



# DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX - 2021 (HIMACHAL PRADESH)



**ECONOMIC & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT  
HIMACHAL PRADESH**



**Government of Himachal Pradesh**

**District  
Good Governance  
Index  
2021**

**Economic & Statistics Department  
Himachal Pradesh**





## Message

It gives me immense pleasure to release the “District Good Governance Index-2021”. Previous Indexes had yielded valuable insights in to performance of the districts. This report will help the Districts to see the progress they have made and help policy makers in identifying thrust areas where intervention are needed to improve performance improvement mechanism.

Our Government has laid emphasis on Minimum Government Maximum Governance and is taking up measures to improve the quality of Governance. The quality of governance can be judged on parameters like citizen centric delivery of services and ease of access to services. I hope that District Good Governance Index would help to assess the status of governance and will help departments and districts to take corrective measures.

I would like to congratulate well performing districts. Where the rankings are low, steps should be taken to improve delivery.

I congratulate the entire team of Economic and Statistics Department Government of Himachal Pradesh, for the efforts taken in the preparation of the DGGI-2021.

I extend my good wishes to the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh in this endeavor.

Shimla  
July, 2022

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





## Message


I am happy to learn that the District Good Governance Index-2021 for Himachal Pradesh and its districts has been prepared by Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of 8 themes, 19 focus subjects and 76 indicators.

“Measurement” is the key to improvement and it provides impetus to improvement in quality and overall development. District Good Governance Index aims to evaluate performance of districts in different areas, schemes, and programmes of the Government for well-being of the people. The Index also gives opportunity to the districts to officiate to make changes in implementation processes.

It is noted that the report will provide a robust frameworks for evidence based assessment of the performance of the districts of Himachal Pradesh. The index would help to improve governance and delivery of public goods and services in the district.

I extend my compliments to the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh for making this Index an annual feature.

Place: Shimla  
Date: July, 2022

  
(R D Dhiman) IAS,  
Chief Secretary,  
Government of Himachal Pradesh





## Message

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) has become an annual exercise for measuring the performance of districts on various indicators. DGGI focuses on the strength of each district, identifying strong and weak areas for immediate improvement and measuring progress by ranking the districts. The intent of the index is to provide information for the districts to act on and improve upon and it would also provide some insights to departments.

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 in sectors such as agriculture and industry thereby covering major components of what constitutes governance.

The score and ranks for DGGI-2021 are computed based on 76 indicators and eight themes instead of 75 Indicators and seven themes of DGGI-2020 after inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators.

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

(Prabodh Saxena) IAS

Addl Chief Secretary (Finance, Eco.& Stat.)

Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Place : Shimla

Date : July, 2022





## Message

District Good Governance Index-2021 is a pioneering effort by Economic and Statistics department, Himachal Pradesh to collect secondary data on 8 themes, 19 focus subjects and 76 indicators and 13 sub indicators.

By making the DGGI ranking an annual feature we hope to develop baseline data that can assist in bridging performance gaps and provide effective governance to all citizens. This Index showing achievements of districts on the basis of essential developmental indicators will help government functionaries to prepare policies and programmes in the lagging areas.

Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh needs to be complemented for preparing the Index.

Place: Shimla  
Date: July, 2022

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





## Preface


The formulation of DGGI is a pioneering and novel effort of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The department has published District Good Governance Index 2021 (DGGI) as a tool to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the Districts and State Government.

District being a basic unit of the field administration and governance, implementing various programmes and innovative projects for well-being of citizens, its performance on various governance indicators must be measured to attest the development. In the present report of District Good Governance Index (DGGI) 2021, Index has been prepared on 8 themes, 19 focus subjects and 76 indicators. 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 analyse the important indicators and come out with results.

I am also grateful for the support and valuable 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-2021.

Shimla  
July, 2022

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



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<b>Abbreviations</b>	
ACB	Anti Corruption
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report.
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CRS	Civil Registration System
DDP	District Domestic Product
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana
DESHP	Economic and Statistics Department of Himachal Pradesh
DGGI	District Good Governance Index
FR	First Revised
FRE	First Revised Estimate
FY	Financial Year
GDV	Gross District Value
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GGI	Good Governance Index
GoI	Government of India
GSDP	State Gross Domestic Product
Hect.	Hectare
HIMCARE	Himachal Health Care Scheme
HWC	Health and Wellness Centres
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
MGNREGA	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MMSY	Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonnes
MW	Megawatt
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
Nos.	Numbers
PAC	Public Affairs Centre
PAI	Public Affairs Index
PAI	Public Affair Index
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
RCMS	Revenue Court Monitoring System
SAIFI	System Average Frequency Index
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SR	Second Revised
SRE	Second Revised Estimate
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

# Himachal Pradesh: the land of gods

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## 1.1 Historical Background

Himachal Pradesh came into being on 15<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1971, Himachal Pradesh attained Statehood.

Reorganizations of the districts took place on 1<sup>st</sup> 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. To the Union Legislature, Himachal Pradesh is represented by 4 Members to Lok Sabha and 3 Members to Rajya Sabha. There are Five Government Universities in the Pradesh. One for general education with its seat at Shimla, the other Agricultural University with its seat at Palampur, the third is Horticulture and Forestry University with its seat at Nauni

(Solan), Fourth Technical University with its seat at Hamirpur and Fifth is Center University with its seat at Dharamshala in Kangra District (H.P.)

## **1.2 Physical Features**

Himachal Pradesh is almost wholly mountainous with altitudes ranging from 350 metres to 7,026 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 in to 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 2021, the rainfall of the State is 1035.5 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**

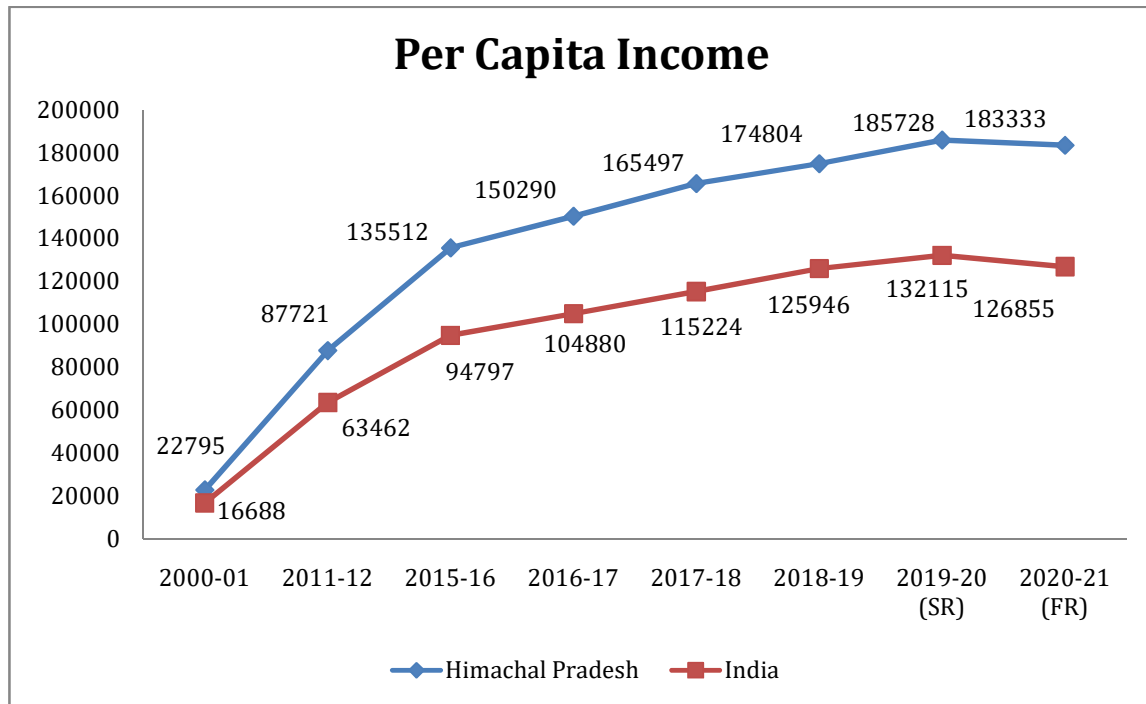
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	Projected Population as on Dec. 2021
1.	Population:						
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.81	51.71	60.78	68.65	76.75
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.88	34.82	38.85
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.90	33.83	37.90
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	15.02	17.29	19.14
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	2.45	3.92	4.29
4.	Density of Population per Square Kilometre	Persons	77	93	109	123	138
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	percent	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.94	11.80
6.	Literacy Percentage:						<b>Census 2011</b>
	(a) Total	percent	42.33	63.75	76.48	82.80	82.80
	(b) Male	percent	53.19	75.36	85.35	89.53	89.53
	(c) Female	percent	31.46	52.13	67.42	75.93	75.93
7.	Percentage Composition:						
	(a) Rural Population	percent	92.40	91.31	90.20	89.97	89.97
	(b) Urban Population	percent	7.60	8.69	9.80	10.03	10.03
8.	Percentage of Total Population:						
	(a) Scheduled Castes	percent	24.62	25.34	24.72	25.19	25.19
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	percent	4.61	4.22	4.02	5.71	5.71
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	976	968	972	975 (as on Dec. 2021)

**Source:** Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh (2020-21), Economic & Statistics Department, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

### 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. Today Himachal could become the most prosperous and fastest growing economy in the country. The economy of the State is expected to achieve a growth rate of 8.3 per cent in the financial year 2021-22. The State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹ 1,56,675 crore in 2020-21 First Revised Estimate (FRE) as against ₹1,59,162 crore in 2019-20 Second Revised Estimate (SRE) showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent during the year. GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2020-21 (FRE) is estimated at ₹1,14,814 crore against ₹ 1,21,168 crore in 2019-20 (SRE) registering a negative growth of 5.2 per cent during the year as against the growth rate of 4.1 per cent for the previous year.

**Figure-1.1: Per Capita Income, Himachal Pradesh and All India, 2000-01, 2011-12, 2015-16 to 2020-21**



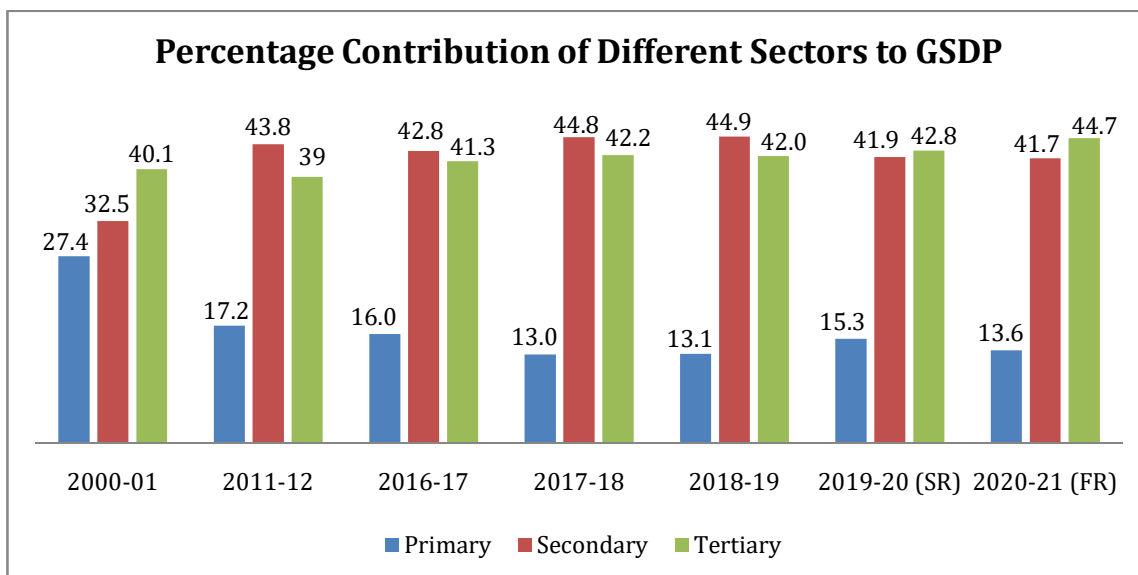
**Note:** SR-Second Revised, FR-First Revised

**Source:** Economic & Statistics Department, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

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 2020-21 stood at Rs 1,83,333 (FR) this shows an decrease of 1.29 per cent over 2019-20 (SR) (Rs. 1,85,728) 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 per cent 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 15 per cent in the year 2019-20 (SR). The contribution of primary sector estimated at 13.6 per cent in 2020-21 (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 41.7 per cent in 2020-21 (FR). Similarly the share of tertiary sector in GSDP has also increased from 25 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 44.7 per cent in 2020-21 (FR).

**Figure-1.2: Percentage Contribution of Different Sectors to GSDP 2000-01, 2011-12, 2016-17 to 2020-21.**



**Note:** SR-Second Revised, FR-First Revised

**Source:** Economic & Statistics Department, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

### 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, the nature has designed of 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 481.06 lakh tonne during 2020-21. 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 (2020 -21 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	1410353
	• Crop GSDP at Current Prices (2020 -21FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	1148667
	• Live Stock GSDP at Current Prices (2020 -21 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	261687
2	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector at real GSDP (2020-21 FR)	-8.6
3	Agriculture Sector's Contribution in GSDP (2020-21 FR) %	13.61
4	Food Grain Production (2020-21) (000, tonnes)	1528.40
6	Yield - total Food Grain (2020-21) (unit per Hectare estimated)	2.09
7	Employment Share in Primary Sector (2019-20)	56.62
8	Rice Production (2020-21) (000, tonnes)	145.68
9	Wheat Production (2020-21) (000, tonnes)	569.85
10	Cereals (2020-21) (000, tonnes)	1461.00
11	Pulses (2020-21 FR) (000, tonnes)	67.40
12	Fruits (2020-21FR) (000, tonnes)	624.49

**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 also because Kinnaur is marginally 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, in offer to attract more foreign tourists in the state.

**Table-1.3**  
**Tourist arrivals (In lakh)**

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indian	146.05	156.46	147.16	159.25	171.25	179.98	191.31	160.94	168.29	31.70	56.32
Foreigners	4.84	5.00	4.14	3.9	4.06	4.53	4.71	3.56	3.83	0.43	.05
Total	150.89	161.46	151.3	163.15	175.31	184.51	196.02	164.5	172.12	32.13	56.37

**Source:** Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2020-21, Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

## 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 rates<sup>1</sup>. The unemployment rate of the state is lower than many Indian states. According to the "Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21" the unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh stands at 3.7%. 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.

Labour force participation rate by broad age categories, gender and regions for the period of 2019-20. According to the latest annual employment-unemployment survey, "Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)", conducted by National Sample Survey Office, during 2019-20, in the rural areas 53.5 per cent, 76.7 per cent and 72.4 per cent 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 42.1 per cent, 59.6 per cent and 57.2 per cent of the population in the corresponding age groups in the case of urban areas. This proportion is estimated at 78.7 per cent for males and 66.7 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 76.2 per

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), (2019-20).

cent for males and 36.7 per cent for females in the urban areas for the age group of '15 & above'.

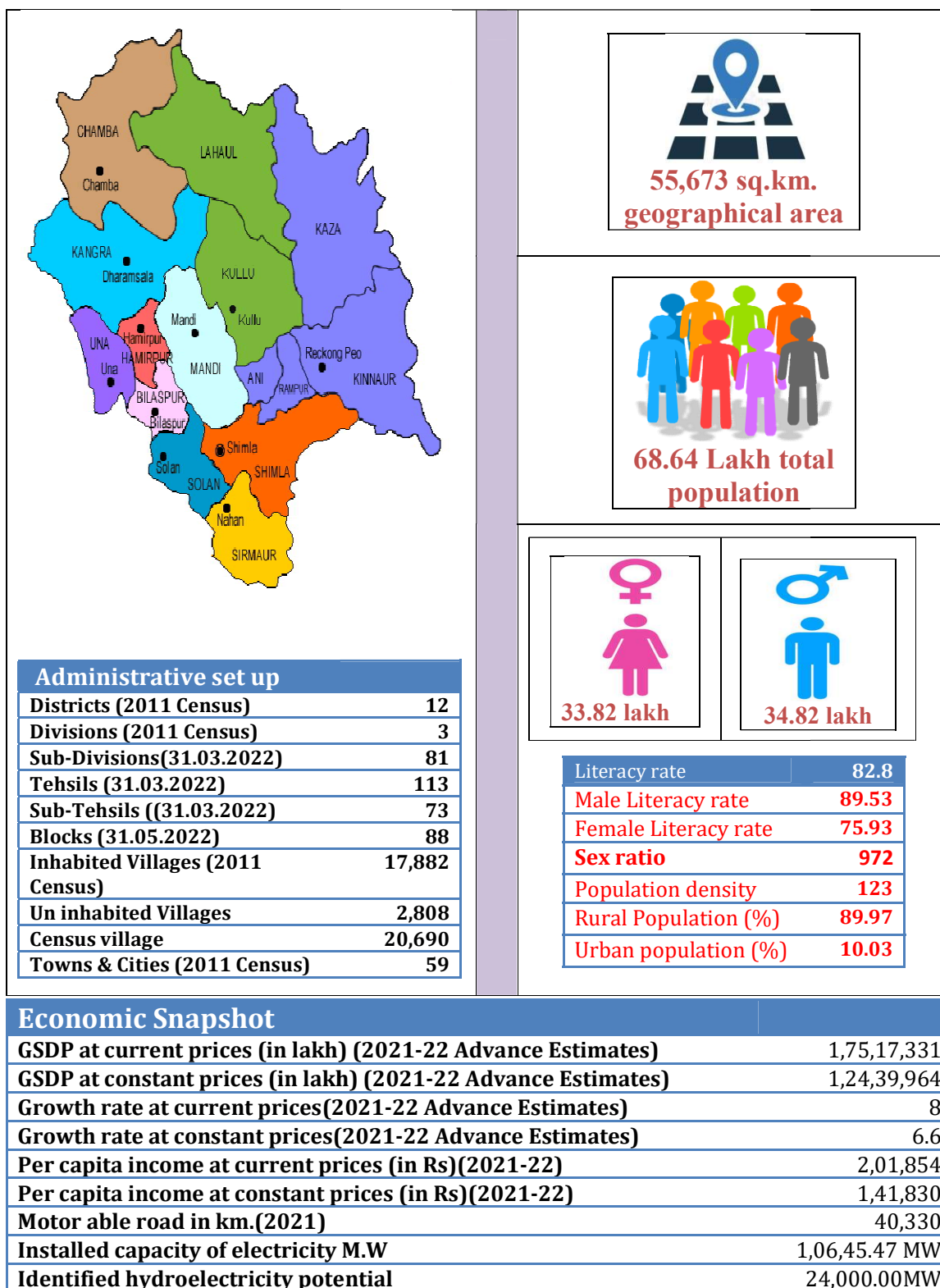
The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has declined from 5.2 per cent in 2018-19 to 3.7 per cent in 2019-20. The unemployment rate in the usual status (ps+ss), was 4.4 per cent among males and 2.3 per cent among females in rural areas, while the rates were 4.1 per cent among males and 9.7 per cent among females in urban areas.

**Table-1.4**  
**Employment Statistics**

1	Total number of Employment Exchanges (upto March 2022)	77
2	Registered Candidates	2,14,181
3	Employment in Private Sector (up to March 2022)	4,664
4	Employment in Government Sector (up to March 2022)	994
5	Total number of Government Employees (up to March, 2021)	2,49,476

**Source:** Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2020-21, Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

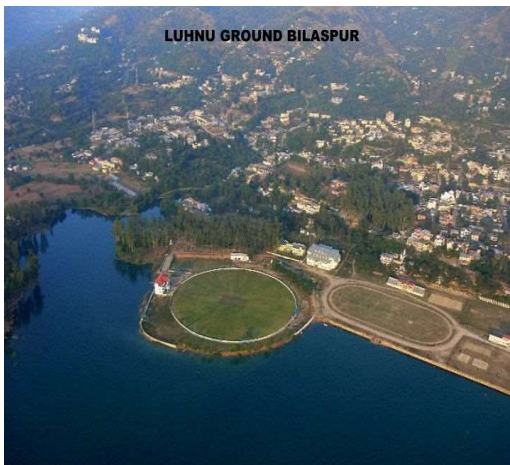
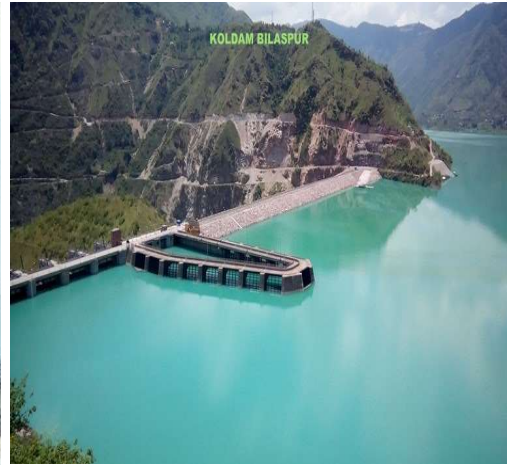
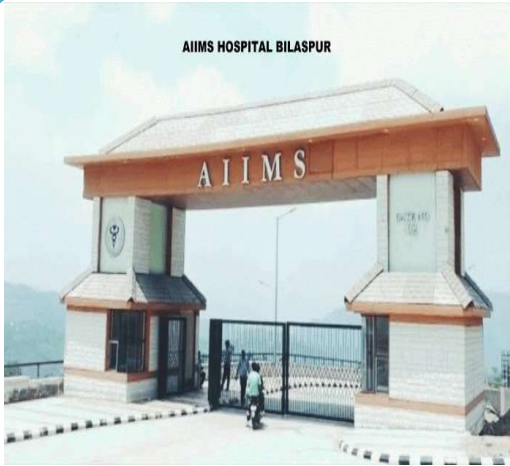
**Table 1.5  
Himachal Pradesh at a glance**



