Government of Himachal Pradesh

District Good Governance Index 2022

Economic & Statistics Department
Himachal Pradesh

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the fourth edition of "District Good Governance Index-2022" for Himachal Pradesh. Since assuming power, our Government is committed to make Himachal Pradesh a Green Energy State and also to ensure uninterrupted delivery of quality public services like electricity, water and roads in a specific time frame. Good Government with Good Governance is imperative for welfare of people of the State.

Since, district is the basic unit of field administration and governance, implementation of schemes and programmes for well being of citizens, performance of the district on various critical governance indicators must be measured for inclusive development. We need to change the development paradigm in the State given the present situation and the forthcoming challenges before us. Himachal has performed better than many other States on different development indicators relating to education, health, electricity supply, water supply and several other areas and has emerged as a model State for inclusive and equitable development.

I would like to congratulate the top performing districts for their good governance and also appreciate the efforts of the stakeholders for their performance at the grass root level.

I extend my good wishes to the entire team of Economic and Statistics Department, Himachal Pradesh for this initiative.

Place : Shimla
Date : July, 2023

(Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu)
Chief Minister, H.P.

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

MESSAGE

It is being increasingly realized that the quality of governance is fundamental to a Country's/State's success in terms of long term economic growth, enhancement of human welfare and social development. Although the focus of governments is gradually shifting towards deliverance of better governance, its formal assessment was by and large been neglected or remained partial.

Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh has developed a comprehensive framework for assessing governance. The framework contains detailed set of governance indicators that are based on primary as well as secondary data collection. District Good Governance Index (DGGI) 2022 Index has been prepared on 8 themes, 19 focus subjects and the indicators have been increased to 90 from 76 compared to last year.

Following regular meeting with stakeholders and suggestions/feedback received, a comprehensive evaluation of the DGGI for the year 2022 has been conducted. Notably, this year's evaluation parameters differed significantly from previous years, as we recognized the need to create a level playing field for the tribal districts. The results of this decision were nothing short of remarkable, as the tribal district of Lahaul & Spiti clinched an impressive third position in the DGGI rankings for 2022.

DGGI-2022 provides evidence-based insights on sub state governance, and in particular, drawing on government data, an assessment of the quality and adequacy of governance in the districts. One new dimension on measuring governance have been introduced in this edition and will be of interest to the readers: the Delta Analysis that provides a separate picture on human development indictors of districts on their recent performance and presents interesting results.

I hope that the DGGI will add immense value to decision making especially in the allocation of resources and in design of policies and programmes that will put the State on a path of development, growth, equity and sustainability.

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

Place : Shimla
Date : July, 2023

(Prabodh Saxena) IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh

MESSAGE

It is a good to know that the Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh has prepared a "District Good Governance Index-2022" for Himachal Pradesh to rank the districts as per their performance on 90 indicators, categorized under 8 themes.

DGGI is a tool intended to provide the State Government a comparative picture about the output and outcome of various policy measures, initiatives etc. It provides a futuristic roadmap for improving district level governance with targeted initiatives. The tool also helps in developing a healthy competitive spirit amongst districts by benchmarking governance on specific parameters.

This publication showing the achievements of each district of the State on basis of essential developmental indicators on various demographic and socio-economic spheres will help government to design policies and programmes in the lagging areas. In this year's report, in order to enable the districts and respective departments to prepare a roadmap for improvement of specific indicators, an indicator wise/district wise detail of scores achieved, area of improvement has been added under the chapter "The Way Forward". The demand side analysis of various indicators of development and achievement puts each district according to their ranking in the indicators.

DGGI addresses the key challenge in State's developmental governance and helps to modernize governance at the sub district level to make it more empirical. The State has shown the determination and the sagacity to move decisively towards an objective, transparent, and socially accountable governance framework.

I extend my best wishes to the team of officers/officials of Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh for preparing DGGI-2022.

Place : Shimla
Date : August, 2023

(Maneesh Garg) IAS,
Principal Secretary (Finance, Eco.& Stat.),
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

MESSAGE

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) has become an annual feature for measuring the performance of the districts on various indicators. This year's Index has been prepared on 8 themes, 19 focus subjects and the indicators have been increased to 90 from 76 compared to last year. The framework of DGGI aims to put forth a comprehensive means of computing an index to measure governance across districts and rank them accordingly.

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

A district is the primary unit of field administration, engaged in the implementation of various welfare schemes and developmental programmes. The DGGI will quantify the performance of all districts under respective sectors and will allow them to identify and suitably plug the local governance gaps to ensure their holistic development and support the district administration in raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all.

I trust that the DGGI will assist the government in addressing specific gaps through a dynamic process of assigning of weights and ranking to foster healthy competition among districts. It will immensely add value to decision making, allocation of resources and design of policies and programmes of the Government.

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

Place : Shimla
Date : September, 2023

(Dr. Abhishek Jain) IAS,
Secretary (Eco.& Stat.),
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

MESSAGE

"District Good Governance Index (DGGI)-2022" for districts of Himachal Pradesh has been prepared by Department of Economic and Statistics on the basis of 8 themes, 19 focus areas and 90 indicators.

Good Governance Index is important to include indicators which help to assess the standards of delivering public service. The index indicates the areas where a district is doing well and areas which require attention for improvement. The effort is to ensure that the District Good Governance Index becomes an annual feature and helps to foster healthy spirit of competition amongst the Districts to improve delivery of public services.

The DGGI 2022 would help in understanding the State of governance and the progress made in different sectors and indicators in the State. This index could not have been possible without the enthusiasm and support shown by various Departments. The input received from the departments, Deputy Commissioners and other stakeholders have been very helpful and feedback received from Administrative Secretaries has helped in refining and deepening the index.

I extend my good wishes to the Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh for taking this initiative.

Place : Shimla
Date : July, 2023

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

PREFACE

The formulation of DGGI is an innovative and pioneering initiative of the State Government aimed at promoting good governance in the State. Government of Himachal Pradesh facilitates the best ranked districts with Award Money for Excellence in Public Administration.

In Himachal Pradesh the data on 8 sectors, 19 focus subjects and 90 indicators was collected through District Statistical Offices to assess the comparative performance of all the 12 districts. Certain new indicators are added for DGGI-2022 through consultations with stakeholders and inputs received from various departments.

I believe that District Good Governance Index 2022 will assist the government in identifying and addressing specific gaps and will immensely add value to decision making, allocation of resources and design of policies and programmes of the government.

I extend my gratitude to the Worthy Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Prabodh Saxena, who not only initiated the DGGI during 2018-19 but also consistently provided leadership and guidance for its development, regular follow-ups, and making the index an annual exercise.

I would also like to express special thanks to Shri Maneesh Garg, Pr. Secretary, Dr. Abhishek Jain, Secretary and Shri Akshay Sood, Secretary (Finance, Eco & Stat), Government of Himachal Pradesh for their active involvement, valuable inputs, and timely support in preparing DGGI-2022.

I would like to acknowledge the contributions made by the various departments of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Deputy Commissioners of all districts for providing information and inputs. Without their support, it would not have been possible to analyze the important indicators and finalize the results.

Finally, I would also like to express my gratitude to all officers and officials associated with this exercise, who have worked relentlessly in the preparation of this index.

Place : Shimla
Date : September, 2023

(Dr. Vinod Rana)
Economic Adviser,
Department of Economic and Statistics,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Abbreviations	
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 Upadhayay 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

1. Himachal Pradesh: the land of gods

1.1 Historical Background

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

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

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

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

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

Presently, the strength of Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh is 68. 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 ^{o} 22'40" N to 33^{o} 12'40" N and Longitude 75^{o} 45'55"E to 79^{o} 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 2022, the rainfall of the State is 1094.7 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

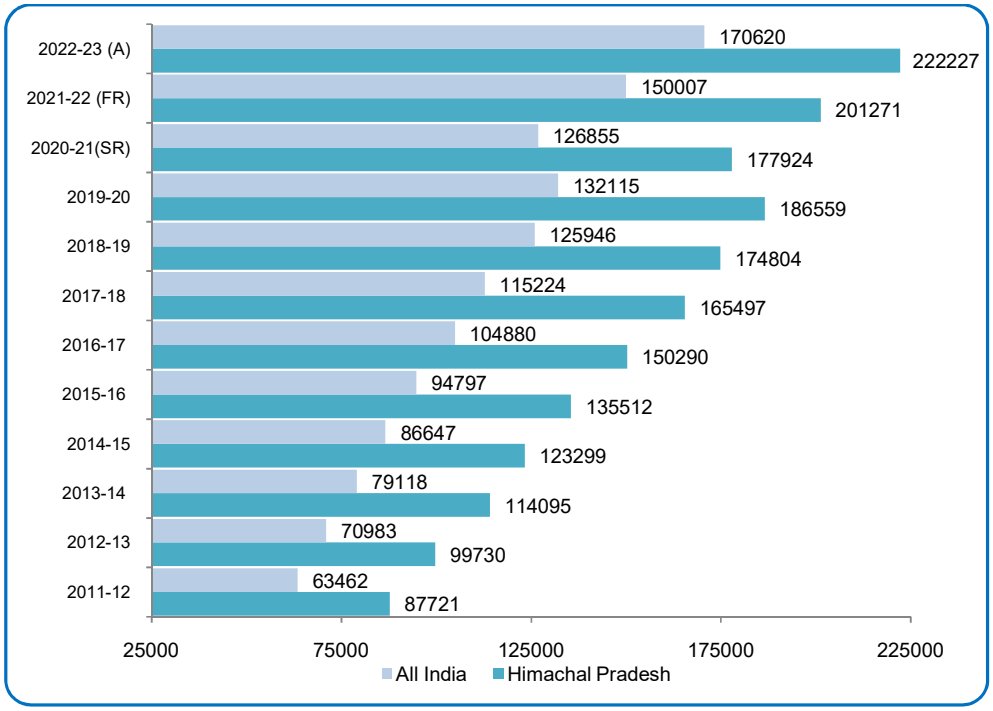
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	Projected Population as on Dec. 2023
1.	Population:						
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.81	51.71	60.78	68.65	78.06
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.88	34.82	39.51
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.90	33.83	38.55
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	15.02	17.29	19.41
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	2.45	3.92	4.36
4.	Density of Population per Square Kilometre	Persons	77	93	109	123	140
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	percent	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.94	11.80
6.	Literacy Percentage:						**Census 2011**
	(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	976 (as on Dec. 2023)

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh (2022-23), 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 6.4 per cent in the financial year 2022-23. The State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹1,76,269 crore in 2021-22 First Revised Estimate (FRE) as against ₹1,55,251 crore in 2020-21 Second Revised Estimate (SRE) showed a increase of 13.5 per cent during the year. GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2021-22 (FRE) is estimated at ₹1,26,433 crore against ₹1,17,555 crore in 2020-21 (SRE) registering a growth of 7.6 per cent during the year as against the negative growth rate of -3.0 per cent for the previous year.

Figure-1.1: Per Capita Income, Himachal Pradesh and All India, 2011-12 to 2022-23.



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 2021-22 stood at Rs 2,01,271 (FR) this shows an increase of 13.1 per cent over 2020-21 (SR) (Rs. 1,77,924) in the State.

The economy of the state has undergone drastic structural changes since 1971 when it became a full-fledged state. The structural composition of state economy highlights that the dependence of the economy on the primary sector has declined and that on the secondary and tertiary sectors has been increasing. The share of primary sector in GSDP has decreased tremendously from 58 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 47.22 percent in 1980-81. It further declined to 35 per cent in 1990-91 and to 25 per cent in 2000-01 and further decreased to 17 per cent in 2011-12 and further to 14 per cent in the year 2020-21 (SR). The contribution of primary sector estimated at 13.4 per cent in 2021-22 (FR). As far as the contribution of secondary sector in GSDP is concerned, it increased from 18.4 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 43.1 per cent in 2021-22 (FR). Similarly the share of tertiary sector in GSDP has also increased from 23.8 per cent in the year 1970-71 to 43.6 per cent in 2021-22 (FR).

Figure-1.2: Percentage Contribution of Different Sectors to GSDP 2018-19 to 2022-23.

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 13.47 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 672.34 lakh tonne during 2022-23. 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 (2021 -22 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	2186611
	• Crop GSDP at Current Prices (2021 -22FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	1328656
	• Live Stock GSDP at Current Prices (2021 -22 FR) (Rs. In Lakh)	250736
2	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector at real GSDP (2021-22 FR)	4.9
3	Agriculture Sector's Contribution in GSDP (2021-22 FR) %	13.14
4	Food Grain Production (2021-22) (000, tonnes)	1692.03
6	Yield - total Food Grain (2020-21) (unit per Hectare estimated)	2.09
7	Employment Share in Primary Sector (2021-22)	57.23
8	Rice Production (2021-22) (000, tonnes)	199.05
9	Wheat Production (2021-22) (000, tonnes)	643.93
10	Cereals (2021-22) (000, tonnes)	1631.60
11	Pulses (2021-22 FR) (000, tonnes)	60.43
12	Fruits (2021-22 FR) (000, tonnes)	753.96

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 are as below. The tourism sector contributes around 9.12 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indian	156.46	147.16	159.25	171.25	179.98	191.31	160.94	168.29	31.70	56.32	150.71
Foreigners	5.00	4.14	3.9	4.06	4.53	4.71	3.56	3.83	0.43	0.05	0.29
Total	161.46	151.3	163.15	175.31	184.51	196.02	164.5	172.12	32.13	56.37	151.00

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2021-22, 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[1]. The unemployment rate of the state is lower than many Indian states. According to the "Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22" the unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh stands at 4.0%. 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.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and India in 2020-21 and 2021-22 as per the PLFS. In 2021-22, LFPR (all ages) for Himachal Pradesh (58.1) is higher than Uttarakhand (40.8), Punjab (41.3), Haryana (35.4) and India (41.3). For females, it is more than double from all these states and all India (Figure 13.1). The reason that LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is so much higher than in other adjoining states is that agriculture is still the mainstay of State's largely

[1] Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), (2021-22).

rural economy, and predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labour force participation rates.

The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) of Himachal Pradesh in 2021-22 (55.8) is better than Uttarakhand (37.6), Punjab (38.6), Haryana (32.3) and India (39.6). It is evident from the survey results that more women (50.5 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh are actively participating in the economic activities than their counterparts, at all India level and among neighboring states

The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has risen from 3.3 per cent in 2020-21 to 4.0 per cent in 2021-22. The unemployment rate in the usual status (ps+ss), was 4.5 per cent for males and 2.6 per cent for females in rural areas, while the rates were 4.9 per cent for males and 17.3 per cent for females in urban areas.

Table-1.4
Employment Statistics

1	Total number of Employment Exchanges (upto March 2023)	**77**
2	Registered Candidates	**1,72,454**
3	Employment in Private Sector (up to March 2023)	**8,983**
4	Employment in Government Sector (up to March 2023)	**1,047**
5	Total number of Government Employees (up to March, 2022)	**2,43,688**

Source: Statistical Abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2021-22, Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh and Districts at a glance

Table 1.5
Himachal Pradesh at a glance

Administrative set up	
Districts (2011 Census)	12
Divisions (2011 Census)	3
Sub-Divisions(31.03.2023)	81
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	113
Sub-Tehsils ((31.03.2023)	73
Blocks (31.05.2023)	88
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	17,882
Un inhabited Villages	2,808
Census village	20,690
Towns & Cities (2011 Census)	59

Literacy rate	82.8
Male Literacy rate	89.53
Female Literacy rate	75.93
Sex ratio	972
Population density	123
Rural Population (%)	89.97
Urban population (%)	10.03

55,673 sq.km.
Geographical area

68.64 Lakh total population

34.82
Lakh

33.82
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
GSDP at current prices (in lakh) (2022-23 Advance Estimates)	1,95,40,459
GSDP at constant prices (in lakh) (2022-23 Advance Estimates)	1,34,57,582
Growth rate at current prices(2022-23 Advance Estimates)	10.9
Growth rate at constant prices(2022-23 Advance Estimates)	6.4
Per capita income at current prices (in Rs)(2022-23)	2,22,227
Per capita income at constant prices (in Rs)(2022-23)	1,52,376
Motor able road in km. (2023)	40,603

Bilaspur District DGGI-2022 Rank: 5 Score: 0.623

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

Table-1.6
Socio-Economic Profile of Bilaspur District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	4
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	4
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	3
Blocks (31.03.2023)	4
Cities and town	4
Panchayats	176
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	953
Un inhabited Villages	108

Literacy rate	**84.59**
Male Literacy rate	**91.16**
Female Literacy rate	**77.97**
Sex ratio	**981**
Population density	**327**
Rural Population (%)	**93.42**
Urban population (%)	**6.58**

1,167 sq.km.
Geographical area

3.81 Lakh total population

1.89
Lakh

1.92
Lakh

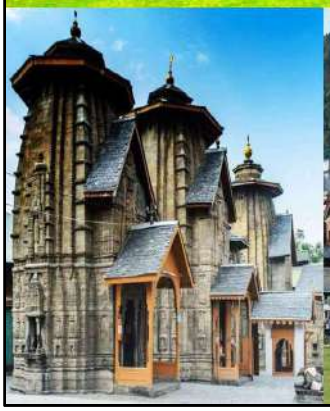
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**7,21,446**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,74,862**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**59,201**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**49,073**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**0.83**

Chamba District DGGI-2022 Rank: 9 Score: 0.529

#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	10
2	Support to Human Development	11
3	Social Protection	6
4	Women & Children	3
5	Crime, Law & Order	7
6	Environment	11
7	Transparency & Accountability	9
8	Economic Performance	11
	Over all Rank	**9**

Table-1.7
Socio-Economic Profile of Chamba District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	7
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	9
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	5
Blocks (31.03.2023)	7
Cities and town	5
Panchayats	309
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	1,110
Un inhabited Villages	481



Literacy rate	**72.17**
Male Literacy rate	**82.59**
Female Literacy rate	**61.17**
Sex ratio	**986**
Population density	**80**
Rural Population (%)	**93.04**
Urban population (%)	**6.96**

6,522 sq.km.
Geographical area

5.19 Lakh total population

2.58
Lakh

2.61
Lakh

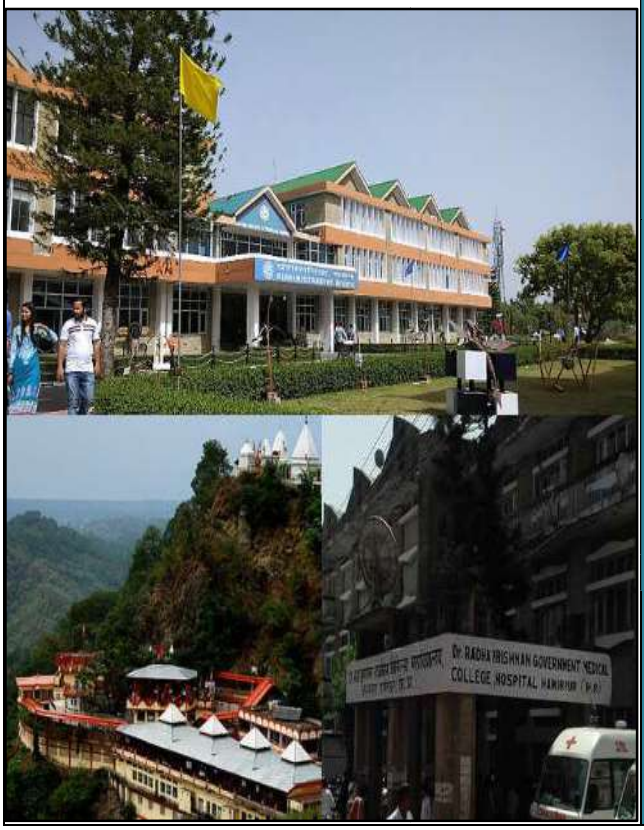
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**8,74,315**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,55,933**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**72,221**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**57,866**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**0.76**

Hamirpur District DGGI-2022 Rank: 2 Score: 0.652

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

Table-1.8
Socio-Economic Profile of Hamirpur District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	5
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	8
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	3
Blocks (31.03.2023)	6
Cities and town	4
Panchayats	248
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	1671
Un inhabited Villages	54



Literacy rate	**87.82**
Male Literacy rate	**94.29**
Female Literacy rate	**82.14**
Sex ratio	**1095**
Population density	**407**
Rural Population (%)	**93.09**
Urban population (%)	**6.91**

1,118 sq.km.
Geographical area

4.54 Lakh total population

2.73
Lakh

2.17
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**76,202**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,55,365**
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-2022 Rank: 1 Score: 0.669

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

Table-1.9
Socio-Economic Profile of Kangra District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	14
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	23
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	16
Blocks (31.03.2023)	16
Cities and town	11
Panchayats	814
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	3617
Un inhabited Villages	252

