DISTRICT
GOOD GOVERNANCE
INDEX - 2023

MAHARASHTRA

Social Development

Commerce & Industry

Public Infra & Utilities

Judiciary & Public Safety

Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion

Citizen Centric Governance

Human Resource Development

Public Health

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

Environment

प्रशासनिक सुधार एवं लोक शिकायत विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

महाराष्ट्र सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

MAHARASHTRA

DGGI - 2023

प्रशासनिक सुधार एवं लोक शिकायत विभाग

**DEPARTMENT OF
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS &
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES**

सत्यमेव जयते

महाराष्ट्र सरकार

**GOVERNMENT OF
MAHARASHTRA**

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार),
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय,
राज्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय,
राज्य मंत्री कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय,
राज्य मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

DR. JITENDRA SINGH

Minister of State (Independent Charge)
of the Ministry of Science and Technology
Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel
Public Grievances and Pensions
Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and
Department of Space
Government of India

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure that the Government of Maharashtra in collaboration with Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances is releasing District Good Governance Index (DGGI) of Maharashtra. The Index benchmarks governance in the Districts of Maharashtra on 161 indicators under 10 sectors.

The publication of first ever DGGI Maharashtra is a benchmark achievement. District being the basic unit of administrative system, are a pivotal point of contact between citizens and administration. They act as a catalyst for development, welfare of marginalized sections of the society and overall well-being of citizens. Therefore, their performance must be measured to attest development and bring a competitive spirit amongst themselves. DGGI will enable each of the 36 Districts of Maharashtra to rise to the level of the best administered districts of the country.

The efforts of the State Government of Maharashtra are laudable in actualizing the DGGI for Maharashtra. I congratulate Shri V. Srinivas, Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India for taking lead and guiding the entire process.

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)
MBBS (Stanley, Chennai)
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MNAMS Diabetes & Endocrinology

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Eknath Sambhaji Shinde
Chief Minister
Maharashtra

Today, we mark a crucial step forward in our journey towards a more vibrant and responsive Maharashtra. The District Good Governance Index is not just a report, it's a mirror reflecting our dedication to serving every corner of our state.

We believe in governance that listens, collaborates, and drives positive change. This index is a tool for every district to identify its strengths, address its weaknesses, and ultimately, excel in delivering good governance to its people. Let this index be a catalyst for action. Let District Collectors, public servants, and citizens alike use it as a roadmap to innovate, optimize, and leave no one behind.

From e-office to e-HRMS, we are already embracing technology to improve efficiency. Now, let's harness the power of data to ensure every government initiative reaches its full potential.

Remember, good governance is not just about rankings or numbers. It's about the feeling of security, opportunity, and progress in every household. It's about building a Maharashtra where every citizen feels empowered and heard. With this index as our guide, let us work together, district by district, to build a brighter future for all. Let Maharashtra become a beacon of good governance, not just for India, but for the world.

(Eknath Sambhaji Shinde)

Date: 31st January, 2024

MESSAGE

It is with unwavering commitment to fostering a robust and responsive governance landscape that the Government of Maharashtra embarks on with this important initiative. Guided by the principles of participatory policy making, equity, and inclusivity, we have consistently strived to strengthen the administrative systems, embracing technological advancements like e-office, eHRMS, and other e-governance solutions to enhance both effectiveness and efficiency.

The objective is to translate the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister for Next Generation Administrative Reforms during the Amrit Kaal period across all Districts of Maharashtra.

I congratulate Administrative Reforms and Organisation and Methods, General Administration Department, Maharashtra who has initiated the formulation of the District Good Governance Index for Maharashtra and proactively taken steps to harness data driven good governance. I also acknowledge the efforts of all the departments to finalise the 161 indicators and proactive sharing of the data.

The outcome in the form of this report and digital dashboard will surely help the Districts of Maharashtra in preparing a futuristic roadmap and in reorienting their implementation strategies.

(Devendra Fadnavis)

DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
MAHARASHTRA STATE

Date:- 31 January, 2024.

Message

It is with immense pride to unveil the Maharashtra District Good Governance Index – a monumental step towards realizing our collective vision for a vibrant, inclusive, and efficient Maharashtra. This initiative embodies the unwavering commitment of our government to not just govern, but to empower, to uplift, and to transform every corner of our state.

The report is not just a representation of meticulous planning and collaborative execution, but it is a call-to-action roadmap for the future. By identifying strengths and areas for improvement, the index empowers district officials to make informed decisions, refine implementation strategies, and bridge any performance gaps.

Ultimately, the success of this initiative lies in its direct impact on the lives of our citizens. We envision a Maharashtra where every district thrives, public services are delivered with empathy and efficiency, and where every individual feels empowered to participate in shaping a better tomorrow. Let the District Good Governance Index be the torchbearer in this transformative journey, lighting the path towards a truly inclusive and prosperous Maharashtra.

(Ajit Pawar)

वी. श्रीनिवास, आई.ए.एस.
V. Srinivas, IAS

सचिव
SECRETARY

MESSAGE

The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has collaborated with Government of Maharashtra to formulate the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) Maharashtra with Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad as the knowledge partner.

The District Good Governance index of the State of Maharashtra is aimed to assess the state of governance in all 36 Districts of Maharashtra on 161 indicators under 10 Sectors. The ranking of the Districts would bring about healthy competition amongst Districts from which the citizens would benefit immensely.

The keen interest shown by the Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary and senior officers of the Government of Maharashtra has resulted in the development of a comprehensive index to monitor governance at District level. The efforts of the Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of Maharashtra and Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad in preparation of the Index are praiseworthy.

(V. Srinivas)

Dr. Nitin Kareer
Chief Secretary

MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), a pioneering initiative led by the Administrative Reforms and Organization and Methods, General Administration Department. Maharashtra takes pride in being the fifth state in India to embrace this initiative under the aegis of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India.

In the comprehensive development of the Maharashtra DGGI, data from 10 sectors, including an impressive 161 indicators (the highest in the nation), has been incorporated. This robust dataset allows for the evaluation of the comparative performance of all districts, enabling a nuanced comparison of governance quality across the diverse economic, social, and cultural landscapes of Maharashtra.

The formulation of the Maharashtra DGGI is poised to be a valuable tool for the government in addressing specific gaps through the dynamic assignment of weights and rankings, fostering healthy competition among districts. This strategic approach will bring about significant improvements in decision-making, resource allocation, and the formulation of policies and programs. Importantly, it aims to bridge performance gaps while ensuring real-time oversight of governance credibility, quality, and outreach to citizens.

I must appreciate the efforts of the Administrative Reforms and Organization and Methods, General Administration Department, Maharashtra, for its instrumental role in spearheading the development of the Maharashtra District Good Governance Index.

(Dr. Nitin Kareer)

Foreword

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Organization & Methods is happy to release the first District Good Governance Index for Maharashtra State. The creation of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) marks a ground-breaking effort by the Government, positioning Maharashtra as the fifth state in India to adopt this initiative under the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India. In Maharashtra, data from 10 sectors, encompassing 161 indicators and 352 datasets, was evaluated for the comparative performance of all 36 districts.

The formulation of District Good Governance Index, based on empirical data and an evidence-based approach to measure performance. This approach is expected to significantly fast track decision-making, impact utilisation of funds for systematically improve sectoral performance at district level. By establishing DGGI as an annual process the baseline data developed shall assist in bridging performance gaps while maintaining real-time oversight of funds allocation and service delivery.

I extend my sincere gratitude to Hon'ble MoS DARPG Shri Jitendra Singh Ji, and Secretary DARPG Shri V. Srinivas, for initiating and providing continuous leadership and guidance for the development of DGGI and other initiatives. The Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, played a crucial role as a consultant, served as a technical partner for GAD (A.R.O&M) Government of Maharashtra.

The GAD (A.R.O. & M) would like to acknowledge the excellent work done by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for providing essential datasets to create and run the Mathematical Model, National Informatics Centre - Maharashtra, for their role in dashboard creation.

(Sujata Saunik)
Additional Chief Secretary (A. R., O. & M.),
General Administration Department,
Government Of Maharashtra

एन बी एस राजपूत आई.ए.एस.
NBS Rajput IAS
संयुक्त सचिव
JOINT SECRETARY

Message

District had been an important unit of administration since long and especially after independence, the District administration is responsible not only for revenue related functions and maintenance of law and order, but also for various activities related to welfare and socio-economic development of the District. Being the pivotal point of contact between the citizens and administration, their performance directly affects the citizens.

The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India has conceptualized the District Good Governance Index to promote healthy competition among all the Districts. The District Good Governance Index for Maharashtra will quantify the performance of all 36 Districts under respective sectors and overall. I am convinced that it will yield valuable District-wise insights into their strong and weak areas of performance and help in bringing a competitive spirit among them.

The guidance received from Shri V. Srinivas, Secretary, DARPG, who has been the driving force behind this exercise is of immense value. The index would not have taken the present shape without the inputs of Dr. Nitin Kareer, Chief Secretary, Maharashtra and Smt. Sujata Saunik, Additional Chief Secretary, Maharashtra. The efforts of team members of DARPG & CGG, Hyderabad in preparation of this Index are praiseworthy.

(NBS Rajput)

सूचना का
अधिकार

Contents

Executive Summary

Effective governance at the District-level is essential for promoting inclusive development, ensuring local participation and addressing the diverse needs of the population. It is a key component of the larger democratic framework and contributes significantly to the overall progress of the nation. Since District acts as the fundamental unit of administration and governance, implementation of various programmes and innovative projects to enhance citizens' well-being requires assessing their performance for proper evaluation and planning. This approach contributes to the development of both Districts and the entire region of the State.

The primary objective of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) of Maharashtra is to assess the quality of governance in all 36 Districts of Maharashtra, utilising specific sectors and selected indicators. This process facilitates District rankings, providing a comparative overview that encourages healthy competition among the Districts to deliver citizen-centric administration and governance. The DGGI is anticipated to guide the Government of Maharashtra, District Administration, and other stakeholders in identifying gaps and formulating plans to address them. Additionally, it serves as a valuable decision-making tool.

The DGGI is inspired by the Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021, incorporating indicators to align with the region's specific needs, grounded in the realities and aspirations of the people. The selection of sectors and indicators underwent extensive consultations involving senior officials of the State Government, ensuring a comprehensive input.

The components of the DGGI are:

Governance Sectors
- Facet of Governance

Governance Indicators
- Indicators those assess the governance sectors

The principles of Indicator Selection are:

- Easy to understand & Calculate

Simple & Measurable

Output & Outcome
- Citizen-centric result driven

Controlled by District Admin
- District Admin's direct role

Applicability Across Districts
- Suitable to all Districts
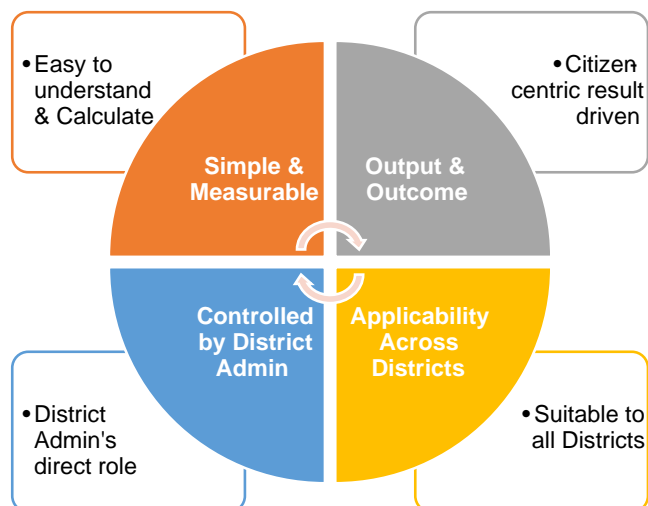
The DGGI of Maharashtra encompasses ten Governance Sectors and 161 Indicators with 300+ data points.

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	27
2	Commerce & Industry	09
3	Human Resource Development	22
4	Public Health	23
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	20
6	Social Development	24
7	Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion	10
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	13
9	Environment	09
10	Citizen Centric Governance	04
	Total	**161**

Data for the DGGI, MH is sourced from various departments of Government of Maharashtra, which is compiled by the Dept. of Economics and Statistics. The Dimensional Index Method is employed to normalise the raw data. Specific weights are assigned to the indicators for ranking purpose. All sectors receive equal importance due to their vital role in a region's overall development. Sector scores are calculated by combining individual indicator scores and determining their rank. The Composite District Rank is then derived by summing up these sector scores. Final scores, on a scale of 1000 for each District, represent their performance, with each sector's score marked out of 100. This straightforward process ensures a fair and accurate evaluation in the District Good Governance Index.

While the report has detailed presentation on the scores and corresponding ranks of each District, following is the Sector-wise list of top three Districts:

#	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
1	Agriculture & Allied	Parbhani	Latur	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar
2	Commerce & Industry	Raigad	Palghar	Pune
3	Human Resource Development	Pune	Nashik	Gondia
4	Public Health	Nanded	Latur	Ahmednagar
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	Nagpur	Bhandara	Kolhapur
6	Social Development	Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri	Amravati

#	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
7	Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion	Hingoli	Raigad	Mumbai
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	Akola	Sindhudurg	Mumbai Suburban
9	Environment	Sangli	Kolhapur	Dhule
10	Citizen Centric Governance	Gondia	Nashik	Nagpur

The sector-wise scores achieved by the Districts reflect their strong performance in one or more sectors. Further analysis of the scores suggests that there is only a slight difference among Districts in their composite DGGI Scores. The DGGI Composite Ranking is as follows:

Rank	Districts	Rank	Districts
1.	Raigad	19.	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar
2.	Gondia	20.	Chandrapur
3.	Nashik	21.	Hingoli
4.	Nagpur	22.	Thane
5.	Pune	23.	Buldhana
6.	Washim	24.	Sindhudurg
7.	Palghar	25.	Yavatmal
8.	Kolhapur	26.	Parbhani
9.	Solapur	27.	Ahmednagar
10.	Bhandara	28.	Latur
11.	Sangli	29.	Nanded
12.	Jalgaon	30.	Mumbai
13.	Satara	31.	Beed
14.	Akola	32.	Dharashiv
15.	Amravati	33.	Gadchiroli
16.	Wardha	34.	Dhule
17.	Ratnagiri	35.	Nandurbar
18.	Jalna	36.	Mumbai Suburban

The consultation process for designing the DGGI of Maharashtra at DARPG, Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra was a comprehensive and inclusive endeavor, involving extensive engagement with various line departments and statekeholders. Multiple rounds

of consultation meetings were conducted, providing a platform for meaningful dialogue and exchange of ideas. Throughout this process, valuable inputs were actively sought from Secretaries of different line departments of Govt. of Maharashtra and senior officials of DARPG, ensuring a broad spectrum of perspectives. The participatory nature of these consultations aimed to gather insights on diverse aspects such as indicator selection, data availability, etc. The input received from the Secretaries and senior officials played a pivotal role in finalising the DGGI for Maharashtra. This collaborative approach not only fostered interdepartmental coordination but also strengthened the overall governance framework by incorporating a wealth of knowledge and experience from key stakeholders across the State Government and DARPG, Govt. of India.

Govt. of Maharashtra has designed a dashboard for DGGI for continuous monitoring of performance of Districts. As a next step, establishing the DGGI as a regular activity with sustainable data collection methods can address performance gaps and ensure real-time monitoring of governance quality, authenticity, and outreach to citizens. Depending on the requirements, the Govt. of Maharashtra can incorporate additional indicators and/or omit certain indicators. Strengthening the DGGI further involves expanding its design and scope by introducing more dimensions/sectors.

This entire effort is guided and financially supported by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India. Technical and knowledge support is provided by the Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. The Government of Maharashtra's General Administration Department played a pivotal role in the development of this index. The support from Dept. of Economic and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra in the form of data collection was very important for developing the index and ranking.

Abbreviations

AB-PMJAY	:	Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
ACP	:	Annual Credit Plan
ACB	:	Anti-Corruption Bureau
ANC	:	Ante-natal Care
API	:	Annual Parasitic Index
APY	:	Atal Pension Yojana
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centres
CAGR	:	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CGG	:	Centre for Good Governance
DARPG	:	Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DBT	:	Direct Benefit Transfer
DGGI	:	District Good Governance Index
DLBC	:	District Level Banking Committee
DPC	:	District Planning Committee
e-NAM	:	e-National Agriculture Market
FPO	:	Farmers' Produce Organisations
FRU	:	First Referral Unit
FTSC	:	Fast Track Special Courts
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GGI	:	Good Governance Index
GoI	:	Government of India
GoMH	:	Government of Maharashtra
GSTR	:	Good and Service Tax Return
HH	:	Household
HoD	:	Head of the Department
HWC	:	Health & Wellness Centre

ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IHHT	:	Individual Household Toilets
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IT	:	Information Technology
ITI	:	Industrial Training Institute
KCC	:	Kisan Credit Card
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAHA DBT	:	Maharashtra Direct Benefit Transfer
MDM	:	Mid-Day Meal
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	:	Management Information System
MJPJAY	:	Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSME	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSRLM – UMED	:	Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission
MSInS	:	Maharashtra State Incubators
NASR	:	National Achievement Survey Ranking
NFHS	:	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	:	National Food Security Act
NHM	:	National Health Mission
NIPUN	:	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding & Numeracy
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme
NULM	:	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
NVA	:	Net Value Addition
OBC	:	Other Backward Class
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free

ONOC	:	One Nation One Card
PACS	:	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Healthcare Centre
PMAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY	:	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
POCSO	:	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RTE	:	Right To Education (Act)
SBM	:	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SCRB	:	State Crime Record Bureau
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
SGoS	:	Sectoral Group of Secretaries
SGY	:	Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana
SHC	:	Soil Health Card
SHG	:	Self-Help Group
SHP	:	Skilled Health Personnel
SSC	:	Staff Selection Commission
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
UIP	:	Universal Immunisation Programme
ULB	:	Urban Local Body
UTs	:	Union Territories

1

Introduction

1.   Background

India is undergoing a rapid and dynamic transformation, adeptly navigating shifts in policies and the economic landscape, outpacing many nations on several fronts. Over the past decades, the implementation of a myriad of reforms has propelled a remarkable growth — from a once stagnant and closed economy to one that is vibrant and prosperous. Significantly, the objective measurement of India's progress through economic data positions it as one of the world's fastest-growing economies. Noteworthy projections even suggest that India is poised to become the world's third-largest economy by 2030, achieving this milestone sooner than anticipated. These compelling indicators offer a clear and quantifiable perspective on India's economic growth and potential, intricately linked to its governance model. As the nation charts this transformative trajectory, an analysis of progress made by the States and Districts becomes imperative to comprehend the nuanced dynamics shaping India's future.

India functions as a union of States, operating on federal principles that distribute power between the Central and State Governments, following the Indian Constitution. Aligned with the current government's philosophy of "Minimum Government Maximum Governance," there's a notable focus on encouraging effective governance. The Central Government seeks to empower State Governments by providing increased fiscal independence and devolving more power to them.

Success at the State-level and meeting citizen needs relies on each District delivering expected results. Therefore, it's essential to conduct a thorough evaluation of the performance of District-level governance mechanisms in achieving both output and outcomes.

