



UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICT GOOD
GOVERNANCE INDEX

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Agriculture and
Allied Sectors



Environment



Public Infrastructure
and Utilities



Social Welfare
and Development



Industry and
Commerce



Public Health



Economic
Governance and
Financial Inclusion



Citizen Centric
Governance



Human Resource
Development



Judiciary and
Public Safety

DISCLAIMER

This report by no means has any commercial intention and is solely undertaken for the purpose of depicting the findings of **Uttar Pradesh District Good Governance Index (UP DGGI)**. IIPA will not be responsible for any interpretation drawn by the reader on the basis of information contained herein. The reader is solely responsible for the use of this material to achieve its intended results. Unauthorized publication/edition/modification of the content of this report is strictly prohibited.

—IIPA Team

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our tremendous and sincere gratitude to our Honourable Chairman Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Government of India, for staying our never flickering beacon of guidance in this project. Deepest appreciation for our most respected Director General Shri S.N. Tripathi, IAS whose contribution in stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped me to coordinate my project especially in writing this report. Special thanks to Shri Amitabh Ranjan, Registrar, IIPA, for extending all the institutional and administrative support throughout the project.

We are grateful to Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, for giving us an opportunity to create a District Good Governance Index, Uttar Pradesh (DGGI UP). His persistent support deserves a special mention with all our humble gratitude. We are extremely thankful for being provided such an endless support and guidance, although he has a busy schedule.

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to Secretary, DARPG, Shri V. Srinivas, Shri Amar Nath, (Additional Secretary, DARPG) and Shri N.B.S. Rajput, (Joint Secretary, DARPG) for their valuable inputs and constant encouragement that helped us in this daunting project. We are grateful for their timely and unconditional guidance till the completion of our report. Thanks, are also overdue towards Ms. Prisca Mathew (Deputy Secretary, DARPG) and Shri Sanjeev Srivastava (Deputy Secretary, DARPG) for their coordination efforts. We are fortunate to have worked with them on this assignment.

We are immensely grateful to Team UP headed by Shri L. Venkateshwarlu, (Director General, UPAAM, Lucknow and Principal Secretary, Transport, Govt. of UP), Shri K. Ravindra Naik, IAS (Principal Secretary, Administrative Reforms & Public Service Management Department, Govt. of UP) and Shri Alok Kumar, IAS (Principal Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation, Govt. of UP). They played a major role in bringing the initiative into action and to such heights.

Special mention to Ms. Alka Bahuguna Dhaundiyal (Joint Director, Economics & Statistics Division, Planning Department, Govt. of UP) and her team for their dedicated support, input and kindest cooperation that made us more surefooted in this convoluted project. Additional thanks to Dr. Sheel Asthana (Joint Director, Administrative Reforms Department, GoUP) and Dr. Anand Mishra (Director, Perspective Planning Department, GoUP), without their support, this report would not have been so updated and complete.

We can't forget our concealed force of Shri Mithun Barua, Dy. Registrar, Academic Support, Shri O.P. Chawla, Dy. Registrar, F&A.

Special thanks to indispensable team members of IIPA involved in this project. Profuse thanks to Mr. Atul Garg and his team, who burnt the midnight oil and brought shape to this project. He was constantly supported by Ms. Vinti Manchanda in strategic coordination and threading the report in one unit throughout the project. The team was also supported by Ms. Meghna Chukkath and Mr. Satish Gupta along with IIPA team members including Ms. Ishika Bansal, Ms. Arundhati Raaj, Mr. Nikhil Madhusudan and Ms. Kanika Nagpal.

This project, lastly, would not have been possible without the exceptional efforts of our technical team who made creating a complex, yet cohesive dashboard possible. They were crucial in the conception, platform development, programming as well as cleaning of data for the dashboard. The team included Mr. Kintada Balaji Rao, Mr. Amit Singh, Mr. Vaibhav Kumar Gidwani, Mr. Akash Sharma and Mr. Vikas Kumar Jha.

FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR GENERAL, IIPA

Good Governance has been the hallmark of the Government of India. It has always been a guiding light for our public policy vision to achieve 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' and has always assured that the implementation strategies fructify based on the principles of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'.

With utmost allegiance to the democratic tenet of "We the people of India", Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), a premier think tank of Public Administration, has substantially contributed to the discipline of Public Administration. This has been made possible only because of the perseverance of its expert faculty-team that has been selflessly dedicated to the pursuance of action research, training and publications in interrelated domains of Governance and Public Administration. The multi-disciplinary knowledge and expertise of IIPA's eminent faculty stood by us while designing this extensive District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP).

Emulating from Good Governance Index (GGI) that has been the brainchild of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India and with exemplary reference point of the DGGI of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), IIPA has been delighted to conceptualize and implement the framework of DGGI for the state of UP, under the benevolent guidance of Shri V. Srinivas (Secretary, DARPG).

This is a step in the right direction at the right time since UP has been ranked remarkably high in state good governance index -being the growth engine of Bharat. For any development practitioner, it would surely be a formidable challenge to curate, capture, clean, collate normalize and represent data for all the seventy five (75) districts. This data was humungous – there are one hundred forty one (141) data points representing sixty-eight (68) district level indicators spread over ten (10) sectors.

Nevertheless, with complete support of DARPG team comprising of Shri Amarnath (Additional Secretary, DARPG) and Shri N.B.S. Rajput (Joint Secretary, DARPG)- it became easier as these DARPG officers were always there - shoulder-to-shoulder with IIPA faculty to give them guidance in choosing indicators , data points and even for assigning appropriate weightages.

It won't be an exaggeration to say that the project was practically kick started on April 17, 2022, when Team IIPA had been personally guided by Sh. Durga Shanker Mishra- the Chief Secretary of UP. More fuel was provided by the subsequent detailed stakeholder- consultations with TeamUP headed by Shri. Ravindra Naik, IAS (Principal Secretary, and Public Service Management Department, GoUP), Shri Alok Kumar, IAS (Secretary, Planning , GoUP) and Shri L. Venkateshwaralu, (Director General, UPAAM, Lucknow). The enthusiastic efforts of Ms. Alka Bahuguna Dhaundiyal (Joint Director, Planning), sustained by the entire team of line departments and district collectors of UP are the foundation pillars of success for this project. The most forthcoming backing of Dr. Sheel Asthna (Joint Director cum Deputy Secretary, Administrative Reforms), academic inputs by Dr. Anand Misra (Principal Director, Planning and Development, UPDES) deserve our special thanks.

It is relevant to highlight that the published data and data consistency stayed the key drivers of indexing. Since the real sectors of economy share prosperity therefore, there was a need for equal and not calibrated emphasis for development to be sustainable to guarantee sabka saath for sabka vikas. All the ten sectors have been given equal weightage and within each sector the indicators have differential weightage .The output has been represented to indicate the delta improvement across the sectors and point of concern , which can be pictorially visualized through a dashboard in addition to a report provided by IIPA. All this has been made possible through active cooperation of all the stakeholders.

In this regard, I would be particularly profuse to acknowledge that the dedication and devotion of Prof. Charru Malhotra (Professor, e-Governance and ICT, IIPA) supported by Dr Pawan Taneja (Senior

Faculty, Operations Management, IIPA) has been very impressive. It is quite praiseworthy how she and her team were dedicated in unison on the project from its conception till now. It was quite impressive to note how professionally Prof. Malhotra and Dr. Taneja dealt with varied technical inputs, collected and validated the data into knowledge inputs and interpreted data for public policy. Zealous efforts of both these IIPA faculty may be hailed as an exemplary model for other knowledge-professionals in understanding how to simplify complex data sets into actionable public policy.

My duty is incomplete without acknowledging the support provided by Shri Amitabh Ranjan (Registrar, IIPA) who personally hand-held IIPA team to gently stir them to perfection. My heartfelt appreciation are assuredly overdue towards Mr. Atul Garg along with Ms Vinti Manchanda, Ms Ishika Bansal, Ms. Arundhati Raaj and Mr. Nikhil Madhu (Research Team, IIPA) along with Mr. Sunil Sethi. The last minute design challenges and on-time publication would not have fructified without the sincere support of Ms. Meghna Chukath and Mr. Satish.

The task that initially appeared as a colossal challenge successfully gave way to the final product- a visually meaningful dashboard and a comprehensive report- only because of the willingness of these professionals to take up challenges pleasantly and commit to it sincerely.

The entire team of DARPG, UP and IIPA in unison has again exemplified that “ Citizen Remains Our First Priority in Governance” and that India as a nation vikas. All the ten sectors have been given equal weightage and within each sector the indicators have differential weightage .The output has been represented to indicate the delta improvement across the sectors and point of concern , which can be pictorially visualized through a dashboard in addition to a report provided by IIPA. All this has been made possible through active cooperation of all the stakeholders.

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The entire team of DARPG, UP and IIPA in unison has again exemplified that “ Citizen Remains Our First Priority in Governance” and that India as a nation is determined to bring Citizens and Government closer. After UP DGGI is a case to the point of : *संकल्प से सिद्धि*

Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS (Retd.)
Director General
Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

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Executive Summary

- India observes National Good Governance Day on 25th December, every year. The day marks the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Good Governance Day is an effort to create awareness of accountability in government among the Indians. It became a tradition since 2014 to honour the memory of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- *Good Governance is the prerequisite for the sustainable growth and transformation.* Governments across the world are actively involved in evolving their strategies in and around good governance by involving citizens in co-creation of next generation public services. *Good Governance Index (GGI) is a comprehensive and implementable framework to assess the State of Governance across different levels of the government.* It helps to assess the impact of various Governance interventions taken up by the State/ UTs.

Local/District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

- Districts being a basic unit of field administration performing various functions, inter alia, regulatory functions such as law and order, land revenue / reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies and social welfare; coordinating and monitoring District / Sub-district level offices of the line departments of the State Government and their agencies like irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), industries; etc., and supervising the local bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other authorities).
- In addition, there is a fair degree of agreement on the importance of certain essential dimensions or features of good governance like transparency, accountability, public participation, absence of corruption, etc., prominent among them.
- The Local/District Good Governance Index provides a new approach to the measurement, analysis and improvement of local/district governances. The DGGI is a tool that aims to help the Centre and state government to collect, assess, and benchmark detailed information around issues of local and public sector performance and service delivery to citizens and businesses. It is also a methodology to uncover important local-level variation in governance and service provision.

- DGGI aids policymakers, district authorities and development specialists in designing specific action plans, provides an initial benchmark from which to measure of progress, and empowers citizens' and businesses' voices to influence government efforts on improving quality and access of public service delivery.
- By assessing the performance of public administration at the local level, the DGGI provides critical feedback to help government officials, political parties, civil society actors, the public and the international development community pinpoint specific geographical areas and substantive areas where policy reform is needed. The DGGI is based on the premise that local (district level) governance matters, and that the drivers that explain local level variation may differ from those that operate at higher levels.

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Uttar Pradesh

- During the Regional Conference of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GOI in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (Nov 11-12, 2021), a need was advocated and felt to proactively pursue the design, development and implementation of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for the Indian States on the lines of national Good Governance Index (GGI).
- It was proposed to replicate the learnings of the central government initiative undertaken for a good governance index by incorporating state-specific governance issues leading to improve governance at the local level.
- The Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, being a policy research think tank and a Capacity Building Institute of GoI proposed to support DARPG and Government of Uttar Pradesh in designing, developing, and implementing DGGI in the state of Uttar Pradesh, by replicating learnings from GGI.
- DGGI encompass administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/ judicial and some contextual indicators related to the most relevant governance verticals of the state.
- DGGI provide a comparative picture to the State Government about the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives and much more.
- It will also help in developing a competitive spirit for improvement among the districts by following the right benchmarks.

Uttar Pradesh State

- Uttar Pradesh, the heart of India, is a land of epics, holy rivers, ancient cities and pilgrimage. Uttar Pradesh, situated in the north-central part of India, is the fourth largest state with a total land area of 243,286 square kilometres.
- It is one of the most populous state of India, with a population of over 24 crores (Census, 2011) and 829 per sq. km. density of population. On January 26, 1950, the state was given its present name, Uttar Pradesh and its capital is Lucknow. Uttar Pradesh is known for its rich culture and tradition. It is also popular for beautiful historic locations such as Agra, Lucknow and Kannauj.
- In modern times, it is emerging as a driver of the nation's economy with a network of expressways, industrial corridors, international airports, centres of educational and medical excellence, and an exporter of indigenous products. Since the times of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, Gautam Buddha and Lord Mahavira, the state has been the centre of cultural and intellectual brilliance. Today, with its robust infrastructure and a proactive leadership, the state offers the most investor friendly environment for a better future for its people and the entire country.
- The State has 18 divisions and 75 districts which are governed by 80 government departments.