Literacy rate	**85.42**
Male Literacy rate	**91.42**
Female Literacy rate	**79.64**
Sex ratio	**1012**
Population density	**263**
Rural Population (%)	**94.29**
Urban population (%)	**5.71**

5,739 sq.km.
Geographical area

15.10 Lakh total population

7.59
Lakh

7.51
Lakh

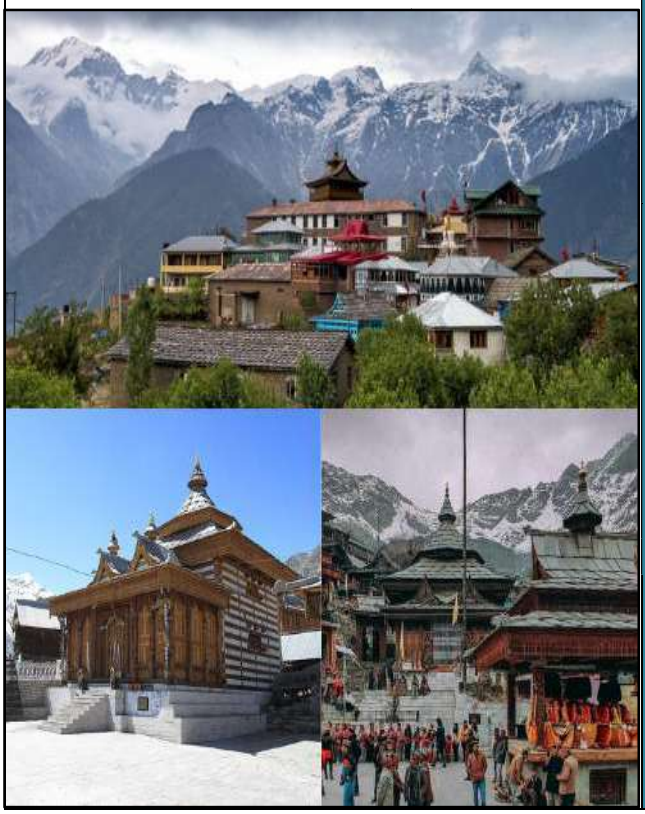
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**22,15,938**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,35,851**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**2,35,735**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1,97,091**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**0.84**

Kinnaur District DGGI-2022 Rank: 10 Score: 0.528

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

Table-1.10
Socio-Economic Profile of Kinnaur District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	3
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	5
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	2
Blocks (31.03.2023)	3
Cities and town	0
Panchayats	73
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	241
Un inhabited Villages	419



Literacy rate	**80**
Male Literacy rate	**87.27**
Female Literacy rate	**70.96**
Sex ratio	**819**
Population density	**13**
Rural Population (%)	**100.00**
Urban population (%)	**0.00**

6,401 sq.km.
Geographical area

0.84 Lakh total population

0.38 Lakh

0.46 Lakh

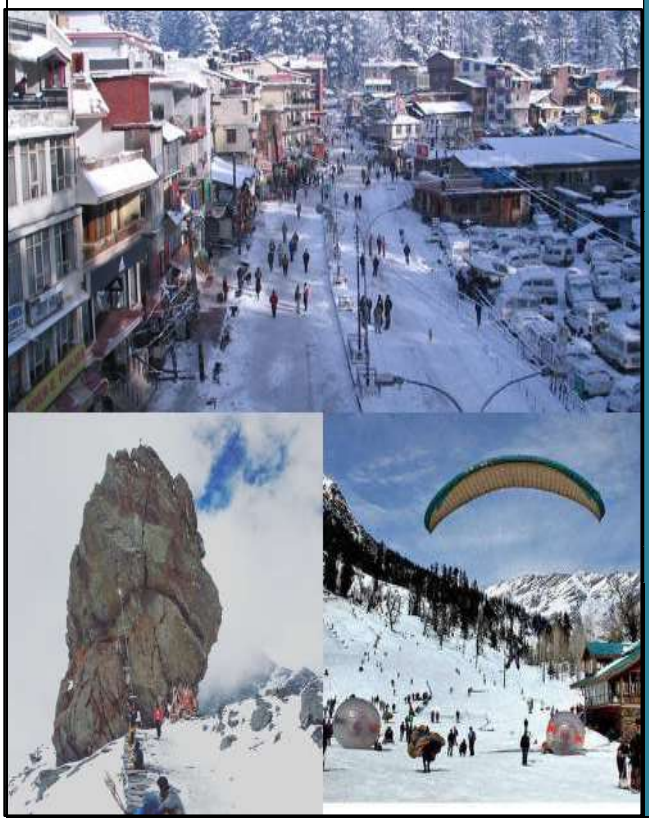
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**2,88,607**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**3,17,619**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**10,983**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**13,683**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1.25**

Kullu District DGGI-2022 Rank: 7 Score: 0.588

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

Table-1.11
Socio-Economic Profile of Kullu District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	5
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	7
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	2
Blocks (31.03.2023)	6
Cities and town	5
Panchayats	235
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	314
Un inhabited Villages	12



Literacy rate	**79.40**
Male Literacy rate	**87.39**
Female Literacy rate	**70.91**
Sex ratio	**942**
Population density	**80**
Rural Population (%)	**90.55**
Urban population (%)	**9.45**

5,503 sq.km.
Geographical area

4.37 Lakh total population

2.12 Lakh

2.25 Lakh

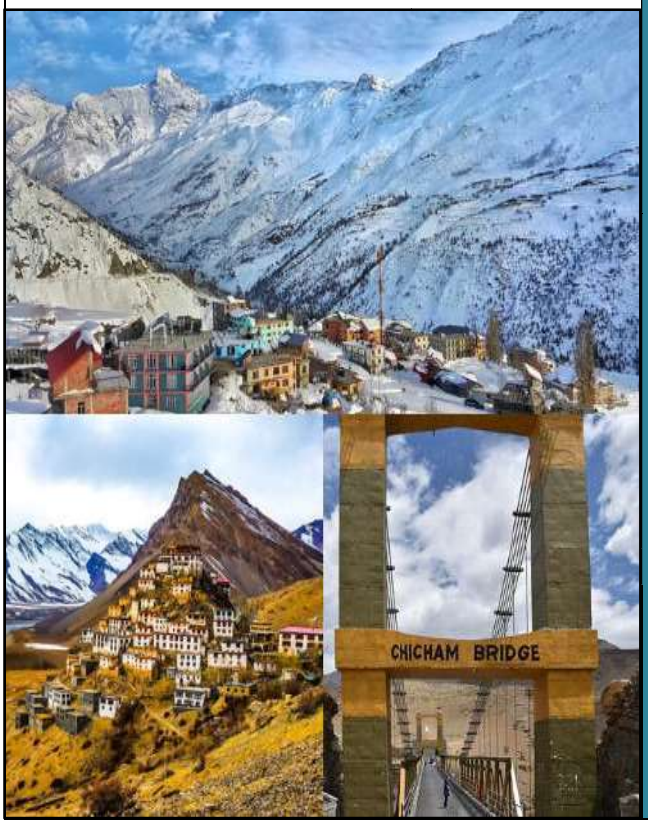
Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**9,46,790**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**2,00,161**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**77,163**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**39,974**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**0.52**

Lahaul-Spiti District DGGI-2022 Rank: 3 Score: 0.646

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

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

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	3
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	2
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	1
Blocks (31.03.2023)	2
Cities and town	0
Panchayats	45
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	280
Un inhabited Villages	241



Literacy rate	**76.81**
Male Literacy rate	**85.69**
Female Literacy rate	**66.84**
Sex ratio	**903**
Population density	**2**
Rural Population (%)	**100.00**
Urban population (%)	**0.00**

13,841 sq.km.
Geographical area

0.31 Lakh total population

0.15
Lakh

0.16
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**1,42,172**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**4,16,991**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**4,267**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**6,710**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1.57**

Mandi District DGGI-2022 Rank: 6 Score: 0.595

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

Table-1.13
Socio-Economic Profile of Mandi District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	12
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	17
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	14
Blocks (31.03.2023)	14
Cities and town	7
Panchayats	559
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2850
Un inhabited Villages	488

Literacy rate	**81.53**
Male Literacy rate	**89.56**
Female Literacy rate	**73.66**
Sex ratio	**1007**
Population density	**253**
Rural Population (%)	**93.73**
Urban population (%)	**6.27**

3,950 sq.km.
Geographical area

10.00 Lakh total population

5.02
Lakh

4.98
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**16,83,584**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,55,896**
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-2022 Rank: 12 Score: 0.508

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

Table-1.14
Socio-Economic Profile of Shimla District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	11
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	17
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	9
Blocks (31.03.2023)	13
Cities and town	11
Panchayats	412
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2705
Un inhabited Villages	526

Literacy rate	**83.64**
Male Literacy rate	**89.59**
Female Literacy rate	**77.13**
Sex ratio	**915**
Population density	**159**
Rural Population (%)	**75.26**
Urban population (%)	**24.74**

5,131 sq.km.
Geographical area

8.14 Lakh total population

3.89
Lakh

4.25
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**21,12,602**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**2,40,266**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1,21,971**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1,18,894**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**0.92**

Sirmaur District DGGI-2022 Rank: 8 Score: 0.534

#	Themes	Rank
1	Essential Infrastructure	12
2	Support to Human Development	9
3	Social Protection	3
4	Women & Children	10
5	Crime, Law & Order	9
6	Environment	3
7	Transparency & Accountability	12
8	Economic Performance	10
	Over all Rank	**8**

Table-1.15
Socio-Economic Profile of Sirmaur District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	7
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	9
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	5
Blocks (31.03.2023)	7
Cities and town	3
Panchayats	259
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	968
Un inhabited Villages	8

Literacy rate	**78.8**
Male Literacy rate	**85.61**
Female Literacy rate	**71.36**
Sex ratio	**918**
Population density	**188**
Rural Population (%)	**89.21**
Urban population (%)	**10.79**

2,825 sq.km.
Geographical area

5.29 Lakh total population

2.53
Lakh

2.76
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**16,28,377**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**2,84,513**
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-2022 Rank: 11 Score: 0.524

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

Table-1.16
Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	5
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	7
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	6
Blocks (31.03.2023)	5
Cities and town	8
Panchayats	240
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	2383
Un inhabited Villages	161

Literacy rate	**83.68**
Male Literacy rate	**89.56**
Female Literacy rate	**76.97**
Sex ratio	**880**
Population density	**300**
Rural Population (%)	**82.40**
Urban population (%)	**17.60**

1,936 sq.km.
Geographical area

5.80 Lakh total population

2.71
Lakh

3.09
Lakh

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**5,157,477**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**8,22,761**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**55,609**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**85,356**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1.53**

Una District DGGI-2022 Rank: 4 Score: 0.645

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

Table-1.17
Socio-Economic Profile of Una District

Administrative set up	
Sub-Divisions	5
Tehsils (31.03.2023)	5
Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2023)	7
Blocks (31.03.2023)	5
Cities and town	6
Panchayats	245
Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)	790
Un inhabited Villages	58

Literacy rate	**86.53**
Male Literacy rate	**91.89**
Female Literacy rate	**81.11**
Sex ratio	**976**
Population density	**338**
Rural Population (%)	**91.38**
Urban population (%)	**8.62**

1,540 sq.km.
Geographical area

5.21 Lakh total population

2.57 **Lakh**

2.64 **Lakh**

Economic Snapshot	
DDP at current prices (2021-22) (Rs. in lakh)	**9,82,259**
Per Capita Income at current prices 2021-22 (in Rs)	**1,74,481**
Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**71,394**
Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**83,133**
Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)	**1.16**

District Good Governance Index

2. Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index-2022

2.1 Introduction

Good Governance aims to ensure civil, cultural, economic, socio and political rights of the general public while upholding the administrators and policy makers accountable. It protects the interest of the people and emphasizes on public sector management, legal development framework, accountability and transparency.

Good Governance being the soul of public delivery system of a government have measurable parameters through which it assesses the performance across various divisions/ units of an administrative setup over a period of time.

As it is seen that our economy is going through fundamental transformation. The outcome of several reforms over the past two and half decades has shown a remarkable transformation of economy 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. 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) conceived 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. 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.

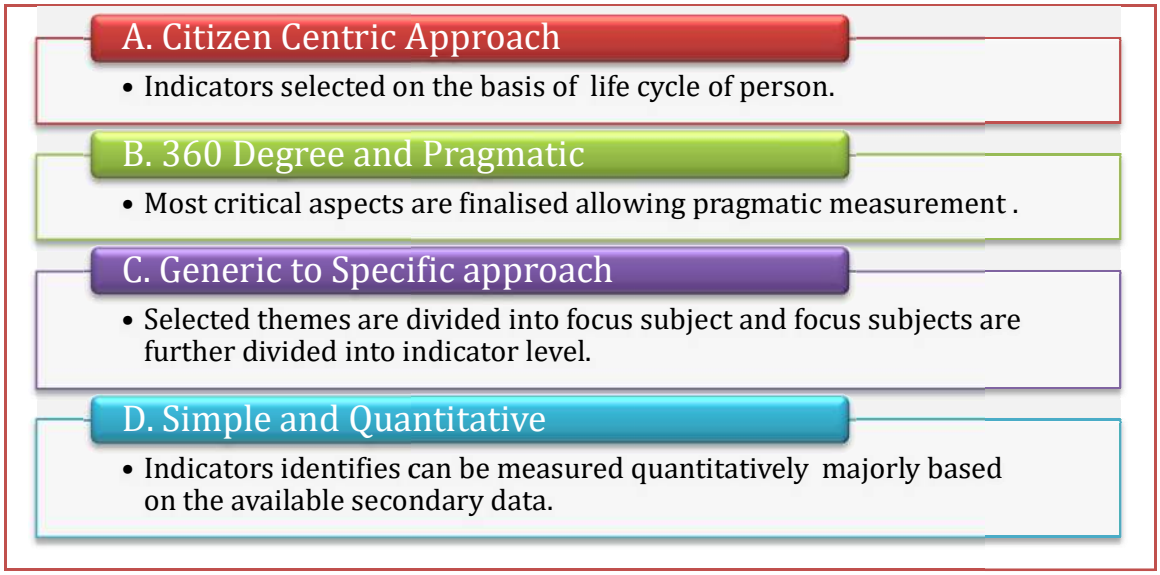
Himachal Pradesh is the first State in the country to measure the quality of governance in vital sectors. On January 2019, it was decided that DGGI will be a regular exercise of the Department of Economic and Statistics with a purpose of developing a comprehensive index, and to create a tool which can 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. Till now, the department has prepared three reports on DGGI since, 2019. The top three ranked Districts are awarded with ₹50 lakh, ₹35 lakh and ₹25 lakh respectively to promote competition among districts on Good Governance Index.

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.

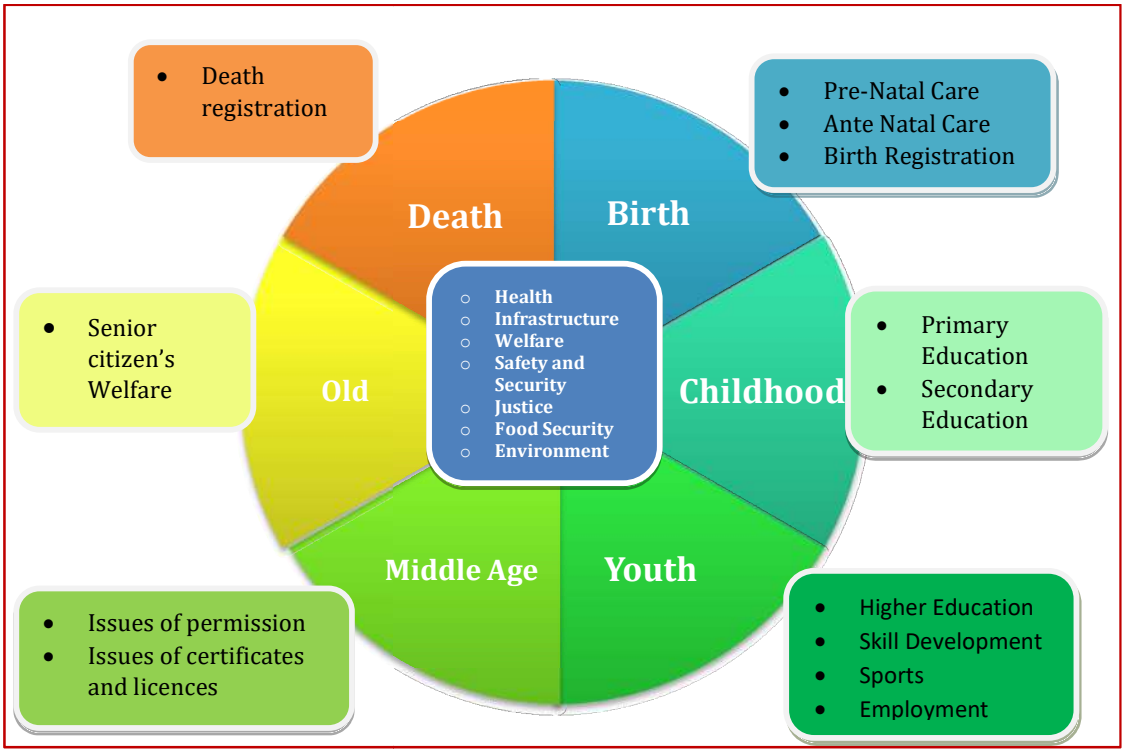
Figure: 2.1 Approaches to the DGGI Framework



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



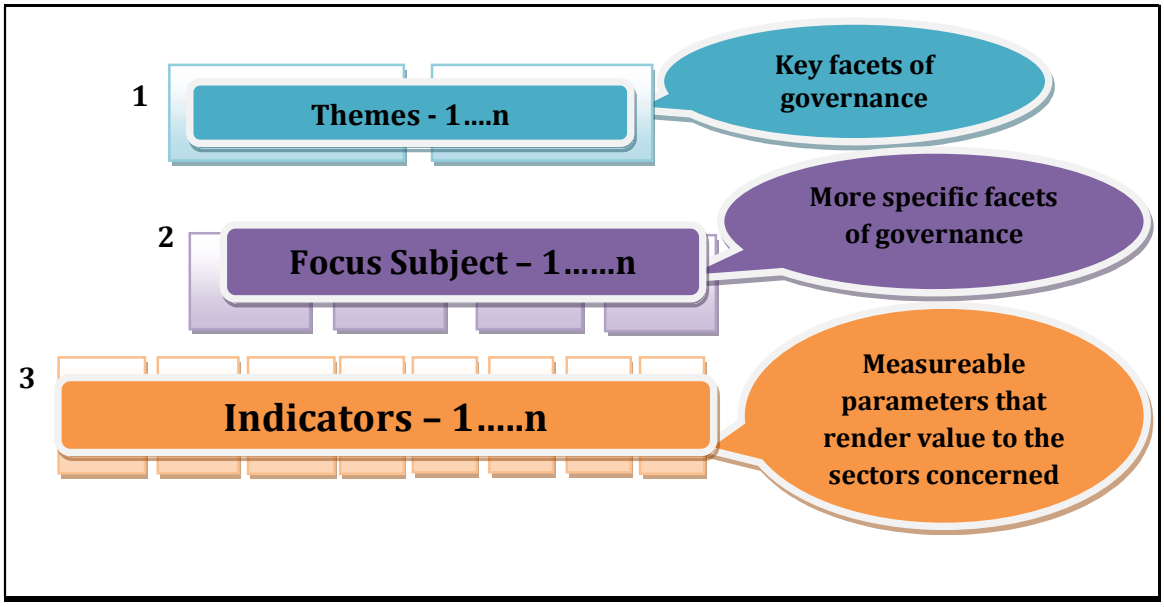
2.4.2 Pragmatic Approach

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. In cases where required data is not available presently, a practical measurement mechanism will be suggested through which data can be generated.