Bilaspur District

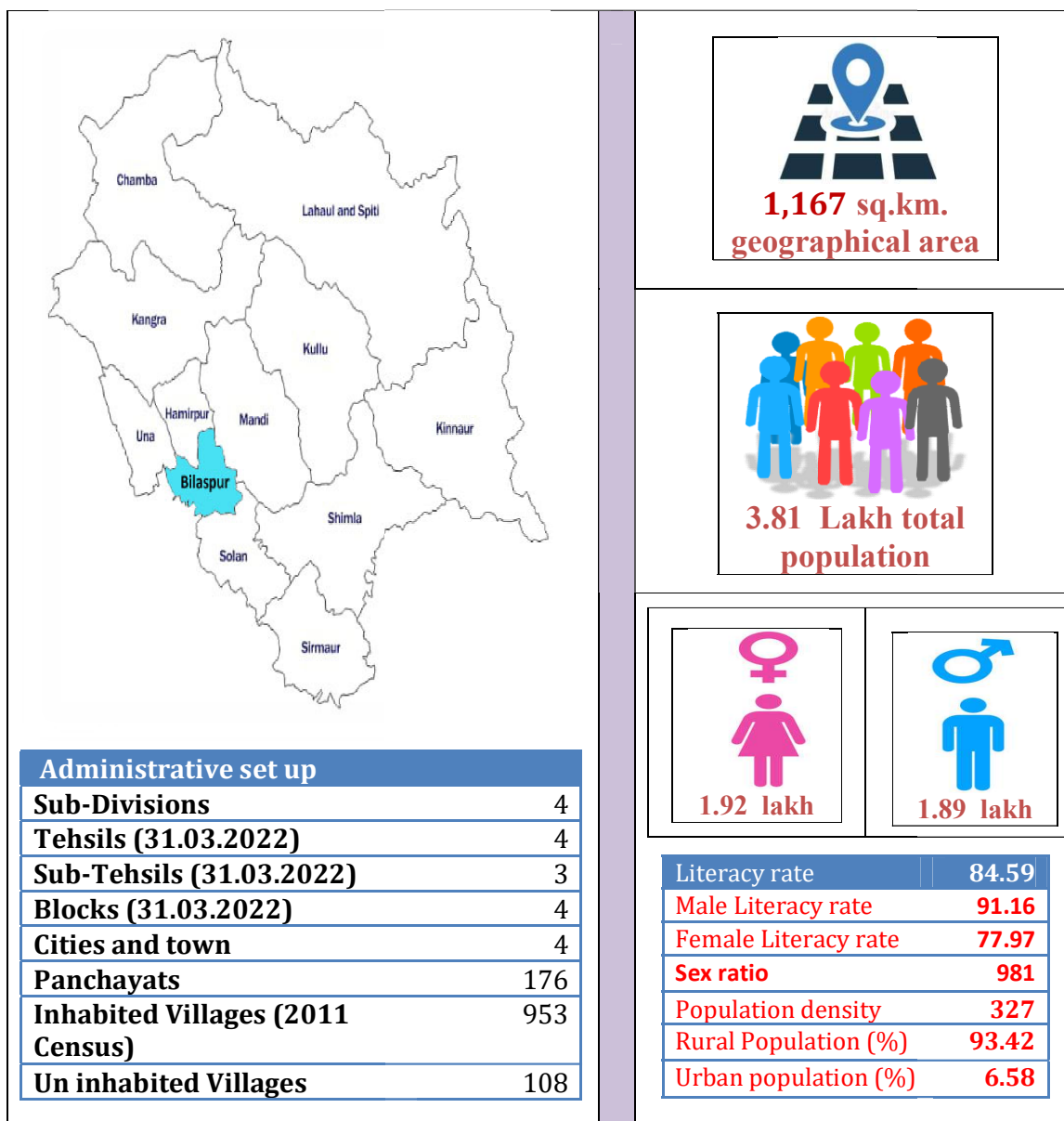
DGGI-2021 Rank : 2

Score : 0.664



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	4
2	Support to Human Development	1
3	Social Protection	8
4	Women & Children	4
5	Crime, Law & Order	6
6	Environment	1
7	Transparency & Accountability	4
8	Economic Performance	3
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table-1.6**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Bilaspur District**

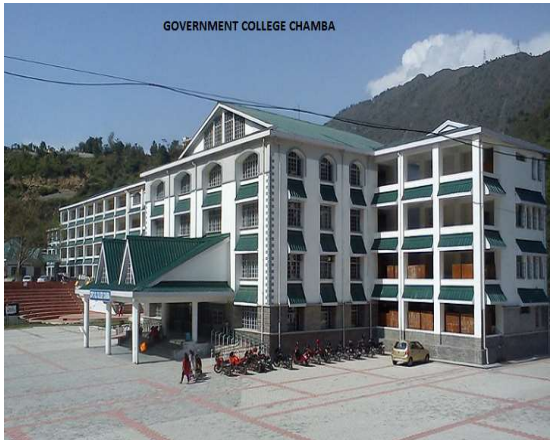


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	6,44,534
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,32,550
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	59,201
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	49,073
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.83

Chamba District

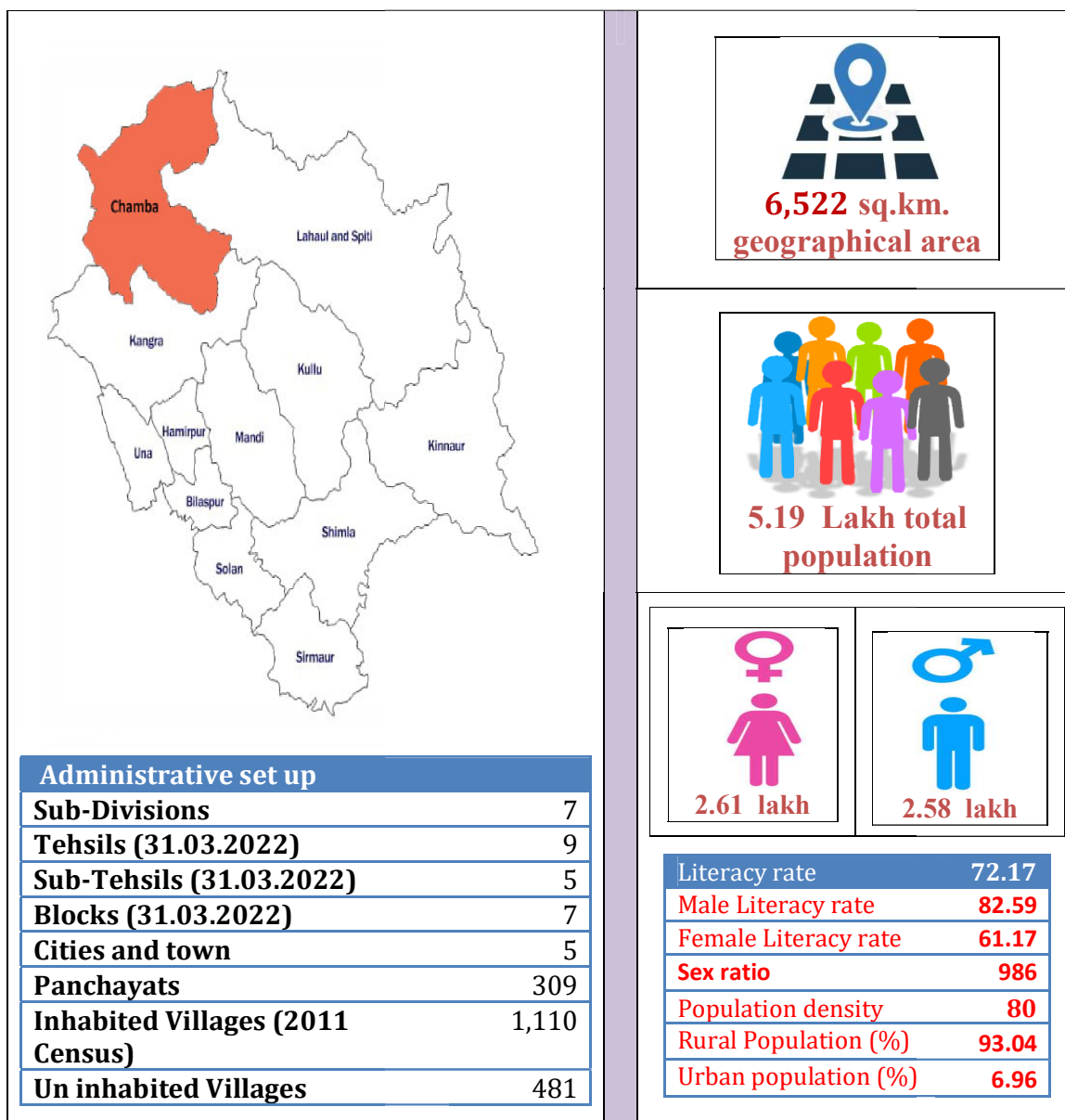
DGGI-2021 Rank : 6

Score : 0.542



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	8
2	Support to Human Development	8
3	Social Protection	4
4	Women & Children	8
5	Crime, Law & Order	10
6	Environment	10
7	Transparency & Accountability	3
8	Economic Performance	1
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table-1.7**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Chamba District**

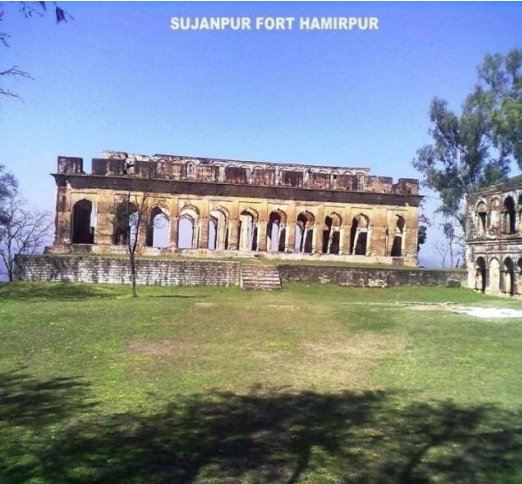
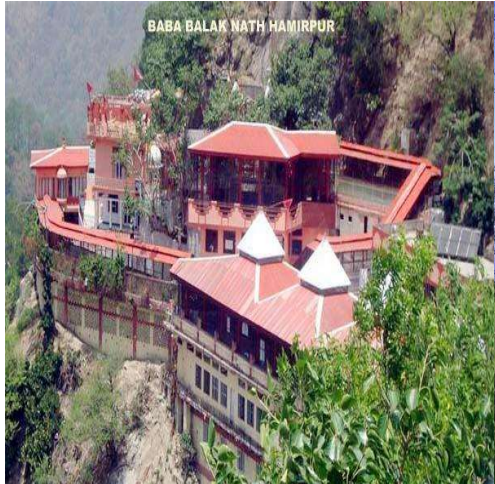
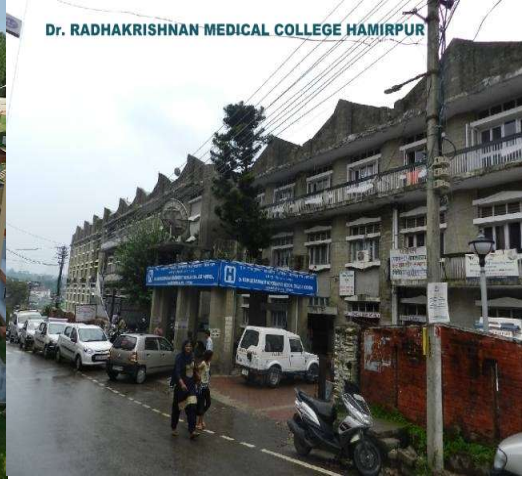


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	7,75,620
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,19,548
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	72,221
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	54,866
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.76

Hamirpur District

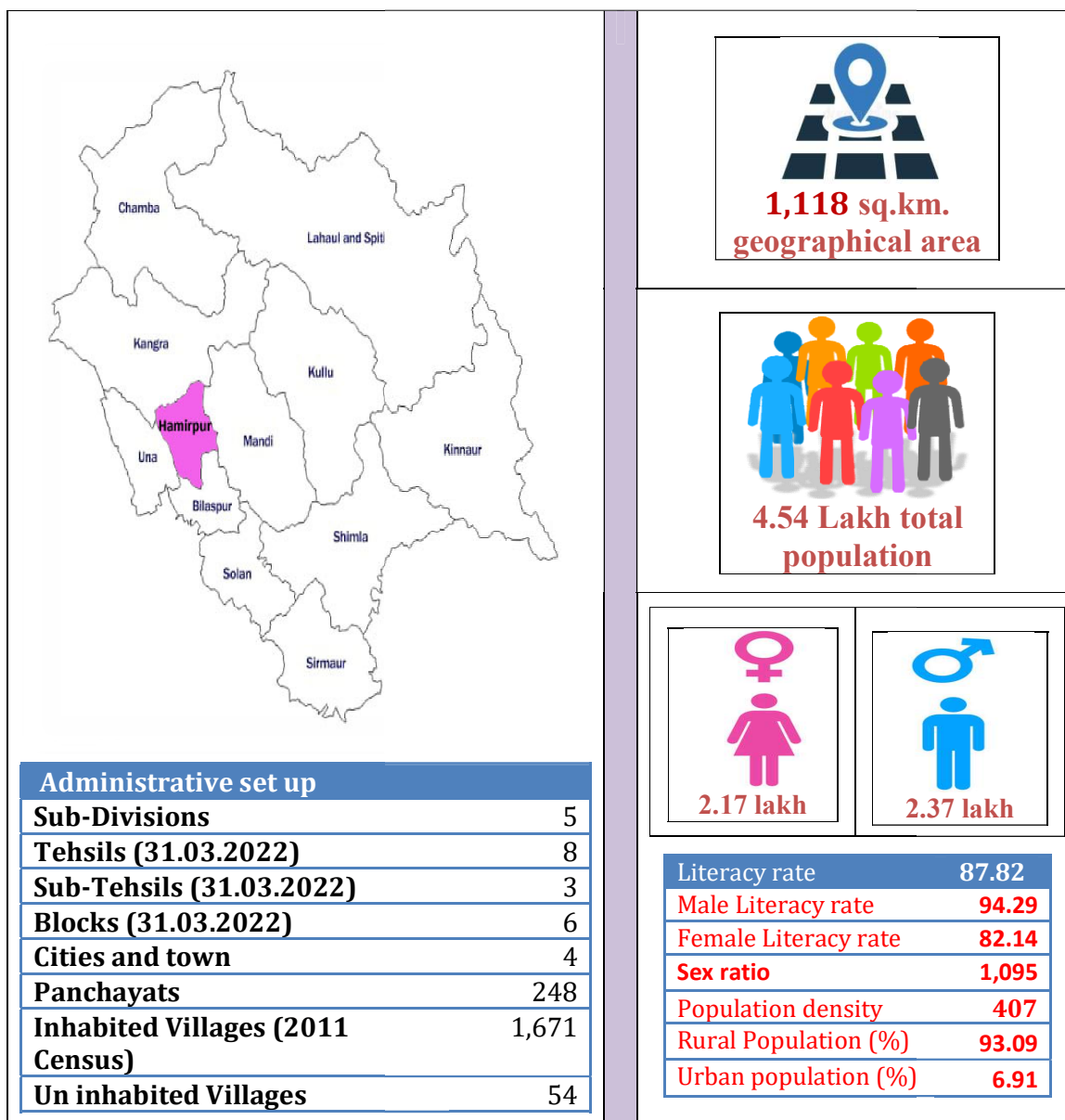
DGGI-2021 Rank : 4

Score : 0.613



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	3
2	Support to Human Development	2
3	Social Protection	9
4	Women & Children	5
5	Crime, Law & Order	2
6	Environment	6
7	Transparency & Accountability	11
8	Economic Performance	5
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table-1.8**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Hamirpur District**

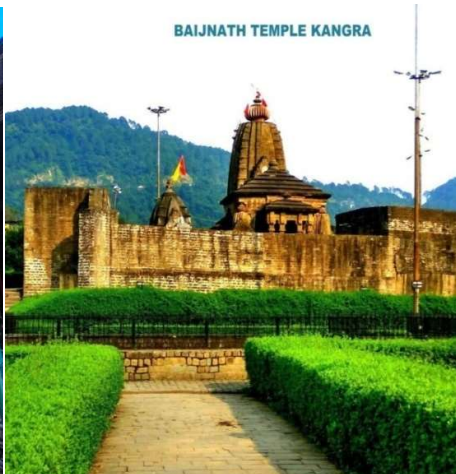
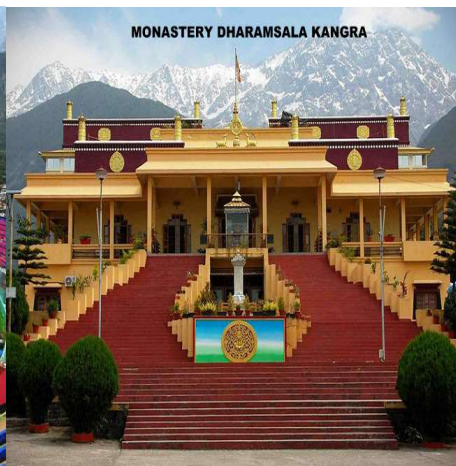
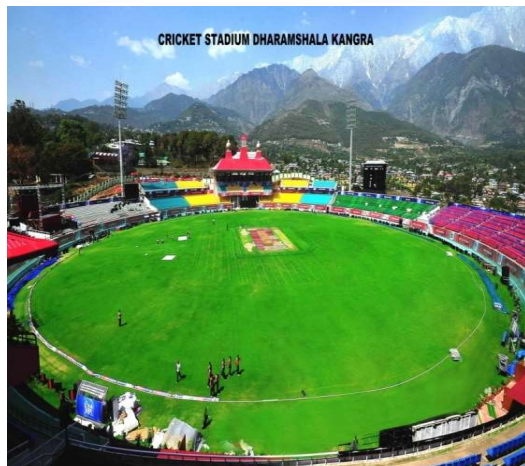


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	6,92,829
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,22,471
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	75,950
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	72,942
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.96

Kangra District

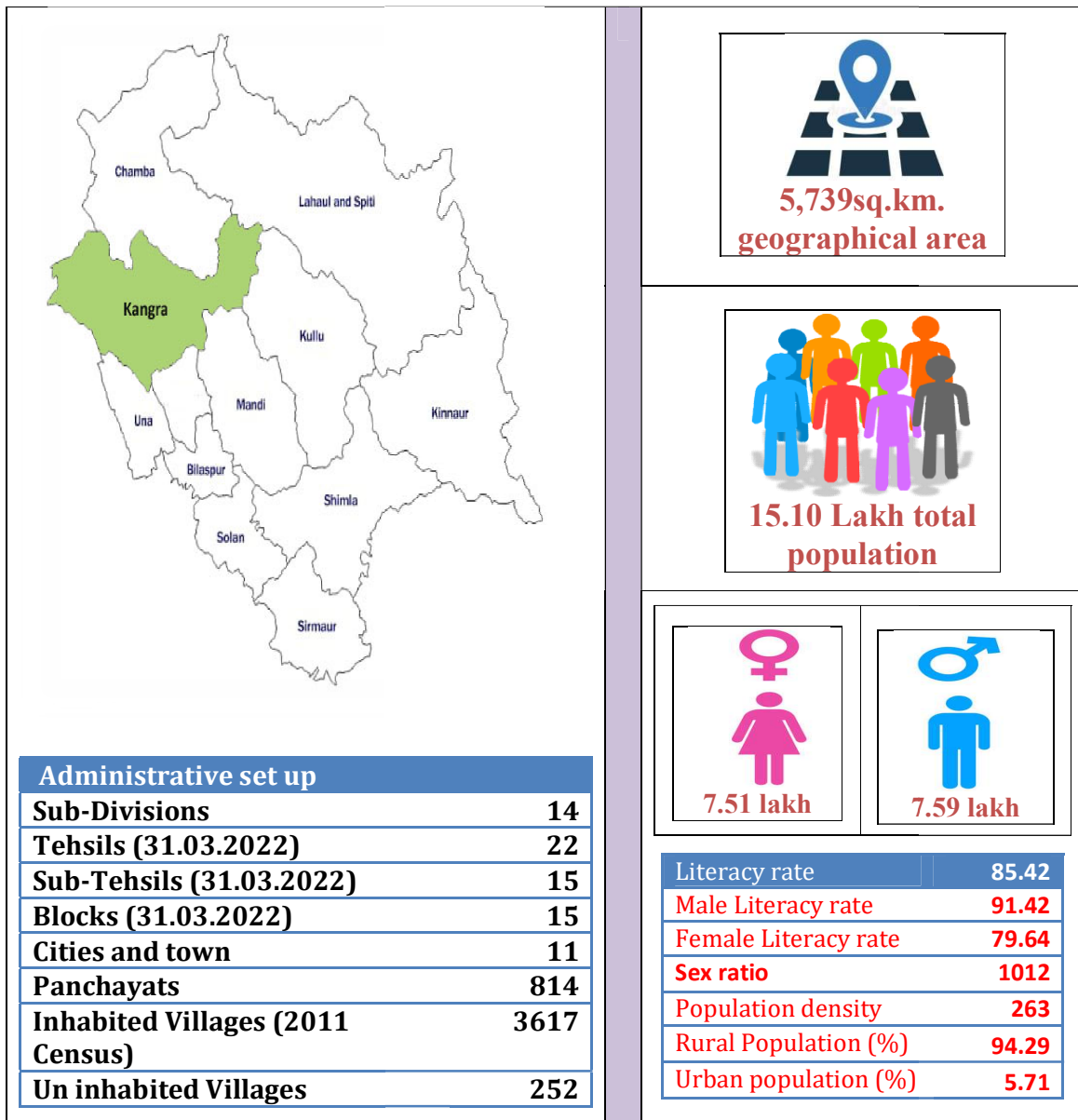
DGGI-2021 Rank : 1

Score : 0.674



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	2
2	Support to Human Development	5
3	Social Protection	3
4	Women & Children	9
5	Crime, Law & Order	1
6	Environment	3
7	Transparency & Accountability	1
8	Economic Performance	7
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table-1.9**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Kangra District**

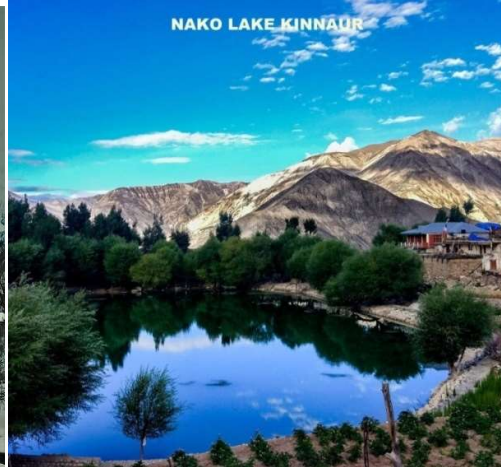
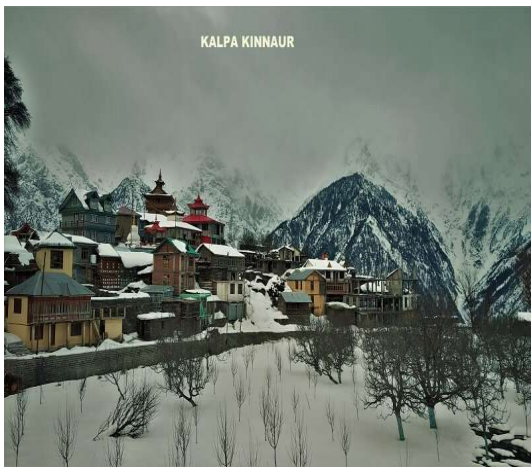
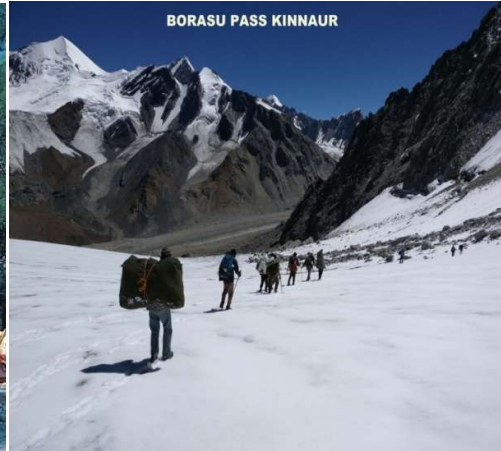


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	19,05,817
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,01,971
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	2,35,735
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,97,091
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.84