1.1   Good Governance Index

Good governance can be referred as an effective and efficient process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are made for implementation keeping the amelioration of citizen as the top most priority. Resource allocation, creation of formal establishments with necessary sustenance and autonomy, setting up rules and regulations etc., are part of achieving this goal.

> ### Good Governance Index
> A comprehensive and implementable framework to assess the state of governance in all States and UTs which enables ranking of States/UTs and present a comparative picture.

The purpose behind developing a comprehensive index, termed as Good Governance Index (GGI), is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the States and Union Territories (UTs), and eventually District-level, to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by Central and State Governments and UT Administrations.

Based on the recommendation of Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) – 9 on Governance, the Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Govt. of India has developed the GGI with technical support of Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. The GGI 2021 was published on the occasion of Good Governance Day on 25 December 2021 by the Hon'ble Home Minister and Minister for Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah and Hon'ble Minister of State Dr. Jitendra Singh, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India in the presence of Secretary, DARPG and other dignitaries. The first edition of GGI 2019 was published on 25 December 2019.

GGI has been developed to provide useful information for the States and Districts as well as Central 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. Such assessment provides a comparative picture among the States and 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.

1.2 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

Districts, as the basic units of field administration, perform various functions, including but not limited to regulatory functions such as law and order, land revenue/reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies, and social welfare. They also coordinate and monitor district/sub-district level offices of state government line departments and their agencies, such as irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), and industries. Additionally, Districts supervise local bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other authorities. Proper assessment and planning are crucial in measuring their performance, leading to the development of the Districts and the region as a whole.

The effectiveness of the governance mechanism, including both successes and failures, at the District-level can be evaluated by how well the District Administration functions and delivers the expected outcomes. Additionally, there is a consensus regarding the importance of certain essential dimensions or features of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, public participation and the absence of corruption, among others.

Although all Districts are part of the same State/UT and governed by the same set of rules and regulations, they vary in size, economic status, social and cultural features, topography and other characteristics. While they mostly follow similar administrative practices and have common public institutions, there are variations in their achieved outcomes, with some Districts performing better than others. It is essential to assess these gaps in performance accurately to enable Districts to identify areas where they need to improve and work towards enhancing their performance.

Hence, it is crucial to create a comprehensive District Good Governance Index (DGGI) that covers administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial and other essential criteria. Additionally, the index should include areas/targets that India needs to achieve as a signatory of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations for proper assessment purposes. The proposed DGGI aims to provide not only a comparative picture but also valuable insights into the strong and weak areas of performance in each District, which can help in developing performance improvement mechanisms.

1.3 DGGI for Maharashtra

All the State and UTs are governed as per the provisions of our Constitution. However, each State / UT has some distinct feature of administration – be it number and nomenclature of Departments, responsibilities assigned to the Departments, nomenclature of Head of the Departments (HoDs), etc. Irrespective

of their respective uniqueness, the prime responsibility of the Government / District Administration is to fulfil the aspiration of its citizens and provide them with efficient and quality services at affordable cost. In this context, developing DGGI is an important step for improving the service levels in each of the Districts by assessing their performance. Assessing and ranking the Districts on their performance based on key indicators will lead to improvement in service levels.

The objective is to create a comprehensive and implementable DGGI that covers essential criteria including administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial aspects for assessing the governance mechanism at the District level. The ranking of Districts based on key Indicators will provide a comparative overview and facilitate timely actions.

The DGGI of Maharashtra will serve as an evaluation tool to assess the status of governance across its 36 Districts. The DGGI Framework comprises selected governance sectors with specific assessment parameters based on well-defined and measurable Indicators that effectively capture diverse aspects of the quality of governance.

The DARPG, Govt. of India is guiding and providing financial support for the exercise. Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad is roped in for extending technical and knowledge support. The General Administration Department, Govt. of Maharashtra with active collaboration of line Departments of State Government played a pivotal role in developing this index. The present DGGI Framework of Maharashtra, includes 161 indicators in ten sectors. Data from each of the District is collected Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra and after completing data collation followed by Statistical methodology adopted the Index is published with District Ranking.

2
Approach & Methodology

The framework for DGGI is based on the Good Governance Index (GGI) Framework while customising the need for assessment to be done at District-level.

2.1 Approaches for Developing DGGI

A zero-based approach was used to identify the governance sectors, taking guidance from existing frameworks. The DGGI framework was based on GGI reports of 2019 and 2021, as well as the DGGIs of other States and UTs, such as Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Stakeholders were consulted multiple times to fine-tune the selection of indicators, and feedback from State Government was incorporated to enhance comprehensiveness.

While retaining the ten Governance Sectors, the DGGI of Maharashtra included Maharashtra specific indicators like Aaple Sarkar, Maha DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer), disbursement of District Total Annual Credit Plan made by District Level Banking Committee (DLBC), household covered under Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY), District Pavement Condition Index, Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM – UMED), disposal of Vishakha complaints, etc.

The approach adopted for the preparation of the DGGI of Maharashtra is as follows:

- **Consultative Approach**

The development of DGGI of Maharashtra has followed a consultative approach. Multiple rounds of extensive consultations were held with the Secretary of DARPG of the Government of India, Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Maharashtra and senior officials from various line departments.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra also provided valuable inputs during the consultative meeting for finalising the indicators and rankings. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Maharashtra has chaired various consultation meetings with Secretaries of line Departments of Govt. of Maharashtra and has played a pivotal role in design and development of DGGI of Maharashtra. With valuable inputs from the Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Maharashtra, DGGI of Maharashtra is being shaped as a comprehensive tool for assessing the performance of Districts of Maharashtra.

Although the initial selection of governance indicators was mainly influenced by the GGI and DGGI indicators, the indicators were revised to align with the State's focus and data availability.

Table 1: DGGI Finalisation Progression

	Initial Draft	Final Framework
Governance Sectors (Nos.)	10	10
Governance Indicators (Nos.)	167	161

- **'Broad-to-Specific' Approach**

The DGGI Framework follows a Broad-to-Specific approach in its design. The major Themes/Sectors that cover the entire governance spectrum were identified. Subsequently, these major Sectors were broken down into measurable Indicators. The corresponding data items necessary for measuring these indicators, as well as the measurement mechanisms, were then identified. This method establishes a clear and logical relationship between the Sectors, Indicators and Data Items, providing a rational drill-down.

Figure 1: Design of DGGI

- **360-Degree Approach**

While identifying the major Sectors and Indicators, all possible dimensions were considered and brainstormed during above-mentioned consultations so that the entire spectrum can be covered. After thorough deliberation of all possible aspects, the most crucial ones were selected and finalized for the identification of major sectors and indicators.

- **End-to-End Approach**

The DGGI Framework aims to be as comprehensive as possible, providing an end-to-end system. It goes beyond just identifying major sectors and indicators, and continues through the entire process by specifying the necessary data items, measurement criteria, data sources, and measurement mechanisms. This approach ensures that the DGGI Framework provides a complete and thorough system for governance evaluation.

- **Take-off from Existing Models**

The DGGI Framework builds upon existing models of governance indices, drawing upon their knowledge and attempting

to increase both horizontal and vertical coverage. This approach saves time and effort by avoiding the need to reinvent the wheel. By incorporating insights from already existing indices and experiences of DARPG while designing other indices, the DGGI Framework aims to provide a more comprehensive and effective tool for evaluating governance.

- **Pragmatic Approach**

While brainstorming the entire spectrum of governance, the DGGI Framework focuses on finalising only the most critical aspects where pragmatic measurement is feasible. In situations where necessary data is not currently available, the framework proposes practical measurement mechanisms that can generate the required data.

2.2 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

The above-mentioned approaches helped in identifying the broad spectrum/sectors for the index. The selection of measurable aspects under each Sector is primarily driven by data availability. However, during consultations, it was noted that the existing data has some limitations in providing a comprehensive picture. For instance, the data may not cover all Districts and may be limited to sample Districts or populations. Additionally, some Indicators may not reflect time-series data and data may not be available on a yearly basis.

The significance of ready data availability through the Departments of the Government of Maharashtra is based on the premise that the DGGI should be implementable without depending on primary data collection through surveys. The secondary data compiled from the above-mentioned sources is authentic, reliable, and accounted for, leading to an easy rollout of the index.

Therefore, with this context, the following principles governed in finalisation of indicators:

- **Simple and measurable:** Easy to understand and calculate; should not include more than two to three data-points as numerator / denominator.
- **Output and outcome -oriented:** Citizen's requirements from governments in terms of actual services delivered.
- **Applicability across the Districts:** Applicable to all Districts; not favouring one or a set of Districts and availability of dataset covering all the Districts.
- **Controlled by the District Administration:** Effecting the performance / status change should be under the purview / authority of District Administration.

Figure 2: Indicator Selection Principles
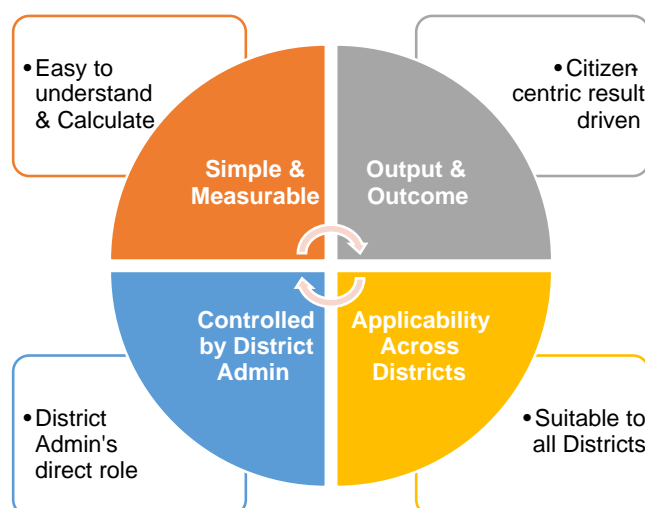
Apart from the main principles followed for selecting indicators, the DGGI Framework also takes into account the mandates of line departments of the Government of Maharashtra, the latest District-level data availability with these departments, and the outputs of ongoing flagship programmes and missions. By incorporating these factors, the framework aims to ensure that the selected indicators are relevant, practical, and reflective of the current governance scenario in Maharashtra. This approach allows the DGGI Framework to provide a more accurate and comprehensive evaluation of governance performance in the state..

2.3   Data Source

The data collection for the DGGI heavily relies on data already available with the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, regarding various important social and economic aspects. Additionally, data is compiled from existing sources of line departments

The secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information Systems (MIS), factsheets, and other relevant documents. By utilising these existing sources of data, the DGGI Framework aims to minimise the need for primary data collection and provide a more efficient and practical tool.

2.4   Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed DGGI Framework includes:

Figure 3: Components of DGGI

Governance Sectors

• Facet of Governance

Governance Indicators

• Indicators those assess the governance sectors

Based on the inputs received during the consultations with detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders, 161 indicators (with 300+ data items) clubbed as part of ten sectors are finalised for inclusion as part of DGGI of Maharashtra.

The DGGI of Maharashtra strives to provide a comprehensive and practical tool for evaluating governance performance in Maharashtra. It aims to capture the most critical and relevant aspects of governance through the selected Indicators, which can be measured using existing data sources and measurement mechanisms.

Table-2: DGGI Sectors and Indicators

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	27
2	Commerce & Industry	09
3	Human Resource Development	22
4	Public Health	23
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	20
6	Social Development	24
7	Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion	10
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	13
9	Environment	09
10	Citizen Centric Governance	04
	Total	**161**

The framework can be further refined and updated in future depending upon data availability and requirements of Govt. of Maharashtra.

It is anticipated that in future iterations, the DGGI of Maharashtra will include additional number of indicators, which will help differentiate the growth paradox between Districts. With improved data collection capabilities and timely data availability, both input and process-driven indicators can be included in the framework. If such indicators are to be included, the data collection templates for both input and process indicators as well as perception-driven indicators need to be modelled on the GGI 2021 brought out by the DARPG, Government of India.

Moreover, the DGGI Framework provides an opportunity for the Government of Maharashtra to streamline periodic data collection, updating, and publishing as an annual compilation. When this exercise is streamlined, a dynamic and real-time DGGI could be designed while updating the existing dashboard as a user interface for senior executive officials to track the performance of Districts. Going further, scheme-specific data and its progress in implementation by Districts could be planned as a by-product of the DGGI exercise. Overall, the DGGI has the potential to become a powerful tool for monitoring and improving governance performance in Maharashtra.

2.5 Methodology for Computation of Ranks

This section provides details about data capture from various sources of data and the process to be followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the Districts. The DGGI consists of a limited set of relevant indicators categorised in ten sectors. The process of ranking is to be completed by following the below mentioned four steps:

Step I: Compilation of Necessary Data/ Information

Calculation of the 161 different indicators under ten sectors prescribed in the DGGI Framework requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at District-level. To begin with, the index implementing agency needs to fix the reference year for ranking the Districts for data compilation purpose. Particularly, for Growth-based indicators, data has to be compiled for three (at least) or five years (to be decided based on the data availability) preceding the reference year. However, the index implementing agency has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year is concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data-sets.

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, inter-alia, is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based indicators) with the line Departments of Govt. of Maharashtra.

These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, MIS, factsheets, etc. For indicators which are based on population (or total number of households), it is decided to use the latest data available, which is based on recent estimation / survey / study with the line Departments concerned. Otherwise, data from Census of India 2011 should be considered.

There is a possibility that such centralised data may not be available for some indicators from these sources, in such cases data also needs to be compiled from District-level reports, Gazettes, etc., published by the Districts which are already available in public domain. However, such data will be validated by the line Departments concerned.

The raw data collected as part of this step should be aggregated through an MIS database allowing year-on-year comparisons and District-wise documentation of progress. Such data collection should be a periodic exercise and should be executed through a robust framework for ensuring reliable and regular data collection for all indicators across the Districts.

Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

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 purpose easily. This way of conversion is known as normalisation. 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 65 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the Districts as part of DGGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology has been used.

Dimensional Index Method is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicator is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw value of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (maximum – minimum value). The maximum and minimum values for each indicator are ascertained based on the raw values for that indicator across the Districts – combining all Districts.

The following two equations is used to normalise the indicator values:

Dimensional Score for Positive Indicators:

Score = (Indicator Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

Dimensional Score for Negative Indicators:

Score = (Maximum Value – Indicator Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

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 equations would be directly used by taking the values of indicators for reference year. In case of the Growth-based indicators, this exercise has been undertaken after calculating Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over base year to reference year for each indicator.

The following equation be used for calculating CAGR:

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

Where:

n = number of periods

Step III: Assigning Weightages

- **Equal Weightage to Sectors:** As mentioned earlier, while conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness need to be measured, have been clustered under ten sectors. All the identified ten sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach for such comprehensive index at District-level.

  In addition, there is a possibility that during a particular period, one District might be more focused and channelising its resources towards some limited prioritised sectors due to issues of regional importance. And, at the same time, there is a possibility that one District might be giving equal importance to all sectors, allocating resources equally/proportionately. In such scenarios, there would definitely be a difference in outcomes achieved by either of the Districts. In such circumstances, the index should not provide any advantage or disadvantage to Districts for ranking purpose. Therefore, it is decided to give equal weightage to all sectors. The same has been discussed and approved by all the stakeholders during the consultations.

- **Differential Weightages for Indicators:** As already mentioned outcome / output-based indicators were given priority for indicator selection and at the same time selection was restricted due to availability of data. Therefore, the outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas proxy indicators (input/process-based) are assigned lower weightage. Assigning higher weightages to outcome/output-based indicators brings the focus on performance and achievements of the Districts. While assigning weightages citizen-centricity remained at the core. In arriving at the weights, care is taken to be rational and the weights are derived from extensive reading/study of the available research in the sectors. In addition, attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings.

  By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, Govt. of Maharashtra in consultation with DARPG, Govt. of India could intervene to change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus. Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessity, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators or exclusion of indicators from the existing list.

Step IV : Computation of Scores and Ranking

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

It should be noted that if the data is not available for a District for a particular indicator, that indicator is dropped from calculation of the District and the indicator weight is redistributed among the other indicators within the same sector for that District.

By following the above-mentioned methodology, the index implementing agency can rank all the Districts to assess the standing of a District in comparison to other Districts (as explained in Step II).

Figure 4: DGGI Computation Methodology

Assigning Weightage

Scoring

District's DGGI Score

Ranking of Disricts
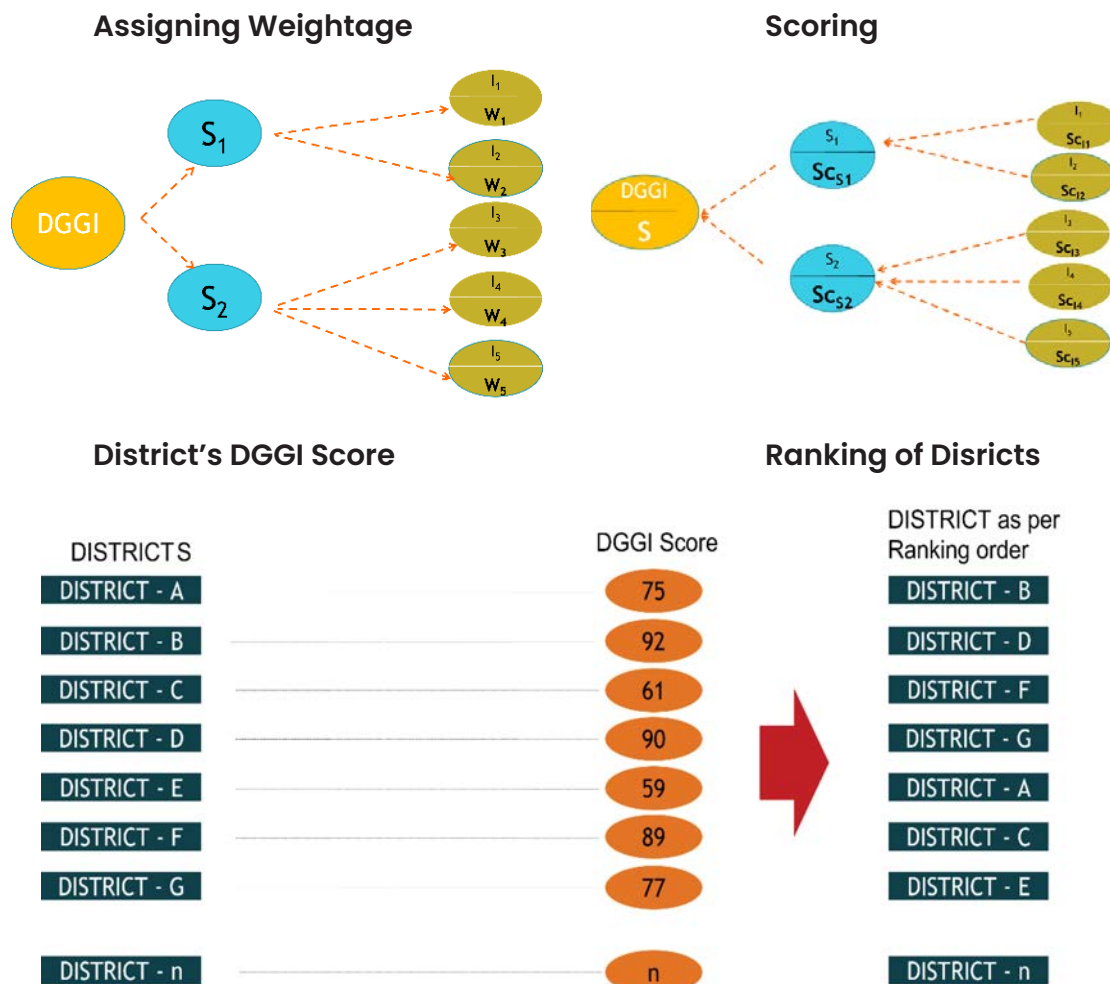
3
Sectors and Indicators of DGGI for Maharashtra

3.1   Agriculture & Allied Sector

The agriculture and allied sector is a critical area that requires a focused approach. Both Central and State governments have taken initiatives to improve the effectiveness of the sector, with a focus on every aspect of its development, including inputs, processes, and outputs/outcomes. Some of the key initiatives include schemes for the development of infrastructure (such as irrigation, storage, etc.), agricultural marketing, missions on agriculture extension and technology and missions for sustainable agriculture.

