



Government of Himachal Pradesh

**District
Good Governance
Index
2020**

**Economic & Statistics Department
Himachal Pradesh**



Message


Himachal Pradesh is continuously making rapid strides towards a progressive future which fights poverty and provides basic services like healthcare, education and food security. State government always emphasizes on achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and is continuously working on improving the administrative services being provided to the public at large. The quality of governance can best be judged by measuring the performance based on various themes, focus subjects and indicators.

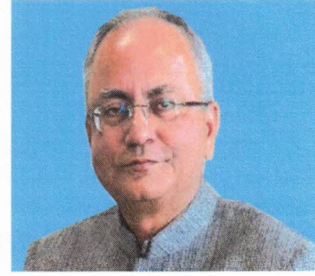
I am delighted to learn that the Department of Economics and Statistics has brought out the next edition of "District Good Governance Index-2020". All the Districts have similar institutional structures and practices in terms of administrative structures and delivering services in general and governance in particular to the citizens. In spite of these commonalities, there are variations in the progress seen in different districts even after accounting for different topographical conditions prevailing in our State.

The framework to develop a comprehensive District Good Governance Index would yield valuable district wise insights into their areas of performance and will help in improving the performance on annual basis.

I hope that the Department of Economics and Statistics will highlight the best practices of districts which would be a learning experience for others. Such an initiative will definitely help in improving administration and serving the people of the State more effectively.

Shimla
June, 2021


(Jai Ram Thakur)
Chief Minister, H.P.



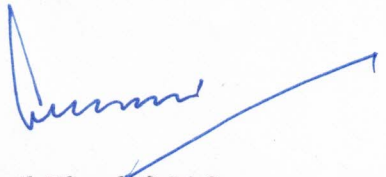
Message

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) has become an annual feature for measuring the performance of the districts on various indicators. This year's Index has been prepared on 7 themes, 19 focus subjects and the indicators have been increased to 75 from 45 compared to last year. The framework of DGGI aims to put forth a comprehensive means of computing an index to measure governance across districts and rank them accordingly.

As a part of ongoing endeavor to promote good governance, DGGI has been developed this year also by making some relevant changes in the parameters as compared to last year. The DGGI framework conceptualizes and builds upon the fact that good governance acts as a means to effective delivery of essential services such as education, healthcare, environment protection; enabling economic growth and development. The index would promote healthy competition among the districts to improve governance and delivery of public goods and services in the district.

The efforts of Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh are praiseworthy and I extend my good wishes to them for making this Index an annual feature.

Place: Shimla
Date: June, 2021


(Anil Khachi) IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh



Message

District Good Governance Index (DGGI), is the first of its kind in the country that enables the State government to evaluate sub-state level governance in critical areas of development on the basis of composite index.

The idea of a DGGI arose when Himachal Pradesh was ranked first among 12 small states consistently in 2016, 2017 and 2018 on the Public Affairs Index (PAI). After the 2017 award it was felt that this measure could be applied at the sub state level to evaluate performance of all districts of Himachal Pradesh so that good governance agenda is pushed to the grassroots. The first report of DGGI was compiled by Public Affairs Centre in collaboration with Administrative Reforms and Economics and Statistics departments on 7 themes, 18 focus subjects and 45 indicators. Final report of DGGI was released in April, 2018.


In January 2019, it was decided by the State Government that the Department of Economics and Statistics would prepare this Index on annual basis now onwards resultantly a report "DGGI-2019" was published in August, 2020. In the Budget Speech 2020-21, Chief Minister desired to reward the commendable work done by the District Administration and announced first three awards of Rs. 50 lakh, Rs. 35 lakh and Rs. 25 lakh each to top three DGGI ranked districts.

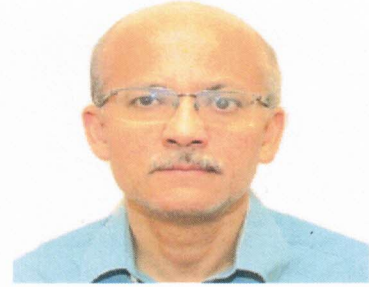
The announcement of the awards generated the required enthusiasm and resultantly various suggestions were received. After wide range of discussions held with the stakeholders, Deputy Commissioners, line departments and subject experts, 7 themes, 19 focus subjects and 75 indicators have been finalized. DGGI-2020 framework is incremental in nature proposing inclusion of additional themes, focus subjects and indicators with availability of data.

I would like to congratulate the districts who have improved their rankings from previous year. This method of assessing the performance of districts on different themes has motivated all the stakeholders in providing good governance at the grassroots level which would definitely motivate the lower ranked district to learn from the best practices being followed by top ranked ones.

I extend my best wishes to the Department of Economics and Statistics for making this ranking an annual feature.

Place : Shimla
Date : June, 2021


(Prabodh Saxena) IAS,
Addl Chief Secretary (Finance, Eco. & Stat.),
Government of Himachal Pradesh.




Message

It is nice to know that Department of Economics and Statistics has brought out the next edition of "District Good Governance Index-2020" on 7 themes, 19 focus subjects and 75 indicators.

The District Good Governance Index-2020 framework conceptualises and builds upon the fact that good governance acts as a means to effective delivery of essential services such as education, healthcare, environment protection, Human development, Social Protection, Women & Children, Crime, law & order, Transparency & Accountability. The Index is a scientific, rigorous, data-based framework that measures the quality of governance at the District level and ranks the Districts on a Composite Index (CI). The choices of the 75 indicators that go into the calculation of the CI were dictated by the objective of uncovering the complexity and multidimensional character of improving governance at grassroots level.

I extend my compliments to the Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh for preparing this Index.

Place : Shimla
Date : June, 2021


(Akshay Sood) IAS,
Secretary (Finance, Eco. & Stat.),
Government of Himachal Pradesh.



Preface

Government of Himachal Pradesh is continuously working for delivering its best services to the public penetrating to grassroots level. Many services in the State are being provided digitally so that people from remote areas need not travel long distance to avail these facilities. State Government is also ensuring time bound services by passing Public Service Guarantee Act in the State.


A need was felt for evaluation channel through which Government can access the effective delivery of services and its outcomes. The outcomes of governance can be evaluated by consumer feedback. As a result, District Good Governance Index (DGGI) was framed to access the efforts of administration in serving people through various indicators under different themes. DGGI not only gives single digit to access the position of a particular district but also foster competition among all districts to improve its position in various areas of the developmental activities. This index will enable a State to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve citizen centric governance and service delivery.

The first DGGI was presented in the year 2019, taking into consideration various feedback and suggestions and various round of meetings with the stakeholders led to the improved version of DGGI, 2020. This ranking would bring about healthy competition amongst all the districts of the State and the citizens of the state would be immensely benefitted.

This index could not have been possible without the enthusiasm and support of all District Administrators of the State as well as proactive approach of concerned line departments. The inputs and feedback received from various stakeholders have been very helpful and have immensely helped in refining the development of the index. This year, index is based on 7 themes, 19 Focus subjects and 75 indicators so as to make it comparable to the earlier indices of the DGGI. The data for 2020 DGGI was collected from all the districts of Himachal Pradesh. The detailed methodology to compile DGGI is also presented in the publication. Data collection was challenging and some published secondary data has been used for making analysis based on which ranking has been given.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution made by the various departments of Government of Himachal Pradesh and Deputy Commissioners of all districts for arranging information and the inputs, as without their support it would not have been possible to study the important indicators and come out with results. I am also grateful for the support and guidance received from the Additional Chief Secretary, Shri Prabodh Saxena, and Secretary, Shri Akshay Sood, (Finance, Eco & Stat), in giving final shape to the DGGI-2020.

Shimla
June, 2021


(Dr. Vinod Kumar Rana)
Economic Adviser,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Contents

S.No.	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	Himachal Pradesh: An Introduction	1-8
1.1	Historical Background	1
1.2	Physical Features	2
1.3	Climate	2
1.4	Soils	2
1.5	Demographic Profile	2
1.6	Economic profile of the State	3
1.6.1	Agriculture/Horticulture	5
1.7	Tourism Profile	6
1.8	Employment	7
2	Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index-2020	34-41
2.1	Introduction	34
2.2	Approaches to the DGGI Framework	35
2.2.1	Citizen Centric Approach	36
2.2.2	Pragmatic Approach	37
2.2.3	Generic-to-Specific Approach	37
2.2.4	Simple and Quantitative	37
2.3	Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators	38
2.4	Themes (Sectors)	39
2.4.1	Essential Infrastructure	39
2.4.2	Support to Human Development	40
2.4.3	Social Protection	41
2.4.4	Women and Children	41
2.4.5	Crime Law & Order	41
2.4.6	Environmental Violations	41
2.4.7	Transparency Accountability	41
3	Approach and Methodology	42-50
3.1	Methodology	42
3.2	Data Source	46
3.3	Components of Good Governance Index Framework	46
3.3.1	Ranking Computation	47
3.3.2	Normalisation of Indicator value	47

3.3.3	Assigning Weightages	48
3.3.4	Computation of score and ranking	49
3.3.5	Data Validation	50
3.3.6	Limitation of Index	50
4	Ranking	51-75
4.1	Overall theme-wise ranking with final score	51
4.1.1	Essential Infrastructure	51
4.1.1.1	Power Index	52
4.1.1.2	Water Index	52
4.1.1.3	Road Index	53
4.1.1.4	Housing Index	53
4.1.1.5	Essential Infrastructure Index (Theme-I)	54
4.1.2	Support to Human Development	55
4.1.2.1	Education Index	55
4.1.2.2	Health Index	56
4.1.2.3	Support to Human Development Index (Theme-II)	56
4.1.3	Social Protection	58
4.1.3.1	Public Distribution System Index	58
4.1.3.2	Social Justice and Empowerment	58
4.1.3.3	Minority Welfare	59
4.1.3.4	Employment	59
4.1.3.5	Social Protection Index (Theme-III)	60
4.1.4	Woman and Children	61
4.1.4.1	Children Index	61
4.1.4.2	Women Index	62
4.1.4.3	Women and Children Index (Theme-IV)	62
4.1.5	Crime, Law and Order	64
4.1.5.1	Violent Crime Index	64
4.1.5.2	Law and Order Index	65
4.1.5.3	Atrocities Index	65
4.1.5.4	Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V)	66
4.1.6	Environment	67
4.1.6.1	Environmental Violations Index	67
4.1.6.2	Forest Cover Index	68
4.1.6.3	Environment Index (Theme-VI)	68
4.1.7	Transparency and Accountability	70

4.1.7.1	Transparency Index	70
4.1.7.2	Accountability Index	70
4.1.7.3	Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII)	71
4.2	District Good Governance Index-2020	72
4.2.1	Individual Scores for each of the themes	73
4.2.2	DGGI 2018, 2019 and 2020 Comparison	75
5	Annexure	76-86
6	References	87

List of Figures

S.NO.	FIGURES	PAGE NO
1.	Fig-1.1: Per Capita Income, Himachal Pradesh and All India, 1970-71, 1990-91, 2014-15 to 2018-19	4
2.	Fig-1.2: Percentage Contribution of Different Sectors to GSDP, 1970-71, 2011-12, 2015-16, 2018-19 and 2019-20.	5
3.	Fig-2.1: Approaches to the DGGI Framework	36
4.	Fig-2.2: Citizen Centric Approach	36
5.	Fig-2.3: Generic-to-Specific Approach	37
6.	Fig-2.4: Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators	38
7.	Fig-3.1: Major Sources of Data	46

List of Tables

S.NO.	TABLES	PAGE NO.
1.	Table-1.1 : Demographic Trends during 1981-2011	3
2.	Table-1.2 : Summary of Himachal Pradesh Agro Statistics	6
3.	Table-1.3 : Tourist arrivals	7
4.	Table-1.4 : Employment Statistics	8
5.	Table 1.5: Himachal Pradesh at a glance	9
6.	Table 1.6: Socio-Economic Profile of Bilaspur District	10
7.	Table 1.7: Socio-Economic Profile of Chamba District	12
8.	Table 1.8: Socio-Economic Profile of Hamirpur District	14
9.	Table 1.9: Socio-Economic Profile of Kangra District	16
10.	Table 1.10: Socio-Economic Profile of Kinnaur District	18
11.	Table 1.11: Socio-Economic Profile of Kullu District	20
12.	Table 1.12: Socio-Economic Profile of Lahul & Spiti District	22
13.	Table 1.13: Socio-Economic Profile of Mandi District	24
14.	Table 1.14: Socio-Economic Profile of Shimla District	26
15.	Table 1.15: Socio-Economic Profile of Sirmour District	28
16.	Table 1.16: Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District	30
17.	Table 1.17: Socio-Economic Profile of Una District	32
18.	Table 3.1: Themes, Focus Subjects and Indicators	43

Abbreviations

ABPMJAY	Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana
ACB	Anti Corruption
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report.
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CRS	Civil Registration System
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhayay Grameen Kaushal Yojana
DESHP	Economic and Statistics Department of Himachal Pradesh
DGGI	District Good Governance Index
FR	First Revised
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GGI	Good Governance Index
GoI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
Hect.	Hectare
HIMCARE	Himachal Health Care Scheme
HWC's	Health and Wellness Centres
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MGNREGA	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MW	Megawatt
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
Nos.	Numbers
PAI	Public Affair Index
RCMS	Revenue Court Monitoring System
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Frequency Index
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECC	Socio Economic & Caste Census
SR	Second Revised
SSS	State Subsidy Scheme
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TB	Tuberculosis
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
U DISE	Unified District Information System for Education
WIFS	Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplements

1. Himachal Pradesh: An Introduction

1.1 Historical Background

Himachal Pradesh came into being on 15th April, 1948 as a centrally administered territory by the integration of 30 erstwhile princely States. At that time the State had four districts viz. Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur and its area was 25,839 sq. kms.

Later in 1951, it became a part "C" State under a Governor with a 36 Member Legislative Assembly and a three member cabinet. In 1954, Bilaspur, another part 'C' State was merged with Himachal Pradesh thereby adding one more district with an area of 1,168 sq. kms. and the strength of its Assembly was raised to 41.

In 1956, despite the majority recommendations of the State Re-organization Commission for its merger with Punjab, Himachal Pradesh retained its separate entity. On November 1, 1956 it again became a Union Territory under an Administrator designated as Lieutenant Governor and its Assembly was abolished. In 1960, a new border district of Kinnaur was carved out of Mahasu district. Then in 1963, Assembly was revived and a popular Ministry was formed. Till October, 1966 the old Himachal Pradesh comprised the six hill districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Kinnaur, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur with an area of 27,007 sq. kms. having a population of 13, 51,144 persons (1951 Census).

On 1st November, 1966, it was enlarged by merging the district of Kangra, Shimla, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, the Nalagarh tehsil of Ambala district, some parts of Una tehsil of Hoshiarpur district and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district of the then Punjab State. With this merger the total area of Himachal Pradesh increased to 55,673 sq. kms. and its population to 28,12,463(1961 Census). Now it comprised the Districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Mahasu, Mandi, Shimla and Sirmaur. On 25th January, 1971, Himachal Pradesh attained Statehood.

Reorganizations of the districts took place on 1st September, 1972 as a consequence two more new districts namely Una and Hamirpur were created mainly as a result of trifurcation of the erstwhile Kangra district. Also from the then existing districts of Mahasu and Shimla, new districts of Shimla and Solan were formed by reorganizing the boundaries of old districts.

Presently, the strength of Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh is 68. For the Union Legislature, Himachal Pradesh is represented by 4 Members to Lok Sabha and 3 Members to Rajya Sabha.

1.2 Physical Features

Himachal Pradesh is almost wholly mountainous with altitudes ranging from 350 metres to 6,975 metres above the mean sea level. Its location is between Latitude 30° 22'40" N to 33° 12'40" N and Longitude 75° 45'55"E to 79° 04'20" E. It has deeply dissected topography complex geological structure and a rich temperate flora in the sub-tropical latitudes. Physiographically, the State can be divided into five zones-viz. (i) Wet Sub-temperate zone, (ii) humid sub-temperate zone, (iii) dry temperate-alpine high lands, (iv) humid sub-tropical zone, and (v) sub-humid sub-tropical zone. Wet sub-temperate zone comprises Palampur and Dharamshala of Kangra district, Jogindernagar area of Mandi district and Dalhousie area of Chamba district, humid sub-temperate zone comprises the district of Kullu, Shimla, parts of Mandi, Solan, Chamba, Kangra and Sirmaur, Dry temperate- Alpine High lands include major parts of Lahaul-Spiti, Pangi and Kinnaur, humid sub-tropical zone consists of Bilaspur, Bhattiyat valley of District Chamba, Nalagarh area of District Solan, Dehra-gopipur and Nurpur areas of district Kangra and sub-humid tropical zone comprises of District Una, Paonta-Sahib area of District Sirmaur, and Indora area of District Kangra.

1.3 Climate

Himachal Pradesh lies in the lap of Himalayas. Its climate is largely conditioned by that single factor. It varies from mild to cold with area under snowing winters. In the year 2018, the rainfall of the State is 1182.2 mm and the maximum rainfall is recorded in Kangra District.

1.4 Soils

The soils of Himachal Pradesh can be broadly divided into nine groups on the basis of their development and physiochemical properties. These groups are alluvial soils, brown hill soils, brown earths, brown forest soils, grey wooded or podzolic soils, grey brown podzolic soils, plansolic soils, humus and iron podzols and Alpine humus mountain skeletal soils.

1.5 Demographic Profile

The total population of Himachal Pradesh is 68.65 lakh as per 2011 census with a density of 123 persons. The highest density 407 is in Hamirpur district and the lowest 2 in Lahaul-Spiti district. According to 2011 census, Number of females per thousand males is 972. The population of the State registered a decadal growth of 12.94 percent as against 17.54 percent in the preceding decade of 1991-2001. This reflects a 4.6 percentage points decline as compared to the preceding decade of 1991-2001.

Table-1.1
Demographic Trends during 1981-2011

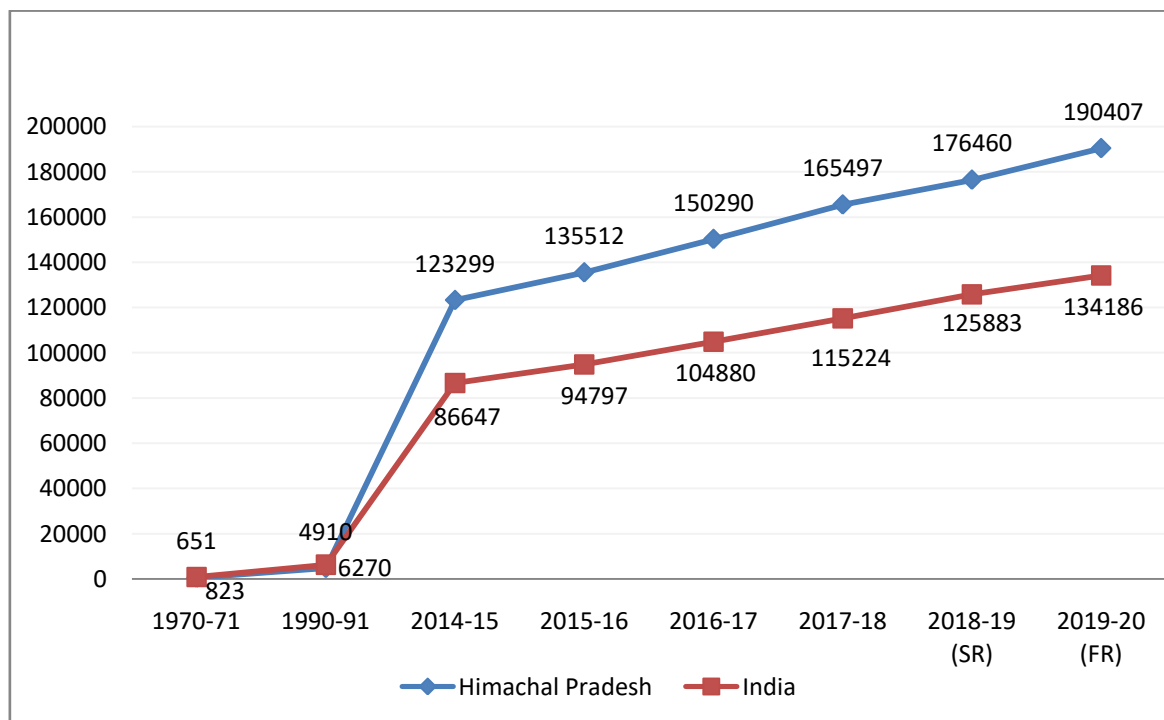
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
1.	Population:					
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.81	51.71	60.78	68.65
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.88	34.82
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.90	33.83
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	15.02	17.29
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	2.45	3.92
4.	Density of Population per Square Kilometre	Persons	77	93	109	123
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	percent	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.94
6.	Literacy Percentage:					
	(a) Total	percent	42.33	63.75	76.48	82.80
	(b) Male	percent	53.19	75.36	85.35	89.53
	(c) Female	percent	31.46	52.13	67.42	75.93
7.	Percentage Composition:					
	(a) Rural Population	percent	92.40	91.31	90.20	89.97
	(b) Urban Population	percent	7.60	8.69	9.80	10.03
8.	Percentage of Total Population:					
	(a) Scheduled Castes	percent	24.62	25.34	24.72	25.19
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	percent	4.61	4.22	4.02	5.71
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	976	968	972

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh (2018-19), Economics & Statistics Department, GoHP.