Kinnaur District

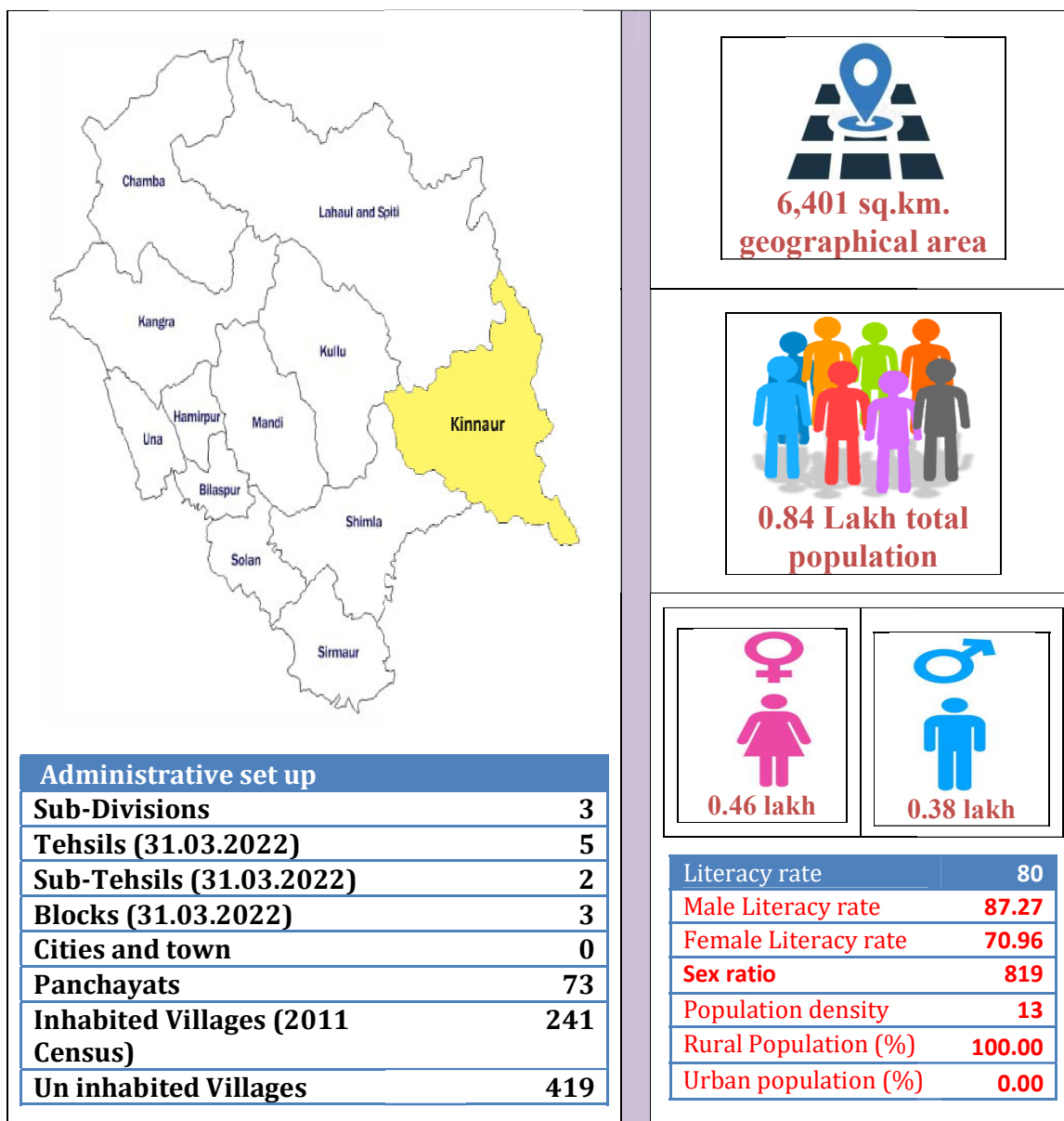
DGGI-2021 Rank : 10

Score : 0.491



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	10
2	Support to Human Development	12
3	Social Protection	1
4	Women & Children	3
5	Crime, Law & Order	12
6	Environment	8
7	Transparency & Accountability	10
8	Economic Performance	2
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table-1.10**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Kinnaur District**

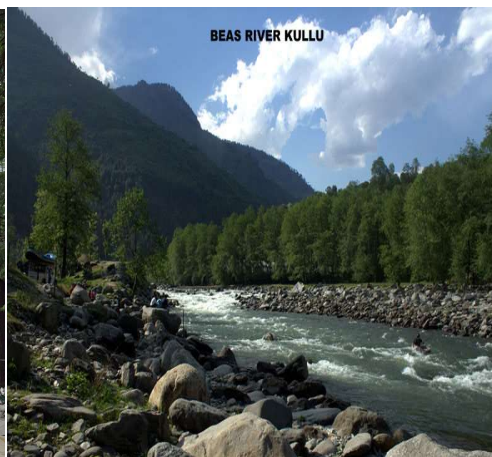
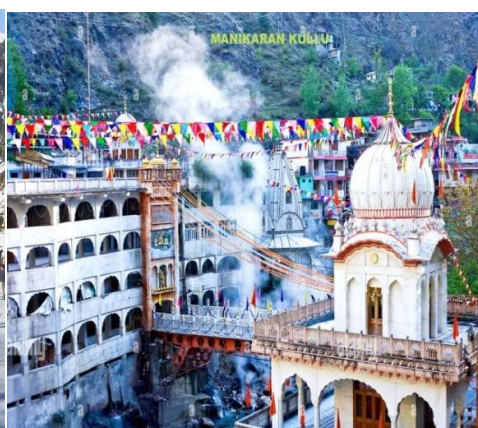
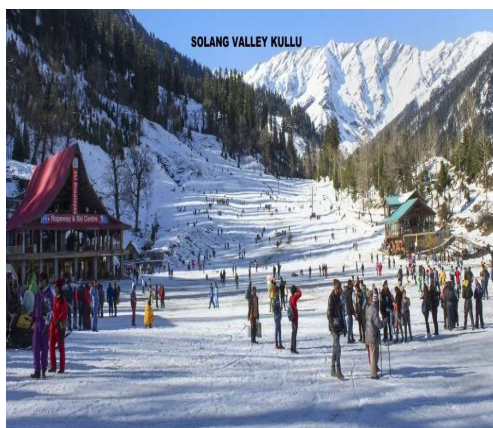


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	2,42,700
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	2,16,301
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	10,983
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	13,683
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.25

Kullu District

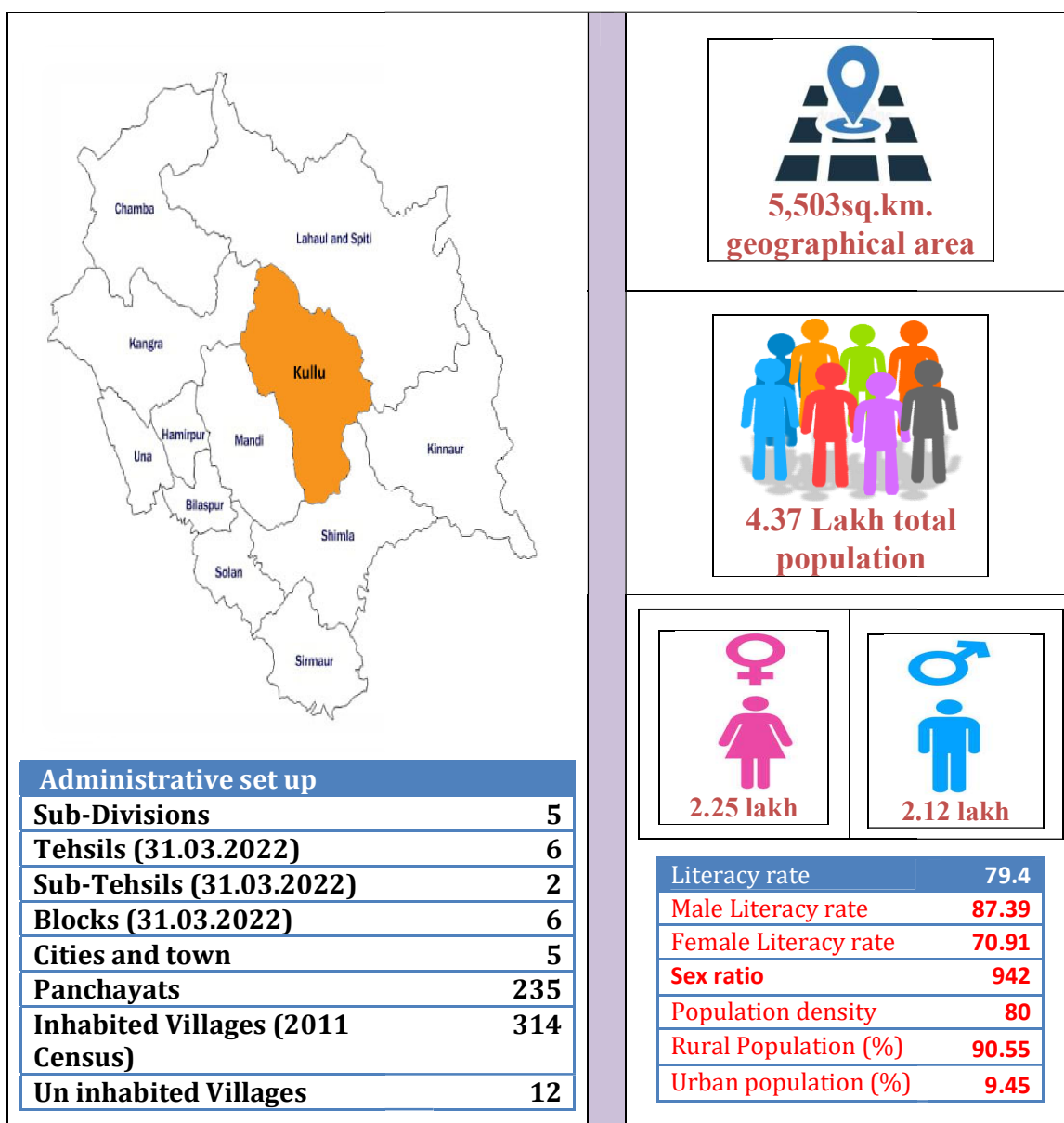
DGGI-2021 Rank : 8

Score : 0.497



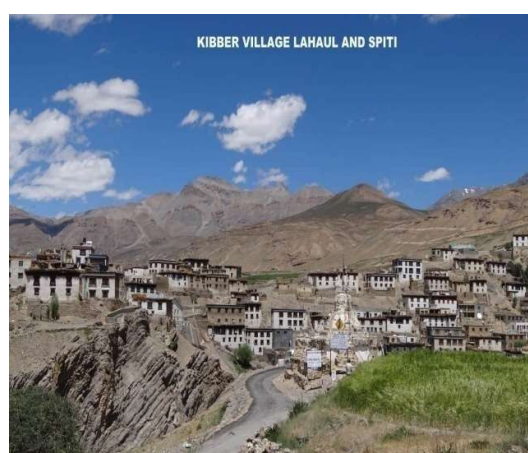
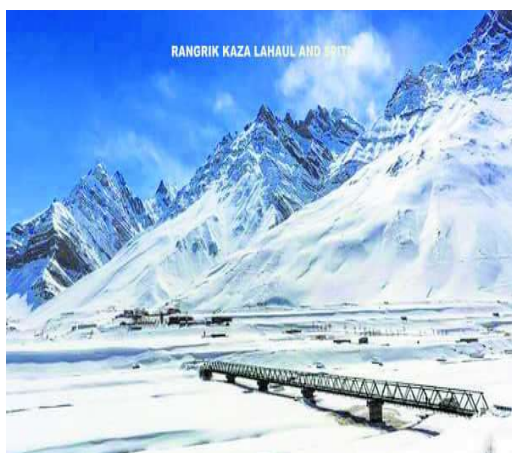
#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	5
2	Support to Human Development	10
3	Social Protection	5
4	Women & Children	1
5	Crime, Law & Order	4
6	Environment	12
7	Transparency & Accountability	6
8	Economic Performance	11
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table-1.11**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Kullu District**



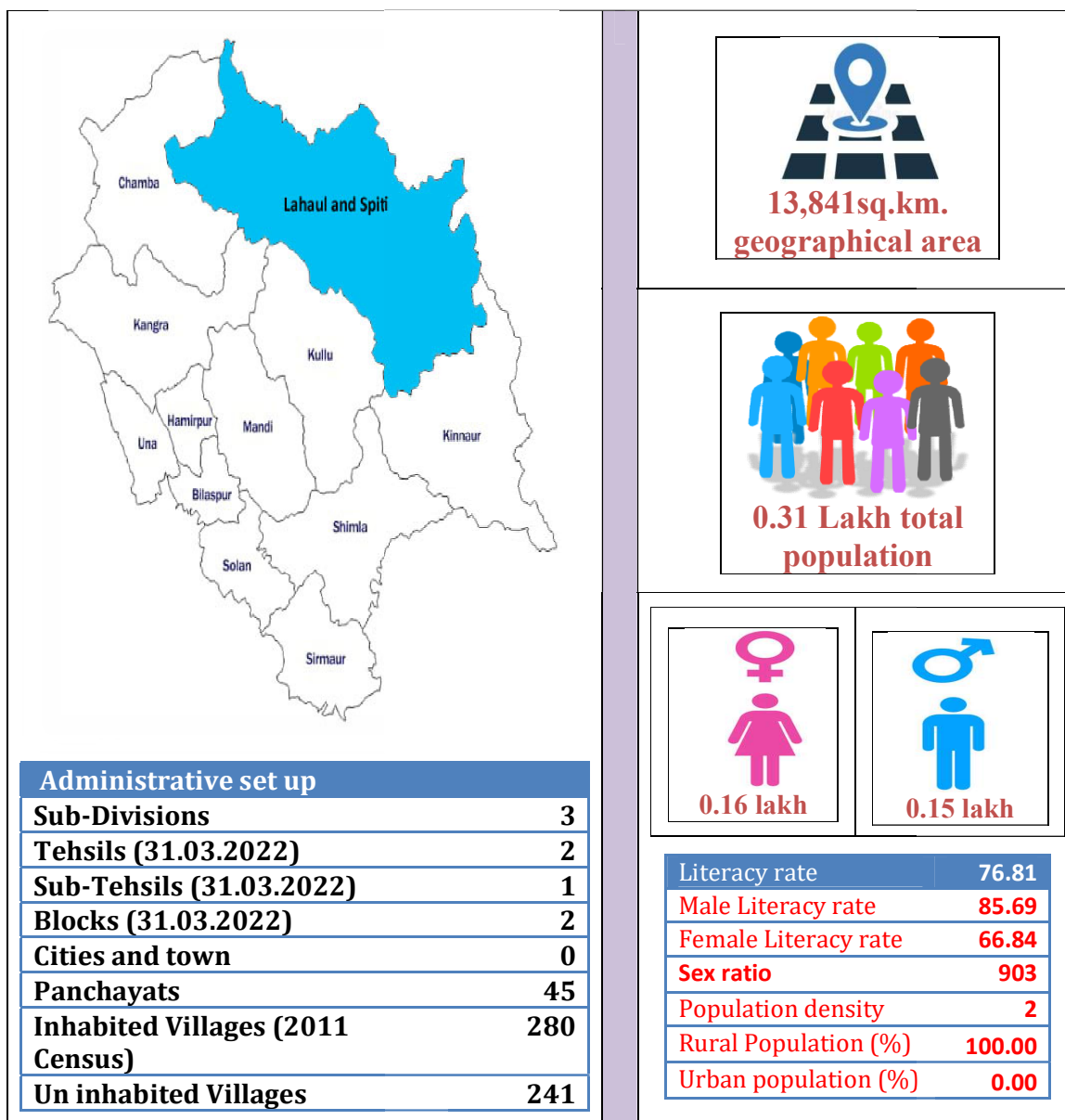
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	8,21,575
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,46,371
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	77,163
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	39,974
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.52

Lahul & Spiti District DGGI-2021 Rank : 12 Score : 0.458



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	9
2	Support to Human Development	6
3	Social Protection	12
4	Women & Children	2
5	Crime, Law & Order	5
6	Environment	11
7	Transparency & Accountability	9
8	Economic Performance	12
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table-1.12**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Lahul & Spiti District**



Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	1,14,103
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	2,68,753
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	4267
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	6710
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.57

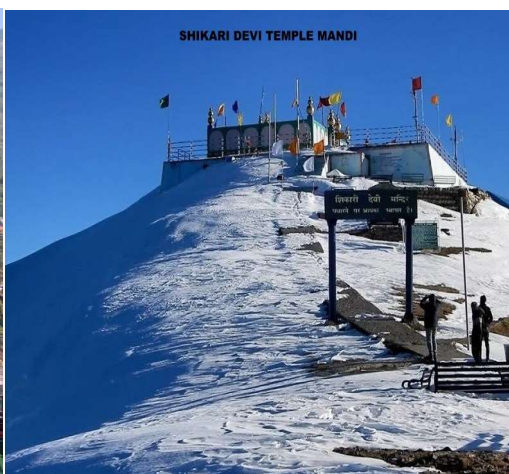
Mandi District

DGGI-2021 Rank : 5

Score : 0.579



VICTORIA BRIDGE MANDI



SHIKARI DEVI TEMPLE MANDI



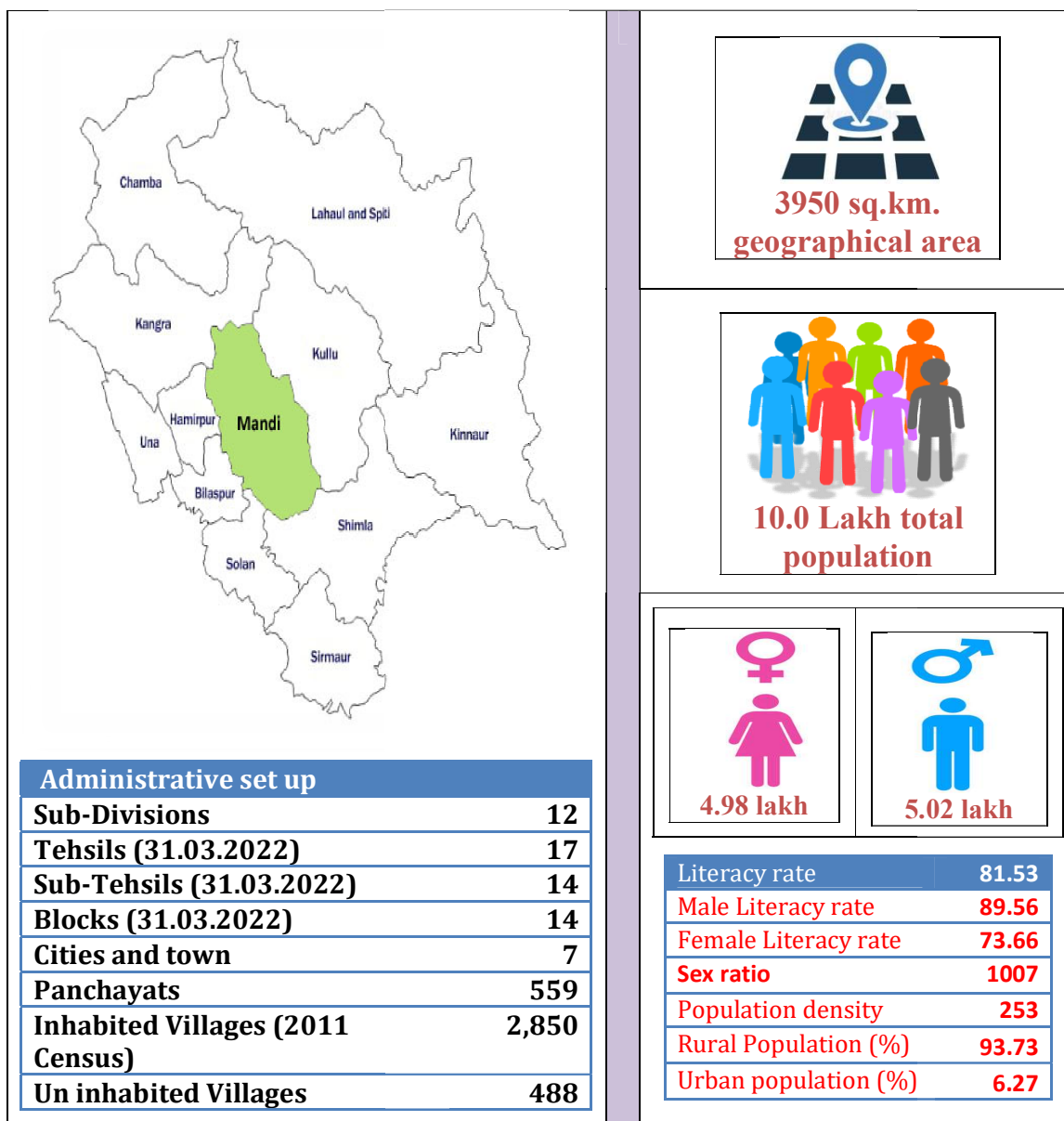
PANCHVAKTRA TEMPLE MANDI



KAMRUNAG TEMPLE MANDI

#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	6
2	Support to Human Development	3
3	Social Protection	10
4	Women & Children	11
5	Crime, Law & Order	7
6	Environment	4
7	Transparency & Accountability	2
8	Economic Performance	10
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table-1.13**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Mandi District**

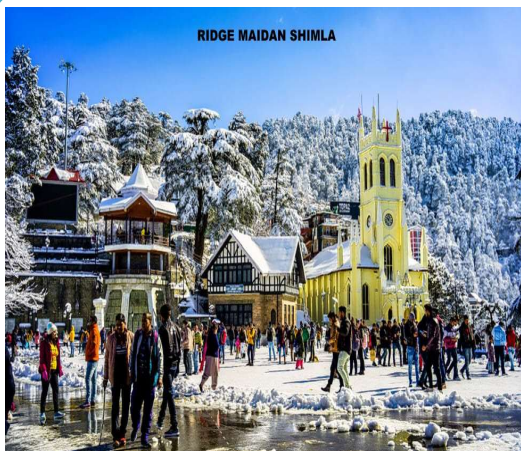


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	14,57,623
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,16,559
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,60,500
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,24,430
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.77

Shimla District

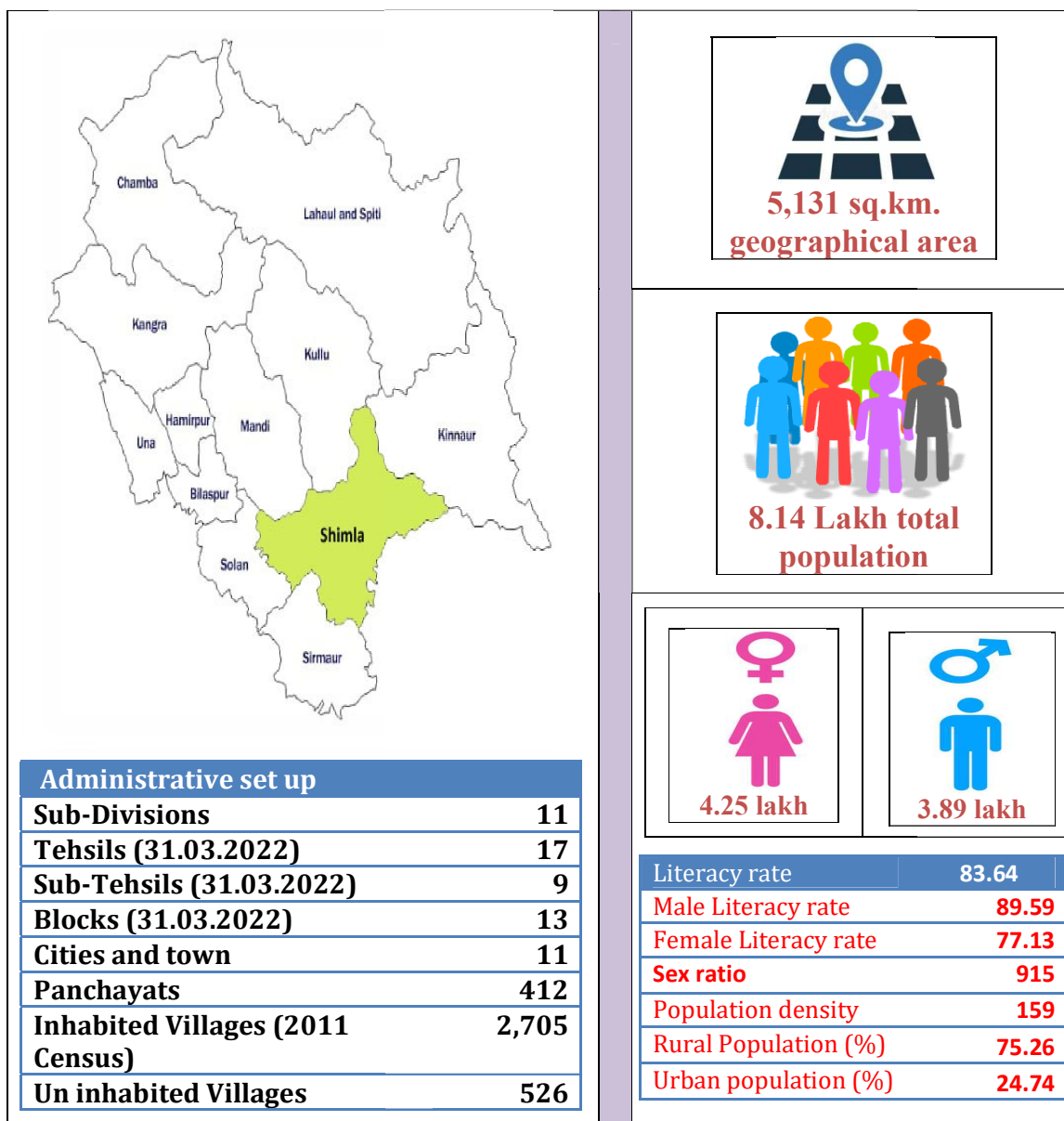
DGGI-2021 Rank : 7

Score : 0.512



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	11
2	Support to Human Development	7
3	Social Protection	11
4	Women & Children	6
5	Crime, Law & Order	9
6	Environment	7
7	Transparency & Accountability	8
8	Economic Performance	9
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table-1.14**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Shimla District**



Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	20,85,824
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	1,97,200
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

Sirmaur District

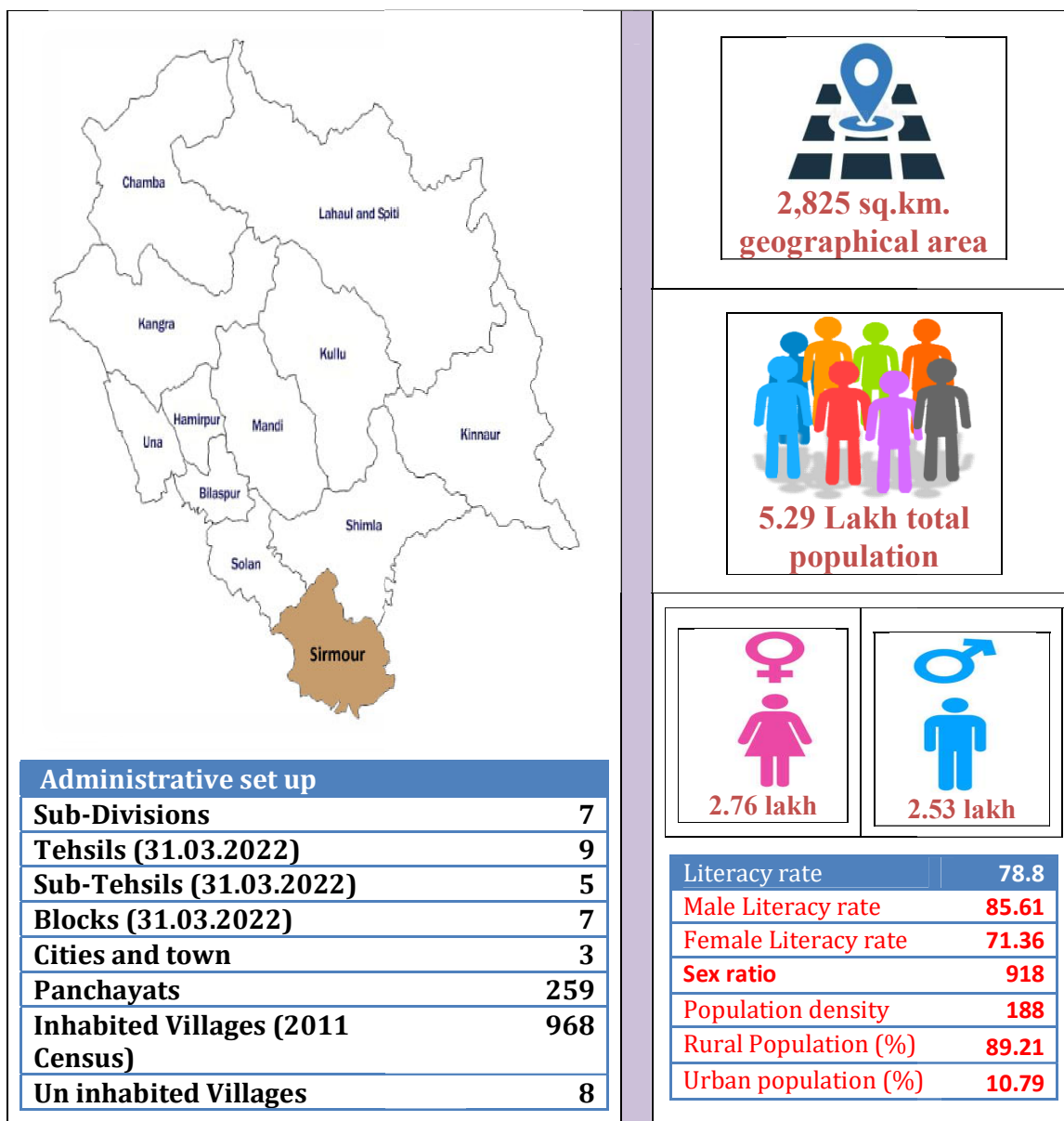
DGGI-2021 Rank : 7

Score : 0.512



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	12
2	Support to Human Development	9
3	Social Protection	2
4	Women & Children	7
5	Crime, Law & Order	8
6	Environment	5
7	Transparency & Accountability	12
8	Economic Performance	6
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table-1.15**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Sirmour District**

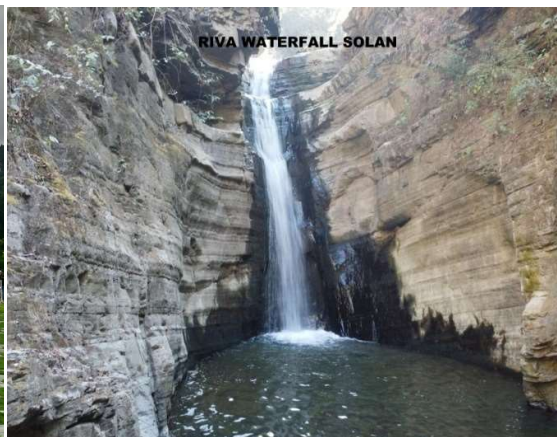
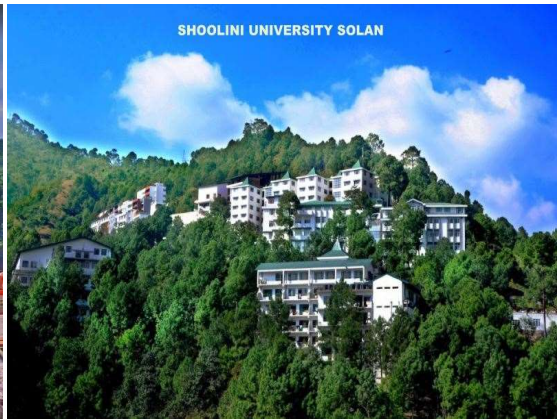


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	14,72,641
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	2,26,189
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,29,171
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1,18,894
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	0.92

Solan District

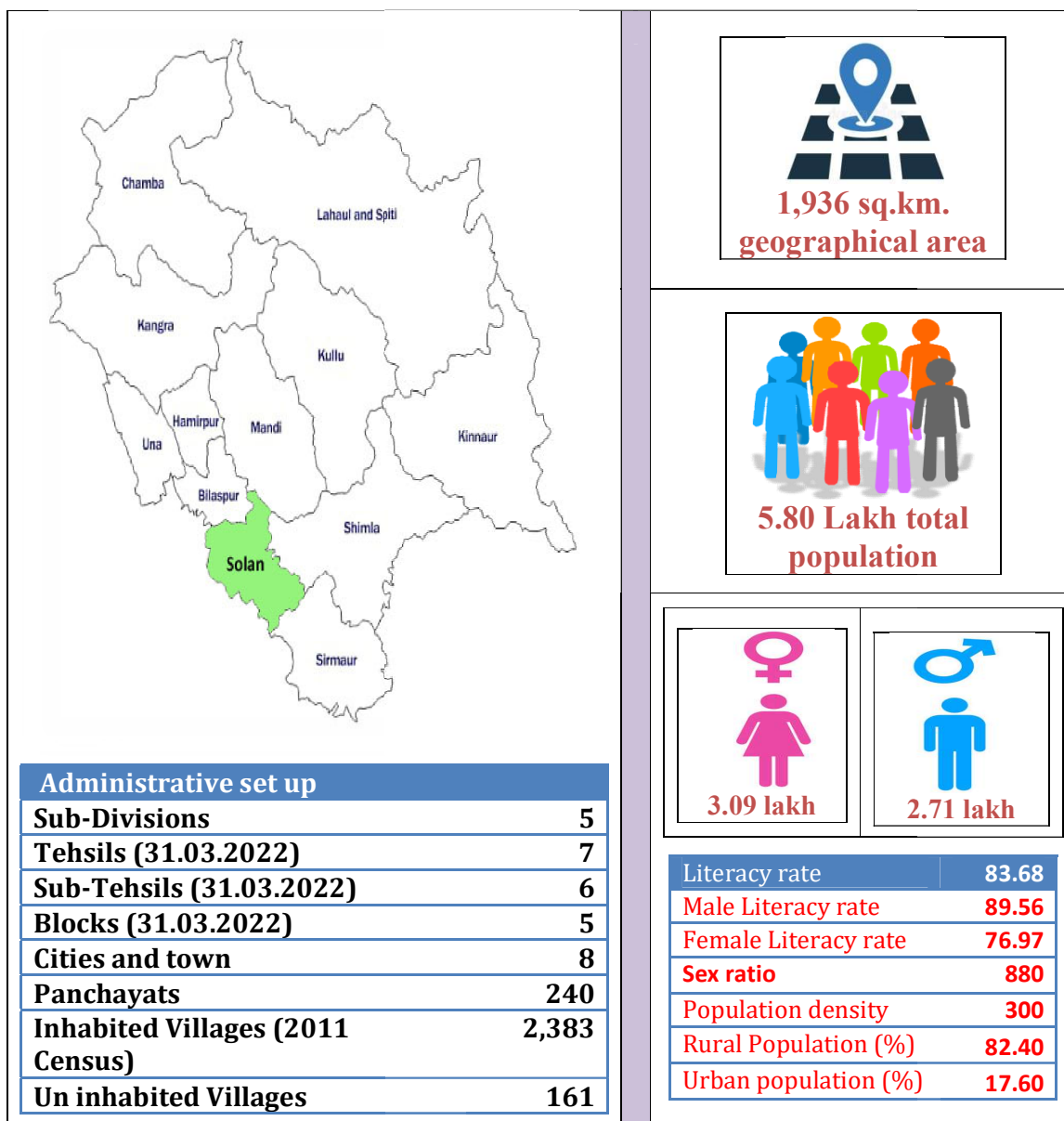
DGGI-2021 Rank : 11

Score : 0.472



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	7
2	Support to Human Development	11
3	Social Protection	6
4	Women & Children	12
5	Crime, Law & Order	11
6	Environment	2
7	Transparency & Accountability	7
8	Economic Performance	8
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table-1.16**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District**

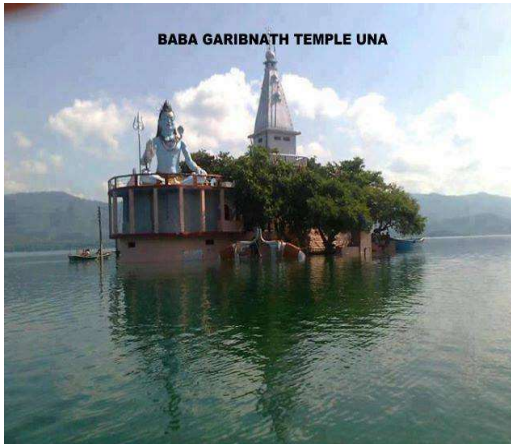


Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	45,70,428
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	6,50,022
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	55609
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	85336
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	1.53

Una District

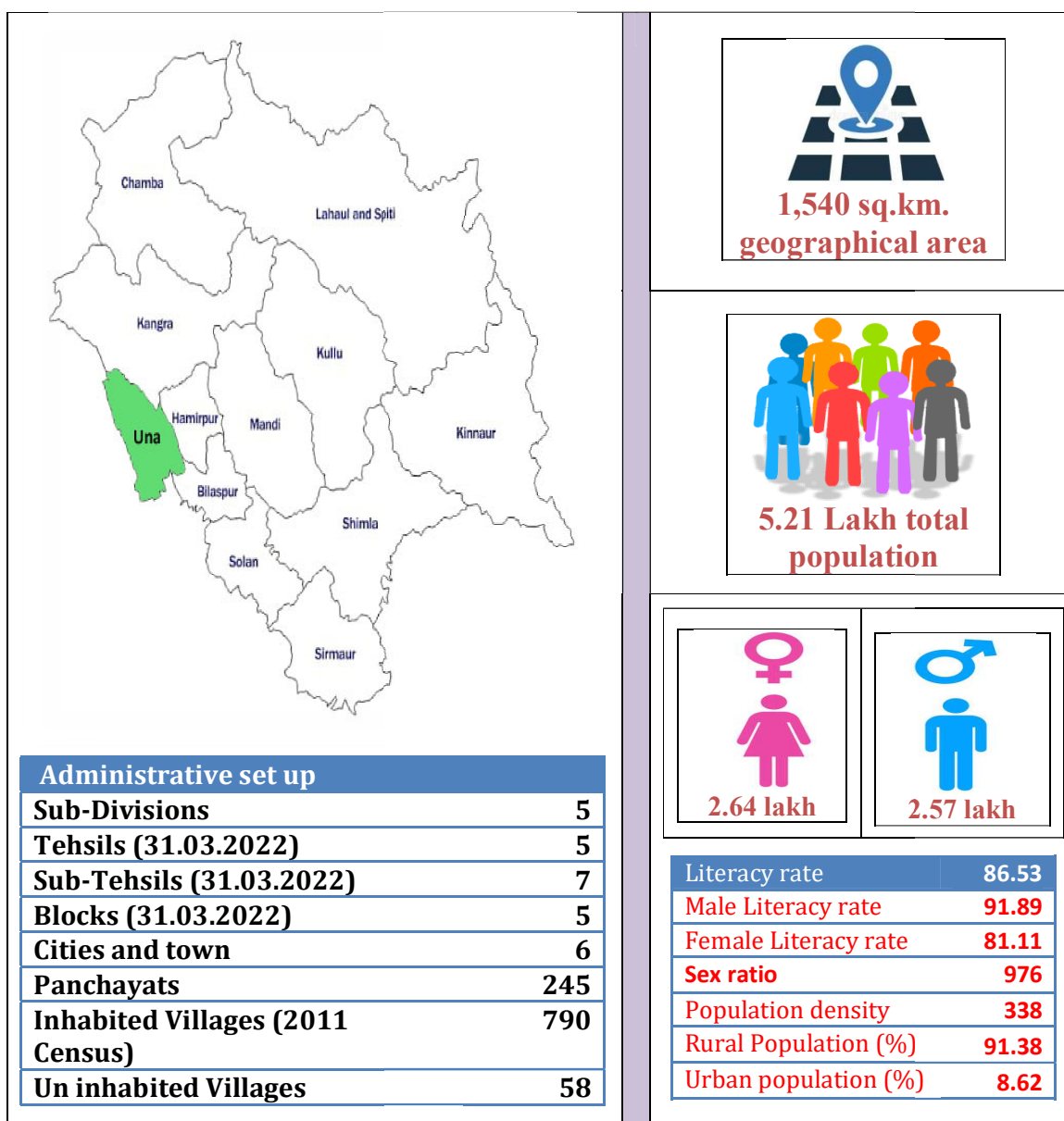
DGGI-2021 Rank : 3

Score : 0.615



#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	1
2	Support to Human Development	4
3	Social Protection	7
4	Women & Children	10
5	Crime, Law & Order	3
6	Environment	9
7	Transparency & Accountability	5
8	Economic Performance	4
	<b>Over all Rank</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table-1.17**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Una District**



Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2020-21) (Rs. in lakh)	<b>8,83,811</b>
Per Capita Income at current prices 2020-21 (in Rs)	<b>1,36,700</b>
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	<b>71,394</b>
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	<b>83,133</b>
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	<b>1.16</b>

## 2. Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index-2021

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### 2.1 Introduction

Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism and demonstrates a significant decentralisation of power between the Central and State Governments based on the jurisdiction provided by the Indian Constitution. With present Government's approach of 'Minimum Government but Maximum Governance', the idea of governance is pushed forward.

As it is seen that Indian economy is going through fundamental transformation. The outcome of several reforms over the past two and half decades has shown a remarkable transformation of India from a largely closed economy to an open and thriving economy and Good Governance is one of the key component of this transformation.

Governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. Good governance in the context of country is a broad term, and in that regards, it is difficult to find a unique definition. According to Francis Fukuyama an American political economist, there are two dimensions to qualify governance as good or bad: the capacity of the state and the bureaucracy's autonomy. They both complement, in the sense that when the state is more capable, for instance through the collection of taxes, there should be more autonomy because the bureaucrats are able to conduct things well without being instructed with a lot of details. In less capable states, however, less discretion and more rules setting are desirable. Therefore, Good governance can be defined as the process of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption and with due regard for the rule of law.

Himachal Pradesh has enabled significant decentralization of power between the State and Local bodies. For a State Government to be successful in meeting the aspirations of its citizens, it is very important that all the Districts start achieving various objectives and attain the expected outputs and outcomes. It is well recognized that districts vary in size, topography, economic status, social and cultural features, and other characteristics. But 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 termed as District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

encompassing political, legal/judicial, administrative, economic, social, environmental and other essential criteria.

## **2.2 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)**

The purpose behind developing District Good Governance Index (DGGI), is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the state and eventually district level, to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by State Government. It is feasible as well as valuable to carry out such assessment as it provides a comparative picture among the districts while developing a competitive spirit for improvement. In this context, the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives, etc., become an important factor for assessment. The objective behind developing DGGI is not to use the assessment results with a carrot and stick approach to pressurise and reward Districts but to provide useful information for the State Ministries/Departments concerned, 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, civil society and all stakeholders. The assessment of the Districts using the DGGI would mark a shift to a data driven approach to result oriented approaches and management and promote healthy competition among Districts. Another significant contribution of the DGGI would be contributing 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 overall governance point of view.

## **2.3 DGGI in Himachal Pradesh**

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.

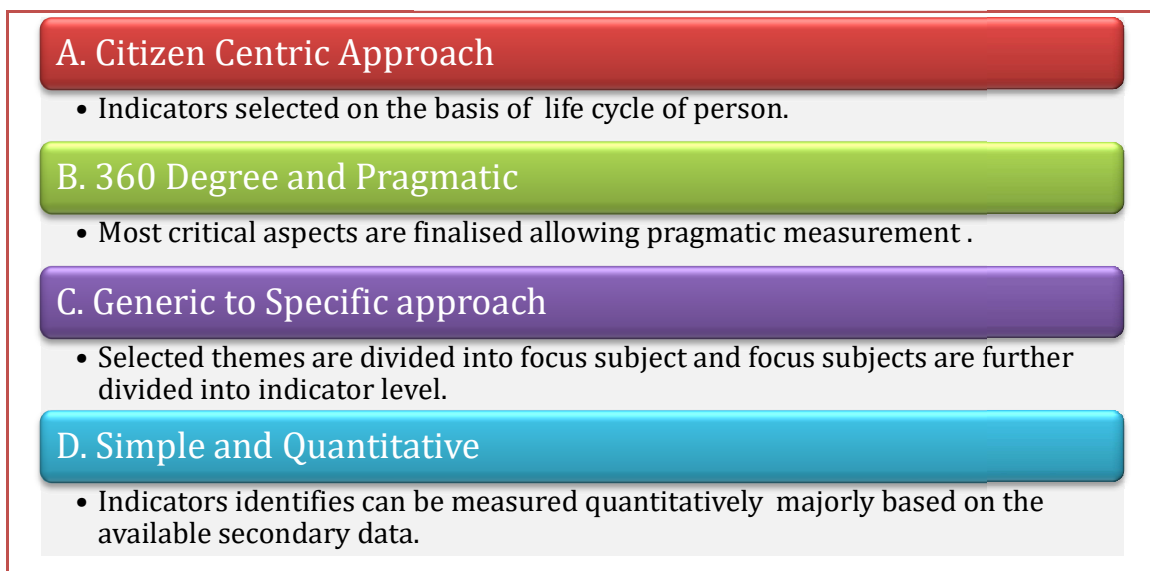
Himachal Pradesh is the first State in the country to measure the quality of governance in vital sectors. To make DGGI an annual exercise in Himachal Pradesh, it was decided in January, 2019 that DGGI will be a regular exercise of the Department of

Economic and Statistics 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. Accordingly, the department prepared the DGGI-2019 which was released in January 2020. In January, 2021 a report “District Good Governance (DGGI) 2020” was published independently by this Department based on 7 themes, 19 focus subjects, 75 indicators and 21 sub-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. 1<sup>st</sup> -Rs. 50 lakh, 2<sup>nd</sup> - Rs. 35 lakh and 3<sup>rd</sup> - Rs. 25 lakh on Good Governance Index to promote competition among districts.

## 2.4 Approaches to the DGGI Framework

The following approaches are incorporated as a part of design and development methodology to ensure successful accomplishment of DGGI of Himachal Pradesh.

**Figure: 2.1 Approaches to the DGGI Framework**

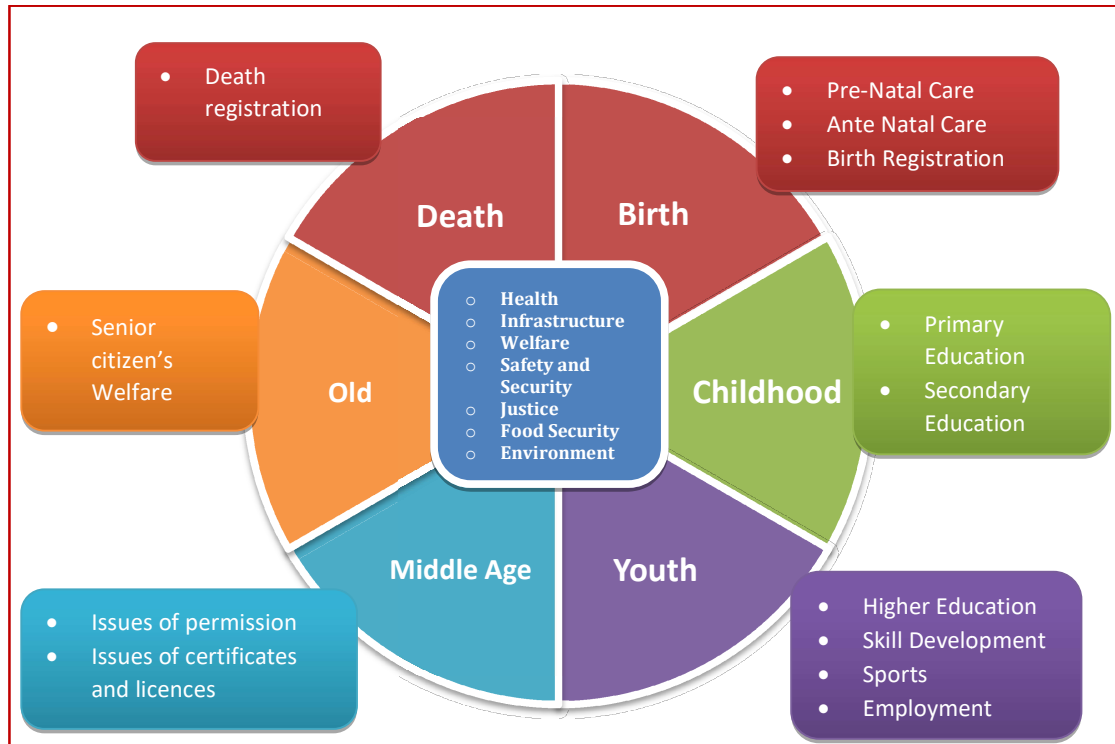


### 2.4.1 Citizen Centric Approach

It is an approach in which citizen participation, through the explicit or implicit expression of their needs by different means, plays an essential role in the design of strategies. 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. It is also ensured that indicators capture the overall needs like food security, Health care, Education, Public Infrastructure, Safety and Security, Justice, etc.