In this sector, twenty-seven indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like irrigation potential created, area brough under cultivation of goodgrain and horticulture, growth in food grains production, growth in horticulture produce, growth in milk produce, etc. This is a primary sector and by nature is dependent on large external factors such as topography; agro-climatic zones; rainfall; traditional cropping pattern; soil, etc. In order to maintain parity and have a sense of commonality, attempt is made to aggregate the production by way of including generic indicators such as growth, distribution of subsidies, etc. Additionally, animal vaccinated, percentage of farmers which are part of Farmers' Produce Organisations (FPOs), quantity of agriculture produce transacted through e-Markets, etc., are included.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Growth in productivity of food grains and oil seeds
Data Items	(a) Total productivity quantity of foodgrain and oil seeds 2022-23
	(b) Total productivity quantity of foodgrain and oil seeds 2021-22
	(c) Total productivity quantity of foodgrain and oil seeds 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Growth in productivity of horticulture crops
Data Items	(a) Total production quantity of Horticulture Crops 2022-23
	(b) Total production quantity of Horticulture Crops 2021-22
	(c) Total production quantity of Horticulture Crops 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percent of area under horticulture crops	
Data Items	(a) Total area under horticultural crops	
	(b) Total area under cultivation	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Increase storage capacity of in cold storage facility centre	
Data Items	(a) District wise capacity of cold storage facility centers 2019-20	
	(a) District wise capacity of cold storage facility centers 2020-21	
Formula	((b) – (a))/(a) X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Percentage of area under micro irrigation to total area under cultivation	
Data Items	(a) Total area under micro irrigation	
	(b) Total area under cultivation	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	MAHA DBT - Percentage of subsidy disbursed	
Data Items	(a) Total number of beneficiaries under MAHA DBT to whom subsidy has been transferred	
	(b) Total number of farmers targeted to be covered	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Percentage of area under crop insurance to Kharif sown area	
Data Items	(a) Total cultivated area insured under crop insurance in Kharif season	
	(b) Total cultivated area in Kharif season	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Percentage of area under crop insurance to Rabi sown area
Data Items	(a) Total cultivated area under crop insurance in Rabi season
	(b) Total cultivated area in the Rabi season
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Cumulative achievement of disbursement of crops loans in Kharif and Rabi seasons
Data Items	(a) Laon disbursement (Target) in Kharif season
	(b) Laon disbursement (Target) in Rabi season
	(c) Actual loan disbursement in Kharif season
	(d) Actual loan disbursement in Rabi season
Formula	(c)+ (d) / (a) + (b)) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of FPO farmers to total farmers in district
Data Items	(a) Total number of farmers who are registered / stakeholder in FPOs
	(b) Total number of farmers
Formula	(a)/ (b) x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Per capita milk collection
Data Items	(a) Total quantity of milk collected
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	(a) /(b)
Unit	Litres

Indicator	Percentage of (large and small) animals vaccinated
Data Items	(a) Total Number of animals vaccinated
	(b) Total number of animals in District
Formula	(a)/ (b) x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of District wise Irrigation potential created and Actual irrigated area
Data Items	(a) Percentage of District wise Irrigation potential created and Actual irrigated area in Maharashtra ('000 ha) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated Figure
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage increase of total produce transacted through e-NAM portal
Data Items	(a) Quantity of produce transacted through e-NAAM 2022-23
	(b) Quantity of produce transacted through e-NAAM 2021-22
	(c) Quantity of produce transacted through e-NAAM 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage increase in agricultural credit as per Annual Credit Plan (ACP) made by District Level Banking Committee (DLBC)
Data Items	(a) Credit provided to agriculture sector in 2022-23 as per ACP made by DLBC
	(b) Credit provided to agriculture sector in 2021-22 as per ACP plan made by DLBC
	(c) Credit provided to agriculture sector in 2020-21 as per ACP made by DLBC
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Issued
Data Items	(a) Total number of KCC issued upto 2022-23
	(b) Total number of operational holdings as per Agri. census 2015-16 in District
Formula	(a) /(b) x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Growth in beneficiaries receiving funds through DBT for Farm Mechanisation against target
Data Items	(a) No.of Farmers selected for Farm Mechanisation receiving funds through DBT in 2020-21
	(b) No.of Farmers selected for Farm Mechanisation receiving funds through DBT in 2021-22
	(c) No.of Farmers selected for Farm Mechanisation receiving funds through DBT in 2022-23
Formula	$((c) / (a))^{((1/n)-1)} \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of beneficiaries receiving funds through DBT for Drip Irrigation against target
Data Items	(a) Total number of beneficiaries received funds through DBT for drip irrigation
	(b) Targeted number of beneficiaries to receive funds through DBT for drip irrigation
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage disbursement of District Total Annual Credit Plan against the target
Data Items	(a) Actual disbursement out of District Total Annual Credit Plan
	(b) Planned / budgeted disbursement as part of District Total Annual Credit Plan
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of beneficiaries of electrification of agriculture pumps (Solar) against target
Data Items	(a) Total number of beneficiary who received support for Electrification of Agriculture Pumps (Solar)
	(b) Total number of targeted beneficiary of Electrification of Agriculture Pumps (Solar)
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Total irrigation potential created
Data Items	(a) Total area available for agriculture
	(b) Total agriculture area which can be irrigated
Formula	$[[(b) / (a)]] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	**Percentage of soil health card distributed**	
Data Items	(a) Total number of soil health cards distributed	
	(b) Total number of farmers	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	**Percentage of digitisation of land records maps**	
Data Items	(a) Total number of digitised land record maps	
	(b) Total number of agriculture land parcels / maps to be digitised	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	**Percentage of artificial insemination**	
Data Items	(a) No. of artificial insemination (breeding) events	
	(b) No. of total insemination (breeding) events	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	**Percentage of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) computerised**	
Data Items	(a) Total number of PACS computerised	
	(b) Total number of existing PACS	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	**Percentage of area under foodgrains to total gross cropped area**	
Data Items	(a) Percentage of total are under foodgrains to total gross cropped area 2021-22	
Formula	Directly Calculated figure	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	**Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area**	
Data Items	(a) Area under micro irrigation	
	(b) Net sown area	
Formula	Directly Calculated figure	
Unit	Percentage	

3.2 Commerce & Industry

The Commerce and Industry sector receives significant support from the Central and State governments through various programmes and reforms, including IT-enabled systems. An inclusive and sustainable growth in this sector is crucial for achieving a robust and dynamic economy. The Governments are also actively promoting and supporting the start-up culture with provision of incubators, building a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship. In this regard, the Government of Maharashtra is making continuous efforts to promote industrial development and create an investor-friendly environment in the State and Districts.

The indicators for this Sector include Net value addition from industries, growth of industrial production, growth in export, increase in number of taxpayers registered under GST and start-up environment, growth in start-ups and incubators. Combinedly, these indicators would reflect the achievement of a particular District for promoting economic activities in the District.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Percentage of in-time filling of GST Return (GSTR-3B)	
Data Items	(a) Total number of GST returns (GSTR-3B) filed in-time	
	(b) Total number of GST registration / liable to file GSTR-3B	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Per capita Net Value Add from registered industries	
Data Items	(a) Net Value Add (NVA) by the industries located at the District	
	(b) Total population of the District	
Formula	(a) / (b)	
Unit	Number	

Indicator	Factories in operation per 10,00,000 population	
Data Items	(a) Total number of factories in operation in District	
	(b) Total population of the District	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 10,00,000	
Unit	Number	

Indicator	Comparative growth of Udyam Registration of MSMEs within in quarter
Data Items	(a) Total number of MSMEs registered under Udayam Registration in April - June 2023
	(b) Total number of MSMEs registered under Udayam Registration in July - September 2023
Formula	((b) – (a)) / (a) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Start-up Environment: Growth in Start-ups
Data Items	(a) Total number of start-ups registered in Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) in 2022-23
	(b) Total number of start-ups registered in MSInS in 2021-22
Formula	((a) – (b)) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Start-up Environment: Growth in incubators
Data Items	(a) No. of start-ups incubated by MSInS in 2022-23
	(b) No. of start-ups incubated by MSInS in 2021-22
Formula	((a) – (b)) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Growth in Export
Data Items	(a) Total exports from the District in 2022-23
	(b) Total exports from the District in 2021-22
Formula	((a) – (b)) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of industries having Pollution Index 41 and above
Data Items	(a) Number of Industries having Pollution Index 41 and above
	(b) Total Number of Industries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Increase in per capita industrial consumption of electricity
Data Items	(a) Per capita industrial consumption of electricity 2021–22
	(b) Per capita industrial consumption of electricity 2020–21
Formula	((a) – (b)) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

3.3 Human Resource Development

Fostering economic and social progress while minimising income inequality hinges on the pivotal role of education. By engaging in formal learning, youngsters cultivate essential critical thinking and reasoning abilities, paving the way for them to evolve into responsible, self-reliant citizens.

The National Education Policy 2020 is a strategic response to the developmental hurdles facing the nation. The government, in pursuit of delivering high-quality education that is both affordable and competitive, has set in motion various initiatives, including the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat), and the Integrated Teacher Training Programme known as NISHTHA.

The educational journey culminates with the placement or employment of individuals following their formal education or skill training. A pivotal aspect of achieving sustainable development involves unlocking the demographic dividend.

As part of this sector, indicators like quality of education, retention rate at secondary and higher-levels, skill trainings imparted, ITI students trained and employed, placement ratio, enrolment ration, etc., are included. By including indicators such as schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes / working computer and pupil-teacher ration, the sector also attempts to assess measures put in place for improving the quality of education. Along with quality of education, equality is another important aspect of education. Governments are making all efforts to improve enrolment of girls and other marginalised sections of the society. These efforts are measured with the indicators - Gender Parity Index and Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level
Data Items	(a) Total number of female students enrolled at secondary level
	(b) Total number of male students enrolled at secondary level
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Quality of Education- (National Achievement Survey Ranking)
Data Items	District's score in National Achievement Survey
Formula	Directly calculated figure
Unit	Number

Indicator	Retention rate at higher education level	
Data Items	(a) Total number of students enrolled for higher education in 2022-23	
	(b) Total number of students withdrawn / cancelled their enrolment from higher education level in 2022-23	
Formula	100 - ([(b) / (a)] X 100)	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Retention rate at secondary level
Data Items	(a) Total number of students enrolled for Secondary Level 2022-23
	(b) Total number of students withdrawn / cancelled their enrolment from Secondary Level 2022-23
Formula	100 - ([(b) / (a)] X 100)
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Enrolment ratio of Schedule Castes (SCs)
Data Items	(a) Total number of SC students enrolled
	(b) Total number of students enrolled
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Enrolment ratio of Scheduled Tribes (STs)
Data Items	(a) Total number of ST students enrolled
	(b) Total number of students enrolled
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
Data Items	(a) Total number of teachers appointed / working
	(b) Total number of students
Formula	(b) / (a)
Unit	Number

Indicator	Percentage of schools with drinking water, separate toilet and electricity Facilities
Data Items	(a) Total number of schools with drinking water, separate toilet, and electricity facilities
	(b) Total number of schools
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of schools with computers for pedagogical purposes / working computers
Data Items	(a) Total number of schools with computers for Pedagogical purposes
	(b) Total number of schools
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of children served Mid-Day Meals
Data Items	(a) Total number of children served Mid-Day Meals
	(b) Total number of students
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ITI Students trained for all courses
Data Items	(a) Total number of ITI students passed for all courses in the district
	(b) Total number of students enrolled in ITI
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Engaged seats for apprentices
Data Items	(a) Total no. of apprentices (located seats)
	(b) Total no. of apprentices undergoing training (engaged seats)
Formula	[(b) / (a)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Gross enrolment ratio at higher secondary (Male)
Data Items	(a) Total number of male students enrolled at higher secondary level
	(b) Total male population aged between 18-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Gross enrolment ratio at higher secondary (Female)
Data Items	(a) Total number of female students enrolled at higher secondary level
	(b) Total of female population aged between 18-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of girl enrolment (SSC)
Data Items	(a) Total male students enrolled for SSC
	(b) Total female students enrolled for SSC
Formula	([(b) / (a)] + (b)) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC, ST and Other Backward Class (OBC) students-Secondary
Data Items	(a) Total number of SC, ST and OBC students enrolled at secondary level
	(b) SC, ST & OBC population aged between 14-16
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC, ST and Other Backward Class (OBC) students-Higher Secondary
Data Items	(a) Total number of SC, ST and OBC students enrolled at higher secondary level
	(b) SC, ST & OBC population aged between 18-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Skill trainings imparted to youth
Data Items	(a) Total number of trained / passed students of skill trainings
	(b) Total number of students enrolled for skill trainings
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of trained youth got employment (self-employment + job) or Employment Ratio
Data Items	(a) Total number of trained youth gained employment including self-employment
	(b) Total number of students passed / trained
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Male-Female ratio in skilling
Data Items	(a) Total number of females passed skill development programmes
	(b) Total number of males passed skill development programmes
Formula	((a) / (a) + (b)) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Job fairs organised
Data Items	(a) Total number of the job fairs organised during 2022-23
	(b) Total number of job fairs targeted to be organised during 2022-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage employment provided from job fair
Data Items	(a) Total number of candidates employed from the job fairs
	(b) Total number of candidates enrolled for job fairs
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

3.4   Public Health

The well-being and development of individuals and communities hinge significantly on the health sector. It is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide fundamental healthcare services and enhance the health outcomes of their citizens. Encompassing various aspects, the health sector spans from basic healthcare services to specialized medical care, encompassing public health endeavors and initiatives for disease control and prevention. The enhancement of healthcare service accessibility and quality, coupled with the advocacy of healthy behaviors and lifestyles, plays a pivotal role in ensuring a robust and productive population.

At both the Central and State levels, numerous initiatives are being implemented to enhance the efficacy of public health. Examples of such initiatives include the National Health Mission (NHM), the Indradhanush scheme, the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), and more.

Some indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), institutional delivery and immunisation achievement focus on outcome. Availability of infrastructure is also assessed through indicators such as operational health & wellness centres, number of beds per one lakhs population. In addition, it also looks into certain health aspects covered under NFHS such as percentage of children aged under 5-years who are underweight, percentage of pregnant women who are anaemic, percentage of woman who took full ANC check-up out of total pregnant woman and percentage of woman who took post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Percentage of full immunisation
Data Items	(a) Total number of children fully immunised
	(b) Total number of children targeted for immunisation
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of institutional delivery
Data Items	(a) Total number of institutional deliveries
	(b) Total number of deliveries estimated in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Sub-centres / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)
Data Items	(a) Total number of Sub-centres / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)
	(b) Total number of Sub-centres / PHCs
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 1000
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Availability of doctors at PHCs / HWCs
Data Items	(a) Total sanctioned strength of doctors at PHCs / HWCs
	(b) Total number of doctors posted at PHCs / HWCs
Formula	[(b) / (a)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA
Data Items	(a) Total number of pregnant woman received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA during 2022-23
	(b) Total number of registered pregnant women during 2022-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units)
Data Items	(a) Total number of functional First Referral Units in the District
	(b) Total number of FRU identified
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of household covered under Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)
Data Items	(a) Total number of households covered under MJPJAY and ABPMJAY Schemes
	(b) Total number of households in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Sex Ratio at birth
Data Items	(a) Total number of female live births during 2022-23
	(b) Total number of male live births during 2022-23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 1000
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	ASHA worker per 500 Population in Tribal and 1000 population in non-tribal
Data Items	(a) Total number of ASHA workers posted in tribal areas
	(b) Total tribal population
	(c) Total number of ASHA workers posted in non-tribal areas
	(d) Total non-tribal population
Formula	Step I: [(a) / (b)] X 500; Step II: [(c) / (d)] X 1000
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Ratio of Block Facilitator for PHC
Data Items	(a) Total number of block facilitators for PHCs / HWCs
	(b) Total number of PHCs
Formula	(a) / (b)
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Percentage of Baby Care Kit distributed against the birth
Data Items	(a) Total number of baby care kits distributed
	(b) Total number of live births
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population (Public and govt. supported hospitals only)
Data Items	(a) Total number of hospital beds (public and govt. supported hospitals only)
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 1000
Unit	Number

Indicator	Percentage of Low Birth Weight Children
Data Items	(a) Total number of infants with low birth weight
	(b) Total number of live births
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49) years who are anaemic
Data Items	(a) Total number of pregnant women (aged 15-49) years who are anaemic
	(b) Total number of registered pregnant women (aged 15-49)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of woman taking Full ANC check-up out of total pregnant woman
Data Items	(a) Total number of women who took full ANC check-up
	(b) Total number of registered pregnant women
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of woman taking post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery
Data Items	(a) Total number of women who took post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery
	(b) Total number of institutional deliveries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
Data Items	(a) Total number of infant deaths in the year
	(b) Total number of live births in the year
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 1000
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Per 1000 institutional deliveries)
Data Items	(a) Total number of maternal mortalities
	(b) Total number of institutional deliveries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 1000
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Prevalence of Anaemia
Data Items	(a) Total number of children (6-59 months) who are anaemic
	(b) Total number of children (6-59 months)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Episodes of diarrhoea and dysentery in community
Data Items	Total number of Diarrhoea and Dysentery episodes reported in the entire District
Formula	Directly calculated figure
Unit	Number

Indicator	Annual Parasitic Index (API) (Malaria)
Data Items	District's API score
Formula	Directly calculated figure
Unit	Number

Indicator	Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years according to nutrition grades
Data Items	(a) % of Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)
	(b) % of Children under 5 years who are wasted
	(c) % of Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)
Formula	Directly calculated figures
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	a) number of Physicians b) number of nurses c) Number of midwives per 10,000 population
Data Items	(a) Total number of Physicians, nurses, midwives
	(b) Total population in the district
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 10000
Unit	Ratio

3.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities

Economic development requires improved infrastructure and provision of basic services. The Government's goal is to provide universal access to basic services like water, sanitation, and shelter. In this sector, there are twenty indicators that measure a District's performance in terms of public infrastructure and utility provision.

