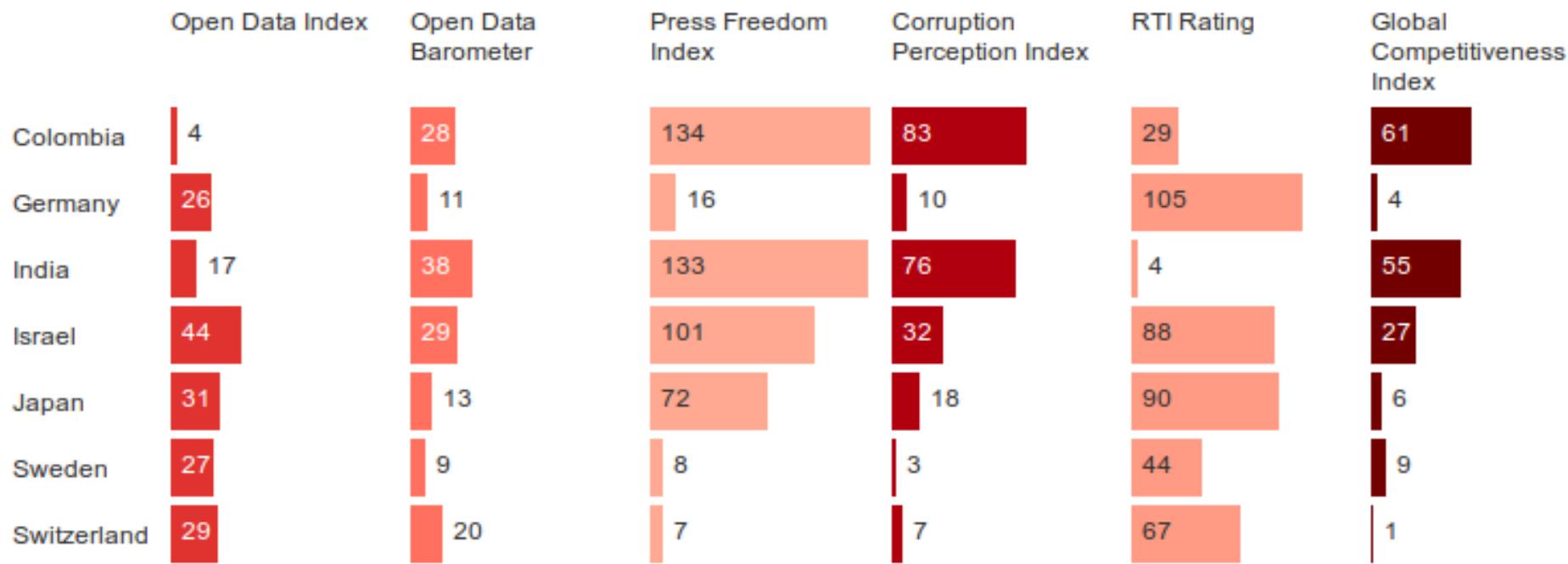
... either in Index, or in Barometer, not in both

Albania, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Hong Kong, Hungary, Jamaica, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, and UAE

How do open data indices compare with other indices?

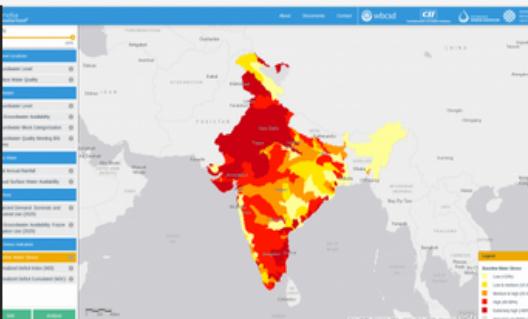


How do open data indices compare with other indices?



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Bhanupriya
Independent Researcher
[@bhanupriyara](https://twitter.com/bhanupriyara)

Plugging data gaps:
Why demand driven strategies hold the key?

Gender in politics

Data on elected women representatives

Understanding the numbers: Representation, policies, programmes, performance

Change the narrative: From proxies to politicians

From national to local: How availability of data varies

National level: No Problem. Data is maintained by a host of bodies. Election Commission, Parliamentary Records.