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

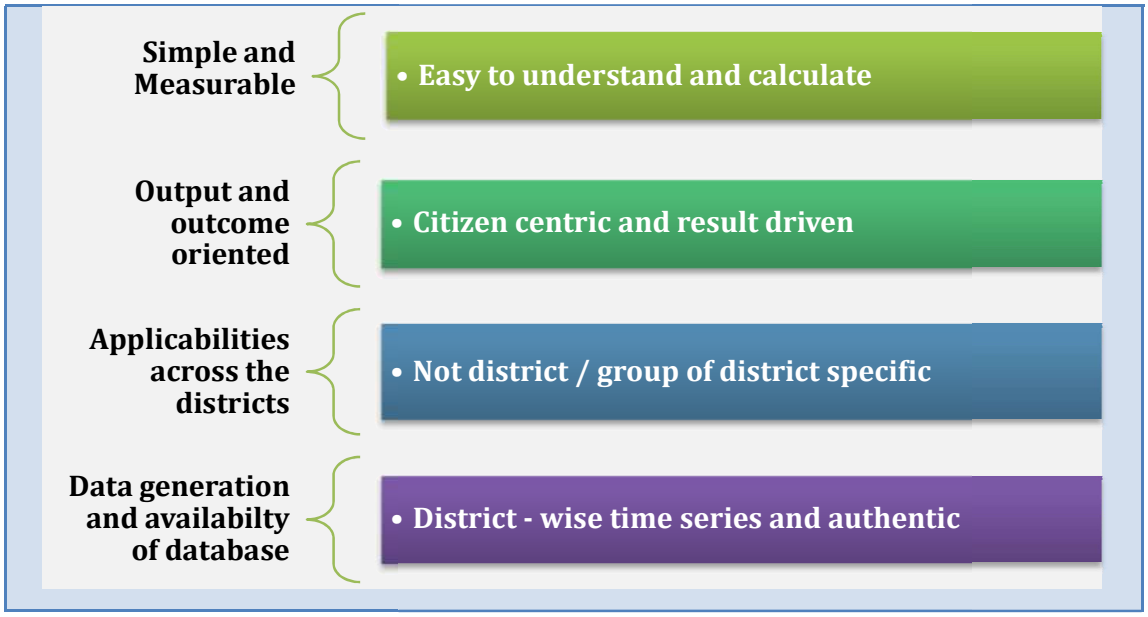
For the DGGI framework to be measurable and implementable, it is important that the indicators which are identified are simple to calculate and comprehend.

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)

8 themes/sectors are identified for the DGGI and it comprises 19 focus subjects, 90 indicators and 15 sub-indicators.

Sl. No.	Themes	Focus subjects	Indicators (2022 index)	Sub indicators
1	Essential Infrastructure	1. Power 2. Water 3. Roads	7	4
2	Support to Human Development	1. Education 2. Health	30	0
3	Social Protection	1. Public Distribution System 2. Social Justice and empowerment 3. Employment	8	0
4	Women & Children	1. Children 2. Women	8	0
5	Crime, Law & Order	1. Violent crimes 2. Law and Order 3. Atrocities	7	0
6	Environment	1. Environmental Violation 2. Forest cover	6	0
7	Transparency & Accountability	1. Transparency 2. Accountability	11	11
8	Economic Performance	1. Agriculture and Allied Sector 2. Commerce and Industry Sector	13	0
Total		**19**	**90**	**15**

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. 10,519 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 thirty-one indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development, under Health 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 as 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, nineteen 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 the 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. Two focus subjects and six indicators are selected under this theme. 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. Two focus subjects, eleven indicators and eleven sub-indicators are selected under this theme.

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 and thirteen 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, indicators like per capita growth in DDP, growth in food grain production , growth in milk and meat production etc. has been included.

Approach and Methodology

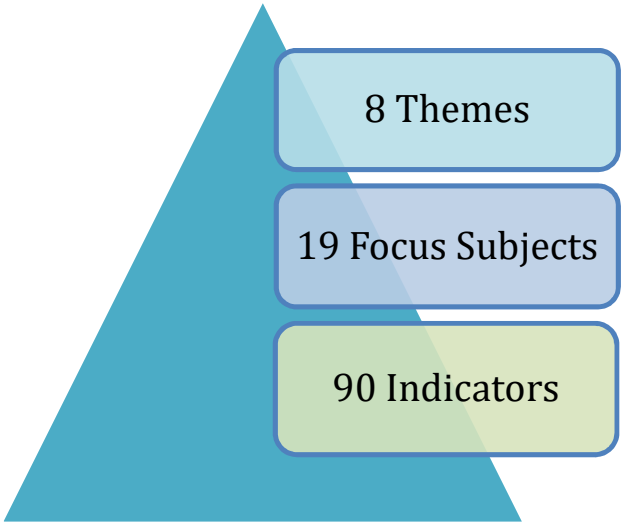
3. Approach and Methodology

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

Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising District good governance Index-2022 framework. Consultation with various stakeholder departments 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 nineteen 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 90 specific indicators on which the data available in the districts is analysed and integrated. The aggregation at the three levels

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

finally results in the district level index which is used to rank the twelve districts under examination in this report.

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 percentage of total households	2021-22	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-2	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Power	2021-22	Unit	1-Total Consumption
						2-Projected Population(2021)
		D-3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)	2021-22	Per min	No need to standardize.
2	**Water**	**D-4**	percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	2021-22	%age	1- HHs with safe drinking water
						2- Total HHs
		D-5	**Frequency of water supply**	2021-22	No.	HHs with safe drinking water
		a	Alternate Days	2021-22	%age	No. of HHs received water on Alternate days
		b	Daily	2021-22	%age	No. of HHs received water on Daily
		c	Two Times in daily	2021-22	%age	No. of HHs received water on Two Times in Daily
		d	24 X 7	2021-22	%age	No. of HHs received water on 24 X 7
3	**Roads**	**D-6**	Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Road length	2021-22	%age	1-Total Surfaced Roads length
						2-Total Road length (KM)
		D-7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation	2021-22	%age	1- Total villages connectivity of the same habitation.
						2-Total villages with 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	2021	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-9	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level (NITI Aayog Indicator)	2021	%age	
		D-10	Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teachers trained on disaster management and school safety	2021	%age	
		D-11	Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health cards of students	2021	%age	
		D-12	Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to schools) during the financial year	2021	%age	
		D-13	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility	2021	%age	
		D-14	Dropout Rate at primary level	2021	%age	
		D-15	Gender Gap in percentage of total enrollment of primary level.	2021	%age	
		D-16	Retention Rate at elementary level.	2021	%age	
		D-17	Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools	2021	%age	
		D-18	Percentage of medical check-ups for primary to higher secondary in government schools	2021	%age	
		D-19	Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools	2021	%age	
		D-20	Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools	2021	%age	
		D-21	Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools	2021	%age	

		D-22	Gross enrollment ratio for primary to higher secondary in government schools	2021	%age	
		D-23	Retention rate in institutions (Percentage of students completed the course/appeared in final semester) in technical education	2021-22	%age	
		D-24	Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education	2021-22	%age	1- Total number of institutions having their own building
						2- Total number of institutions
		D-25	Percentage of Placement of students against appeared in final examination in technical education	2021-22	%age	1- Number of placement of students
						2- Total number of Students
		D-26	Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education	2021-22	%age	1-Admission made against available seats
						2- Total number of available seats
5	**Health**	**D-27**	IMR (Per 1000 live birth)	2021-22	Per 1000	1- No. of Infant Deaths
						2- No. of Live Births
		D-28	Immunization Status	2021-22	%age	1- Immunization
						2- Target Population
		D-29	Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	2021-22	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-30	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	2021-22	%age	1- Total pregnant women who are anaemic
						2- Total pregnant women age 15-49
		D-31	Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams	2021-22	%age	1-Total Screened Children
						2-Total Enrollment in Schools
		D-32	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	2021-22	%age	1-No. of new and relapsed TB cases notified (Public + Private)
						2-District wise target allocated by MOHFW, GOI
		D-33	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	2021-22	%age	1-Proration of new cured cases (treatment completed)

						2-Total Number of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases registered during a specific month/period
		D-34	Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	2021-22	%age	1-Total patients put screened with NCDs (+18 age group)
						2-Total population to be screened (60%)
		D-35	Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	2021-22	%age	1-No. of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs
						2-Total Adolescent Girls (Target-U-DISE Data)
		D-36	Percentage of school children provided WIFS	2021-22	%age	1. Total No. of school children provided with 4 tablets of IFA(Blue or Pink)
						2-Total no. of School Children enrolled
		D-37	Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	2021-22	%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**	**D-38**	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS (staple food grains)	2021-22	%age	1- Off take (in M.T.)
						2 - Allocation (in M.T.)
		D-39	Allocation and off take under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)			1-Off take (in M.T.)
						2-Allocation (in M.T.)
		D-40	Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards			1- Total No. of Aadhar Seeded Ration Cards
						2- Total No. of Ration Cards
7	**Social Justice & Empower-ment**	**D-41**	Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries	2021-22	%age	1-Total No of application sanctioned.
						2- Total No. of application received in reference year
		D-42	Incidence of crime against SC/ST	2021-22	%age	1- No. of Cases (SC+ST)
						2- SC+ST Population (Proj-2022)
8	**Employment**	**D-43**	Women Participation	2021-22	%age	1- Total women workforce
						2- Total workforce
		D-44	Employment Generation in Forest	2021-22	%age	1-Total Mandays Generation
						2-Mandays Generation Target
		D-45	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA	2021-22	%age	1-Employment Availed (Total Person days)
						2-Employment demanded (Persons)

THEME IV: WOMEN & CHILDREN						
Sl. No.	**Focus Subject**	**Indicator Number**	**Indicators**	**Reference Year**	**Unit**	**1- Numerator 2- Denominator**
9	**Children**	**D-46**	Crime against Children	2021-22	%age	1-Total number of cases of crimes against children
						2- Total children in the age group 0- 18 (Census 2011)
		D-47	Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS	2021-22	%age	1-Beneficiary Children in the age group of 0-6 years under ICDS
						2-Total child population between the age of 0-6
		D-48	Child Sex Ratio (No. of girls per 1000 boys born)	2021-22	No.	1-Total no. of Girls children
						2-Total no. of boys children
		D-49	**Percentage of Malnourished children**			
			Stunted (%)	2021-22	%age	1-Total Stunted children 2- Total children under 0-1 year
			Wasted (%)	2021-22	%age	1-Total wasted children 2- Total children under 0-1 year
			Under weight (%)	2021-22	%age	1-Total Underweight children 2- Total children under 0-1 year
		D-50	Percentage of Severely malnourished children (%)	2021-22	%age	1-Total Severely malnourished children
						2- Total children under 0-1 year
10	**Women**	**D-51**	Institutional Deliveries (Percentage)	2021-22	%age	1-Total no. of institutional deliveries
						2- Total deliveries
		D-52	Percentage of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	2021-22	%age	1-Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups /TT2 /Booster /IFA 180
						2-Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC under HMIS
		D-53	Percentage of high risk pregnant women detected	2021-22	%age	1-No of HRPs identified
						2-No. of ante-natal in 2nd trimester checkups done on PMSMA

THEME V: CRIME, LAW & ORDER						
Sl. No.	**Focus Subject**	**Indicator Number**	**Indicators**	**Reference Year**	**Unit**	**1- Numerator 2- Denominator**
11	**Violent Crimes**	**D-54**	Rapes per 10000 women population	2021-22	Per 10000 women population	1- Incidence of rapes
						2- Total women population

		D-55	Murders per 10000 population	2021-22	Per 10000 population	1- Incidence of murder
						2- Total population
		D-56	Dowry Deaths per 10000 women population	2021-22	Per 10000 women population	1- Dowry Deaths
						2- Total women population
12	**Law & Order**	**D-57**	Detection work in narcotics	2021-22	Increase or Decrease in Nos.	1-NDPS cases in 2020-21
						2-NDPS Cases in 2021-22
		D-58	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel	2021-22	Per 100 police personnel	1-Total No. of Traffic challans
						2- Total No. of Police Personnel.
13	**Atrocities**	**D-59**	Atrocities Committed against women per 10000 population	2021-22	Per 10000 women population	1- Total no. of Cases
						2- Total women Population
		D-60	Incidents of Crime against Women	2021-22	Per 10000 women population	1-Incidence of Crime
						2-Total women population

THEME VI: ENVIRONMENT						
Sl. No.	**Focus Subject**	**Indicator Number**	**Indicators**	**Reference Year**	**Unit**	**1- Numerator 2- Denominator**
14	**Environ-mental violation**	**D-61**	Number of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh Population)	2021-22	Per lakh Pop.	1- Number of Environmental Violations in reference year 2- Total Projected Population-2022
		D-62	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	2021-22	%age	1-No. of Complying parameters
						2-Total No. of parameter X No. of Sites (5x5)
		D-63	Percentage of Cases/Challans done per year for the use of single use plastic in the district.	2021-22	%age	1-Number of Cases /Challans done the year 2021-22 for the use of single use plastic in the district.
						2- Total Projected Population-2022 of district.
		D-64	Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy.	2021-22	%age	1- Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy.
						2- Total Projected Population - 2022 of district.
15	**Forest cover**	**D-65**	Increase/Decrease in Forest Cover	2021	Change w.r.t. 2019	1- Forest cover in 2021
						2- Forest cover in 2019
		D-66	Survival rate of new Plantation	2021-22	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize

THEME VII: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
Sl. No.	**Focus Subject**	**Indicator Number**	**Indicators**	**Reference Year**	**Unit**	**1- Numerator 2- Denominator**
16	**Transparency**	**D-67**	Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	2021-22	%age	1-Total E-Challans
						2-Total No. of Traffic Challans
		D-68	**E-office**			
		a.	Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in District. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in District will be considered.	2021-22	%age	1-Total number of users mapped in the e-Office application
						2-Total Staff
		b.	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.	2021-22	%age	1-Total number of new e-Office files created in the e-Office application
						2-Total files (e-Office + Physical)
		c.	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.	2021-22	%age	1-Total no. of physical files shifted to e-Office
						2-Total no. of physical files
		D-69	**Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)**			
		a.	Percentage of Revenue Cases uploaded on the RCMS portal.	2021-22	%age	1-Number of Revenue cases uploaded on the RCMS portal
						2-Total number of Revenue cases
		b.	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.	2021-22	%age	1-Number of judgments uploaded on portal
						2-Total no. of judgments
		c.	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.	2021-22	%age	1-Number of Revenue courts on RCMS portal
						2-Total number of Revenue courts
		D-70	Total number of cases uploaded on the Litigation Management System portal.	2021-22	%age	1-Number of cases uploaded on the LMS portal by District administration
						2-Total no. of cases of District Administration
17	**Accountability**	**D-71**	No. of ACB Cases disposed of as a percent of total cases registered	2021-22	%age	1- ACB cases disposed
						2- Total cases registered
		D-72	**Social Audit:**	2021-22	%age	
		a.	Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered			1-Number of Audited Gram Panchayats
						2-Total Gram Panchayats

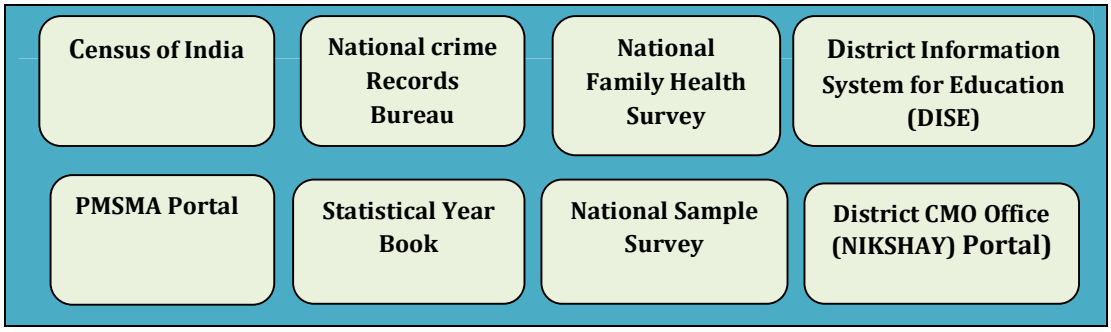
		b.	Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered	2021-22	%age	1-Number of Cooperative Societies Audited Total No. of Cooperative Societies Registered
		D-73	**Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100**			
		a.	Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level to top 15 departments after taking the feedback of citizens	2021-22	%age	1-Total no. of complaints satisfactory closed 2-Total no of complaints received
		b.	Average time taken by top 15 departments /officers at the District level to resolve complaints	2021-22	No.	1- Sum of time taken for disposal of complaints 2- Total No. of complaints resolved.
		c.	The quality of resolution is determined by number by share of special closure in total closure Percentage of district for the top 15 departments.	2021-22	%age	1- No. of special close to close complaints 2- No. of closed complaints
		D-74	**Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:** Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.	2021-22	Per lakh population	1- Total number of applications 2-Projected population 2022
		D-75	Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years	2021-22	%age	1-Number of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years in 2021-22. 2-Total number of children in age-group 0-5 years in 2021-22
		D-76	Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation	2021-22	%age	1- Total permit and passes are being issued online 2- Total permit and passes are issued
		D-77	Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online	2021-22	%age	1- Number of facilities provided to deposit fee and other dues online 2- Total number of facilities provided to deposit fee and other dues

THEME VIII: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE						
Sl. No.	**Focus Subject**	**Indicator Number**	**Indicators**	**Reference Year**	**Unit**	**1- Numerator 2- Denominator**
18	**Agriculture & Allied Sector**	**D-78**	Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product	2021-22	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-79	Growth of Agriculture & Allied Sector	2021-22	%age	
		D-80	Growth of Food Grain Production	2021-22	%age	
		D-81	Growth of Horticulture Produce	2021-22	%age	
		D-82	Growth of Milk Production	2021-22	%age	
		D-83	Growth of Meat Production	2021-22	%age	
		D-84	Growth of egg/Poultry Production	2021-22	%age	
		D-85	Crop Insurance	2021-22	%age	1- Total area of crop insured in reference year (Hect.)
						2- Total area of crop in reference year (Hect.)
		D-86	Percentage of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) distributed	2021-22	%age	1. Total No. of KCC issued to farmers
						2. Total no. of eligible Farmers for KCC
19	**Commerce and Industry Sector**	**D-87**	Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector	2021-22	%age	Data already in percentage. No need to standardize.
		D-88	Change of No. of MSME	2021-22	Change	1. Total No. of MSME registered in reference Year (2021-22)
						2. Total No. of MESMEs registered in Preceding year (2020-21)
		D-89	Increase in tourist footfall	2021-22	%age	1. No. of tourist visited in reference year (2021-22)
						2. No. of tourist visited in previous year (2020-21)
		D-90	Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna (MMSY)	2021-22	%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 2021" 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 90 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 90 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[3]. 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 90 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):

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

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.

[3] 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):

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

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 growth based indicators, this exercise would be undertaken after calculating Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over base year to reference year for each indicator. The following equation has been used for calculating CAGR:

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

Where: n = number of periods.

3.3.3 Assigning Weightages

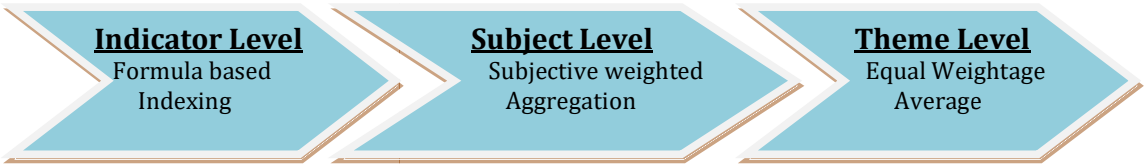
Equal weightage to themes/sectors: While conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness which need to be measured, have been clustered under 8 themes/sectors. All the identified 8 sectors are facets of equal importance from the point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

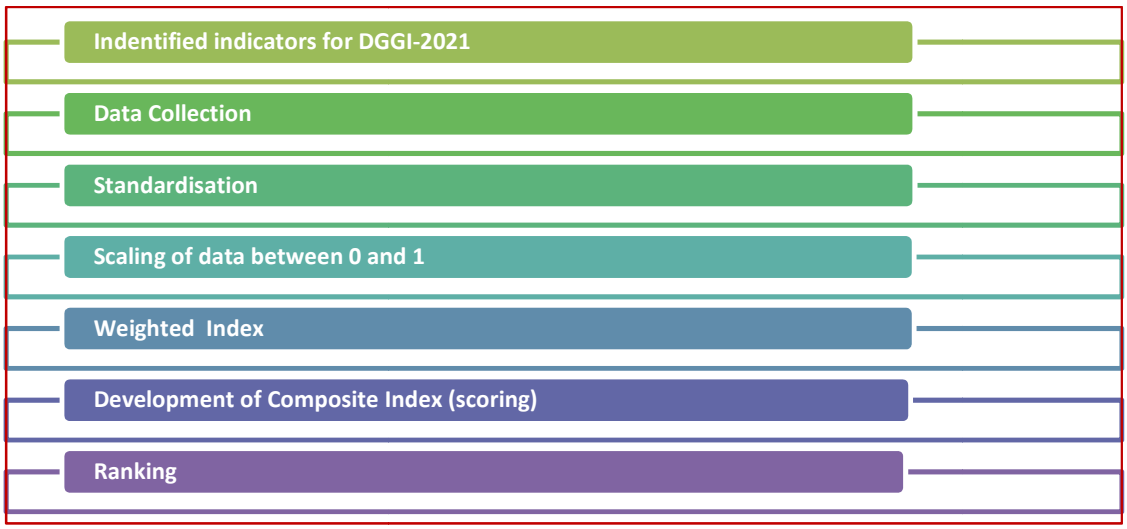
After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightages assigned to indicator in order to obtain the final indictor score. These final individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the theme. These aggregated values 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.