**Figure: 2.2 Citizen Centric Approach**



### 2.4.2 Pragmatic Approach

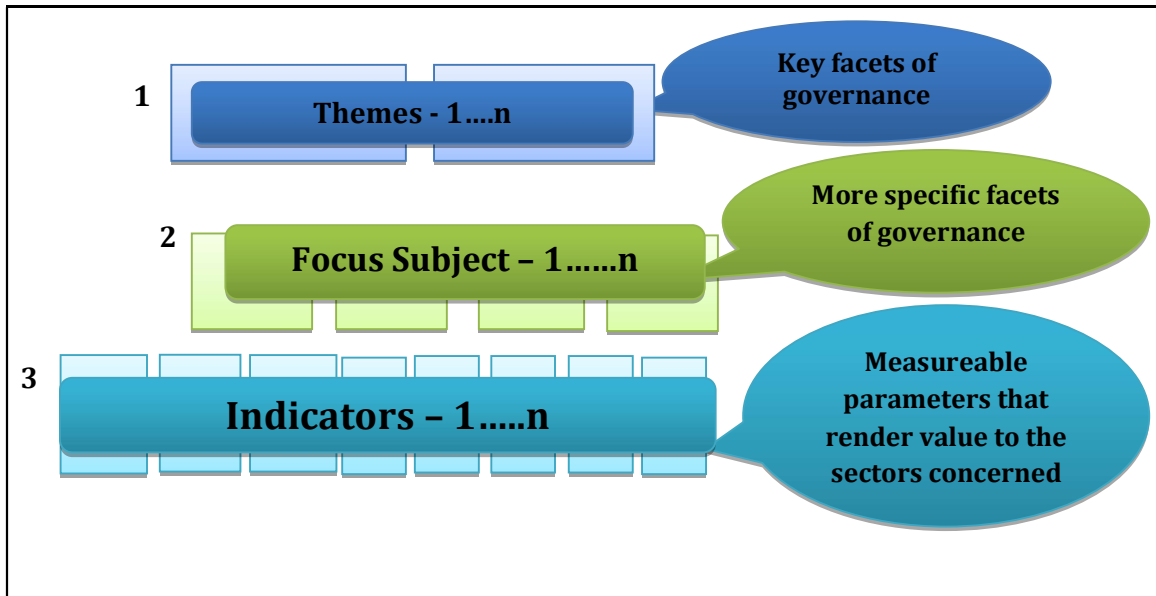
While identifying the sectors and indicators, all possible dimensions are considered and brainstormed so that the entire spectrum is covered. After considering all possible aspects, the most critical aspects are finalised for identification of broad sectors and indicators where pragmatic measurement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

### 2.4.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach

Generic-to-Specific approach is followed in designing the DGGI Framework. Major sectors that encompass the governance spectrum are identified first and then these broad sectors are divided into several measurable indicators contributing to these sectors. Data items that facilitate measurement of these indicators are worked out and concerned measurement mechanisms are being identified. This approach establishes a

clear-cut and logical correlation among the broad sectors, indicators and data items and provides a rational in-depth analysis.

**Figure: 2.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach**



#### 2.4.4 Simple and Quantitative

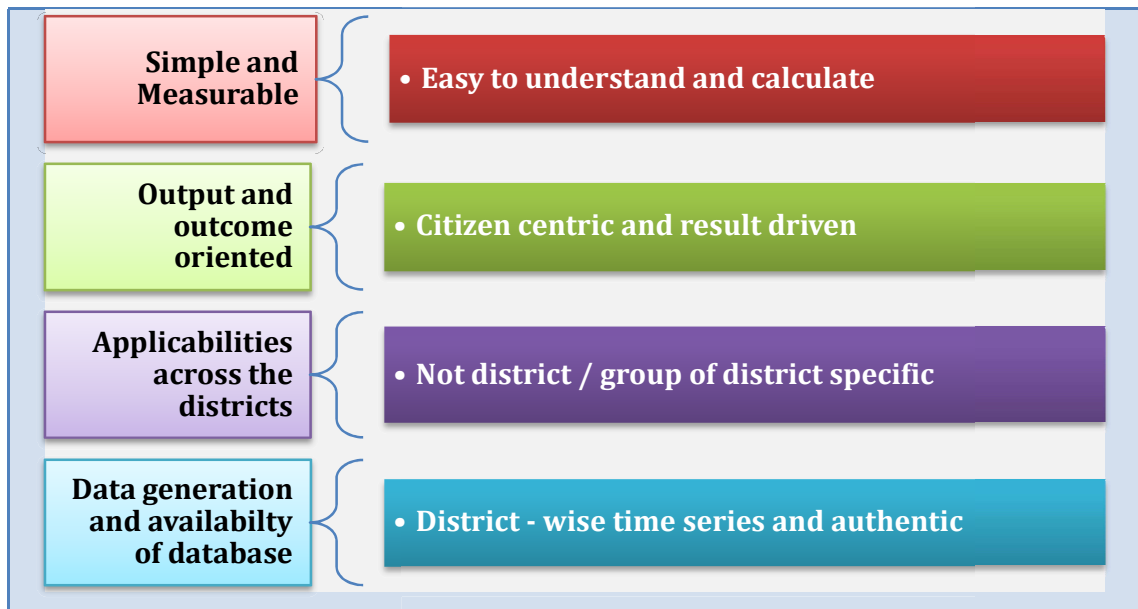
For the DGGI framework to be measurable and implementable, it is important that the indicators which are identified are simple to calculate and comprehend.

### 2.5 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**



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 poses 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 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.

## 2.6 Themes (Sectors)

Eight themes/sectors are identified for the DGGI and it comprises 19 focus subjects, 76 indicators and 13 sub-indicators.

Sl. No.	Themes	Focus subjects	Indicators (2021-index)	Sub indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	1. Power 2. Water 3. Roads	7	4
2	Support to Human Development	1. Education 2. Health	17	0
3	Social Protection	1. Public Distribution System 2. Social Justice and empowerment 3. Employment	8	0
4	Women & Children	1. Women 2. Children	8	0
5	Crime, Law & Order	1. Violent crimes 2. Law and Order 3. Atrocities	7	0
6	Environment	1. Environmental Violations 2. Forest cover	5	0
7	Transparency & Accountability	1. Transparency 2. Accountability	9	9
8	Economic Performance	1. Agriculture and Allied Sector 2. Commerce and Industry Sector	15	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>13</b>

### 2.6.1 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 and Roads. 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, three focus subjects, seven Indicators and four 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 seven indicators. The indicators include access to water, towns and villages, road connectivity to rural habitations and access to and availability of power supply.

## **2.6.2 Support to Human Development**

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with seventeen 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, five key indicators are identified looking at outcomes like Retention rate at Primary level and Transition rate from upper-primary to Secondary level etc.

### **2.6.3 Social Protection:**

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

### **2.6.4 Women and Children:**

This theme carries two focus subjects Children and Women with eight Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, beneficiaries under ICDS, etc.

### **2.6.5 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. Three focus subjects and seven indicators are selected in this sector which includes violent crime per 10,000 population, atrocities committed against women, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

### **2.6.6 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.

### **2.6.7 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.

### **2.6.8 Economic Performance**

Economic performance describes the achievement of economic objectives. This theme consists of two focus subjects, namely, Agriculture & Allied Sector and Commerce & Industry, both having a total of fifteen indicators.

The economic performance of the district is assessed through various indicators included under this theme. For decades, improvement in the economy of any district has been measured by the growth in District Domestic Product (DDP). For making comparison among district, merely looking at the DDP may not present the holistic picture of the economy. Hence, per capita growth in DDP, growth in food grain, growth in milk and growth in meat etc. has been included.

### 3. Approach and Methodology

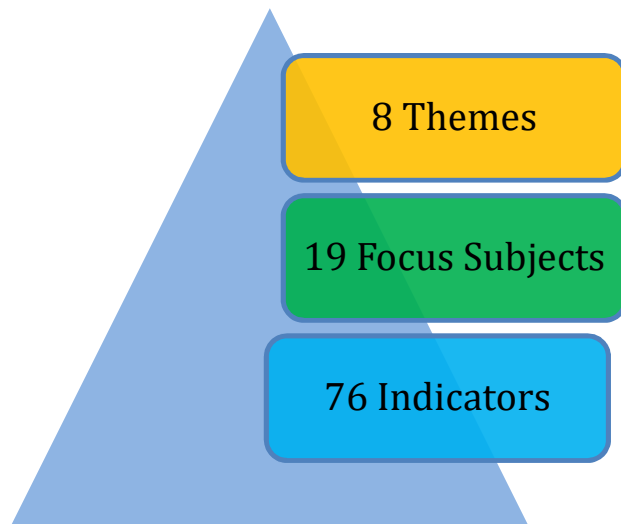
There are several ways of measuring governance. While measuring governance, there is a debate whether to take the obsolete figures or the growth rate. While selecting the indicators, there was a debate whether to take performance indicators or process and input-based indicator or a combination of both. 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.<sup>2</sup>

Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising District good governance Index-2021 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 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.

At the thematic level, there are eight broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment transparency and accountability and finally economic performance. At the second tier, there are twenty focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, employment, issues related to children, and women, violent crimes, law & order, atrocities, environmental violations, forest cover, issues related to transparency and accountability agriculture and allied sector and finally commerce and industry sector. At the third tier, we have 76 specific indicators 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.



<sup>2</sup> 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**

DGGI THEME I: ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE						
Sl. No.	Focus Subject	Indicator Number	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	1- Numerator 2- Denominator
1	Power	D-1	Households electrified as a % of total households	2020-21	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-2	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Power	31.03.2021	Unit	1-Total Consumption 2-Projected Population(2021)
		D-3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)	2020-21	Per min	No need to standardize.
2	Water	D-4	% of Households with access to safe drinking water	2020-21	%age	1- HHs with safe drinking water 2- Total HHs
		D-5	<b>Frequency of water supply</b>	2020-21	No.	HHs with safe drinking water
		a	Alternate Days	2020-21	%age	No. of HHs received water on Alternate days
		b	Daily	2020-21	%age	No. of HHs received water on Daily
		c	Two Times in daily	2020-21	%age	No. of HHs received water on Two Times in Daily
		d	24 X 7	2020-21	%age	No. of HHs received water on 24 X 7
3	Roads	D-6	Metalled Roads as a % of total Road length	2020-21	%age	1-Total Surfaced Roads length 2-Total Road length (KM)
		D-7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a %age of total villages of the same Habitation	2020-21	%age	1- Total villages connectivity of the same habitation. 2-Total villages more than 100 population (census 2011)

DGGI THEME II: Support to Human Development						
Sl. No.	Focus Subject	Indicator Number	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	1- Numerator 2-Denominator
4	Education	D-8	Retention rate at primary level	2020	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-9	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level (NITI Aayog Indicator)	2020	%age	
		D-10	% of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety	2020	%age	
		D-11	% of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students	2020	%age	
		D-12	% of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year	2020	%age	
5	Health	D-13	IMR (Per 1000 live birth)	2020-21	Per 1000 pop.	1- No. of Infant Deaths
						2- No. of Live Births
		D-14	Full Immunization	2020-21	%age	1- Immunization
						2- Target Population
		D-15	Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	2020-21	No.	1-Total no. of live female children born in the district in a year
						2-Total no. of live male children born in the district in a year
		D-16	%age of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	2020-21	%age	1- Total pregnant women who are anaemic
						2- Total pregnant women age 15-49
D-17	%age School Children Screened by RBSK Teams	2020-21	%age	1-Total Screened Children		
				2-Total Enrollment in Schools		
D-18	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	2020-21	%age	1-No. of new and relapsed TB cases notified Public + Private)		
				2-District wise target allocated by MOHFW, GOI		

		<b>D-19</b>	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	2020-21	%age	1-Proration of new cured cases (treatment completed) 2-Total Number of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases registered during a specific month/period
		<b>D-20</b>	%age of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	2020-21	%age	1-Total patients put screened with NCDs (+18 age group) 2-Total population to be screened (60%)
		<b>D-21</b>	%age of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	2020-21	%age	1-No. of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs 2-Total Adolescent Girls (Target-U-DISE Data)
		<b>D-22</b>	%age of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts	2020-21	%age	1-Number of claims raised under PMJAY and HIMCARE 2-Total number of patients treated under PMJAY and HIMCARE
		<b>D-23</b>	%age of school children provided WIFS	2020-21	%age	1. Total No. of school children provided with 4 tablets of IFA(Blue or Pink) 2-Total no. of School Children enrolled
		<b>D-24</b>	% age of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	2020-21	%age	1-No. of functional HWCs 2-Total Notified HWCs

THEME III: SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Sl. No.	Focus Subject	Indicator Number	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	1- Numerator 2- Denominator
6	Public Distribution System	<b>D-25</b>	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS (staple food grains)	2020-21	%age	1- Off take (in M.T.) 2 - Allocation (in M.T.)
		<b>D-26</b>	Allocation and off take under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)	2020-21	%age	1-Off take (in M.T.) 2-Allocation (in M.T.)
		<b>D-27</b>	% of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards			1- Total No. of Aadhar Seeded Ration Cards 2- Total No. of Ration Cards
7	Social Justice & Empowerment	<b>D-28</b>	% of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries	2020-21	%age	1-Total No of application sanctioned out of total applications received during the reference year 2- Total No. of application received in reference year

		<b>D-29</b>	Incidence of crime against SC/ST	2020-21	%age	1- No. of Cases (SC+ST) 2- SC+ST Population (Proj-2021)
<b>8</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>D-30</b>	Women Participation: %age of female worker days	2020-21	%age	1- Total women workforce 2- Total workforce
		<b>D-31</b>	Employment Generation in Forest	2020-21	%age	1-Total Mandays Generation 2-Mandays Generation Target
		<b>D-32</b>	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA	2020-21	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.

<b>THEME IV: WOMEN &amp; CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Focus Subject</b>	<b>Indicator Number</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Reference Year</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1- Numerator 2- Denominator</b>		
<b>9</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>D-33</b>	Crime against Children: %age of crimes population (0-18)	2020-21	%age	1-Total number of cases of crimes against children		
						2- Total children in the age group 0- 18 (Census 2011)		
		<b>D-34</b>	% of Beneficiaries under ICDS	2020-21	%age	1-Beneficiary Children in the age group of 0-6 years under ICDS		
						2-Total child population between the age of 0-6		
		<b>D-35</b>	Child Sex Ratio (No. of girls per 1000 boys born)	2020-21	No.	1-Total no. of Girls children		
						2-Total no. of boys children		
		<b>D-36</b>	<b>% of Malnourished children</b>					
							Stunted (%)	2020-21
Wasted (%)	2020-21						%age	1-Total wasted children 2- Total children under0-1 year
Under weight (%)	2020-21						%age	1-Total Underweight children 2- Total children under0-1 year
<b>D-37</b>	% of Severely malnourished children (%)	2020-21	%age	1-Total Severely malnourished children				
				2- Total children under0-1 year				
<b>10</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>D-38</b>	Institutional Deliveries (%)	2020-21	%age	1-Total no. of institutional deliveries		
						2- Total deliveries		
		<b>D-39</b>	% of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete	2020-21	%age	1-Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups /TT2 /Booster /IFA 180		

			ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA			2-Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC under HMIS
		<b>D-40</b>	%age of high risk pregnant women detected	2020-21	%age	1-No of HRPs identified 2-No. of ante-natal in 2nd trimester checkups done on PMSMA

<b>THEME V: CRIME, LAW &amp; ORDER</b>						
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Focus Subject</b>	<b>Indicator Number</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Reference Year</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1- Numerator 2- Denominator</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>D-41</b>	Rapes per 10000 women population	2020-21	Per 10000 women population	1- Incidence of rapes 2- Total women population
		<b>D-42</b>	Murders per 10000 population	2020-21	Per 10000 population	1- Incidence of murder 2- Total population
		<b>D-43</b>	Dowry Deaths per 10000 women population	2020-21	Per 10000 women population	1- Dowry Deaths 2- Total women population
<b>12</b>	<b>Low &amp; Order</b>	<b>D-44</b>	Detection work in narcotics	2020-21	Increase or Decrease in Nos.	1-NDPS cases in 2019-20 2-NDPS Cases in 2020-21
		<b>D-45</b>	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel	2020-21	Per 100 police personnel	1-Total No. of Traffic challan 2- Total No. of Police Personnel.
<b>13</b>	<b>Atrocities</b>	<b>D-46</b>	Atrocities Committed against women per 10000 population	2020-21	Per 10000 population	1- Total no. of Cases 2- Total women Population
		<b>D-47</b>	Incidents of Crime against Women	2020-21	%age	1-Incidence of Crime 2-Total women population

<b>THEME VI: ENVIRONMENT</b>						
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Focus Subject</b>	<b>Indicator Number</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Reference Year</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1- Numerator 2- Denominator</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Environmental violation</b>	<b>D-48</b>	No. of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh Population)	2020-21	Per lakh Pop.	1- Number of Environmental Violations in reference year 2- Total Projected Population-2021

		<b>D-49</b>	Adequacy of sampling of polluting activities under water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment Protection Act, 1986	2020-21	%age	1-No. of Sample taken in district for red and orange category industry in the year 2-(Red large X12)+(Red Medium X6)+(Red Small X 4)+(Orange large X6)+(Orange Medium X 4)+(Orange Small X 2)
		<b>D-50</b>	Compliance of polluting units under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986	2020-21	%age	1-No. of Samples Complying 2-No. of Samples Lifted
		<b>D-51</b>	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	2020-21	%age	1-No. of Complying parameters 2-Total No. of parameter X No. of Sites(5x5)
<b>15</b>	<b>Forest cover</b>	<b>D-52</b>	Increase/Decrease in Forest cover	2021	Change w.r.t. 2019	1- Forest cover in 2021 2 - Forest cover in 2019

**THEME VII: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Sl. No.	Focus Subject	Indicator Number	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	1- Numerator 2- Denominator
<b>16</b>	<b>Transparency</b>	<b>D-53</b>	% of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	2020-21	%age	1-Total E-Challans 2-Total No. of Traffic Challans
		<b>D-54</b>	<b>E-office</b>			
		<b>a.</b>	Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in District. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in District will be considered.	2020-21	%age	1-Total number of users mapped in the e-Office application 2-Total Staff
		<b>b.</b>	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.	2020-21	%age	1-Total number of new e-Office files created in the e-Office application 2-Total files (e-Office + Physical)
		<b>c.</b>	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.	2020-21	%age	1-Total no. of physical files shifted to e-Office 2-Total no. of physical files

		<b>D-55</b>	<b>Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)</b>			
		<b>a.</b>	Percentage of Revenue Cases uploaded on the RCMS portal.	2020-21	%age	1-Number of Revenue cases uploaded on the RCMS portal 2-Total number of Revenue cases
		<b>b.</b>	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.	2020-21	%age	1-Number of judgments uploaded on portal 2-Total no. of cases
		<b>c.</b>	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.	2020-21	%age	1-Number of Revenue courts on RCMS portal 2-Total number of Revenue courts
		<b>D-56</b>	Total Number of cases uploaded on the LMS (Litigation Management System) portal.	2020-21	%age	1-Number of cases uploaded on the RCMS portal by District administration 2-Total no. of cases of District Administration
<b>17</b>	<b>Accountability</b>	<b>D-57</b>	No. of ACB Cases disposed of as a percent of total cases registered	2020-21	%age	1- ACB cases disposed 2- Total cases registered
		<b>D-58</b>	Social Audit under MNREGA: % of GPs covered	2020-21	%age	1-Total GPs covered under Social audit 2-Total GPs
		<b>D-59</b>	<b>Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100</b>			
		<b>a.</b>	% of complaints satisfactory closed at District level to top 15 departments after taking the feedback of citizens	2020-21	%age	1-Total no. of complaints satisfactory closed 2-Total no of complaints received
		<b>b.</b>	Average time taken by top 15 departments /officers at the District level to resolve complaints	2020-21	Average	1- Sum of time taken for disposal of complaints 2- Total No. of complaints
		<b>c.</b>	The quality of resolution is determined by number by share of special closure in total closure % of district for the top 15 departments.	2020-21	%age	1- No. of special close to close complaints 2- No. of closed complaints

		<b>D-60</b>	<b>Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:</b> Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.	2020-21	Per lakh population	1- Total number of applications 2-Projected population 2021
		<b>D-61</b>	Percentage of complaints resolved of total complaint received under the TPDS & State Subsidy Scheme (SSS).	2020-21	%age	1-Complaints resolved 2-Complaints Received

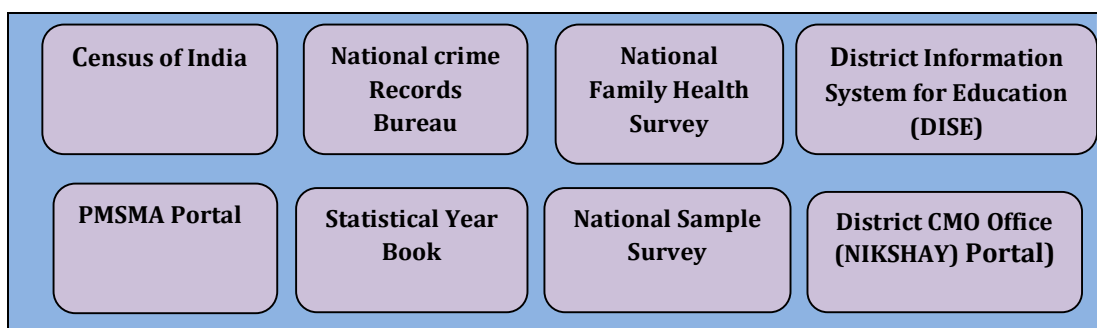
THEME VIII: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE						
Sl. No.	Focus Subject	Indicator Number	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	1- Numerator 2- Denominator
18	Agriculture & Allied Sector	D-62	Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product	2020-21	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-63	Growth of Agriculture & Allied Sector	2020-21	%age	
		D-64	Growth of Food Grain Production	2020-21	%age	
		D-65	Growth of Horticulture Produce	2020-21	%age	
		D-66	Growth of Milk Production	2020-21	%age	
		D-67	Growth of Meat Production	2020-21	%age	
		D-68	Growth of egg/Poultry Production		%age	
		D-69	Crop Insurance	2020-21	%age	1- Total area of crop insured in reference year (Hect.) 2- Total area of crop in reference year (Hect.)
		D-70	Agri. Mandis enrolled in E-Market	2020-21	%age	1.Agri Mandis enrolled with E-Markets of reference year 2- Total agri. Mandis of reference year
		D-71	Percentage of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) distributed	2020-21	%age	1. Total No. of KCC issued to farmers 2. Total no. of eligible Farmers for KCC

19	Commerce and Industry Sector	D-72	Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector	2020-21	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-73	Change of No. of MSME	2020-21	Change	1. Total No. of MSME registered in reference Year(2020-21)
						2. Total No. of MESMEs registered in Preceding year(2019-20)
		D-74	Increase in No. of start up	2020-21	%age	1. Total No. of start up in reference Year(2020-21)
						2. Total No. of start up in Preceding year (2019-20)
		D-75	Start up environment	2020-21	%age	1. No. of Sanctioned applications
2. Total No. of received applications						
D-76	% of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna (MMSY)	2020-21	%age	1- No. of sanctioned applications		
				2. Total No. of received applications		

### 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 2020” was marginally modified for present calculation but in essence its structure remains the same. At the thematic level, there are eight broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment transparency and accountability and finally economic performance. At the second tier, there are 19 focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, minority welfare, employment, issues related to children and women, violent crimes, atrocities, environmental violations, forest cover, issues related to transparency and accountability, agriculture and allied sector and finally commerce and industry . At the third tier, we have the lowest level of 76 specific indicators 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 76 indicators under 8 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 normalisation<sup>3</sup>. 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 76 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:

#### 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.

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

**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

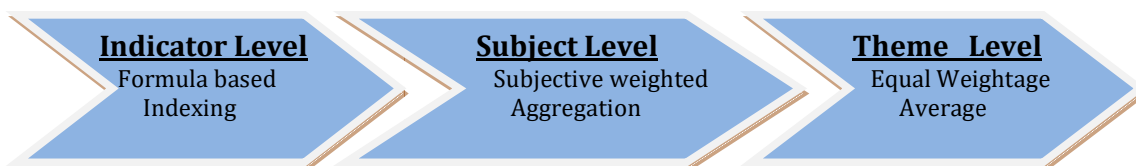
**Equal weightage to themes/sectors:** While conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness which need to be measured, have been clustered under 8 themes/sectors. All the identified 8 sectors are facets of equal importance from the point 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

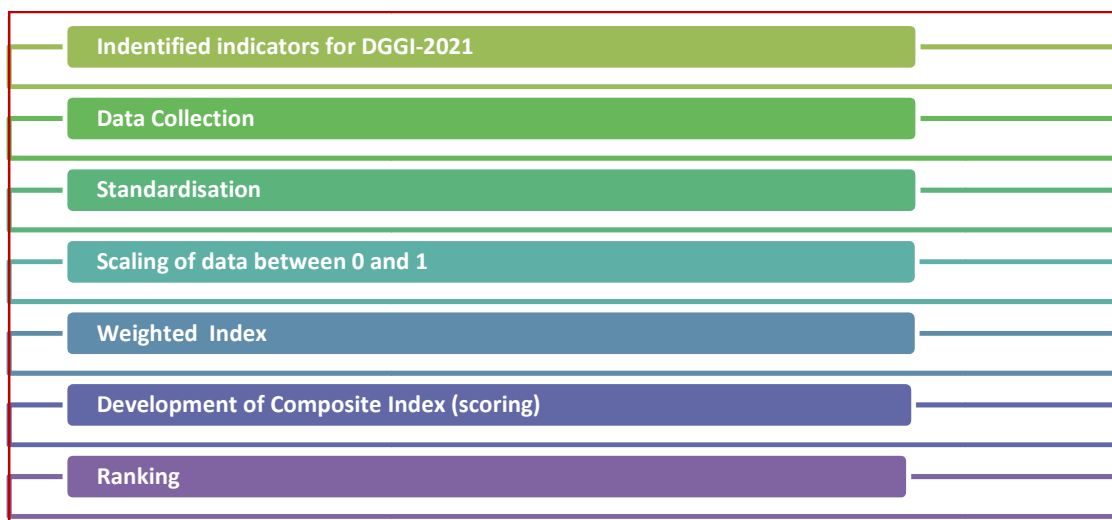
After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightages assigned to indicator in order to obtain the final indicator score. These final individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the theme. These aggregated values 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 76 selected indicators, 13 sub-indicators and 19 focus subjects under 8 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 8 themes and computed as per described methodology in Chapter-3.