Approach and Methodology

- Given the sheer size of the state, a collaborative approach was used for preparation of District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Uttar Pradesh.
- There were several rounds of extensive consultations with Secretary and Joint Secretary, DARPG, Govt. of India; Chief Secretary UP, Principal Secretaries of Planning and Administrative Reforms; Director General of Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration & Management; Director and senior officials at Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), officials of various line departments of Government of UP as well as Director General and senior officials of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi. These consultations contributed immensely to the finalisation of sectors, indicators, their respective data points and weightages to be included in the index.
- The collaborative approach allowed to incorporate contrasting and complimentary perspectives which were seen as necessary to make the index more rooted to the concerns, realities and aspirations of the citizens of the state.
- The UP DGGI framework also used learning from the lessons of previous Governance Indices such as the Good Governance Index prepared by DARPG, Govt. of India and District Good Governance Index UT of Jammu and Kashmir. This approach saves the project from reinventing the wheel and also saves effort and time.
- For the selection of indicators the principle of “SMART” i.e. ‘Simple’, ‘Measureable’, ‘Available’, ‘Reliable’ and ‘tested over time’ was used.

Data Source

- UP DGGI is mainly based on published data of Government of UP mainly by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. Additionally, data was also compiled from existing sources of line departments as well as District-Level offices of concerned departments in the state. These included annual reports, statistical reports, factsheets, and so on.
- Following several rounds of consultation and recursive inputs from all concerned stakeholders-IIPA, DARPG, DES Govt. of UP and different line departments from Government of Uttar Pradesh, 10 broad sectors and 68 indicators were finalised for UP-DGGI.

S. No.	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1.	Agriculture and Allied	9
2.	Industry and Commerce	4
3.	Human Resource Development	9
4.	Public Health	9
5.	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	7
6.	Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion	4
7.	Social Welfare and Development	10
8.	Judiciary and Public Safety	7
9.	Environment	2
10.	Citizen Centric Governance	7
	Total	68

- Since this exercise is being undertaken for the first time, direct method of calculation was preferred over percentage change in an indicator for most of the indicators. This was done with the purpose of establishing a baseline for next versions of the index to come.

Methodology for Ranking Calculation

- The time frame used for data is mainly FY 2021-22, 2020-21 and 2019-20 and Census 2011 data.
- For effective data capture and validation of the available data, a workshop-cum-consultation approach was adopted.
- The data for different indicators of the index was collected in varied scales with different units and dimensions of measurement. Therefore, to make it comparable, the raw data was to be converted into values of 0 to 1 using a systemic and structured methodology- normalisation.
- The term 'Positive Indicator' has been used for all indicators where higher value represents better performance. In case of some indicators such as Incidence of Crime against Women, Incidence of Crime against Children, Number of Road Accidental Deaths per 1 Lakh Population etc., where a lower number represents better performance, the term 'Negative Indicator' has been used.
- The normalisation formula for both 'types' of indicators has also been represented below:
 - For Positive Indicator $Score = \frac{x-min}{max-min}$
 - For Negative Indicator $Score = \frac{max-x}{max-min}$
- Each of these sectors have been assigned equal weightage i.e., 1. For each sector, the study team tried to use similar weight for UP DGGI as it was used for GGI and DGGI of J&K. Weightages were further updated and revised after receiving inputs/suggestions from UP Government to make it more relevant to the state.
- The sector score for each district was calculated by multiplying the indicator value of each district with the given weightage and then adding the value of all indicators of that sector.
- These scores are then ranked from highest to lowest to get the sector ranking for each district from 1 to 75.
- The District Score for each district was calculated by summing up the scores across sectors, to obtain the overall or 'Composite Score' for that particular district. These scores are then ranked from their highest to lowest value to get district ranking from 1 to 75.
- Division Score was obtained by adding the final scores of the districts and then dividing them with the number of districts in that particular division. The scores are then ranked from highest to lowest value to get the division ranking from 1 to 18.
- The ranks hence obtained have been represented in three categories - Achiever, Performer and Aspirant.
- Similarly, in case of Divisions, the representation has been categorised as following - the initial 5 ranking divisions have been labelled 'Achiever', the next 8 ranking divisions as 'Performer' and latter 5 ranking divisions as 'Aspirant'.
- Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow were found to be top performing districts in overall ranking.
- Ghaziabad has been spotted on top in the Public Infrastructure and Utilities sector but its consistent performance over all other sectors made it to the top in overall ranking.
- Even though GB Nagar has been spotted on top for Industry and Commerce, Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion and social development sectors, it lagged to number two position in overall ranking.

- Shravasti, Sitapur, Sambhal, Auraiya and Banda were found to be aspirant districts.
- Varanasi and Meerut divisions are best performing divisions among 18 divisions of UP. Devipatan and Basti divisions are aspirant divisions.
- For all the ten sectors, the following districts were identified to be the top five achievers:
 - In Agriculture and Allied sector, the top five achiever districts were Aligarh, Bulandshahar, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, and Agra.
 - In Industry and Commerce sector, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Kanpur Nagar.
 - In Human Resource Development sector, the top five achiever districts were Ambedkar Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Bijnor and Mahoba.
 - In Public Health sector, the top five achiever districts were Chitrakoot, Shravasti, Saharanpur, Balrampur and Bahraich.
 - In Public Infrastructure and Utilities sector, the top five achiever districts were Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut and Hapur.
 - In Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion sector, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar, Bhadohi, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, and Agra.
 - In Social Welfare and Development sector, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar, Sultanpur, Moradabad, Kaushambi and Prayagraj.
 - In Judiciary and Public Safety sector, the top five achiever districts were Azamgarh, Lalitpur, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, and Deoria.
 - In Environment sector, the top five achiever districts were Jalaun; Chitrakoot, Prayagraj, Mahoba, and Saharanpur.
 - In Citizen Centric Governance sector, the top five achiever districts were Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Hapur, and Amethi.

IIPA team has developed a dynamic user friendly dashboard to represent above findings. The salient features of this dynamic dashboard are:

- Info-graphic view of performance of each district Vs other district
- Info-graphical performance of district within a division
- Single clickable brief overview of each district ranging from demographic data to indicator wise input data.
- Detailed input data of each district on each data point, which can gives real time information the district level officers about their progress
- Sector-wise ranking of each district and details of indicators responsible for the same
- Ranking of the districts on the basis of each indicator
- Performance Benchmarks for each district and sector wise performance benchmarks
- Backend of the dashboard has features by which data can be inputted by district level officers. It can change values from absolute number to percentage change to see improvement next year.

Therefore, the quality of governance mechanism (successes and/or failures) at District-level can be judged only by how well District Administration functions and delivers the outcomes expected from them. Indeed, it is hopeful that this report will be useful for practitioners as well as researchers in the field of governance, public administration and other related streams.

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Report

1.1 BACKGROUND

“If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it.”

– Peter F. Drucker

India is on the way to become the fastest growing economy in the world. Development, transformation and embracing changes in both policy and economic outlook in India is happening rapidly. The World Economic League Table (2021) published by the Centre for Economics and Business Research has stated that India will emerge as the third-largest nation by 2030. The economic crisis sparked by COVID-19 has given an opportunity to gear up and reform governance practices that return the economy to a high-growth track and create gainful jobs for 90 million workers by 2030; letting go of this opportunity could risk a decade of economic stagnation. According to Junaid Ahmad, World Bank India office Director, India’s impressive economic progress over the past few years is mainly due to the focused top leadership at the Centre that has spurred persistent efforts made to drive the governance reforms agenda at the national level. However, to put growth on a sustainably faster track and meet the aspirations of its growing workforce, these efforts at national level need to devolve at the state and local level. The approach of ‘Minimum Government, Maximum Governance’ needs to be implemented at all levels of the government especially at local level. The government at Centre is looking forward towards the state governments to lead India’s success story by giving them more autonomy in terms of financial independence and devolving more powers. For state governments to be successful, they need to gear up their governance mechanism at district level, measure and monitor the progress towards achieving targeted objectives and attain desired outputs and outcomes.

1.2 GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

The concept of governance has evolved over a period. In majority of democratic countries, all stakeholders of governance must equally engage together for fulfilling the needs and aspiration of its citizens and the sole authority for doing so does not rest with governments alone. 'Good Governance', popularly accepted as a utopian form of governance, upholds the core principles of participation, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness, and accountability (UNDP, 1997). Good governance is defined by the degree of transparency, accountability, citizen participation and responsiveness of the government. In other words, Good governance can be referred to as an effective and efficient process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are made (or not 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 is the prerequisite for sustainable growth and transformation.* Governments across the world are actively involved in evolving their strategies in and around good governance by involving citizens in co-creation of next generation public services. *Good Governance Index (GGI) is a comprehensive and implementable framework to assess the State of Governance across different level of the government.* It helps to assess the impact of various Governance interventions taken up by the State/ UTs.

Based on the recommendation of Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) – (9) on Governance, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), launched the Good Governance Index (GGI) Framework and published the first ranking for the States and Union Territories (UTs) in 2019. It was inaugurated on the occasion of Good Governance Day, i.e., 25 December 2019 by the Hon'ble Minister State Dr. Jitendra Singh, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India. The ranking is done as a biannual exercise.

GGI is being developed to provide useful information for the States 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 evidence-based policy discussions between different tiers of Governments. Such assessment provides a comparative picture among the States 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. GGI 2021 Framework covers ten sectors and 58 indicators. It has covered following sector and each sector has given with equal weightage while preparing the GGI.

- Agriculture and Allied Sectors
- Commerce & Industries
- Human Resource Development
- Public Health
- Public Infrastructure & Utilities
- Economic Governance
- Social Welfare & Development
- Judicial & Public Security
- Environment
- Citizen-Centric Governance.

The GGI 2020-21 categorizes States and UTs into four categories, i.e.,

- Other States – Group A
- Other States – Group B
- North-East and Hill States
- Union Territories

1.3 DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX (DGGI) FOR STATES/UTs

Districts being a basic unit of field administration performing various functions, inter alia, regulatory functions such as law and order, land revenue / reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies and social welfare; coordinating and monitoring District / Sub-district level offices of the line departments of the State Government and their agencies like irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), industries; etc., and supervising the local bodies (Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other authorities).

Thus, the quality of governance mechanism (success and/or failures) at District-level can be judged only by how well District Administration functions and delivers the outcomes expected from them. In addition, there is a fair degree of agreement on the importance of certain essential dimensions or features of good governance like transparency, accountability, public participation, absence of corruption, etc., prominent among them.

Though all the Districts are part of the State, they vary in size, economic status, social and cultural features, topography and other characteristics. Districts are governed by the same set of rules and regulations of State Government and have almost similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Despite this, some Districts perform well in achieving various outcomes and some are still struggling. This gap in performance needs to be assessed properly so that the districts can measure themselves and work on the improvement of their lagging areas.

The Local/District Good Governance Index provides a new approach to the measurement, analysis and improvement of local/district governances. The DGGI is a tool that aims to help the Centre and state government to collect, assess, and benchmark detailed information around issues of local and public sector performance and service delivery to citizens and businesses. It is also a methodology to uncover important local-level variation in governance and service provision. This information aids policymakers, district authorities and development specialists in designing specific action plans, provides an initial benchmark from which to measure of progress, and empowers citizens' and businesses' voices to influence government efforts on improving quality and access of public service delivery.

By assessing the performance of public administration at the local level, the DGGI provides critical feedback to help government officials, political parties, civil society actors, the public and the international development community pinpoint specific geographical areas and substantive areas where policy reform is needed. The DGGI is based on the premise that local (district level) governance matters, and that the drivers that explain local level variation may differ from those that operate at higher levels. The tool aims to uncover this, and thus differs from extant tools by providing information that is representative at the appropriate local level. Some communities and local leaders find ways to overcome resource deficits, assure transparency and accountability, and provide better services than other communities do. Moreover, decentralization efforts are aimed at extending local rights and responsibilities.