1.6 Economic profile of the State:

The State of Himachal is becoming a vibrant economy of the country due to the steady efforts of the simple and hardworking people of the State and progressive policies of the Central and State Government. Himachal has a prosperous and fastest growing economy. The economy of the State is expected to achieve a growth rate of (-) 6.2 per cent in the current financial year 2020-21 due to COVID-19. The State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at Rs 1, 62,816 crore in 2019-20 (FR) as against Rs 1,49,442 crore in 2018-19 (SR) showing an increase of 8.9 percent during the year. At constant (2011-12) prices in 2019-20(FR) is estimated at Rs 1,22,284 crore as against Rs 1,16,570 crore in 2018-19(SR) registering a growth of 4.9 percent during the year as against the growth rate of 6.5 percent during the previous year. The increase in total State Domestic Product is mainly attributed to 29.18 percent in manufacturing (Organized and Un-organized) and 11.20 percent in Real Estate, ownership of dwellings and professional services and crops 8.53 percent.

Figure-1.1: Per Capita Income, Himachal Pradesh and All India, 1970-71, 1990-91, 2014-15 to 2018-19



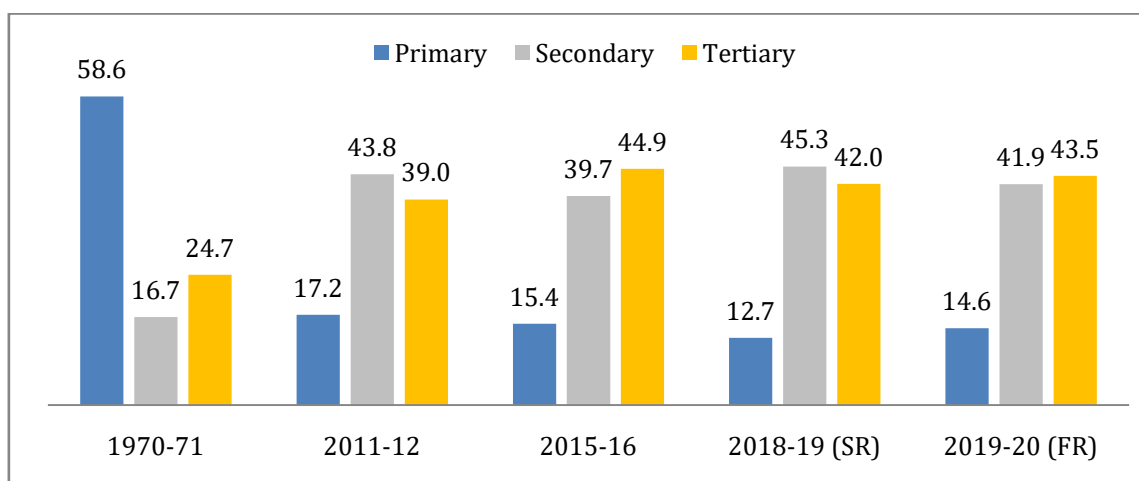
Note: SR-Second Revised, FR-First Revised

Source: Economics & Statistics Department, GoHP

Per capita income of the State has increased manifold since 1971, when it was lower than the national per capita income. Today, Himachal Pradesh has considerably higher per capita income as compared to the national per capita income. According to first revised estimates, the per capita income of Himachal Pradesh in 2019-20 stood at Rs 1,90,407 this shows an increase of 7.9 percent over 2018-19 (SR) (Rs. 1,76,459) in the State.

The economy of the state has undergone drastic structural changes since 1971 when it became a full-fledged state. The structural composition of state economy highlights that the dependence of the economy on the primary sector has declined and that on the secondary and tertiary sectors has been increasing. The share of primary sector in GSDP has decreased tremendously from 58 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 47.22 percent in 1980-81. It further declined to 35 per cent in 1990-91 and to 25 per cent in 2000-01 and further decreased to 17 per cent in 2011-12 and further to 13 per cent in the year 2018-19 (SR). The contribution of primary sector estimated at 15 per cent in 2019-20 (FR). As far as the contribution of secondary sector in GSDP is concerned, it increased from 17 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 42 per cent in 2019-20 (FR). Similarly the share of tertiary sector in GSDP has also increased from 25 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 43 per cent in 2019-20 (FR).

Figure-1.2: Percentage Contribution of Different Sectors to GSDP, 1970-71, 2011-12, 2015-16, 2018-19 and 2019-20.



Note: SR-Second Revised, FR-First Revised

Source: Economics & Statistics Department, GoHP

1.6.1 Agriculture/Horticulture

Agriculture is an important source of State Income (GSDP). About 13.62 per cent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Out of the total geographical area of State (55.67 lakh hectare) the area of operational holdings is about 9.44 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.97 lakh farmers with an average holding size is about 0.95 hectare. Agriculture occupies an important position in the economy of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is the only state in the country with around 90% of population (Census 2011) living in rural areas. Therefore dependency on Agriculture/ Horticulture is eminent as employment share in primary sector accounts to 62% of total workers of the State. Agriculture is beset with the disadvantage of small holdings. Distribution of land holdings according to 2015-16 Agricultural Census shows that 88.86 per cent of the total holdings belongs to small and marginal farmers. About 10.84 per cent of holdings are owned by semi medium and medium farmers and only 0.30 per cent by large farmers. There is hardly any scope for mechanized farming due to preponderance of small holdings and terraced fields. Against all these odds, the farmers of Himachal Pradesh are constantly endeavoring to exploit fully the agricultural potential of the State to increase food production and also to supplement the income by producing quality cash crops. Wheat, barley, paddy and maize are the important cereal crops under cultivation. Seed potato, ginger and off-season vegetables are the important cash crops. There is potential for the development of crops like hops, mushrooms, olives, saffron and zeera.

Horticulture in the upper reaches and mid hills and cereals in the valley seems to be the schematic design of the things, that nature has designed for Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh Government and the farmers have seized this opportunity and today this Pradesh has emerged as the 'Horticultural State of India.

Apple is the major horticultural crop, the production of which was 715.25 lakh tonne during 2018-19. Bulk of the apple is produced in five districts viz. Shimla, Kullu, Mandi, Kinnaur and Chamba.

Table-1.2
Summary of Himachal Pradesh Agro Statistics

Sr. No	Indicators	Growth/Ratio /Production
1	Agriculture GSDP at Current Prices (2019 -20 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	1535483
	• Crop GSDP at Current Prices (2019 -20 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	1303076
	• Live Stock GSDP at Current Prices (2019 -20 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	232407
2	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector at real GSDP (2019-20 FR)	15.6
3	Agriculture Sector's Contribution in GSDP (2019-20 FR) %	14.33
4	Food Grain Production (2019-20) (000, tonnes)	1594.23
6	Yield - total Food Grain (2019-20) (000, tonnes per Hec.)	2.17
7	Employment Share in Primary Sector (2019-20)	56.62
8	Rice Production (2019-20) (000, tonnes)	143.66
9	Wheat Production (2019-20) (000, tonnes)	627.96
10	Cereals (2019-20) (000, tonnes)	1539.01
11	Pulses (2019-20 FR) (000, tonnes)	55.22
12	Fruits (2019-20 FR) (000, tonnes)	845.42

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

1.7 Tourism Profile

Tourism is a major engine of economic growth, an important source of revenue earnings and a generator of employment of diverse kinds. The State Govt. has also developed appropriate infrastructure for its development which includes provision of public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, water supply and civic amenities etc. As a result of high profile media thrust, a significant rise has been noticed in the domestic as well as foreign tourist inflow during last few years is as below. The tourism sector contributes around 7.5 per cent to GSDP which is quite significant. The state is endowed with all the basic resources necessary for thriving tourism activity like geographical and cultural diversity, clean and peaceful environment and beautiful streams, sacred shrines, historic monuments and the friendly and hospitable people. The domestic tourist inflow in the district of Kullu in the state of Himachal Pradesh is the highest and the lowest amount of tourist inflows are in the district of Kinnaur. This is because Kinnaur is less approachable as compared to the other tourist places in the State in terms of infrastructure, which shows that there is a need to improve the infrastructure so that it provides tourism friendly services to people. Foreign tourist inflows were highest in District Shimla, and the least were in the district of Hamirpur. The State needs to focus on improving the infrastructure of other places so that the State is able to provide better tourism services/packages, to attract more foreign tourists.

Table-1.3
Tourist arrivals (In lakh)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indian	146.05	156.46	147.16	159.25	171.25	179.98	191.31	160.94	168.29	317.07
Foreigners	4.84	5.00	4.14	3.9	4.06	4.53	4.71	3.56	3.83	0.43
Total	150.89	161.46	151.3	163.15	175.31	184.51	196.02	164.5	172.12	317.50

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2019-20, E & S Department, Government of H. P.

1.8 Employment

Himachal Pradesh's high rates of labor force participation are driven by two major factors. First, a large public sector gave jobs to citizens as part of an implicit social contract, and this is borne out in the data. Almost half of urban men and one-fifth of urban women in Himachal Pradesh had regular salaried jobs in 2011; further, among those who were employed in 2011, almost one third held public sector jobs. In contrast, only 10 percent of all employed Indians work in the public sector. The high wage bill that Himachal Pradesh consequently incurs is reflected in the state's budget numbers. The second reason for Himachal Pradesh's high employment rates is that agriculture is still the mainstay of its largely rural economy, and predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labor force participation rates¹. The unemployment rate of the state is lower than many Indian states. As on July 2017, the unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh stands at 2.9%. As per 2011 Census, 30.05% of the total population of the state is classified as main workers, 21.80% marginal workers and the rest 48.15% as non-workers out of the total workers (main+marginal) 57.93% are cultivators and 4.92% agricultural labourers, 1.65% are engaged in household industry and 35.50% in other activities.

According to the latest annual employment-unemployment survey, "Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)", conducted by National Sample Survey Office, during 2017-18, in the rural areas 45.2 percent, 68.5 percent and 63.5 percent of the total population within the age group of 15-29 years, 15-59 years and 15 years and above respectively are either currently employed or are seeking employment. The same is estimated to be 44.4 percent, 56.2 percent and 52.9 percent of the population in the corresponding age groups in the case of urban areas. This proportion is estimated at 75.9 per cent for males and 52.0 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 75.3 per cent for males and 24.7 per cent for females in the urban areas for the age group of '15 & above'.

The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has declined from 5.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 5.2 per cent in 2018-19. The unemployment rate in the usual status (ps+ss), was 5.3 per cent among males and 4.3 per cent among females in rural areas, while the rates were 6.5 per cent among males and 14.9 per cent among females in urban areas.

¹ Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), (July 2017 - June 2018).

Table-1.4
Employment Statistics

1	Total number of Employment Exchanges (upto March 2020)	77
2	Registered Candidates	2,28,293
3	Employment in Private Sector (up to March 2020)	2,779
4	Employment in Government Sector (up to March 2020)	1,324
5	Total number of Government Employees (up to March, 2020)	2,24,734

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2019-20, E & S Department, Government of H. P.

Table-1.5
Himachal Pradesh at a glance

Himachal at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	55,673
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Districts (2011 Census)	12
➤ Divisions (2011 Census)	3
➤ Sub-Divisions(31.03.2020)	73
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	109
➤ Sub-Tehsils ((31.03.2020)	63
➤ Blocks ((31.03.2020))	80
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	17,882
➤ Un inhabited Villages	2,808
➤ Census village	20,690
➤ Towns & Cities (2011 Census)	59
3. Demographic Characteristics	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	68,64,602
➤ Males (2011 Census)	34,81,873
➤ Females (2011 Census)	33,82,729
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	61,76,050
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	6,88,552
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	17,29,252
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	3,92,126
➤ Decadal population Growth (Percent)	12.94
➤ Population density	123
➤ Sex ratio	972
➤ Sex ratio (0-6)	909
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	82.8
➤ Male Literacy rate	89.53
➤ Female Literacy rate	75.93
4. Economic Profile	
➤ GSDP at current prices (in lakh) (2020-21 Advance Estimates)	15652232
➤ GSDP at constant prices in lakh (2020-21 Advance Estimates)	11472865
➤ Growth rate at current prices(2020-21)	(-)3.9
➤ Growth rate at constant prices(2020-21)	(-)6.2
➤ Per capita income at current prices (in Rs)(2020-21)	1,83,286
➤ Per capita income at constant prices (in Rs)(2020-21)	1,33,189
➤ Motor able road in km.(2020)	39,475
➤ Installed capacity of electricity M.W	1,06,45.47 MW
➤ Identified hydroelectricity potential	24,000.00 MW
5. Health Profile	
➤ Health institution (2019-20)	4,139
➤ Birth rate (2018)	15.7
➤ Death rate (2018)	6.9
➤ Infant Mortality Rate (2018)	19
6. Educational institution (2019-20)	
➤ Primary	10,585
➤ Middle	1,948
➤ High/higher secondary	2,797

Table-1.6
Socio-Economic Profile of Bilaspur District

Bilaspur at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	1,167
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	4
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	4
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	3
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	4
➤ Cities and town	4
➤ Panchayats	151
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	953
➤ Un inhabited Villages	108
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	3,81,956
➤ Males (2011 Census)	1,92,764
➤ Females (2011 Census)	1,89,192
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	3,56,827
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	25,129
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	98,989
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	10,693
➤ Decadal population Growth	12.05
➤ Population density	327
➤ Sex ratio	981
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	84.59
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	6,00,004
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,39,628
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	59,201
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	49,073
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.83
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	23.90
➤ Paddy	1.00
➤ Maize	21.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	2,232
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1544.8
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	7
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	45
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Dispensaries	69
➤ Health Sub Centers	123
➤ IMR (2019-20)	9.95
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	91.70
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	592
➤ No. of Middle Schools	95

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	163
➤ Colleges	5
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	103
➤ Workers	4,942
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	231
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	706.2
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	934
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	84
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	4,599
➤ Credits(in Crore)	1,168
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	25.40
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,28,596
➤ Foreign Tourists	0
➤ Total Tourists	2,28,596

Table-1.7
Socio-Economic Profile of Chamba District

Chamba at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	6,522
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	7
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	8
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	7
➤ Cities and town	5
➤ Panchayats	283
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	1,110
➤ Un inhabited Villages	481
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	5,19,080
➤ Males (2011 Census)	2,61,320
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,57,760
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	4,82,972
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	36,108
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,11,690
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	1,35,500
➤ Decadal population Growth	12.63
➤ Population density	80
➤ Sex ratio	986
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	72.17
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	6,32,689
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,14,614
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	72,221
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	54,866
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.76
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	19.00
➤ Paddy	1.80
➤ Maize	16.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	1,345
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1298.1
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	10
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	50
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Dispensaries	107
➤ Health Sub Centers	178
➤ IMR (2019-20)	18.47
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	72.0
6. Education as on 2019-20	

➤ No. of Primary Schools	1,185
➤ No. of Middle Schools	242
➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	236
➤ Colleges	11
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	88
➤ Workers	2,688
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	330
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	6504.91
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	1,613
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	88
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	4,131
➤ Credits(in Crore)	1,095
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	26.51
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,70,650
➤ Foreign Tourists	192
➤ Total Tourists	2,70,842

Table-1.8
Socio-Economic Profile of Hamirpur District

Hamirpur at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	1,118
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	5
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	8
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	2
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	6
➤ Cities and town	4
➤ Panchayats	229
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	1,671
➤ Un inhabited Villages	54
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	4,54,768
➤ Males (2011 Census)	2,17,070
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,37,698
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	4,23,338
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	31,430
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,09,256
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	3,044
➤ Decadal population Growth	10.2
➤ Population density	407
➤ Sex ratio	1,095
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	88.15
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	6,32,958
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,31,658
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	75,950
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	72,942
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.96
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	30.20
➤ Paddy	1.70
➤ Maize	20.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	2,388
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1644.7
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	11
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	34
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Dispensaries	72
➤ Health Sub Centers	154
➤ IMR (2019-20)	14.38
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	97.6

6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	480
➤ No. of Middle Schools	116
➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	161
➤ Colleges	6
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	200
➤ Workers	1,001
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	294
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	33.82
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	1,061
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	123
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	8,182
➤ Credits(in Crore)	1,421
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	17.37
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	71,763
➤ Foreign Tourists	0
➤ Total Tourists	71,763

Table-1.9
Socio-Economic Profile of Kangra District

Kangra at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	5,739
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	14
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	22
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	13
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	15
➤ Cities and town	11
➤ Panchayats	748
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	3,617
➤ Un inhabited Villages	252
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	1,51,0075
➤ Males (2011 Census)	7,50,591
➤ Females (2011 Census)	7,59,484
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	14,23,794
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	86,281
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	3,19,385
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	84,564
➤ Decadal population Growth	12.77
➤ Population density	263
➤ Sex ratio	1012
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	85.67
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	18,36,211
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,09,485
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	2,35,735
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,97,091
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.84
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	91.00
➤ Paddy	30.00
➤ Maize	44.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	10,081
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1920.9
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	26
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	107
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	249
➤ Health Sub Centers	449
➤ IMR (2019-20)	20.59
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	90.20
6. Education as on 2019-20	

➤ No. of Primary Schools	1662
➤ No. of Middle Schools	307
➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	534
➤ Colleges	36
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	496
➤ Workers	10,915
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	1,004
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	159.53
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	5,071
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	295
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	22,176
➤ Credits(in Crore)	4,753
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	21.43
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,17,827
➤ Foreign Tourists	9,921
➤ Total Tourists	2,27,748

Table-1.10
Socio-Economic Profile of Kinnaur District

Kinnaur at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	6,401
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	3
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	2
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	3
➤ Cities and town	0
➤ Panchayats	65
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	241
➤ Un inhabited Villages	419
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	84,121
➤ Males (2011 Census)	46,249
➤ Females (2011 Census)	37,872
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	84,121
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	0
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	14,750
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	48,746
➤ Decadal population Growth	7.39
➤ Population density	13
➤ Sex ratio	819
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	80
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	1,84,192
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	2,07,423
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	10,983
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	13,683
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.25
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	0.40
➤ Paddy	0.05
➤ Maize	0.50
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	305
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	689.7
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	3
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	28
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	28
➤ Health Sub Centers	34
➤ IMR (2019-20)	16.60
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	82.70
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	181
➤ No. of Middle Schools	34

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	52
➤ Colleges	1
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	14
➤ Workers	2,302
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	32
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	47.31
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	132
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	32
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	919
➤ Credits(in Crore)	348
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	37.87
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,280
➤ Foreign Tourists	111
➤ Total Tourists	2,391

Table-1.11
Socio-Economic Profile of Kullu District

Kullu at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	5,503
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	4
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	6
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	2
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Cities and town	5
➤ Panchayats	204
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	314
➤ Un inhabited Villages	12
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	4,37,903
➤ Males (2011 Census)	2,25,452
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,12,451
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	3,96,512
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	41,391
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,22,659
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	16,822
➤ Decadal population Growth	14.76
➤ Population density	80
➤ Sex ratio	942
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	79.4
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	6,78,828
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,43,254
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	77,163
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	39,974
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.52
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	17.50
➤ Paddy	0.90
➤ Maize	12.20
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	6,693
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1439.3
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	8
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	32
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	70
➤ Health Sub Centers	103
➤ IMR (2019-20)	15.17
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	87.00
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	760
➤ No. of Middle Schools	127

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	152
➤ Colleges	7
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	205
➤ Workers	5,163
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	486
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	908.56
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	2714
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	99
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	6,230
➤ Credits(in Crore)	2,271
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	36.45
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	7,63,379
➤ Foreign Tourists	7,080
➤ Total Tourists	7,70,459

Table-1.12
Socio-Economic Profile of Lahaul & Spiti District

Lahaul & Spiti at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	13,841
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	3
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	2
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	1
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	2
➤ Cities and town	0
➤ Panchayats	41
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	280
➤ Un inhabited Villages	241
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	31,564
➤ Males (2011 Census)	16,588
➤ Females (2011 Census)	14,976
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	31,564
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	0
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	2,235
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	25,707
➤ Decadal population Growth	-5
➤ Population density	2
➤ Sex ratio	903
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	76.81
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	80,383
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	2,57,869
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	4,267
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	6,710
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.57
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	0.10
➤ Paddy	0.00
➤ Maize	0.05
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	930
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	650.7
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	2
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	20
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	22
➤ Health Sub Centers	36
➤ IMR (2019-20)	23.81
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	86.40
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	183
➤ No. of Middle Schools	33

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	38
➤ Colleges	1
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	0
➤ Workers	0
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	4
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	61.81
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	14
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	16
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	523
➤ Credits(in Crore)	86
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	16.44
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	15,216
➤ Foreign Tourists	155
➤ Total Tourists	15,371

Table-1.13
Socio-Economic Profile of Mandi District

Mandi at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	3,950
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	10
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	17
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	10
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	11
➤ Cities and town	7
➤ Panchayats	469
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2,850
➤ Un inhabited Villages	488
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	9,99,777
➤ Males (2011 Census)	4,98,065
➤ Females (2011 Census)	5,01,712
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	9,37,140
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	62,637
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	2,93,739
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	12,787
➤ Decadal population Growth	10.92
➤ Population density	253
➤ Sex ratio	1007
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	81.53
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	12,95,087
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,20,998
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,60,500
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,24,430
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.77
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	60.50
➤ Paddy	16.60
➤ Maize	36.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	7,067
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1438.0
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	18
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	99
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	178
➤ Health Sub Centers	334
➤ IMR (2019-20)	9.62
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	86.60
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	1,719
➤ No. of Middle Schools	316

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	442
➤ Colleges	18
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	182
➤ Workers	4,175
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	604
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	684.53
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	3,882
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	186
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	12,712
➤ Credits(in Crore)	2,828
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	22.25
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,84,146
➤ Foreign Tourists	405
➤ Total Tourists	2,84,551

