

## De-progress model (De-progress index)

This chapter helps us to understand:

1. A government would highlight the slightest progress as miracles done because of low CEAK citizen
2. With all means and resources at its disposal, a government has no defense for not doing upgradations and progress. Therefore, government's performance is to be assessed by 'non-performance' i.e. deficiencies and failures
3. There may be attempts to hide failures. For revealing the real and factual progress, 'assessing performance' and for making 'improvements over it', the adoption of the concept of de-progress is Essential.
4. The de-progress must be the criteria for assessing performance of Governments because they have all the resources, all funds, control over rules and laws. The fact that it traditionally lack accountability, becomes the paramount criteria to assess any Government's De-progress
5. The government should compare its achievements compared to the 'best over the globe'
6. The 'Deprogress' shall be negative (which is desirable) if the nation's achievements supersedes the 'referenced levels'
7. The de-progress should be assessed to evaluate the success of a government, signifying negative 'deprogress'

In a race, many runners participate. They run for winning by defeating others. And finally a person who has progressed faster than others wins. Everyone looks at the one who has performed best and won. Can it be said that everyone who participated in the race is the winner and everyone deserves same treatment. It may be projected as a sentimental statement or appeal, however, cannot be practiced simply because 'equal opportunities' in respect of time, were available to each one of them, to progress and reach the target. Once equal opportunities were available with them, the one who could not make use of it, remained behind.

The winner performed best and remained ahead of others. This is what may be viewed keeping winner as the reference and datum. With this reference, how the other participants can be viewed. They were behind. So with respect to the progress made by the winner as reference, they made '**negative progress**'. **Thus the runners who remained behind, made 'de-progress'**. This realization is necessary if they have to assess their performance keeping their eye on the performance of the winner, find out what they missed and the ways to improve further.

How's if each one of them claim to have performed to whatever possible and because nothing more can be done by them and the same considered acceptable? The result is obvious. They would never progress better and never improve. It therefore, **need to be understood that for 'assessing performance' and for making 'improvements over it', the adoption of the concept of de-progress is Essential.**

If we look at the performance of the Government of a country, there are no chances that any government has notified their 'de-progress', EVER. It is simply that they have a choice of 'not to assess their performance' with respect to the winner, the BEST performer, and notify publicly. And **if a government does not assess its performance with respect to the 'best accomplished' over the globe, it would never be able to**

**excel/improve, always remain behind and 'never reach the level of best'. Such government would arbitrarily, make fuss about its progress, even if it is meagre, claiming it to be 'miracle'.**

The explanation of this model goes with the 'Master slave' form of country's set up.

The progress, as we understand is the development and improvement in a particular field. It can be compared with a runner in a race who is running from an initial point, with aim to reach a target, taking steps towards the target. Thus progress is a continuous zeal to move towards specified goal. In a running event there are many runners running towards the target, say for example, two runners moving towards the target.

And after some time number 'one' (Front runner) gets ahead of number 'two' (Back runners). Since both had equal time to run, the front runner 'one' would be said to have made more progress with respect to back runner. Say front runner reached the target in a particular time and the back runner reach half way to the target, Obviously the front runner made the 100% progress, however, the back runner did only 50%. when the target is set and someone has achieved it, the significance of other one achieving 50% becomes meaningless and Un-purposeful.

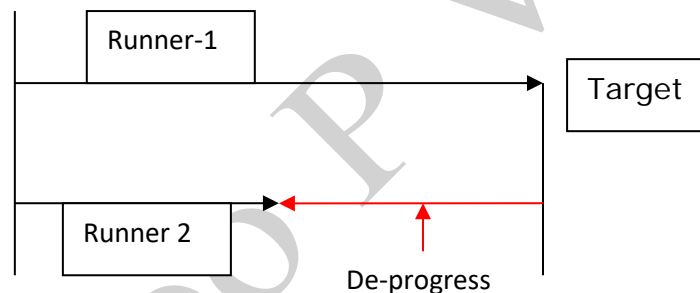


Fig.