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Uttar Pradesh

During the Regional Conference of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GOI in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (Nov 11-12, 2021), a need was advocated and felt to proactively pursue the design, development and implementation of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for the Indian States on the lines of national Good Governance Index (GGI). It was agreed to replicate the learnings of the central government initiative undertaken for a good governance index by incorporating state-specific governance issues lead to improve governance at the local level.

The Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, being a policy research think tank and a Capacity Building Institute of GoI supported DARPG and Government of Uttar Pradesh in designing, developing, and implementing DGGI in the state of Uttar Pradesh by replicating learnings from GGI, under DARPG's state collaborative initiative scheme. DGGI encompassed administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal /judicial and some contextual indicators related to the most relevant governance verticals of the state. DGGI has provided a comparative picture to the State Government about the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives and much more. It is expected to help them in developing a competitive spirit for improvement among the districts by following the right benchmarks.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF UTTAR PRADESH STATE

Uttar Pradesh, the heart of India, is a land of epics, holy rivers, ancient cities and pilgrimage. In modern times, it is emerging as a driver of the nation's economy with its network of expressways, industrial corridors, international airports, centres of educational and medical excellence, and an exporter of indigenous products. Since the times of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, Gautam Buddha and Lord Mahavira, the state has been the centre of cultural and intellectual brilliance. Today, with its robust infrastructure and a proactive leadership, the state offers the most investor friendly environment for a better future for its people and the entire country. Uttar Pradesh, situated in the north-central part of India, is the fourth largest state with a total land area of 2,40,928 square kilometres. It is one of the most populous state of India, with a population of over 19.98 crores (Census, 2011) and 829 per sq. km. density of population. On January 26, 1950, the state was given its present name, Uttar Pradesh and its capital is Lucknow. Uttar Pradesh is known for its rich culture and tradition. It is also popular for beautiful historic locations such as Agra, Lucknow and Kannauj.

1.4.1 Reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh

The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 2000 for the creation of the state of Uttarakhand. As a result, on November 9, 2011, the state of Uttar Pradesh was bifurcated into two states namely Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Impact of Reorganisation on Divisions

Till November 8, 2000, there were 19 divisions in Uttar Pradesh. However, after the reorganisation the divisions of 'Kumayun' and 'Pauri Garhwal' were included in Uttarakhand and a new division of 'Aligarh' was created after the reorganisation in November 2000.

Therefore, for better governance and improved coordination, 18 divisions were constituted after the reorganisation.

Impact of Impact of Reorganisation on Districts

In the same manner, before the reorganisation of UP, there were 57 districts in the state and after Uttarakhand was created, there were 75 districts, which could be indeed hailed as a milestone in UP

governance. The increased number of districts in the reorganised state had been done with the aim of bringing local government closer to its people. This could also guarantee social security, facilitate better communication between people and also help to achieve linguistic and cultural unity.

Similarly, the renaming and reorganisation of the districts is a continual part of guaranteeing cultural nationalism of a civilizational nation wherein the cultural identity of the community gets further strengthened.

The 18 divisions and 75 districts which were constituted have been listed in the table below (Table 1.1). These administrative units within the state are governed by 80 government departments.

Table 1.1 Divisions, Headquarters and Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Divisions	Headquarters	Districts
1.	Agra	Agra	Agra, Mathura, Mainpuri, Firozabad
2.	Aligarh	Aligarh	Aligarh, Etah, Hathras, Kasganj
3.	Ayodhya	Ayodhya	Ambedkar Nagar, Ayodhya, Sultanpur, Amethi, Barabanki
4.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Azamgarh, Ballia, Mau
5.	Bareilly	Bareilly	Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur
6.	Basti	Basti	Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar
7.	Chitrakoot Dham	Banda	Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba
8.	Devipatan	Gonda	Bahraich, Balarampur, Gonda, Shravasti
9.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj
10.	Jhansi	Jhansi	Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur
11.	Kanpur	Kanpur	Auraiya, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar
12.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lucknow, Raebareli, Sitapur, Unnao
13.	Meerut	Meerut	Baghpat, Bulandshahar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Hapur
14.	Vindhyachal	Mirzapur	Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Sonbhadra
15.	Moradabad	Moradabad	Bijnor, Amroha, Moradabad, Rampur, Sambhal
16.	Prayagraj	Prayagraj	Prayagraj, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh
17.	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Shamli
18.	Varanasi	Varanasi	Chandauli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Varanasi

1.5 STATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Under the Constitution of India, Uttar Pradesh has a Governor and a bicameral Legislature. The Lower House is called Vidhan Sabha having 404 members, out of which 403 are elected and one nominated and the Upper House, Vidhan Parishad having 100 members. The State also has a High Court at Prayagraj with its bench at Lucknow. The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor as it is exercised by him either directly or through officer's subordinate to him according to the constitutional provisions.

1.5.1 Council of Ministers

All the executive business of the State are carried on in the name of the Governor. The Chief Minister has to inform the Governor about all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in regard to administration as also require the Council of Ministers to reconsider any matter on which a unilateral decision has been taken by a minister. The Governor has been made a component part of the Legislature under Article 168 of the Constitution and has been assigned certain functions.

1.5.2 Powers of the Governor

Before taking over charge of office, the Governor is administered an oath by the Chief Justice of the High Court affirming to protect and defend the Constitution and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people. Under the executive power of the State, the Governor is empowered to grant pardon, reprieve or remission, or to suspend or commute the punishment of any person convicted of any crime against Law.

1.5.3 Vidhan Sabha

The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha has a total of 404 members. Till 1967, it had a strength of 431 members including one nominated Anglo-Indian member. The Term of the Vidhan Sabha is five years unless dissolved earlier. The current Legislative Assembly is the 17th Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh.

1.5.4 Vidhan Parishad

The State has a bi-cameral Legislature since 1937. The Upper House or the Vidhan Parishad is a permanent House. Members are elected or nominated for six years and one-sixth of them retire every second year. It has 108 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the Governor. Thirty-nine members are elected each by the Vidhan Sabha and Local bodies and nine each by teachers and graduates. After the reorganization of Uttar Pradesh state in November 2000 and the creation of Uttarakhand state, this strength has now reduced to 100.

1.5.5 The Secretariat

Most departments of the Secretariat have heads of departments and heads of offices under their administrative control. These function as the executive authorities of the Government. All the government orders are issued in the name of the Governor but are signed by the Secretary or officers under him down to the rank of Under Secretary. The work of Government is conducted in Hindi, in Devanagari script. The Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are appointed from the Central or State Administrative Services. Some Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are also appointed from the permanent Secretariat Services. The work of the Secretariat can be divided broadly into the following categories: (i) Personnel Administration (ii) Financial Administration (iii) Judicial and Legislative Affairs (iv) Law and Order (v) Levy and Collection of Taxes (vi) Economic Development and Conservation of Sources of State's Wealth (vii) Social Services (viii) Public Utility Services (ix) General Administration.

1.5.6 Divisional Administration

After the Secretariat and Heads of Departments, the Divisional Commissioner occupies an important place. He/she is fully responsible for law and order, revenue, administration and other matters pertaining

to his/her division. he/she has to exercise supervision over the district officers, local bodies and planning and development works. Each division further consists of certain districts.

1.5.7 District Administration

Each district is under the administrative charge of a district officer who is also called the District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner. The District Officer is fully responsible for law and order in his district and has extensive administrative, police and revenue powers. Besides maintaining revenue records, he/she has also to look after works relating to planning and development and land reforms. The district is further divided into tehsils, blocks and villages for administrative convenience and for collection of revenue and development works.

1.5.8 The Judiciary

The Allahabad High Court, also known as High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is the high court based in Prayagraj (Allahabad) that has jurisdiction over the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It was established on 17 March 1866, making it one of the oldest high courts to be established in India. The seat of the court is at Prayagraj. Allahabad High Court maintains a permanent circuit bench at Lucknow, the administrative capital of the state. The High Court is a Court of records which means that its work and proceedings serve as perpetual evidence. Its records are of such high authority that their content cannot be challenged in any lower court. As a court of record, it also had the power to punish persons guilty of its contempt.

1.5.9 Subordinate Judicial Service

The Subordinate Judiciary is divided into two parts 'The U.P. Civil Judicial Services' and 'The U.P. Higher Judicial Service'. The former consists of Munsifs and Civil Judges including Small Cause Judges and the latter of Civil and Sessions Judges (now Additional District Sessions Judges). The District Judge is the controller of the Subordinate Judicial Service at the district level. The State is divided into 46 judicial districts, each under the control of a District Judge. In certain cases, Munsifs and Assistant Collectors and Assistant Session Judge as well. The jurisdiction of the District Judge extends to more than one revenue district in some cases. On the civil side, the Munsif's Court is the lowest court. The next higher court is that of the Civil Judge. The highest court at the district level is that of the District Judge. In criminal cases, the Munsif has the powers of a Judicial Magistrate. From October 2, 1967, the Judicial Magistrates, who were hitherto under the Government, have been placed under the High Court.

1.5.10 Uttar Pradesh Public Service Tribunal

The number of service cases of Government servants in courts was constantly rising. Such cases involved time and money of State Government officers and employees and of State corporations and companies. Keeping this in view, the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Tribunal was set up in 1976 with the objective of rendering speedy justice to the employees.

Chapter 02: Approach and Methodology

2.1 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Uttar Pradesh District Good Governance Index (UP DGGI) has been collaboratively prepared to establish a credible framework for assessing the quality of governance in the state and at the same time provide a road map for future reform. The index has been designed to reflect specific aspects of governance at state level which will consequently lend strength and relevance to the framework.

The approaches followed to undertake the study should thus be reflective of these ideas of governance. These have been elaborated in the following sections:

2.1.1 Collaborative Approach

Given the sheer scale, scope and extent of the exercise, a collaborative approach was considered appropriate. This not only allowed for preparing a District Good Governance Index which was unique to the state of Uttar Pradesh, but also encompassed its administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal and other relevant governance verticals within the state.

There were several rounds of extensive consultations with the Secretary and Joint Secretary, DARPG, Govt. of India; Chief Secretary UP; Principal Secretaries of Planning and Administrative Reforms; Director General of Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration & Management; Officials from Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM), Director and senior officials at Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), officials of various line departments of Government of UP as well as Director General and senior officials of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi. These contributed immensely to the finalisation of sectors, indicators, their respective data points and weightages to be included in the index.



Figure 2.1: Discussions between Team DARPG and Team IIPA on Data Points



Figure 2.2: Scouting for missing datapoints: Meeting of Team IIPA with Team UP under the leadership of Shri Naik

Multiple discussions were also held with Nodal Officers from different line departments in the state. This allowed the study team to gain valuable inputs on the process of data collection on ground and evolve indicators accordingly.

This collaborative approach thus allowed for the entire exercise to incorporate contrasting and complimentary perspectives which were seen as necessary to make the index more rooted to the concerns, realities and aspirations of the citizens in UP. The process of indicator selection has also been indicated in the table below:

Table 2.1 Indicator Finalisation for UP DGGI

	Initial Draft	Final Instalment
Governance Sectors (numbers)	10	10
Governance Indicators (numbers)	70	68

2.1.2 Broad to Specific Approach

The final sectors, indicators and their corresponding data points for the Uttar Pradesh District Good Governance Index were determined following a broad to specific approach.

The process began with determining the major sectors and themes that would reflect the needs and at the same time match the capabilities of a diverse range of citizens within the state. These were then broken down into a number of measurable elements or indicators to gauge more specific areas of governance.

Finally, Data items facilitating the measurement of these indicators were identified. They also served the purpose of reflecting the rationale behind these indicators. This approach, further, allowed the team to establish a logical and rational correlation between different elements of the index. It also encompasses entire spectrum of Governance at the state level in its design and use.

2.1.3 Taking off from Existing Models

The UP DGGI framework draws upon experiences and learnings from existing discourse on governance and adapts from the lessons of previous Governance Indices such as the Good Governance Index and District Good Governance Index of UT of Jammu and Kashmir prepared by DARPG, Govt. of India. This approach saves the project from reinventing the wheel and also saves effort and time. For this purpose, discussions were held with senior officials at DARPG who had been involved in preparing the GGI and DGGI of J&K.