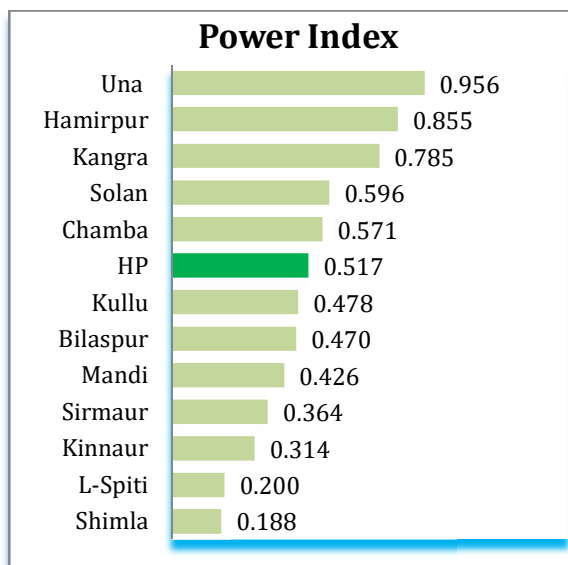
Sr.No.	Themes	Indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	7
2	Support to Human Development	17
3	Social Protection	8
4	Women & Children	8
5	Crime, Law & Order	7
6	Environment	5
7	Transparency & Accountability	9
8	Economic Performance	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

#### 4.1.1 Essential Infrastructure

In essential infrastructure, three focus subjects, seven Indicators and four 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 seven 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

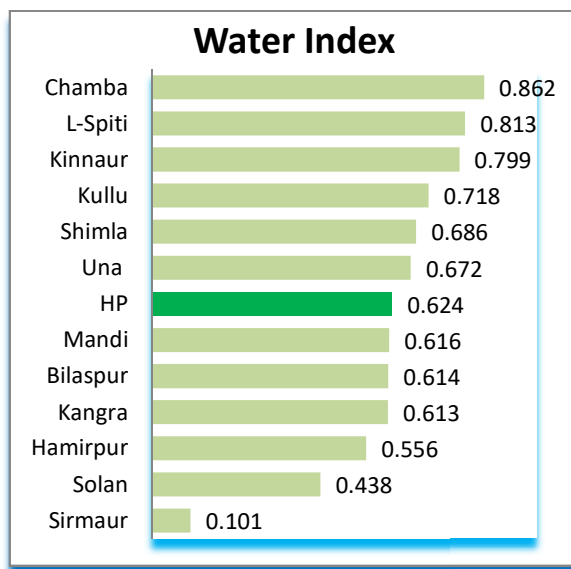
District	Score	Rank
Una	0.956	1
Hamirpur	0.855	2
Kangra	0.785	3
Solan	0.596	4
Chamba	0.571	5
HP	0.517	
Kullu	0.478	6
Bilaspur	0.470	7
Mandi	0.426	8
Sirmaur	0.364	9
Kinnaur	0.314	10
L-Spiti	0.200	11
Shimla	0.188	12



Four districts of Himachal Pradesh have lower score in power index than State average score. Shimla ranks last in power index and Una ranks first among all districts with a score of 0.956.

#### 4.1.1.2: Water Index

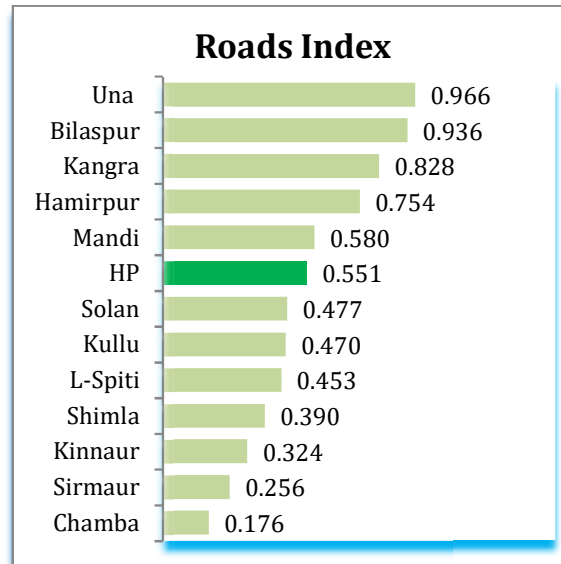
District	Score	Rank
Chamba	0.862	1
L-Spiti	0.813	2
Kinnaur	0.799	3
Kullu	0.718	4
Shimla	0.686	5
Una	0.672	6
HP	0.624	
Mandi	0.616	7
Bilaspur	0.614	8
Kangra	0.613	9
Hamirpur	0.556	10
Solan	0.438	11
Sirmaur	0.101	12



Two districts of Himachal Pradesh secure lesser score in water index compared to the State average. Chamba tops the ranking with a score of 0.862. This is followed by Lahaul-Spiti (0.813). About half of the districts of State are equipped with perennial freshwater stream which contributes to delivering water to each household.

#### 4.1.1.3: Road Index

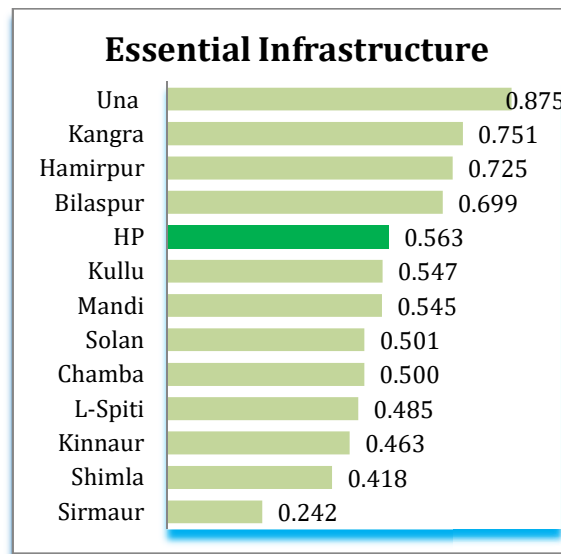
District	Score	Rank
Una	0.966	1
Bilaspur	0.936	2
Kangra	0.828	3
Hamirpur	0.754	4
Mandi	0.580	5
HP	0.551	
Solan	0.477	6
Kullu	0.470	7
L-Spiti	0.453	8
Shimla	0.390	9
Kinnaur	0.324	10
Sirmaur	0.256	11
Chamba	0.176	12



In Road Index Chamba district finds its place in the bottom of the ranking with a score of only 0.176 and Sirmour district ranks 11<sup>th</sup> with a score of 0.256. There is also a considerable gap (0.966) in the scores of Chamba district and top ranked district Una.

#### 4.1.1.4: Essential Infrastructure Index (Theme-I)

District	Score	Rank
Una	0.875	1
Kangra	0.751	2
Hamirpur	0.725	3
Bilaspur	0.699	4
HP	0.563	
Kullu	0.547	5
Mandi	0.545	6
Solan	0.501	7
Chamba	0.500	8
L-Spiti	0.485	9
Kinnaur	0.463	10
Shimla	0.418	11
Sirmaur	0.242	12



Above table shows combined index of essential infrastructure. It has three focus subjects namely, power, water and road. The aggregated position as it emerges for this theme is that Sirmour district has scored low in Water and Road focus subjects and hence it got 12<sup>th</sup> rank with low aggregated index score (0.242). Una district is ranked 1<sup>st</sup>

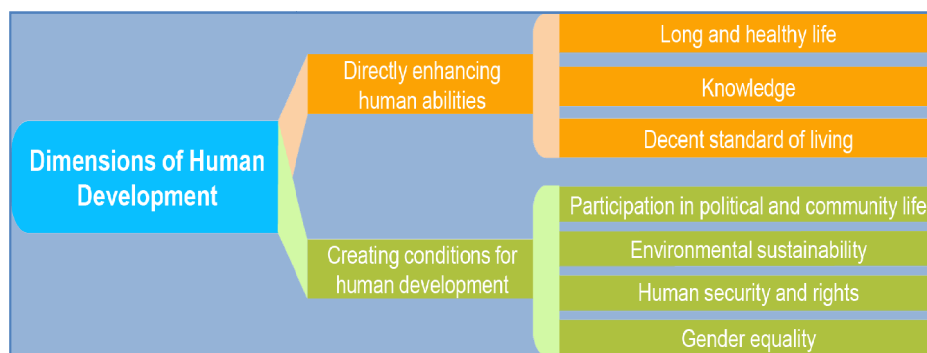
among all districts with a score of 0.875. There is 0.633 points gap between top ranked district and lowest ranked district. There is 0.321 points gap between State's average score and lowest ranked district. The gap between highest and lowest values also work as indicator of inequality among various focus subjects and themes for present purpose.

### **Salient features of Essential Infrastructure**

- **Households Electrified as a percentage of Total Households** - Eleven (11) out of twelve districts have achieved the target of 100 % electrification.
- **Percentage of households with safe drinking water** - Eight (8) districts have achieved the target of 100% HHs. with safe drinking water. Two districts falls in 90 to 99% and two are below 90%. District Sirmaur has the lowest access to safe drinking water with merely 71% of HHs. With safe drinking water.
- **Metalled Roads as percentage of Total Roads** - Four districts have more than 90% metalled Roads. District Una has the highest (98.99%) and Lahaul & Spiti has the lowest 40.16%.
- **Village connectivity with population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages.**
- Six districts have more than 90% connectivity. District Bilaspur has 100% and district Chamba has 78.05% connectivity.

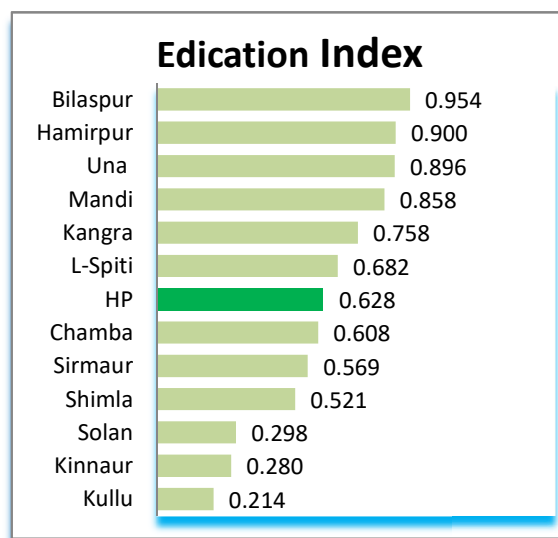
## 4.1.2: Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with Seventeen 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, five key indicators are identified, looking at the outcomes like Retention rate at Primary level, Transition rate from upper primary to Secondary level etc.



### 4.1.2.1: Education Index

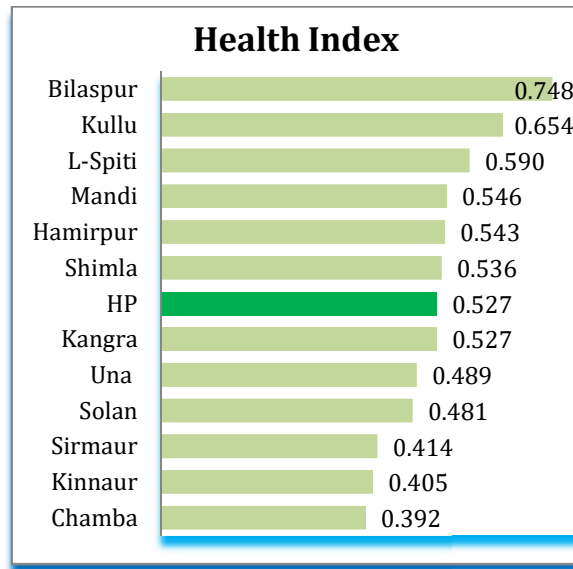
District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.954	1
Hamirpur	0.900	2
Una	0.896	3
Mandi	0.858	4
Kangra	0.758	5
L-Spiti	0.682	6
HP	0.628	
Chamba	0.608	7
Sirmaur	0.569	8
Shimla	0.521	9
Solan	0.298	10
Kinnaur	0.280	11
Kullu	0.214	12



The above table shows Bilaspur district the 1<sup>st</sup> rank in the education index with a score of 0.954, closely followed by Hamirpur district with a score of 0.900. Six districts fall below the State's average of 0.628. The gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.414.

#### 4.1.2.2: Health Index

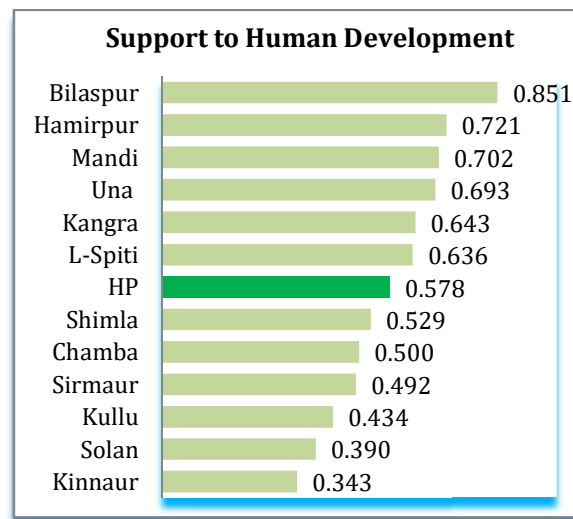
District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.748	1
Kullu	0.654	2
L-Spiti	0.590	3
Mandi	0.546	4
Hamirpur	0.543	5
Shimla	0.536	6
HP	0.527	
Kangra	0.527	7
Una	0.489	8
Solan	0.481	9
Sirmaur	0.414	10
Kinnaur	0.405	11
Chamba	0.392	12



In the present DGGI, focus subject Health examines the status of health in all the districts of the State with 12 indicators. Bilaspur tops the ranking with a score of 0.748, followed by Kullu which ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in health index with a score of 0.654. Chamba district finds itself at the bottom of the ranking with a score of 0.392 points. The State's average is 0.527. The gap between highest and lowest performer districts is 0.356 and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.135 points.

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

District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.851	1
Hamirpur	0.721	2
Mandi	0.702	3
Una	0.693	4
Kangra	0.643	5
L-Spiti	0.636	6
HP	0.578	
Shimla	0.529	7
Chamba	0.500	8
Sirmaur	0.492	9
Kullu	0.434	10
Solan	0.390	11
Kinnaur	0.343	12



Bilaspur district secures the top rank in the combined index of Support to Human Development with 0.851 points. The State average is 0.578. The gap between top and lowest performer district is 0.508 points and the gap between Himachal Pradesh average and lowest is 0.235 points.

## **Salient features of Human Development:**

### **Education:**

- **Retention rate at Primary Level:-**  
All 12 districts have achieved the Retention rate of more than 95% with Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una districts showing 100% Retention rate.
- **Transition rate from upper primary to secondary level:-**  
All 12 districts have achieved the transition rate of more than 90% with Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts showing 100% Transition rate.
- **Percentage of SamagraShiksha funds utilized:-**  
Nine districts have utilized more than 90% of funds released to schools during the financial year while Hamirpur and Sirmaur districts have utilized 100% funds released.

### **Health**

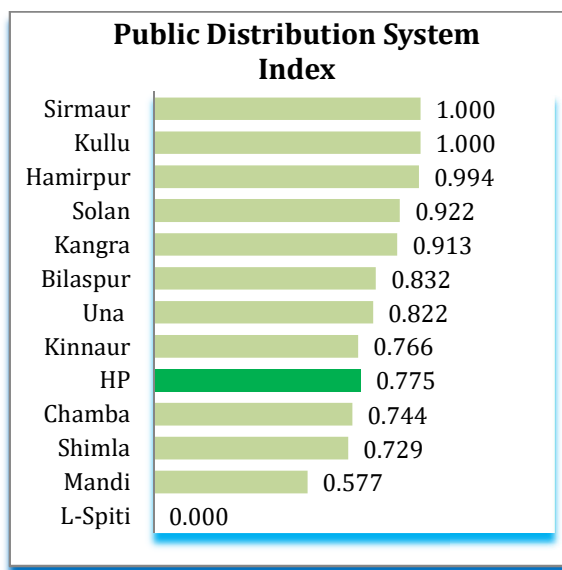
- **IMR per 1000 live births:-**  
Four districts have reported IMR less than 10 per 1000 live births and three others have reported less than 13. District Solan with 7.50 is the lowest and district Kinnaur with 23.32 per 1000 live births is having highest IMR.
- **Full Immunization:-**  
Nine (9) districts have achieved immunization rate of 90% and more. District Lahaul & Spiti has the lowest immunization rate of 72.73%.
- **Sex ratio at birth:-**  
Two districts have sex ratio at birth more than 1000. District Bilaspur has the highest sex ratio of 1029 and Hamirpur has the lowest of 913.
- **Percentage of claim raised/ Settlement Ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in Hospitals:-**  
Claims raised/ settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals of Eleven (11) districts is more than 90%. Only one district of Kinnaur has this ratio as 88.32.
- **Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers :-**  
Three districts namely Chamba, Mandi and Sirmaur have 100% Functional Health and Wellness Centres. District Hamirpur has the lowest percentage (22.37%).

### 4.1.3: Social Protection

In Social Protection sector, eight 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

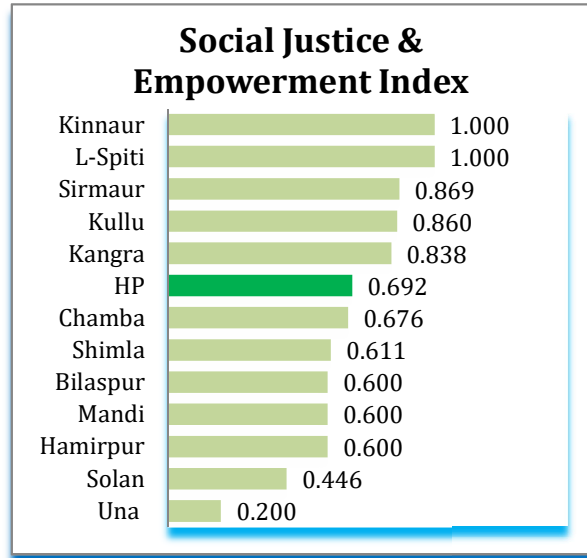
District	Score	Rank
Sirmaur	1.000	1
Kullu	1.000	1
Hamirpur	0.994	3
Solan	0.922	4
Kangra	0.913	5
Bilaspur	0.832	6
Una	0.822	7
Kinnaur	0.766	8
HP	0.775	
Chamba	0.744	9
Shimla	0.729	10
Mandi	0.577	11
L-Spiti	0.000	12



The Public Distribution System Focus Subject has three indicators that measures the Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS, Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme and total number of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards. Sirmaur and Kullu ranked first under this indicator. Lahaul-Spiti district ranked last. The State's average score in this indicator is 0.775. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.775.

#### 4.1.3.2: Social Justice and Empowerment

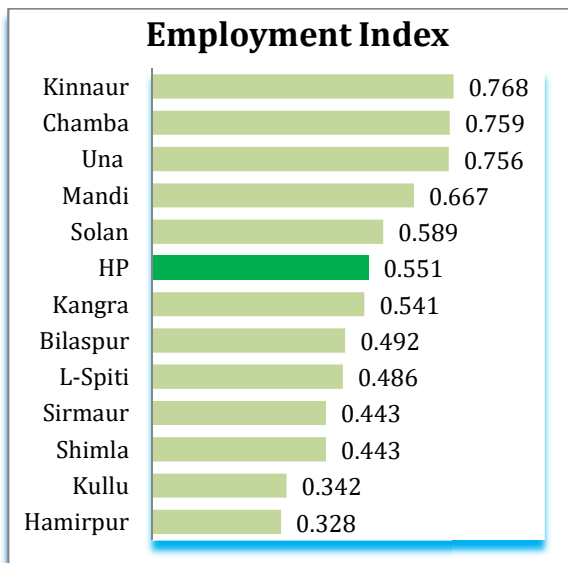
District	Score	Rank
Kinnaur	1.000	1
L-Spiti	1.000	1
Sirmaur	0.869	3
Kullu	0.860	4
Kangra	0.838	5
HP	0.692	
Chamba	0.676	6
Shimla	0.611	7
Bilaspur	0.600	8
Mandi	0.600	8
Hamirpur	0.600	10
Solan	0.446	11
Una	0.200	12



The two 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. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts attain top rank and Una secures lowest rank in social justice and empowerment index with an index value of **0.200**. The gap between lowest and top performer districts is 0.800 points, whereas gap between State's average score and lowest performer is 0.492 points.