These indicators include the connectivity to rural habitation, increase in access to clean cooking fuel (LPG), access to roads (per 100 sq km) and growth of per capita power consumption and per capita water availability for citizens, Wastage of Energy (Transmission & Distribution loss), District Pavement Condition Index, etc.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Per capita per day water availability
Data Items	(a) Total quantity of water supplied to the distribution system per day
	(b) Population served
Formula	(a) / (b)
Unit	Liters per capita per day (lpcd)

Indicator	Percentage of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin)
Data Items	(a) Total number of houses completed under PMAY (Gramin)
	(b) Total number of houses sanctioned under PMAY (Gramin)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban)
Data Items	(a) Total number of houses completed under PMAY (Urban)
	(b) Total number of houses sanctioned under PMAY (Urban)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water within premises
Data Items	(a) Total number of households with access to safe drinking water within premise
	(b) Total number of households in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Aanganwadis Centres (AWCs) with tap water supply
Data Items	(a) Total number of AWCs with tap water supply
	(b) Total number of AWCs
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of households with improved sanitation facility
Data Items	(a) Total number of households with improved sanitation facility
	(b) Total number of households in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Increase in access to clean cooking fuel (LPG)
Data Items	(a) Total number of households with LPG connection 2022-23
	(b) Total number of households with LPG connection 2021-22
	(c) Total number of households with LPG connection 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (b))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of households electrified to total households
Data Items	(a) Total number of households electrified
	(b) Total number of households in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity
Data Items	(a) Total energy (electricity) consumption
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	(a) / (b)
Unit	KWH per person

Indicator	Percentage of completion of all-weather Road Work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Data Items	(a) Total Kms of all-weather road work completed / constructed under PMGSY
	(b) Total sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of construction of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)Toilets
Data Items	(a) Total number of SBM toilets constructed
	(b) Total number of SBM toilets sanctioned / targeted
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ODF+ Cities
Data Items	(a) Total number of ODF+ cities
	(b) Total number of cities
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ODF++ Cities with less than 1 lakh population
Data Items	(a) Total number of ODF++ cities with less than 1 lakh population
	(b) Total number of cities with less than 1 lakh population
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ODF+ Villages
Data Items	(a) Total number of ODF+ villages
	(b) Total number of villages
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Water+ Cities
Data Items	(a) Total number of Water+ Cities
	(b) Total number of Cities
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of accident spots improved
Data Items	(a) Total number of accident spots improved
	(b) Total number of accident points identified for improvement
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	District Pavement Condition Index
Data Items	District's score in Pavement Condition Index
Formula	Directly Calculated Figure
Unit	Number

Indicator	Ratio of Lenght of all weather road to 100 sq. km District area	
Data Items	(a) Total length of all-weather roads in the Districts	
	(b) Total area of the District	
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100	
Unit	Ratio	

Indicator	Wastage of energy (Transmission & Distribution loss)
Data Items	(a) Total energy Billed
	(b) Total energy input in the system
Formula	100 - ([(a) / (b)] X 100)
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Proportion of Aanganwadis with own buildings
Data Items	(a) Total number of Anganwadi centres with own building
	(b) Total number of Anganwadis in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

3.6   Social Development

The Social Development Sector is one of the prime focuses for the government, and it is reflected with the second highest number of indicators (24). The Central and State Governments attempt to ensure basic minimum requirements in terms of health, education, economy, employment and other factors. Similarly, the social and economic development of marginalised sections of society is equally important. Gender equality also plays an important role, as women's participation is critical in achieving these goals.

The sector covers the areas of social protection such as Public Distribution System (PDS), One-Nation-One-Card, Rural Employment Guarantee, Health Insurance and Social Pension Coverage, Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, increase in Number of Enrolments under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), etc. It also encompasses development indicators in terms of measuring the number of women part of SHGs, Housing for all, etc. Additionally, it includes indicators such as workers registered on e-SHRAM Portal, PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme, etc. All these indicators measure the outcomes of interventions at different facets of social development.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Percentage Off-take of grains v/s allotment	
Data Items	(a) Total quantity of grains lifted	
	(b) Total quantity of grains allocated for off take	
Formula	[(b) / (a)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA
Data Items	Average Days of Employment provided per household who demanded under MGNREGA
Formula	Directly calculated
Unit	Number

Indicator	Performance in "One Nation One Ration Card"(ONOC)	
Data Items	(a) Total number of old ration card holders	
	(b) Total number of ONOC cards issued	
Formula	[(b) / (a)] X 100	
Unit	Percentage	

Indicator	Performance of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM – UMED) Loan provided to SHGs
Data Items	(a) Total number of SHGs received MSRLM – UMED loans
	(b) Total number of SHGs in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	NULM percentage of livelihood earning SHGs - Percentage of 1st Bank Linkage against SHG
Data Items	(a) Total number of SHGs who got 1st Bank Linkage
	(b) Total number of SHGs in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	NULM percentage of livelihood earning SHGs - Percentage of 2nd Bank Linkage against SHG
Data Items	(a) Total number of SHGs who got 2nd Bank Linkage
	(b) Total number of SHGs in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under Atal Pension Yojana – 2022-23
	(b) Total number of eligible beneficiaries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage increase in enrolments per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMSBY & PMJJBY (2022-23)
	(b) Total number of eligible beneficiaries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage change of beneficiaries under PM Kisan Scheme
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM Kisan Scheme (2022-23)
	(b) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM Kisan Scheme (2021-22)
	(c) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM Kisan Scheme (2020-21)
	(d) Total number of eligible beneficiaries /Total number of farmers
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1))}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Access to housing for SC/ST (Rural)
Data Items	(a) Total number of houses Sanctioned for SC/ST (Rural) in 2022-23
	(b) Total number of houses completed for SC/ST (Rural) in 2022-23
Formula	[(b) / (a)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Health insurance: Increase in No. of beneficiaries against insured (Yellow, White, Orange Ration Cards)
Data Items	(a) Total number of households with yellow ration card in 2022-23
	(b) Total number of households with yellow ration card in 2021-22
	(c) Total number of households with White ration card in 2022-23
	(d) Total number of households with White ration card in 2021-22
	(e) Total number of households with orange ration card in 2022-23
	(f) Total number of households with orange ration card in 2021-22
Formula	Step I : (a)+(c)+(e) = (g) & (b)+(d)+(f) = (h); Step II: (g) − (h) /(h) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of women in SHGs
Data Items	(a) Total number of women who are part of SHGs
	(b) Total women population (age 18 and above)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Women SHG who availed Bank loan
Data Items	(a) Total number of women SHGs which availed bank loan
	(b) Total number of women SHGs
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ICDS beneficiaries severely underweight
Data Items	(a) Total number of ICDS beneficiaries (children 0-6 years of age) who are severely underweight
	(b) Total number of ICDS beneficiaries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of ICDS beneficiaries moderately underweight
Data Items	(a) Total number of ICDS beneficiaries (children 0-6 years of age) who are moderately underweight
	(b) Total number of ICDS beneficiaries
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of total coverage of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received pre-metric scholarship through DBT against number of students
Data Items	(a) Total number of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received pre-metric scholarship through direct benefit transfer (DBT)
	(b) Total number of SC/ST/OBC students (upto pre-metric)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of total coverage of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received post metric scholarship through DBT and having Aadhar
Data Items	(a) Total no. of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received post-metric scholarship through direct benefit transfer (DBT)
	(b) Total number of SC/ST/OBC students (in post-metric)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage increase in coverage of workers registered on e-SHRAM Portal
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of workers registered on e-SHRAM portal 2022-23
	(b) Cumulative number of workers registered on e-SHRAM portal 2021-22
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage coverage of PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme
Data Items	(a) Total number of street vendors who got seed capital under SVANidhi Scheme
	(b) Total number of registered street vendors targeted for disbursement of seed capital under SVANidhi Scheme
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Number of beneficiaries of schemes under National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under NSAP (2022-23)
	(b) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under NSAP (2021-22)
	(c) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under NSAP (2020-21)
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1))}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Number of beneficiaries of schemes under National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SGY (2022-23)
	(b) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SGY (2021-22)
	(c) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SGY (2020-21)
	(d) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SBY (2022-23)
	(e) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SBY (2021-22)
	(f) Cumulative number of beneficiaries enrolled under SBY (2020-21)
Formula	Step I: (a)+(d) = (g); (b) & (e) = (h); (c)+(f) = (i); Step II: $((g) / (i))^{((1/n)-1))}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Off-take against Allocation of foodgrains to fair price shops for Atyodaya Anna yojana under NFSA
Data Items	(a) Allocation by State Government 2021-22
	(b) Off-Take 2021-22
	(c) Allocation by State Government 2020-21
	(d) Off-Take 2020-21
Formula	Step I: (a) + (b) = (e) & (d) + (c) =(f); Step II: (e) – (f)
Unit	Number

Indicator	Percentage of priority sector credit plan to Total Credit plan
Data Items	(a) Priority Sector Credit Plan
	(b) Total Credit Plan
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age of 17
Data Items	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age of 18
Formula	Directly calculated figure
Unit	Percentage

3.7 Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion

Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion aims to provide greater access to financial services for poor and low-income individuals, as well as businesses with limited resources to help boost the local economy. This sector includes various indicators to assess the financial inclusion of poor and marginalised individuals, such as coverage of Jan-Dhan Yojana, disbursement of Mudra loans, District Plan Expenditure (General + SCP + TSP + OTSP) against budgeted, etc. In addition, this sector assesses the improvements in revenue of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Growth in per capita Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)
Data Items	(a) Per capita GDDP – 2022-23
	(b) Per capita GDDP – 2021-22
	(c) Per capita GDDP – 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1))} \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Financial inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana (Percentage increase in No frill accounts)
Data Items	(a) Cumulative number of Jan Dhan Yojana Accounts – 2022-23
	(b) Cumulative number of Jan Dhan Yojana Accounts – 2021-22
	(c) Cumulative number of Jan Dhan Yojana Accounts – 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1))} \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of SHGs linked to banks
Data Items	(a) Total number of SHGs linked to banks
	(b) Total number of SHGs
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Total disbursement of Mudra loan per one lakh population
Data Items	(a) Total disbursement of Mudra Loans
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100000$
Unit	Number

Indicator	District Plan Expenditure (General + SCP + TSP + OTSP) against budgeted
Data Items	(a) Actual expenditure (General + SCP + TSP + OTSP) 2022–23
	(b) Budgeted expenditure (General + SCP + TSP + OTSP) 2022–23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Unspent balance of DPC fund with local bodies against allotted DPC budget to that district
Data Items	(a) Total unspent balance of DPC fund with local bodies
	(b) Total DPC budget allocated for district
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of total revenue income to revenue expenditure (ULBs)
Data Items	(a) Total revenue income of all ULBs of the District
	(b) Total revenue expenditure of all ULBs of the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Publication of ULBs annual accounts in time
Data Items	(a) Number of ULBs publishing annual accounts as per the prescribed timeline
	(b) Total Number of ULBs in the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage growth in own revenue
Data Items	(a) Total of own revenue of all ULBs of the District – 2022–23
	(b) Total of own revenue of all ULBs of the District – 2021–22
	(c) Total of own revenue of all ULBs of the District – 2020–21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Property tax recovery Vs total demand
Data Items	(a) Total Property Tax collected by all ULBs of the District during 2022–23
	(b) Total demand of Property Tax generated by all ULBs of the District in 2022–23
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

3.8   Judiciary & Public Safety

The judiciary and public safety sector is critical as it reflects the law and order situation and assesses the efficiency of judicial processes, police matters, criminal justice, public safety and related issues. Nine indicators have been selected for this sector, which includes conviction rate in crime against women and children, conviction rate in cases registered under SC/ST Act, 1988, disposal of cases by consumer courts, etc. In addition, this sector evaluates the deployment of police personnel against the population and availability of women personnel. The sector also assesses implementation of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of Rape and POSCO Act cases, Disposal of ACB Enquiries within timeline and Disposal of Vishakha complaints.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population
Data Items	(a) Total number of road accidents
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100000
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Conviction rate in cases related to crimes against women
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases (crime against women) in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of cases (crimes against women) registered
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Conviction rate in cases related to crimes against children
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases (crime against children) in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of cases (crimes against children) registered
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Conviction rate in cases registered under SC/ST Act, 1989
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases (registered under SC/ST Act, 1989) in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of cases registered under SC/ST Act, 1989
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Ratio of Police personnel available with Population
Data Items	(a) Total number of police personnel available (posted)
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	(a) / (b)
Unit	Ratio

Indicator	Proportion of Women Police Personnel
Data Items	(a) Total number of women police personnel available (posted)
	(b) Total number of police personnel available (posted)
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Implementation of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of Rape and POCSO Act cases.
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases disposed (registered under rape and POCSO Act) by FTSCs in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of cases registered under rape and POCSO Act
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Conviction Rate (IPC)
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of cases registered
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases - Consumer Court
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases disposed by the consumer court
	(b) Total number of cases registered in the consumer court
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Disposal of ACB Enquiries within timeline
Data Items	(a) Total number of ACB enquiry cases disposed in which conviction happened
	(b) Total number of ACB enquiry cases
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage Disposal of Vishakha complaints
Data Items	(a) Total number of Vishaka complaints disposed
	(b) Total number of Vishaka complaints registered
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of deaths attributed to disasters viz. flood, severe drought, etc. per 10,000 population
Data Items	(a) Total number of deaths due to disasters
	(b) Total Population of the district
Formula	(a) / (b) X 10000
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Rate of crime against women per 100,000 female population
Data Items	(a) Total number of crimes against women registered
	(b) Total number of women in the District
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100,000
Unit	Number

3.9   Environment

In order to achieve sustainable development, it is essential to balance rapid economic growth with conservation and environmental sustainability. To this end, the Government at both the Centre and State levels is taking steps to address environmental and climate change issues. However, the selection of indicators for this sector was particularly challenging due to limited availability of homogeneous data across Districts. Given that depleting forest area is a significant concern, change in forest area has been included as an indicator in this sector. Other indicators included in this sector are Air Quality Index (AQI), average rise/drop in water table in ground water sources, water samples meeting quality standards, and proportion of waste recycled versus waste generated.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Total number of cities with Air Quality Index (AQI) between 51-100 (Satisfactory Category) to the total number of cities in the district
Data Items	(a) Total number of cities with AQI between 51 to 100
	(b) Total number of cities in the district which have Air Quality Checking Mechanism
Formula	[(a) / (b)] x 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage increase in forest cover and tree cover
Data Items	(a) Area under forest and tree cover: 2022-23
	(b) Area under forest and tree cover: 2021-22
	(c) Area under forest and tree cover: 2020-21
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of treatment of Solid waste generated to total solid waste generation
Data Items	(a) Quantity of solid waste treated in a day
	(b) Quantity of solid waste generated in a day
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of treatment of sewage water to total wastewater generation
Data Items	(a) Quantity of sewage treated in a day
	(b) Quantity of sewage generated in a day
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Average rise/drop in water table in ground water sources
Data Items	(a) Average water level in the District – March 2023
	(b) Average water level in the District – March 2022
	(c) Average water level in the District – March 2021
Formula	$((a) / (c))^{((1/n)-1)}$ X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of Villages implementing Water Quality Testing Governance Standards
Data Items	(a) Villages tested for chemical and bacteriological parameters
	(b) Total number of villages in the district
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of PAPs (Project Affected Persons) certificate issued
Data Items	(a) Total number of certificates issued to Project affected persons (PAP)s
	(b) Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAP)s
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of PAPs alternate land / plot allotment cases cleared
Data Items	(a) Total number of cases disposed related to alternative land / plot allotment of PAPs
	(b) Total number of cases filed related to alternative land / plot allotment of PAPs
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of public green buildings
Data Items	(a) Total number of public buildings in the District
	(b) Total number of green buildings in the District
Formula	[(b) / (a)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

3.10   Citizen Centric Governance

Citizen-centricity is a crucial component for any government that seeks to provide effective governance. Citizens' expectations for transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector are rising, and the government is taking steps to enhance service delivery through the use of technology, online platforms, mobile applications and other measures. While this sector includes only four specific indicators – pending of cases in first appeal, disposal of quasi-judicial cases handled by revenue machinery, online services provided and administrative offices converted to e-office – citizen-centricity is a primary focus for all 157 remaining indicators in the other nine sectors.

For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Percentage of pending of cases in first appeal (Aaple Sarkar)
Data Items	(a) Total number of pending cases in first appeal (Aaple Sarkar)
	(b) Total number of cases registered (Aaple Sarkar)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of administrative offices converted to e-office
Data Items	(a) Total number of administrative offices converted to e-office
	(b) Total number of administrative offices
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Percentage of online services provided Vs applications received
Data Items	(a) Total number of online services provided
	(b) Total number of services provided
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Ratio of disposal and pending of quasi-judicial cases handled by revenue machinery
Data Items	(a) Total number of quasi-judicial cases disposed (handled by revenue machinery)
	(b) Total number of quasi-judicial cases registered (handled by revenue machinery)
Formula	[(a) / (b)] X 100
Unit	Percentage

Note: The source for the data for all the 161 Indicators used to compute the respective indicator scores was provided by the nodal department, i.e., General Administration Department of Govt. of Maharashtra through Dept. of Economic and Statistics. CGG - the technical and knowledge partner of DARPG had developed data compilation templates (Annexure). For each of the data points, from their internal sources, AR Department, Govt. of Maharashtra has provided the data. The final validation of the data rested with the Govt. of Maharashtra.

4
Rankings

The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) serves as a means to evaluate the effectiveness of governance and the outcomes of interventions implemented by the District and State Government. By providing a structured framework for assessing District performance in key sectors, the DGGI equips State and Districts with valuable information to develop and execute tailored strategies aimed at enhancing quality of life and service delivery. Through District rankings, healthy competition is fostered, ultimately leading to benefits for citizens.

4.1   Overall Ranking

The overall Ranking of the Districts are presented in the following sections. The ranking is based on the following ten sectors and computed by following the methodology described in Section 2.5 of Chapter 2.

(i)   Agriculture & Allied Sector

(ii)   Commerce & Industry

(iii)   Human Resource Development

(iv)   Public Health

(v)   Public Infrastructure & Utilities

(vi)   Social Development

(vii)   Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion

(viii)   Judiciary & Public Safety

(ix)   Environment

(x)   Citizen Centric Governance

The Districts are scored and ranked based on the data shared by the Govt. of Maharashtra through Dept. of Administrative Reforms. As the data collected for different indicators in various sectors may not be in the same format or measurement units, the Dimensional Index Method is used to normalize the data. Each indicator is assigned a respective weightage to obtain a score, which is then aggregated to derive a sector score. The aggregation of sector scores results in a District score, which is ultimately used for composite ranking purpose.

As previously noted, the DGGI framework provides an equal platform to all Districts by assigning equal weightage to all Sectors. However, differential weightages have been assigned for Indicators. Outcome and output-based indicators have been given greater weightage, while input and process-based indicators have been given relatively lower in weight The weights assigned have been carefully considered, with extensive research in the sectors informing the decision-making process. To ensure rationality, attempts were made to achieve a consensus on the assigned weightages during consultative meetings. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

It should be noted that in cases where data is unavailable for a specific indicator in a District or the indicator is not applicable to certain Districts, the weight assigned to that indicator is redistributed to other indicators within the same sector for that particular District. As a result, the score calculation for that district will exclude the discounted indicator.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, the Govt. of Maharashtra can change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus.