2.2 PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING UP-DGGI INDICATORS

The above-mentioned approaches aided the process of identification of a wide range of governance sectors/themes for the index. The selection of measurable indicators would primarily flow from GGI. These were chosen keeping stock of the fact that these indicators are easy to capture, validate and measure. It was also very important ensure that the values for these indicators are readily available and are the latest at the time of collection. All of these basic principles for selection of indicators have been described as “SMART”. They have also been indicated through the figure below:

S	M	A	R	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple (Easy to Capture, Validate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable (Primarily Quantitative but some Qualitative too) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available (most closely address citizens' needs and aspiration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable • Replicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-Bound (Updated Values at the Time of Collection & available to be captured in Recursive manner)

Figure 2.3: Basic Principles adopted for the selection of indicators for UP DGGI

2.3 DATA SOURCE

UP DGGI is mainly based on published data of Government of UP. Therefore, study team was heavily dependent on the existing data sources available with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics,

Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The department regularly publishes statistical publications with regard to various important social and economic aspects.

Additionally, data was also compiled from existing sources of line departments as well as District-Level offices of concerned departments in the state. These included annual reports, statistical reports, factsheets etc.

2.4 DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX FRAMEWORK

Following several rounds of consultation and recursive inputs from all concerned stakeholders- IIPA, DARPG, DES Govt. of UP and different line departments from Government of Uttar Pradesh, 10 broad sectors and 68 indicators were finalised for UP-DGGI.

Once the indicators and sectors were frozen, data points to rationalise the same were determined. This was done so that the data points would clearly reflect the rationale behind the indicator.

Since this exercise is being undertaken for the first time, it was seen appropriate to use a direct method of calculation in case of some indicators. This was done with the purpose of establishing a baseline for next edition of the index in subsequent years. It would also help build in next-level of maturity within the calculation of these indicators.

The division of indicators under each of the sectors has also been indicated in the table below:

Table 2.2 Final Sectors and number of Indicators UP DGGI

S. No.	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	9
2.	Industry and Commerce	4
3.	Human Resource Development	9
4.	Public Health	9
5.	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	7
6.	Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion	4
7.	Social Welfare and Development	10
8.	Judiciary and Public Safety	7
9.	Environment	2
10.	Citizen Centric Governance	7
	Total	68

The framework takes into account its novelty and recognizes that it is but the first step in the journey of ensuring good governance within the state. It is aware of the fact that initially there will be problems in data collection for some of the indicators, as presently there may be no system of recording data or unavailability of data across all Districts. The model, additionally, envisages adaptivity and agility as its core defining values for future iterations of the index. It recognizes that an implementable framework should be evolved to accommodate the changing aspirations and needs of the citizens in the state.

2.5 METHODOLOGY FOR RANKING CALCULATION

The following section provides details about data capture from various sources of data and the process that was undertaken for calculating sector and indicator wise scores for the final ranking of the districts. The District Good Governance Index, Uttar Pradesh consists of a set of relevant indicators (68) which have been categorised into 10 sectors.

2.5.1 Collation of Necessary Data

Once the indicators and their corresponding data points were shortlisted, the next step was collation of necessary data for calculation of these indicators. Given the large volume of data that would be required for the computation of ranks along the selected indicators, it was decided that certain basic principles would be considered. This would not only attribute some level of uniformity to the process, but also take into account the data limitations, if any.

The first and foremost of these was the time range of data to be considered for calculation. It was decided that data from FY 2021-22, 2020-21 and 2019-20 would be considered for calculation. In some cases, the data was available for the calendar year and not financial year. For all those indicators, the data available in calendar year format has been used. This would facilitate the representation of latest progress and status of districts on the selected indicators.

Standardisation of data source in case of indicators with population as base was also done in this phase. The data obtained from the Census of India, 2011 was observed to be the most appropriate in this case and was hence used across the exercise.

Effective data capture as well as validation of the available data was also necessary. A workshop-cum-consultation approach was adopted for this phase of the exercise. The DES, Govt. Of Uttar Pradesh was instrumental in facilitating the requisite data for the index along with different line departments in the state that provided the essential support for this exercise. This allowed for a smooth data collection process.

This exercise also presented a unique challenge due to the bifurcation of existing districts in the state in the last few years. The team thus encountered unavailability of data for these newly formed districts for some indicators. In such a scenario a mathematically logical and mutually agreed resolution was worked upon.

These scenarios and the mathematical solution adopted by the research team have also been listed below:

- **Children Population:** The proportion of population of new districts has been calculated from the Census 2011 population of parent districts. Children population of the new districts has been calculated by using the same proportion. To get the current children population of the parent districts, the corresponding children population of the new districts has been subtracted.
- **Change in Forest Cover:** The indicator value for Amethi, Hapur, Sambhal and Shamli have been calculated by taking the values from the districts from which they were carved out. If it was carved out of two districts, the average of the two is considered.
- **Disposal of Court Cases:** The cases of Amethi are under Sultanpur District court. In absence of Amethi data the value of Sultanpur districts court is considered.

In case of some indicators, the calculated Data Value is more than 100%. In such an instance the data value was rationalised to 100 for the purpose of calculation. These are-Percentage of Institutional Delivery, Percentage of Pregnant Women Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA, Public Infrastructure and Utilities, Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility, Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households, Registration of Birth and Registration of Death.

This exception was also considered in case of indicators where all 75 districts in the state have the same data values or are doing well. Such indicators were still included within the index for two reasons: Firstly, it would be comparable with the Good Governance Index, since these indicators are of national importance. Secondly, it directly impacts the state score.

2.5.2 Normalisation

The data for different indicators of the index was received in varied scales with different units and dimensions of measurement. Therefore, to make it comparable, the raw data was to be converted into values of 0 to 1 using a systemic and structured methodology- normalisation.

For this purpose, the Dimensional Index Methodology was used to normalise variables and attain scores for Districts based on their performance along 68 indicators, which were then compiled into 10 sectors.

The Dimensional Index Methodology is the most commonly used process for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value for each indicator is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among 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 determined on the basis of raw values for that indicator across districts. This approach was specifically adopted to allow comparison across all 75 districts and generate overall ranks.

The term ‘Positive Indicator’ has been used for all indicators where higher value represents better performance. In case of some indicators such as Incidence of Crime against Women, Incidence of Crime against Children, Number of Road Accidental Deaths per one lakh Population etc., where a lower number represents better performance, the term ‘Negative Indicator’ has been used. In order to make these two comparable, so that it can be used for calculating the UP DGGI, a different normalization formula has been used where the higher value of negative indicator gives a lower normalisation score.

The normalisation formula for both ‘types’ of indicators has also been represented below:

$$\text{For Positive Indicator Score} = \frac{x - \min}{\max - \min}$$

$$\text{For Negative Indicator Score} = \frac{\max - x}{\max - \min}$$

Where:

Positive Indicator = for which Higher value is better

Negative Indicator = for which Lower value is better

Max = Highest indicator value among the districts

Min = Lowest indicator value among the districts

After the normalisation of raw data for all indicators, the normalised value for each of them was multiplied with their respective weightage to obtain the indicator value.

2.5.3 Determining Weightage

Equal Weightage to Sectors

The UP DGGI, in essence, endeavours to be a credible framework for assessing the quality of governance in the state. This includes different administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal and other relevant governance verticals which were categorised into 10 sectors for purpose of the index.

Since all of these sectors have been recognised as equally important for good governance it seemed logical to designate equal weightage to them. Additionally, this was also important for the index to be comprehensive and serve as a fair assessment tool across all districts in the state.

Thus, each of these sectors have been assigned equal weightage i.e., 1.

Differential Weightage to Indicators

For each sector, the study team tried to use similar weight for UP DGGI as it was used for GGI and DGGI of J&K. Weightages were further updated and revised after receiving inputs/suggestions from UP Government to make it more relevant to the state.

The assigned weights for indicators are in no way final. They can, at any given time be changed following consultations with Government of Uttar Pradesh and DARPG, Govt. of India as per the need, requirement and focus of the state. It may also change in a situation when some of the existing indicators are excluded and new ones included in the future iterations of the index.

2.5.4 Calculation of Scores and Ranking

The process of normalisation of raw data for all the indicators was followed by multiplying normalised value for each of them with their respective weightage to obtain the indicator score and ranking. These scores were then used to further obtain the Sector, District and Division Scores and Ranking.

Sector Score and Ranking

The sector score for each district was calculated by multiplying the indicator value of each district with the given weightage and then adding the value of all indicators of that sector. This step helped us obtain the sector score for each district. These scores are then ranked from highest to lowest to get the sector ranking for each district from 1 to 75.

District Score and Ranking

The District Score for each district was calculated by summing up the scores across sectors, to obtain the overall or 'Composite Score' for that particular district. These scores are then ranked from highest to lowest value to get district ranking from 1 to 75.

Division Score and Ranking

Division Score was obtained by adding the final scores of the districts and then dividing them with the number of districts in that particular division. The scores are then ranked from highest to lowest value to get the division ranking from 1 to 18.

2.6 SECTORS AND INDICATORS

The sectors and their indicators have been identified after a detailed examination and discussions with the stakeholders and the precedence from the Good Governance Index parameters.

The final sectors, their corresponding indicators and weights have been indicated in the following tables.

2.6.1 Sector 1: Agriculture and Allied Sector

Agriculture and allied Sector forms the backbone of economy in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The quality of governance in this sector of the economy is indicative of the way, the state provides various services to support this sector through extension, input supply and market linkages. The finalised indicators and their weightages are as follows:

Table 2.3 Indicator and Weightages- Agriculture and Allied Sector

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Production of Food Grains	0.2
2.	Production of Horticulture	0.2
3.	Production of Milk	0.1
4.	Production of Eggs	0.1
5.	Percentage of the area covered with Crop Insurance (PMFBY)	0.1
6.	Percentage of Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market (E-NAM)	0.05
7.	Increase in Agricultural Credit	0.05
8.	Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) Issued	0.1
9.	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated	0.1
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Production of Food Grains
Data Items	Production of Food Grains (MT) 2020-21
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics and Crop Insurance, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Production of Horticulture
Data Items	Production of Horticulture ('000 MT) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Production of Milk
Data Items	Total Milk Production (Lakh Metric Tonnes) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Animal Husbandry Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, data for the year is interim data

Indicator	Percentage of the area covered with Crop Insurance (PMFBY)
Data Items	1) Total Insured Area (in Hectare) 2021-22 (a) 2) Total Notified Area (in Hectare) 2021-22 (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics and Crop Insurance, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market (E-NAM)
Data Items	1) Agricultural Mandis enrolled in e-Market (E-NAM) 2021-22 (a) 2) Mandis in the District (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	State Agricultural Production Mandi Parishad, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Increase in Agricultural Credit
Data Items	1) Achievement (in Lakh Rupees) 2020-21 (b) 2) Achievement (in Lakh Rupees) 2021-22 (a)
Formula	$(a - b) / b$
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics and Crop Insurance, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) Issued
Data Items	1) Achievement 2021-22 (a) 2) Target 2021-22 (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics and Crop Insurance, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Production of Egg
Data Items	Egg Production (in Lakhs) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Animal Husbandry Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator. The data for the year is interim.

Indicator	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated
Data Items	1) Number of Animals Vaccinated (in Lakhs) 2021-22 (a) 2) Animal Population in the District (in Lakhs) 2019 (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Animal Husbandry Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.6.2 Sector 2: Industry and Commerce

This sector pertains to those aspects of governance which affect the way business operate in the State and includes fund and credit availability, legal aspects such as taxation and compliances for businesses and industry, procedural issues and empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The finalised indicators and their weightage are as follows:.