Ranking

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 90 selected indicators, 15 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	30
3	Social Protection	8
4	Women & Children	8
5	Crime, Law & Order	7
6	Environment	6
7	Transparency & Accountability	11
8	Economic Performance	13
	Total	**90**

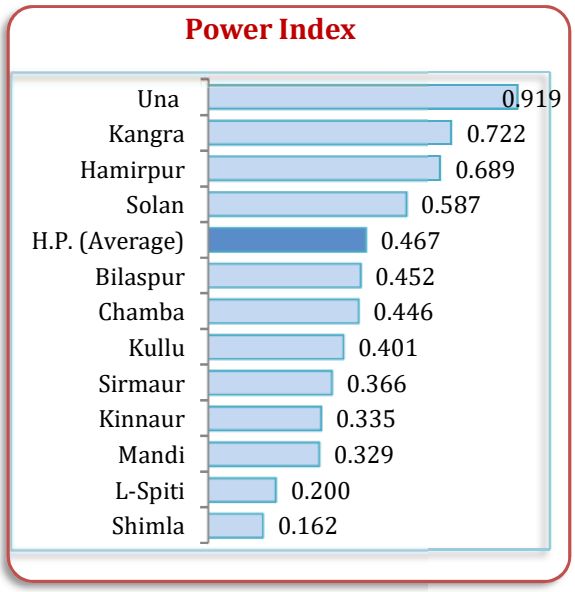
4.1.1 Essential Infrastructure

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 availability of power supply.

4.1.1.1: Power Index

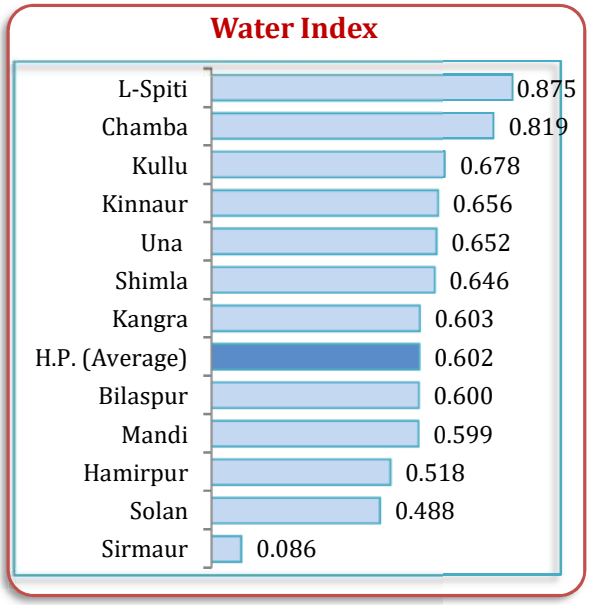
District	Score	Rank
Una	0.919	1
Kangra	0.722	2
Hamirpur	0.689	3
Solan	0.587	4
H.P. (Average)	0.467	
Bilaspur	0.452	5
Chamba	0.446	6
Kullu	0.401	7
Sirmaur	0.366	8
Kinnaur	0.335	9
Mandi	0.329	10
L-Spiti	0.200	11
Shimla	0.162	12



Eight 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 0.919.

4.1.1.2: Water Index

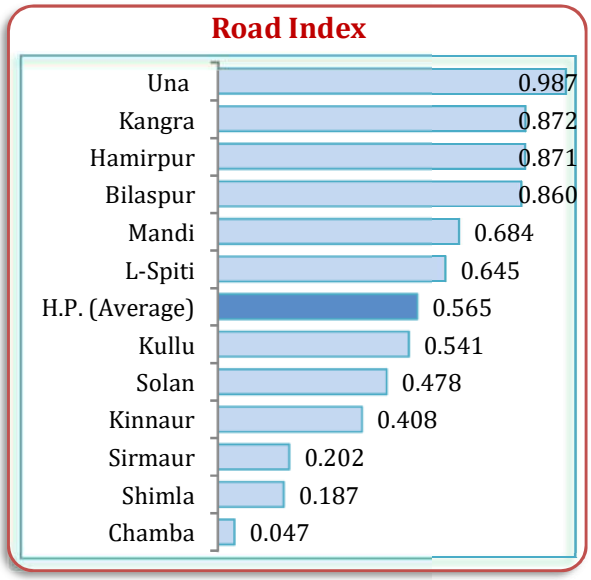
District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.875	1
Chamba	0.819	2
Kullu	0.678	3
Kinnaur	0.656	4
Una	0.652	5
Shimla	0.646	6
Kangra	0.603	7
H.P. (Average)	0.602	
Bilaspur	0.600	8
Mandi	0.599	9
Hamirpur	0.518	10
Solan	0.488	11
Sirmaur	0.086	12



Five districts of Himachal Pradesh secure lesser score in water index compared to the State average. Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.875. This is followed by Chamba (0.819). About half of the districts of the State are equipped with perennial freshwater stream which contributes to deliver water to each household.

4.1.1.3: Road Index

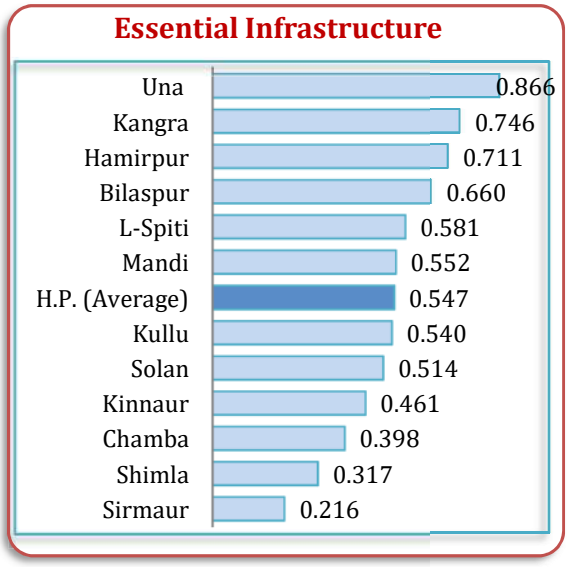
District	Score	Rank
Una	0.987	1
Kangra	0.872	2
Hamirpur	0.871	3
Bilaspur	0.860	4
Mandi	0.684	5
L-Spiti	0.645	6
H.P. (Average)	0.565	
Kullu	0.541	7
Solan	0.478	8
Kinnaur	0.408	9
Sirmaur	0.202	10
Shimla	0.187	11
Chamba	0.047	12



In Road Index Chamba district finds its palce in the bottom of the ranking with a score of only 0.047 and Shimla district ranks 11th with a score of 0.187. There is also a considerable gap (0.940) in the scores of Chamba district and top ranked district Una.

4.1.1.4: Essential Infrastructure Index (Theme-I)

District	Score	Rank
Una	0.866	1
Kangra	0.746	2
Hamirpur	0.711	3
Bilaspur	0.660	4
L-Spiti	0.581	5
Mandi	0.552	6
H.P. (Average)	0.547	
Kullu	0.540	7
Solan	0.514	8
Kinnaur	0.461	9
Chamba	0.398	10
Shimla	0.317	11
Sirmaur	0.216	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 12th rank with low aggregated index score (0.216). Una district is ranked 1st among all districts with a score of 0.866. There is 0.650 points gap between top ranked district and lowest ranked district. There is 0.331 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.

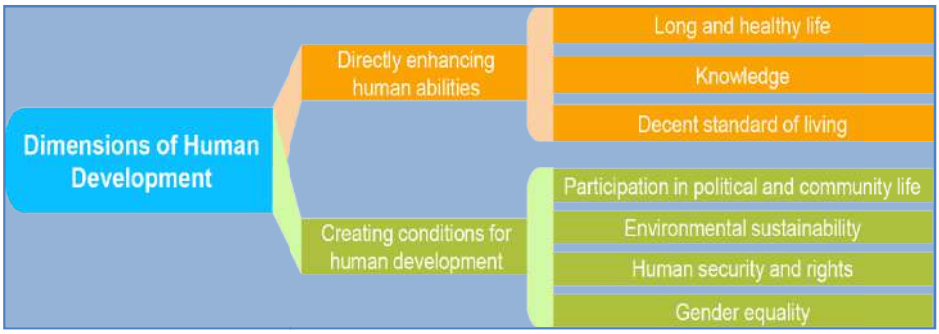
- **Percentage of households with safe drinking water –** Eight (8) districts have achieved the target of 100% HHs. with safe drinking water and four (4) districts fall in 90 to 99%. District Sirmaur has the lowest access to safe drinking water with merely 91.98% of HHs.

- **Metalled Roads as percentage of Total Roads –** Two districts have more than 90% metalled Roads. District Una has the highest (96.06%) and Shimla has the lowest 63.06%.

- **Village connectivity with population of more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages -** Eight districts have more than 90% connectivity. District Bilaspur has 100% and district Chamba has 78.05% connectivity.

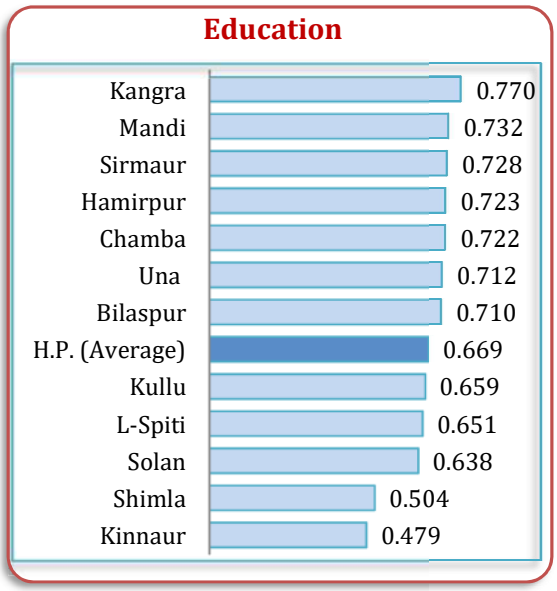
4.1.2: Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with thirty Indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, eleven 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, nineteen 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

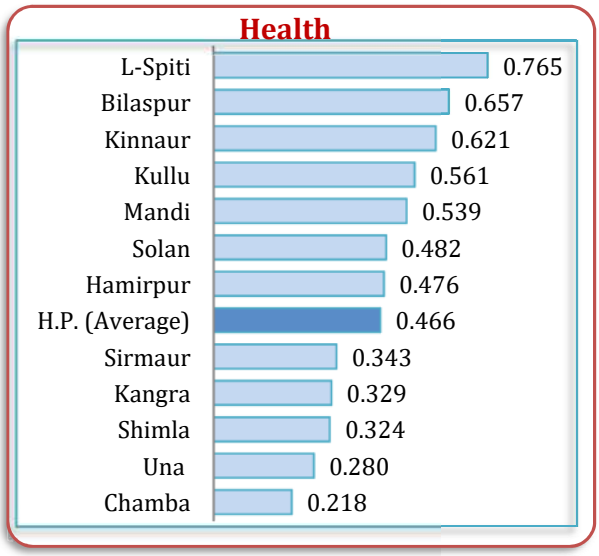
District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.770	1
Mandi	0.732	2
Sirmaur	0.728	3
Hamirpur	0.723	4
Chamba	0.722	5
Una	0.712	6
Bilaspur	0.710	7
H.P. (Average)	0.669	
Kullu	0.659	8
L-Spiti	0.651	9
Solan	0.638	10
Shimla	0.504	11
Kinnaur	0.479	12



The above table shows Kangra district the 1st rank in the education index with a score of 0.770, closely followed by Mandi district with a score of 0.732. Five districts fall below the State's average of 0.669. The gap between State's average and lowest performer is only 0.190 points.

4.1.2.2: Health Index

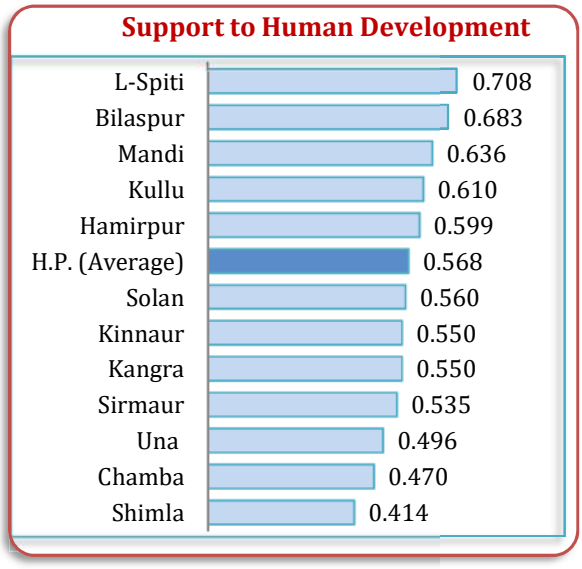
District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.765	1
Bilaspur	0.657	2
Kinnaur	0.621	3
Kullu	0.561	4
Mandi	0.539	5
Solan	0.482	6
Hamirpur	0.476	7
H.P. (Average)	0.466	
Sirmaur	0.343	8
Kangra	0.329	9
Shimla	0.324	10
Una	0.280	11
Chamba	0.218	12



In the present DGGI, focus subject Health examines the status of health in all the districts of the State with 11 indicators. Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.765, followed by Bilaspur which ranks 2nd in health index with a score of 0.657. Chamba distirct finds itself at the bottom of the ranking with a score of 0.218 points. The State's average is 0.466. The gap between highest and lowest performer districts is 0.547 and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.248 points.

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

District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.708	1
Bilaspur	0.683	2
Mandi	0.636	3
Kullu	0.610	4
Hamirpur	0.599	5
H.P. (Average)	0.568	
Solan	0.560	6
Kinnaur	0.550	7
Kangra	0.550	8
Sirmaur	0.535	9
Una	0.496	10
Chamba	0.470	11
Shimla	0.414	12



Lahaul-Spiti district secures the top rank in the combined index of Support to Human Development with 0.708 points. The State average is 0.568. The gap between top

and lowest performer district is 0.294 points and the gap between Himachal Pradesh average and lowest is 0.154 points.

Salient features of Human Development:

Education

- **Retention rate at Primary Level:**
  All 12 districts have achieved the Retention rate of more than 94% with Chamba, Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Sirmaur, Solan and Una districts showing 100% Retention rate.

- **Transition rate from upper primary to secondary level:**
  11 districts have achieved the transition rate of more than 95% and the Kinnaur district has achieved 94.20%.

- **Percentage of Samagra Shiksha funds utilized:**
  Six 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:**
  Three districts have reported IMR less than 10 per 1000 live births and five others have reported less than 14. District Kinnaur with 2.10 is the lowest and district Chamba with 19.05 per 1000 live births is having highest IMR.

- **Full Immunization:**
  Ten districts have achieved immunization rate of 90% and more. District Chamba has the lowest immunization rate of 89%.

- **Sex ratio at birth:**
  Two districts have sex ratio at birth more than 1000. District Lahaul-Spiti has the highest sex ratio of 1333 and Kinnaur has the lowest of 829.

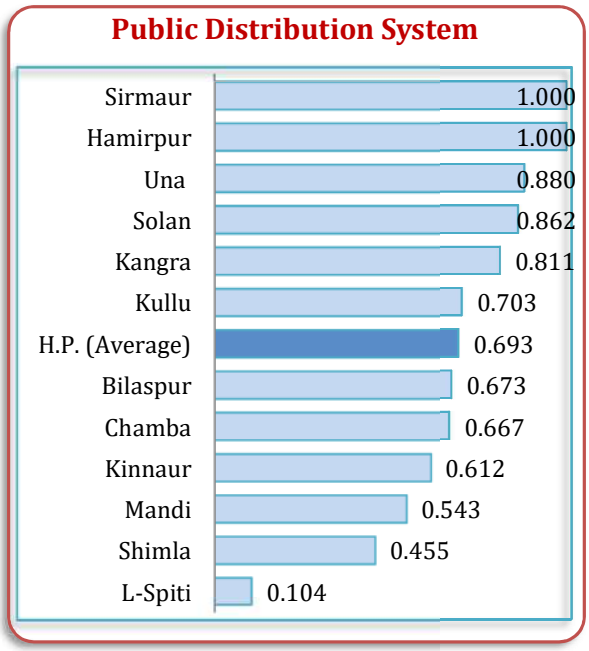
- **Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers :**
  Three districts namely Chamba, Mandi and Sirmaur have 100% Functional Health and Wellness Centres. District Una has the lowest percentage (28.99%).

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

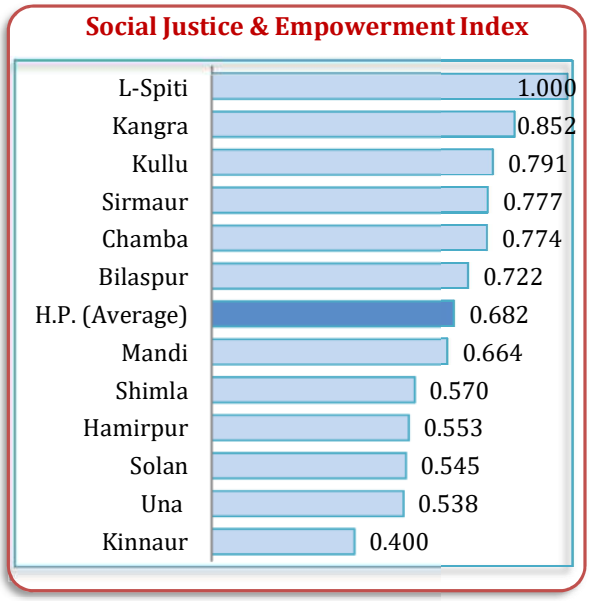
District	Score	Rank
Sirmaur	1.000	1
Hamirpur	1.000	1
Una	0.880	3
Solan	0.862	4
Kangra	0.811	5
Kullu	0.703	6
H.P. (Average)	0.693	
Bilaspur	0.673	7
Chamba	0.667	8
Kinnaur	0.612	9
Mandi	0.543	10
Shimla	0.455	11
L-Spiti	0.104	12



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 Hamirpur ranked first under this indicator, Lahaul-Spiti district ranked last. The State's average score in this indicator is 0.693. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.589.

4.1.3.2: Social Justice and Empowerment

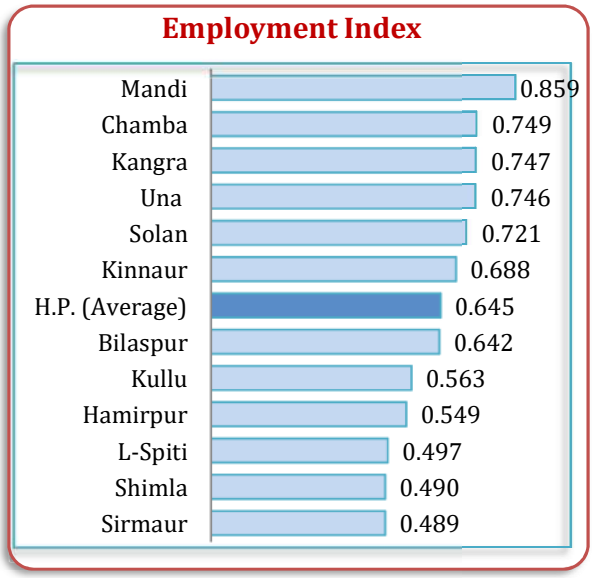
District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	1.000	1
Kangra	0.852	2
Kullu	0.791	3
Sirmaur	0.777	4
Chamba	0.774	5
Bilaspur	0.722	6
H.P. (Average)	0.682	
Mandi	0.664	7
Shimla	0.570	8
Hamirpur	0.553	9
Solan	0.545	10
Una	0.538	11
Kinnaur	0.400	12



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 adminstration towards the less empowered citizens. Lahaul-Spiti district attains top rank and Kinnaur secures lowest rank in social justice and empowerment index with an index value of 0.400. The gap between lowest and top performer districts is 0.600 points, whereas gap between State's average score and lowest performer is 0.282 points.