State level: Data on elected women Representatives maintained by the Election Commission. Performance of women in State legislatures data varies.

Local government level: Massive data gaps on elected women representatives

Three tier governance model

Central Government

State Government

Local Government

Zilla Parishad

Block Parishad

Gram Panchayat

Elected women representatives data at local level

Elections conducted by state election commissions: Varied data publishing.

National Ministry of Panchayati Raj: Data from state Govts. That care to send their data.

Data on schemes implemented by local govts

Funds can be tracked upto the District level not Gram Panchayat level

Budget for devolved funds are available. District, block and GP level releases, expenditures are not.

District, Block level and line depts. Don't maintain allocations and expenditures at Gram Panchayat level. They're not required to.

Expenditures in multiple ways: online sys, desktops, notebooks. So errors!

Formats vary across departments. Sometimes across schemes in the same department.

Source: PAISA for Panchayat, Accountability Initiative

What do investigators do ...

File RTIs: Delays, no guarantee of needed information.

Liasoning with officials at the local level: Reluctance to share information, fear of reprisal.

Field investigation and creative ways of data gathering

Why demand driven strategies?

To generate data

To verify data: the curious case of Jan Dhan Scheme

Last thoughts

Do not place all the trust in government data. However open. Use it as a baseline to ask more questions. Generate better data.

And hence RTI is an effective and necessary complement to open data.

Dileep

Government of Telangana

@KonathamDileep

@datameet



Telangana

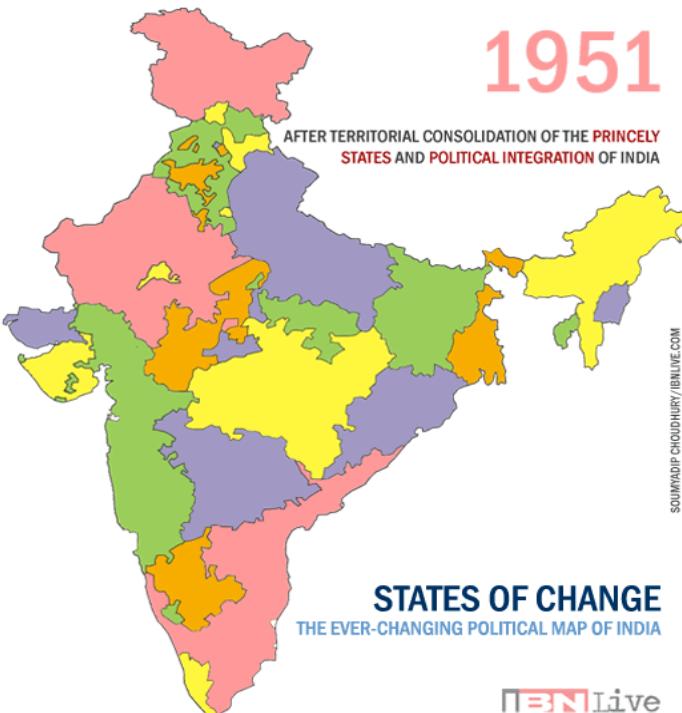
The 29th State of Indian Republic



A Brief History



- Telangana Statehood movement started in early 1950s
- First States Reorganization Commission recommended formation of Telangana in 1955
- Indian Govt merged Telangana and Andhra to form Andhra Pradesh in 1956





People's Movement



- Discrimination in public employment, river water distribution & funds allocation in unified state resulted in 1969 statehood agitation
- 2001 - Final phase of statehood agitation started. 14 long years of popular, peaceful, grassroots people's movement culminated in Telangana statehood on June 2nd 2014



At a Glance

State Profile

Capital: Hyderabad

Area: 1,14,840 Sq Km (larger than S. Korea)

Population: 3.5 Crore (more than Canada)

Urban population: 40% of population

GSDP (2015-16): Rs. 4,68,656 Crore

Per Capita Income: Rs. 1.29 Lakh

Districts: 10

Households: 1 Crore

Major Industries: IT, Pharma & Biotech, Textiles,
Aviation





Activist Government

- Key positions in government are now held by erstwhile activists
- Leadership understands the importance of availability of government data, and also citizen-centric and transparent governance
- Use Data to find out-of-box solutions in agriculture, education, healthcare