Table 2.4 Indicators and Weightages- Industry and Commerce

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Number of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration	0.25
2.	Number of Establishments Registered under GST	0.2
3.	Increase in Credit for self- employment	0.3
4.	Number of Start-Ups	0.25
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Number of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration
Data Items	Number of MSME units registered under Udhyaam Aadhar Registration 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Directorate of Industries and Enterprise Promotion, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Number of Establishments Registered under GST
Data Items	Number of Establishment Registered under GST 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	State Tax Department (Commercial Tax) Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Increase in Credit for Self- Employment
Data Items	1) Margin Money released under MYSY (in Lakhs) 2020-21 (a) 2) Margin Money released under MYSY (in Lakhs) 2021-22 (d) 3) Amount disbursed under ODOP (in Lakhs) 2020-21 (b) 4) Amount disbursed under ODOP (in Lakhs) 2021-22 (e) 5) Amount disbursed under PMEGP (in Lakhs) 2020-21 (c) 6) Amount disbursed under PMEGP (in Lakhs) 2021-22 (f)
Formula	$((d+e+f)-(a+b+c))/(a+b+c)$
Data Source	Directorate of Industries and Enterprise Promotion, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Number of Start-Ups
Data Items	Number of Start-ups 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	UP Electronics Corporation Limited
Note	Positive Indicator

2.6.3 Sector 3: Human Resource Development

Developing human resource efficiently and creating an environment and infrastructure to deliver the same, is a fundamental role of the government. Citizens in general, including the marginalised section of the society, require basic access to education and equitable opportunities to acquire the same. The outcome of these services is not only reflected in their quality of life but also in their contribution towards economic development of the district.

The indicators and their weightage for this sector are as follows:

Table 2.5 Indicators and Weightages- Human Resource Development

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Retention rate at Elementary Level	0.25
2.	Gender Parity Index	0.2
3.	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST Students	0.1
4.	Skill Trainings Imparted to Students	0.05
5.	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment	0.05
6.	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	0.1
7.	Pupil Teacher Ratio	0.1
8.	Percentage of Schools with drinking water, separate Toilet and electricity Facilities	0.1
9.	Proportion of children served Mid- Day Meals	0.05
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Retention Rate at Elementary Level
Data Items	Retention Rate at Elementary Level (Grade I to VIII) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Director General, School Education and State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator. Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100 has been rationalised to 100 for the purpose of calculation.

Indicator	Gender Parity Index
Data Items	Gender Parity at Higher Secondary Level 2020-21
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST Students
Data Items	1) Total Enrolment in the District 2020-21 (b) 2) SC/ST Enrolment in the District 2020-21 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Director General, School Education and State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Skill Trainings Imparted to Students
Data Items	1) Target 2021-22 (b) 2) Achievement 2021-22 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Placement Ratio including Self-Employment
Data Items	1) Number of Placements 2020-21 (a) 2) Number of College Admissions 2020-21 (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers
Data Items	1) Number of Schools (Higher Secondary) 2020-21 (b) 2) Number of Schools (Higher Secondary) with access to computers 2020-21 (a)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Pupil Teacher Ratio
Data Items	1) Number of Students Enrolled 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Teachers 2021-22 (b)
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Director General, School Education and State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Negative Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water, Separate Toilet and Electricity Facilities
Data Items	1) Number of Schools 2021-22 (b) 2) Number of Schools having all three facilities (Drinking Water, Separate Toilets and Electricity) 2021-22 (a)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Director General, School Education and State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Proportion of Children served Mid-Day Meal
Data Items	1) Number of Enrolments (b) 2) Average Number of Students availing Mid-Day Meal 2020-21 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Mid-Day Meal Authority, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.6.4 Sector 4: Public Health

A sound public health care ecosystem is not only inclusive of a system that supports a person's basic health needs such as disease prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, palliative care, etc.; but also, the availability of corresponding infrastructure that facilitates the same. Timely delivery and availability of services across the population is thus reflective of governance within the state.

The indicators and their weightage for this sector are as follows:

Table 2.6 Indicators and Weightages- Public Health

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Percentage of PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0.1
2.	Availability of Doctors at PHCs	0.1
3.	Full Immunisation Achievement	0.1
4.	Number of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population	0.1
5.	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	0.2
6.	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	0.05
7.	Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	0.15
8.	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 Population	0.1
9.	Percentage of Golden Card Issued under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme	0.1
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)
Data Items	Percentage of PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs) 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	National Health Mission, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicators

Indicator	Availability of Doctors at PHCs
Data Items	1) Number of Medical Officers in the District 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of PHCs in the District (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Full Immunisation Achievement
Data Items	Percentage of Vaccinated Children 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	DG Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Number of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population
Data Items	1) Number of Hospital Beds in the District 2021-22 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 1000$
Data Source	Directorate of Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic Medicine, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Institutional Delivery
Data Items	1) Target 2021-22 (b) 2) Achievement 2021-22 (a)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	DG Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation

Indicator	Proportion of Anganwadis with Own Buildings
Data Items	1) Number of sanctioned Anganwadi Centres in the District (b) 2) Number of Anganwadi Centres with own buildings 2021-22 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Bal Vikas Seva Evam Pushtahar Vibhag, Government of Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA
Data Items	1) Achievement 2021-22 (a) 2) Target 2021-22 (b) 3) Percentage
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	DG Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation

Indicator	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units)
Data Items	1) Number of functional FRUs in the District 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of FRUs in the District (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	DG Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Golden Cards issued under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme
Data Items	1) Number of Ayushman Cards issued (Cumulative)2021-22 (a) 2) Number of eligible beneficiaries in the District 2021-22 (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Joint Director & State Nodal Officer, SBPMJAY
Note	Positive Indicator

2.6.5 Sector 5: Public Infrastructure and Utilities

The citizens, particularly the poor and disadvantaged depend on the government for a host of services such as housing, water and sanitation, basic infrastructure, utilities, etc. This sector thus forms a critical aspect of governance as it reflects the ability of state to deliver these services to citizens effectively and efficiently.

The indicators finalised for the sector are demonstrative of this important aspect of governance. The indicators and their weightages are as follows:

Table 2.7 Indicators and Weightages- Public Infrastructure and Utilities

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Access to Potable Water	0.25
2.	Percentage of Wards (Urban) covered by Door-to-Door waste Collection	0.05
3.	Growth in Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)	0.15
4.	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility	0.2
5.	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	0.15
6.	Cumulative number of km of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned km in the District under PMGSY	0.1
7.	Percentage Increase in Black Top Roads as Percentage of Total Roads	0.1
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Access to Potable Water
Data Items	1) Households with Water Connections Urban 2021-22 (a) 2) Households with Water Connections Rural 2021-22 (b) 3) Number of Households (Urban + Rural) in the District Census 2011 (c)
Formula	$(a + b) / c$
Data Source	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural and Urban); Directorate of Census Operation, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Wards (Urban) covered by Door-to-Door Waste Collection
Data Items	1) Number of Wards (Urban) 2021-22 (b) 2) Achievements 2021-22 (a)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	State Urban Development Agency (SBM), Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Growth in Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)
Data Items	1) Number of LPG Connections 2020-21 (b) 2) Number of LPG Connections 2021-22 (a)
Formula	$(a - b) / b$
Data Source	Food and Civil Supplies Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility
Data Items	1) Percentage of Rural Households with Improved Sanitation Facility 2021-22 (a) 2) Percentage of Urban Households with Improved Sanitation Facility 2021-22 (b)
Formula	$(a + b) / 2$
Data Source	Panchayati Raj Department Uttar Pradesh; State Urban Development Agency (SBM) Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator. Districts for which the indicator value (urban households) is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation.

Indicator	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households
Data Items	1) Number of Domestic Connections 2021 (a) 2) Number of Households in the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited; Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation

Indicator	Cumulative Number of KMs of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned KMs in the District under PMGSY
Data Items	1) Sanctioned Length up to 31.03.2020 in km (a) 2) Completed Length up to 31.03.2020 in km (d) 3) Sanctioned Length in 2020-21 in km (b) 4) Completed Length in 2020-21 in km (e) 5) Sanctioned Length in 2021-22 in km (c) 6) Completed Length in 2021-22 in km (f)
Formula	$(d + e + f) / (a + b + c) * 100$
Data Source	Uttar Pradesh Rural Road Development Agency
Note	Positive Indicator. A longer assessment period has been considered to study the physical progress of infrastructure projects.

Indicator	Percentage Increase in Black Top Roads as Percentage of Total Roads
Data Items	Percentage Increase in Black Top as Percentage of Total Roads 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.2.6 Sector 6: Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion

This sector demonstrates the state's ability to ensure macro-economic stability and financial inclusion within the state. This is examined in terms of empowerment of citizens with financial tools and institutions as well as availability of credit facilities. The indicators and their weightages are as follows:

Table 2.8 Indicators and Weightages- Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana	0.35
2.	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	0.25
3.	Growth in Per capita GDDP	0.25
4.	Banking outlets per one lakh population	0.15
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana
Data Items	1) Number of Bank Accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana 2021-22 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Aided Projects, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per 1 Lakh Population
Data Items	1) Disbursement of Mudra Loan under PMMY (Rs in Crore) 2021-22 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Aided Projects, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Growth in Per Capita GDDP
Data Items	Growth in Per Capita GDDP 2020-21
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Directorate of Economics and Statistics (State Income Estimate Division), Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Banking Outlets per 1 Lakh Population
Data Items	1) Number of Banking Outlets 2021-22 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Aided Projects, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.2.7 Sector 7: Social Welfare and Development

This sector pertains to the ability of state to take care of vulnerable sections of the society. The test of governance of a state lies in the state of the poor and vulnerable segments such as women, children, minorities etc. It would also be reflective in the facilities and institutions provided by the Government.

The indicators and their weightages thus finalised for the sector are as follows:

Table 2.9 Indicators and Weightages- Social Welfare and Development

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Sex Ratio at Birth	0.1
2.	Rural Employment Guarantee (Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA)	0.15
3.	Housing for All	0.1
4.	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts	0.15
5.	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards	0.1
6.	Percentage of Off-take of Grains	0.1
7.	Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	0.1
8.	Number of Enrolments per one lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	0.1
9.	Empowerment of SCs	0.05
10.	Empowerment of Women	0.05
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth
Data Items	Number of Female births per 1000 male births (2021-22)
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	DG Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Rural Employment Guarantee (Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA)
Data Items	Average Days of Employment provided per Household 2021-22
Formula	Directly Calculated
Data Source	Department of Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Housing for All
Data Items	1) Achievement under PMAY-G (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22) (a) 2) Target under PMAY-G (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22) (b) 3) Households Completed under PMAY-U (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22) (c) 4) Households Sanctioned under PMAY-U (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22) (d)
Formula	$((a/b) + (c/d))/2$
Data Source	Department of Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh; State Urban Development Agency Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator; Since a longer assessment period is required to study the physical progress of infrastructure projects, a 3-year bracket was utilised.

Indicator	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts
Data Items	1) Number of Cases Disposed 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Cases 2021-22 (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Directorate General of Police, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Aadhaar Seeded Ration Cards
Data Items	1) Number of Aadhar Seeded Ration Cards 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Ration Cards 2021-22 (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Food and Civil Supplies Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Percentage of Off-take of Grains
Data Items	1) Quantity of Grains Lifted (M.T.) in 2021 (a) 2) Quantity of Grains Allocated (M.T.) 2021 (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Food and Civil Supplies Department, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Atal Pension Yojana: Number of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population
Data Items	1) Number of Beneficiaries covered under Atal Pension Yojana 2021-22 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Aided Projects, Uttar Pradesh; Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Number of Enrolments per 1 Lakh Population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
Data Items	1) Number of Enrolments under PMSBY 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Enrolments under PMJJBY 2021-22 (b) 3) Population of the District (Census 2011) (c)
Formula	$((a + b) / c) * 100000$
Data Source	Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Aided Projects, Uttar Pradesh. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Empowerment of SCs
Data Items	1) Number of Beneficiaries under Vyavsaik Pathyakram Chatravriti 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Beneficiaries under Anusuchit Jaati in Class 9-10 Chatravriti 2021-22 (b) 3) Number of Beneficiaries under Anusuchit Jaati Dashomttar Chatravriti 2021-22 (c) 4) SC Population of the District, Census 2011 (d)
Formula	$(a + b + c) / d$
Data Source	Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh; Directorate of Census Operations Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Empowerment of Women
Data Items	1) Number of Beneficiaries under Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana 2021-22 (a) 2) Number of Beneficiaries under Samanya Varg ke Nirdhan Vaykhtiyon ki Putriyon ki shaadi hetu Anudhan Yojana 2021-22 (b) 3) Number of Beneficiaries under Rashtriya Parivarik Labh Yojana 2021-22 (c) 4) Number of Beneficiaries under Alpsankhyak Varg ke Nirdhan Vaykhtiyon ki Putriyon ki shaadi hetu Aarthik Sahayata Yojana 2021-22 (d)
Formula	$a + b + c + d$
Data Source	Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh; Department of Minority Welfare Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.2.8 Sector 8: Judiciary and Public Safety

This sector seeks to measure the state's ability to effectively maintain law and order, safeguard human rights and enable access to and delivery of justice. This can be further broken down into four basic components- Law & Order and Internal Security, Safeguarding basic rights, Police Administration and Citizen friendliness of the Police and Access to Justice and Judicial Accountability.