So if target is the reference point, winner has achieved it and loser has not. And the reason for runner-2 not having achieved the target is not that he made 50% progress but because he made **50% 'de progress'**. The term de-progress only would explain what one is short of which prevented to perform.

This concept is specifically very meaningful for the government working. The government and the administrators develop planning against some time frame, say highway construction 1000 km in one year. At the end of the year however, only 400 km is completed. In today's measurement practices/ parameters, the government and the media would highlight that 400 km highway construction has been done, thus complementing progress made. Though the fact would be just the opposite and disappointing. Although all resources were made ready and at the disposal of the government, including funds for doing 1000 km construction by the government, these were utilized only to an extent of 40%, thus wasting 60% resources and time. The increase in cost during the period could further load and consume more financial resources for balance 60%. Also if the same is not questioned, it might be a good incentive for the people involved to misappropriate the balance funds. Thus it is not at all important that government made 40% progress in their planning but all what is most important is that **they made '60% de-progress'** which

would immediately highlight government's failures, inabilities, losing credibility and accountability.

**Deprogress=1-(the best parameter /nation's parameter for assessment)**

**Where (the best parameter/parameter for assessment) =deprogress quotient.**

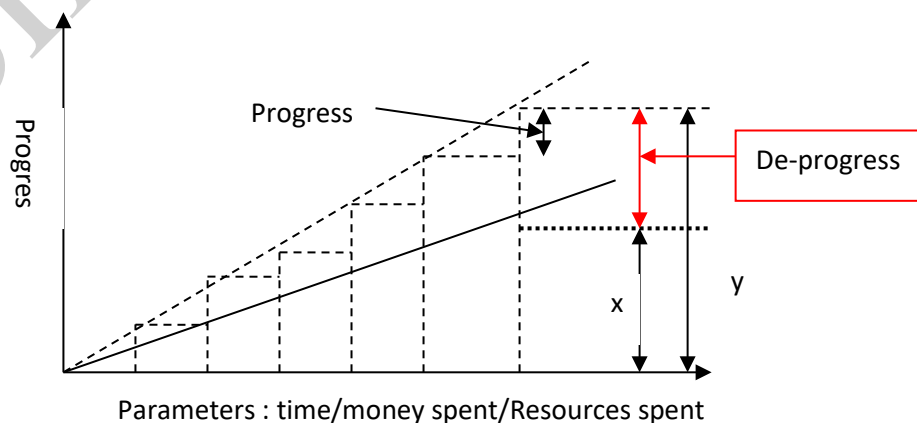
The deprogress quotient DQ shall be (-) negative if the nation's parameter for assessment is higher/better than the reference best parameter and Deprogress quotient shall be positive where the nation's parameter, thus progress, is less.

**The de-progress must be the criteria for assessing performance of Governments because they have all the resources, all funds, control over rules and laws. The fact that it traditionally lack accountability, becomes the paramount criteria to assess any Government's De-progress.** The de-progress index of government in many other fields like law and order, education, finance, economy, public services etc., can easily be worked out and this one figure would reveal the real performance of a government or an administration.

Although de-progress level of a DOUEE can be judged by evaluating the 'goal accomplishing' success of the 'goals and objectives', for government of a country, this would be only one criteria to assess the 'progress' for the 'government's progress'. Say this is Index de-progress-1. But there will be much more important parameter for the government's progress accomplishment. And it is the progress or de-progress compared to the 'progress made by any country equivalent to the best' in any field. This would be the most important parameter to assess the de-progress of a government. Let this be the 'De-progress-2' index.

Any government would like to keep DP-1 as the basis for the assessment of 'de-progress' because the 'success or failure' presentation is in government's hands. The government itself is the assessor and itself the 'proclaimer' to announce the 'progress or de-progress' status. Therefore, weight of DP-1 will be very low compared to the DP-2. The DP-2 would be the major index to assess the 'de-progress' status of the government of a country. **This signifies that the 'de-progress' measurement of the government of a country would be based upon DP-2.**

**Without application of de-progress and with full control on the money resources, any government would make fuss to the sky even for negligible and insignificant work done by them.**



De progress Index =  $x/y$

For progress  $x > y$  or  $x/y$  should be min 1

For assessing De-progress of a GOSIP or an announcement of the government

#### **Time based assessment of de-progress:**

Let the progress level of the government-A in a field is P at any point of time T, and corresponding progress best in the world is Pb by government-B. Let the Pb be dragged into the past to examine as to what time Pb was at level similar to P. Let this time is T1.