In the following sections, Sector-wise ranks of the Districts is presented followed by composite District Good Governance Index ranking the Districts.

4.2   Sector-wise Ranking

The Sector-wise ranking is presented in the following section.

4.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Sector Ranking

	Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra	
#	**Districts**	**Score**
1	Parbhani	68.917
2	Latur	67.646
3	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	66.015
4	Washim	65.314
5	Akola	63.947
6	Nashik	63.225
7	Hingoli	62.657
8	Jalgaon	62.515
9	Solapur	61.820
10	Beed	61.792
11	Jalna	61.046
12	Sangli	59.228
13	Nagpur	59.200
14	Nanded	57.971
15	Amravati	57.510
16	Yavatmal	56.827
17	Buldhana	56.815
18	Pune	56.638
19	Dharashiv	55.765
20	Wardha	55.472
21	Kolhapur	54.695
22	Dhule	54.507
23	Satara	54.253
24	Bhandara	54.003
25	Nandurbar	51.671
26	Gondia	50.774
27	Raigad	49.537
28	Thane	47.698
29	Ahmednagar	47.084
30	Palghar	46.507
31	Chandrapur	46.120
32	Ratnagiri	40.393
33	Sindhudurg	40.022
34	Gadchiroli	35.529
35	Mumbai	11.693
36	Mumbai Suburban	9.480

District	Score
Parbhani	68.917
Latur	67.646
Chhatrapati Sambhaji...	66.015
Washim	65.314
Akola	63.947
Nashik	63.225
Hingoli	62.657
Jalgaon	62.515
Solapur	61.820
Beed	61.792
Jalna	61.046
Sangli	59.228
Nagpur	59.200
Nanded	57.971
Amravati	57.510
Yavatmal	56.827
Buldhana	56.815
Pune	56.638
Dharashiv	55.765
Wardha	55.472
Kolhapur	54.695
Dhule	54.507
Satara	54.253
Bhandara	54.003
Nandurbar	51.671
Gondia	50.774
Raigad	49.537
Thane	47.698
Ahmednagar	47.084
Palghar	46.507
Chandrapur	46.120
Ratnagiri	40.393
Sindhudurg	40.022
Gadchiroli	35.529
Mumbai	11.693
Mumbai Suburban	9.480

Notes:

1. *Data is not available (or indicators are not applicable) for Growth in Productivity of food grains and oil seeds, Growth in Productivity of Horticulture Crops, Percentage of area under Horticulture Crops, Percentage of area under micro irrigation to total area under cultivation, MAHA-DBT - Percentage of subsidy (target) disbursed to per 1000 farmers, Percentage of area under crop insurance to Kharif sown area, Percentage of Area under crop insurance to Rabi sown area, Cumulative achievement of disbursement of crops loans in Kharif and Rabi seasons, Percentage of FPO farmers to total farmers in District, Per capita milk collection, Percentage of District-wise irrigation potential created and Actual irrigated area in Maharashtra ('000 ha), Percentage increase of total produce transacted through e-NAM portal, Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Issued, Percentage of beneficiaries receiving funds through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for Farm Mechanisation against target, Percentage of beneficiaries receiving funds through DBT for drip irrigation against target, Percentage of beneficiaries of electrification of agriculture pumps (Solar) against target, Total irrigation potential created, Percentage of Soil Health Card distributed, Percentage of digitisation of land records maps, Percentage of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) computerised, Percentage of total area under foodgrains to total gross cropped area and Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicators weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data is not available (or indicator is not applicable) for Per Capita Milk Collection for Nandurbar, Palghar and Washim, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

3. *Data is not available (or indicator is not applicable) for Percentage increase of total produce transacted through e-NAM portal for Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

4. *Data is not available (or indicators are not applicable) for Percentage of (large and small) animals vaccinated and Percentage of Digitisation of Land Records Maps for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Agriculture & Allied Sector

- **Percentage of Digitisation of Land Record Maps: Amravati, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, and Raigad** reported 100% digitisation of land records.

- **Percentage of Total Area under Foodgrains to Total Gross Cropped Area: Bhandara** District has topped with (105.16%) and is followed by **Gondia, Gadchiroli** and **Dharashiv** Districts. In total, more than half of the Districts have reported a percentage of more than 50%.

- **Growth in Productivity of Foodgrains and Oilseeds: Raigad** District has topped the list for this indicator by reporting the highest growth in foodgrains and oilseeds production. It is followed by **Hingoli, Akola, Dhule, Chandrapur** and **Gadchiroli Districts**. Out of total 36 Districts, 18 Districts have reported positive growth rate of foodgrain and oilseed production.

- **Growth of Productivity of Horticulture Crops: Latur, Beed, Raigad, Amravati, Kolhapur, Thane,** and **Palghar** Districts have reported the highest growth in horticulture crop produce with **Latur** (154.10%) and **Beed** (137.17%) in the top and rest following suit. Positive growth in horticulture produce is reported by seven Districts.

- **Per capita Milk Collection: Ahmednagar** District has reported the highest per capita milk collection followed by **Satara** and **Sangli** Districts.

- **MAHA-DBT - Percentage of Achievement in Disbursement of Subsidy:** 34 out of 36 Districts (except Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban Districts) have reported 100% achievement in disbursement of subsidy under MAHA-DBT.

- **Animal Vaccination: Gadchiroli** District has reported the highest percentage of animals vaccinated, i.e., 37.21% which is followed by **Sindhudurg** and **Raigad** Districts with 35.38% and 28.70% respectively.

- **Percentage of Area Under Micro Irrigation: Jalgaon, Washim** and **Buldhana** Districts have reported the highest percentage of net sown area under micro irrigation.

- P**ercentage Achievement of District Annual Credit Plan: Wardha, Thane** and **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** Districts have reported the highest percentage achievement of District Annual Credit Plan. A total of 26 out of 36 Districts have achieved over 100% of their District Annual Credit Plan.

- **% of Artificial Insemination: Kolhapur** District has the highest percentage in artificial insemination of animals (58.34%) followed by **Satara** (45.82%) and **Bhandara** (42.31%) Districts.

- **% of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) Referred for Computerisation: Washim** District has topped with 99.29% of PACS have been referred for computerisation followed by **Kolhapur** (98.04 %) and **Satara** (97.49.%) Districts.

- **Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Geographical Area: Parbhani, Akola, Washim, Jalna** and **Hingoli** Districts have the highest net sown area to its geographical area ratio, with 70% above area as net sown.

4.2.2 Commerce & Industry Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra		
#	**Districts**	**Score**
1	Raigad	57.741
2	Palghar	53.233
3	Pune	47.940
4	Thane	43.225
5	Mumbai	38.443
6	Kolhapur	38.250
7	Solapur	38.216
8	Mumbai Suburban	36.723
9	Dharashiv	36.611
10	Bhandara	35.817
11	Ratnagiri	35.773
12	Satara	33.819
13	Gadchiroli	33.492
14	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	33.439
15	Jalna	33.294
16	Nashik	32.252
17	Nagpur	31.914
18	Sindhudurg	31.745
19	Sangli	30.155
20	Ahmednagar	27.925
21	Hingoli	26.898
22	Latur	26.592
23	Chandrapur	26.408
24	Gondia	26.302
25	Wardha	25.004
26	Jalgaon	22.930
27	Yavatmal	22.596
28	Parbhani	22.116
29	Dhule	20.784
30	Beed	20.723
31	Amravati	20.268
32	Nanded	19.800
33	Washim	19.539
34	Akola	19.339
35	Nandurbar	18.512
36	Buldhana	13.211

District	Score
Raigad	57.741
Palghar	53.233
Pune	47.940
Thane	43.225
Mumbai	38.443
Kolhapur	38.250
Solapur	38.216
Mumbai Suburban	36.723
Dharashiv	36.611
Bhandara	35.817
Ratnagiri	35.773
Satara	33.819
Gadchiroli	33.492
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	33.439
Jalna	33.294
Nashik	32.252
Nagpur	31.914
Sindhudurg	31.745
Sangli	30.155
Ahmednagar	27.925
Hingoli	26.898
Latur	26.592
Chandrapur	26.408
Gondia	26.302
Wardha	25.004
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Yavatmal	22.596
Parbhani	22.116
Dhule	20.784
Beed	20.723
Amravati	20.268
Nanded	19.800
Washim	19.539
Akola	19.339
Nandurbar	18.512
Buldhana	13.211

Note: Data not available / indicator not applicable for Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Dharashiv, Palghar, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal Districts for Start-up Environment: No of Incubators, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.

Salient Features of Commerce & Industry Sector

- **Percentage of in-time Filling of GST Return (GSTR-3B): Mumbai Suburban, Mumbai** and **Kolhapur** Districts are the top three Districts in in-time filing of GST Return with of 82.69%, 79.84%, and 77.57% respectively. Total 16 Districts have reported percentage of more than 70%.

- **Growth of Startups: Dharashiv** District has reported the highest growth in number of Startups at 333% followed by **Gadchiroli** and **Hingoli** Districts with growth in number of startups at 300% and 150% respectively. 18 Districts out of 36 have shown an increase in number of startups.

- **Growth of Udyam Registrations of MSMEs: Parbhani, Jalna** and **Dharashiv** Districts are the leading Districts of Maharashtra in terms of number of Udyam registered MSMEs within the last quarter.

- **Net Value Added from Registered Industries: Raigarh** District has registered the highest per capita net value added from registered industries at 65.41%, followed by **Pune, Mumbai** and **Palghar** Districts with annual growth rate of 59.73%, 46.59% and 38.79% respectively.

- **Growth in Exports: Gadchiroli, Latur** and **Dharashiv** Districts are the leading Districts of Maharashtra in terms of growth in exports. These Districts are followed by **Sindhudurg, Buldhana** and **Nanded** Districts.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra		
#	Districts	Score
1	Pune	69.756
2	Nashik	68.999
3	Gondia	64.911
4	Mumbai	60.311
5	Satara	60.043
6	Solapur	59.983
7	Nagpur	59.434
8	Sangli	58.931
9	Raigad	58.596
10	Kolhapur	57.908
11	Chandrapur	57.279
12	Ratnagiri	57.078
13	Ahmednagar	56.936
14	Latur	56.830
15	Yavatmal	56.578
16	Palghar	56.269
17	Thane	56.232
18	Parbhani	55.641
19	Dharashiv	55.028
20	Dhule	54.809
21	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	53.674
22	Washim	53.336
23	Akola	53.300
24	Nanded	52.878
25	Sindhudurg	52.862
26	Mumbai Suburban	52.609
27	Bhandara	52.300
28	Wardha	51.444
29	Buldhana	51.350
30	Nandurbar	51.183
31	Amravati	49.182
32	Jalgaon	49.006
33	Jalna	47.302
34	Hingoli	45.367
35	Beed	44.037
36	Gadchiroli	39.671
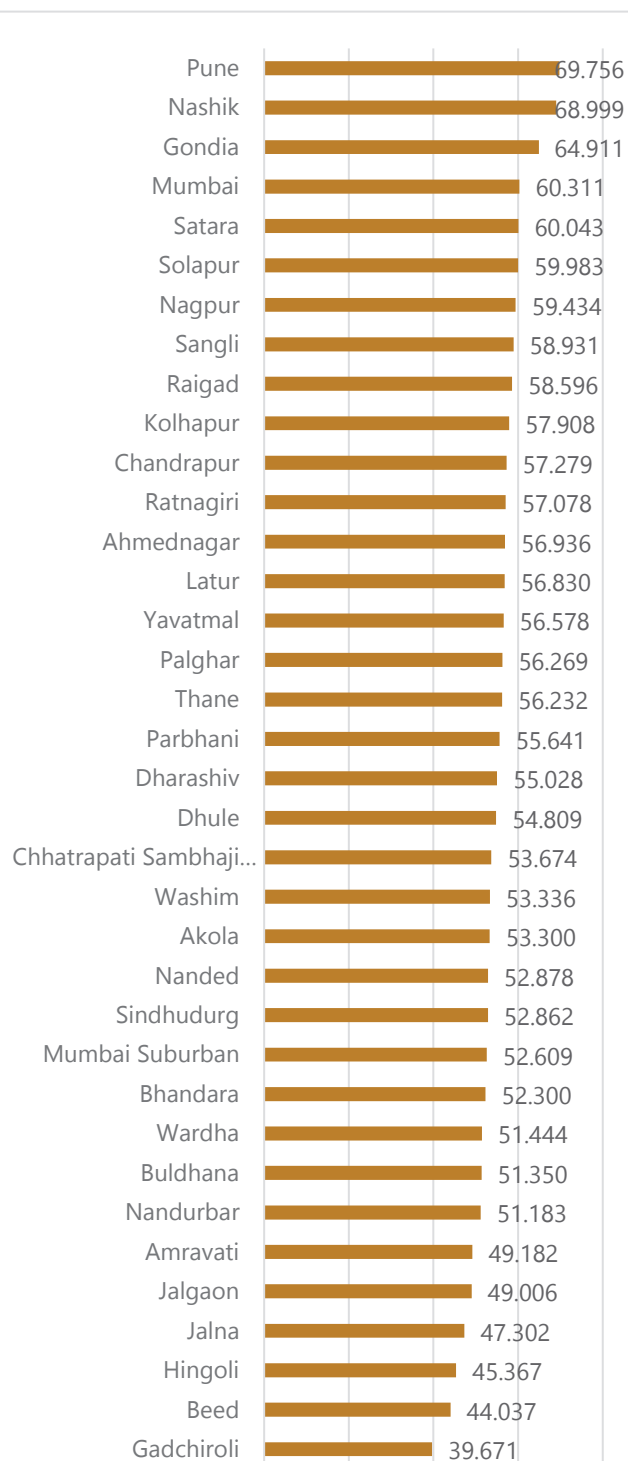
Notes:

1. *Data is not available for Retention rate at Higher Education Level for Mumbai, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data is not available for No. of Children served Mid-Day Meals for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

3. *Segregated data for Akola & Washim, Parbhani & Hingoli and Dhule & Nandurbar was not available for Engaged Seats for Apprentices, therefore, data provided for either of the District from the pair is used for other District as well for scoring purpose.*

4. *Data is not available for Engaged Seats for Apprentices for Gadchiroli, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5. *Data is not available for Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Secondary (Male) & (Female), Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC, ST and Other Backward Class (OBC) students- Secondary & Higher Secondary for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

6. *Data is not available for % of trained youth got employment (self-employment +job) and Male-Female ratio in skilling for Chandrapur and Gadchiroli, therefore, indicator weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Human Resource Development Sector

- **Percentage of Employment Provided from Job Fairs: Nanded** District has reported the highest percentage of employment provided from job fairs. It is followed by **Kolhapur,** and **Sangli** Districts.

- **Skill Training Imparted to Youth: Dharashiv** (85.55%), **Kolhapur** (83.17%), and **Ahmednagar** (83.05%) Districts have reported the highest percentage of skill training imparted to youth.

- **Gross Enrollment Ratio of SC, ST, and OBC Students - Higher Secondary: Nagpur, Pune,** and **Bhandara** Districts have reported the highest gross enrollment ratio for SC, ST and OBC students in Higher Secondary education.

- **Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri,** and **Gadchiroli** Districts have the highest Teacher to Student Pupil to Teacher ratio with 36.76, 34.63, and 33.63 respectively.

- **Percentage of Girl Enrollment (SSC): Mumbai** District has reported highest percentage of girl enrollment (SSC). It is followed by **Ratnagiri** and **Nagpur** Districts.

- **Percentage of ITI Students Trained for All Courses:** Eight Districts of the State have reported the trained percentage of more than 90% at ITIs led by **Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri** and **Raigad** Districts with 96.31%, 94.90% and 94.72% respectively.

- **Percentage of Children Served Mid-day Meals:** All 36 Districts have reported that 100% children are served mid-day meals.

- S**chools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers:** 32 Districts out of the total 36 Districts of the State have reported more than 50% of the schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes with highest percentage being reported by **Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban** and **Satara** Districts with 95.60%, 93.58% and 88.17% respectively.

4.2.4 Public Health Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Nanded	65.614
2	Latur	64.881
3	Ahmednagar	64.083
4	Buldhana	63.477
5	Beed	63.383
6	Yavatmal	63.333
7	Gondia	62.732
8	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	62.294
9	Raigad	62.207
10	Pune	62.083
11	Palghar	62.017
12	Wardha	60.674
13	Bhandara	60.006
14	Amravati	59.848
15	Jalgaon	59.266
16	Solapur	59.031
17	Satara	58.788
18	Nashik	58.255
19	Kolhapur	57.909
20	Dharashiv	57.602
21	Jalna	57.238
22	Hingoli	57.146
23	Parbhani	55.445
24	Washim	54.926
25	Chandrapur	54.749
26	Akola	54.566
27	Ratnagiri	54.511
28	Dhule	53.974
29	Nagpur	53.354
30	Thane	52.422
31	Gadchiroli	51.330
32	Sangli	49.330
33	Sindhudurg	47.759
34	Mumbai Suburban	46.363
35	Nandurbar	42.076
36	Mumbai	39.721

District	Score
Nanded	65.614
Latur	64.881
Ahmednagar	64.083
Buldhana	63.477
Beed	63.383
Yavatmal	63.333
Gondia	62.732
Chhatrapati Sambhaji...	62.294
Raigad	62.207
Pune	62.083
Palghar	62.017
Wardha	60.674
Bhandara	60.006
Amravati	59.848
Jalgaon	59.266
Solapur	59.031
Satara	58.788
Nashik	58.255
Kolhapur	57.909
Dharashiv	57.602
Jalna	57.238
Hingoli	57.146
Parbhani	55.445
Washim	54.926
Chandrapur	54.749
Akola	54.566
Ratnagiri	54.511
Dhule	53.974
Nagpur	53.354
Thane	52.422
Gadchiroli	51.330
Sangli	49.330
Sindhudurg	47.759
Mumbai Suburban	46.363
Nandurbar	42.076
Mumbai	39.721

Notes:

1. *Data for % of Immunisation and % of Institutional Deliveries is not available for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban in segregated manner, therefore, available data for the indicators have been divided between Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban.*

2. *Sub-centres / PHCs converted into HWCs, Availability of Doctors at PHCs, ASHA Workers and Ratio of Block Facilitator for PHC is not applicable / data not available for Mumbai and Mumbai, therefore, indicator weights are equally distributed to other indicators.*

3. *Data for Percentage of Baby Care Kit distributed against the birth, Prevalence of Anaemia and Episodes of Diarrhoea and Dysentery in community is not available for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weights are equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Public Health Sector

- **Percentage of Women Who Took Post Natal Check Up:** Three Districts namely **Sindhudurg, Wardha** and **Ahmednagar** have the highest percentage of women who took post-natal check up between 48 hours and 14 days of delivery.

- **Hospital Beds Per 1000 Population: Mumbai** District has the most number of hospital beds per 1000 people. It is followed by **Wardha** and **Gondia** Districts.