4.1.3.3: Employment

District	Score	Rank
Mandi	0.859	1
Chamba	0.749	2
Kangra	0.747	3
Una	0.746	4
Solan	0.721	5
Kinnaur	0.688	6
H.P. (Average)	0.645	
Bilaspur	0.642	7
Kullu	0.563	8
Hamirpur	0.549	9
L-Spiti	0.497	10
Shimla	0.490	11
Sirmaur	0.489	12

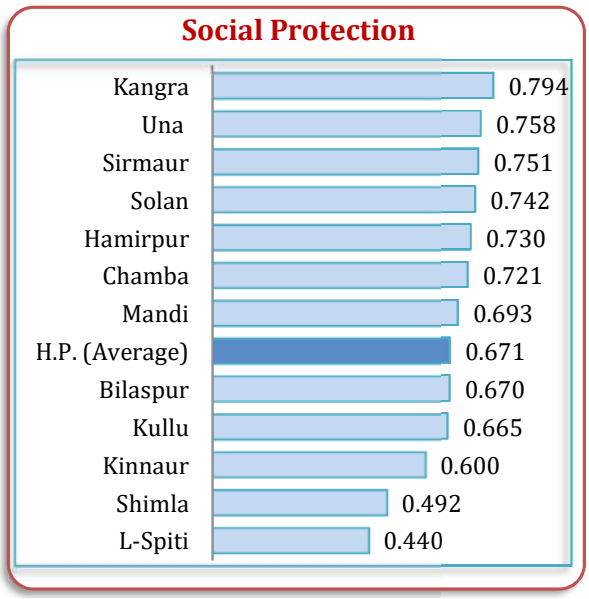


In overall Employment index, Mandi district ranks first with index value of 0.859 and Sirmaur district ranks last among all districts of Himachal Pradesh with an overall index of 0.489. The average index score of Himachal Pradesh is 0.645 points. The gap between top and lowest performer in employment index is 0.370, whereas, gap between State's average score and lowest performer district is 0.156 points.

Bifurcating further the employment index, first indicator is Average days of employment provided per household: MGNREGA (2021-22) Una has the highest per cent of 44.62 and Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest with 19.92 per cent. The second indicator is Women Participation in which Hamirpur district had the highest per cent of women participation with 77.44 per cent and Sirmaur the lowest at 43.84 per cent.

4.1.3.4: Social Protection Index (Theme-III)

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.794	1
Una	0.758	2
Sirmaur	0.751	3
Solan	0.742	4
Hamirpur	0.730	5
Chamba	0.721	6
Mandi	0.693	7
H.P. (Average)	0.671	
Bilaspur	0.670	8
Kullu	0.665	9
Kinnaur	0.600	10
Shimla	0.492	11
L-Spiti	0.440	12



Considering all the focus subjects analysis shows the rankings for the theme Social Protection: Kangra district ranked the highest in the overall theme and ranks first (0.794), closely followed by Una (0.758). The gap between highest and lowest performer is 0.354 points and gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.231 points.

Salient features of Social Protection

- **Allocation and Offtake of Grains:**

  Four (4) districts have lifted 100% of allocated food grains under TPDS and two (2) districts under SSS for the financial year 2021-22.

- **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 97.76%.

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

  District Una has reported to providing highest average 44.62 days of employment per household under MGNREGA. District Lahaul-Spiti is at the lower end with 19.92 days.

- **Women Participation:**

  Women participation in MGNREGA is more than 50% in ten (10) out of 12 districts. District Hamirpur is at the top with 77.44% and district Sirmaur is at the bottom with 43.84% women participation.

- **Employment Generation in Forest:**

  Ten (10) 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.

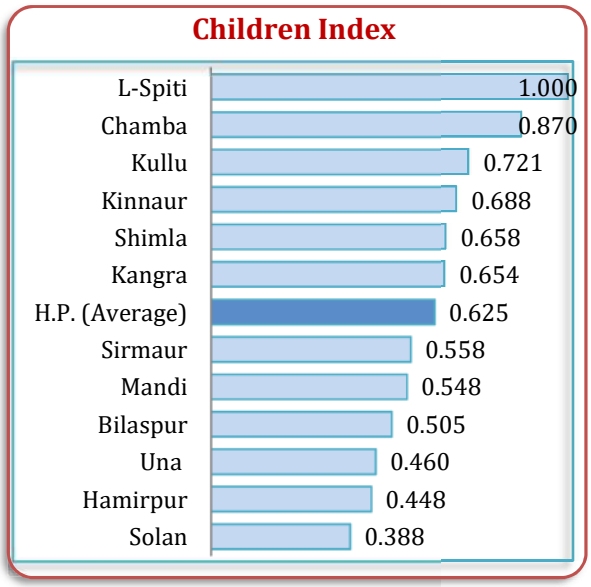
This theme carries two focus subjects, Children and Women with eight Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Beneficiaries under ICDS, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, high risk pregnant women detected etc.

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

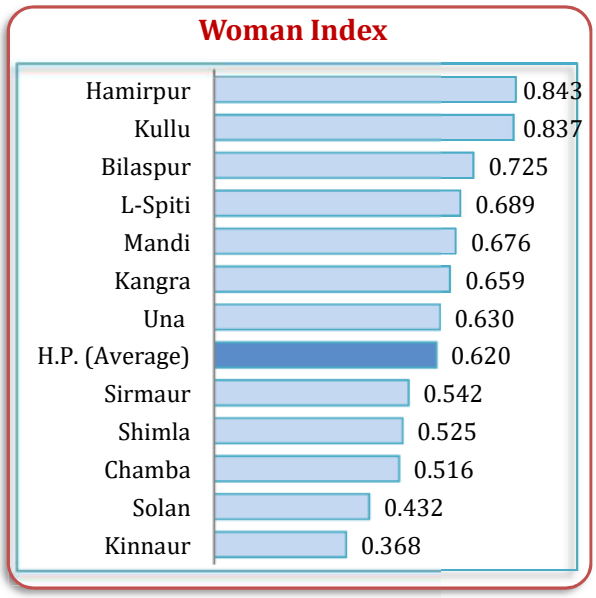
District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	1.000	1
Chamba	0.870	2
Kullu	0.721	3
Kinnaur	0.688	4
Shimla	0.658	5
Kangra	0.654	6
H.P. (Average)	0.625	
Sirmaur	0.558	7
Mandi	0.548	8
Bilaspur	0.505	9
Una	0.460	10
Hamirpur	0.448	11
Solan	0.388	12



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 0.612 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.237 points.

4.1.4.2: Women Index

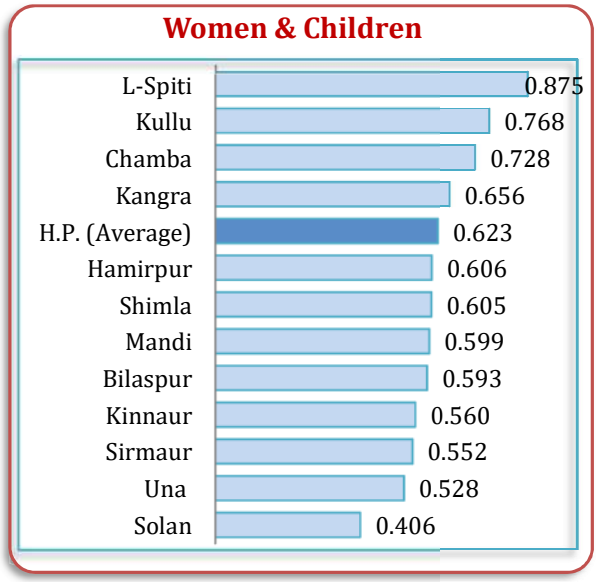
District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.843	1
Kullu	0.837	2
Bilaspur	0.725	3
L-Spiti	0.689	4
Mandi	0.676	5
Kangra	0.659	6
Una	0.630	7
H.P. (Average)	0.620	
Sirmaur	0.542	8
Shimla	0.525	9
Chamba	0.516	10
Solan	0.432	11
Kinnaur	0.368	12



Hamirpur district occupies the first rank with a score of 0.843. A gap (0.475) can be observed between the scores of Hamirpur and last ranked Kinnaur.

4.1.4.3: Women and Children Index (Theme-IV)

District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.875	1
Kullu	0.768	2
Chamba	0.728	3
Kangra	0.656	4
H.P. (Average)	0.623	
Hamirpur	0.606	5
Shimla	0.605	6
Mandi	0.599	7
Bilaspur	0.593	8
Kinnaur	0.560	9
Sirmaur	0.552	10
Una	0.528	11
Solan	0.406	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 per cent (60 per cent), whereas, the focus subject of Women has got a relatively lower weightage, i.e. forty per cent (40 per cent). Lahaul-Spiti District is performing relatively better than all the other districts as it is at number one position

with an index value of 0.875. Eight districts are assessed below the State average of 0.623 points.

Salient features of Women and Children

- **Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS:**

  Five districts have more than 90% of beneficiaries under ICDS. District Chamba, Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti have 100% beneficiaries under ICDS. District Una has the lowest percentage (63.53%) of ICDS beneficiaries.

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

  Child sex ratio ranges from 937 to 1021 females per 1000 male among twelve (12) districts. District Lahaul-Spiti has the highest (1021) and district Una has the lowest (937).

- **Percentage of Malnourished Children:**

  District Solan has the highest percentage (29.69%) of malnourished children, while for most of the districts it ranges from 0 to 9.68%.

- **Percentage of Severely Malnourished Children:**

  For eleven (11) districts the percentage of severely malnourished children ranges from 0% to 0.69%. District Hamirpur has the highest percentage of 2.99%.

- **Institutional Delivery:**

  Nine (9) districts have more than 90% institutional deliveries. In district Shimla and Lahaul-Spiti 100% deliveries were in medical institutions while district Chamba has the lowest percentage (62.97%).

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

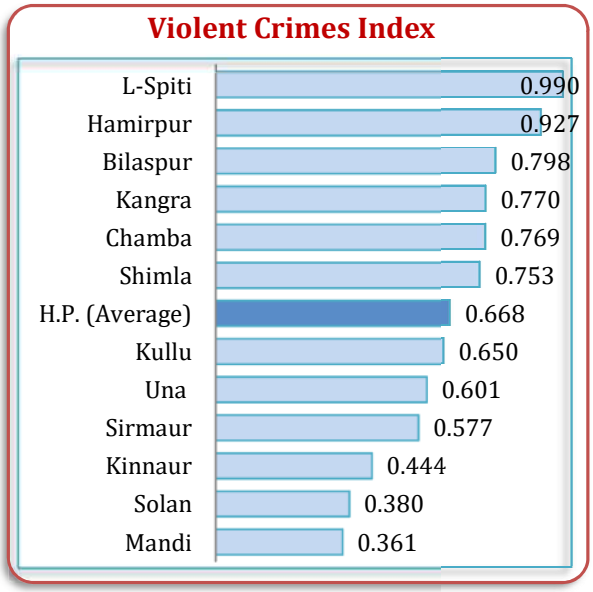
  District Chamba detected highest percentage (24.22%) of high risk pregnant women and district Una detected lowest percentage (1.16%).

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
L-Spiti	0.990	1
Hamirpur	0.927	2
Bilaspur	0.798	3
Kangra	0.770	4
Chamba	0.769	5
Shimla	0.753	6
H.P. (Average)	0.668	
Kullu	0.650	7
Una	0.601	8
Sirmaur	0.577	9
Kinnaur	0.444	10
Solan	0.380	11
Mandi	0.361	12



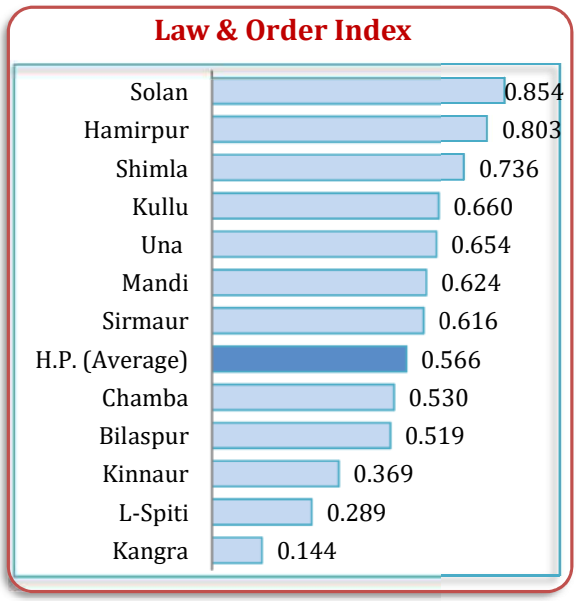
This section includes rapes, murders and dowry deaths and we have standardised all of them with per 10,000 population. The data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) revealed a striking feature of Himachal Pradesh. The incidence of crimes in Himachal Pradesh is comparatively lower than other states.

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

In violent crime index Lahaul-Spiti district stood first and scored 0.990 points, which means that Lahaul-Spiti has a lower crime rate. Mandi secures the lowest rank in the violent crime index and scored 0.361 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.629 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.307 points.

4.1.5.2: Law and Order Index

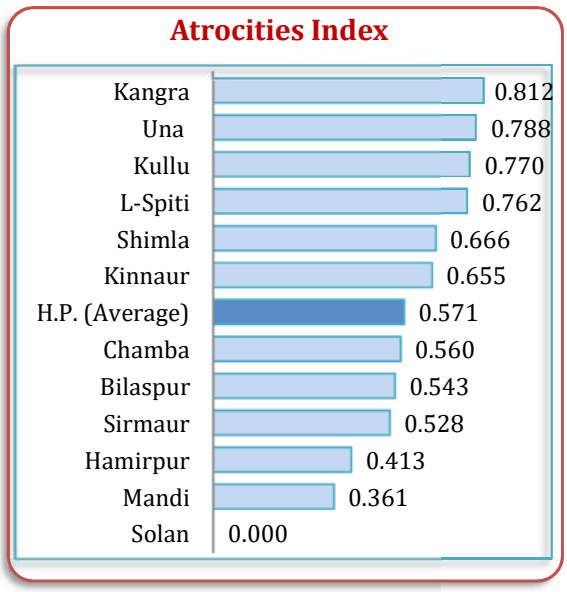
District	Score	Rank
Solan	0.854	1
Hamirpur	0.803	2
Shimla	0.736	3
Kullu	0.660	4
Una	0.654	5
Mandi	0.624	6
Sirmaur	0.616	7
H.P. (Average)	0.566	
Chamba	0.530	8
Bilaspur	0.519	9
Kinnaur	0.369	10
L-Spiti	0.289	11
Kangra	0.144	12



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, Solan district leads the ranking with a score of 0.854, Hamirpur district ranks 2nd with a score of 0.803. At the bottom of the ranking are the districts of Lahaul-Spiti and Kangra with scores of 0.289 and 0.144 respectively. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.710 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.422 points.

4.1.5.3: Atrocities Index

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.812	1
Una	0.788	2
Kullu	0.770	3
L-Spiti	0.762	4
Shimla	0.666	5
Kinnaur	0.655	6
H.P. (Average)	0.571	
Chamba	0.560	7
Bilaspur	0.543	8
Sirmaur	0.528	9
Hamirpur	0.413	10
Mandi	0.361	11
Solan	0.000	12

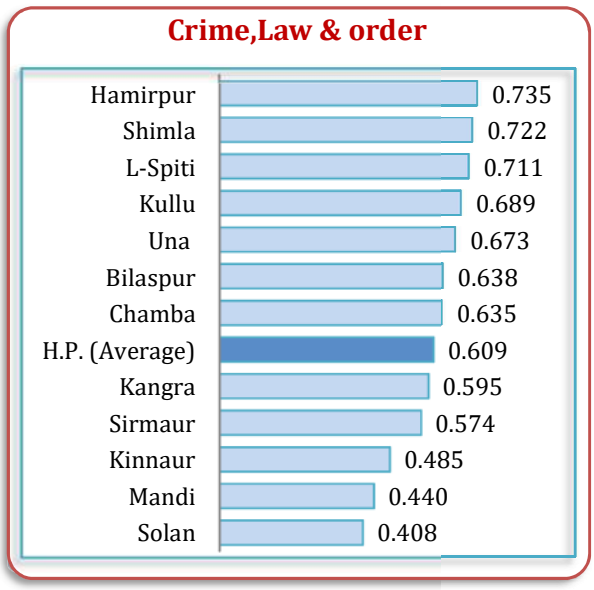


Target 2 or Goal 5 of SDGs focuses on 'Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation' Hence this focus subject deals exclusively with atrocities committed against women.

Kangra occupies the first rank with a score of 0.812 followed by Una with a score of 0.788.

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

District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.735	1
Shimla	0.722	2
L-Spiti	0.711	3
Kullu	0.689	4
Una	0.673	5
Bilaspur	0.638	6
Chamba	0.635	7
H.P. (Average)	0.609	
Kangra	0.595	8
Sirmaur	0.574	9
Kinnaur	0.485	10
Mandi	0.440	11
Solan	0.408	12



After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V) were computed. Analysis shows that Hamirpur district stood first with an index value of 0.735 and Solan is at the bottom with a score of 0.408 points. Hamirpur, Shimla, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Bilaspur, Una and Chamba have performed remarkably well and scores above State's average score (0.609). The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.327 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.201 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 0.013 per cent crimes against women for FY 2021-22.

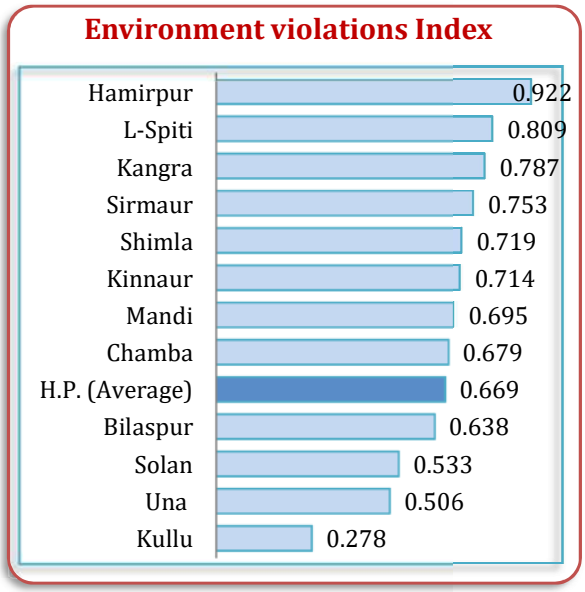
4.1.6: Environment

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
Hamirpur	0.922	1
L-Spiti	0.809	2
Kangra	0.787	3
Sirmaur	0.753	4
Shimla	0.719	5
Kinnaur	0.714	6
Mandi	0.695	7
Chamba	0.679	8
H.P. (Average)	0.669	
Bilaspur	0.638	9
Solan	0.533	10
Una	0.506	11
Kullu	0.278	12

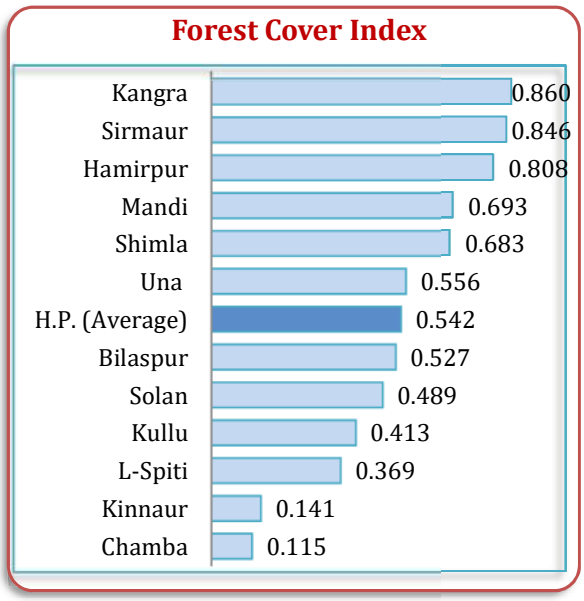


With industrialisation, the focus has always been more into commercialisation at the cost of society and environment. However, environmental violations are also a criminal offence.

Hamirpur ranks first among all the districts with a score of 0.922 points, closely followed by Lahaul-Spiti (0.809). Kullu secures the lowest rank in Environmental Violations Index. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.644, whereas, the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.391 points.

4.1.6.2: Forest Cover Index

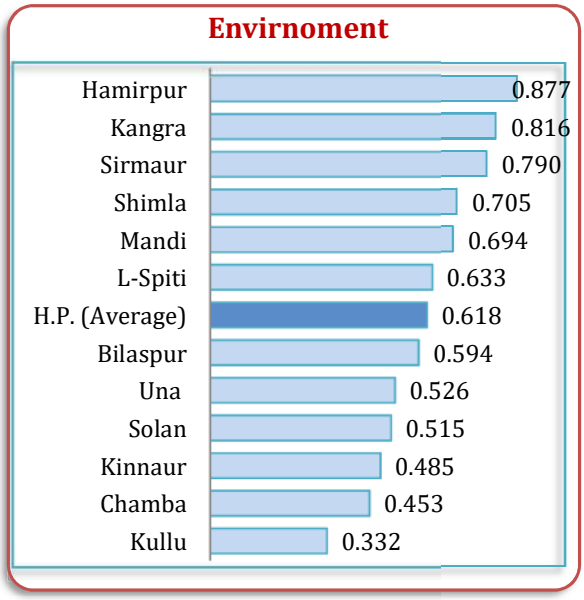
District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.860	1
Sirmaur	0.846	2
Hamirpur	0.808	3
Mandi	0.693	4
Shimla	0.683	5
Una	0.556	6
H.P. (Average)	0.542	
Bilaspur	0.527	7
Solan	0.489	8
Kullu	0.413	9
L-Spiti	0.369	10
Kinnaur	0.141	11
Chamba	0.115	12



In forest cover index Kangra stood first and Chamba last. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.745 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.427 points.