Genesis of TODP

Telangana Open Data Policy is based on
National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy
2012

Steps Adopted:

- Engage with civil society & Open Data community
- Guidance from Union Govt Data.Gov team
- Draft Policy
- Two rounds of deliberations





Telangana Open Data Policy



Telangana Open Data Policy was formally launched on 15th Sept 2016

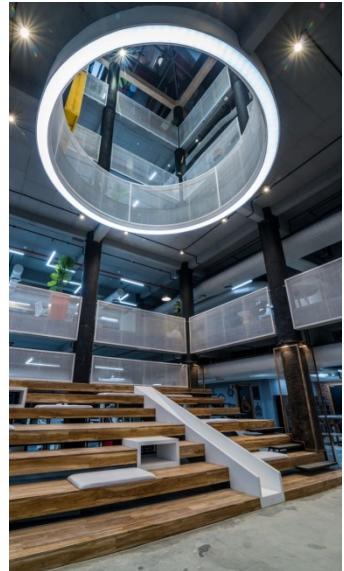
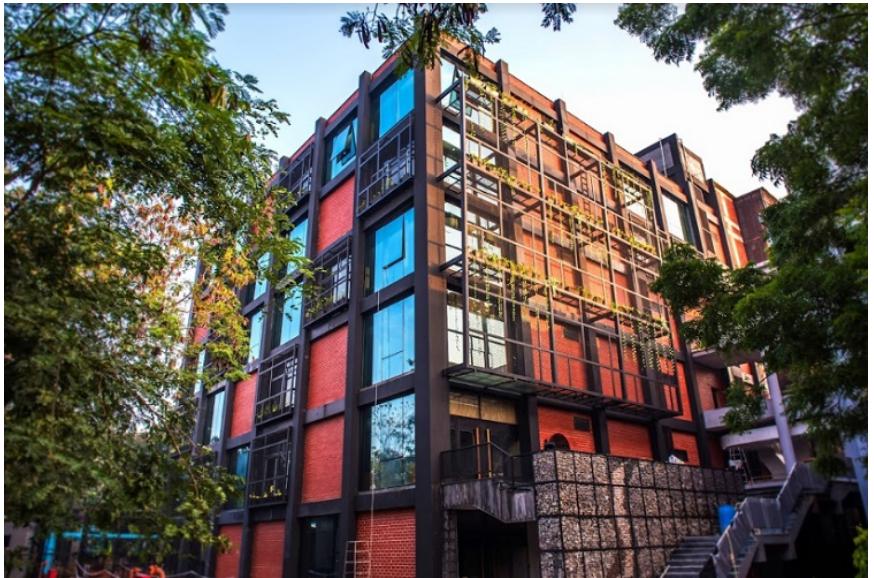
Public Data Devthon



Conduct Devthons using Public Data - once every six months



Engaging Start-ups

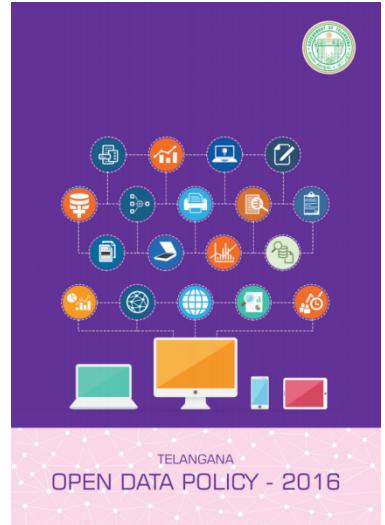


Leverage startups at T-Hub, India's largest incubator, to develop open data driven applications



Next Steps

- January 2017 – Issuing Operational Guidelines
 - February 2017 – Capacity Building
 - March 2017 – Launch of State Open Data Portal
-
- Release available data with various depts, agencies in first phase
 - Suggest modifications in data collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination





Thank You!