Table-1.14
Socio-Economic Profile of Shimla District

Shimla at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	5,131
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	8
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	16
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	9
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	11
➤ Cities and town	11
➤ Panchayats	363
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2,705
➤ Un inhabited Villages	526
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	8,14,010
➤ Males (2011 Census)	4,25,039
➤ Females (2011 Census)	3,88,971
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	6,12,659
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	2,01,351
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	2,15,777
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	8,755
➤ Decadal population Growth	12.67
➤ Population density	159
➤ Sex ratio	915
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	83.64
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	18,43,915
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	2,12,575
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,29,171
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,18,894
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.92
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	14.30
➤ Paddy	1.35
➤ Maize	10.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	13,886
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1161.3
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	15
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	138
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	164
➤ Health Sub Centers	243
➤ IMR (2019-20)	1.28
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	92.20
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	1602
➤ No. of Middle Schools	326

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	405
➤ Colleges	23
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	183
➤ Workers	7,099
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	806
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	659.81
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	3,944
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	260
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	22,597
➤ Credits(in Crore)	6,252
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	27.67
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	5,99,202
➤ Foreign Tourists	21,111
➤ Total Tourists	6,20,313

Table-1.15
Socio-Economic Profile of Sirmour District

Sirmour at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	2,825
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	5
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	9
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	4
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	6
➤ Cities and town	3
➤ Panchayats	228
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	968
➤ Un inhabited Villages	8
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	5,29,855
➤ Males (2011 Census)	2,76,289
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,53,566
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	4,72,690
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	57,165
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,60,745
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	11,262
➤ Decadal population Growth	15.54
➤ Population density	188
➤ Sex ratio	918
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	78.8
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	13,21,596
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	2,28,249
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	51,815
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	98,096
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.89
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	25.00
➤ Paddy	4.20
➤ Maize	14.00
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	4,096
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1563.5
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	7
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	50
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	90
➤ Health Sub Centers	144
➤ IMR (2019-20)	22.00
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	87.40
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	1040
➤ No. of Middle Schools	190

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	244
➤ Colleges	14
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	703
➤ Workers	55,122
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	514
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	209.47
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	5,115
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	105
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	4255
➤ Credits(in Crore)	2746
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	64.54
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	3,40,937
➤ Foreign Tourists	454
➤ Total Tourists	3,41,391

Table-1.16
Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District

Solan at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	1,936
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	4
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	7
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Cities and town	8
➤ Panchayats	211
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2,383
➤ Un inhabited Villages	161
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	5,80,320
➤ Males (2011 Census)	3,08,754
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,71,566
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	4,78,173
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	1,02,147
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,64,536
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	25,645
➤ Decadal population Growth	15.93
➤ Population density	300
➤ Sex ratio	880
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	83.68
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	44,56,261
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	6,68,011
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	55,609
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	85,336
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.53
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	20.10
➤ Paddy	2.40
➤ Maize	14.10
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	3,845
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1230.2
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	9
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	47
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	87
➤ Health Sub Centers	182
➤ IMR (2019-20)	10.01
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	90.20
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	765
➤ No. of Middle Schools	141

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	187
➤ Colleges	11
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	2,696
➤ Workers	2,35,858
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	,1196
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	5,408.86
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	15,076
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	211
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	10,939
➤ Credits(in Crore)	6,480
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	59,24
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	2,72,089
➤ Foreign Tourists	3,228
➤ Total Tourists	2,75,317

Table-1.17
Socio-Economic Profile of Una District

Una at a glance	
Indicators	Values
1. Area	
➤ Area (2011 Census) Sq.Kms.	1,540
2. Administrative set up	
➤ Sub-Divisions	5
➤ Tehsils (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2020)	7
➤ Blocks (31.03.2020)	5
➤ Cities and town	6
➤ Panchayats	234
➤ Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	790
➤ Un inhabited Villages	58
3. Demographic profile	
➤ Population (2011 Census)	5,21,173
➤ Males (2011 Census)	2,63,692
➤ Females (2011 Census)	2,57,481
➤ Rural Population (2011 Census)	4,72,695
➤ Urban population (2011 Census)	4,84,78
➤ Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	1,15,491
➤ Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	8,601
➤ Decadal population Growth	16.26
➤ Population density	338
➤ Sex ratio	976
➤ Literacy rate (2011 Census)	86.53
4. Economic profile	
➤ DDP at current prices (2019-20) (Rs. in lakh)	8,33,569
➤ Per Capita Income at current prices 2019-20 (in Rs)	1,41,517
➤ Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	71,394
➤ Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	83,133
➤ Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.16
4.1 Area under High Yielding Variety Crops ('000 Hect.) (2019-20)	
➤ Wheat	28.00
➤ Paddy	2.00
➤ Maize	17.15
➤ Consumption of Fertilizers (M.T.)(2019-20)	8,910
➤ Rainfall (in MM) in 2019	1329.4
5. Health as on 31st March,2020	
➤ Hospitals (Allopathic & Ayurvedic)	11
➤ Primary Health Centers/Community Health Centers	33
➤ Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Health Centers/Despanceries	72
➤ Health Sub Centers	138
➤ IMR (2019-20)	5.20
➤ % of Institutional Delivery (2019-20)	89.70
6. Education as on 2019-20	
➤ No. of Primary Schools	499
➤ No. of Middle Schools	85

➤ No. of High/Senior Secondary Schools	183
➤ Colleges	9
7. Industrial profile (as on 2019)	
➤ No. of Factories	303
➤ Workers	23,755
➤ No. of Micro/Small Scale Industries set up during 2019-20	658
➤ Investment (Rs. in Crore) in2019-20	145.08
➤ Employment (in Nos.) in 2019-20	3,087
8. Banking profile (March,2020)	
➤ No. of Banks	116
➤ Deposits (in Crore)	7,225
➤ Credits(in Crore)	1,846
➤ Credit Deposit Ratio	25.55
9. Tourists visited 2020 (in Nos.)	
➤ Indian Tourists	1,04,629
➤ Foreign Tourists	8
➤ Total Tourists	1,04,637

2. Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index-2020

2.1 Introduction

The government is viewed as an agency or machinery through which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and realised. The government has an important responsibility to create an enabling environment where development programmes get properly implemented, creative ideas get infused during implementation and enabling energies as well as resources to be diverted and focused remains on citizen centric service delivery. The principle response of the State should be to facilitate, enable and coordinate for best possible outcomes. These positive qualities of governance, thus, referred as 'Good Governance', are of increasing concern in countries across the world. As stated by Mr. Kofi Annan, Ex-Secretary-General of the United Nations "Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development." On similar lines, the Economic Survey 2016-17, brought out by the Government of India, at many instances, identified that good governance is a critical factor for achieving equality, convergence, productive use of resources, efficient public service delivery, etc. Good governance can be referred as an effective and efficient process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented) keeping the amelioration of citizens as the top most priority.

Himachal Pradesh has enabled significant decentralization of power between the State and Local bodies. Himachal Pradesh has enabled autonomy in terms of fiscal independence and devolving more powers to the Local bodies. In addition, with present government's focus on 'minimum government but maximum governance, the State Government is guiding and assisting the Local bodies to undertake various measures to improve the quality of governance as well as achieving universal access to basic minimum services. There are wide disparities in the quality of governance as well as in the standards of living among the districts. It is well recognized that districts vary in size, topography, economic status, social and cultural features, and other characteristics. They have similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Some districts have performed well in achieving various outcomes and some have started showing sign of improved future conditions. This scenario calls for developing a comprehensive framework which can assess the status of governance and its impact on the lives of common citizens.

To fulfil this requirement, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to develop a comprehensive index encompassing political, legal/judicial, administrative, economic, social, environmental and other essential criteria. The Department of Economic and Statistics have been assigned the responsibility of developing the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) with a purpose of developing a comprehensive index, and to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the districts to assess the status

of governance and impact of various interventions in providing a comparative and competitive picture among the districts. In this context, the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives, etc., become an important factor for assessment.

2.2 Approaches to the DGGI Framework

The idea of a District Level Good Governance Index (DGGI) arose when Himachal Pradesh was ranked first among 12 small States (with less than 2 crore population) consistently in 2016, 2017 and 2018 on the Public Affairs Index (PAI) which was compiled by the Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore on 82 and 100 indicators, respectively. The Public Affairs Index (PAI) is a statistical instrument to measure the quality of governance that ranks small & large Indian States from a governance perspective. After the 2017 award it was felt that this measure could be applied at the sub State level to evaluate performance of all 12 Districts of Himachal Pradesh so that good governance agenda is pushed to the grassroots. A pilot study was launched in two Districts viz. Kangra and Shimla in September, 2017 whose report was released in early 2018 by Public Affairs Centre. The first report on District Good Governance Index has been prepared by Public Affairs Centre (PAC) in April, 2018.

Himachal Pradesh is the first State in the country to measure the quality of governance in vital sectors. To make DGGI an annual exercise in Himachal Pradesh, it was decided in January, 2019 that DGGI will be a regular exercise of the Department of Economic and Statistics. Accordingly, the department prepared the DGGI-2019. In January, 2020 a report “District Level Good Governance (DGGI) 2019” was published independently by Department of Economic and Statistics based on 7 themes, 18 focus subjects and 45 indicators on the basis of data provided by various departments of the State government. In the Budget Speech 2020-21, Chief Minister announced to take up the exercise of assessment of the governance to sub-State level and announced award to top three ranked Districts i.e. 1st - Rs. 50 lakh, 2nd - Rs. 35 lakh and 3rd - Rs. 25 lakh on Good Governance Index to promote competition among districts.

The approaches adopted for the preparation of the District Good Governance Index-2020 are as follows:

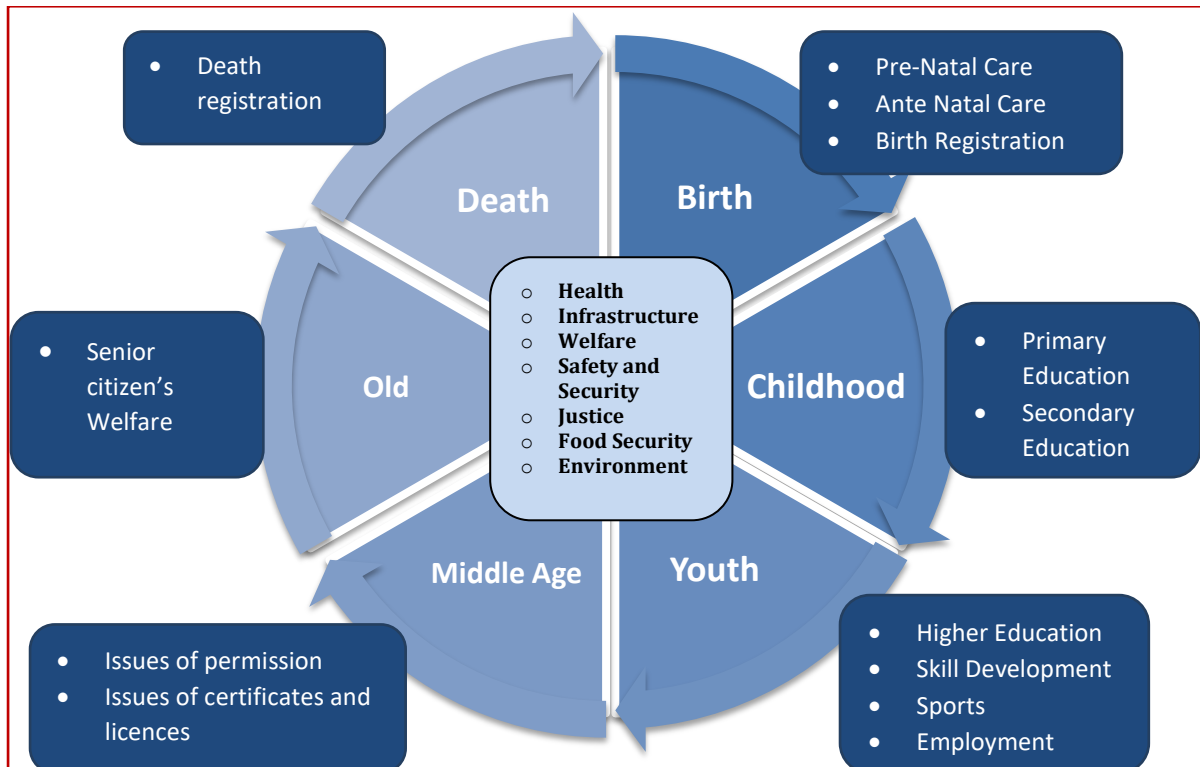
Figure: 2.1 Approaches to the DGGI Framework

A. Citizen Centric Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators selected on the basis of life cycle of person.
B. 360 Degree and Pragmatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most critical aspects are finalised allowing pragmatic measurement .
C. Genric to Specific approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected themes are divided into focus subject and focus subjects are further divided into indicator level.
D. Simple and Quantitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators identifies can be measured quantitaively majorly based on the available secondary data.

2.2.1 Citizen Centric Approach

It enables governments to focus on service delivery levels and drives them for attaining citizen satisfaction and an overall improvement in quality of life. While selecting the indicators, citizens’ requirements are kept in focus and service delivery is looked through the eyes of the citizens. Identified indicators capture the essence of needs in the life cycle of a person, starting from birth, education, employment, welfare, etc.

Figure: 2.2 Citizen Centric Approach



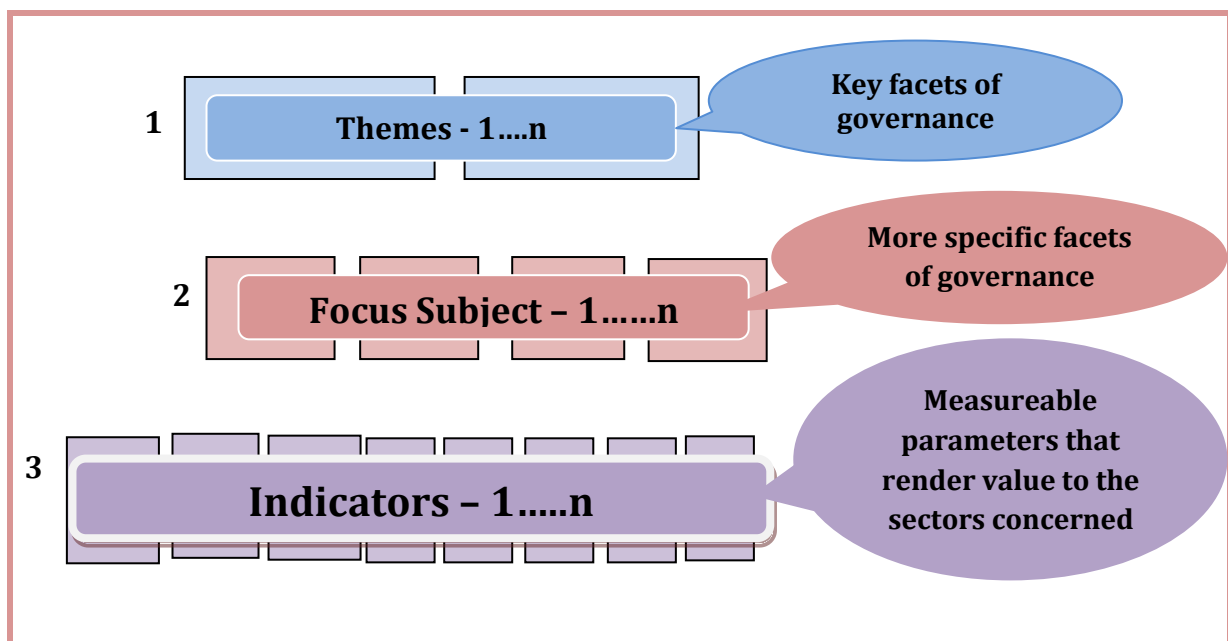
2.2.2 Pragmatic Approach

While identifying the sectors and indicators, all possible dimensions are considered and brainstormed so that the entire spectrum is covered. After considering all possible aspects, the most critical aspects are finalised for identification of broad sectors and indicators where pragmatic measurement is possible. Where required data is not available presently, those indicators were not included in the present framework used for ranking and suggested as secondary list of indicators.

2.2.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach

Major sectors that encompass the governance spectrum are identified first and then these broad sectors are divided into several indicators that contribute to these sectors. Data items that facilitate measurement of these indicators are worked out and concerned measurement mechanisms are identified. This approach establishes a clear-cut and logical correlation among the broad sectors, indicators and data items and provides a rational drill-down.

Figure: 2.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach



2.2.4 Simple and Quantitative

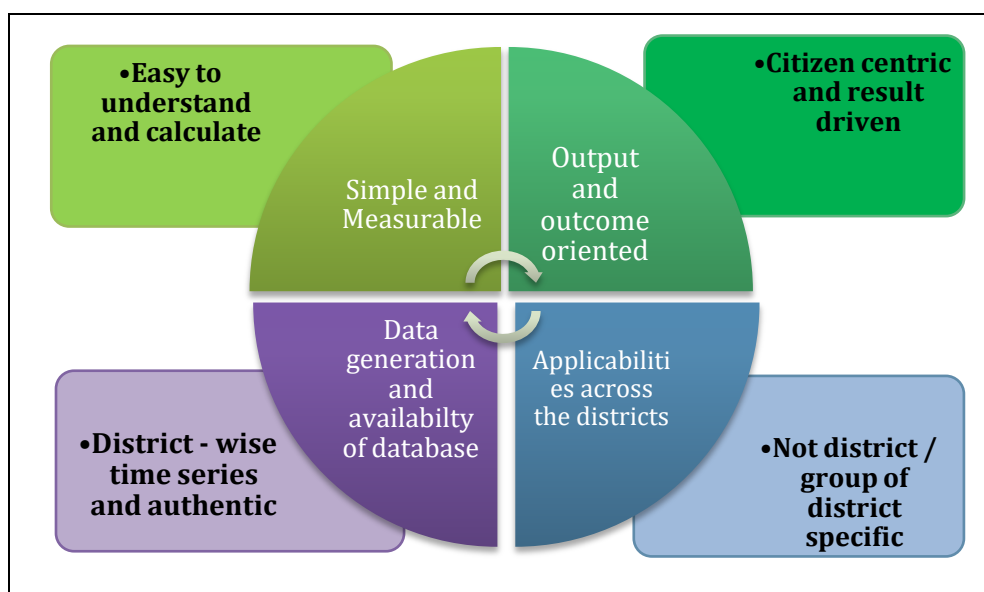
For the DGGI framework to be measurable and implementable, it is important that the indicators which are identified are simple to calculate and comprehend.

2.3 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

Following principles are relevant in finalising the draft indicators:

- Simple and measurable
- Output and outcome oriented
- Usability of data and applicability across the districts.
- Time-series and authentic district-wise database.

Figure: 2.4 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators



The objective behind developing DGGI is not to use the assessment results with a carrot and stick approach to pressurize and reward districts but to provide useful information for the concerned Departments, enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving living standards of the citizen.

It is envisaged that the results would lead to healthy and more informed policy discussions between different tiers of Governments, as well as all political, bureaucratic, academia, civil society and all stakeholders. The assessment of the districts using the DGGI would mark a shift from a data driven approach to result-oriented approach and management and promote healthy competition among the districts. Another significant contribution of the DGGI would be in tracking the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at State-level. The identified sectors and indicators are directly linked to some of the critical SDG indicators from governance point of view.

As Governance is perceived and understood differently by different set of people/stakeholders, assessment approach would also vary according to the interests and need of the assessor. In addition, the diversity and complexity of districts in the State pose a challenge for developing a common system for assessment of governance.

Therefore, an exhaustive exercise including seeking data from various departments of the districts is followed before finalization of index. However, a cautious approach has been adopted while finalising the indicators that data pertaining to each indicator should be available through various departments in time-series form which is being collected and compiled at a regular interval and not as one of its kind activities such as ad-hoc surveys, research study, etc.

A brief overview of the sectors and indicators is presented in the following sections.

2.4 Themes (Sectors)

Seven themes/sectors are identified for the DGGI and it comprises 19 focus subjects, 75 indicators and 21 sub-indicators.

Sl. No.	Themes	Focus subjects	Indicators (2020-index)	Sub indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	1. Power 2. Water 3. Roads 4. Housing	10	6
2	Support to Human Development	1. Education 2. Health	24	4
3	Social Protection	1. Public Distribution System 2. Social Justice and empowerment 3. Minority welfare 4. Employment	10	0
4	Women & Children	1. Women 2. Children	9	0
5	Crime, Law & Order	1. Violent crimes 2. Law and Order 3. Atrocities	7	0
6	Environment	1. Environment 2. Forest	5	0
7	Transparency & Accountability	1. Transparency 2. Accountability	10	11
Total		19	75	21

2.4.1 Essential Infrastructure:

Essential Infrastructure or 'Critical Infrastructure' means assets, infrastructure, systems and networks that provide essential services necessary for social and economic wellbeing and is typically public infrastructure. Assets and infrastructure, usually of a

public nature, that generate or distribute electricity, water supply, telecommunications, gas and dams are typical assets that are essential to society.

The theme for infrastructure measures the governance aspects in terms of the essential infrastructure necessary for the growth of an economy. The focus subjects included under this theme are Power, Water, Roads and Housing. Energy is one of the most important infrastructure required in a society which is also termed as powerhouse of any economy. Himachal Pradesh has vast potential for energy generation. Himachal being a hilly State has natural strength in harnessing of hydro electric power.