The indicators and their weightages thus finalised for the sector are as follows:

Table 2.10 Indicators and Weightages- Judiciary and Public Safety

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Conviction Rate	0.25
2.	Disposal of Court Cases	0.1
3.	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts	0.1
4.	Number of Road Accidental Death per one lakh population	0.1
5.	Incidence of Crime against Women	0.15
6.	Incidence of Crime against Children	0.15
7.	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	0.15
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases
Data Items	1) Number of Cases Disposed in 2022 (a) 2) Number of Pending Cases in 2022 (b)
Formula	$a / (a + b)$
Data Source	Department of Justice, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator. The cases of Amethi are under Sultanpur court. In absence of Amethi data the value of Sultanpur districts court is considered.

Indicator	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts
Data Items	1) Number of Cases Disposed in 2022 (a) 2) Number of Pending Cases in 2022 (b)
Formula	$a / (a + b)$
Data Source	State Consumer Redressal Commission, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Number of Road Accidental Deaths per 1 Lakh Population
Data Items	1) Number of Road Accidents in 2021 (a) 2) Population of the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Director General Police Uttar Pradesh; Directorate of Census Operations Uttar Pradesh
Note	Negative Indicator

Indicator	Incidence of Crime against Women
Data Items	1) Number of Registered Crimes against Women 2020 (a) 2) Women Population in the District (Census 2011) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Director General Police, Uttar Pradesh; Directorate of Census Operations Uttar Pradesh
Note	Negative Indicator

Indicator	Incidence of Crime against Children
Data Items	1) Number of Registered Crimes against Children 2020 (a) 2) Children Population of the District (up to 18 years) Census 2011 (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100000$
Data Source	Director General Police Uttar Pradesh, Directorate of Census Operations Uttar Pradesh
Note	Negative Indicator

Indicator	Proportion of Women Police Personnel
Data Items	1) Actual filled strength of Police in 2021 (b) 2) Actual filled strength of Women in 2021 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Director General Police Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Conviction Rate
Data Items	1) Number of Trials Completed in 2021-22 (b) 2) Number of Convictions in 2021-22 (a)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Director General Police, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.2.9 Sector 9: Environment

This sector seeks to examine governance from the perspective of state as the custodian of natural resources and its ability to regulate and manage natural resources for sustainable development. The indicators and their weightages thus selected are as follows:

Table 2.11 Indicators and Weightages- Environment

S. No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Change in Forest Cover	0.5
2.	Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water	0.5
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Change in Forest Cover
Data Items	1) Forest Cover Assessment (Area in sq. km) 2021 (a) 2) Forest Cover Assessment (Area in sq. km) 2019 (b) 3) Geographical Area of the District (Area in sq. km) (c)
Formula	$(a - b) / c$
Data Source	Uttar Pradesh Forest Department
Note	Positive Indicator. The indicator value for Amethi, Hapur, Sambhal and Shamli have been calculated by taking the values from the districts from which they were carved out. If it was carved out of two districts, the average of the two is considered.

Indicator	Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources
Data Items	1) Pre Difference for the year 2020-21 (a) 2) Post Difference for the year 2020-21 (b)
Formula	$b - a$
Data Source	Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

2.2.10 Sector 10: Citizen Centric Governance

This sector indicated the citizen-centricity of government agencies in their day-to-day functioning viz. accessibility, responsiveness, quality of grievance redressal, complaint handling, etc.

The indicators and their weightages finalised for their sector are as follows:

Table 2.12 Indicators and Weightages- Citizen Centric Governance

S.No.	Indicators	Weight
1.	Grievance Redressal Status	0.2
2.	Government Services Provided Online to Citizens	0.15
3.	Registration of Birth	0.1
4.	Registration of Death	0.1
5.	Social Audit Under MGNREGA percentage of GP Covered	0.1
6.	Common Service Centre providing online services	0.15
7.	Applications on E-district Portals	0.2
	Sector Weightage	1

Data Items, Formula and Data Source for each Indicator

Indicator	Grievance Redressal Status
Data Items	1) Number of Grievances Redressed (2021-22) (a) 2) Number of Grievances Received (2021-22) (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Chief Minister Office, Directorate of Public Grievances-5, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Government Services Provided Online to Citizens
Data Items	Number of Services provided under e-Governance Plan (2021-22)
Formula	Directly Calculated Figure
Data Source	Centre for e-Governance, Uttar Pradesh; Department of IT and Electronics Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicators

Indicator	Registration of Birth
Data Items	1) Number of Registered Births in the year (2021) (a) 2) Estimated Number of Births (2021) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation

Indicator	Registration of Death
Data Items	1) Number of Registered Deaths in the year (2021) (a) 2) Estimated Number of Deaths (2021) (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh
Note	Positive Indicator, Districts for which the indicator value is more than 100% has been rationalised to 100% for the purpose of calculation

Indicator	Social Audit under MGNREGA: Percentage of GPs Covered
Data Items	1) Number of Gram Panchayats where Social Audit has been done (2021-22) (a) 2) Number of Gram Panchayats as per NIC (b)
Formula	$(a / b) * 100$
Data Source	Department of Rural Development (Directorate of Social Audit) NIC
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Common Service Centres providing Online Services
Data Items	1) Number of Common Service Centres providing online services (2021-22) (a) 2) Number of Gram Panchayats as per NIC (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Centre for e-Governance, Uttar Pradesh; Department of IT and Electronics Uttar Pradesh NIC
Note	Positive Indicator

Indicator	Applications on e-District Portal
Data Items	1) Number of Applications Disposed (2021-22) (a) 2) Number of Applications (2021-22) (b)
Formula	a / b
Data Source	Centre for e-Governance, Uttar Pradesh; Department of IT and Electronics Uttar Pradesh NIC
Note	Positive Indicator

Chapter 03: Ranking

3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

The composite ranking of districts and divisions in the state have been presented in the section below. These ranks have been computed by following the methodology described in Chapter 2. This section of the report also includes the sector-wise ranking of districts and divisions.

The ranks and scores have been derived based on the data shared by the Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The ranks hence obtained have been represented in three categories- Achiever, Performer and Aspirant. These categories were determined based on the performance of district and divisions within and across sectors of the UP DGGI. In case of Districts, the representation has been divided into 25 districts each- where each of the initial 25 ranking districts have been labelled 'Achiever', the next 25 as 'Performer' and the latter 25 as 'Aspirant'. Similarly, in case of Divisions, the representation has been categorised as following- the initial 5 ranking divisions have been labelled 'Achiever', the next 8 ranking divisions as 'Performer' and latter 5 ranking divisions as 'Aspirant'.

This section of study also includes sector specific case-studies which have been randomly picked up from the data set of Case studies collated by Government of India as Good case studies.

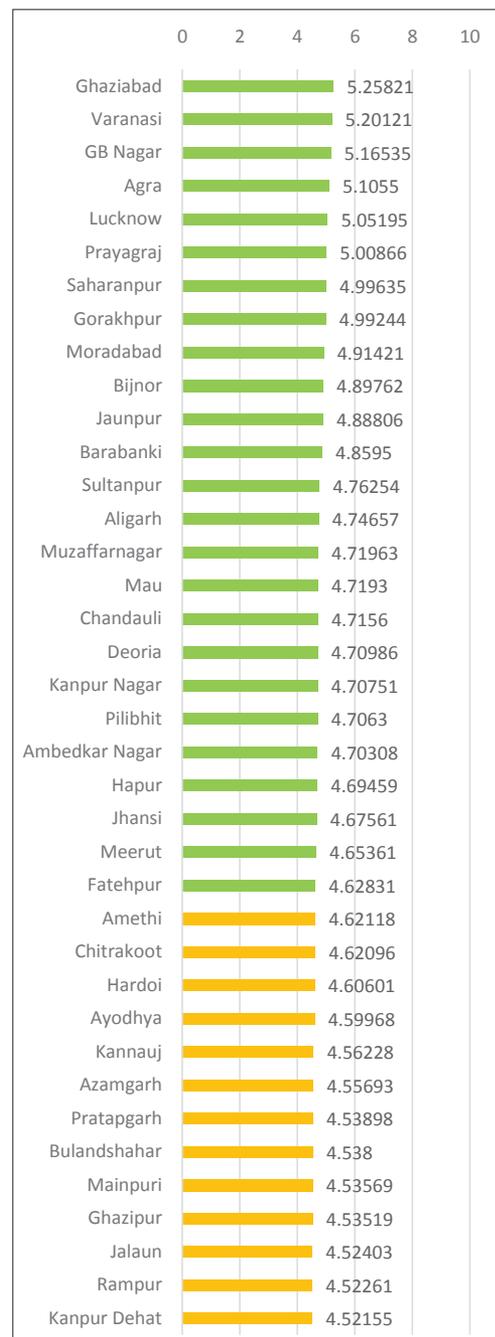
3.2 COMPOSITE RANKING OF DISTRICTS

- Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow were found to be top performing districts in overall ranking.

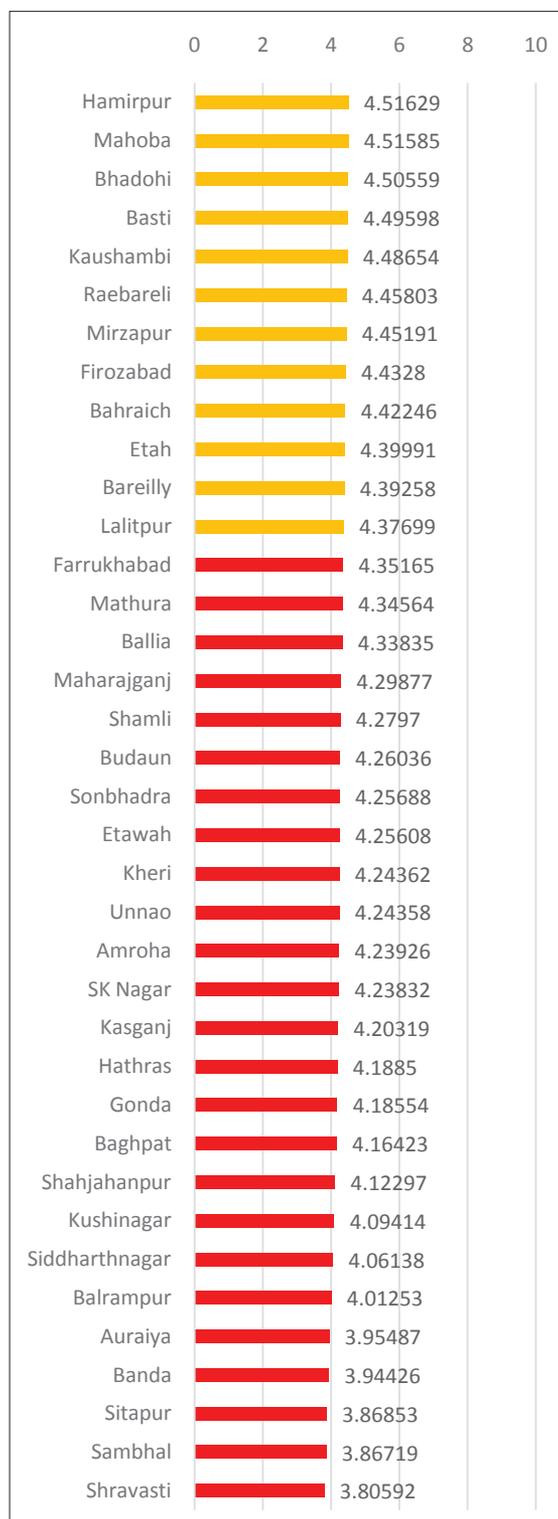
- Ghaziabad has been spotted at the top in the Public Infrastructure and Utilities sector but its consistent performance over all other sectors allowed it lead in overall ranking.
- Though GB Nagar has been spotted at the top for Industry and Commerce, Economic Governance & Financial Inclusion and social development sectors but it dropped to number two position in overall ranking.
- Shravasti, Sitapur, Sambhal, Auraiya and Banda were found to be aspirant districts.
- Varanasi and Meerut divisions are best performing divisions among 18 divisions of UP. Devipatan and Basti divisions are aspirant divisions.