- **Percentage of Baby Care Kits Distributed Against Birth: Chandrapur** (72.21%), **Akola** (65.94%) and **Yavatmal** (63.22%) Districts have reported the highest percentage of baby care kits distributed against birth.

- **Ratio of Block Facilitator for PHC: Palghar** District has reported the highest ratio of block facilitators for PHC. It is followed by **Nandurbar** and **Gadchiroli** Districts.

- **Sex Ratio at Birth: Raigad** District has reported highest sex ratio at birth of 985.827. It is followed by **Nanded** (981) and **Gondia** (973).

- **Availability of FRUs:** Total 16 Districts namely, **Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Latur, Mumbai Suburban, Nagpur, Palghar, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim,** and **Yavatmal** have reported 100% availability of FRUs.

- **Availability of Doctors at PHCs/HWCs: Hingoli** District has reported the highest availability of Doctors at PHCs/HWCs followed by **Nashik,** and **Buldhana** Districts. Total 13 districts have reported over 90% availability of doctors at PHCs/HWCs.

- **Percentage of Institutional Deliveries: Beed** District has reported the highest percentage of institutional deliveries. It is followed by **Akola** and **Jalgaon** Districts. Total 18 districts have reported over 90% institutional deliveries.

- **Percentage of Full Immunisation: Solapur, Sangli, Gondia, Pune, Chandrapur, Dharashiv, Palghar, Hingoli, Thane, Raigad, Dhule, Beed, Ahmednagar, Satara, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Jalna, Buldhana, Latur, Nashik, Washim, Akola and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** have reported 100% immunisation. A total of 33 Districts out of 36 have reported over 90% full immunisation.

4.2.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Nagpur	46.616
2	Bhandara	46.576
3	Kolhapur	46.249
4	Nashik	44.778
5	Pune	43.989
6	Jalna	43.502
7	Washim	43.467
8	Wardha	43.428
9	Mumbai	42.721
10	Satara	42.628
11	Jalgaon	41.525
12	Sangli	40.564
13	Ahmednagar	40.344
14	Mumbai Suburban	40.035
15	Hingoli	39.418
16	Chandrapur	39.293
17	Palghar	39.291
18	Sindhudurg	38.988
19	Amravati	38.502
20	Beed	38.154
21	Gondia	38.028
22	Akola	37.597
23	Buldhana	37.490
24	Solapur	37.432
25	Yavatmal	37.416
26	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	37.358
27	Gadchiroli	37.298
28	Ratnagiri	36.804
29	Latur	36.781
30	Parbhani	36.140
31	Dhule	35.599
32	Dharashiv	34.198
33	Raigad	33.861
34	Nandurbar	32.885
35	Nanded	32.583
36	Thane	31.383
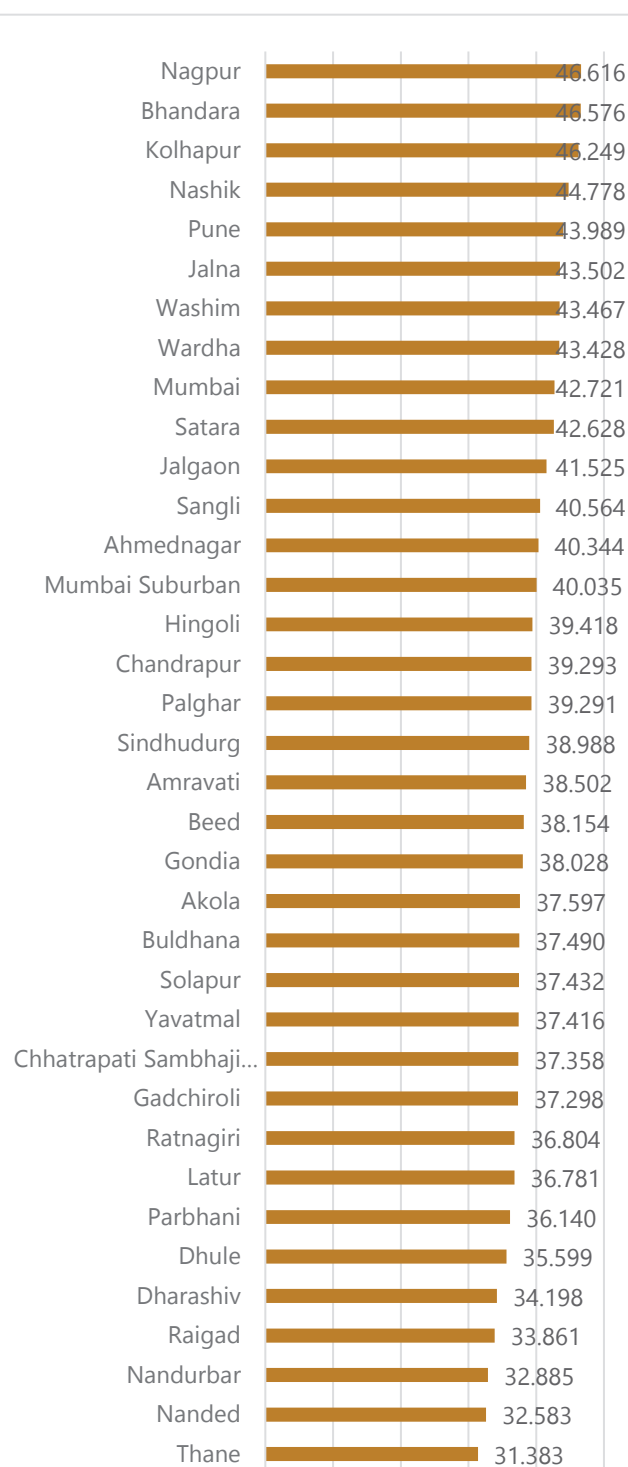
Notes:

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for % of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-Gramin) for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available for % of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) for Mumbai, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Percentage of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water within premises, Percentage of Aanganwadis Centres (AWCs) with tap water supply, Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility, Percentage of completion of all-weather Road Work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Percentage of construction of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Toilets, Percentage of ODF++ Cities with less than 1 lakh population, Percentage of ODF+ Villages and Percentage of Water + Villages for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Percentage of ODF+ Cities for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Percentage of ODF++ Cities with less than 1 lakh population for Thane, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Percentage of Accident Spots Improved versus left to be improved for Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Latur, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Dharashiv, Parbhani, Satara, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

- *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for District Pavement Condition Index, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector

- **Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water: Jalna, Jalgaon** and **Dhule** Districts are leading in percentage of households with access to safe drinking water within premises with 99.74%, 99.06%, and 97.46% respectively.

- **Households with Improved Sanitation: Jalna, Dharashiv,** and **Jalgaon** Districts have the highest percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- **Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG): Bhandara, Buldhana** and **Nandurbar** Districts have reported the highest access to clean cooking fuel.

- **Percentage of ODF++ Cities with less than 1 Lakh Population: Parbhani** (75%), **Satara** (73.33%) and **Raigad** (68.75%) Districts have reported the highest percentage of ODF++ cities with less than 1 lakh population.

- **Per Capita Ultimate Power Consumption: Raigad** District has reported the highest per capita ultimate power consumption, followed by **Pune** and **Jalna** Districts.

- **Percentage of Households Electrified: Palghar, Thane,** and **Pune** Districts have reported the percentage of households electrified.

4.2.6 Social Development Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Sindhudurg	49.973
2	Ratnagiri	49.369
3	Amravati	49.054
4	Raigad	47.580
5	Gondia	47.417
6	Beed	47.285
7	Ahmednagar	46.227
8	Palghar	46.038
9	Sangli	45.301
10	Nagpur	45.254
11	Bhandara	45.029
12	Chandrapur	44.786
13	Nashik	44.781
14	Wardha	44.745
15	Jalna	44.651
16	Latur	44.019
17	Washim	43.657
18	Nanded	43.312
19	Jalgaon	42.837
20	Buldhana	42.407
21	Pune	42.156
22	Dharashiv	41.085
23	Kolhapur	40.450
24	Thane	40.183
25	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	39.104
26	Akola	38.897
27	Nandurbar	38.089
28	Yavatmal	38.082
29	Satara	37.961
30	Hingoli	37.910
31	Parbhani	37.633
32	Solapur	37.305
33	Dhule	34.788
34	Gadchiroli	33.542
35	Mumbai	33.252
36	Mumbai Suburban	26.778
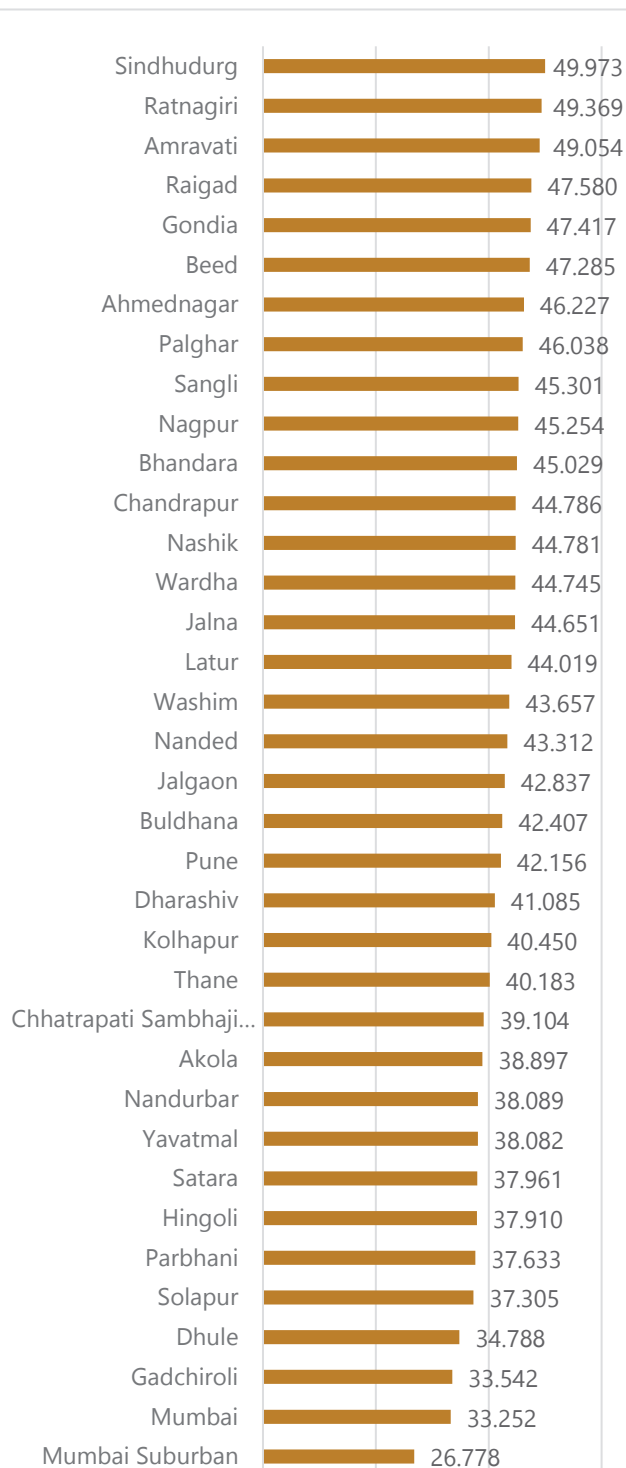
Notes:

1. *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Average Days of Employment Provided Per Household Under MGNREGA, Performance of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM – UMED) Loan Provided SHG, Percentage Change of Beneficiaries under PM Kisan Scheme, Access to Housing for SC/ST(Rural) and Number of Beneficiaries of Schemes under National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) for Mumbai, therefore, indicators weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Average Days of Employment Provided Per Household Under MGNREGA, Performance of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM – UMED) Loan Provided SHG, NULM % of Livelihood Earning SHGs - % of 1st Bank Linkage Against SHG, NULM % of Livelihood Earning SHGs - % of 2nd Bank Linkage Against SHG, Percentage Change of Beneficiaries under PM Kisan Scheme, Access to Housing for SC/ST(Rural), Percentage of Women in SHGs (Saturation), Percentage of Women SHG who availed Bank loan, Decrease in Percentage of ICDS Beneficiaries of Severely Underweight, Decrease in Percentage of ICDS Beneficiaries of Moderately Underweight, Percentage coverage of PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicators weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

3. *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana, % Increase in Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh Population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for Palghar, therefore, indicators weights have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

4. *Data is not available (/indicator is not applicable) for Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana for Thane, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Social Development Sector

- **Percentage Increase in Coverage of Workers Registered on e-SHRAM Portal: Sangli** District has reported the highest increase of 61.09% in coverage of workers registered on e-SHRAM Portal. It is followed by **Nashik** and **Ahmednagar** Districts with 40.86% and 37.96% respectively.

- **Percentage of Women SHGs who Availaed Bank Loan: Buldhana** District has reported the highest percentage of Women SHGs who have availed bank loan at 96.21%. It is followed by **Chandrapur** District with 93.31%. There are five Districts which have reported more than 90% women SHGs who have availed bank loan.

- **Access to Housing for SC/ST (Rural): Kolhapur, Bhandara** and **Ahmednagar** Districts have reported 100% access to housing for SC/ST (Rural). Total nine Districts have reported over 90% access to housing for SC/ST (Rural).

- **Percentage Change of Benificiaries Under PM Kisan Scheme: Sindhudurg** District has reported the highest percentage change of benificiaries under PM Kisan Scheme, followed by **Ratnagiri** and **Raigad** Districts.

- **Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana: Bhandara** District has reported the highest percentage of coverage under Atal Pension Yojana followed by **Sindhudurg** and **Ratnagiri** Distrcts.

- **Performance in One Nation One Ration Card: Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban** and **Thane** Districts have reported the highest performance in One Nation One Ration Card.

- **Average Days of Employment Provided under MGNREGA: Amravati** District has reported the highest average days of employment provided under MGNREGA at 70 days, followed by **Palghar** and **Beed** Districts with 57 days and 45 days respectively.

- **Percentage Coverage of PM Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme: Jalna** District has reported the highest percentage coverage of PM Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme with 81.85%, followed by **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** and **Washim** Districts with 68.03% and 68% respectively.

- **Percentage of Priority Sector Credit Plan to Total Credit Plan: Solapur** District has reported the highest percentage (98.78%) of priority sector credit plan to total credit plan. Total nine Districts have reported over 90 percentage of priority sector credit plan to total credit plan.

4.2.7 Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Hingoli	66.144
2	Raigad	57.525
3	Mumbai	55.880
4	Solapur	54.138
5	Jalgaon	54.110
6	Sangli	53.876
7	Pune	53.375
8	Gondia	52.214
9	Amravati	51.938
10	Sindhudurg	51.667
11	Satara	50.177
12	Chandrapur	50.069
13	Yavatmal	49.486
14	Wardha	48.714
15	Washim	48.581
16	Kolhapur	46.088
17	Ratnagiri	45.634
18	Nandurbar	45.355
19	Akola	45.021
20	Buldhana	44.562
21	Jalna	43.640
22	Ahmednagar	43.437
23	Nagpur	42.798
24	Nashik	42.411
25	Gadchiroli	42.345
26	Beed	41.404
27	Palghar	40.927
28	Dhule	40.880
29	Parbhani	40.844
30	Bhandara	40.771
31	Nanded	39.717
32	Thane	38.317
33	Latur	37.742
34	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	37.636
35	Dharashiv	37.225
36	Mumbai Suburban	34.639

District	Score
Hingoli	66.144
Raigad	57.525
Mumbai	55.880
Solapur	54.138
Jalgaon	54.110
Sangli	53.876
Pune	53.375
Gondia	52.214
Amravati	51.938
Sindhudurg	51.667
Satara	50.177
Chandrapur	50.069
Yavatmal	49.486
Wardha	48.714
Washim	48.581
Kolhapur	46.088
Ratnagiri	45.634
Nandurbar	45.355
Akola	45.021
Buldhana	44.562
Jalna	43.640
Ahmednagar	43.437
Nagpur	42.798
Nashik	42.411
Gadchiroli	42.345
Beed	41.404
Palghar	40.927
Dhule	40.880
Parbhani	40.844
Bhandara	40.771
Nanded	39.717
Thane	38.317
Latur	37.742
Chhatrapati Sambhaji...	37.636
Dharashiv	37.225
Mumbai Suburban	34.639

Notes:

1. *Data not available (/ indicator is not applicable) for Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana for Palghar, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data is not available for Percentage of total revenue income to revenue expenditure (ULBs), Publication of ULBs annual accounts in time, Percentage Growth in own revenue and Property tax recovery Vs total demand for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, the weights of indicators are equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Financial Inclusion & Empowerment Sector

- **Percentage of Property Tax Collection: Mumbai** District has reported the highest percentage of property tax collection against the demand generated at 90.51%. **Hingoli** is second leading District with 87.31%.

- **Growth in Per capita GDDP: Hingoli** District has reported the highest growth in per capita GDDP of 66.31%, followed by **Washim** District.

- **Financial Inclusion Under Jan Dhan Yojana: Gondia** District has reported the highest percentage of increase in No Frill accounts. **Nandurbar** and **Hingoli** Districts are the next two leading Districts.

- **District Plan Expenditure Against Budgeted: Gondia, Buldhana,** and **Washim** Districts have reported 100% District Plan Expenditure against Budgeted. A total of 13 Districts have reported over 99% District Plan Expenditure against Budgeted.