#### 4.1.3.3: Employment

District	Score	Rank
Kinnaur	0.768	1
Chamba	0.759	2
Una	0.756	3
Mandi	0.667	4
Solan	0.589	5
HP	0.551	
Kangra	0.541	6
Bilaspur	0.492	7
L-Spiti	0.486	8
Sirmaur	0.443	9
Shimla	0.443	10
Kullu	0.342	11
Hamirpur	0.328	12

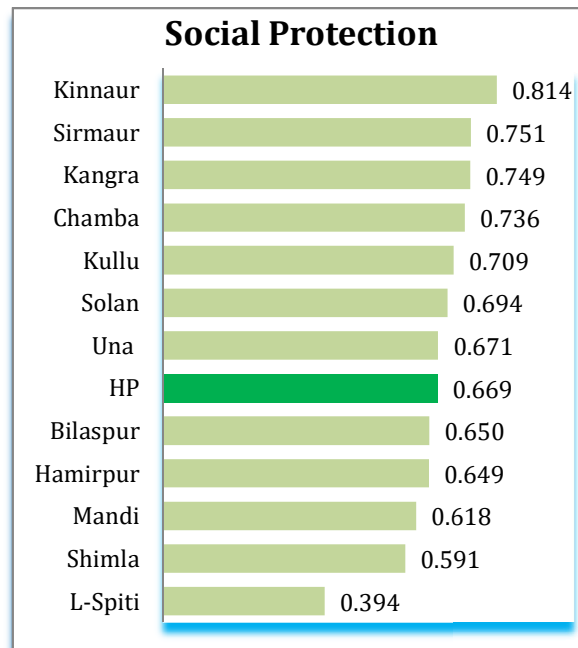


In overall Employment index, Kinnaur district ranks first in employment with overall index of 0.768 and Hamirpur district ranks last among all districts of Himachal Pradesh with an overall index of 0.328. The average index score of Himachal Pradesh is 0.551 points. The gap between top and lowest performer in employment index is 0.440, whereas, gap between State's average score and lowest performer district is 0.223 points.

Bifurcating further the employment index, first indicator is Average days of employment provided per household: MNREGA (2020-21) Chamba has the highest per cent of 69.48 and Kullu has the lowest with 43.76 per cent. The second indicator is Women Participation in which Hamirpur district had the highest percent of women participation with 78.42 per cent and Sirmaur the lowest at 40.61 per cent.

#### 4.1.3.4: Social Protection Index (Theme-III)

District	Score	Rank
<b>Kinnaur</b>	0.814	1
<b>Sirmaur</b>	0.751	2
<b>Kangra</b>	0.749	3
<b>Chamba</b>	0.736	4
<b>Kullu</b>	0.709	5
<b>Solan</b>	0.694	6
<b>Una</b>	0.671	7
<b>HP</b>	0.669	
<b>Bilaspur</b>	0.650	8
<b>Hamirpur</b>	0.649	9
<b>Mandi</b>	0.618	10
<b>Shimla</b>	0.591	11
<b>L-Spiti</b>	0.394	12



Considering all the focus subjects analysis shows the rankings for the theme Social Protection: Kinnaur district ranked the highest in the overall theme and ranks first (0.814), closely followed by Sirmaur (0.751). In addition, it also ranked first in all three focus subjects of Public Distribution System, Social Justice and Empowerment and Employment. The gap between highest and lowest performer is 0.420 points and gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.275 points.

## **Salient features of Social Protection**

- **Allocation and Offtake of Grains:-**

Three (3) districts have lifted 100% of allocated food grains under TPDS and SSS for the financial year 2020-21.

- **Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards:-**

Eleven districts have achieved more than 98% of Aadhar seeding of ration cards. One district Lahaul & Spiti is lagging behind with a percentage of 67.27%.

- **Average Days of Employment provided per Household under MGNREGA:-**

District Chamba has reported to providing highest average 69.48 days of employment per household under MGNREGA. District Kullu is at the lower end with 43.76 days.

- **Women Participation:-**

Women participation in MGNREGA is more than 50% in nine (9) out of 12 districts. District Hamirpur is at the top with 78.42% and district sirmaur is at the bottom with 40.61% women participation.

- **Employment Generation in Forest:-**

Eleven out of 12 districts have achieved the target of 100% employment generation in forest.

#### 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.

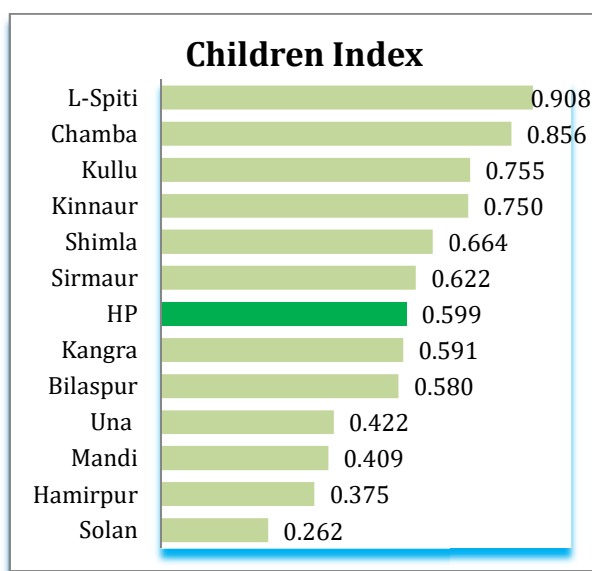
This theme carries two focus subjects, Children and Women with eight Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Beneficiaries under ICDS, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, high risk pregnant women detected etc.

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

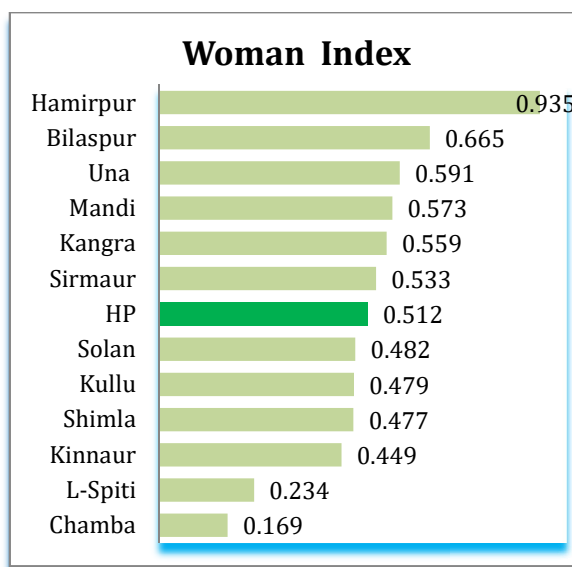
District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.908	1
Chamba	0.856	2
Kullu	0.755	3
Kinnaur	0.750	4
Shimla	0.664	5
Sirmaur	0.622	6
HP	0.599	
Kangra	0.591	7
Bilaspur	0.580	8
Una	0.422	9
Mandi	0.409	10
Hamirpur	0.375	11
Solan	0.262	12



In children's Index, Lahaul-Spiti district tops the ranking, followed closely by Chamba. Solan features at the bottom of the ranking. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.646 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.337 points.

#### 4.1.4.2: Women Index

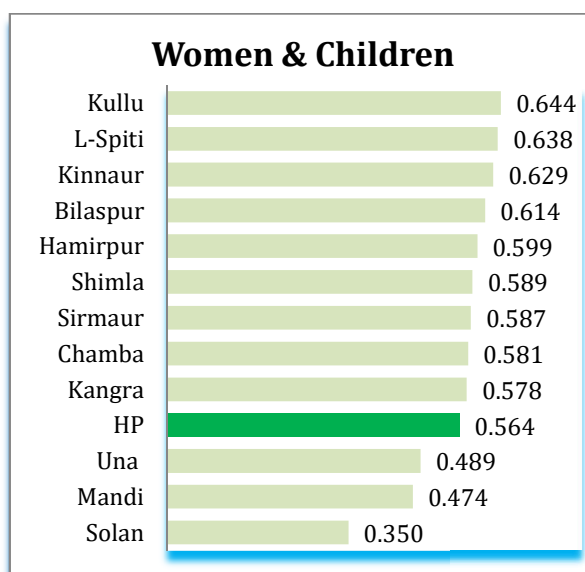
District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.935	1
Bilaspur	0.665	2
Una	0.591	3
Mandi	0.573	4
Kangra	0.559	5
Sirmaur	0.533	6
HP	0.512	
Solan	0.482	7
Kullu	0.479	8
Shimla	0.477	9
Kinnaur	0.449	10
L-Spiti	0.234	11
Chamba	0.169	12



Hamirpur district occupies the first rank with a score of 0.935. A large gap (0.766) can be observed between the scores of Hamirpur and last ranked Chamba.

#### 4.1.4.3: Women and Children Index (Theme-IV)

District	Score	Rank
Kullu	0.644	1
L-Spiti	0.638	2
Kinnaur	0.629	3
Bilaspur	0.614	4
Hamirpur	0.599	5
Shimla	0.589	6
Sirmaur	0.587	7
Chamba	0.581	8
Kangra	0.578	9
HP	0.564	
Una	0.489	10
Mandi	0.474	11
Solan	0.350	12



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). Kullu District is performing relatively better than all the other districts at it is at number one position with an index value of 0.644. Una, Mandi and Solan are assessed below the State average of 0.564.

## **Salient features of Women and Children**

- **Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS:-**

Six districts have more than 90% of beneficiaries under ICDS. District Chamba, Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti have 100% beneficiaries under ICDS. District Hamirpur has the lowest percentage (72.23%) of ICDS beneficiaries.

- **Child (0-6 yrs) Sex Ratio:-**

Child sex ratio ranges from 905 to 1010 females per 1000 male among twelve (12) districts. District Chamba has the highest (1010) and district Kangra has the lowest (905).

- **Percentage of Malnourished Children:-**

District Solan has the highest percentage (31.61%) of malnourished children, while for most of the districts it ranges from 0 to 6.37%.

- **Percentage of Severely Malnourished Children:-**

For nine (9) districts the percentage of severely malnourished children ranges from 0% to 0.76%. District Mandi has the highest percentage of 1.24%.

- **Institutional Delivery:-**

Seven (7) districts have more than 90% institutional deliveries. In district Shimla 100% deliveries were in medical institutions while district Chamba has the lowest percentage (61.40%) .

- **Percentage of High Risk Pregnant Women detected:-**

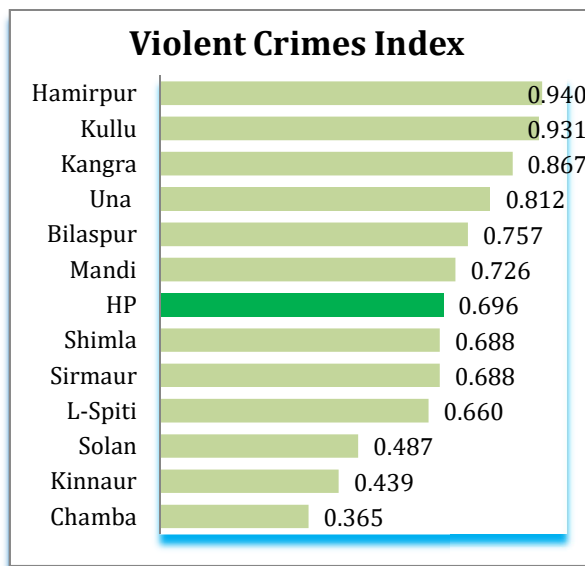
District Hamirpur detected highest percentage (27.30%) of high risk pregnant women and district Lahaul & Spiti detected lowest percentage (1.50%).

#### 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 10,000 population, availability of police personnel, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

##### 4.1.5.1: Violent Crime Index

District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.940	1
Kullu	0.931	2
Kangra	0.867	3
Una	0.812	4
Bilaspur	0.757	5
Mandi	0.726	6
HP	0.696	
Shimla	0.688	7
Sirmaur	0.688	7
L-Spiti	0.660	9
Solan	0.487	10
Kinnaur	0.439	11
Chamba	0.365	12



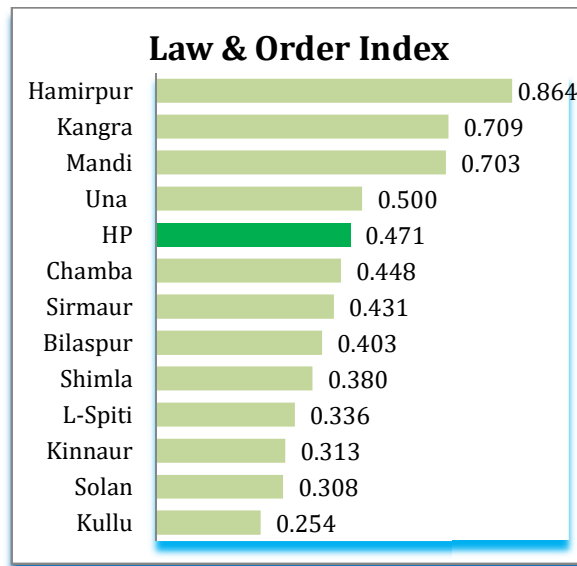
This section includes rapes, murders and dowry deaths and we have standardised all of them with per 10,000 population. The data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) revealed a striking feature of Himachal Pradesh. The incidence of crimes in Himachal Pradesh is comparatively lower than other 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 Hamirpur district stood first and scored 0.940 points, which means that Hamirpur has a lower crime rate. Chamba secures the lowest rank in the violent crime index and scored 0.365 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.575 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.331 points.

#### 4.1.5.2: Law and Order Index

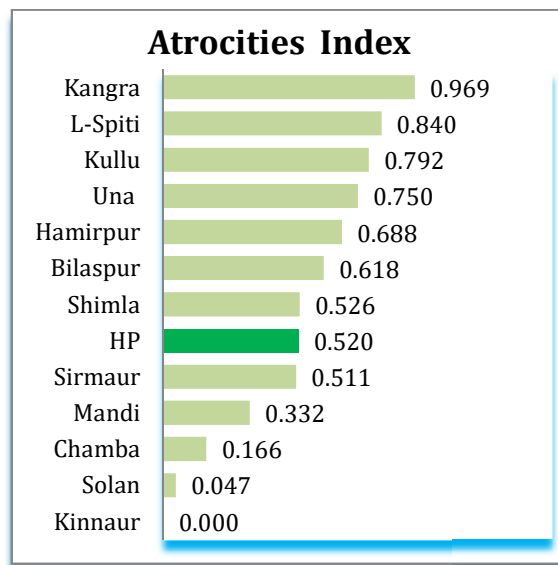
District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.864	1
Kangra	0.709	2
Mandi	0.703	3
Una	0.500	4
HP	0.471	
Chamba	0.448	5
Sirmaur	0.431	6
Bilaspur	0.403	7
Shimla	0.380	8
L-Spiti	0.336	9
Kinnaur	0.313	10
Solan	0.308	11
Kullu	0.254	12



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, Hamirpur district leads the ranking with a score of 0.864, Kangra district ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> with a score of 0.709. At the bottom of the ranking are the districts of Solan and Kullu with scores of 0.308 and 0.254 respectively. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.610 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.217 points.

#### 4.1.5.3: Atrocities Index

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.969	1
L-Spiti	0.840	2
Kullu	0.792	3
Una	0.750	4
Hamirpur	0.688	5
Bilaspur	0.618	6
Shimla	0.526	7
HP	0.520	
Sirmaur	0.511	8
Mandi	0.332	9
Chamba	0.166	10
Solan	0.047	11
Kinnaur	0.000	12

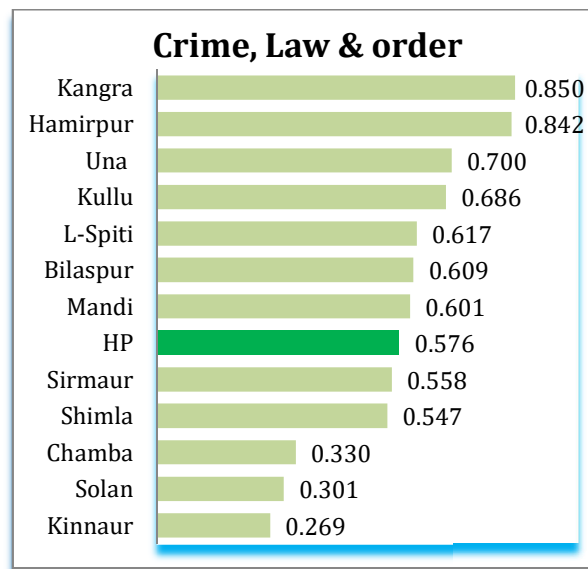


Target 2 or Goal 5 of SDGs focuses on 'Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation' Hence this focus subject deals exclusively with atrocities committed against women.

Kangra occupies the first rank with a score of 0.969 followed by Lahaul-Spiti with a score of 0.840. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is absolute 0.969 point.

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

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.850	1
Hamirpur	0.842	2
Una	0.700	3
Kullu	0.686	4
L-Spiti	0.617	5
Bilaspur	0.609	6
Mandi	0.601	7
HP	0.576	
Sirmaur	0.558	8
Shimla	0.547	9
Chamba	0.330	10
Solan	0.301	11
Kinnaur	0.269	12



After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V) were computed. Analysis shows that Kangra district stood first with an index value of 0.850 and Kinnaur is at the bottom with a score of 0.269 points. Hamirpur, Una, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Bilaspur and Mandi have performed remarkably well and scores above State's average score (0.576). The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.581 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.307 points.

#### Salient features of Crime, Law and Order

- **Incident of Crime against Women :-**

The magnitude of the crime against women, both in the life of individuals and families and society as a whole, is immeasurable. Thus it must be as minimum as possible even if not nil. All district authorities are trying to reduce the crime against women. Lahaul & Spiti district has reported the minimum of only 3 crimes against per one lakh women population in the district for FY 2020-21.

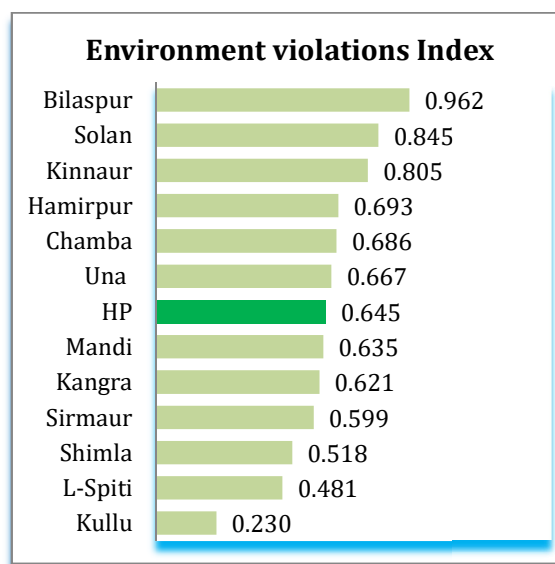
#### 4.1.6: Environment

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	0.962	1
Solan	0.845	2
Kinnaur	0.805	3
Hamirpur	0.693	4
Chamba	0.686	5
Una	0.667	6
HP	0.645	
Mandi	0.635	7
Kangra	0.621	8
Sirmaur	0.599	9
Shimla	0.518	10
L-Spiti	0.481	11
Kullu	0.230	12



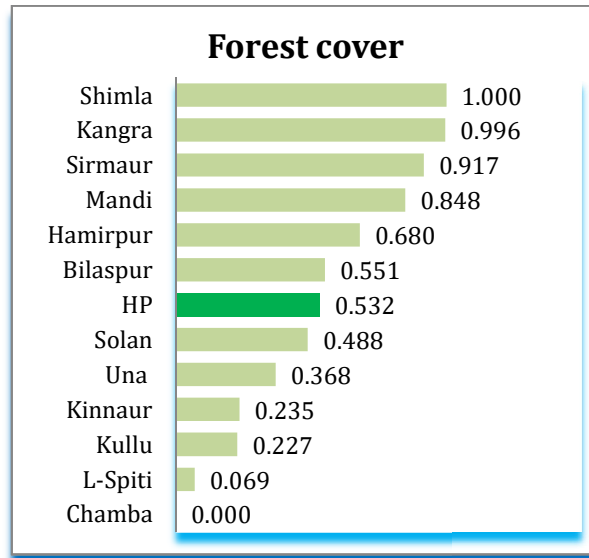
With industrialisation, the focus has always been more into commercialisation at the cost of society and environment. However, environmental violations are also a criminal offence. This section includes violations that are committed under the following acts: Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Environmental (Protection) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) 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 0.962 points, closely followed by Solan (0.845). Kullu secures the lowest rank in Environmental Violations

Index. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.732, whereas, the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.415 points.

#### 4.1.6.2: Forest Cover Index

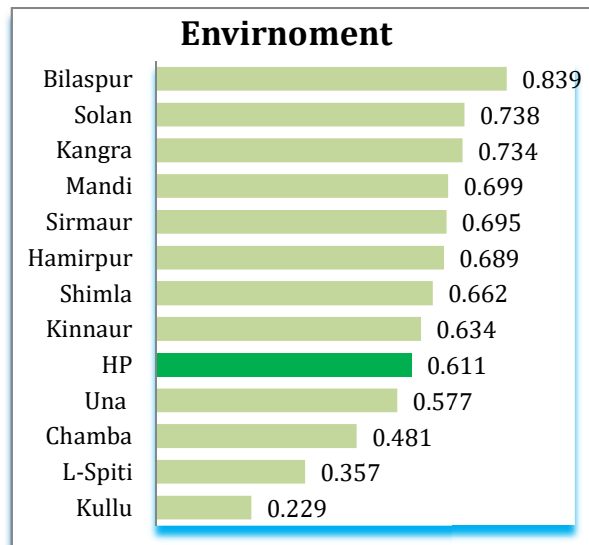
District	Score	Rank
Shimla	1.000	1
Kangra	0.996	2
Sirmaur	0.917	3
Mandi	0.848	4
Hamirpur	0.680	5
Bilaspur	0.551	6
HP	0.532	
Solan	0.488	7
Una	0.368	8
Kinnaur	0.235	9
Kullu	0.227	10
L-Spiti	0.069	11
Chamba	0.000	12



In forest cover index Shimla stood first and Chamba last. Data as per ISFR-2020 and 2019 reports, points out that there is significant increase in forest cover in districts of Shimla, Kangra and Sirmaur.

#### 4.1.6.3: Environment Index (Theme-VI)

District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.839	1
Solan	0.738	2
Kangra	0.734	3
Mandi	0.699	4
Sirmaur	0.695	5
Hamirpur	0.689	6
Shimla	0.662	7
Kinnaur	0.634	8
HP	0.611	
Una	0.577	9
Chamba	0.481	10
L-Spiti	0.357	11
Kullu	0.229	12



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 0.839. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu with a score of 0.229. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.610 points. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.382 points.

### **Salient features of Environment**

- **No of Environment Violations :-**

District Solan has shown the highest number (692) of environment violations in the year 2020-21 while district Hamirpur has shown lowest number (2) of environment violations.

- **Increase/ Decrease in Forest Cover:-**

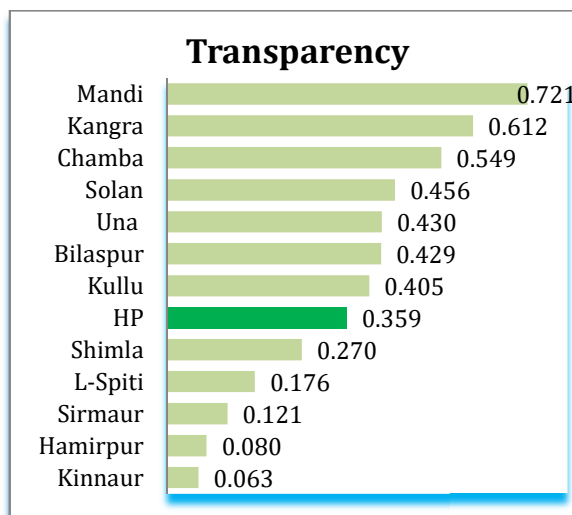
Seven districts have shown increase in forest cover during the period 2019-2021. District Shimla has shown the largest increase of 3.10 %.