4.1.6.3: Environment Index (Theme-VI)

District	Score	Rank
Hamirpur	0.877	1
Kangra	0.816	2
Sirmaur	0.790	3
Shimla	0.705	4
Mandi	0.694	5
L-Spiti	0.633	6
H.P. (Average)	0.618	
Bilaspur	0.594	7
Una	0.526	8
Solan	0.515	9
Kinnaur	0.485	10
Chamba	0.453	11
Kullu	0.332	12



Finally, we have assigned a higher weightage of sixty per cent (60 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a forty per cent (40 percent) weightage to Forest cover to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Hamirpur tops the ranking with a score of 0.877. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu

with a score of 0.332. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.545 points. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.286 points.

Salient features of Environment

- **Number of Environment Violations:**

  District Kullu has shown the highest 200 per lakh population of environment violations in the year 2021-22 while district Hamirpur has shown lowest 0.59 per lakh population of environment violations.

- **Survival rate of new Plantation:**

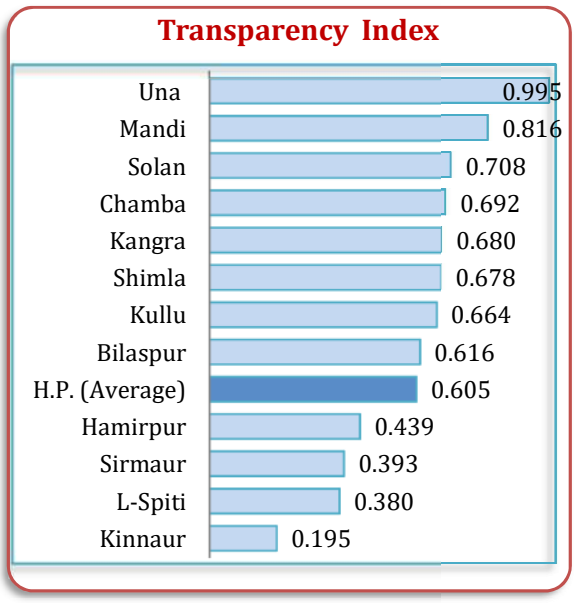
  Eight districts have shown 80% or more survival rate of new plantation during the period 2021-2022. District Hamirpur has shown the highest survival of 95.50 %.

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

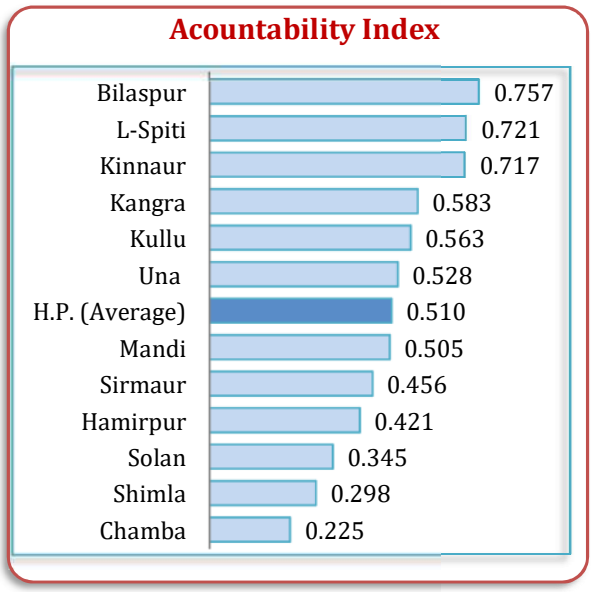
District	Score	Rank
Una	0.995	1
Mandi	0.816	2
Solan	0.708	3
Chamba	0.692	4
Kangra	0.680	5
Shimla	0.678	6
Kullu	0.664	7
Bilaspur	0.616	8
H.P. (Average)	0.605	
Hamirpur	0.439	9
Sirmaur	0.393	10
L-Spiti	0.380	11
Kinnaur	0.195	12



Una district leads the ranking with a score of 0.995, Mandi ranks 2nd with a score of 0.816. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.800 points which indicates inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.410 points.

4.1.7.2: Accountability Index

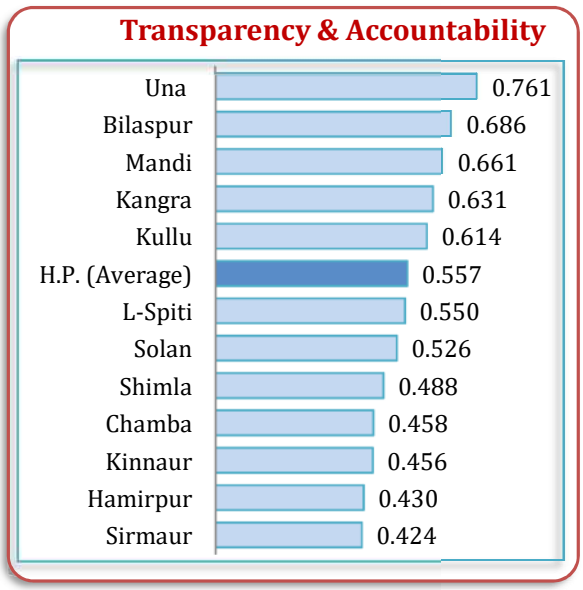
District	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.757	1
L-Spiti	0.721	2
Kinnaur	0.717	3
Kangra	0.583	4
Kullu	0.563	5
Una	0.528	6
H.P. (Average)	0.510	
Mandi	0.505	7
Sirmaur	0.456	8
Hamirpur	0.421	9
Solan	0.345	10
Shimla	0.298	11
Chamba	0.225	12



In accountability index, Bilaspur tops the ranking with a score of 0.757 and Chamba placed at the bottom of the rankings with a score of 0.225 points. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.532 points. The gap between State's score and lowest performer district is 0.285 points.

4.1.7.3: Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII)

District	Score	Rank
Una	0.761	1
Bilaspur	0.686	2
Mandi	0.661	3
Kangra	0.631	4
Kullu	0.614	5
H.P. (Average)	0.557	
L-Spiti	0.550	6
Solan	0.526	7
Shimla	0.488	8
Chamba	0.458	9
Kinnaur	0.456	10
Hamirpur	0.430	11
Sirmaur	0.424	12



After assigning equal weightage the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII) have been arrived at. Una stands out from the rest of the districts and is at rank 1 with 0.761 as the score. The gap between top and lowest performer district index is 0.337 points. The gap between State's average index score and lowest ranked district is 0.133 points.

Salient features of Transparency and Accountability

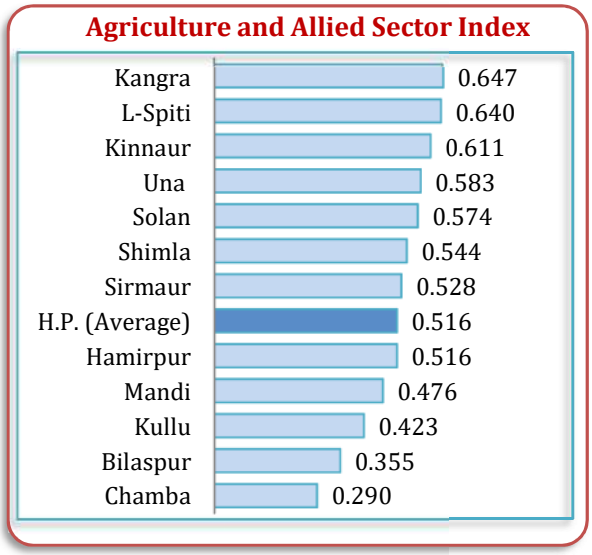
- **Percentage of E-Chalans as compare to Total Traffic Chalans:**
  Kangra district has shown highest percentage of E-Chalans (99.04%) as compared to total Traffic chalans, while district Bilaspur has shown the lowest (16.28%).
- **Number of ACB cases disposed as a percentage of Total Cases Registered:**
  Four districts Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti have disposed 100% of ACB cases registered. Another one district has disposed more than 50% of ACB cases registered.
- **Percentage of Complaints Satisfactory closed at District Level after taking the Feedback of Citizens:**
  District Kullu has satisfactory closed 79.71% of complaints at district level after taking the feedback of citizens. While for district Kangra the percentage is lowest (60.49%).

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
Kangra	0.647	1
L-Spiti	0.640	2
Kinnaur	0.611	3
Una	0.583	4
Solan	0.574	5
Shimla	0.544	6
Sirmaur	0.528	7
Hamirpur	0.516	8
H.P. (Average)	0.516	
Mandi	0.476	9
Kullu	0.423	10
Bilaspur	0.355	11
Chamba	0.290	12

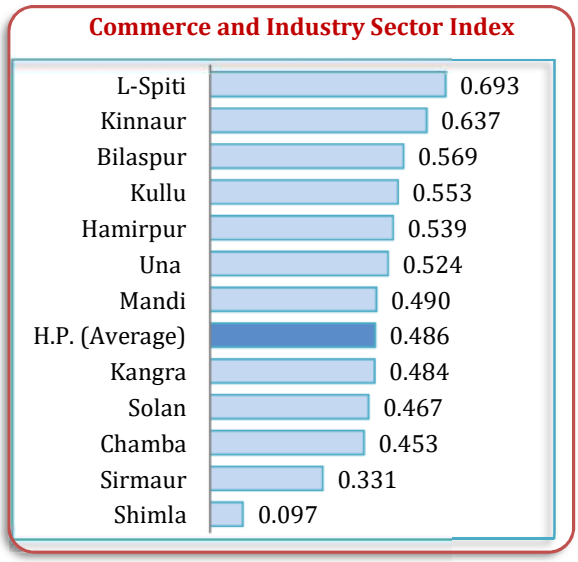


In agriculture and allied sector index, nine indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support, under this sector. Indicators like growth of production in food grain, horticulture, milk, meat, egg/poultry and for institution support indicators like crop insurance, e-market 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, Kangra district tops the ranking with a score of 0.647, while Chamba district features at the bottom of the ranking with 0.290 a score. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.357 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.226 points.

4.1.8.2: Commerce and Industry Sector Index

District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.693	1
Kinnaur	0.637	2
Bilaspur	0.569	3
Kullu	0.553	4
Hamirpur	0.539	5
Una	0.524	6
Mandi	0.490	7
H.P. (Average)	0.486	
Kangra	0.484	8
Solan	0.467	9
Chamba	0.453	10
Sirmaur	0.331	11
Shimla	0.097	12

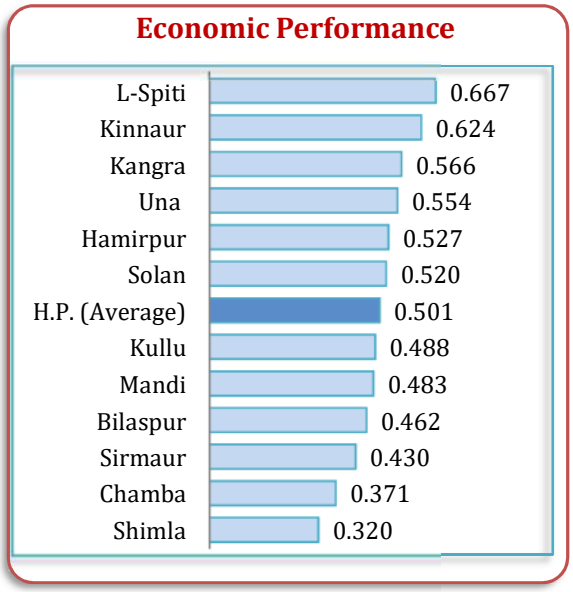


The state has a well developed commerce and industry sector. In this index, four indicators have been identified with a focus on development and boost of economy like Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry sector, change in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units and increase in tourist footfall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

Lahaul-Spiti district leads the ranking with a score of 0.693, Shimla ranks last with a score of 0.097. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.596 points which indicate inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.389 points.

4.1.8.3: Economic Performance (Theme-VIII)

District	Score	Rank
L-Spiti	0.667	1
Kinnaur	0.624	2
Kangra	0.566	3
Una	0.554	4
Hamirpur	0.527	5
Solan	0.520	6
H.P. (Average)	0.501	
Kullu	0.488	7
Mandi	0.483	8
Bilaspur	0.462	9
Sirmaur	0.430	10
Chamba	0.371	11
Shimla	0.320	12



After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Economic Performance Index (Theme-VIII) were computed. Analysis shows that Lahaul-Spiti district stood first with an index value of 0.667 and Shimla is at the bottom with a score of 0.320 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.347 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.181 points.

Salient features of Economic Performance

- **Growth of Food Grain Production**: Six districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to FY 2021-22. Kangra district has registered the highest growth rate of 44.59 %.

- **Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product**: All districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to FY 2021-22. Lahaul-Spiti district has registered the highest growth rate of 22.01 %.

- **Growth of Horticulture Produce:** Eight districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 while Lahaul-Spiti district has registered a phenomenal Growth of 136.75 %.

- **Growth of Milk Production:** Eight districts have shown positive trend while Solan district has registered the highest growth of 11.56 %.

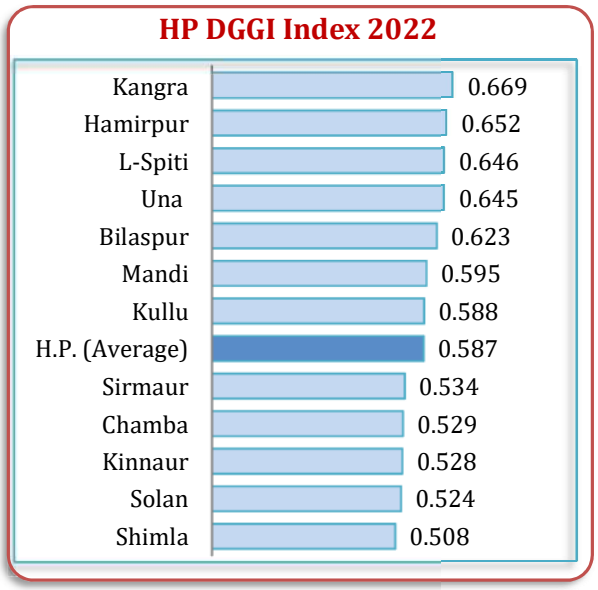
- **Growth of Meat Production:** All districts have shown Negative growth. Solan district has registered the lowest negative growth of 9.41 %.

- **Crop Insurance:** For Financial Year 2021-22 all districts have reported area under Crop Insurance while Kinnaur district has registered the highest crop insurance of 29.79%.

4.2: District Good Governance Index-2022

The Composite Scores and integrated index comprising the performance of the districts over the 90 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 Hamirpur and Lahaul-Spiti following closely behind.

District	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.669	1
Hamirpur	0.652	2
L-Spiti	0.646	3
Una	0.645	4
Bilaspur	0.623	5
Mandi	0.595	6
Kullu	0.588	7
H.P. (Average)	0.587	
Sirmaur	0.534	8
Chamba	0.529	9
Kinnaur	0.528	10
Solan	0.524	11
Shimla	0.508	12



Some interesting features of the scoring

- Only a score of 0.161 separates the topper, Kangra from the lowest rank holder, Shimla. As compared to the previous year score of 0.216, the gap between the topper and lowest rank holder decreased by 0.055 points.
- The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is only 0.079 points, it has decreased in the previous year index score of 0.093 to 0.079 and the gap has decreased to 0.014 points. Hence the index shows that the state as a whole is moving towards sustainable development.
- Kangra, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands first in Social Protection Index. It has ranked 2nd in two themes i.e. Essential Infrastructure Index and Environment Index, and 3rd in Economic Performance Index and 4th in also two themes i.e. Women and Children Index and Transparency and Accountability Index.
- Hamirpur district stand 2nd in overall DGGI ranking and separates from Kangra by a score of only 0.017 points. Hamirpur stands first in two themes i.e. Crime, Law and Order Index and Environment Index and has ranked 3rd in Essential

Infrastructure Index.

- Lahaul-Spiti district ranks 3rd in the DGGI-2022 index with a score of 0.646.
- District Lahaul-Spiti regained its position from 12th (2021) to 3rd position in overall ranking. Only a score of 0.023 separates Lahaul-Spiti from top rank holder Kangra and from 2nd rank holder Hamirpur by only 0.006 points.
- Shimla stands at the bottom of the rankings in overall District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 2nd only in Crime, Law and Order Index.

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	0.746 (2)	0.550 (8)	0.794 (1)	0.656 (4)	0.595 (8)	0.816 (2)	0.631 (4)	0.566 (3)	0.669	1
Hamirpur	0.711 (3)	0.599 (5)	0.730 (5)	0.606 (5)	0.735 (1)	0.877 (1)	0.430 (11)	0.527 (5)	0.652	2
L-Spiti	0.581 (5)	0.708 (1)	0.440 (12)	0.875 (1)	0.711 (3)	0.633 (6)	0.550 (6)	0.667 (1)	0.646	3
Una	0.866 (1)	0.496 (10)	0.758 (2)	0.528 (11)	0.673 (5)	0.526 (8)	0.761 (1)	0.554 (4)	0.645	4
Bilaspur	0.660 (4)	0.683 (2)	0.670 (8)	0.593 (8)	0.638 (6)	0.594 (7)	0.686 (2)	0.462 (9)	0.623	5
Mandi	0.552 (6)	0.636 (3)	0.693 (7)	0.599 (7)	0.440 (11)	0.694 (5)	0.661 (3)	0.483 (8)	0.595	6
Kullu	0.540 (7)	0.610 (4)	0.665 (9)	0.768 (2)	0.689 (4)	0.332 (12)	0.614 (5)	0.488 (7)	0.588	7
Sirmaur	0.216 (12)	0.535 (9)	0.751 (3)	0.552 (10)	0.574 (9)	0.790 (3)	0.424 (12)	0.430 (10)	0.534	8
Chamba	0.398 (10)	0.470 (11)	0.721 (6)	0.728 (3)	0.635 (7)	0.453 (11)	0.458 (9)	0.371 (11)	0.529	9
Kinnaur	0.461 (9)	0.550 (7)	0.600 (10)	0.560 (9)	0.485 (10)	0.485 (10)	0.456 (10)	0.624 (2)	0.528	10
Solan	0.514 (8)	0.560 (6)	0.742 (4)	0.406 (12)	0.408 (12)	0.515 (9)	0.526 (7)	0.520 (6)	0.524	11
Shimla	0.317 (11)	0.414 (12)	0.492 (11)	0.605 (6)	0.722 (2)	0.705 (4)	0.488 (8)	0.320 (12)	0.508	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 12th rank with a very low aggregated index score (0.216). Una is ranked first among all districts for Essential Infrastructure with a score of 0.866.

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

Considering all the focus subjects for theme Social Protection, analysis shows that Kangra district performed best in the overall theme and tops the ranking with an index value of 0.794. In addition it also ranked Second in focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment with score of 0.852 and 3rd in focus subject Employment with a score of 0.747.

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). Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.875, whereas, Solan is at the bottom with an index value of 0.406. Only four districts viz Kullu, Chamba and Kangra are above the State average a score of 0.623.

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 Hamirpur district stood first with an index value of 0.735. Districts Shimla, Lahaul-Spiti, Kullu, Bilaspur and Chamba have performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score.

We have assigned a higher weightage of sixty per cent (60 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a forty per cent (40 percent) weightage to Forest cover to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Hamirpur tops the ranking with a score of 0.877. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu with a score of 0.332.

In accountability index, Bilaspur tops the ranking with a score of 0.757. In transparency index Una district leads the ranking with a score of 0.995, Mandi ranks 2nd with a score of 0.816. Finally after assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability index. Una ranks first with a score of 0.761, followed by Bilaspur (0.686).

After assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Economic Performance index. Lahaul-Spiti district tops the ranking with a score of 0.667, whereas, Shimla is at the bottom with an index value of 0.320. Districts Kinnaur, Kangra, Una,

Hamirpur and Solan have performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score (0.501).

District Kangra continues to occupy its 1st Position/rank in 2022 and district Hamirpur improved its position from 4th rank (2021) to 2nd rank in 2022. District Bilaspur has however deteriorated its position and slipped from 2nd to 5th position in comparison to the year 2021, Lahaul-Spiti improved its position from 12th to 3rd in 2022. Shimla district, ranks last (12th) in 2022 against 7th in the previous year.