<http://www.telangana.gov.in/downloads/policies>

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From Supply Driven to Demand Driven Open Data



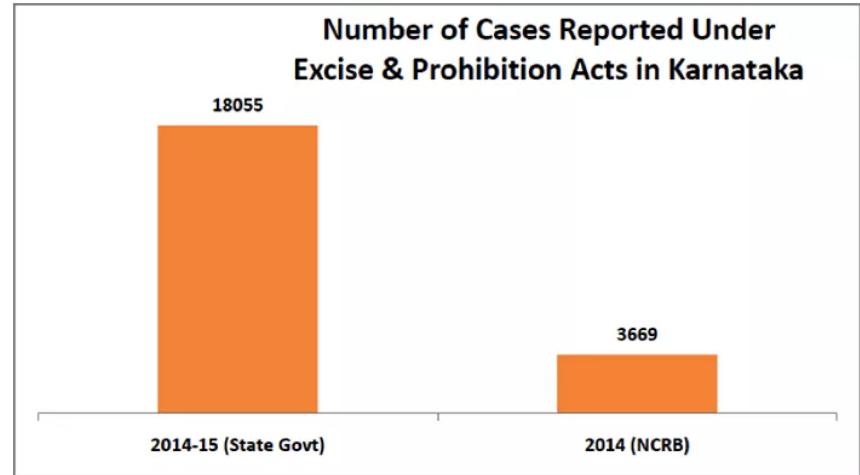
*Rakesh Dubbudu
Founder - FACTLY*

Why Demand based?

- ❑ Preserve of a few privileged classes today
- ❑ Mostly supply based
- ❑ Varied information/data needs
- ❑ Contextual & relevant data
- ❑ Local Data is the key

Data Accuracy

- ❑ Spurious Liquor cases
- ❑ National Data in some cases is 1/10th of what the state is reporting