### 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

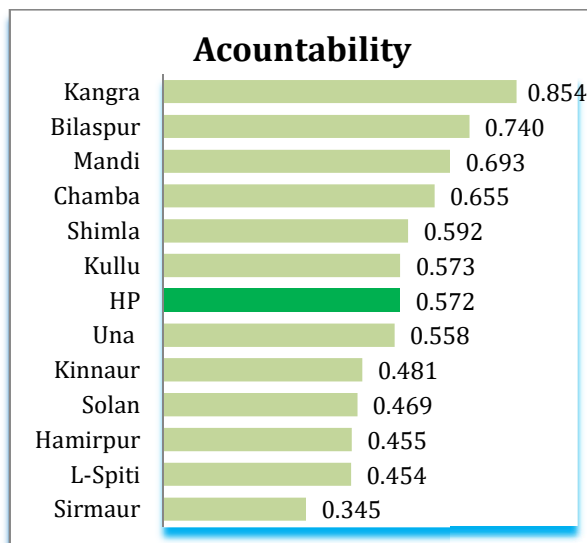
District	Score	Rank
Mandi	0.721	1
Kangra	0.612	2
Chamba	0.549	3
Solan	0.456	4
Una	0.430	5
Bilaspur	0.429	6
Kullu	0.405	7
HP	0.359	
Shimla	0.270	8
L-Spiti	0.176	9
Sirmaur	0.121	10
Hamirpur	0.080	11
Kinnaur	0.063	12



Mandi district leads the ranking with a score of 0.721, Kangra ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> with a score of 0.612. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.721 points which indicates inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.359 points.

#### 4.1.7.2: Accountability Index

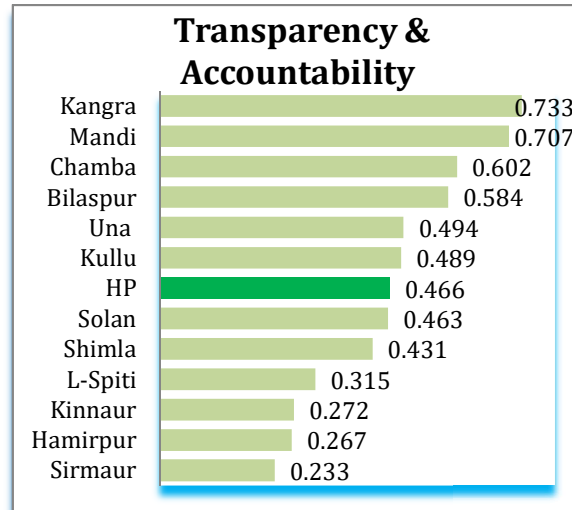
District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.854	1
Bilaspur	0.740	2
Mandi	0.693	3
Chamba	0.655	4
Shimla	0.592	5
Kullu	0.573	6
HP	0.572	
Una	0.558	7
Kinnaur	0.481	8
Solan	0.469	9
Hamirpur	0.455	10
L-Spiti	0.454	11
Sirmaur	0.345	12



In accountability index, Kangra tops the ranking with a score of 0.854 and Sirmaur placed at the bottom of the rankings with a score of 0.345 points. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.509 points. The gap between State's score and lowest performer district is 0.227 points.

#### 4.1.7.3: Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII)

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.733	1
Mandi	0.707	2
Chamba	0.602	3
Bilaspur	0.584	4
Una	0.494	5
Kullu	0.489	6
HP	0.466	
Solan	0.463	7
Shimla	0.431	8
L-Spiti	0.315	9
Kinnaur	0.272	10
Hamirpur	0.267	11
Sirmaur	0.233	12



After assigning equal weightage the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII) have been arrived at. Kangra stands out from the rest of the districts and is at rank 1 with 0.733 as the score. The gap between top and lowest performer district index is 0.500 points. The gap between State's average index score and lowest ranked district is 0.233 points.

#### Salient features of Transparency and Accountability

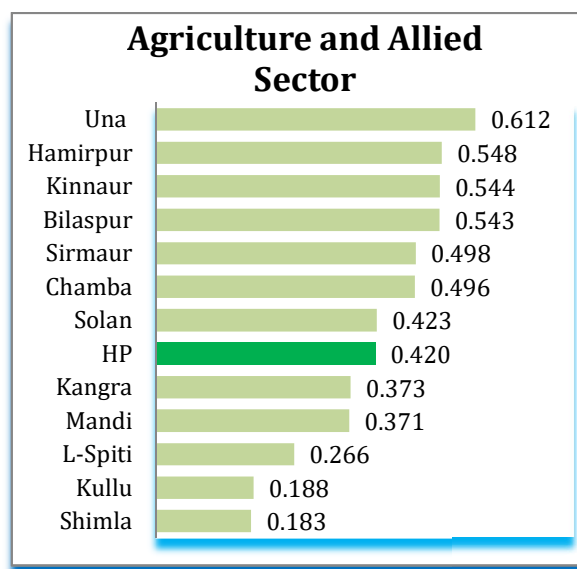
- Percentage of E Chalans as compare to Total Traffic Chalans:-**  
 Kangra district has shown highest percentage of E Chalans (96.13%) as compared to total Traffic chalans, while district Lahaul & Spiti has shown the lowest (6.29%).
- Number of ACB cases disposed as a percentage of Total Cases Registered:-**  
 Two districts Chamba and Kinnaur have disposed 100% of ACB cases registered. Another three districts have disposed more than 50% of ACB cases registered.
- Percentage of Complaints Satisfactory closed at District Level after taking the Feedback of Citizens:-**  
 District Kangra has satisfactory closed 99.55% of complaints at district level after taking the feedback of citizens. While for district Kullu the percentage is lowest (58.5%).
- Percentage of Complaints Resolved of Total Complaints received under the TPDS and State Subsidy Scheme (SSS).**  
 All the twelve districts have resolved 100% of complaints to total complaints received under the TPDS & state subsidy scheme.

#### 4.1.8: Economic Performance

Economic performance (theme-VIII) includes measures of Agriculture & Allied sector and Commerce & Industry Sector. The economic performance of districts is assessed through various indicators, which are included under this sector. For making comparison among districts merely looking at the District Domestic Product (DDP) may not present the holistic picture of the economy. Hence per capita growth in DDP, as an indicator has also been included.

##### 4.1.8.1: Agriculture and Allied Sector Index

District	Score	Rank
Una	0.612	1
Hamirpur	0.548	2
Kinnaur	0.544	3
Bilaspur	0.543	4
Sirmaur	0.498	5
Chamba	0.496	6
Solan	0.423	7
HP	0.420	
Kangra	0.373	8
Mandi	0.371	9
L-Spiti	0.266	10
Kullu	0.188	11
Shimla	0.183	12

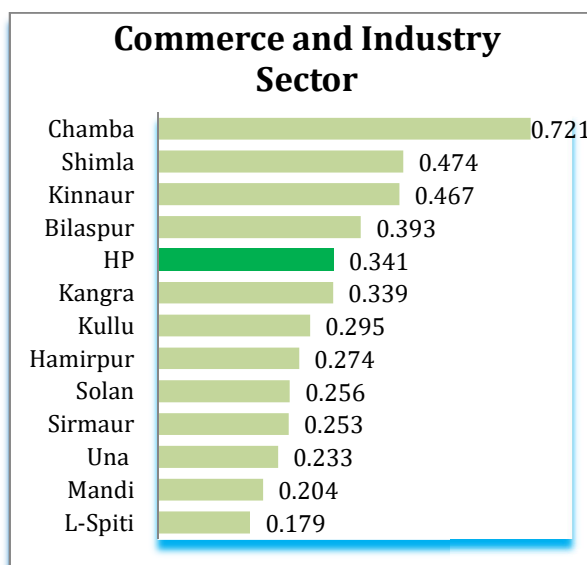


In agriculture and allied sector index, ten indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support, under this sector. Indicators like growth of production in food grain, horticulture, milk, meat, egg/poultry and for institution support indicators like crop insurance, e-market and Kisan credit cards (KCC) has been included. since agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State.

In Agriculture and Allied Sector Index, Una district tops the ranking with a score of 0.612, while Shimla district features at the bottom of the ranking with 0.183 a score. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.429 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.237 points.

#### 4.1.8.2: Commerce and Industry Sector Index

District	Score	Rank
Chamba	0.721	1
Shimla	0.474	2
Kinnaur	0.467	3
Bilaspur	0.393	4
HP	0.341	
Kangra	0.339	5
Kullu	0.295	6
Hamirpur	0.274	7
Solan	0.256	8
Sirmaur	0.253	9
Una	0.233	10
Mandi	0.204	11
L-Spiti	0.179	12

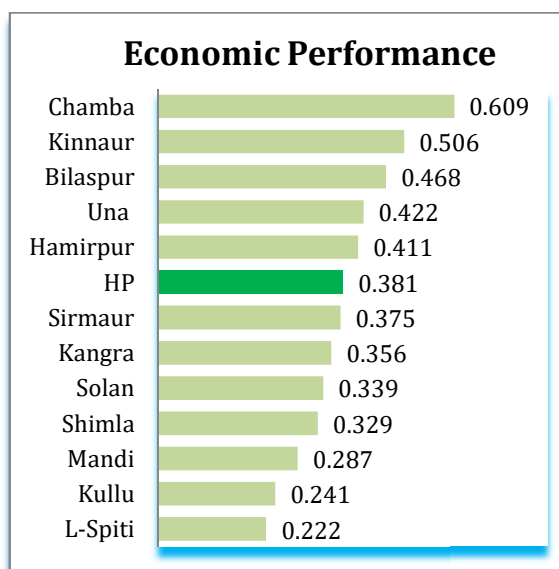


The state has a well developed commerce and industry sector. In this index, five indicators have been identified with a focus on development and boost of economy like Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry sector, change in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units and Start-up environment etc.

Chamba district leads the ranking with a score of 0.721, Lahaul-Spiti ranks last with a score of 0.179. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.542 points which indicate inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.162 points.

#### 4.1.8.3: Economic Performance (Theme-VIII)

District	Score	Rank
Chamba	0.609	1
Kinnaur	0.506	2
Bilaspur	0.468	3
Una	0.422	4
Hamirpur	0.411	5
HP	0.381	
Sirmaur	0.375	6
Kangra	0.356	7
Solan	0.339	8
Shimla	0.329	9
Mandi	0.287	10
Kullu	0.241	11
L-Spiti	0.222	12



After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Economic Performance Index (Theme-VIII) were computed. Analysis shows that Chamba district stood first with an index value of 0.609 and Lahaul-Spiti is at the bottom with a score of 0.222 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.387 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.159 points.

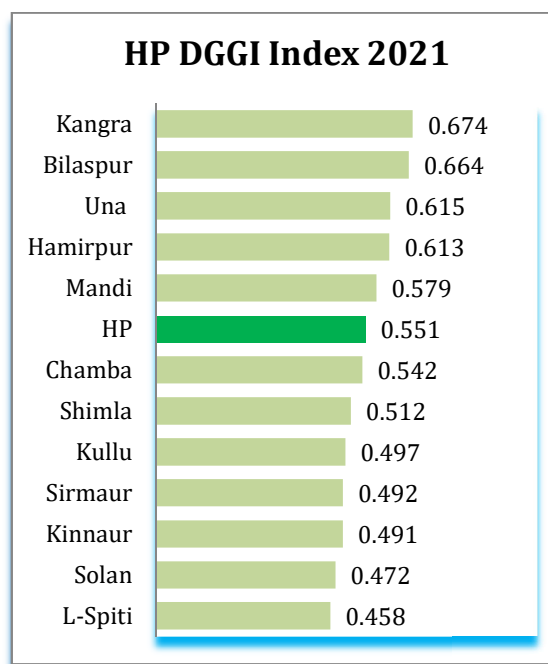
### **Salient features of Economic Performance**

- **Growth of Food Grain Production:** six districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 to FY 2020-21. Sirmour district has registered the highest growth rate of 24.60 %.
- **Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product-** six districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 to FY 2020-21. Chamba district has registered the highest growth rate of 23.13 %.
- **Growth of Horticulture Produce** – Five districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 while Bilaspur district has registered a phenomenal Growth of 165.65 %.
- **Growth of Milk Production** – nine districts have shown positive trend while Bilaspur district has registered the highest growth of 15 %.
- **Growth of Meat Production** – five districts have shown positive growth. Chamba district has registered the highest growth of 24 %.
- **Crop Insurance** – for Financial Year 2020-21 eleven districts have reported area under Crop Insurance.
- **% of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna (MMSY)-** Bilaspur district have sanctioned highest number of cases under MMSY

## 4.2: District Good Governance Index-2021

The Composite Scores and integrated index comprising the performance of the districts over the 76 indicators spread between the eight themes reveals the following results. The scores have been limited to three decimal points for the sake of convenience. Kangra stands first amongst the twelve districts, with Bilaspur and Una following closely behind.

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.674	1
Bilaspur	0.664	2
Una	0.615	3
Hamirpur	0.613	4
Mandi	0.579	5
HP	0.551	
Chamba	0.542	6
Shimla	0.512	7
Kullu	0.497	8
Sirmaur	0.492	9
Kinnaur	0.491	10
Solan	0.472	11
L-Spiti	0.458	12



### Some interesting features of the scoring

- Only a score of 0.216 separates the topper, Kangra from the lowest rank holder, Lahaul-Spiti.
- Kangra, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands first in two themes i.e. Crime, Law & Order and Transparency & Accountability. It has ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> Essential Infrastructure, and 3<sup>rd</sup> in Social Protection and Environment and 5<sup>th</sup> in Support to Human Development Index.
- Bilaspur district stand 2<sup>nd</sup> in overall DGGI ranking and separates from Kangra by a score of only 0.010 points. Bilaspur stands first in two themes i.e. Support to Human Development Index and Environment Index and has ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in Economic Performance Index.
- Una district ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in the DGGI-2021 index with a score of 0.615.

- District Chamba regained its position from 11<sup>th</sup> (2020) to 6<sup>th</sup> position in overall ranking. Only a score of 0.132 separates Chamba from top rank holder Kangra and from 2<sup>nd</sup> rank holder Bilaspur by only 0.122 points.
- Lahaul-Spiti stands at the bottom of the rankings in overall District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> only in Woman & Children Index.
- The gap between State's average score and lowest performer district in District Good Governance Index is 0.093 points only.

#### 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	Economic Performance	Composite Score	Rank
Kangra	0.751 (2)	0.643 (5)	0.749 (3)	0.578 (9)	0.850 (1)	0.734 (3)	0.733 (1)	0.356 (7)	0.674	1
Bilaspur	0.699 (4)	0.851 (1)	0.650 (8)	0.614 (4)	0.609 (6)	0.839 (1)	0.584 (4)	0.468 (3)	0.664	2
Una	0.875 (1)	0.693 (4)	0.671 (7)	0.489 (10)	0.700 (3)	0.577 (9)	0.494 (5)	0.422 (4)	0.615	3
Hamirpur	0.725 (3)	0.721 (2)	0.649 (9)	0.599 (5)	0.842 (2)	0.689 (6)	0.267 (11)	0.411 (5)	0.613	4
Mandi	0.545 (6)	0.702 (3)	0.618 (10)	0.474 (11)	0.601 (7)	0.699 (4)	0.707 (2)	0.287 (10)	0.579	5
Chamba	0.500 (8)	0.500 (8)	0.736 (4)	0.581 (8)	0.330 (10)	0.481 (10)	0.602 (3)	0.609 (1)	0.542	6
Shimla	0.418 (11)	0.529 (7)	0.591 (11)	0.589 (6)	0.547 (9)	0.662 (7)	0.431 (8)	0.329 (9)	0.512	7
Kullu	0.547 (5)	0.434 (10)	0.709 (5)	0.644 (1)	0.686 (4)	0.229 (12)	0.489 (6)	0.241 (11)	0.497	8
Sirmaur	0.242 (12)	0.492 (9)	0.751 (2)	0.587 (7)	0.558 (8)	0.695 (5)	0.233 (12)	0.375 (6)	0.492	9
Kinnaur	0.463 (10)	0.343 (12)	0.814 (1)	0.629 (3)	0.269 (12)	0.634 (8)	0.272 (10)	0.506 (2)	0.491	10
Solan	0.501 (7)	0.390 (11)	0.694 (6)	0.350 (12)	0.301 (11)	0.738 (2)	0.463 (7)	0.339 (8)	0.472	11
L-Spiti	0.485 (9)	0.636 (6)	0.394 (12)	0.638 (2)	0.617 (5)	0.357 (11)	0.315 (9)	0.222 (12)	0.458	12

**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 12<sup>th</sup> rank with a very low aggregated index score (0.242). Una is ranked first among all districts for Essential Infrastructure with a score of 0.875.

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 Kinnaur district performed best in the overall theme and tops the ranking with an index value of 0.814. In addition it also ranked first in focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment with an absolute score of 1.000 and focus subject Employment with a score of 0.768.

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). Kullu tops the ranking with a score of 0.644, whereas, Solan is at the bottom with an index value of 0.350. Six districts viz Sirmour, Chamba, Kangra, Una, Mandi and Solan are below the State average of 0.564.

As per methodology we gave more weightage to Violent crimes i.e. 40 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 Kangra district stood first with an index value of 0.850. Districts Hamirpur, Una, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Bilaspur and 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 0.839. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu with a score of 0.229.

In accountability index, Kangra tops the ranking with a score of 0.854. In transparency index Mandi district leads the ranking with a score of 0.721, Kangra ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> with a score of 0.612. Finally after assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability index. Kangra ranks first with a score of 0.733, closely followed by Mandi (0.707).

After assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Economic Performance index. Chamba district tops the ranking with a score of 0.609, whereas, Lahaul-Spiti is at the bottom with an index value of 0.222. Districts Kinnaur, Bilaspur,

Una and Hamirpur has performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score (0.381).

District Kangra improved its position from 7<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> rank and district Una improved its position from 6<sup>th</sup> rank (2020) to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in 2021. District Kullu has however deteriorated its position and slipped from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> position in comparison to the year 2020, Bilaspur continues to occupy its 2<sup>nd</sup> position in 2021. Chamba district, ranks 06<sup>th</sup> in 2021 against 11<sup>th</sup> in the previous year.

#### 4.2.2 DGGI 2019, 2020 and 2021 Comparison

District	DGGI (2021)		DGGI (2020)		DGGI (2019)	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.674	1	0.598	7	0.612	7
Bilaspur	0.664	2	0.634	2	0.758	1
Una	0.615	3	0.604	6	0.633	4
Hamirpur	0.613	4	0.674	1	0.645	3
Mandi	0.579	5	0.613	4	0.702	2
Chamba	0.542	6	0.529	11	0.559	11
Shimla	0.512	7	0.608	5	0.568	10
Kullu	0.497	8	0.617	3	0.621	6
Sirmaur	0.492	9	0.558	9	0.575	8
Kinnaur	0.491	10	0.543	10	0.625	5
Solan	0.472	11	0.561	8	0.573	9
L-Spiti	0.458	12	0.471	12	0.555	12



**Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance  
Index (HPDGGI) 2021  
Weightages**

## Annexure 1

### Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
i	Power (0.3)	D1	Households electrified as a % of total Households	0.2
		D2	Per capita Domestic consumption of Power	0.3
		D3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)	0.5
ii	Water (0.3)	D4	% of Households with access to safe drinking water	0.5
		D5	<b>Supply of safe drinking water on the basis of frequency of water supply</b>	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 (0.4)	D6	Metalled Roads as a % of total Roads length	0.5
		D7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a %age of total villages of the same Habitation	0.5

### Theme 2: Support to Human Development

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
iv	Education (0.5)	D8	Retention rate at primary level	0.25
		D9	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level	0.3
		D10	% of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety	0.1
		D11	% of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students	0.1
		D12	% of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year	0.25

**Annexure 1**

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
v	Health (0.5)	D13	IMR	0.1
		D14	Full Immunization	0.15
		D15	Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	0.1
		D16	Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	0.1
		D17	%age School Children Screened by RBSK Teams	0.05
		D18	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	0.1
		D19	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	0.05
		D20	%age of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	0.1
		D21	%age of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	0.05
		D22	%age of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts	0.05
		D23	%age of school children provided WIFS	0.1
		D24	% age of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	0.05

**Theme 3: Social Protection**

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
vi	Public Distribution System (0.4)	D25	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS	0.4
		D26	Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)	0.3
		D27	% of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards	0.3
vii	Social Justice & Empowerment (0.2)	D28	% of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries of sanctioned application out of total no. of received application	0.6
		D29	Incidence of crime against SC/ST	0.4

### Annexure 1

<b>viii</b>	Employment (0.4)	D30	Women Participation	0.3
		D31	Employment Generation in Forest	0.3
		D32	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA	0.4

#### Theme 4: Women and Children

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
<b>ix</b>	Children (0.6)	D33	Crime against Children	0.1
		D34	% of Beneficiaries under ICDS	0.2
		D35	Child Sex Ratio	0.3
		D36	% of Malnourished children	0.15
		D37	% of Severely malnourished children	0.25
<b>x</b>	Women (0.4)	D38	Institutional Delivery	0.33
		D39	% of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	0.33
		D40	%age of high risk pregnant women detected	0.33

#### Theme 5: Crime, law and order

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
<b>xi</b>	Violent Crimes (0.4)	D41	Rapes per 1000 population	0.33
		D42	Murders per 1000 population	0.33
		D43	Dowry Deaths per 1000 population	0.33
<b>xii</b>	Law & Order (0.3)	D44	Detection work in narcotics	0.5
		D45	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel	0.5
<b>xiii</b>	Atrocities (0.3)	D46	Atrocities committed against Women	0.5
		D47	Incidents of Crime against Women	0.5

## Annexure 1

### Theme 6: Environment

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
xiv	Environmental Violations (0.7)	D48	No. of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh population)	0.25
		D49	Adequacy of sampling of polluting activities under water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment Protection Act, 1986	0.25
		D50	Compliance of polluting units under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986	0.25
		D51	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	0.25
xv	Forest Cover (0.3)	D52	Increase/ Decrease in Forest Cover	1

### Theme 7: Transparency and Accountability

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
xvi	Transparency (0.5)	D53	% of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	0.15
		D54	<b>E-office</b>	0.35
		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
		D55	<b>Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)</b>	0.35
		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

**Annexure 1**

xv ii	Accountability (0.5)	D56	Total Number of cases uploaded on the LMS (Litigation Management System) portal.	0.15
		D57	No. of ACB cases disposed as a % of total cases registered	0.3
		D58	Social Audit under NREGA: % of GPs covered	0.2
		D59	<b>Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100</b>	0.2
		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
		D60	<b>Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:</b> Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.	0.2
		D61	Percentage of complaints resolved of total complaint received under the TPDS & State Subsidy Scheme (SSS).	0.1

**Theme 8: Economic Performance**

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators
xviii	Agriculture and Allied Sector (0.5)	D62	Growth in Per Capita District Domestic Product	0.1
		D63	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector	0.1
		D64	Growth of Food Grain Production	0.1
		D65	Growth of Horticulture Produce	0.1
		D66	Growth of Milk Production	0.1
		D67	Growth of Meat Production	0.1
		D68	Growth of Egg/ Poultry Production	0.1
		D69	Crop Insurance	0.1
		D70	Agri. Mandis enrolled in E-Markets	0.1
		D71	Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Distributed	0.1

**Annexure 1**

<b>xix</b>	Commerce and Industry Sector (0.5)	D72	Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector	0.4
		D73	Change in no. of MSME units	0.1
		D74	Increase in no. of Start-up	0.1
		D75	Start-up Environment	0.2
		D76	Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the MMSY (Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana)	0.2

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