Hydro power development is the key engine to the economic growth of the State of Himachal Pradesh, as it makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life. The Hydro Power Sector in Himachal Pradesh strongly emphasizes the economic dimensions by way of environmentally and socially sustainable Hydropower Development in the State.

Himachal Pradesh has an estimated Hydro Potential of 27,436 MW out of which 24,000 MW has been assessed as harnessable while the Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to forgo balance potential for safe guarding the environment and to maintain ecological and protect social concerns. 10,645.47 MW has already been harnessed in the State.

In essential infrastructure, four focus subjects, ten Indicators and six sub-indicators have been identified. Basic infrastructure and utility services like water, road connectivity and power supplies which are priority areas for the government are captured in this sector with the help of ten indicators. The indicators include access to water, towns and villages, road connectivity to rural habitations and access to and availability of power supply.

2.4.2 Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with twenty four Indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, twelve key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunization achievement, etc. Overall operationalization and resources availability is also captured through indicator such Functional Health and Wellness Centres (HWC's). A careful scrutiny of these indicators shows that most of these are output-based. In the focus subject of Education, twelve key indicators are identified looking at outcomes like SC/ST enrolment out of targeted population, Retention rate at Primary level, enrolment/non-enrolment of children in 6-14 age groups, Average attendance of teachers etc.

2.4.3 Social Protection:

In Social Protection sector, ten indicators have been identified attempting to cover the overall gamut of the welfare and development arena. This sector covers areas like social protection, employment, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, Public Distribution System etc.

2.4.4 Women and Children:

This theme carries two focus subjects Children and Women with nine Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, male Female Literacy gap etc.

2.4.5 Crime, Law & Order:

Crime, Law & Order sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedure, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Seven indicators are selected in this sector which includes violent crime per 1000 population, availability of police personnel, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

2.4.6 Environmental Violations

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. As depleting forest area is a main area of concern, the change in forest area has been included as an indicator in the sector. Indicator selection under this sector was particularly constrained due to limited availability of data/information across the districts. However, a beginning has been made in this edition of GGI, which would be built-upon in subsequent editions of the Index. The violations under Environmental, Water act as well as Civic Waste Management have been also taken as indicators.

2.4.7 Transparency Accountability

The expectation of the citizens in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology, online portals, use of mobile applications, etc. The citizen centric governance sector has included indicators to capture the same.

3. Approach and Methodology

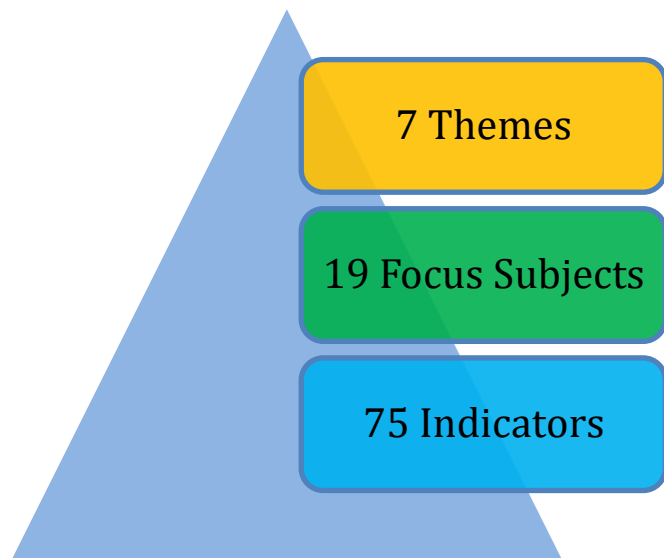
There are several ways of measuring governance. While measuring governance, there is a debate whether to take the obsolete figures or the growth rate. While selecting the indicators, there was a debate whether to take performance indicators or process and input-based indicator or a combination of both. Performance indicators refer to the outcome related indicators. Process and input indicators refer to how outcomes are achieved keeping the input and process improvements at the core.²

Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising District good governance Index-2020 framework. Consultation with various stakeholders department of government of Himachal Pradesh was under taken seeking their inputs/suggestions on the development of indicators and methodology including weightages for scoring and ranking of districts. All the received inputs/ suggestions have been incorporated in the DGGI framework after a detailed internal analysis.

3.1 Methodology

The Index Consists of themes focus subjects and specific variables. This three-tiered matrix allows for a detailed examination of almost all aspects of governance as is being rolled out at the district level.

The matrix used for PAI has been marginally modified for this purpose, but in essence its structure remains the same. At the thematic level, there are seven broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment and finally, transparency and accountability. At the second tier, there are nineteen focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, housing, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, minority welfare, employment, issues related to children and women, violent crimes, law & order, atrocities, environmental violations, forest cover, and finally issues related to transparency and accountability. At the third tier, we have 75 specific variables on which the data available in the districts is analysed and integrated. The aggregation at the three levels finally results in the district level index which is used to rank the twelve districts under examination in this report.



² Good Governance Index- 2019 (Assessment of State of Governance), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, MoPP&P, GoI.

This index is all about comparing, through a data driven platform, the quality of governance in the districts of the state, though they may be economically, socially and culturally diverse. Further, the geographical and demographic size of each district is also different. Thus, such a district-wide comparison only makes sense if the data is standardised and all the data points are in the same scale of measurement. As in PAI 2017, we have standardised all the data either by the denominator of population, or by some other factor, depending upon the nature of the parameter.

Table 3.1
Themes, Focus Subjects and Indicators

Sr. No.	Themes	Sr. No.	Focus Subjects	Sr. No.	Indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	1	Power	D1	Households electrified as a % of total households
				D2	Per capita consumption of power
				D3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) & System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)
				a)	SAIFI
				b)	SAIDI
		2	Water	D4	% of Households with access to safe drinking water
				D5	Frequency of water supply
				a)	Alternate Days
				b)	One Time in Daily
				c)	Two Times in daily
		3	Roads	D6	Surface Roads as a % of total Roads
				D7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a %age of total villages of the same Habitation
				D8	Tarred Roads as a %age of total Roads
		4	Housing	D9	No. of Pucca Houses as a % of total Households
D10	Slum Population as a % of Total Urban Population				
2	Support to Human Development	5	Education	D11	% SC Enrolment out of total SC target population
				D12	% ST Enrolment out of total ST target population
				D13	Retention rate at primary level (Niti Ayog Indicator)
				D14	Transition rate from upper - primary to Secondary level (Niti Ayog Indicator).
				D15	% of children aged 6-14 enrolled in private school
				D16	% of children aged 6-14 Not enrolled in schools
				D17	% of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety
				D18	% of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students

2	Support to Human Development			D19	% of SamagraSiksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year
				D20	Average annual attendance of teachers
				D21	Standard 3 rd to 5 th Learning levels
				a)	% of children who can read at least Std.I Level text
				b)	% of children who can do at least subtraction
				D22	Standard 6 th to 8 th Learning levels
				a)	% of children who can read at least Std. II level text
		b)	% of children who can do division		
		6	Health	D23	IMR per 1000 live births
		D24		Full Immunization	
		D25		Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	
		D26		Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	
		D27		%age School Children Screened by RBSK Teams	
		D28		Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	
D29	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases				
D30	%age of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension				
D31	%age of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs				
D32	%age of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts				
D33	%age of school children provided WIFS				
D34	% age of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)				
3	Social Protection	7	Public Distribution System	D35	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS
				D36	Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)
		8	Social Justice & Empowerment	D37	% of Pension beneficiaries of the total population above 60
				D38	% of Households with no land
				D39	incidence of crime against SC/ ST
		8	Minority Welfare	D40	% of Minority Children given pre-metric scholarship
		9	Employment	D41	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA
				D42	% of female worker days
D43	Skill Development of Rural Youth in DDU-GKY				
D44	Employment Generation in Forest				
4	Women & Children	10	Children	D45	% of crimes Population (0-18)
				D46	% of Beneficiaries under ICDS
				D47	Child Sex Ratio
				D48	% of Malnourished Children (Stunted, Wasted, Under Weight)
				D49	Severely malnourished
11	Women	D50	Institutional Delivery		

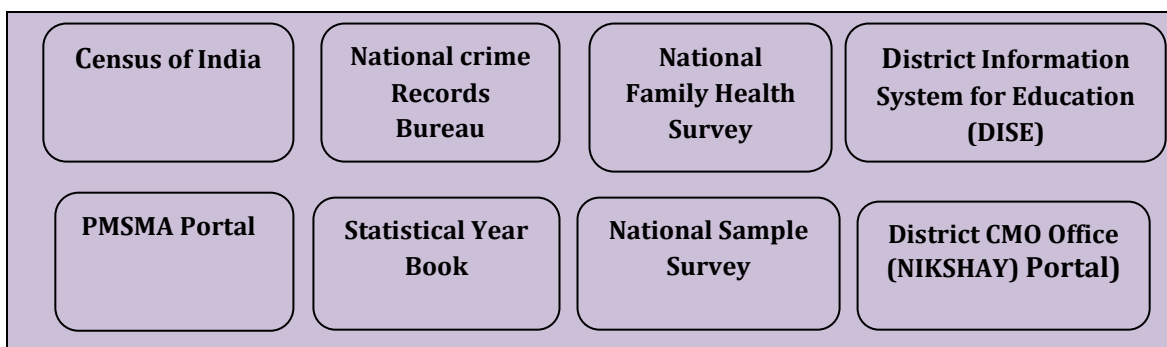
				D51	Male Female Literacy Gap
				D52	% of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA
				D53	%age of high risk pregnant women detected
5	Crime, Law and Order	12	Violent Crimes	D54	Rapes Per 1000 population
				D55	Murders Per 1000 population
				D56	Dowry Deaths Per 1000 population
		13	Low & Order	D57	Detection work in narcotics
				D58	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel
		14	Atrocities	D59	Atrocities committed against women Per 1000 population
				D60	Incidents of Crime against Women
6	Environment	15	Environ-mental Violations	D61	No. of Environmental Violations in the Distt.
				D62	Adequacy of sampling of polluting activities under water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment Protection Act, 1986
				D63	Compliance of polluting units under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986
				D64	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)
		16	Forest Cover	D65	Increase/Decrease in Forest cover
7	Transparency & Accountability	17	Trans-parency	D66	No. of Services provided under e-Governance Plan
				D67	% of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans
				D68	E-office
				a)	Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered.
				b)	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.
				c)	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.
				D69	Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)
				a)	Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal.
				b)	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.
				c)	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.
		D70	Total Number of cases uploaded on the LMS (Litigation Management System) portal.		
		18	Account-ability	D71	No. of ACB cases disposed as a % of total cases registered
				D72	% age of Social Audit of GPs.
				D73	Percentage of complaints resolved of total complaint received under the TPDS & State Subsidy Scheme (SSS).
				D74	MukhyaMantriSevaSankalp Helpline @1100
a)	% of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens				

				b)	Average time taken by officers at the District level to resolve complaints
				c)	The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage
			D75		Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal
				a)	Average time taken by officers at the district level to disposal of service requests/applications.
				b)	Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.

3.2 Data Source

The availability of data across the districts and its reliability along with acceptability among the stakeholders is vital for the DGGI. Therefore, it is proposed to identify only authentic sources for data from which data would be collected and compiled. The present DGGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Ministry and which has a time series measurement.

Figure: 3.1 Major Sources of Data



3.3 Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The Index consists of themes, focus subjects and specific indicators. This three-tiered matrix allows for a detailed examination of almost all aspects of governance as is being rolled out at the district level.

The matrix used for “DDGI 2019” was marginally modified for present calculation but in essence its structure remains the same. At the thematic level, there are seven broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment and finally, transparency and accountability. At the second tier, there are nineteen focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, housing, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, minority welfare, employment, issues related to children and women,

violent crimes, atrocities, environmental violations, forest cover, and finally issues related to transparency and accountability. At the third tier, we have the lowest level of 75 specific variables on which data available in the districts is analysed and integrated. Aggregation at the three levels finally results in the district level index which is used to rank the twelve districts in this report.

3.3.1 Ranking Computation

This section provides details about data capture from various secondary sources and the process followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the districts. Calculation of the 75 indicators under 7 themes prescribed in the DGGI requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at district level. To begin with, the index needs to fix the reference year for ranking the districts as per absolute ranking approach. It has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data sets. In order to rank the districts as per growth based approach, a base year need to be fixed.

3.3.2 Normalisation of Indicator value

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it is required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking purposes easily. This way of conversion is known as normalisation³. It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the districts based on their performance on the 75 indicators and compiling them theme-wise. For the purpose of ranking the districts as part of DGGI, the dimensional index methodology is used.

Dimensional index method is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicators is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw values of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (Maximum –Minimum value).

All the dataset was converted into a scale of 0 to 1. Depending upon the nature of the indicator, the formula was modified. The following two equations have been used to normalise the indicator values:

³ Good Governance Index- 2019 (Assessment of State of Governance), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, MoPP&P, GoI.

Higher the better (Dimensional Score for Positive indicators):

$$\frac{(\text{Indicator Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

Note: For example, the higher the number of institutional delivery cases, the lower will be the maternal mortality rates and the health of the mother and the infant will be better. In such cases the formula above has been used.

Lower the better (Dimensional Score for Negative indicators):

$$\frac{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Indicator Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

Note: For example, a lower crime rate will indicate a better law and order situation and more harmony for a district. The formula above has been used by various reputed institutions.

Where:

- Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better
- Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better
- Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources
- Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the Districts
- Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the Districts

The above mentioned dimensional equation has been used for absolute ranking approach by taking the values of indicators for reference year. In case of growth based ranking approach, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over base year to reference year for each indicator, the following equation has been used:

$$\text{CAGR} = (\text{Value of Reference Year} / \text{Value of Base Year})^{1/n} - 1 \times 100$$

3.3.3 Assigning Weightages

Equal weightage to themes/sectors: While conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness which need to be measured, have been clustered under 7 themes/sectors. All the identified 7 sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach. Therefore, it has been decided to give equal weightage to all themes/sectors.

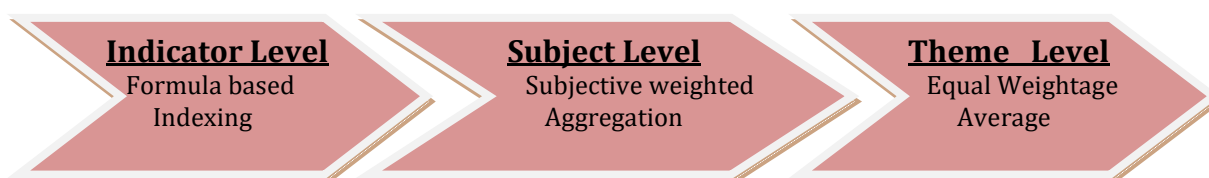
Differential weightages for indicators: As already mentioned, outcome/output-based indicators were given priority as per the suggestion of stakeholder departments, for indicator selection. Therefore, the outcome/output-based

indicators are assigned higher weightages whereas proxy indicators are assigned lower weightages.

3.3.4 Computation of score and ranking

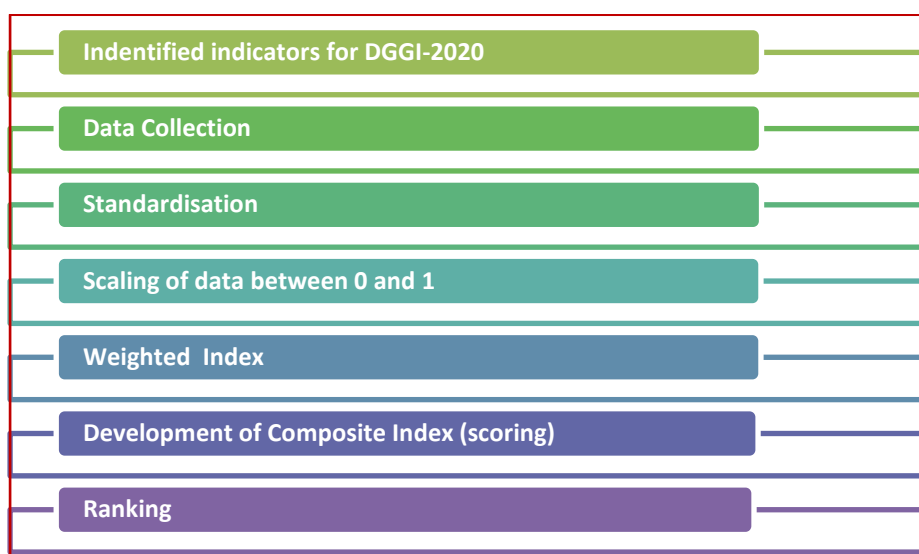
After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightages assigned to indicator in order to obtain the final indicator score. These final individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the theme. These aggregated values after multiplication with theme/sector weight becomes the score for the sector and once theme/sector-wise scores are aggregated, it becomes district's Good Governance Index score to be used for ranking purpose.

Following three steps are involved in calculating the Index:



The current report is based on suggested weights. Finally, all the weighted indices of the indicators were aggregated to arrive at the index of the particular focus subject. From this index, we arrived at the final rankings of all the districts, i.e. the district with the highest aggregated index value was allotted rank 1 and the district with the lowest index value got the last rank 12, i.e. the last rank. All the other districts were ranked between 1 & 12.

The indices are defined in a manner analogous to the UNDP's Human Development Index, i.e., we define minimum and maximum values for each variable and construct an index that reflects success scores on a normalized scale defined by the range of the individual indicator.



3.3.5 Data Validation

In order to assess the validity of proposed methodology, the entire process tested following each step starting from collection and compilation of time-series data from the well identified sources. Data was cross-checked with all stakeholder departments for any discrepancies/duplication.

3.3.6 Limitation of Index

From the point of view of designing and developing a comprehensive index, the exercise is severely constrained by the unavailability of certain reliable secondary data, due to which more indicators cannot be included. Considering the lack of uniform data capturing templates at various department levels, an exercise of this magnitude will always have limitations. While discussing the data availability as one of the constraints, it is important to note that data might not be available in the desired form, for many indicators.

4. Ranking

The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) is a tool used to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions (policies and programmes) of the State Government. DGGI provides a framework to assess the performance of the districts enabling district administration to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve citizen-centric governance and service delivery in respective districts. The ranking of the districts would bring about healthy competition among districts from which citizens would be immensely benefitted.

After an exhaustive exercise of consultation and feedback/suggestions from the stakeholders departments, Deputy Commissioners and internal meetings and workshops in the department, indicators and data sources of the District Good Governance Index have been finalised.

The initial data sets on the 75 selected indicators, 21 sub-indicators and 19 focus subjects under 7 themes has been validated. The overall summation on the basis of the methodology adopted calculates the ranking of the Districts.

4.1 Overall theme-wise ranking with final score

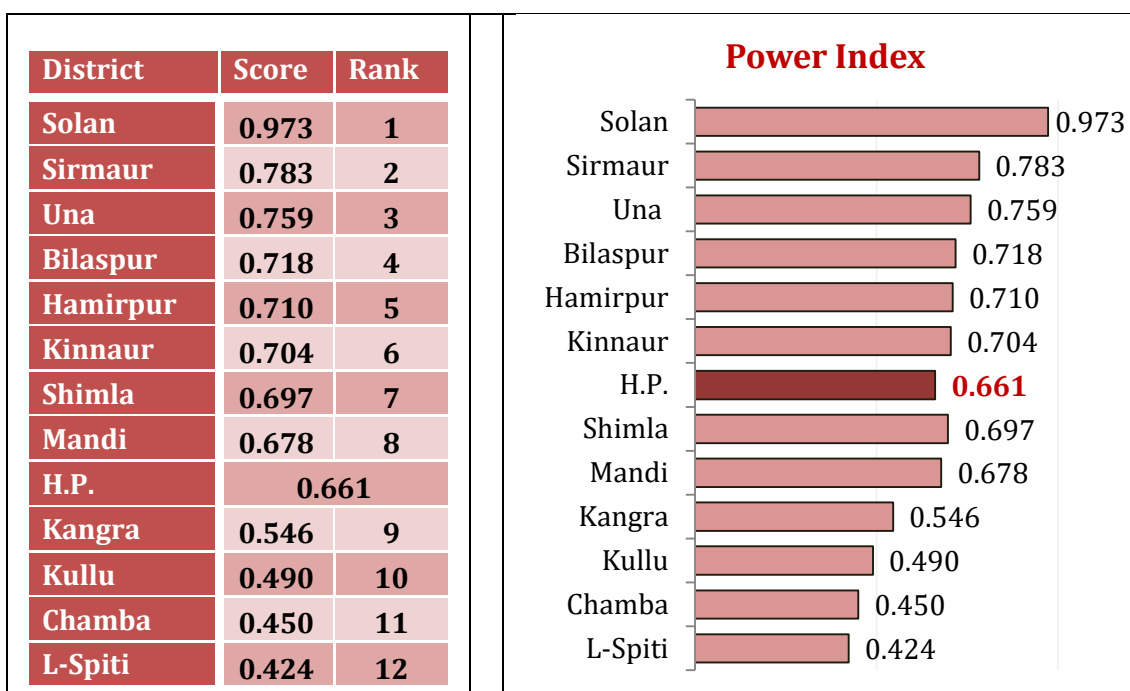
The overall ranking of the districts is presented in the following sections. The present ranking is based on the following 7 themes and computed as per described methodology in Chapter-3.