4.2.8 Judicial and Public Safety Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Akola	71.967
2	Sindhudurg	61.481
3	Mumbai Suburban	60.788
4	Bhandara	58.711
5	Gondia	58.372
6	Wardha	55.185
7	Washim	55.103
8	Palghar	54.557
9	Raigad	53.365
10	Chandrapur	53.194
11	Ratnagiri	52.972
12	Amravati	52.479
13	Sangli	51.348
14	Buldhana	50.103
15	Satara	48.630
16	Thane	48.459
17	Gadchiroli	48.172
18	Nanded	47.132
19	Kolhapur	47.025
20	Jalgaon	45.100
21	Solapur	44.949
22	Nandurbar	44.172
23	Nagpur	44.119
24	Nashik	43.345
25	Yavatmal	41.711
26	Beed	41.220
27	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	41.063
28	Pune	41.016
29	Hingoli	39.805
30	Dharashiv	39.275
31	Mumbai	38.909
32	Parbhani	38.769
33	Latur	38.365
34	Dhule	36.664
35	Jalna	33.395
36	Ahmednagar	32.490

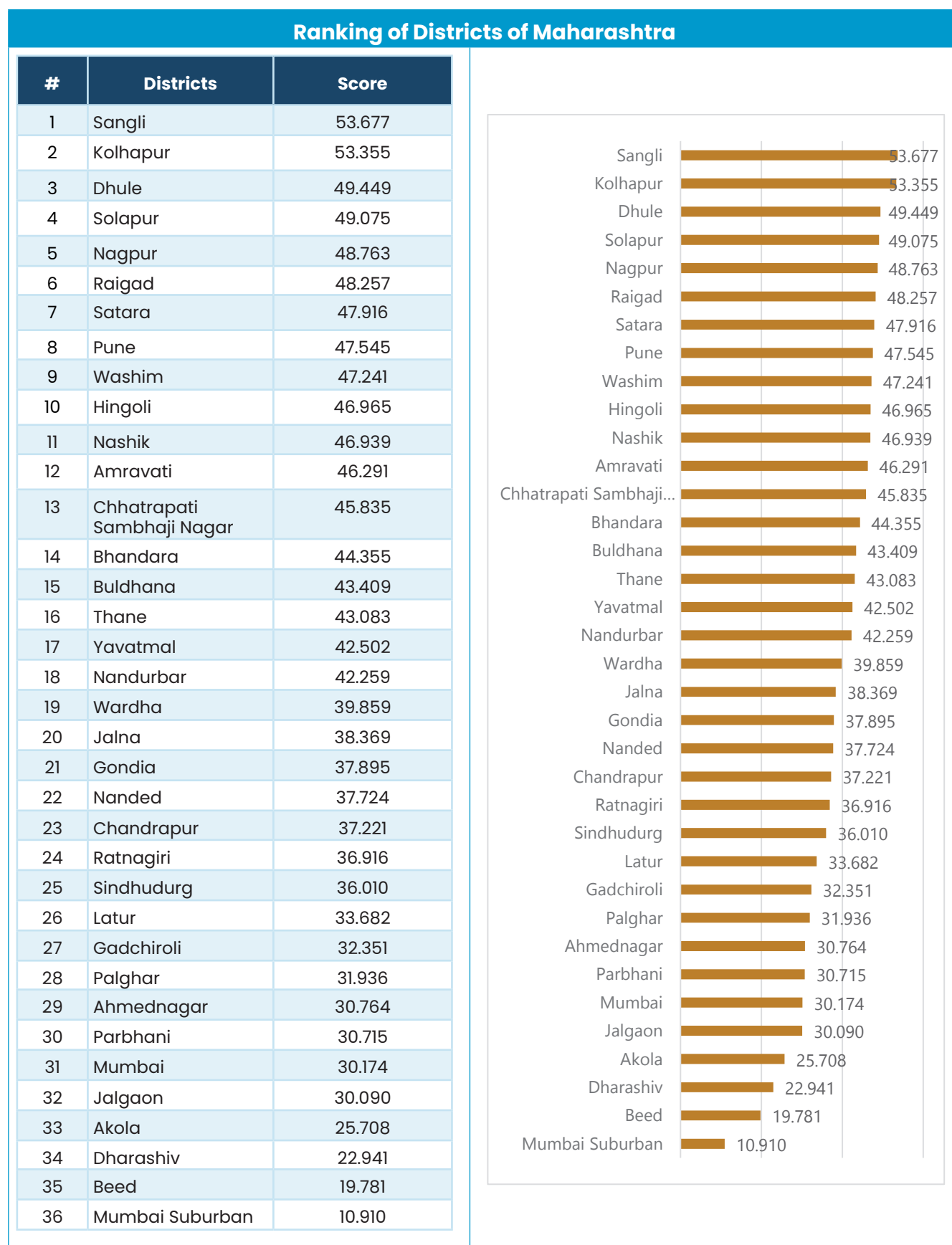| District	Score
Akola	71.967
Sindhudurg	61.481
Mumbai Suburban	60.788
Bhandara	58.711
Gondia	58.372
Wardha	55.185
Washim	55.103
Palghar	54.557
Raigad	53.365
Chandrapur	53.194
Ratnagiri	52.972
Amravati	52.479
Sangli	51.348
Buldhana	50.103
Satara	48.630
Thane	48.459
Gadchiroli	48.172
Nanded	47.132
Kolhapur	47.025
Jalgaon	45.100
Solapur	44.949
Nandurbar	44.172
Nagpur	44.119
Nashik	43.345
Yavatmal	41.711
Beed	41.220
Chhatrapati...	41.063
Pune	41.016
Hingoli	39.805
Dharashiv	39.275
Mumbai	38.909
Parbhani	38.769
Latur	38.365
Dhule	36.664
Jalna	33.395
Ahmednagar	32.490

Notes:

1. *Data is not available for Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 Lakh Population for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data for Implementation of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for Expeditious Disposal of Rape and POSCO Act Cases is not available for Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Mumbai Suburban, Nandurbar, Nashik, Palghar, Parbhani, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wasim, therefore, indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators.*

3. *Data for Disposal of Court Cases - Consumer Court is not available for Palghar, therefore, indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators.*

4. *Data for Percentage of Disposal of ACB Enquiries with Timeline is not available for Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators.*

5. *Data for Disposal of Vishaka Complaints is not available for Gondia, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nandurbar, Dharashiv, Ratnagiri, Solapur, therefore, indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Judiciary & Public Safety Sector

-   **Conviction Rate: Raigad** District has reported the highest conviction rate of 38.92% followed by **Akola** (38.15%) and **Washim** (33.88%) Districts.

-   **Conviction Rate in Cases Registered under SC/ST Act: Wardha** District has reported the highest percentage of conviction rate in cases registered under SC/ST Act with 22.86%. **Chandrapur** and **Raigad** Districts are the next two leading Districts with conviction rate of 18.57% and 14.71% respectively.

-   **Disposal of Vishakha Complaints: Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Mumbai Suburban, Nanded, Nashik, Palghar, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Wardha, Washim,** and **Yavatmal** Districts are the 18 Districts which have reported the 100% disposal of Vishakha complaints.

-   **Ratio of Police Personnel to per 100 Population: Gadchiroli** District has reported the highest ratio of police personnel to population of 0.43. **Mumbai** District is second leading District with a ratio of 0.27.

-   **Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts: Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** District has reported the highest percentage of 95.37% disposal of cases by the consumer courts. Total 10 Districts have reported the percentage of more than 90% of disposal of cases by the consumer courts.

-   **Percentage of Disposal of ACB Inquiries within Timeframe: Nandurbar, Bhandara and Solapur** Districts have reported the highest percentage of disposal of ACB Inquiries within time frame.

4.2.9 Environment Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Sangli	53.677
2	Kolhapur	53.355
3	Dhule	49.449
4	Solapur	49.075
5	Nagpur	48.763
6	Raigad	48.257
7	Satara	47.916
8	Pune	47.545
9	Washim	47.241
10	Hingoli	46.965
11	Nashik	46.939
12	Amravati	46.291
13	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	45.835
14	Bhandara	44.355
15	Buldhana	43.409
16	Thane	43.083
17	Yavatmal	42.502
18	Nandurbar	42.259
19	Wardha	39.859
20	Jalna	38.369
21	Gondia	37.895
22	Nanded	37.724
23	Chandrapur	37.221
24	Ratnagiri	36.916
25	Sindhudurg	36.010
26	Latur	33.682
27	Gadchiroli	32.351
28	Palghar	31.936
29	Ahmednagar	30.764
30	Parbhani	30.715
31	Mumbai	30.174
32	Jalgaon	30.090
33	Akola	25.708
34	Dharashiv	22.941
35	Beed	19.781
36	Mumbai Suburban	10.910

District	Score
Sangli	53.677
Kolhapur	53.355
Dhule	49.449
Solapur	49.075
Nagpur	48.763
Raigad	48.257
Satara	47.916
Pune	47.545
Washim	47.241
Hingoli	46.965
Nashik	46.939
Amravati	46.291
Chhatrapati Sambhaji...	45.835
Bhandara	44.355
Buldhana	43.409
Thane	43.083
Yavatmal	42.502
Nandurbar	42.259
Wardha	39.859
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Gondia	37.895
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Gadchiroli	32.351
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Ahmednagar	30.764
Parbhani	30.715
Mumbai	30.174
Jalgaon	30.090
Akola	25.708
Dharashiv	22.941
Beed	19.781
Mumbai Suburban	10.910

Notes:

1. *As per data made available, there is no city with AQI between 51–100.*

2. *Data is not available for % Increase in Forest Cover and Tree Cover for Palghar, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

3. *Data is not available for % of Treatment of Solid Waste to Total Solid Waste Generation for Mumbai Suburban; therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

4. *Data is not available for % of Treatment of Sewage Water to Total Wastewater Generated for Mumbai Suburban; therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

5. *Data is not available for Avg Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources for Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Palghar, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

6. *Data is not available (or indicator is not application) for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban for % of Villages Implementing Water Quality Testing Governance Standards, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

7. *Data is not available for % PAP Certificates issued for Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*

8. *Data is not available for % of PAP Alternet Land/Plot Allotment for Ahmednagar, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Dharashiv, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators*
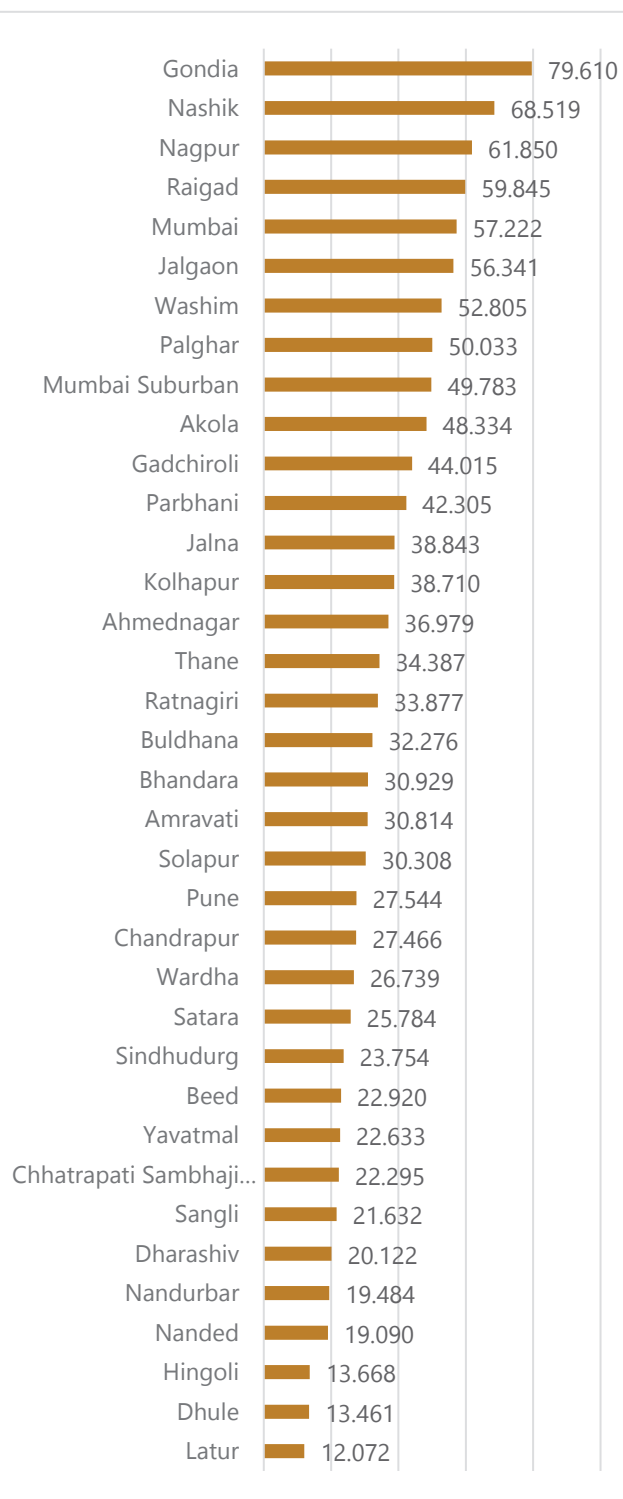
Salient Features of Environment Sector

- **Percent Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources: Nandurbar** District has reported the highest improvement in groundwater level by 9.25%. **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** and **Amravati** Districts are other two Districts which have reported the highest improvement.

- **Percent of Public Green Buildings: Latur, Gondia, Nagpur** Districts have reported the highest percentage of Public Green Buildings against the total number of public building in the Distrcts.

- **Percentage of Villages Implementing Water Quality Testing Governance Standards: Akola, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, Ratnagiri, Sangli,** and **Thane** Districts have reported 100% testing for Chemical Parameter testing. **Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, Sangli,** and **Thane** Districts have reported 100% testing for Bacteriological Parameter testing.

- **Percent Increase in Forest Cover: Bhandara** District has reported highest percentage increase in forest area and tree cover.

- **Percentage of Project Affect Persons (PAP) Cetificates Issued: Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Gondia,** and **Jalna** Districts have reported 100% certificate issuance of PAPs.

4.2.10   Citizen Centric Governance Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra

#	Districts	Score
1	Gondia	79.610
2	Nashik	68.519
3	Nagpur	61.850
4	Raigad	59.845
5	Mumbai	57.222
6	Jalgaon	56.341
7	Washim	52.805
8	Palghar	50.033
9	Mumbai Suburban	49.783
10	Akola	48.334
11	Gadchiroli	44.015
12	Parbhani	42.305
13	Jalna	38.843
14	Kolhapur	38.710
15	Ahmednagar	36.979
16	Thane	34.387
17	Ratnagiri	33.877
18	Buldhana	32.276
19	Bhandara	30.929
20	Amravati	30.814
21	Solapur	30.308
22	Pune	27.544
23	Chandrapur	27.466
24	Wardha	26.739
25	Satara	25.784
26	Sindhudurg	23.754
27	Beed	22.920
28	Yavatmal	22.633
29	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	22.295
30	Sangli	21.632
31	Dharashiv	20.122
32	Nandurbar	19.484
33	Nanded	19.090
34	Hingoli	13.668
35	Dhule	13.461
36	Latur	12.072

Gondia 79.610
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Thane 34.387
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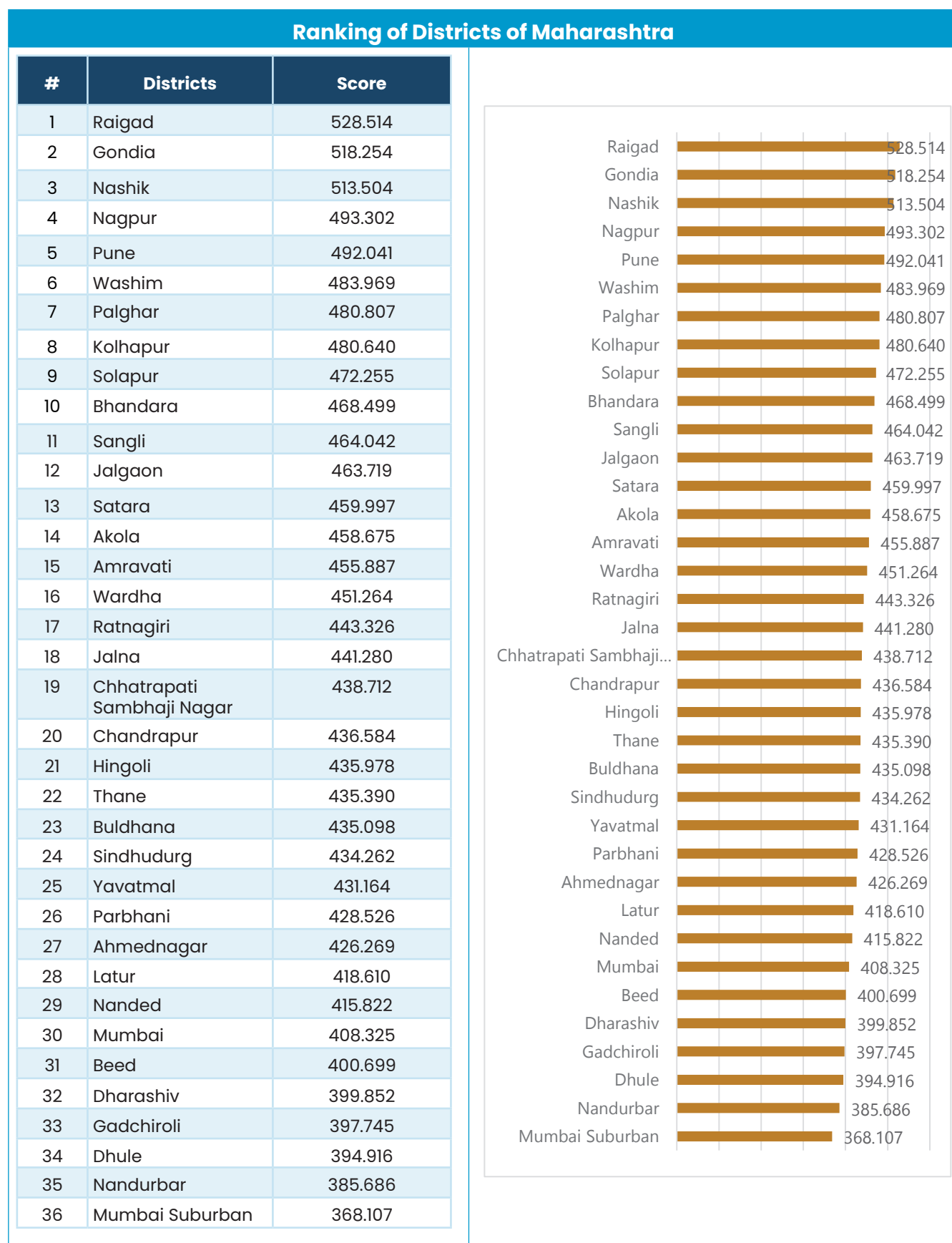Hingoli 13.668
Dhule 13.461
Latur 12.072

Notes:

1. *Data is not available for Ratio of Disposal and Pending of Quasi-Judicial Cases handled by Revenue Machinery for Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar and Nanded, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

2. *Data is not available for % of Online Services Provided for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, therefore, indicator weight has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

Salient Features of Citizen Centric Governance Sector

-   **Percentage of Pending of Cases in First Appeal (Aaple Sarkar): Mumbai** and **Mumbai Suburban** Districts have the lowest percentage of pendincy of cases in first appeal with 17.45% and 20.90% respectively. On the other hand, there are ten Districts which have pendency of more than 90%.

-   **Percentage of Administrative Offices Converted to e-Office:** It is being reported that **Gadchiroli, Gondia** and **Ratnagiri** Districts have converted all the administrative office to e-Office.

-   **Percentage Provision of Online Services under all Services of Digital Maharashtra:** Total ten Districts namely **Akola, Gondia, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Raigad, Washim** and **Palghar** have reported 100% provision of online services.

4.3 Composite Ranking

|	Ranking of Districts of Maharashtra	
#	**Districts**	**Score**
1	Raigad	528.514
2	Gondia	518.254
3	Nashik	513.504
4	Nagpur	493.302
5	Pune	492.041
6	Washim	483.969
7	Palghar	480.807
8	Kolhapur	480.640
9	Solapur	472.255
10	Bhandara	468.499
11	Sangli	464.042
12	Jalgaon	463.719
13	Satara	459.997
14	Akola	458.675
15	Amravati	455.887
16	Wardha	451.264
17	Ratnagiri	443.326
18	Jalna	441.280
19	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	438.712
20	Chandrapur	436.584
21	Hingoli	435.978
22	Thane	435.390
23	Buldhana	435.098
24	Sindhudurg	434.262
25	Yavatmal	431.164
26	Parbhani	428.526
27	Ahmednagar	426.269
28	Latur	418.610
29	Nanded	415.822
30	Mumbai	408.325
31	Beed	400.699
32	Dharashiv	399.852
33	Gadchiroli	397.745
34	Dhule	394.916
35	Nandurbar	385.686
36	Mumbai Suburban	368.107

5
Way Forward

Citizen centric governance and public administration are strengthened through informed policy formulation. Data driven decision making and policy tweaking is the key to achieve citizen centric governance aimed at improved service delivery by the government. It is therefore important to bring greater depth of data analytics and digital dashboards to governance models. The Good Governance Index (GGI) is one such initiative of DARPG, Govt. of India.

