# DATA APPRECIATION AND ITS ROLE IN DECISION MAKING

GROUP 4



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#### What is Data?

- Unorganized raw facts
- Doesn't carry any specific meaning
- Measured in bits and bytes
- Can be alphabets, numbers, text, symbols, date, records etc.



#### Data Appreciation

Science of analyzing raw data to make conclusions Tools example: Apache Spark, RapidMiner, Knime etc Linkages: Big Data, Artificial Intelligence.

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Managing: ensuring the secure storage of data

Cleansing: removing incorrect or biased data



Aggregating: Compiling data from multiple data sources



Abstracting: Reducing a data set to its essential characteristics



## Role in Decision Making



# Some of the latest technologies wherein data is the prime source

 Blockchain – decentralized ledgers to maintain records
 Internet of things – sensing all the parameters of our surrounding to generate a unique and customized solutions.
 Artificial Intelligence – Driverless cars through repeated simulations.

4. Genome studies still analyzing the amount of data/gene variations stored in our DNA

# Role of Data in Policing

Policing involves investigation and evidence which is nothing but analysis of relevant facts/data. Final justice is based on such analysis.

Currently some of the DATA relevant projects/challenges underway in Policing-

- 1. CCTNS.
- 2. Facial recognition using criminal database.
- 3. Automated traffic challans through RTO database.
- 4. Mobile and internet surveillance.
- 5. Cyber attacks and hacks like mobiwik database stolen 2 days back.
- 6. Law and order challenges through data on social media networks leading to rumours.

# Role of Data in Policing

•The use of fingerprints, DNA, CCTV, and other forms of technology have also played a major role in Policing

Big data is frequently used to monitor forensic data to solve specific crimes

experts have started using predictive analytics algorithms now to identify broader trends.

•the development of predictive hotspot mapping, a sophisticated crime mapping tool. This tool uses statistical models and past crime rates to predict future crime rates.

The sources show that in the UK, these maps can predict where crime will occur 10 times better than the police, (Here, Development and Data, 2020) but there is a limitation to this tool

Predictability of repeat offenders. With AI empowered risk assessment tools, the task of manually identifying repeat offenders can be automated.

Predictive algorithms are used here to identify the risk of a person being an offender. The information is then used to predict the person as high, medium, or low risk. The accuracy of such systems, such as the Harm Assessment, Risk Tool, has shown to be highly accurate for low-risk individuals with a 98% accuracy rate (Here, Development and Data, 2020). However, there is an also a limitation of this tool where it leads to racial discrimination.

# Role of Data in Forestry

- Forest cover mapping
- Biomass estimation and annual forest changes
- Biodiversity analysis, monitoring and protection
- Climate Change & Carbon Sequestration analysis
- Forest Fire Management

#### Role in Accounting , Finance & Audit.



# Licensing and Finance-Audit dimensions



# Accounting:

Core System Integrator(CSI) in Dept of Posts.

Human Resource management.

>Implementable areas:

(a) Trend analysis of Traffic(in postal department) vs Revenue Generation.

(b) Expenditure analysis.

Capital Vs Revenue Expenditure.

Pay sheet .

# Data appreciation in Policy analysis

PFMS implemented by ICAS officers is helpful to monitor the policy by real time tracking of expenditure data and also it uses the data collected as a feedback for improving policy implementation.

**PFMS** to monitor the policy implementation challenges and leading to innovative proposals :

Challenge: MP govt. desired continuous monitoring of child sex ratio under BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO ABHIYAN.

**Decision making/proposal**: CCA proposed to add 1 Rs extra to every girl child born under Janani Suraksha Yojana which can be easily tracked using PFMS as it helps in real time reporting of expenditure made.

# Data appreciation in Policy analysis

□PFMS data for improving policy implementation: Unprecedented growth of MGNREGA person days against the targeted person days during the COVID led to Internal audit by ICAS officers and revealed following data from field.

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
Month	Projected	Actual Person day	Projected	Actual Person	Projected	Actual Person	Projected	Actual
	person days	Generated	person days	day Generated	person days	day Generated	person days	Person day
								Generated
April	148446	102582	150088	349822	180017	42248	123006	123006
Мау	290629	389406	293844	775603	352440	198747	618774	618774
June	201618	362711	203848	458195	244498	279550	701591	701626

Observations from data

>Huge fluctuation on year to year basis during the first 3 months of the year?

>No difference between projected and actual of persons days generated in 2020-21 for a demand oriented scheme?

**Decision making:** District could have spent beyond the approved labour budget in 2018-19 and 2020-21. This may need necessary steps to get the revised work plan approved from the State / GOI and report to IAW.

# Role in Regulation (MCA Case study)



#### Corporate Data Management



#### USES

- Prevention of Corporate Fraud and Money laundering eg: used to detect shell companies (Use by Police Department)
- Development CSR funds
- By Credit rating agencies investor protection (Use by SEBI)
- For development of evidence based industrial policy
- Financial regulation Banking companies and Nidhi Companies (Use by RBI)
- MCA21 3.0
- Ease of Doing Business

# Challenges

- Misuse by the government in power
- Privacy concerns
- Data lying in silos in different departments, ministries
- Data not available in uniform form

#### Transforming Data – Way Forward

Gathering data	<ul> <li>Digitize existing paper-based data</li> <li>Initiate digital data collection at source</li> </ul>			
Storing data	<ul> <li>Initiate real-time storage for select data</li> <li>Reduce time lag between collection and data entry</li> </ul>			
Processing data	•Build capacities of govt. bodies to analyse data •Involve private sector in analysis and insight			
	•Create scheme dashboards     •Orean district level deskbeerd to the public			
Disseminating data	•Open district-level dashboard to the public •Open data from third party studies to the public			

# CREATE ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE FOR GOVERNANCE

Figure 5: An enterprise architecture for Governance



# **THANK YOU**