Also let an amount of Mb was spent by the concerned government-B for reaching level of Pb from P in time T1.

Let an amount M1 is spent by the government A during the same period (T1-T). **The T1-T shall be the straight depiction of deprogress in years.** However there will be an argument that Government spent Mb amount whereas Government A spent only an amount M1 which is less. The amount Mb would be spent by government-A in Mb/M1 years.

**So, The de-progress shall be  $(T-T1) \times Mb/M1$  in years where T and T1 in years**

This will be with the presumption that M1 is the amount spent by government for that particular field without any amount 'fudged' for 'selfish gains' which is shown having used for the GOSIP but not spent at the ground level.

#### **Application**

As brought out, a nation in sincere endeavor of knowing itself and realizing the extent of upgradations it needs, should assess its deprogress index with respect to the best in the world in the field. However, a practical approach **may be that the top four nations are picked and their parameters are averaged out for assessing the deprogress index. These may be defined as 'referenced levels'.**

A nation should select at least all the parameters/indices related to the public services availability and functioning Public services: **treated non-infecting drinking water supply in houses, underground sewage, underground drainage, Highways/roads, Colony roads and streets, housing, education, health services, energy sources, efficient transportation, Caalee-crime abolition and law enforcement, Justice delivery system-time of justice delivery, disaster management, number of house fire cases, number of industrial fire cases, disease spread/number of people effected, flood prevention, flood management, earthquake management, flood/water logging in cities/towns, Major crimes reduction, non-major crimes reduction, forest fires, environment preservation, better air quality, low air pollution, low water pollution, better ambience-low noise-social integration, forests and tree preservation, wild life protection and results, social harmony, social evils elimination, social disparities abolition, famine management, draught management, public transportation, tourism promotion and results, housing betterment to average citizen, security against crimes, safety on roads, CEAK level**

and the nation's representative indices like Industrial growth, industrial produce, GDP, average citizen score, per capita income, per head debt, industrial growth, citizen CEAK etc., average citizen index Government must notify the fields and procedures, assess deprogress every six month.

#### De-progress assessment fields:

The public services, infrastructure, energy availability, sewage, drainage, water supply, electricity availability, transportation, Roads, housing, citizen SPF protection, citizen safety from crimes, disaster management-fire-flood-earthquake-famine etc must be judged based upon a comparison and thus assessing the de-progress with respect to the 'best in the world'. The de-progress may be expressed in years and in terms of comparison of size of public services. Some examples are as below:

|  | Services                | Present status in a unit region                                    | Parameters being compared (P)                             | Parameters best in world (Pb) | Deprogress index |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
|  | Sewage system unexposed | Total size of treatment plant                                      | Size divided by population (capacity per person)          |                               |                  |
|  |                         | area of unit region covered with system                            | Area divided by area of unit region                       |                               |                  |
|  | Drainage                | Total size of pumping plant  | Size divided by area (capacity per unit area)             |                               |                  |
|  |                         | area of unit region covered with system                            | Area divided by area of district region                   |                               |                  |
|  | Flood drainage          | Total size of pumping plant  | Size divided by area (capacity per unit area)             |                               |                  |
|  | Flood drainage          | area of unit region covered with system                            | Area divided by area of district region                   |                               |                  |
|  | Energy available        | area (A) with provision of electric supply                         | Area(A) divided by total area of unit region/district(TA) |                               |                  |
|  |                         | Availability factor average (hours in a month) for last six months |   |                               |                  |

|  |                              |  |  |  |  |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | Energy consumed              |  |  |  |  |
|  | Crime control (major crimes) |  |  |  |  |
|  |                              |  |  |  |  |