Sr.No.	Themes	Indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	10
2	Support to Human Development	24
3	Social Protection	10
4	Women & Children	9
5	Crime, Law & Order	7
6	Environment	5
7	Transparency & Accountability	10
	Total	75

4.1.1 Essential Infrastructure

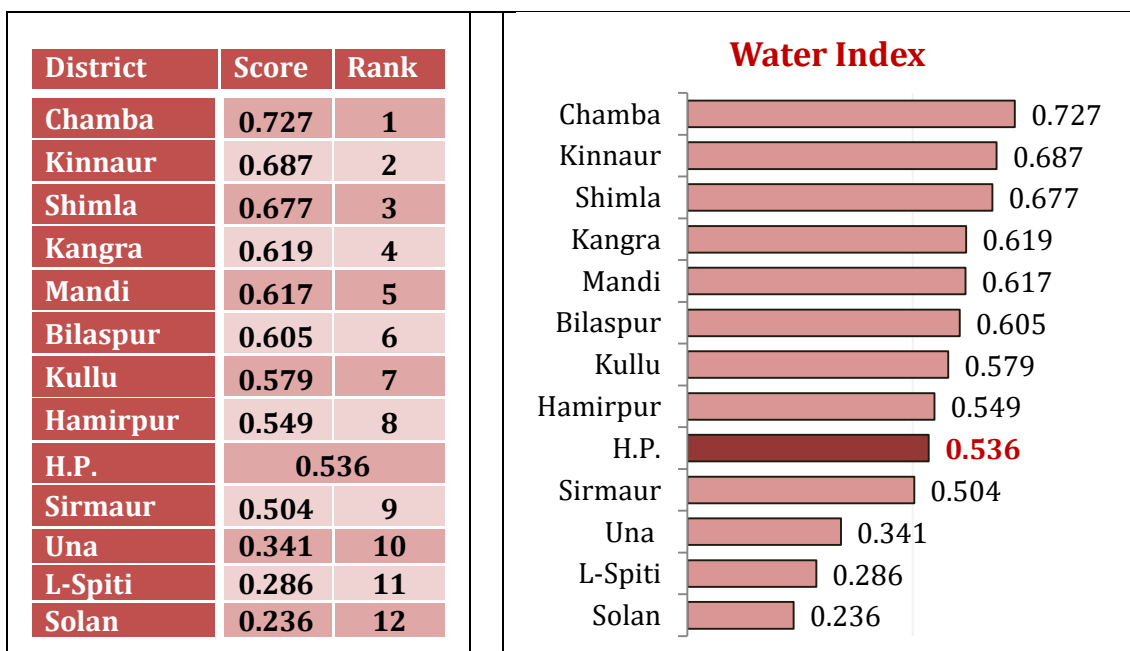
In essential infrastructure, four focus subjects, ten Indicators and six sub-indicators have been identified. The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, road connectivity and power supplies which are priority areas for the government are captured in this sector, with the help of ten indicators. The indicators include access to water, towns and villages, road connectivity to rural habitations and access to and availability of power supply.

4.1.1.1: Power Index



Four districts of Himachal Pradesh have lower score in power index than State average score. Lahaul-Spiti ranks last in power index and Solan ranks first among all districts (0.973), closely followed by Sirmour (0.783).

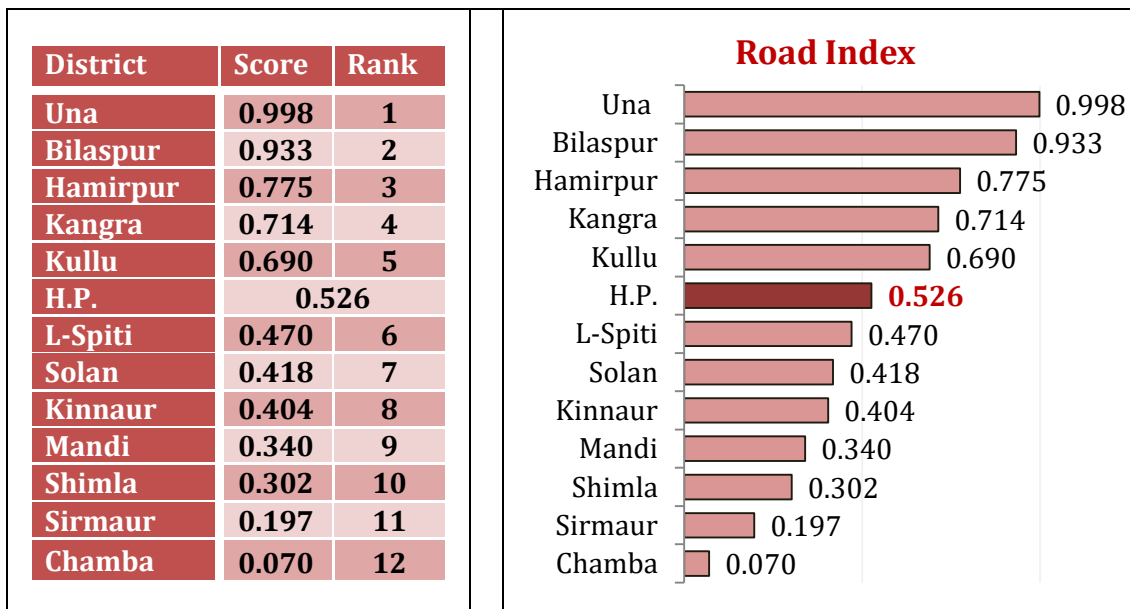
4.1.1.2: Water Index



Four districts of Himachal Pradesh secure lesser score in water index compared to the State average. Chamba tops the ranking with a score of 0.727. This is followed by

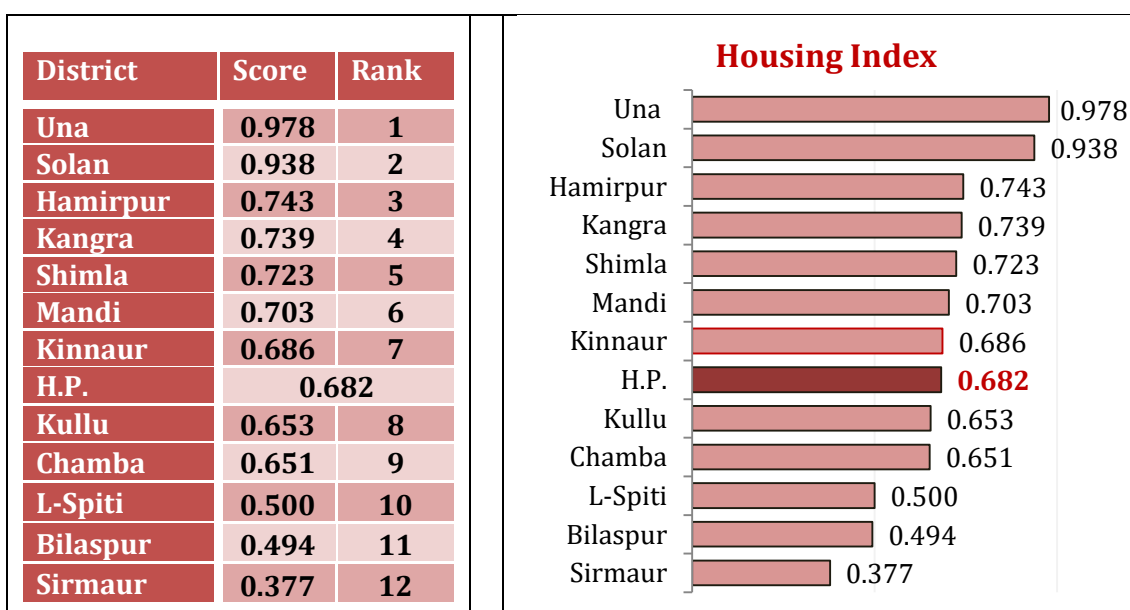
Kinnaur (0.687). About half of the districts of state are equipped with perennial fresh water stream which contributes to delivering water to each household.

4.1.1.3: Road Index



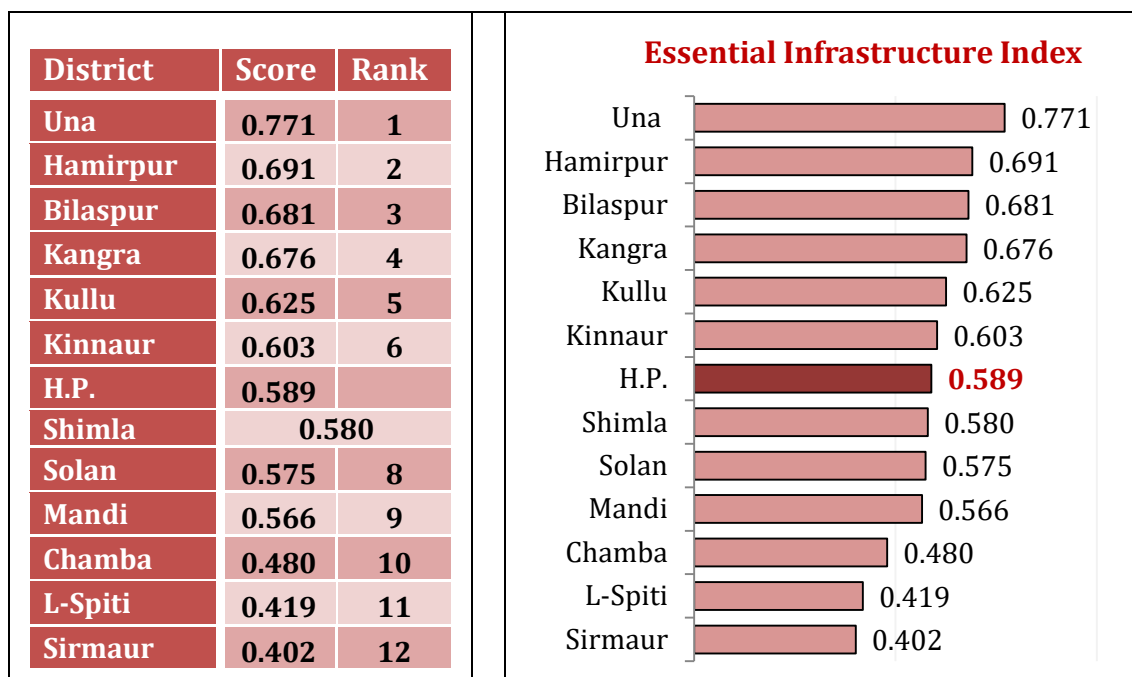
In Road Index Chamba district finds its place in the bottom of the ranking with a score of only 0.070 and Sirmour district ranks 11th with a score of 0.197. There is also a considerable gap (0.928) in the scores of Chamba district and top ranked district Una.

4.1.1.4: Housing Index



In case of the Housing Index, Una district occupies the first rank with a score of 0.978 followed by Solan district with a score of 0.938. A large gap (0.601) can be observed between the scores of Una district and Sirmour district (0.377).

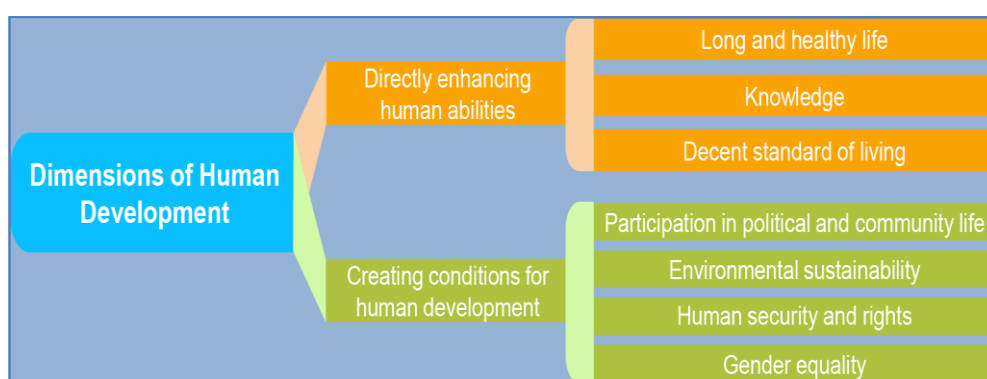
4.1.1.5: Essential Infrastructure Index (Theme-I)



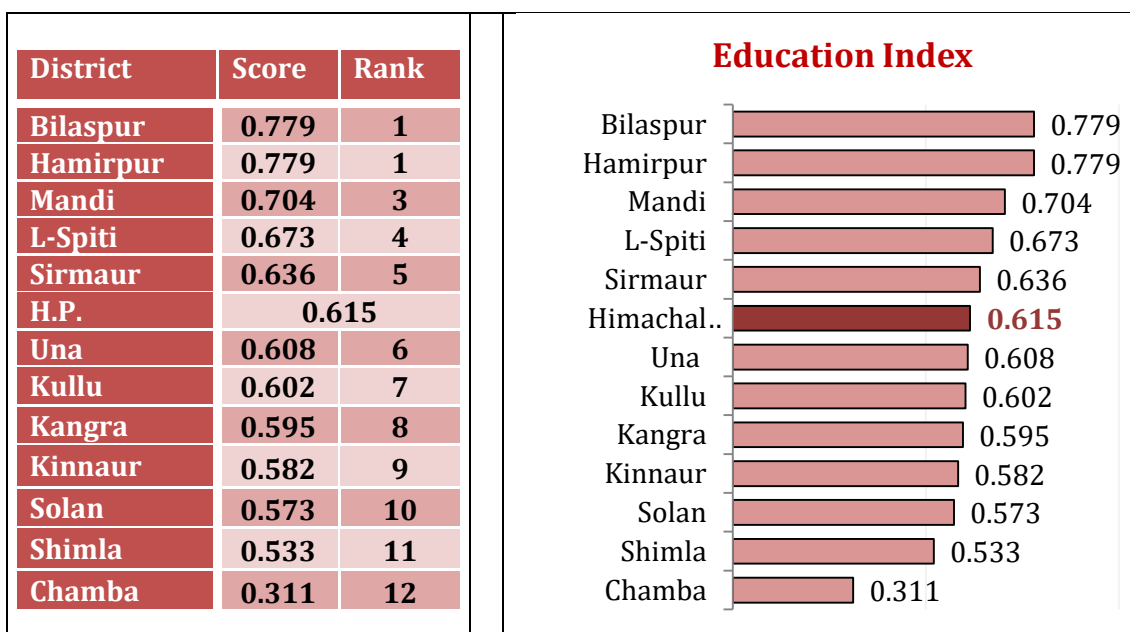
Above table shows combined index of essential infrastructure. It has four focus subjects namely, power, water, road and housing. The aggregated position as it emerges for this theme is that Sirmour district has scored low in three focus subjects and hence it got 12th rank with low aggregated index score (0.402). Una district is ranked 1st among all districts with a score of 0.771. There is 0.369 points gap between top ranked district and lowest ranked district. There is 0.178 points gap between State's average score and lowest ranked district. The gap between highest and lowest values also work as indicator of inequality among various focus subjects and themes for present purpose.

4.1.2: Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with twenty four Indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, twelve key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunization achievement, etc. Overall operationalization and resources availability is also captured through indicators such as Functional Health and Wellness Centres (HWC's). A careful scrutiny of these indicators leads to the inference that most of these are output-based. Similarly, in the focus subject of Education, twelve key indicators are identified, looking at the outcomes like SC/ST enrolment out of targeted population, Retention rate at Primary level, enrolment/non-enrolment of children in 6-14 age groups, Average attendance of teachers etc.



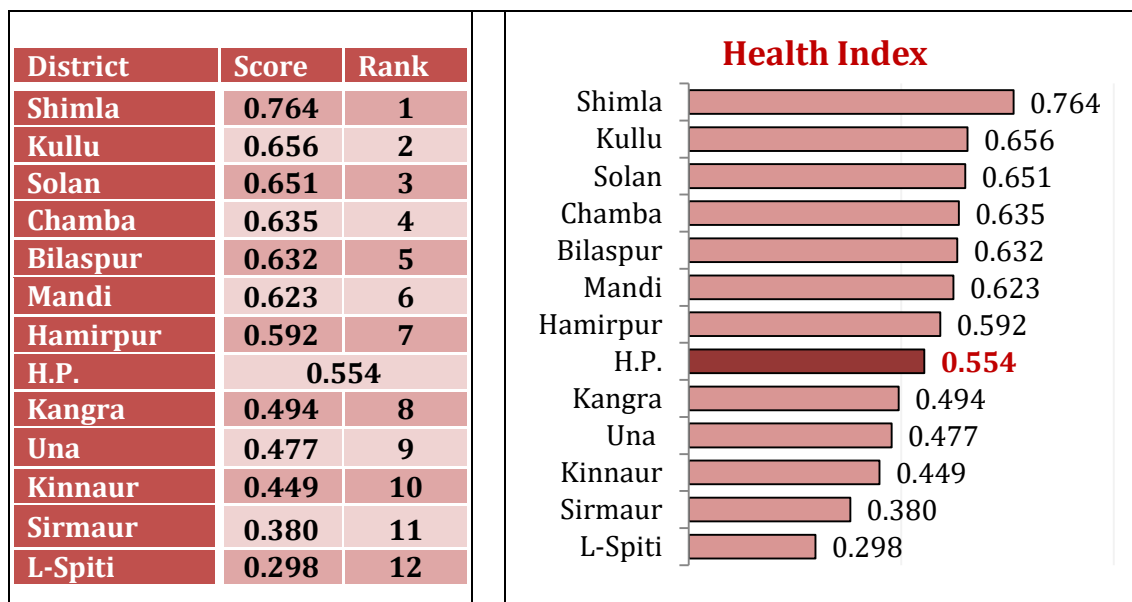
4.1.2.1: Education Index



In the present DGGI, focus subject education examines the status of education in all the districts of the State with 12 indicators. Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts shared the 1st rank in education index with a score of 0.779, closely followed by Mandi district

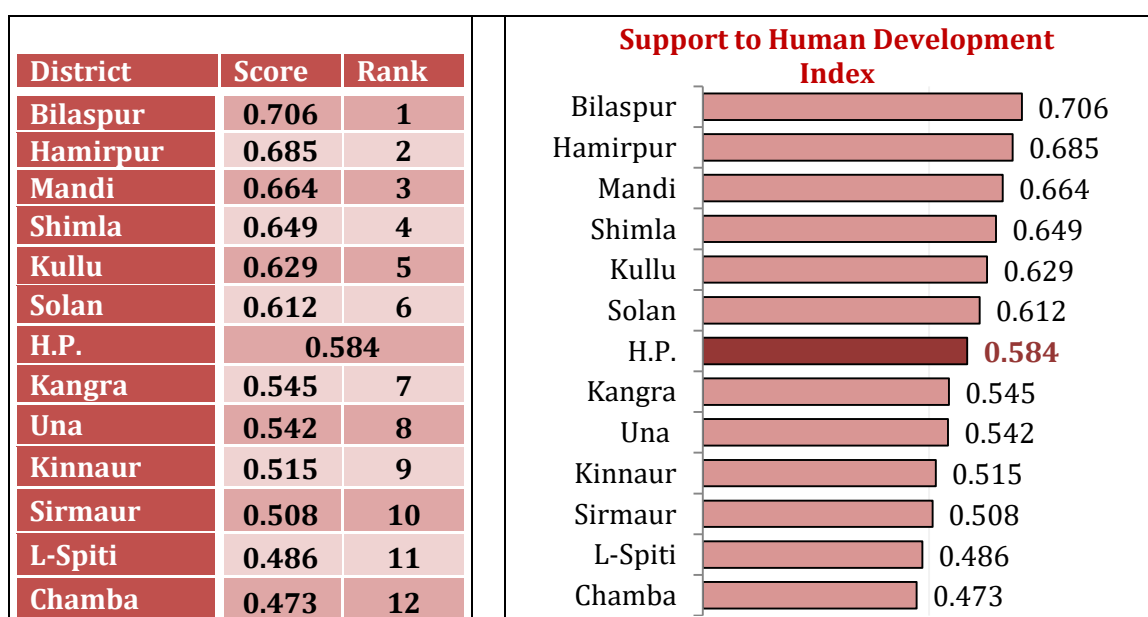
with a score of 0.704. Seven districts fall below the State's average of 0.615. The gap between scores of top and lowest districts is 0.468, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.304.

4.1.2.2: Health Index



Shimla tops the ranking with a score of 0.764, followed by Kullu which ranks 2nd in health index with a score of 0.656. Lahaul-Spiti finds itself at the bottom of the ranking with a score of 0.298 points. The State's average is 0.554. The gap between highest and lowest performer districts is 0.466 and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.256 points.

4.1.2.3: Support to Human Development Index (Theme-II)

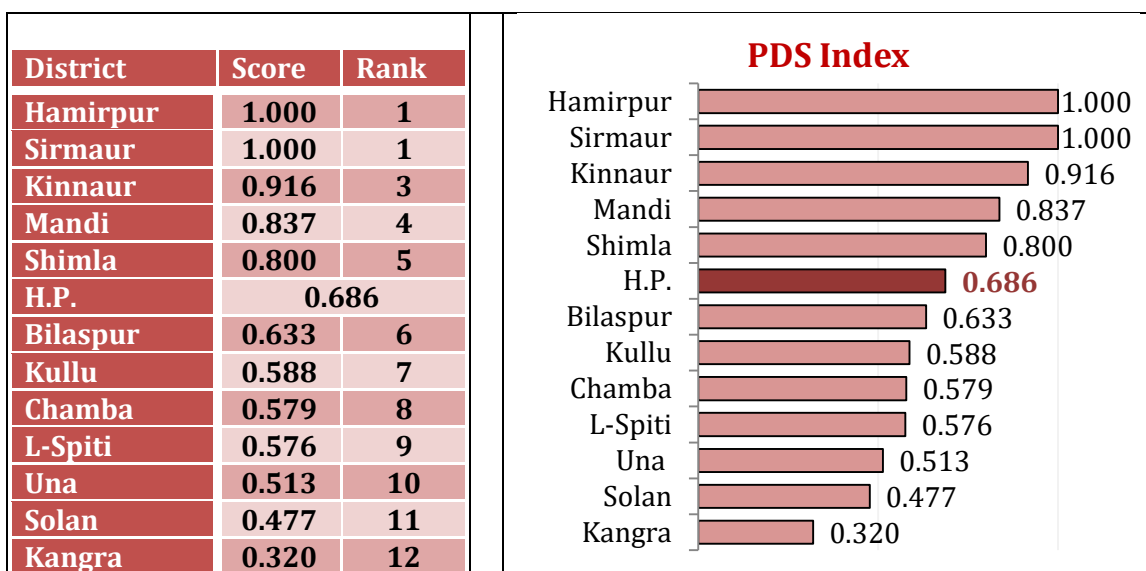


Bilaspur secures the top rank in the combined index of Support to Human Development with 0.706 points. The State average is 0.584. The gap between top and lowest performer district is 0.233 points and the gap between Himachal Pradesh average and lowest is 0.111 points.