Composite District Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Ghaziabad	5.25703
2	GB Nagar	5.18807
3	Varanasi	5.16907
4	Agra	5.11113
5	Lucknow	5.09522
6	Saharanpur	5.06022
7	Prayagraj	5.05392
8	Gorakhpur	5.02936
9	Moradabad	4.97252
10	Bijnor	4.92075
11	Barabanki	4.88037
12	Jaunpur	4.83346
13	Ambedkar Nagar	4.79995
14	Muzaffarnagar	4.78215
15	Sultanpur	4.77659
16	Kanpur Nagar	4.76768
17	Aligarh	4.74801
18	Meerut	4.73614
19	Mau	4.71855
20	Hapur	4.71502
21	Jhansi	4.70939
22	Deoria	4.68987
23	Pilibhit	4.66166
24	Ayodhya	4.66136
25	Chandauli	4.66015
26	Amethi	4.63082
27	Fatehpur	4.62402
28	Chitrakoot	4.6098
29	Hardoi	4.60928
30	Azamgarh	4.58308
31	Bulandshahar	4.57304
32	Rampur	4.55283
33	Kannauj	4.53385
34	Kaushambi	4.5326
35	Mahoba	4.52244
36	Mainpuri	4.52103
37	Bhadohi	4.51958
38	Hamirpur	4.51702

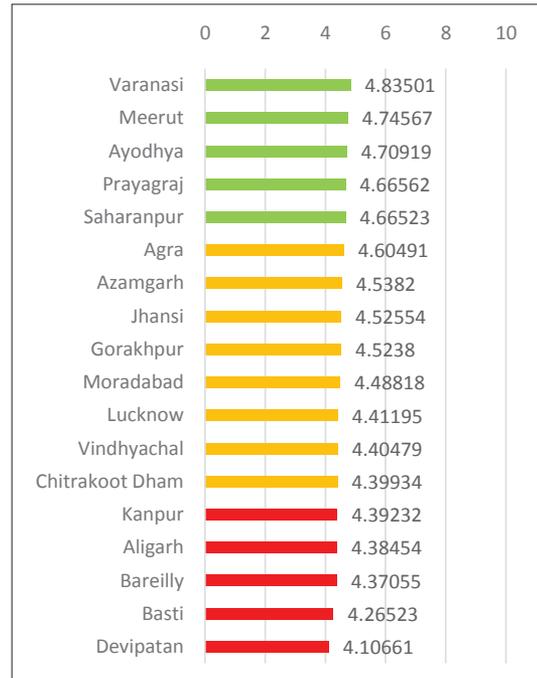


RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
39	Ghazipur	4.49804
40	Basti	4.48893
41	Kanpur Dehat	4.48267
42	Pratapgarh	4.48036
43	Firozabad	4.46592
44	Mirzapur	4.46433
45	Jalaun	4.45274
46	Raebareli	4.446
47	Bahraich	4.42878
48	Ballia	4.4026
49	Bareilly	4.3977
50	Etah	4.38791
51	Farrukhabad	4.35603
52	Maharajganj	4.34393
53	Lalitpur	4.33823
54	Shamli	4.32117
55	Sonbhadra	4.30154
56	Mathura	4.30017
57	Amroha	4.28646
58	Budaun	4.27634
59	Kheri	4.25999
60	Etawah	4.24342
61	SK Nagar	4.24116
62	Unnao	4.23312
63	Baghpat	4.2028
64	Kasganj	4.16294
65	Hathras	4.15906
66	Shahjahanpur	4.15541
67	Gonda	4.14616
68	Kushinagar	4.11366
69	Balrampur	4.06181
70	Siddharthnagar	4.0433
71	Banda	3.95218
72	Auraiya	3.92485
73	Sambhal	3.91397
74	Sitapur	3.85766
75	Shravasti	3.80755



3.3 COMPOSITE RANKING OF DIVISIONS

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Varanasi	4.79017
2	Meerut	4.77852
3	Ayodhya	4.7415
4	Saharanpur	4.7213
5	Prayagraj	4.68409
6	Agra	4.5994
7	Azamgarh	4.56794
8	Gorakhpur	4.54429
9	Moradabad	4.52919
10	Jhansi	4.49996
11	Vindhyachal	4.4284
12	Lucknow	4.41685
13	Chitrakoot Dham	4.40024
14	Kanpur	4.38459
15	Bareilly	4.37263
16	Aligarh	4.36432
17	Basti	4.25791
18	Devipatan	4.11103



3.4 SECTOR RANKING

For all the ten sectors, the following districts were identified to be the top five achievers:

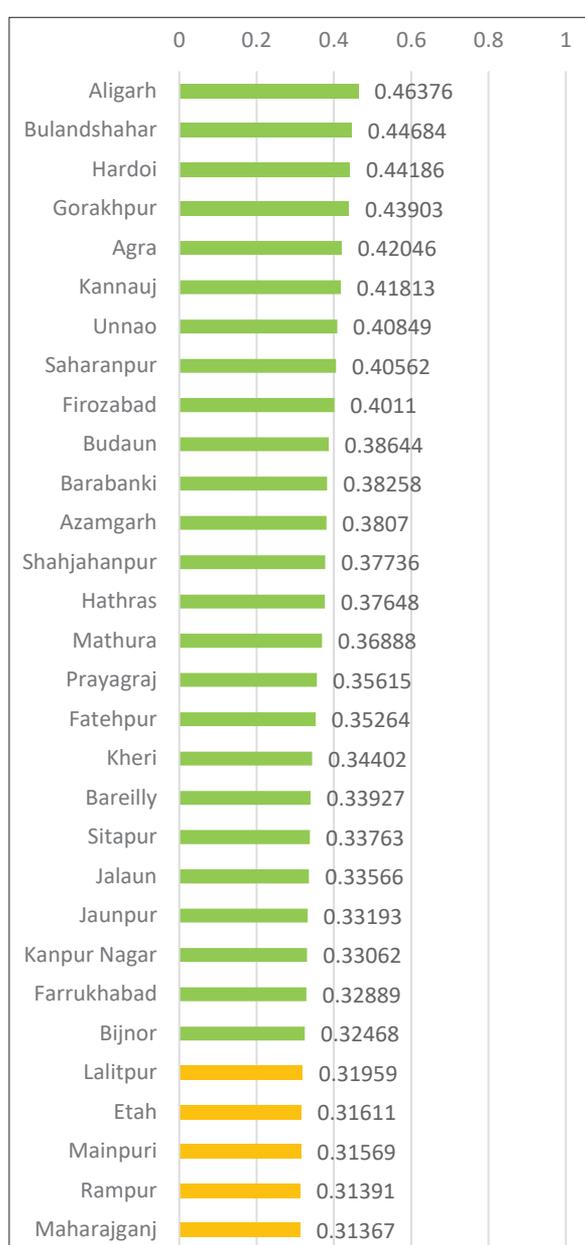
- In *Agriculture and Allied sector*, the top five achiever districts were Aligarh (Rank: 1; Score: 0.46376), Bulandshahar (Rank: 2; Score: 0.44684), Hardoi (Rank: 3; Score: 0.44186), Gorakhpur (Rank: 4; Score: 0.43903) and Agra (Rank: 5; Score: 0.42046).
- In *Industry and Commerce sector*, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar (Rank: 1; Score: 0.76681), Ghaziabad (Rank: 2; Score: 0.69185), Lucknow (Rank: 3; Score: 0.64489), Agra (Rank: 4; Score: 0.51427) and Kanpur Nagar (Rank: 5; Score: 0.50756).
- In *Human Resource Development sector*, the top five achiever districts are Ambedkar Nagar (Rank: 1; Score: 0.68591), Sonbhadra (Rank: 2; Score: 0.66415), Sultanpur (Rank: 3; Score: 0.66183), Bijnor (Rank: 4; Score: 0.65789) and Mahoba (Rank 5; Score: 0.63747).
- In *Public Health sector*, the top five achiever districts were Chitrakoot (Rank: 1; Score: 0.64371), Shravasti (Rank: 2; Score: 0.64242), Saharanpur (Rank: 3; Score: 0.63193), Balarampur (Rank 4; Score: 0.61415) and Bahraich (Rank 5; Score: 0.59765).
- In *Public Infrastructure and Utilities sector*, the top five achiever districts were Ghaziabad (Rank: 1; Score: 0.73573), Lucknow (Rank: 2; Score: 0.68043), Varanasi (Rank: 3; Score: 0.64317), Meerut (Rank: 4; Score: 0.60637) and Hapur (Rank: 5; Score: 0.60042).
- In *Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion sector*, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar (Rank: 1; Score: 0.75926), Bhadohi (Rank: 2; Score: 0.71244), Varanasi (Rank: 3; Score: 0.63286), Gorakhpur (Rank: 4; Score: 0.609880) and Agra (Rank: 5; Score: 0.57234).
- In *Social Welfare and Development sector*, the top five achiever districts were GB Nagar (Rank: 1; Score: 0.56282), Sultanpur (Rank: 2; Score: 0.55044), Moradabad (Rank: 3; Score: 0.52775), Kaushambi (Rank: 4; Score 0.52394) and Prayagraj (Rank: 5; Score: 0.51831).

- In *Judiciary and Public Safety* sector, the top five achiever districts were Azamgarh (Rank: 1; Score: 0.75035), Lalitpur (Rank: 2; Score: 0.74305), Ambedkar Nagar (Rank: 3; Score: 0.71771), Bijnor (Rank: 4; Score: 0.71334) and Deoria (Rank: 5; Score: 0.71148).
- In *Environment* sector, the top five achiever districts were Jalaun (Rank: 1; Score: 0.758), Chitrakoot (Rank: 2; Score: 0.72299), Prayagraj (Rank: 3; Score: 0.69821), Mahoba (Rank: 4; Score: 0.68624) and Saharanpur (Rank: 5; Score: 0.68109).
- In *Citizen Centric Governance* sector, the top five achiever districts were Shamli (Rank: 1; Score: 0.88272), Muzaffarnagar (Rank: 2; Score: 0.87271), Moradabad (Rank: 3; Score: 0.84578), Hapur (Rank: 4; Score: 0.82449) and Amethi (Rank: 5; Score: 0.81704).