With this initiative, the DARPG has stood at the forefront of analysing and presenting assessments of governance in States and UTs through the GGI 2019 and 2021. District Good Governance Index (DGGI) of States and UTs is the next level of such assessment at District-level which is basic units of field administration and governance. DGGIs are prepared after extensive stakeholder consultations. The following figures depicts DARPG's efforts regarding brining out DGGI:

Figure 5: Progress of Design and Publication of DGGI
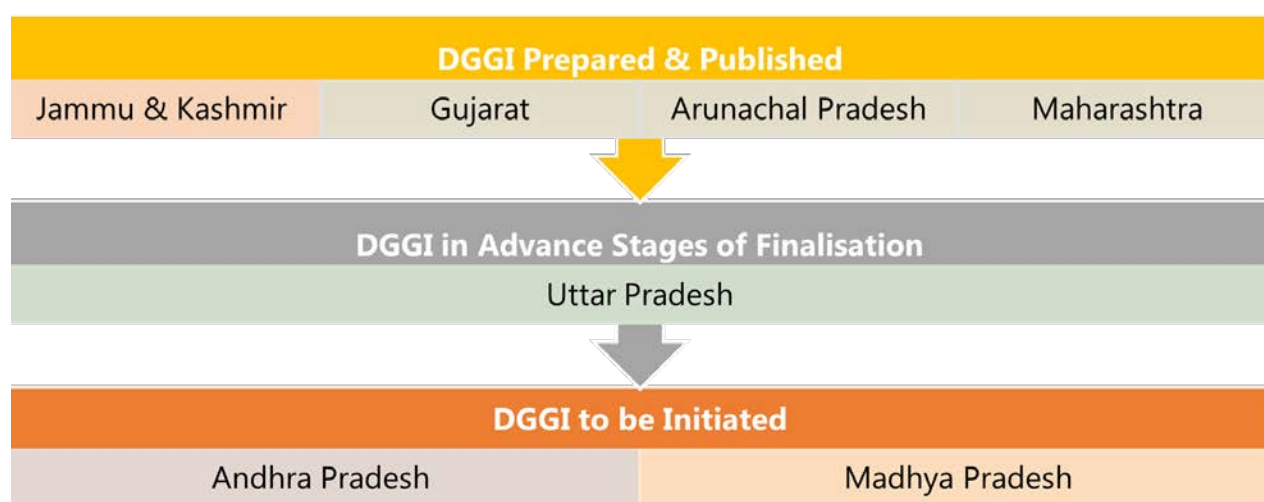
5.1 Roadmap for DGGI-Maharashtra

Good governance in Maharashtra is characterised by a combination of effective policies, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. The State Government has implemented several initiatives to ensure the efficient delivery of public services, promote economic development, and uphold the rule of law.

Maharashtra has made strides in implementing good governance practices, with efforts to enhance transparency,

accountability, and citizen participation. Initiatives like e-Governance, Maha-DBT, Aaple Sarkar, digital services, and anti-corruption measures have been emphasised to improve overall governance.

Maharashtra is one of India's leading States in agriculture. The state has implemented various schemes to support farmers, enhance irrigation facilities, and promote sustainable agricultural practices. Initiatives such as the Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan focus on water conservation, crucial for agricultural development.

Maharashtra is a key industrial hub in India, with Mumbai being the financial capital. With its well defined investor friendly policies, the State continues to attract investments and promote industrial growth. Policies encouraging ease of doing business, infrastructure development, and sector-specific incentives contribute to the industrial progress of the state.
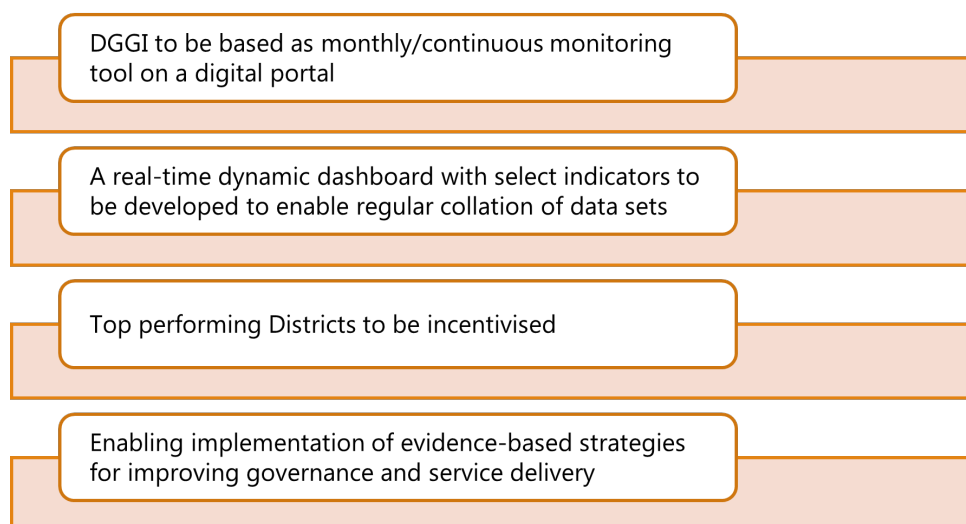
Infrastructure development is a priority in Maharashtra. The State has been investing in projects related to transportation, energy, and urban development. At the same time, the State is also working on its social infrastructure and is in the process of enhancing the education system to the next level, focusing on both primary and higher education. It has implemented various schemes to increase school enrollment, improve infrastructure, and enhance the quality of education. The state has been investing in healthcare infrastructure and services. Efforts include the establishment of hospitals, health centers, and the implementation of health insurance schemes to provide accessible and affordable healthcare to all citizens.

Maharashtra has undertaken initiatives to empower women, both economically and socially. Programmes promoting women's entrepreneurship, skill development, and education contribute to fostering gender equality. Poverty alleviation programmes and social welfare schemes aiming to uplift marginalised sections of society are well defined and implemented efficiently.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) programmes, subsidies, and employment generation schemes are designed to improve the economic conditions of the underprivileged. Citizen participation is encouraged through various mechanisms, such as public consultations, grievance redressal mechanisms, and the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.

The State Government's focus on good governance has not only resulted in the effective delivery of public services but has also contributed to Maharashtra's overall development. The State has witnessed remarkable progress in sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, education, healthcare, etc., thereby improving the quality of life for its citizens.

The first edition of DGGI of Maharashtra has assessed the status of governance in all the Districts of Maharashtra and their performance in ten sectors with corresponding 161 indicators. Through District-level rankings, a healthy competition is fostered, ultimately leading to benefits for citizens. The indicator-based performance assessment is expected to offer guidance to the Government of Maharashtra and District Administrations, as well as other stakeholders, in identifying existing gaps and devising plans to bridge them. Furthermore, it will serve as a decision-making and monitoring tool. The following steps are envisaged as way forward:

Figure 6: Roadmap for DGGI-Maharashtra

DGGI to be based as monthly/continuous monitoring tool on a digital portal

A real-time dynamic dashboard with select indicators to be developed to enable regular collation of data sets

Top performing Districts to be incentivised

Enabling implementation of evidence-based strategies for improving governance and service delivery

5.2 Conclusion

DARPG, Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra will engage with relevant stakeholders to ensure the index is robust and dynamic. Based on the feedback, it will refine the index, if necessary, by incorporating additional indicators; adjusting weightages, etc., to enhance its effectiveness. This iterative process will help improve the index's relevance and usefulness.

Annexures

Annexure 1: Sectors, Indicators and Weightages

#	Indicators	Weights
**Agriculture & Allied Sectors**	
1	Growth in Productivity of food grains and oil seeds.	5.0
2	Growth in Productivity of Horticulture Crops	2.5
3	per cent of area under Horticulture Crops	2.5
4	Increase in storage capacity of Cold Storage Facility Centre	5.0
5	Percentage of area under micro irrigation to total area under cultivation	2.5
6	MAHADBT - Percentage of subsidy (target) disbursed to per thousand farmers.	5.0
7	Percentage of area under crop insurance to Kharif sown area	2.5
8	Percentage of area under crop insurance to Rabi sown area	2.5
9	Cumulative achievement of disbursement of crops loans in Kharif and Rabi seasons	2.5
10	Percentage of FPO farmers to total farmers in district	5.0
11	Per capita milk collection	2.5
12	Percentage of (large and small) animals vaccinated	2.5
13	Percentage of District wise Irrigation potential created and Actual irrigated area	2.5
14	Percentage increase of total produce transacted through e-NAM portal	5.0
15	Percentage Increase in Agricultural Credit as per Annual Credit Plan (ACP) made by District Level Banking Committee (DLBC)	5.0
16	Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Issued	5.0
17	Growth in beneficiaries receiving funds through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for Farm Mechanization.	2.5
18	Percentage of beneficiaries receiving funds through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for Drip Irrigation against target.	2.5
19	Percentage disbursement of District Total Annual Credit Plan against the target.	5.0
20	Percentage of Beneficiaries of Electrification of Agriculture Pumps (Solar) against target.	2.5
21	Total Irrigation Potential Created	5.0
22	Percentage of Soil Health Card Distributed	5.0
23	Percentage of Digitisation of Land Records Maps	5.0
24	Percentage of Artificial Insemination	2.5
25	Percentage of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) computerised	2.5
26	Percentage of total area under foodgrains to total gross cropped area	5.0
27	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	5.0

#	Indicators	Weights
	Commerce & Industry	
28	Percentage of in-time filling of GST Return (GSTR-3B)	10.0
29	Per capita Net Value Add from registered industries	15.0
30	Factories in Operation per 10,00,000 population	12.5
31	Comparative growth of Udyam Registration of MSMEs within last quarter	10.0
32	Start-up Environment: Growth in Start-ups	7.5
33	Start-up Environment: Growth in incubators	7.5
34	Growth in export	12.5
35	Percentage of Industries having Pollution Index 41 and above	10.0
36	Increase in Per capita Industrial consumption of electricity	15.0
	Human Resource Development	
37	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	5.0
38	Quality of Education- (National Achievement Survey Ranking)	10.0
39	Retention rate at Higher Education Level	2.5
40	Retention rate at Secondary Level	5.0
41	Enrolment Ratio of Schedule Castes (SCs)	2.5
42	Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Tribes (STs)	2.5
43	Pupil - Teacher Ratio	7.5
44	Percentage of Schools with drinking water, separate toilet and electricity Facilities	10.0
45	Percentage of Schools with Computers for pedagogical purposes	2.5
46	Percentage of children served Mid-Day Meals	7.5
47	Percentage of ITI Students trained for all courses	2.5
48	Engaged Seats for Apprentice	2.5
49	Gross Enrolment ratio at Higher Secondary(Male)	2.5
50	Gross Enrolment ratio at Higher Secondary(Female)	2.5
51	Percentage of Girl Enrolment (SSC)	2.5
52	Gross enrolment ratio (GER) of SC, ST and Other Backward Class (OBC) students-Secondary	2.5
53	Gross enrolment ratio (GER) of SC, ST and OBC students- Higher Secondary	2.5
54	Skill trainings imparted to youth	10.0
55	Percentage of Trained Youth got Employment (self-employment + job)	10.0
56	Male- Female ratio in skilling	2.5
57	Job Fairs organised	2.5
58	Percentage Employment provided from job fair	2.5

#	Indicators	Weights
	Public Health	
59	Percentage of Full Immunisation	5.0
60	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	10.0
61	Percentage of Sub-centres / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	5.0
62	Availability of Doctors at PHCs/ HWCs	5.0
63	Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/ Booster + 180 IFA	2.5
64	Percentage of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units)	5.0
65	Percentage of Household covered under Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) Scheme	2.5
66	Sex Ratio at birth	5.0
67	ASHA worker per 500 Population in Tribal and 1000 population in non-tribal	2.5
68	Ratio of Block Facilitator for PHC	2.5
69	Percentage of Baby Care Kit distributed against the birth	2.5
70	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population (Public and govt. supported hospitals only)	5.0
71	Percentage of Low Birth Weight Children	2.5
72	Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49) years who are anaemic	2.5
73	Percentage of woman taking Full ANC check-up out of total pregnant woman	5.0
74	Percentage of woman taking post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery	2.5
75	Infant Mortality Rate	10.0
76	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 institutional deliveries)	10.0
77	Prevalence of Anaemia	2.5
78	Episodes of Diarrhoea and Dysentery in community	2.5
79	Annual Parasitic Index (API) (Malaria)	2.5
80	Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years according to nutrition grades	2.5
81	a) number of Physicians b) number of nurses c) Number of midwives per 10,000 population	5.0
	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	
82	Per capita per day water availability (LPCD)	5.0
83	Percentage of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin)	2.5
84	Percentage of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban)	2.5
85	Percentage of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water within premises	2.5
86	Percentage of Aanganwadis Centres (AWCs) with tap water supply	5.0
87	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility	7.5
88	Increase in Access to clean cooking fuel (LPG)	7.5

#	Indicators	Weights
89	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	7.5
90	Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity	2.5
91	Percentage of completion of all-weather Road Work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	7.5
92	Percentage of construction of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)Toilets	7.5
93	Percentage of ODF+ Cities	5.0
94	Percentage of ODF++ Cities with less than 1 lakh population	2.5
95	Percentage of ODF+ Villages	5.0
96	Percentage of Water + Cities	2.5
97	Percentage of Accident Spots Improved	7.5
98	District Pavement Condition Index	2.5
99	Ratio of length of all weather road to 100sq.km District area	7.5
100	Wastage of Energy (Transmission & Distribution loss)	5.0
101	Proportion of Aanganwadis with own buildings	5.0
Social Development		
102	Percentage Off-take of Grains v/s allotment	5.0
103	Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA	7.5
104	Performance in "One Nation One Ration Card"(ONOC)	7.5
105	Performance of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM – UMED) Loan provided to SHGs	5.0
106	NULM Percentage of livelihood earning SHGs - Percentage of 1st Bank Linkage against SHG	2.5
107	NULM Percentage of livelihood earning SHGs - Percentage of 2nd Bank Linkage against SHG	2.5
108	Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana	5.0
109	Percentage increase in Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	5.0
110	Percentage change of Beneficiaries under P M Kisan Scheme	5.0
111	Access to Housing for SC/ST (Rural)	5.0
112	Health Insurance: Increase in No. of beneficiaries against insured (yellow, white, orange)	5.0
113	Percentage of women in SHGs	5.0
114	Percentage of Women SHG who availed Bank loan	5.0
115	Percentage of ICDS Beneficiaries Severely underweight	2.5
116	Percentage of ICDS Beneficiaries Moderately underweight	2.5
117	Percentage of total coverage of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received pre-metric scholarship through (DBT) against number of students	2.5
118	Percentage of total coverage of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries received post metric scholarship through (DBT) and having Aadhar	2.5

#	Indicators	Weights
119	Percentage increase in coverage of workers registered on e-SHRAM Portal	5.0
120	Percentage coverage of PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme	2.5
121	Number of beneficiaries of schemes under National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)	2.5
122	Percentage of beneficiaries receiving benefits under (a) Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan (b) Shravanbal Seva State Pension	2.5
123	Percentage of Off-take against Allocation of foodgrains to fair price shops for Atyodaya Anna yojana under NFSA	5.0
124	Percentage of priority sector credit plan to Total Credit plan	5.0
125	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age of 17	2.5
Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion		
126	Growth in per Capita GDDP	15.0
127	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana (Percentage increase in No frill accounts)	10.0
128	Percentage of SHGs linked to Banks	10.0
129	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	10.0
130	District Plan Expenditure (General + SCP + TSP + OTSP) against budgeted	7.5
131	Unspent balance of DPC fund with local bodies against allotted DPC budget to that district	7.5
132	Percentage of total revenue income to revenue expenditure (ULBs)	7.5
133	Publication of ULBs annual accounts in time	7.5
134	Percentage Growth in own revenue	15.0
135	Property tax recovery Vs total demand	10.0
Judiciary & Public Safety		
136	Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population	15
137	Conviction rate in cases related to crimes against women	5.0
138	Percentage change in Conviction rate in cases related to crimes against children	5.0
139	Percentage change in Conviction rate in cases registered under SC/ST Act, 1989	5.0
140	Ratio of Police personnel available per 100 Population	7.5
141	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	5.0
142	Implementation of fast track special courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of Rape and POSCO act cases.	7.5
143	Conviction Rate (IPC)	15.0
144	Disposal of Court Cases - Consumer Court	10.0
145	Percentage of Disposal of ACB Enquiries within timeline	7.5
146	Percentage Disposal of VISHAKHA complaints	7.5
147	Percentage of deaths attributed to disasters viz. flood, severe drought, etc. per 10,000 population.	5.0
148	Rate of crime against women per 1,00,000 female population	5.0
Environment		

#	Indicators	Weights
149	Total number of cities with Air Quality Index (AQI) between 51-100 (Satisfactory Category) to the total number of cities in the district.	15.0
150	Percentage increase in forest cover and tree cover	10.0
151	Percentage of treatment of Solid waste generated to total solid waste generation in district	15.0
152	Percentage of treatment of Sewage water to total wastewater generation in the district	15.0
153	Average Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources	10.0
154	Percentage of Gram panchayats implementing Water Governance Standards	10.0
155	Percentage of PAPs (Project Affected Persons) certificate issued	7.5
156	Percentage of PAPs alternate land / plot allotment cases cleared	7.5
157	Percentage of public green buildings	10.0
Citizen Centric Governance		
158	Percentage of pending of cases in first appeal	20.0
159	Percentage of administrative offices converted to e-Office	20.0
160	Percentage of online services provided Vs Applications received	30.0
161	Ratio of disposal and pending of quasi-judicial cases handled by revenue machinery	30.0

Annexure 2: Illustrative Sample of Data Collection Template

Sector	Agriculture & Allied Sector
Indicator	Animals Vaccinated
Unit	Percentage
Weightage	XX
Data Source	<Name of the Department>
Indicator Orientation	Positive

#	Districts	Total number of livestock eligible vaccination	Total number of animals vaccinated
1	Ahmednagar		
2	Akola		
3	Amravati		
4	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar		
5	Beed		
6	Bhandara		
7	Buldhana		
8	Chandrapur		
9	Dhule		
10	Gadchiroli		
11	Gondia		
12	Hingoli		
13	Jalgaon		
14	Jalna		
15	Kolhapur		
16	Latur		
17	Mumbai		
18	Mumbai Suburban		
19	Nagpur		
20	Nanded		

#	Districts	Total number of livestock eligible vaccination	Total number of animals vaccinated
21	Nandurbar		
22	Nashik		
23	Dharashiv		
24	Palghar		
25	Parbhani		
26	Pune		
27	Raigad		
28	Ratnagiri		
29	Sangli		
30	Satara		
31	Sindhudurg		
32	Solapur		
33	Thane		
34	Wardha		
35	Washim		
36	Yavatmal		

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI – 110 001