4.1.3: Social Protection

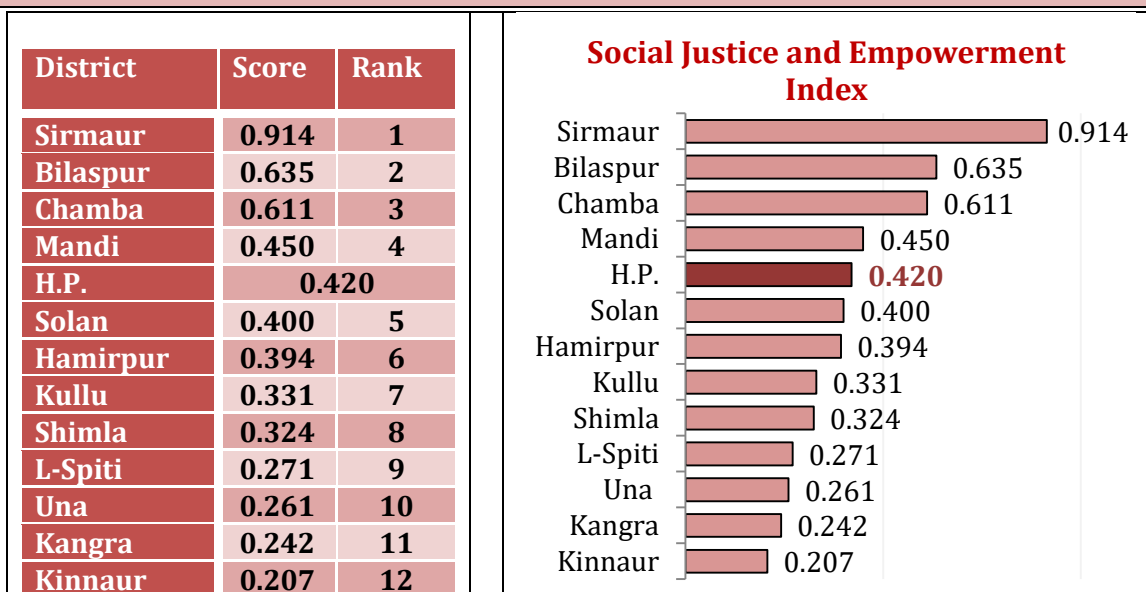
In Social Protection sector, ten indicators have been identified covering the welfare and development arenas. This sector covers areas like social protection, employment, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, Public Distribution System etc.

4.1.3.1: Public Distribution System Index



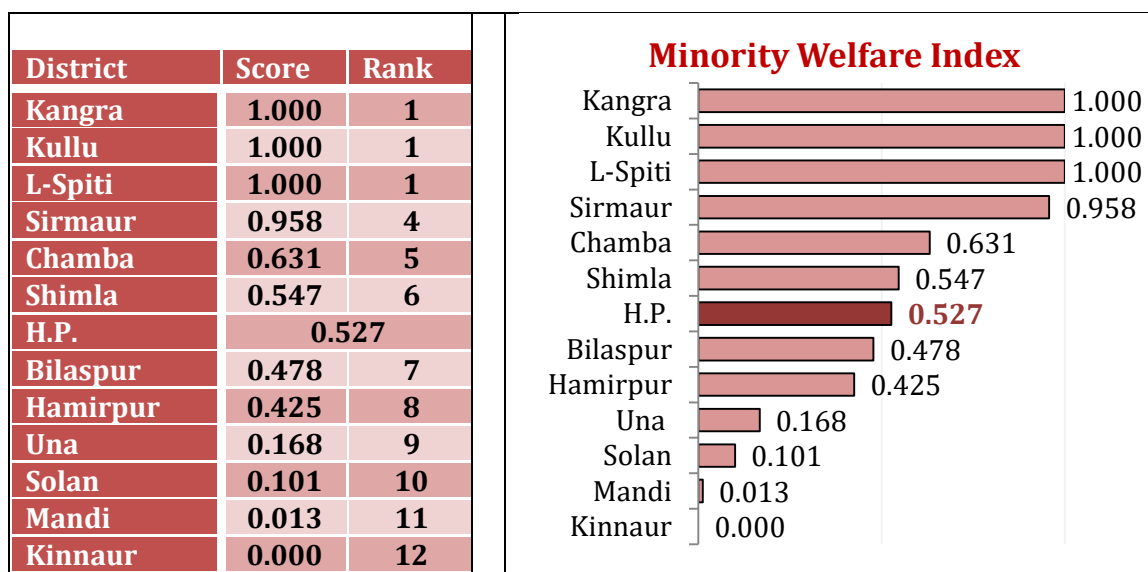
The Public Distribution System Focus Subject has two indicators that measures the Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS and Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme. Hamirpur and Sirmour ranked first under this indicator. Kangra district ranked last. The State's average score in this indicator is 0.868. The gap between highest and lowest performer districts is 0.680 points and gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.366.

4.1.3.2: Social Justice and Empowerment



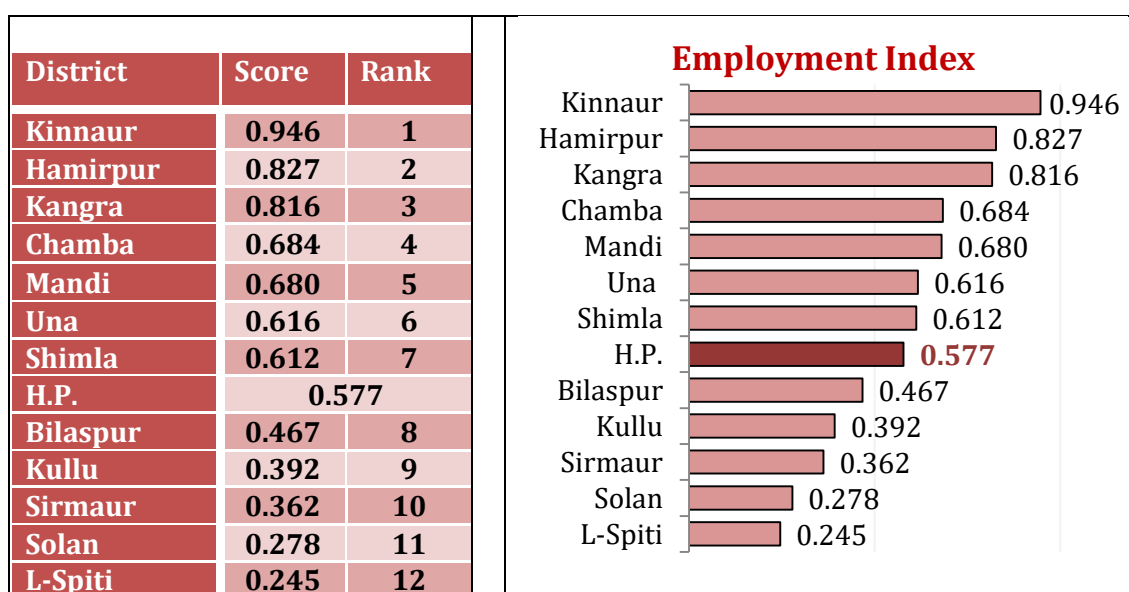
The three indicators under this focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment cover a variety of social protection measures that can be used as significant indicators that reflect the care and concern of the district administration towards the less empowered citizens. Sirmour attains top rank with an index value of **0.914** and Kinnaur secures lowest rank in social justice and empowerment index with an index value of **0.207**. The gap between lowest and top performer districts is 0.707 points, whereas gap between State's average score and lowest performer is 0.213 points.

4.1.3.3: Minority Welfare



The analysis of this section is based on the indicator, percentage of Minority Children given pre-matric scholarship. Kangra, Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti collectively secure top position in minority welfare index, whereas Kinnaur secures the lowest place in the index.

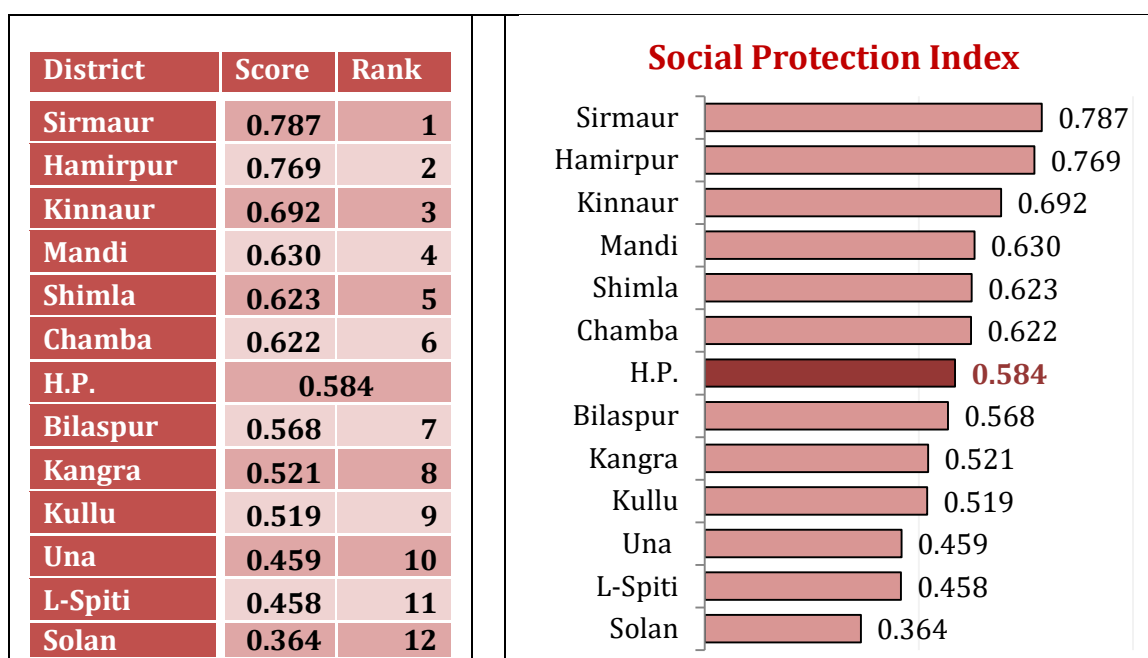
4.1.3.4: Employment



In overall Employment index, Kinnaur ranks first in employment with overall index of 0.946 and Solan district ranks last among all districts of Himachal Pradesh with an overall index of 0.245. The average index score of Himachal Pradesh is 0.577 points. The gap between top and lowest performer in employment index is 0.701, whereas, gap between State's average score and lowest performer district is 0.332 points.

Bifurcating further the employment index, first indicator is Average days of employment provided per household: NREGA (2019-20) Chamba has the highest percent of 69.09 and Lahaul and Spiti has the lowest with 30 percent. The second indicator is Women Participation in which Hamirpur district had the highest percent of women participation with 88.09 percent and Solan the lowest at 36.40 percent.

4.1.3.5: Social Protection Index (Theme-III)



Considering all the focus subjects analysis shows the rankings for the theme Social Protection: Sirmour district ranked the highest in the overall theme and ranks first (0.787), closely followed by Hamirpur (0.769). In addition, it also ranked first in the focus subjects of Public Distribution System and Social Justice and Empowerment. The gap between highest and lowest performer is 0.423 points and gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.220 points.

4.1.4: Woman and Children

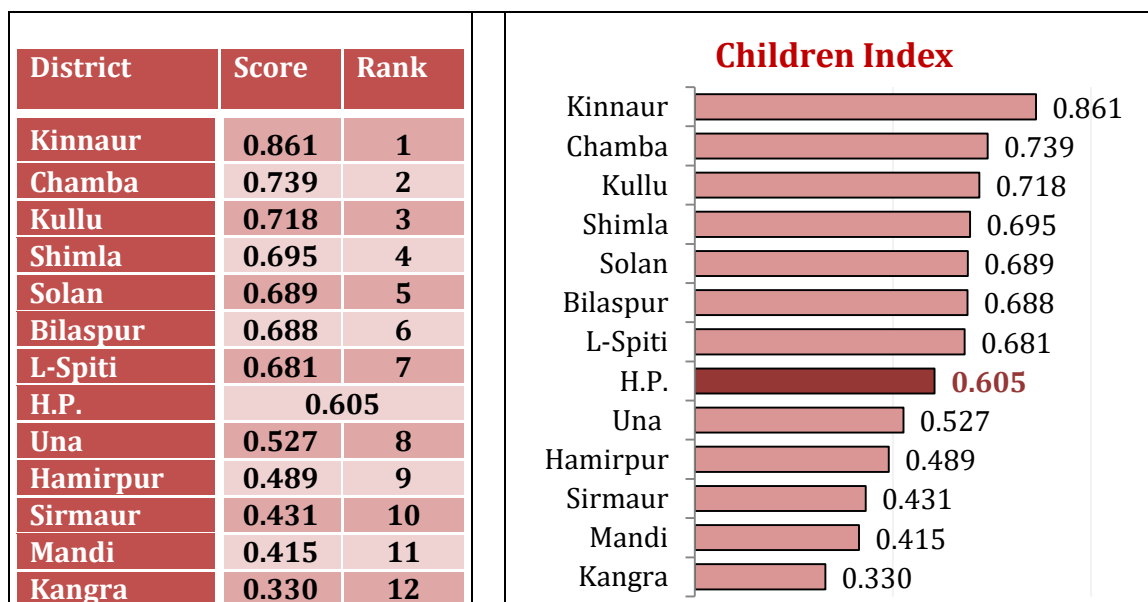
The State government has taken various major initiatives for socio-economic welfare of the children and women of the weaker section of the society by providing them security, financial assistance and opportunities to live a respectable life. In various budgets several schemes have been started with a vision to empower the women by providing them an interface for organisation and socio-economic development to make every woman well educated, skilled and self reliant in every respect, contributing to the socio-economic development of the state. POSHAN Abhiyaan in Himachal Pradesh was started on 14th April 2018 to reduce malnourishment in a phased manner through life cycle approach by adopting synergized and result oriented approach.

This theme carries two focus subjects, Children and Women with nine Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Beneficiaries under ICDS, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, male Female Literacy gap etc.

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on Gender Equality. Prior focus must be given to the betterment of women.

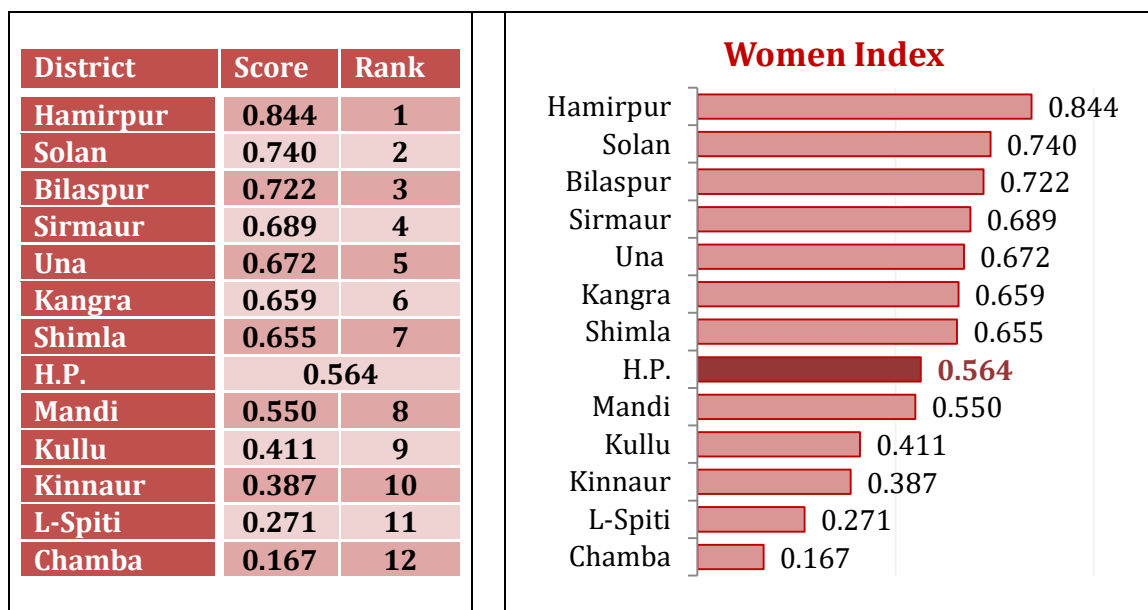
Target 6 of Goal 5 of SDG focuses on 'universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Therefore the indicator, Institutional Delivery, is extremely crucial

4.1.4.1: Children Index



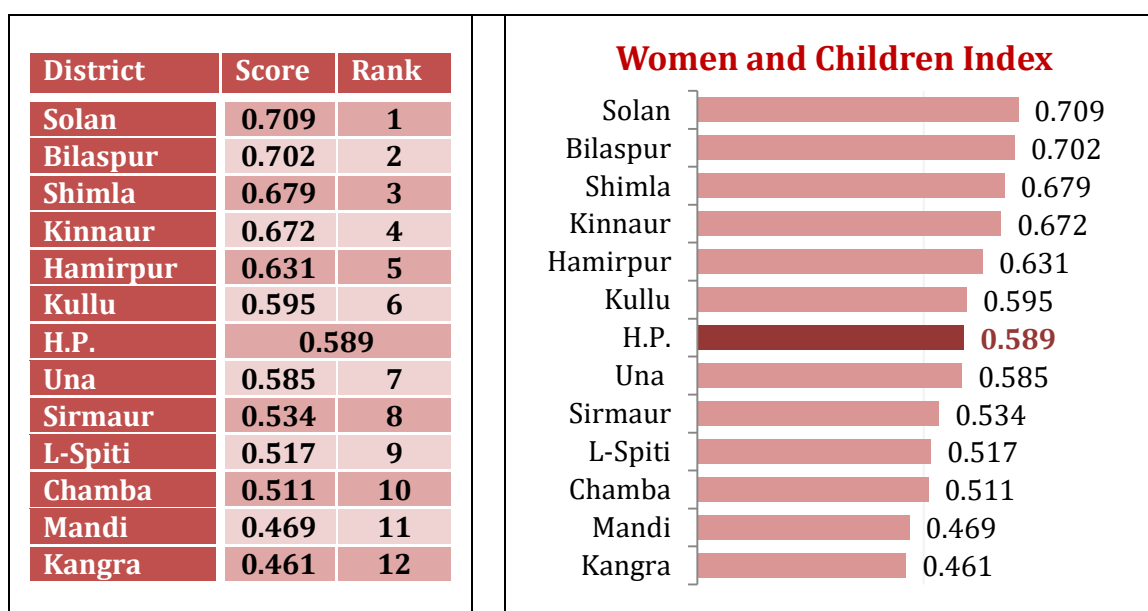
In children's Index, Kinnaur district tops the ranking, followed closely by Chamba. Kangra features at the bottom of the ranking. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.531 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.256 points.

4.1.4.2: Women Index



The data as per NFHS 5, points out that percent of institutional delivery is the highest in Hamirpur (97.6 per cent) and the lowest in Chamba (72 per cent). Hamirpur occupies the first rank with a score of 0.844. A large gap (0.677) can be observed between the scores of Hamirpur and last ranked Chamba.

4.1.4.3: Women and Children Index (Theme-IV)



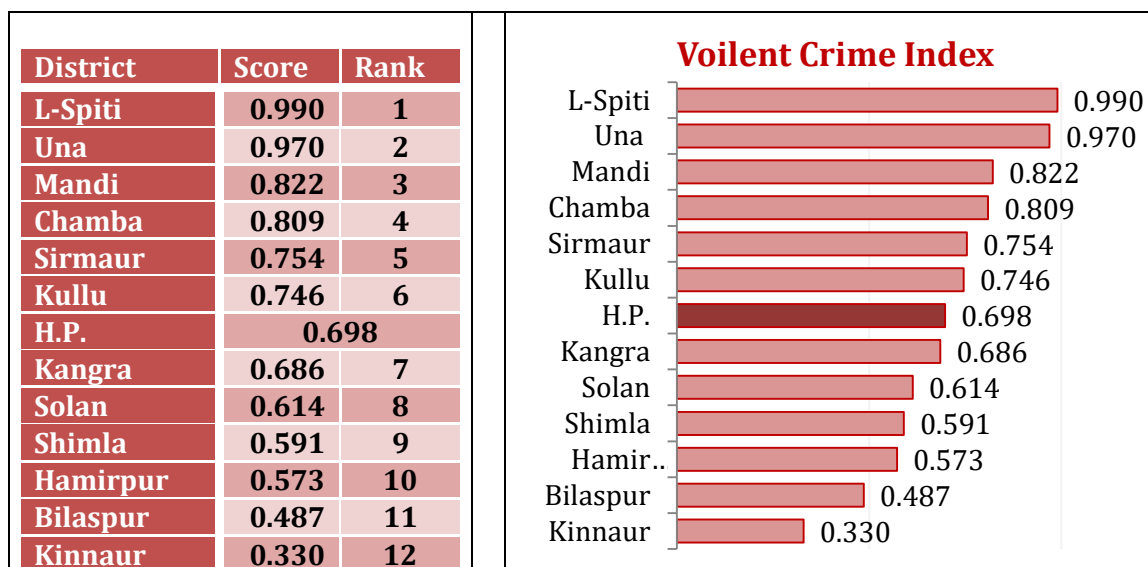
Finally we assess the overall rankings and index values for Women and Children (Theme-IV). Under this theme, the focus subject of Children has been given a higher weightage, i.e. sixty percent (60 percent), whereas, the focus subject of Women has got a relatively lower weightage, i.e. forty percent (40 percent). Solan District is performing

relatively better than all the other districts at it is at number one position with an index value of 0.709. Kangra, Mandi, Chamba, L&S, Sirmour and Una are assessed below the State average of 0.589.