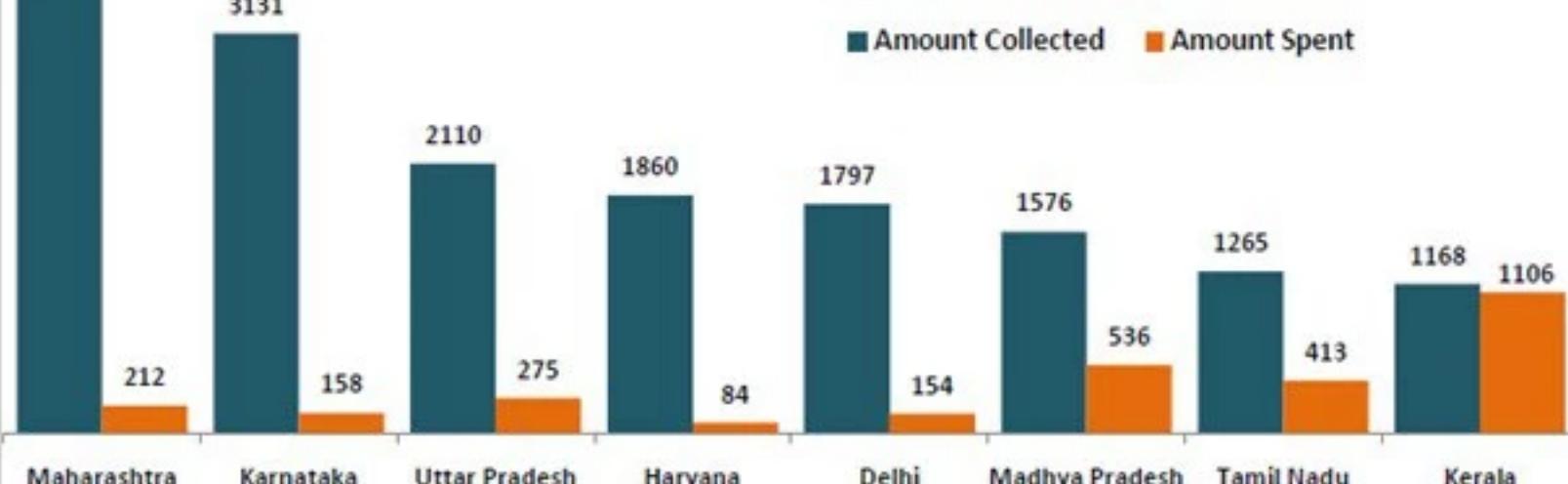


Driving Important Debates

<u>STATEMENT SHOWING DATE OF PROCLAMATION AND REVOCATION REGARDING PRESIDENT'S RULE IN STATES UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION</u>			
S. No.	Name of State	Date of Proclamation	Date of Revocation
1.	Punjab	20.6.1951	17.4.1952
2.	PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union)	4.3.1953	7.3.1954
3.	Andhra Pradesh	15.11.1954	28.3.1955
4.	Travancore-Cochin	23.3.1956	1.11.1956
5.	Kerala	1.11.1956	5.4.1957
6.	Kerala	31.7.1959	22.2.1960
7.	Orissa	25.2.1961	23.6.1961
8.	Kerala	10.9.1964	24.3.1965
9.	Kerala	24.3.1965	6.3.1967
10.	Punjab	5.7.1966	1.11.1966
11.	Rajasthan	13.3.1967	26.4.1967
12.	Haryana	21.11.1967	21.5.1968
13.	West Bengal	20.2.1968	25.2.1969
14.	Uttar Pradesh	25.2.1968	26.2.1969
15.	Bihar	29.6.1968	26.2.1969
16.	Punjab	23.8.1968	17.2.1969
17.	Bihar	4.7.1969	16.2.1970
18.	West Bengal	19.3.1970	2.4.1971
19.	Kerala	4.8.1970	3.10.1970
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1.10.1970	18.10.1970
21.	Orissa	11.1.1971 23.1.1971 23.3.1971	23.1.1971 22.3.1971 3.4.1971

Welfare Spending

Amount of Cess Collected & Spent in Rs Crore
(April 2011 to September 2015)



Government Spending

Detail of amount spent on all kinds of publicity from the financial year 2004-05 to 2014-15

S.No	F.Yr	Print Media (Display classified)	Audio Video (Radio Spot)	Printed Publicity	Outdoor Publicity	Total (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2004-05	12501.67	4430.00	726.00	547.86	18205.53
2	2005-06	16663.39	9166.69	731.21	747.38	27308.67
3	2006-07	19771.08	4878.94	630.34	560.09	25840.45
4	2007-08	20258.75	13742.03	629.69	734.65	35365.12
5	2008-09	28137.48	19076.80	757.39	1389.96	49361.63
6	2009-10	30572.99	23260.72	683.06	1984.59	56501.36
7	2010-11	35710.25	21935.25	1013.13	3106.56	61765.19
8	2011-12	38235.55	15325.37	1206.70	4547.77	59315.39
9	2012-13	40488.00	19830.00	1385.21	5142.76	66845.97
10	2013-14	44668.57	50035.04	1416.56	7435.45	103555.62
11	2014-15	42484.00	47367.00	1280.00	8127.00	99258.00

Awareness of Welfare Measures

Only 19 takers in 2015 for the 'Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages'

40

BY RAKESH DUBBUDU ON DECEMBER 17, 2015

TEXT SIZE:  



Encouraging Inter-Caste marriages has been one of the ways by which the Government aims to reduce caste prejudices and caste based discrimination. Though Central Assistance has been extended to states for many years, the dedicated scheme of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation seems to have few takers. Out of the proposed target of 500, only 19 have availed the scheme so far in 2015.

Data on important issues

Apple, Nestle, Oracle, Monsanto among those who defaulted on CSR spending

0

BY SURYA KANDUKURI ON AUGUST 9, 2016

TEXT SIZE: - +



2014-15 was the first year of CSR spending as per the new Companies Act 2013. As per data shared by the MCA, 266 companies did not spend the prescribed amount of CSR in 2014-15 amounting to Rs 2444 crore in unspent amount.

Data on important issues

**Table-4: Success Rate vis-à-vis Broad Stream of Disciplines -
Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2012**

Educational Qualification	Number of Candidates		Success Rate (Percent)
	Interviewed	Recommended	
I Bachelor Degrees	1677	605	36.1
(i) Humanities	261	114	43.7
(ii) Science	113	31	27.4
(iii) Medical Science	312	129	41.3
(iv) Engineering	991	331	33.4
II Higher Degrees	992	393	39.6
(i) Humanities	680	286	42.1
(ii) Science	158	49	31.0
(iii) Medical Science	33	16	48.5
(iv) Engineering	121	42	34.7
Total	2669	998	37.4

Note: Success rate is the number of candidates recommended as a percentage of those appeared.

Thank you

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