4.2.2 DGGI 2020, 2021 and 2022 Comparison

Districts	DGGI (2022)		DGGI (2021)		DGGI (2020)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Kangra	0.669	1	0.674	1	0.598	7
Hamirpur	0.652	2	0.613	4	0.674	1
L-Spiti	0.646	3	0.458	12	0.471	12
Una	0.645	4	0.615	3	0.604	6
Bilaspur	0.623	5	0.664	2	0.634	2
Mandi	0.595	6	0.579	5	0.613	4
Kullu	0.588	7	0.497	8	0.617	3
Sirmaur	0.534	8	0.491	9	0.558	9
Chamba	0.529	9	0.542	6	0.529	11
Kinnaur	0.528	10	0.491	10	0.543	10
Solan	0.524	11	0.472	11	0.561	8
Shimla	0.508	12	0.512	7	0.608	5

Delta Analysis

5. Delta Analysis for Selected Indicators of DGGI

5.1 Introduction

Since inception of DGGI in Himachal Pradesh it has been observed that some districts i.e. Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra and Una are performing better than other districts due to two missing dimensions of measurement of progress. First, the pre-existing conditions of development of a district and due to which the weight of legacy data in generating higher values for the districts. Second, the delta values-the percentage change in progress from the previous year to the current year value-that shows how some of the backward districts have performed better, are growing faster and catching up. This chapter presents the results on district performance and ranking measured as the delta values over the last five years from 2018 (when the first DGGI was released) to 2022.

Delta analysis helps to assess the progress made by the districts on selected human development indicators for which consistent data is available. It provides insights into what aspects of development and which district need attention and help the district to escalate the issue. Delta values also help point out the track being followed by the districts and can concentrate on the indicators which needs improvement. Delta values actually serve as indicators for overall district performance. To summarise, delta analysis aims to neutralise the weights of past in the assessment of sub-state governance, making it more transparent, objective and providing answers to three main concerns: performance of districts, what do districts need to know; and requirements for improvement.

To analyse how the districts have performed over a period of time, growth rate over a period of 5 years from 2018 to 2022 has been analysed. Under this section, only indicators related to health, education, nutrition and women have been considered.

Table 5.1: Indicators, Description and Value of Delta Analysis

Indicators	Delta Value for better performance as per indicator	Delta Value for poor performance as per indicator
Retention rate at primary level	+Ve	-Ve
Transition rate from upper–primary to Secondary level	+Ve	-Ve
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	-Ve	+Ve
Full immunization	+Ve	-Ve
Sex ratio at birth	+Ve	-Ve
Crime Against Children	-Ve	+Ve
% of Beneficiaries under ICDS	+Ve	-Ve
Child Sex Ratio	+Ve	-Ve
Stunted	-Ve	+Ve
Wasted	-Ve	+Ve
Under Weight	-Ve	+Ve
Severely Malnourished	-Ve	+Ve
Institutional Delivery	+Ve	-Ve

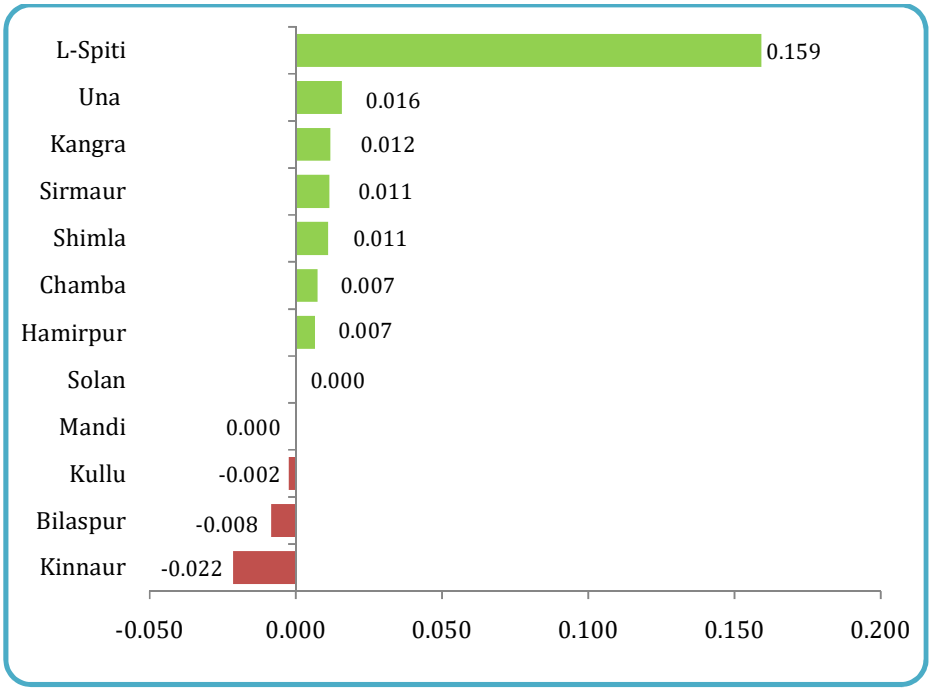
5.2 Education

Retention rate at primary level is typically the enrolment of the school going children in the school or any other education institution. It indicates the step toward achieving hundred per cent literacy and providing equal education rights to all. Negative delta in education shows the poor performance, whereas, positive delta shows improvement.

Over the five years the retention rates have increased in almost all the districts except for Kinnaur, Bilaspur and Kullu. It is important to note that the retention rate in Lahul & Spiti has increased from 86.27 (2018) to 98.58 (2022).

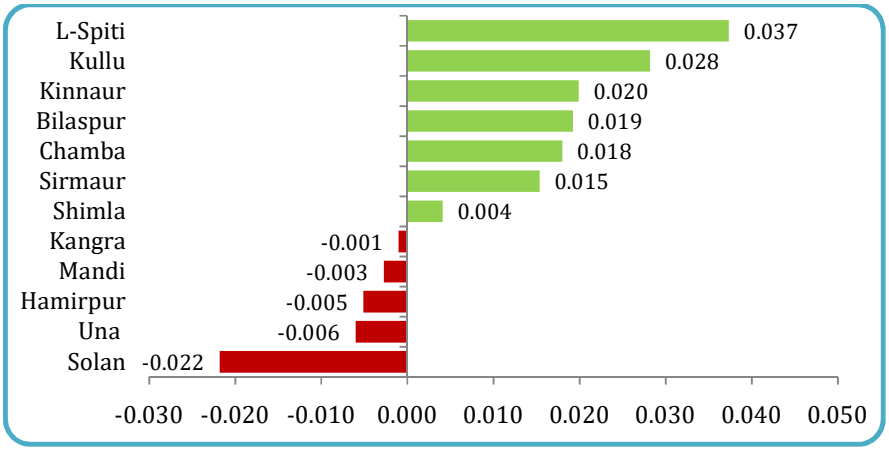
Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Kullu and Mandi have performed poorely in retention rate at primary level in the year 2022 as compared to the year 2018. Where retention rate in Kinnaur was 96.99 in 2018, it has reduced to 94.90 in the year 2022. Similarly for Bilaspur, retention rate at primary level has been reduced to 99.70 from 100 per cent in 2018.

Figure-5.1: Retention rate at primary level (Niti Ayog Indicator)



It is crucial to analyse the progress made by districts in terms of transition rate, since it is the one of the crucial indicators of education outcomes and indicates the dropouts at upper primary level. It is interesting to note that in five districts transition rate has declined.

Figure-5.2: Transition rate from upper – primary to Secondary level (Niti Ayog Indicator)

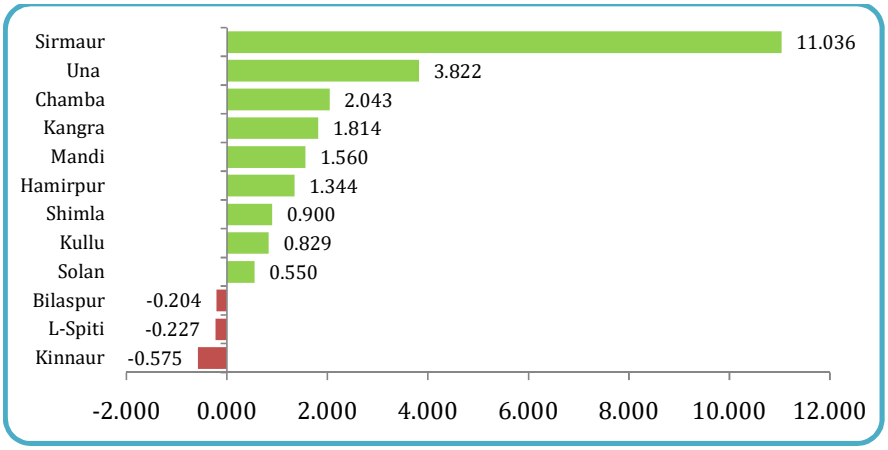


As for Solan district, transition rate from upper – primary to secondary level has reduced from 97.66 per cent in 2018 to 95.53 per cent in the year 2022. For Una district transition rate from upper – primary to secondary level has reduced from 97.76 per cent in 2018 to 97.17 per cent for the same period. Delta analysis shows that Lahaul & Spiti performed well in transition rate among all the districts.

5.3 Health

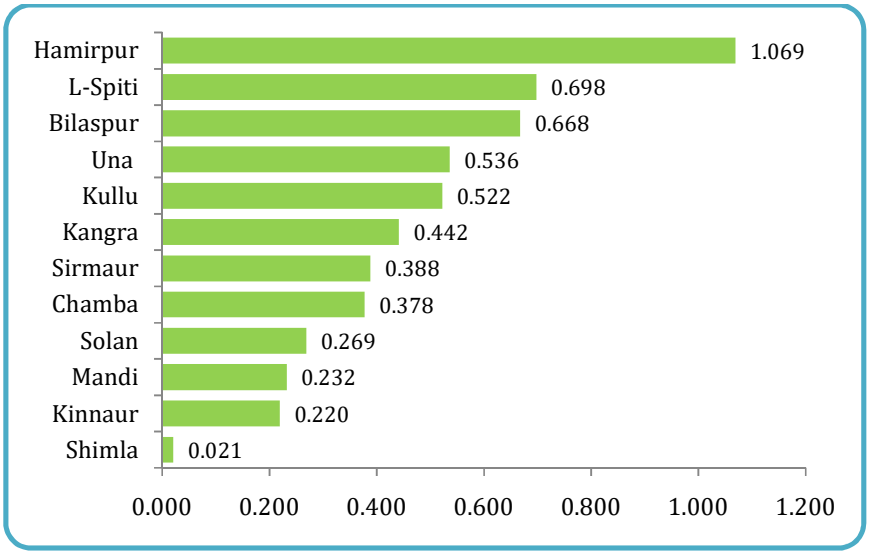
Health is an important focus subject in the DGGI under which three indicators are used for delta analysis. These indicators include infant mortality rate, immunization and sex ratio. Negative delta for IMR shows the improved performance, whereas, positive delta for IMR shows the poor performance. Three districts namely Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Bilaspur performed better in terms of infant mortality rate between 2018 to 2022, whereas all other districts have performed poorly in lowering infant mortality rate.

Figure-5.3: IMR per 1000 live births



For immunization positive delta indicates the improvement and negative delta indicates the poor performance. All districts have performed better in 2022 as compared to 2018 in achieving full immunization.

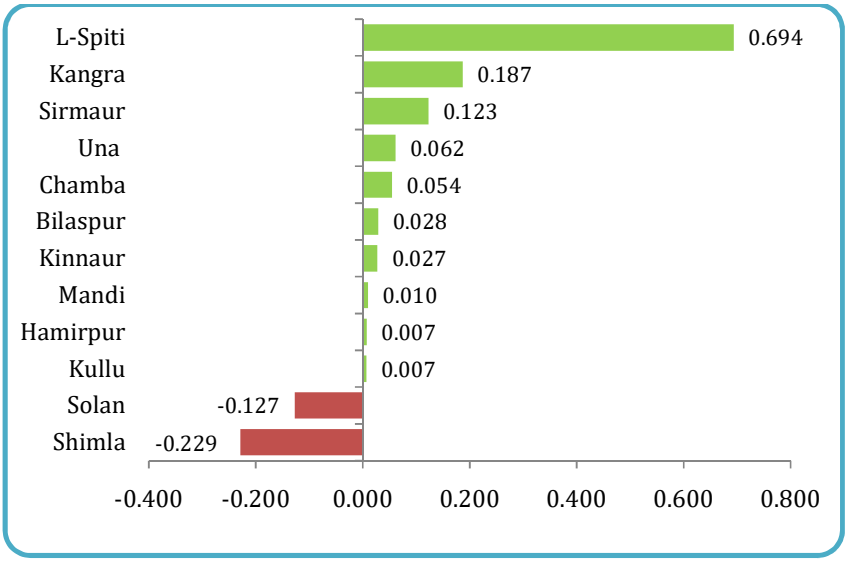
Figure-5.4: Full Immunization



The percentage of immunization in Hamirpur has improved more than double in 2022 than 2018 followed by Lahaul-Spiti and Bilaspur. The immunization in Shimla has improved inadequately in the same period.

It is important to note that, sex ratio at birth has declined in Shimla and Solan in 2023 compared to 2018. All the other districts have performed well in increasing sex ratio at birth.

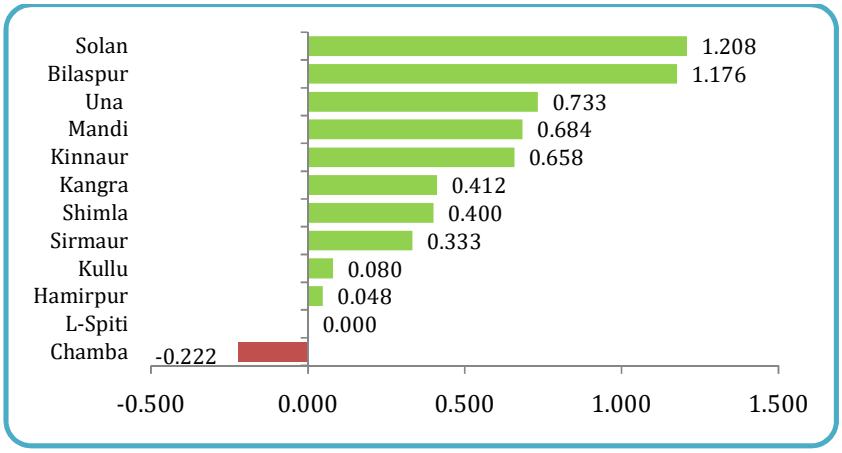
Figure-5.5: Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)



5.4 Woman and Children

Under the head women and children seven indicators have been considered for delta analysis. The indicators are crime against children, percentage of ICDS beneficiaries, child sex ratio, proportion of children who are stunted, wasted, underweight and severely malnourished.

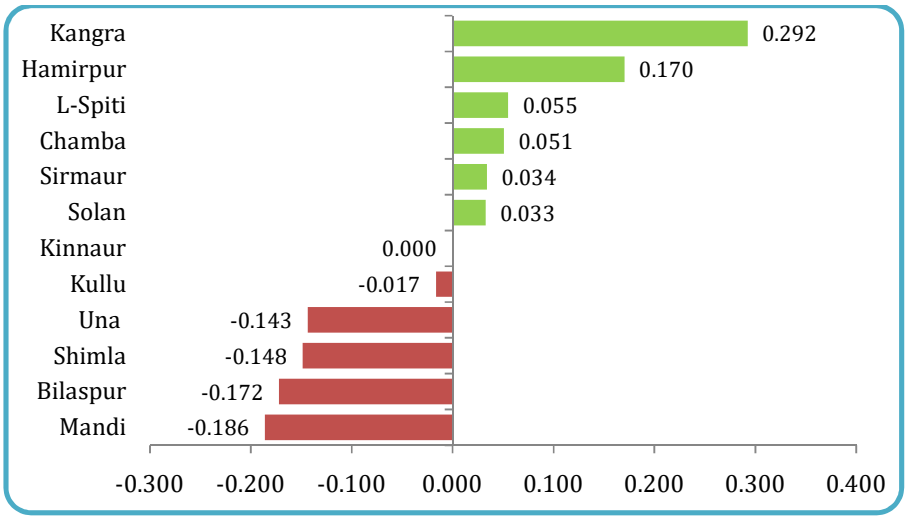
Figure-5.6: Crime against Children



District Chamba has seen the fall in crime against children from 2018 to 2022. Whereas, Lahaul & Spiti witnessed no change during the time period. Except these two districts all other districts have reported increased crime against children in 2022. Bilaspur and Solan have highest increase in crime against children during the time period.

Five districts have been calculated to be poor performer in terms of adding beneficiaries under ICDS.

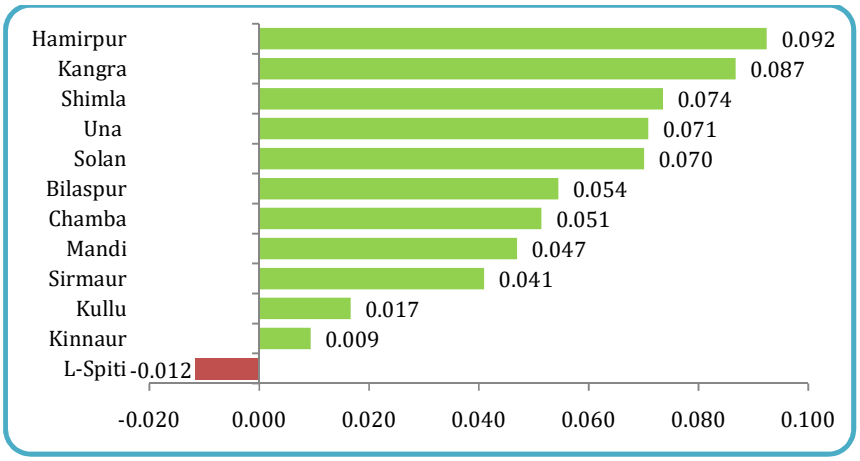
Figure-5.7: % of Beneficiaries under ICDS



Kangra and Hamirpur have highest improvement in percentage of beneficiaries under ICDS, whereas, Mandi and Bilaspur have witnessed the poorest performance in percentage of beneficiaries under ICDS from 2018 to 2022.

Positive delta for child sex ratio shows the better performance, whereas negative delta shows the poor performance.

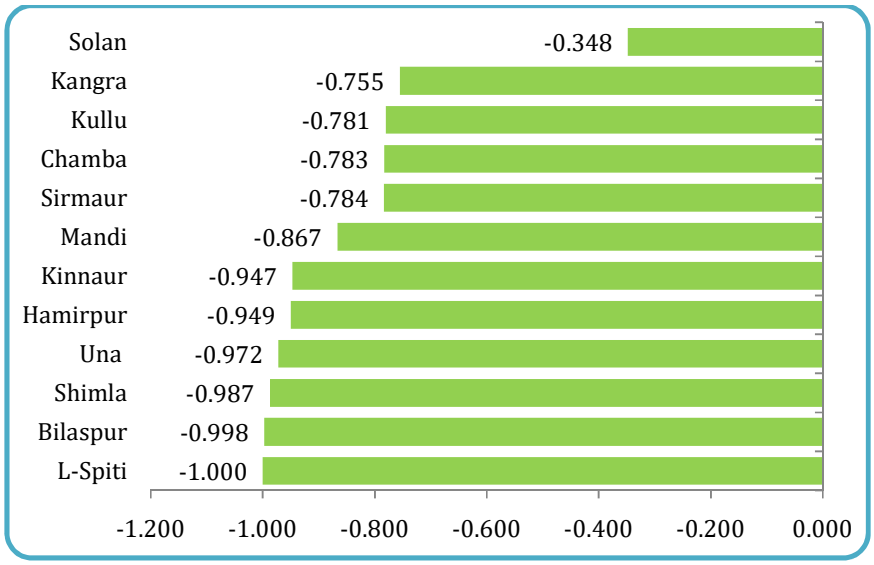
Figure-5.8: Child Sex Ratio



All districts have shown improvement in Child sex ratio during the time period. The highest being Hamirpur followed by Kangra, whereas Lahaul-Spiti shows the poorest performance.