4.1.5: Crime, Law and Order

Crime, Law & Order sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedures, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Seven indicators are selected in this sector which includes violent crime per 1000 population, availability of police personnel, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

4.1.5.1: Violent Crime Index

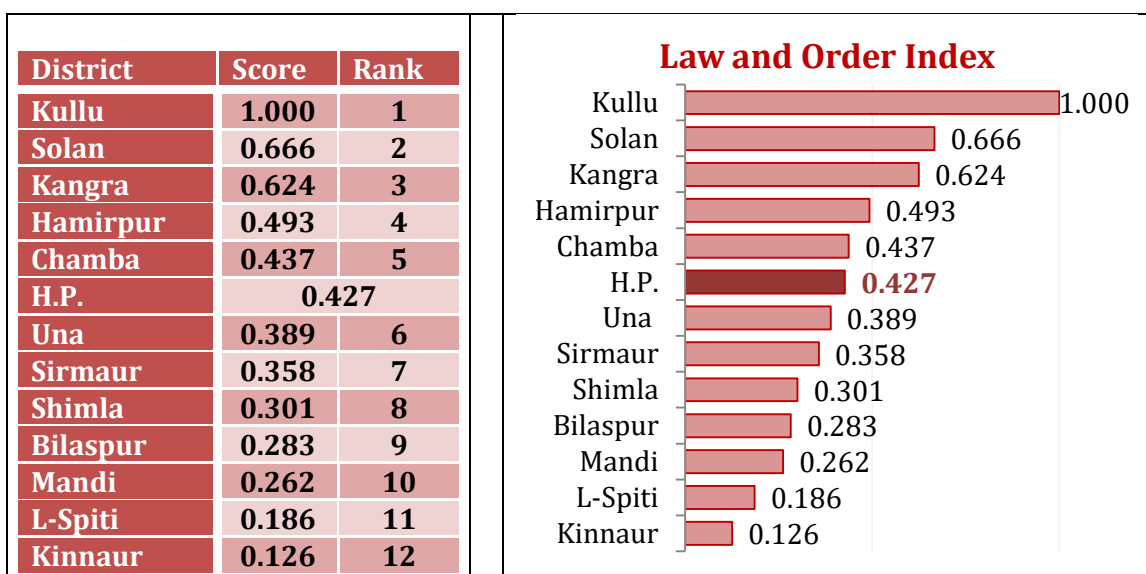


This section includes rapes, murders and dowry deaths and we have standardised all of them with per 1000 population. The data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) revealed a striking feature of Himachal Pradesh. The incidence of crimes in Himachal Pradesh is comparatively lower than other states.

Amongst all the violent crimes, the numbers of cases registered for dowry deaths is the least in almost all the districts. The data for crime rate is subjective in nature. A low level of crime rate can mean two things, one, there is actually less crimes or alternatively the cases are not getting registered.

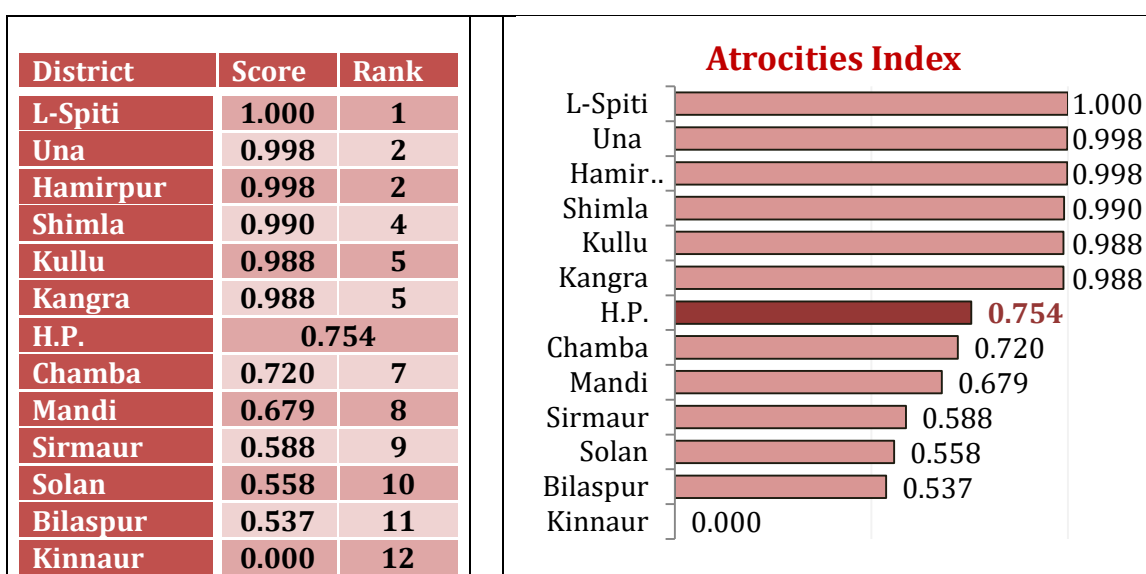
In violent crime index Lahaul-Spiti stood first and scored 0.990 points, which means that Lahaul-Spiti has a lower crime rate. Kinnaur secures the lowest rank in the violent crime index and scored 0.330 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.660 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.368 points.

4.1.5.2: Law and Order Index



Law and order focus subject includes two indicators viz. Detection work in narcotics and Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel. In Law and Order Index, Kullu leads the ranking with a perfect score of 1.000, Solan ranks 2nd with a score of 0.666. At the bottom of the ranking are the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti with scores of 0.126 and 0.186 respectively. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.874 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.301 points.

4.1.5.3: Atrocities Index

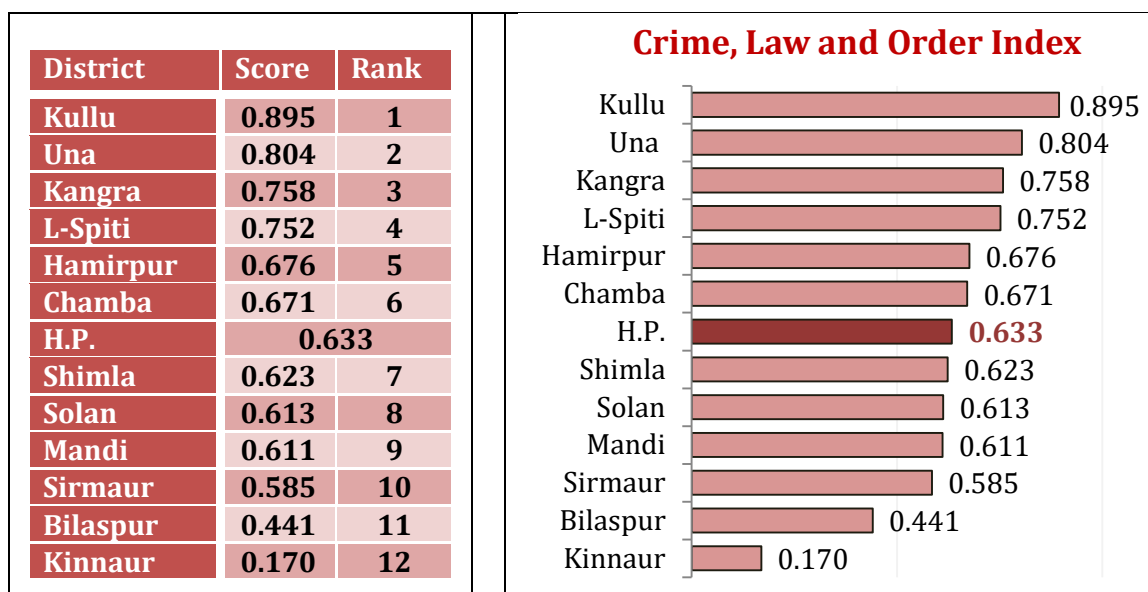


Target 2 or Goal 5 of SDGs focuses on 'Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and

other types of exploitation' Hence this focus subject deals exclusively with atrocities committed against women.

Lahaul-Spiti occupies the first rank with a score of 1.000 followed by Una and Hamirpur with a equal score of 0.998. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is absolute 1.000 point.

4.1.5.4: Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V)



After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V) were computed. Analysis shows that Kullu district stood first with an index value of 0.895, and Kinnaur is at the bottom with a score of 0.170 points. Una, Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Hamirpur ,Chamba and Mandi have performed remarkably well and scores above State's average score. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.725 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.463 points.

4.1.6: Environment

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. Change in forest area has been included as an indicator in the sector. The violations under Environmental, Water act, as well as Civic Waste Management have been also taken as indicators.

The focus on environment increased even more after the formation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 15 of the SDGs is exclusively based on 'Life on Land'. Under this theme, we have two focus subjects, namely, environmental Violations and Forest Cover.

4.1.6.1: Environmental Violations Index

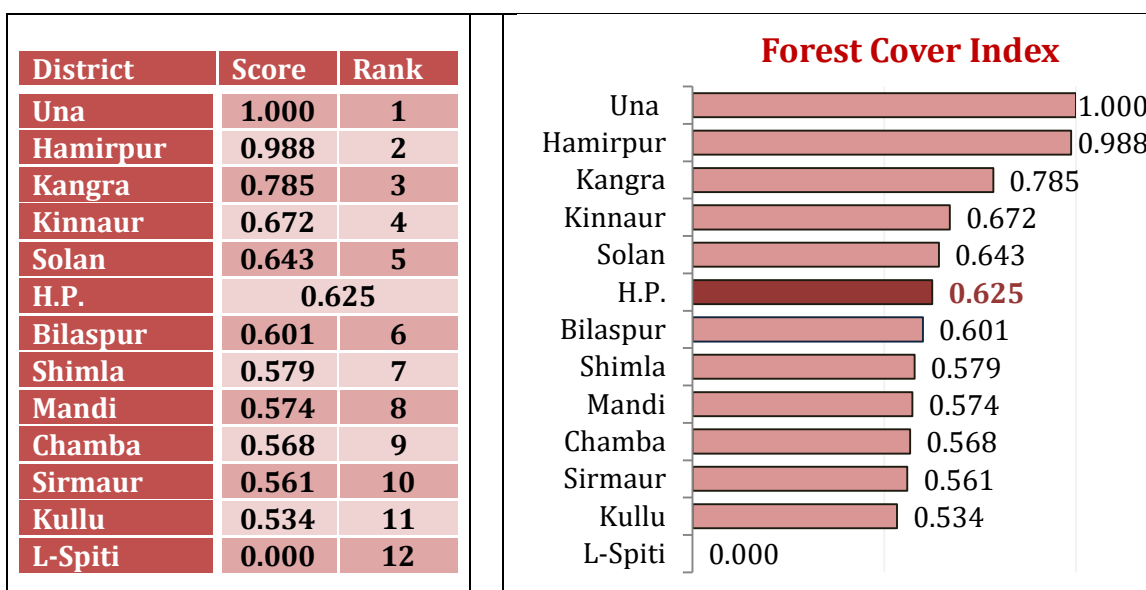
District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.990	1
Kinnaur	0.898	2
Mandi	0.778	3
Solan	0.738	4
H.P.	0.694	
Sirmaur	0.692	5
Chamba	0.668	6
Hamirpur	0.665	7
Shimla	0.642	8
Una	0.615	9
Kangra	0.590	10
L-Spiti	0.538	11
Kullu	0.508	12

Environmental Violations Index	
Bilaspur	0.990
Kinnaur	0.898
Mandi	0.778
Solan	0.738
H.P.	0.694
Sirmaur	0.692
Chamba	0.668
Hamirpur	0.665
Shimla	0.642
Una	0.615
Kangra	0.590
L-Spiti	0.538
Kullu	0.508

With industrialisation, the focus has always been more into commercialisation at the cost of society and environment. However, environmental violations are also a criminal offence. This section includes violations that are committed under the following acts: Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Environmental (Protection) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Water (Prevention and control of Population) Act. This section includes 4 indicators viz, No. of Environmental Violations in the District, Adequacy of sampling of polluting activities under Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment Protection Act, 1986, Compliance of polluting units under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986 and Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management).

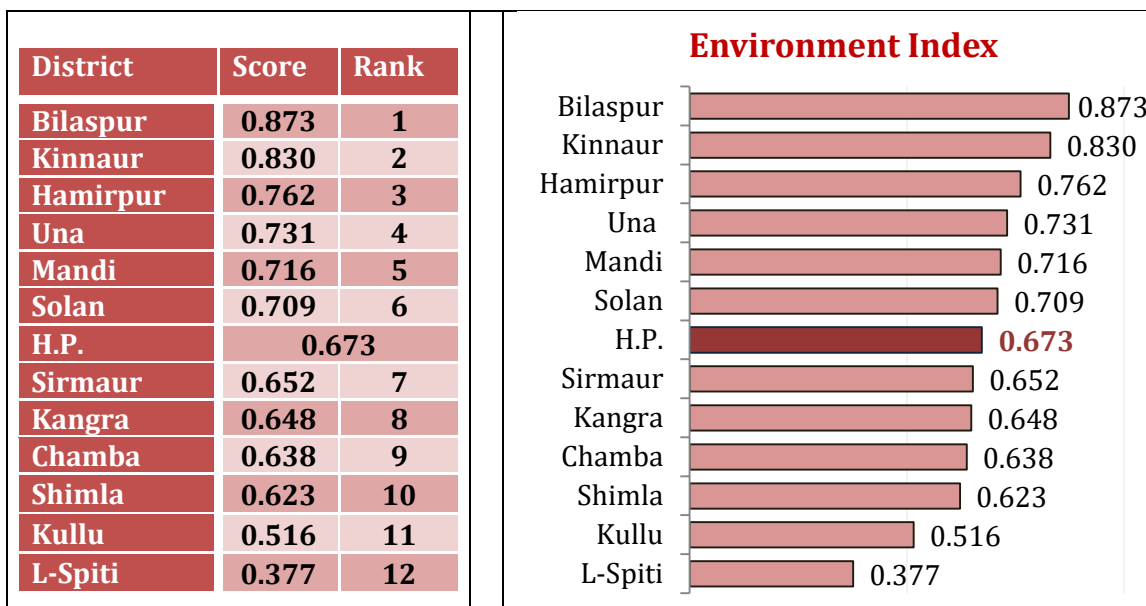
Bilaspur ranks first among all the districts with a score of 0.990 points, closely followed by Kinnaur (0.989). Kullu secures the lowest rank in Environmental Violations Index. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.482, whereas, the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.186 points.

4.1.6.2: Forest Cover Index



In forest cover index Una stood first and Lahaul-Spiti last. Data as per ISFR-2019 and 2017 reports, points out that there is significant increase in forest cover in districts of Una, Hamirpur and Kangra.

4.1.6.3: Environment Index (Theme-VI)



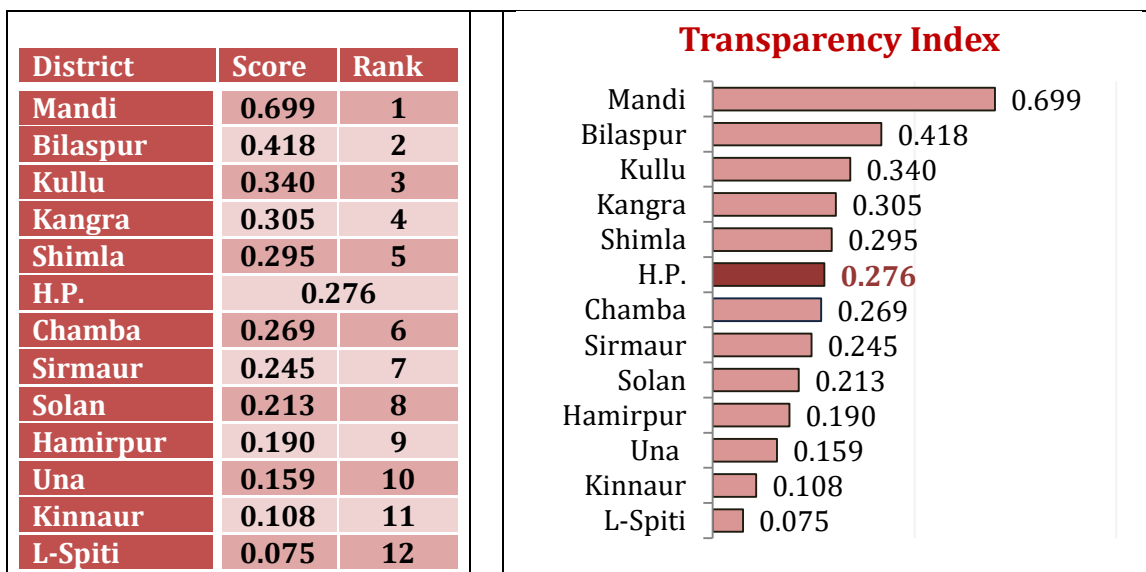
Finally, we have assigned a higher weightage of seventy percent (70 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a thirty percent (30 percent) weightage to Forest cover to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Bilaspur tops the ranking with a score of 0.873. At the bottom of the rankings is Lahaul-Spiti with a score of 0.377. The gap between top and lowest

performer districts is 0.496 points. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.296 points.

4.1.7: Transparency and Accountability

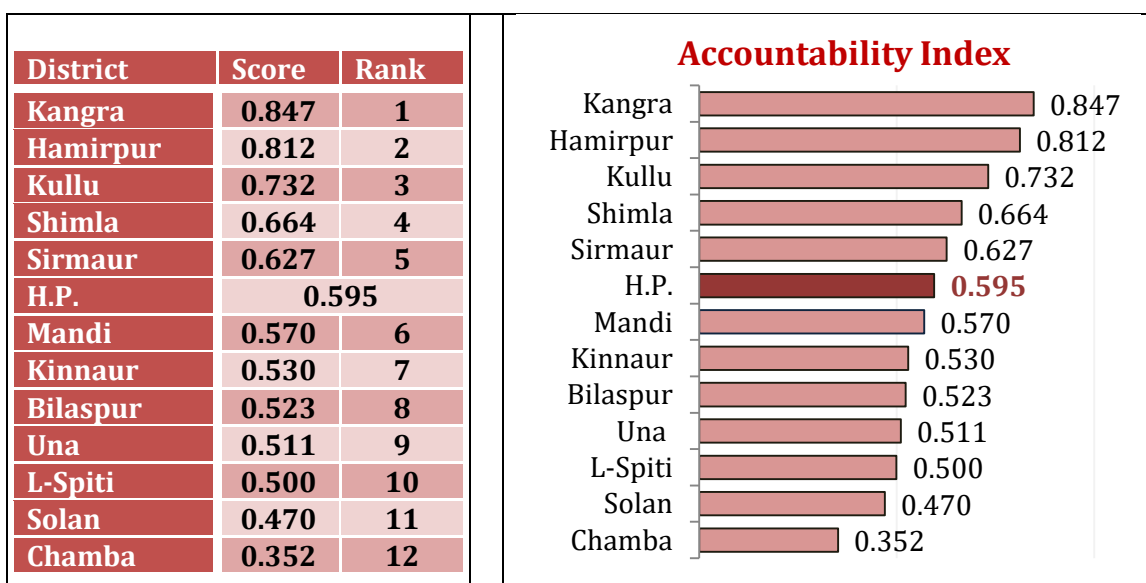
The expectation of the citizens in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology, online portals, use of mobile applications, etc. The citizen centric governance sector has included indicators to capture the same.

