

Planning Based on Evidence

- Why do we plan?
- What is policy planning?
- Development definition, purpose.
- Growth coupled with structural and institutional changes.
- Improve Quality of life.
- Multiple dimensions of Poverty.
- Human Development indices
- Dynamic environment needs new strategies

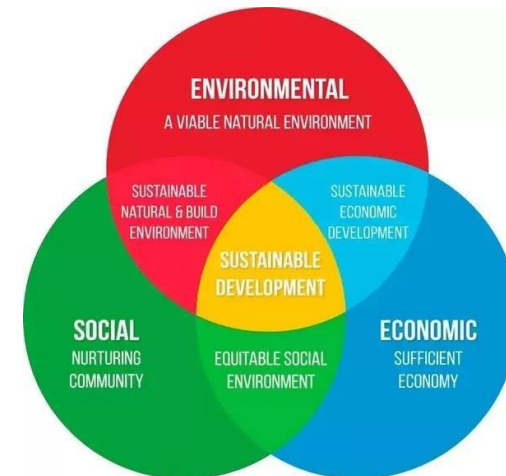
- Evidence based planning and management
- Evidence- Primary data from the researcher
- Secondary data about socio economic environment with the government.
- Credibility, Relevance and Practicality

Evidence-based management (EBM) in a nutshell



Sustainability and Sustainable Development

- Sustainable Development
- What is to be sustained—Nature, life support systems, people
- Planet
- People
- Prosperity
- By Peace and Partnership.
- What is to be developed—People, Economy and Society.



It involves Governance principles—

- Participation
- Rule of Law
- Transparency
- Responsiveness
- Consensus Orientation
- Accountability
- Equity ,Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Inclusivity



Government _ An organisation

Governance _ Functioning of the organisation

Historical Perspective

- 1. Lineage Society of Mahabharata period**
- 2. Codification by Kautilya**
- 3. Mughal period Feudal set up**
- 4. British colonial system**
- 5. Indian Constitution**

“India grows at night when the government sleeps “

Acid test of Governance

Do people own their government.

Linking with the political process and economy.

Representative democracy to a more Participatory management system.

Mintzberg,s theory about four-fold relationship between State and citizens

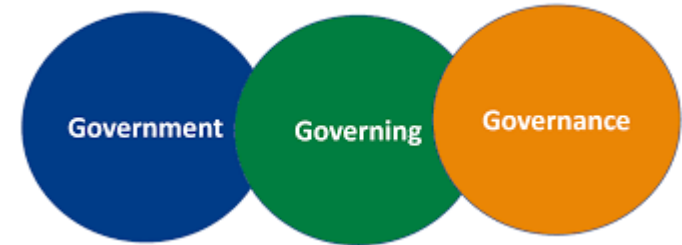
From Formula or model driven to Problem driven.

Triple L approach _ Learn ,localise and lateralise.

Principle of Subsidiarity - Decentralisation of functions funds and functionaries

Shift the locus of decision making

Often fails due to resistance of politicians close to centre of power



I-Integrity



L-Leadership



F-Fairness



I-Integrity



E-Efficiency



- Efficiency is prudent optimal use of resources for best results
- Policy Planning—Implementation
- Politics as vector sum of political forces and aggregation of votes
- Political system---Civil service
- Bidirectional relationship

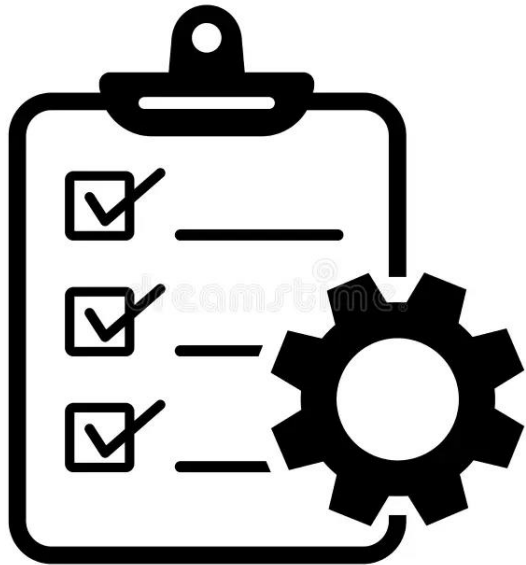
Emergence of social media

- Of all the ills that kill people nothing is as lethal as bad Governance
- Technology as aid to Governance
- Cochrane collaboration
- Establish Networks
- State or Region-Specific issues
- Development Geography

Project management

Project Life Cycle

1. Planning
2. Initiation
3. Execution
4. Closure



1.0 Project Initiation-

- Objectives/ Goals
- Project Charter- Scope of the Project
- Resource Availability
- Project Design
- Prepare a Business Case.
- PFR Viability
- Financial Analysis
- Economic Analysis
- Environmental Analysis
- Known or expected constraints
- Risks envisaged.

2.0 Project Planning

- Design ,survey, DPR

3.0 Execution-

- Project Activities, Tender Process, Procurement, Quality control. Concurrent Work Audit.

4.0 Closure

Evidence based Project Management : 6A approach.

1. Asking- Ask a question
2. Acquiring- Try to find an answer in evidence
3. Appraise-Critically examine the evidence
4. Aggregation- Weigh the evidence
5. Applying- Decision making
6. Assessment-Evaluate the outcomes