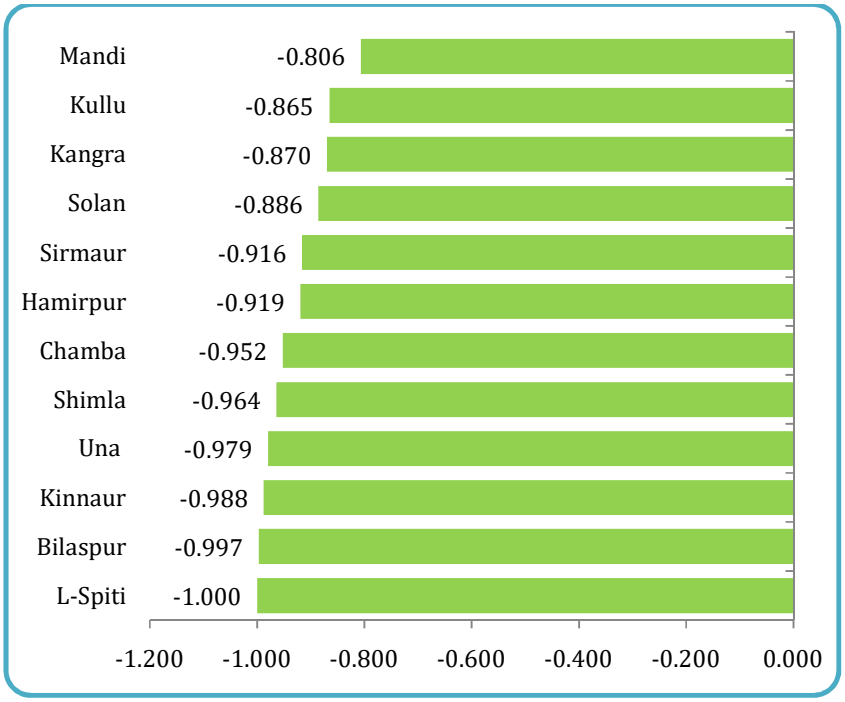
All districts of the State have shown improvement in addressing the problem of stunting. Lahaul-Spiti is top performer followed by Bilaspur, whereas Solan performed poorely during the period under study.

Figure-5.9: Stunted



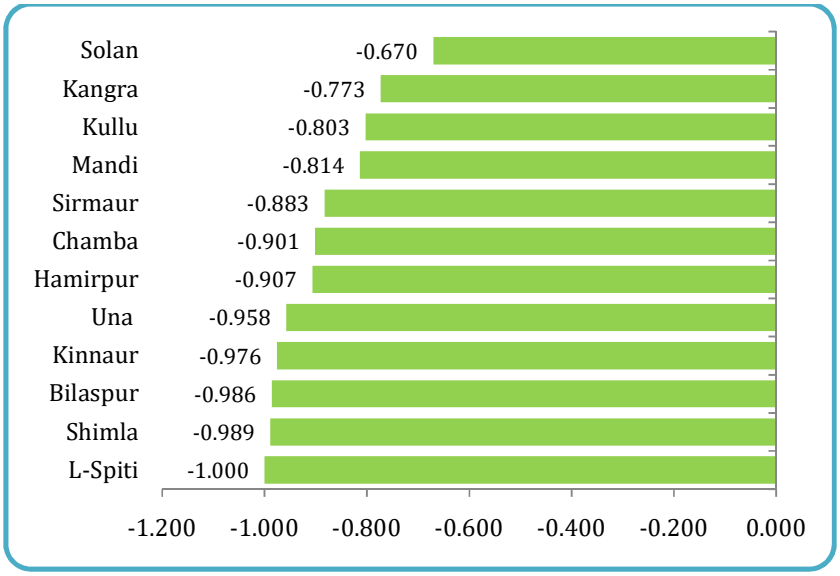
All districts performed better during the time period. Lahaul-Spiti being the top performer followed by Bilaspur, whereas, Mandi being the poor performer

Figure-5.10: Wasted



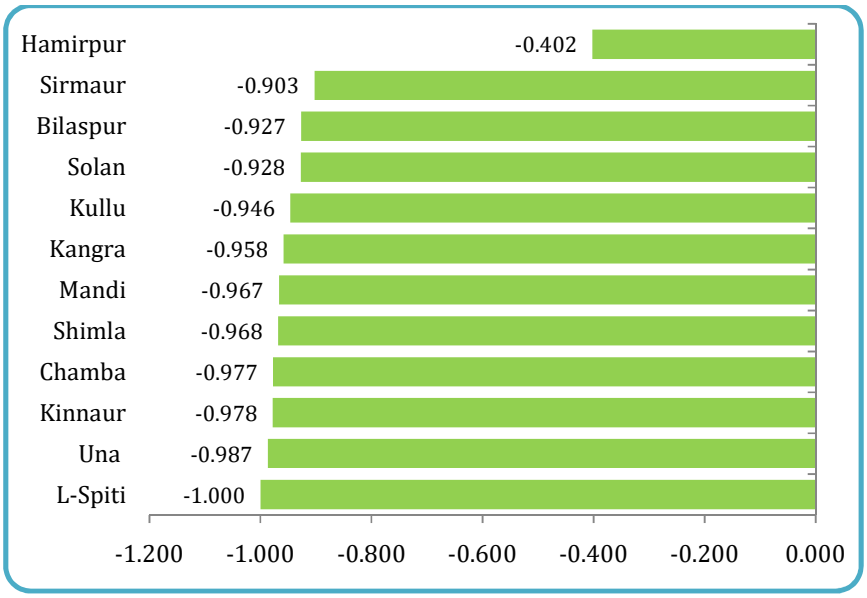
Lahaul-Spiti again performed better in terms of addressing the problem of underweight among children in 2022 as compared to 2018 followed by Shimla, whereas Solan registered the poor performance in the same time period followed by Kangra.

Figure-5.11: Under weight



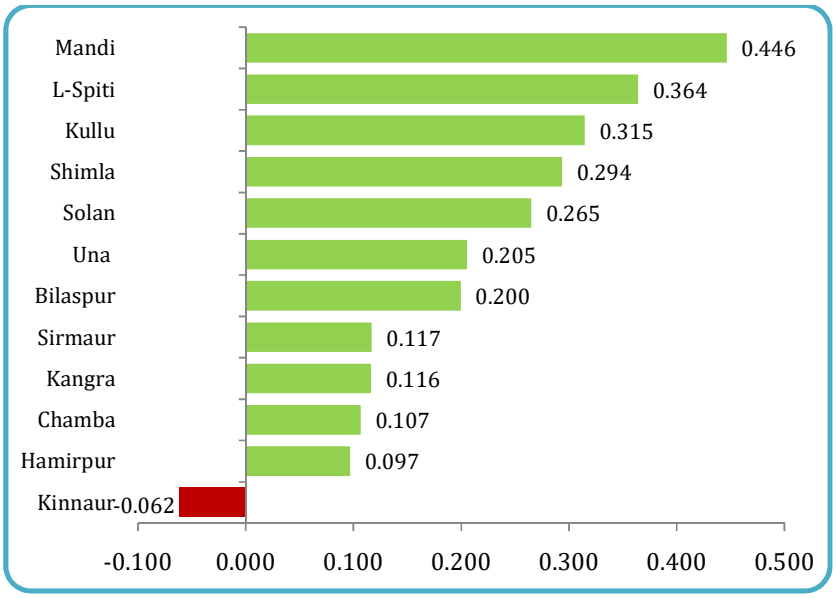
Lahaul-Spiti again performed better in terms of addressing the problem of severe malnourishment among children during 2018 to 2022 followed by Una, whereas Hamirpur was the lowest performer in addressing malnourishment among children during the same time period.

Figure-5.12: Severely malnourished



Kinnaur poorly performed in terms of institutional delivery in 2022 compared to 2018, whereas all other districts have shown better performance in institutional delivery during the same time period. Mandi district is the top performer followed by Lahaul-Spiti and Kullu.

Figure-5.13: Institutional Delivery



Delta analysis is performed to analyse the five year performance of the districts on various indicators of DGGI. Delta analysis shows that within five years many districts of the State performed well whereas, some of the districts performed poorly on some of the indicators. For example Lahaul–Spiti consistently performed better in majority of DGGI indicators used for delta analysis and resultantly ranked 3rd in Composite Index.

The Way Forward

6. Indicators wise-Need for Intervention

S.N.	Indicators	Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Households electrified as a percentage of total households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
2	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	92	98	100
3	Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Roads	87	66	89	95	68	78	75	76	63	70	83	96
4	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation	100	78	99	95	93	92	98	99	86	82	86	99

No Need for Intervention

Need Moderate Intervention

Need Higher Intervention

S.N.	Indicators	Theme II: Support to Human Development (Education)											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Retention rate at primary level	99	100	99	100	95	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
2	Transition rate from upper – primary to Secondary level	100	97	99	98	94	97	99	98	98	98	96	97
3	Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety	69	100	0	71	0	100	90	100	26	0	0	0
4	Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students	32	25	25	21	72	16	29	87	8	30	0	18
5	Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year	68	96	100	71	97	96	92	98	88	100	87	99
6	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	Retention Rate at elementary level.	99	100	99	100	95	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
10	Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools	99	100	100	99	100	99	95	98	99	99	99	99
11	Percentage of medical check-up for primary to higher secondary in government schools	32	25	21	18	16	12	58	19	6	13	7	15
12	Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools	25	24	30	24	75	21	26	23	26	20	28	33
13	Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools	18	14	20	17	25	14	2	14	15	12	16	22
14	Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools	100	95	100	100	100	96	80	98	94	99	99	100
15	Gross enrollment ratio for primary to higher secondary in government schools	100	98	100	100	98	99	98	100	98	99	97	99
16	Retention rate in institutions (percentage age of students completed the course/appeared in final semester) in technical education	71	69	94	82	100	96	93	85	74	95	93	99
17	Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education	70	100	89	77	100	71	100	30	57	67	73	50
18	Percentage of Placement of students against appeared in final examination in technical education	29	42	14	100	5	27	67	62	23	41	51	27
19	Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education	89	72	74	94	80	78	35	90	80	80	86	91

S.N.	Indicators	Theme II: Support to Human Development (Health)											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Immunization Status	97	89	95	99	100	100	100	97	89	98	101	91
2	Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams	5	14	0	2	0	7	100	2	0	6	2	0
3	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	99	90	85	85	92	90	93	92	89	89	87	87
4	Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	60	7	41	1	20	21	42	97	7	36	1	18
5	Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	89	25	98	66	80	27	100	42	100	67	14	80
6	Percentage of claims raised and raised/settlement ratio under ABPMJAY and HIMCARE in the hospitals located in the Districts	100	82	100	96	100	100		86	97	97	97	99
7	Percentage of school children provided WIFS	77	52	84	44	100	77	100	81	100	12	65	69
8	Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	68	100	64	55	74	74	42	100	53	100	46	29

No Need for Intervention

Need Moderate Intervention

Need Higher Intervention

S.N.	Indicators	Theme III: Social Protection											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Percentage allocation and off take of grain under TPDS	99.98	96.39	100	100	99.85	91.72	81.83	94.82	81.14	100	98.45	100
2	Percentage allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)	80.12	93.2	100	89.21	83.41	87.41	76.08	65.91	96.41	100	88.87	86.68
3	Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards	98.87	98.53	100	99.3	98.22	99.92	97.76	99.65	99.15	100	99.95	99.98
4	Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries of sanctioned application out of total no. of received application	100	85.85	96.84	99.39	59.62	100	100	98.43	71.03	99.02	81.09	84.14
5	Percentage of female worker days	69.73	51.58	77.44	71.44	68.8	55.59	65.87	72.28	49.58	43.84	71.54	71.32
6	Employment Generation in Forest	100	100	91.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94.49
7	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA	26.74	43.41	35.28	32.31	30.14	29.7	19.92	38.74	28.46	31.62	30.63	44.62

No Need for Intervention

Need Moderate Intervention

Need Higher Intervention

S.N.	Indicators	Theme IV: Women & Children											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS	71	100	87	100	96	94	100	76	66	85	72	64
2	Institutional Delivery	99	63	100	98	75	93	100	93	100	87	95	98
3	Percentage of pregnant women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups	103	89	90	80	67	94	100	94	61	82	67	94
4	TT2/Booster	100	75	73	93	83	100	100	88	85	96	28	110
5	180 IFA	100	81	100	75	72	90	100	92	68	94	76	95

S.N.	Indicators	Theme VI : Environment											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	14	64	88	100	83	9	83	27	76	91	58	84
2	Survival rate of new Plantation	80	74	96	85	65	86	90	79	71	88	80	91

No Need for Intervention

Need Moderate Intervention

Need Higher Intervention

S.N.	Indicators	Theme VII : Transparency and Accountability											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	16	94	41	99	97	93	90	70	97	86	84	97
2	Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered.	100	60	0	100	0	47	100	100	61	62	65	100
3	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.	84	16	0	39	0	0	1	100	81	53	13	100
4	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.	87	19	0	65	0	0	1	100	85	47	16	100
5	Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal.	100	100	100	18	0	100	0	100	18	0	100	100
6	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.	10	66	100	80	0	78	0	95	71	0	100	100
7	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	88	100	0	100	100
8	Total number of cases uploaded on the Litigation Management System portal.	13	76	80	18	0	100	0	0	41	0	86	100
9	Number of ACB cases disposed as a Percentage of total cases registered	100	33	33	55	100	100	100	17	22	38	25	33
10	Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered	87	65	85	98	100	82	100	93	76	81	69	95
11	Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered	100	42	90	85	96	55	57	97	59	66	90	93
12	Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens	75	76	71	87	79	80	79	73	74	72	67	67
13	The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage	19	76	58	0	85	17	69	60	20	65	27	85
14	Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years	92	0	97	93	32	66	61	72	52	63	0	77

15	Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation	95	82	97	93	97	96	96	100	97	88	97	96
16	Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online	100	100	50	88	100	75	100	100	100	0	100	100
17	Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens	75	76	71	87	79	80	79	73	74	72	67	67
18	The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage	19	76	58	0	85	17	69	60	20	65	27	85

S.N.	Indicators	Theme VIII: Economic Performance											
		Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kinnaur	Kullu	Lahaul & Spiti	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
1	Crop Insurance	18	4	24	11	30	1	19	1	1	4	3	20
2	Percentage of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) distributed	47	27	46	24	102	100	87	100	100	61	100	100
3	Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna(MMSY)	66	56	61	51	69	71	70	57	52	47	54	66

No Need for Intervention

Need Moderate Intervention

Need Higher Intervention

Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index (HPDGGI) 2022
Weightages and Nature of Indicators

Annexure 1

Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
i	Power (0.3)	D1	Households electrified as a percentage of total Households	0.20	Positive
		D2	Per capita Domestic consumption of Power	0.30	Positive
		D3	Reliability Index i.e. System Average Frequency Index (SAIFI)	0.50	Negative
ii	Water (0.3)	D4	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	0.50	Positive
		D5	**Supply of safe drinking water on the basis of frequency of water supply**	0.50	Positive
		a.	Alternate Days	0.10	Positive
		b.	One Time in Daily	0.15	Positive
		c.	Two Times in daily	0.25	Positive
		d.	24 X 7	0.50	Positive
iii	Roads (0.4)	D6	Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Roads length	0.50	Positive
		D7	Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation	0.50	Positive

Theme 2: Support to Human Development

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
iv	Education (0.5)	D8	Retention rate at primary level	0.09	Positive
		D9	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level	0.09	Positive
		D10	Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety	0.03	Positive
		D11	Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students	0.03	Positive

	D12	Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year	0.02	Positive
	D-13	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility	0.08	Positive
	D-14	Dropout Rate at primary level	0.08	Negative
	D-15	Gender Gap in % of total enrollment of primary level.	0.05	Negative
	D-16	Retention Rate at elementary level.	0.09	Positive
	D-17	Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools	0.07	Positive
	D-18	Percentage of medical check-up for primary to higher secondary in government schools	0.03	Positive
	D-19	Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools	0.03	Positive
	D-20	Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools	0.02	Positive
	D-21	Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools	0.06	Positive
	D-22	Gross enrollment ratio for primary to higher secondary in government schools	0.05	Positive
	D-23	Retention rate in institutions (Percentage of students completed the course/appeared in final semester) in technical education	0.05	Positive
	D-24	Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education	0.03	Positive
	D-25	Percentage of Placement of students against appeared in final examination in technical education	0.05	Positive
	D-26	Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education	0.05	Positive

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
v	Health (0.5)	D27	IMR	0.10	Negative
		D28	Immunization status	0.16	Positive
		D29	Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)	0.10	Positive
		D30	Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	0.10	Negative
		D31	Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams	0.06	Positive
		D32	Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB)	0.10	Negative
		D33	Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases	0.06	Positive
		D34	Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension	0.10	Positive
		D35	Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs	0.06	Positive
		D36	Percentage of school children provided WIFS	0.10	Positive
		D37	Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	0.06	Positive

Theme 3: Social Protection

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
vi	Public Distribution System (0.4)	D38	Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS	0.40	Positive
		D39	Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS)	0.30	Positive
		D40	Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards	0.30	Positive
vii	Social Justice & Empowerment (0.2)	D41	Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries of sanctioned application out of total no. of received application	0.60	Positive

		D42	Incidence of crime against SC/ST	0.40	Negative
viii	Employment (0.4)	D43	Women Participation	0.30	Positive
		D44	Employment Generation in Forest	0.30	Positive
		D45	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA	0.40	Positive

Theme 4: Women and Children

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
ix	Children (0.6)	D46	Crime against Children	0.10	Negative
		D47	Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS	0.20	Positive
		D48	Child Sex Ratio	0.30	Positive
		D49	Percentage of Malnourished children	0.15	Negative
		D50	Percentage of Severely malnourished children	0.25	Negative
x	Women (0.4)	D51	Institutional Delivery	0.33	Positive
		D52	Percentage of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	0.33	Positive
		D53	Percentage of high risk pregnant women detected	0.33	Positive

Theme 5: Crime, law and order

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
xi	Violent Crimes (0.4)	D54	Rapes per 1000 population	0.33	Negative
		D55	Murders per 1000 population	0.33	Negative
		D56	Dowry Deaths per 1000 population	0.33	Negative
xii	Law & Order (0.3)	D57	Detection work in narcotics	0.50	Positive
		D58	Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel	0.50	Positive

xiii	Atrocities (0.3)	D59	Atrocities committed against Women	0.50	Negative
		D60	Incidents of Crime against Women	0.50	Negative

Theme 6: Environment

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
xiv	Environmental Violations (0.6)	D61	Number of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh population)	0.35	Negative
		D62	Civic Waste Management (Solid Waste and Sewage Management)	0.20	Positive
		D-63	Percentage of Cases/Challans done per year for the use of single use plastic in the district.	0.30	Negative
		D-64	Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy	0.15	
xv	Forest Cover (0.4)	D65	Increase/Decrease in Forest Cover	0.60	Positive
		D66	Survival rate of new Plantation	0.40	Positive

Theme 7: Transparency and Accountability

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
xvi	Transparency (0.5)	D67	Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans	0.20	Positive
		D68	**E-office**	0.40	
		a.	Percentage of Users mapped in e-Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered.	0.50	Positive
		b.	Percentage of files created by the DC Offices and line departments in the Districts.	0.30	Positive
		c.	Percentage of Physical Files Shifted to e-Office.	0.20	Positive

		D69	**Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)**	0.30	
		a.	Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal.	0.50	Positive
		b.	The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal.	0.25	Positive
		c.	Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal.	0.25	Positive
		D70	Total number of cases uploaded on the Litigation Management System portal.	0.10	Positive
xvii	Accountability (0.5)	D71	Number of ACB cases disposed as a percentage of total cases registered	0.25	Positive
		D72	**Social Audit**	0.20	
		a.	Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered	0.50	Positive
		b.	Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered	0.50	Positive
		D73	**Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100**	0.20	
		a.	Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens	0.20	Positive
		b.	Average time taken by officers at the District level to resolve complaints	0.50	Negative
		c.	The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage	0.30	Positive
		D74	**Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:** Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population.	0.15	Positive
		D75	Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years	0.05	Positive
		D76	Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation	0.10	Positive
		D77	Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online	0.05	Positive

Theme 8: Economic Performance

Sl. No.	Focus Subjects (Weightage)	Indicator Number	Indicators	Weightage of Indicators	Nature of Indicators
xviii	Agriculture and Allied Sector (0.5)	D78	Growth in Per Capita District Domestic Product	0.15	Positive
		D79	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector	0.15	Positive
		D80	Growth of Food Grain Production	0.10	Positive
		D81	Growth of Horticulture Produce	0.10	Positive
		D82	Growth of Milk Production	0.10	Positive
		D83	Growth of Meat Production	0.10	Positive
		D84	Growth of Egg/ Poultry Production	0.10	Positive
		D85	Crop Insurance	0.10	Positive
		D86	Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Distributed	0.10	Positive
xix	Commerce and Industry Sector (0.5)	D87	Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector	0.40	Positive
		D88	Change in no. of MSME units	0.10	Positive
		D89	Increase in tourist footfall	0.20	Positive
		D90	Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the MMSY (Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana)	0.30	Positive