4.1.7.1: Transparency Index



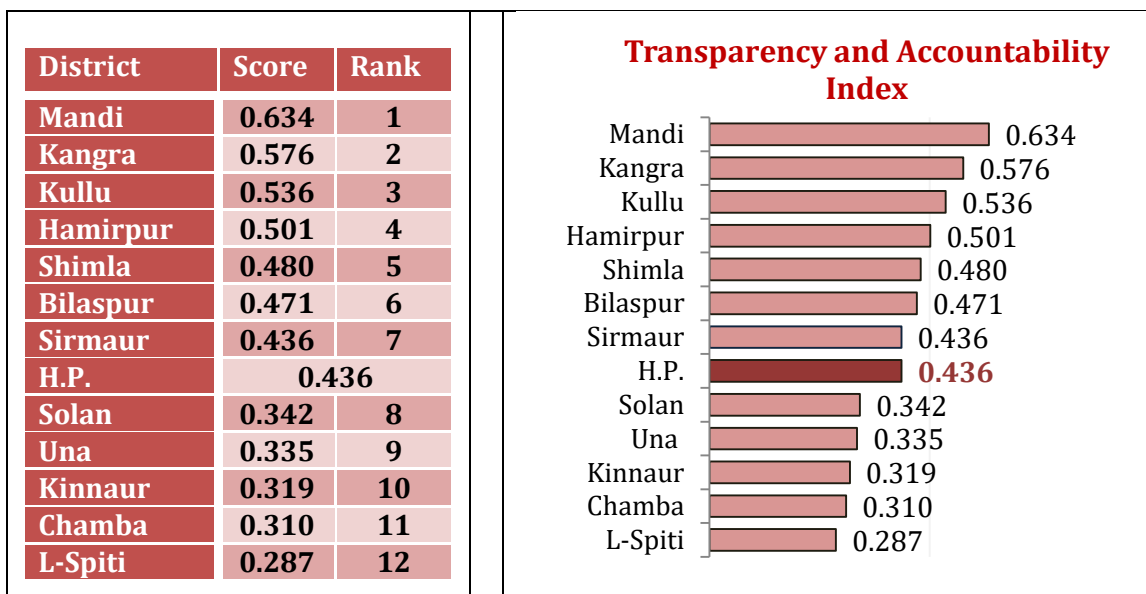
Mandi district leads the ranking with a score of 0.699, Bilaspur ranks 2nd with a score of 0.418. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.624 points which indicates inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.201 points.

4.1.7.2: Accountability Index



In accountability index, Kangra tops the ranking with a score of 0.847 and Chamba placed at the bottom of the rankings with a score of 0.352points. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.495 points. The gap between State's score and lowest performer district is 0.243 points.

4.1.7.3: Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII)



After assigning equal weightage the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII) have been arrived at. Mandi stands out from the rest of the districts and is at rank 1 with 0.634 as the score. The gap between top and lowest performer district index is 0.347 points. The gap between State's average index score and lowest ranked district is 0.149 points.

4.2: District Good Governance Index-2020

The Composite Scores and integrated index comprising the performance of the districts over the 75 indicators spread between the seven themes reveals the following results. The scores have been limited to three decimal points for the sake of convenience. Hamirpur stands first amongst the twelve districts, with Bilaspur and Kullu following closely behind.

District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.674	1
Bilaspur	0.634	2
Kullu	0.617	3
Mandi	0.613	4
Shimla	0.608	5
Una	0.604	6
Kangra	0.598	7
H.P.	0.584	
Solan	0.561	8
Sirmaur	0.558	9
Kinnaur	0.543	10
Chamba	0.529	11
L-Spiti	0.471	12

District Good Governance Index	
Hamirpur	0.674
Bilaspur	0.634
Kullu	0.617
Mandi	0.613
Shimla	0.608
Una	0.604
Kangra	0.598
H.P.	0.584
Solan	0.561
Sirmaur	0.558
Kinnaur	0.543
Chamba	0.529
L-Spiti	0.471

Some interesting features of the scoring

- Only a score of 0.203 separates the topper, Hamirpur from the lowest rank holder, Lahaul-Spiti.
- Hamirpur, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands second in three themes i.e. Essential Infrastructure Index, Support to Human Development Index and Social Protection Index. It has ranked 5th Women and Children Index and Crime, Law and Order Index, and 4th Transparency and Accountability and 3rd in Environment Index.
- Bilaspur district stand 2nd in overall DGGI ranking and separates from Hamirpur by a score of only 0.040 points. Bilaspur stands first in two themes i.e. Support to Human Development Index and Environment Index and has ranked 2nd in Women and Children Index.
- Kullu district ranks 3rd in the DGGI-2020 index with a score of 0.617.
- District Shimla regained its position from 10th (2019) to 5th position in overall ranking. Only a score of 0.066 separates Shimla from top rank holder Hamirpur and from 2nd rank holder Bilaspur by only 0.026 points.
- Lahaul-Spiti stands at the bottom of the rankings in overall District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 4th only in Crime, Law and Order Index.
- The gap between State's average score and lowest performer district in District Good Governance Index is 0.113 points.

4.2.1 Individual Scores for each of the themes

District	Essential Infrastructure Index	Support to Human Development Index	Social Protection Index	Women and Children Index	Crime, Law and Order Index	Environment Index	Transparency and Accountability	Composite Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.691 (2)	0.685 (2)	0.769 (2)	0.631 (5)	0.676 (5)	0.762 (3)	0.501 (4)	0.674	1
Bilaspur	0.681 (3)	0.706 (1)	0.568 (7)	0.702 (2)	0.441 (11)	0.873 (1)	0.471 (6)	0.634	2
Kullu	0.625 (5)	0.629 (5)	0.519 (9)	0.595 (6)	0.895 (1)	0.516 (11)	0.536 (3)	0.617	3
Mandi	0.566 (9)	0.664 (3)	0.630 (4)	0.469 (11)	0.611 (9)	0.716 (5)	0.634 (1)	0.613	4
Shimla	0.580 (7)	0.649 (4)	0.623 (5)	0.679 (3)	0.623 (7)	0.623 (10)	0.480 (5)	0.608	5
Una	0.771 (1)	0.542 (8)	0.459 (10)	0.585 (7)	0.804 (2)	0.731 (4)	0.335 (9)	0.604	6
Kangra	0.676 (4)	0.545 (7)	0.521 (8)	0.461 (12)	0.758 (3)	0.648 (8)	0.576 (2)	0.598	7
Solan	0.575 (8)	0.612 (6)	0.364 (12)	0.709 (1)	0.613 (8)	0.709 (6)	0.342 (8)	0.561	8
Sirmaur	0.402 (12)	0.508 (10)	0.787 (1)	0.534 (8)	0.585 (10)	0.652 (7)	0.436 (7)	0.558	9
Kinnaur	0.603 (6)	0.515 (9)	0.692 (3)	0.672 (4)	0.170 (12)	0.830 (2)	0.319 (10)	0.543	10
Chamba	0.480 (10)	0.473 (12)	0.622 (6)	0.511 (10)	0.671 (6)	0.638 (9)	0.310 (11)	0.529	11
L-Spiti	0.419 (11)	0.486 (11)	0.458 (11)	0.517 (9)	0.752 (4)	0.377 (12)	0.287 (12)	0.471	12
HP	0.589	0.584	0.584	0.589	0.633	0.673	0.436	0.584	

Note: Figures in parenthesis are rankings of individual district in each theme

The aggregated position as it emerges for Infrastructure is that Sirmour district has scored 12th rank with a very low aggregated index score (0.402). Una is ranked first among all districts for Essential Infrastructure with a score of 0.771.

The aggregation of the two focus subjects of health and education into the theme of Support to human development shows that Bilaspur is ranked first as it has performed relatively well in almost all the education indicators. Districts of Kullu, Solan and Una achieved 100 percent immunization of children.

Considering all the focus subjects for theme Social Protection, analysis shows that Sirmour district performed best in the overall theme and tops the ranking with an index

value of 0.787. In addition it also ranked first in focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment with a score of 0.914.

The overall rankings and index values for theme Women and Children, the focus subject of Children has been given a higher weightage, i.e. sixty percent (60 percent), whereas, the focus subject of Women has got a relatively lower weightage, i.e. forty percent (40 percent). Solan tops the ranking with a score of 0.709, whereas, Kangra is at the bottom with an index value of 0.461. Six districts viz Una, Sirmour, L&S, Chamba, Mandi and Kangra are below the State average of 0.589. NFHS-5 data points out that the percent of institutional delivery is the highest in Hamirpur district (97.6 percent) and the lowest in Chamba (72 per cent).

As per methodology we gave more weightage to Violent crimes i.e. forty per cent and assigned 30 per cent weightage to other two focus subjects i.e. Law and Order and atrocities under theme Crime, Law and Order. Our analysis points out that Kullu district stood first with an index value of 0.895. Una, Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Hamirpur and Chamba, Mandi has performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score.

We have assigned a higher weightage of seventy percent (70 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a thirty percent (30 percent) weightage to Forest cover to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Bilaspur tops the ranking with a score of 0.873. At the bottom of the rankings is Lahaul-Spiti with a score of 0.377..

In accountability index, Kangra tops the ranking with a score of 0.847. In transparency index Mandi district leads the ranking with a score of 0.699, Bilaspur ranks 2nd with a score of 0.418. Finally after assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability index. Hamirpur ranks first with a score of 0.501, closely followed by Bilaspur (0.471).

District Hamirpur improved its position from 3rd to 1st rank and district Kullu improved its position from 6th rank (2019) to 3rd rank in 2020. District Mandi has however deteriorated its position and slipped from 2nd to 4th position and Bilaspur slipped from 1st position to 2nd position. Shimla district, ranks 05th in 2020 against 10th in the previous year.

4.2.2 DGGI 2018, 2019 and 2020 Comparison

District	DGGI (2020)		DGGI (2019)		DGGI (2018)	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.674	1	0.645	3	0.633	3
Bilaspur	0.634	2	0.758	1	0.526	8
Kullu	0.617	3	0.621	6	0.636	2
Mandi	0.613	4	0.702	2	0.607	6
Shimla	0.608	5	0.568	10	0.636	1
Una	0.604	6	0.633	4	0.627	4
Kangra	0.598	7	0.612	7	0.622	5
Solan	0.561	8	0.573	9	0.470	11
Sirmaur	0.558	9	0.575	8	0.515	9
Kinnaur	0.543	10	0.625	5	0.455	12
Chamba	0.529	11	0.559	11	0.551	7
L-Spiti	0.471	12	0.555	12	0.500	10

Annexure 1

S.N.	Formula
1.	Per capita consumption of power = Total Consumption/ Total Population
2.	Frequency of water supply = a) Total HHs with drinking water/Alternate days ×100 b) Total HHs with drinking water/one time in daily ×100 c) Total HHs with drinking water/two time in daily ×100 d) Total HHs with drinking water/24x7 ×100
3.	Surfaced Roads as a percentage of total roads = (Total surfaced roads length/ Total road length) ×100.
4.	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a %age of total villages of the same Habitation = Total villages connectivity of the same habitation/total villages more than 100 population (Census 2011) × 100
5.	Tarred Roads as a %age of total Roads = Tarred Roads/Total Roads × 100
6.	% SC Enrolment out of total SC target population = SC Enrolment/ Total SC target population (Age: 6-14) × 100
7.	% ST Enrolment out of total ST target population = ST Enrolment/ Total ST target population (Age: 6-14) × 100
8.	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = (Infant Deaths/Live Births) ×1000
9.	Sex ratio at birth = (Total no. of live female children/Total No. of live Male children born) × 1000
10.	Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic = Total women who are anaemic/Total pregnant women age 15-49
11.	%age School Children Screened by RBSK Teams = Total Screened Children/Total Enrolment in Schools × 100
12.	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB) = (No. of new and relapsed TB cases notified (Public + Private)/ District wise target allocated by MOHFW, GoI)
13.	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases = (Proration of new cured cases (treatment completed)/ Total Number of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases registered during a specific month or period)
14.	%age of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension = (Total patients put screened with NCDs (+18 age group)/ Total population to be screened (60%)) × 100
15.	%age of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs = (No. of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs/ Total Adolescent Girls (Target-U-DISE Data) ×100
16.	%age of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts = (Number of claims raised under PMJAY and HIMCARE/Total number of patients treated under PMJAY and HIMCARE) ×100
17.	%age of school children provided WIFS = Total no. of school children provided with 4 tablets of IFA (Blue or Pink)/ Total no. of School Children enrolled ×100
18.	% age of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) = No. of functional HWCs/ Total Notified HWCs ×100
19.	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS = Off take/ Allocation ×100
20.	Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS) = Off take/ Allocation ×100
21.	% of Pension beneficiaries of the total population above 60 = (Pension beneficiaries/ Total population above 60) ×100
22.	% of Households with no land = (Households with no land/ Total Households)×100
23.	Incidence of crime against SC/ST = Crime against SC and ST/ Total SC and ST population
24.	% of Minority Children given pre metric scholarship = (No. of Minority Children given pre metric scholarship/ Total Minority children) ×100

Annexure 1

25.	$\% \text{ of Women Participation} = \left(\frac{\text{Total women workforce}}{\text{Total workforce}} \right) \times 100$
26.	$\text{Skill Development of Rural Youth in DDU-GKY} = \left(\frac{\text{No. of Persons skilled}}{\text{Total Target}} \right) \times 100$
27.	$\text{Mandays Generation in Forest} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Mandays Generation}}{\text{Mandays Generation Target}} \right) \times 100$
28.	$\% \text{ of Crime against Children} = \left(\frac{\text{Total number of cases of crimes against children}}{\text{Total children in the age group 0-18}} \right) \times 100$
29.	$\% \text{ of Beneficiaries under ICDS} = \left(\frac{\text{Total 0-6 years child Beneficiaries}}{\text{Total child population between the age of 0-6}} \right) \times 100$
30.	$\text{Child Sex Ratio} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Girls born}}{\text{Total Boys born}} \right) \times 1000$
31.	$\text{Institutional Delivery} = \left(\frac{\text{Total No. of institutional deliveries}}{\text{Total deliveries}} \right) \times 100$
32.	$\text{Male Female Literacy Gap} = (\% \text{ of Male Literacy} - \% \text{ of Female Literacy})$
33.	$\% \text{ of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups} + \text{TT2/Booster} + 180 \text{ IFA} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups} + \text{TT2/Booster} + 180 \text{ IFA reported}}{\text{Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC under HMIS}} \right) \times 100$
34.	$\% \text{ age of high risk pregnant women detected} = \left(\frac{\text{No of HRPs identified}}{\text{No. of ante-natal in 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ trimester checkups done on PMSMA}} \right) \times 100$
35.	$\text{Rapes per thousand population} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of cases}}{\text{Total women population (in thousands)}} \right) \times 1000$
36.	$\text{Murders per thousand population} = \left(\frac{\text{Incidence of murder}}{\text{Total population (in thousands)}} \right) \times 1000$
37.	$\text{Dowry Deaths thousand population} = \left(\frac{\text{Dowry Deaths}}{\text{Total women population}} \right) \times 1000$
38.	$\text{Detection work in narcotics} = (\text{NDPS cases in 2018-19} - \text{NDPS cases in 2019-20})$
39.	$\text{Atrocities committed against Women} = \left(\frac{\text{Total no. of cases}}{\text{Total women population (in thousands)}} \right) \times 1000$
40.	$\% \text{ of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans} = \left(\frac{\text{Total E-Challans}}{\text{Total No. of Traffic Challans}} \right) \times 100$
41.	$\text{No. of ACB cases disposed as a \% of total cases registered} = \left(\frac{\text{ACB cases disposed}}{\text{Total cases registered}} \right) \times 100$
42.	$\text{Social Audit under NREGA: \% of GPs covered} = \left(\frac{\text{Total GPs covered under Social audit}}{\text{Total GPs}} \right) \times 100$
43.	$\text{Percentage of complaints resolved of total complaint received under the TPDS \& State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)} = \left(\frac{\text{Complaints resolved}}{\text{Complaints received}} \right) \times 100$

**Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance
Index (HPDGGI)
Weightages**

Annexure 2

Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure

Themes	Sl. No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators		
Essential Infrastructure (0.14)	i	Power (0.1)	D1	Households electrified as a % of total Households	0.2		
			D2	Per capita consumption of Power	0.3		
			D3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) & System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)	0.5		
			a)	(SAIFI)	0.5		
			b)	(SAIDI)	0.5		
			ii	Water (0.3)	D4	% of Households with access to safe drinking water	0.5
					D5	Supply of safe drinking water on the basis of frequency of water supply	0.5
	(a)	Alternate Days			0.10		
	(b)	One Time in Daily			0.15		
	(c)	Two Times in daily			0.25		
	(d)	24 X 7			0.50		
	iii	Roads (0.3)			D6	Surfaced Roads as a % total Roads	0.4
			D7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a %age of total villages of the same Habitation	0.5		
			D8	Tarred Roads as a %age of total Roads	0.1		
iv			Housing (0.3)	D9	No. of Pucca Houses as a % of total Households	0.5	
	D10	Slum Population as a % of total Urban population		0.5			

Theme 2: Support to Human Development

Themes	Sl.No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Support to Human Development (0.14)	v	Education (0.5)	D11	% SC Enrolment out of total SC target population	0.05
			D12	% ST Enrolment out of total ST target population	0.05
			D13	Retention rate at primary level	0.05
			D14	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level	0.1
			D15	% of children aged 6-14 enrolled in Private school	0.1
			D16	% of children aged 6-14 not enrolled in school	0.05
			D17	% of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety	0.02
			D18	% of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students	0.02
			D19	% of SamagraSiksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year	0.05
			D20	Average annual attendance of teachers	0.01
			D21	Standard 3rd to 5th Learning levels	0.25
			A	% of children who can read at least Std. I level text	0.3
			B	% of children who can read do at least subtraction	0.7
			D22	Standard 6th to 8th Learning levels	0.25
			A	% of children who can read at least Std. II level text	0.3
			B	% of children who can read do division	0.7

Annexure 2

Themes	Sl.No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Support to Human Development (0.14)	vi	Health (0.5)	D23	IMR	0.1
			D24	Full Immunization	0.15
			D25	Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	0.1
			D26	Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	0.1
			D27	%age School Children Screened by RBSK Teams	0.05
			D28	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	0.1
			D29	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	0.05
			D30	%age of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	0.1
			D31	%age of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	0.05
			D32	%age of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts	0.05
			D33	%age of school children provided WIFS	0.1
			D34	% age of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	0.05

Theme 3: Social Protection

Themes	Sl.No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Social Protection (0.14)	vii	Public Distribution System 0.4	D35	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS	0.6
			D36	Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)	0.4
	viii	Social Justice & Empowerment (0.2)	D37	% of Pension beneficiaries of the total population above 60	0.3
			D38	% of Households with no land	0.5
			D39	Incidence of crime against SC/ST	0.2
	ix	Minority Welfare (0.1)	D40	No. of Minority Children given pre metric scholarship	1
	x	Employment (0.3)	D41	Average days of employment provided per household: NREGA	0.2
			D42	Women Participation	0.3
			D43	Skill Development of Rural Youth in DDU-GKY	0.3
			D44	Employment Generation in Forest	0.2

Theme 4: Women and Children

Themes	Sl.No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Women & Children (0.14)	xi	Children (0.6)	D45	Crime against Children	0.1
			D46	% of Beneficiaries under ICDS	0.2
			D47	Child Sex Ratio	0.3
			D48	% of Malnourished children	0.15
			D49	% of Severely malnourished children	0.25
	xii	Women (0.4)	D50	Institutional Delivery	0.3
			D51	Male Female Literacy Gap	0.3
			D52	% of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	0.2
			D53	%age of high risk pregnant women detected	0.2

Annexure 2

Theme 5: Crime, law and order

Themes	Sl.No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Crime, Law & Order (0.14)	xiii	Violent Crimes (0.4)	D54	Rapes per 1000 population	0.33
			D55	Murders per 1000 population	0.33
			D56	Dowry Deaths per 1000 population	0.33
	xiv	Law & Order (0.3)	D57	Detection work in narcotics	0.5
			D58	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel	0.5
	xv	Atrocities (0.3)	D59	Atrocities committed against Women	0.5
			D60	Incidents of Crime against Women	0.5

Theme 6: Environment

Themes	Sl. No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Environment (0.14)	xvi	Environmental Violations (0.7)	D61	No. of Environmental Violations in the State (Per capita)	0.25
			D62	Adequacy of sampling of polluting activities under water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment Protection Act, 1986	0.25
			D63	Compliance of polluting units under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986	0.25
			D64	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	0.25
	xvii	Forest Cover (0.3)	D65	Increase/ Decrease in Forest Cover	1

Theme 7: Transparency and Accountability

Themes	Sl. No.	Focus Subjects	Sl. No.	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
Transparency & Accountability (0.14)	xviii	Transparency (0.5)	D66	No. of Services provided under e-Governance plan	0.15
			D67	% of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	0.10
			D68	E-office	0.30
			a.	Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered.	0.5
			b.	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.	0.3
			c.	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.	0.2
			D69	Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)	0.30
			a.	Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal.	0.5
			b.	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.	0.25
			c.	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.	0.25
	D70	Total Number of cases uploaded on the LMS (Litigation Management System) portal.	0.15		
	Xix	Accountability (0.5)	D71	No. of ACB cases disposed as a % of total cases registered	0.30
			D72	Social Audit under NREGA: % of GPs covered	0.20
			D73	Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100	0.2

Annexure 2

Transparen cy & Accountabil ity (0.14)	Xix	Accountabil ity (0.5)	a.	% of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens	0.2
			b.	Average time taken by officers at the District level to resolve complaints	0.5
			c.	The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage	0.3
			D74	Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal	0.2
			a.	Average time taken by officers at the district level to disposal of service requests/applications.	0.6
			b.	Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.	0.4
			D75	Percentage of complaints resolved of total complaint received under the TPDS & State Subsidy Scheme (SSS).	0.10

References

1. Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), (July 2017 - June 2018).
2. Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)- 2018
3. District Good Governance Index-2019, Department of Economic & Statistics Government of Himachal Pradesh
4. Economic Survey (2016-17), Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs Economic Division.
5. Economy Survey (2019-20), Department of Economic & Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh
6. Good Governance Index- 2019 (Assessment of State of Governance), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, MoPP&P, GoI.
7. India state of forest Report (ISFR)-2017
8. India state of forest Report (ISFR)-2019
9. National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-20) Report
10. Public Affair Index (2020), Governance in THE States of India, PAC, Bangalore.
11. Scaling the Heights: Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh
12. Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh (2018-19), Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
13. Unified District Information on School Education (UDISE)