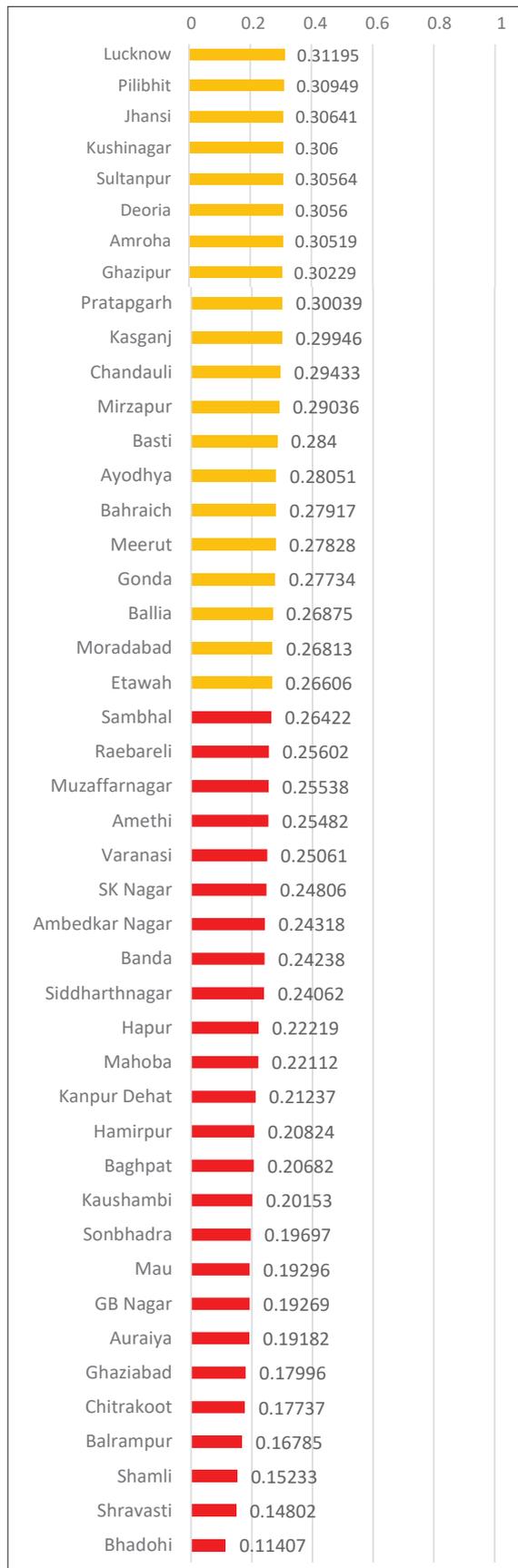
3.4.1 Sector 1: Agriculture and Allied Sector

District Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Aligarh	0.46376
2	Bulandshahar	0.44684
3	Hardoi	0.44186
4	Gorakhpur	0.43903
5	Agra	0.42046
6	Kannauj	0.41813
7	Unnao	0.40849
8	Saharanpur	0.40562
9	Firozabad	0.4011
10	Budaun	0.38644
11	Barabanki	0.38258
12	Azamgarh	0.3807
13	Shahjahanpur	0.37736
14	Hathras	0.37648
15	Mathura	0.36888
16	Prayagraj	0.35615
17	Fatehpur	0.35264
18	Kheri	0.34402
19	Bareilly	0.33927
20	Sitapur	0.33763
21	Jalaun	0.33566
22	Jaunpur	0.33193
23	Kanpur Nagar	0.33062
24	Farrukhabad	0.32889
25	Bijnor	0.32468
26	Lalitpur	0.31959
27	Etah	0.31611
28	Mainpuri	0.31569
29	Rampur	0.31391
30	Maharajganj	0.31367



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
31	Lucknow	0.31195
32	Pilibhit	0.30949
33	Jhansi	0.30641
34	Kushinagar	0.306
35	Sultanpur	0.30564
36	Deoria	0.3056
37	Amroha	0.30519
38	Ghazipur	0.30229
39	Pratapgarh	0.30039
40	Kasganj	0.29946
41	Chandauli	0.29433
42	Mirzapur	0.29036
43	Basti	0.284
44	Ayodhya	0.28051
45	Bahraich	0.27917
46	Meerut	0.27828
47	Gonda	0.27734
48	Ballia	0.26875
49	Moradabad	0.26813
50	Etawah	0.26606
51	Sambhal	0.26422
52	Raebareli	0.25602
53	Muzaffarnagar	0.25538
54	Amethi	0.25482
55	Varanasi	0.25061
56	SK Nagar	0.24806
57	Ambedkar Nagar	0.24318
58	Banda	0.24238
59	Siddharthnagar	0.24062
60	Hapur	0.22219
61	Mahoba	0.22112
62	Kanpur Dehat	0.21237
63	Hamirpur	0.20824
64	Baghpat	0.20682
65	Kaushambi	0.20153
66	Sonbhadra	0.19697
67	Mau	0.19296
68	GB Nagar	0.19269
69	Auraiya	0.19182
70	Ghaziabad	0.17996
71	Chitrakoot	0.17737
72	Balrampur	0.16785
73	Shamli	0.15233
74	Shravasti	0.14802
75	Bhadohi	0.11407



Salient Features Agriculture and Allied Sector

Production of Food Grains

Shahjahanpur and Hardoi are the largest food grain producing districts in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Shahjahanpur produces 19,85,296 MT and Hardoi produces 17,65,109 MT.

Production of Horticulture

Uttar Pradesh holds a leading position in total production of horticultural crops in the country. Horticultural crops are the main source of higher income, employment and nutrition per unit area for 92% of small holding farmers in the state. Agra produces 22,36,127 MT and Kannauj produces 17,70,271 '000 MT and are leading horticulture producing districts of UP.

Production of Milk

India ranks 1st in milk production and contributes 23% of global milk production. Uttar Pradesh is the largest Milk Producing state of India (14.9%) with a production of 328.821 Lakh Metric Tonne. Bulandshahar is adding 14.86 lakh MT of milk as the largest producer. Meerut, Agra and Aligarh are also producing significant amount of milk in the state with a contribution of 9.64 lakh MT, 9.56 lakh MT and 9.23 lakh MT respectively.

Production of Egg

Saharanpur and Gorakhpur lead the districts with an Egg production of 3892.21 lakh and 2792.06 lakh. In comparison to year 20-21, year 21-22 has shown increased production across all districts of the state.

Percentage of the area covered with Crop Insurance (PMFBY)

Crop Insurance offers farmers quick relief and security in case of loss of crops due to floods, heavy rains and other natural calamities. The districts of Lalitpur and Jhansi lead the way for others with 75% and 72% of the notified area insured under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Additionally, nine other districts in the state have insured more than 25% of the notified area in the district.

Agriculture Mandis enrolled in e-Market (E-NAM)

Out of the total 251 agriculture mandis in the state, 125 have been enrolled in e-Market and are providing services digitally. 15 districts have been able to map all mandis with e-Nam. Of these, Firozabad tops the list with a maximum of four mandis mapped on portal.

Increase in Agriculture Credit

All nationalised banks and some private banks offer agriculture credit in form of loans and can be availed by small farmers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, SHGs and others involved in agriculture activities.

47 districts in the state can be observed to have shown improvement from previous years in terms of agriculture credit. The district of Amethi with an improvement of 246% is leading by example.

Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) Issued

Distribution of Kisan Credit cards is an important activity for the farmers to avail crop loan to ensure easy availability of farm inputs.

38 districts have achieved more than 100% of their target for the year. Bijnor and Mahoba are topping the list with an achievement of 183% and 142% respectively. These districts are followed by Kanpur Nagar and Firozabad with an achievement of approx.133% over their targets.

Percentage of Animals Vaccinated

Nine districts in the state have been able to vaccinate more than 60% of animal population within the

districts. Kheri, the district with the largest animal population in the state as per Animal Census 2019, attained vaccination of 46% in the year 2021-22.

Other than Pilibhit, percentage of animals vaccinated has reduced in comparison to the previous year for all districts.

Case Study: KAUSHAMBI DISTRICT

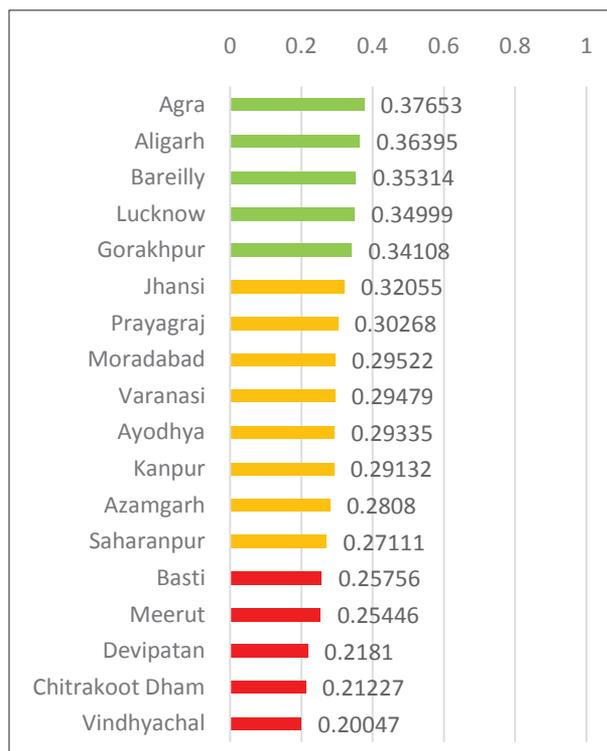
Improved Banana Cultivation under ODOP Scheme (04/2018 to 12/2022)

Banana cultivation and processing is economically prominent in the district of Kaushambi and the reasons behind this are its labour-intensive nature and quick return on investment. Therefore, the district had to look for ways to increase its banana production and to achieve this, tissue culture technique in plants was employed. Compared to the earlier figure of 2000 farmers, this initiative benefitted nearly 5200 farmers. Presently, the land used for cultivation is nearly 5560 hectares, benefiting 7000 farmers.

This was achieved through continuous awareness programme, proper training, and review meetings between farmers, technicians, officials, and employees of the concerned department. This contributed towards improving agriculture and boosting the economy of farmers. The Krishi Vigyaan Kendra (KVK) audited or evaluated the impact of this initiative.

Division Ranking

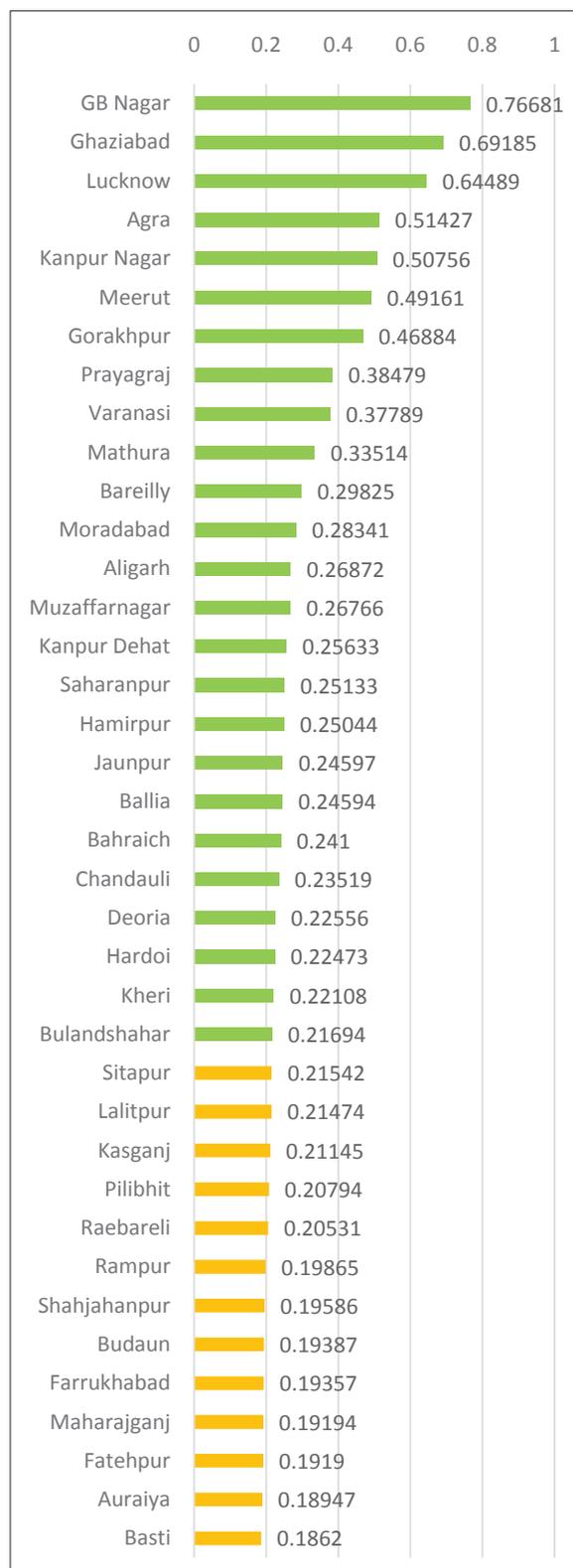
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Agra	0.37653
2	Aligarh	0.36395
3	Bareilly	0.35314
4	Lucknow	0.34999
5	Gorakhpur	0.34108
6	Jhansi	0.32055
7	Prayagraj	0.30268
8	Moradabad	0.29522
9	Varanasi	0.29479
10	Ayodhya	0.29335
11	Kanpur	0.29132
12	Azamgarh	0.2808
13	Saharanpur	0.27111
14	Basti	0.25756
15	Meerut	0.25446
16	Devipatan	0.2181
17	Chitrakoot Dham	0.21227
18	Vindhyachal	0.20047



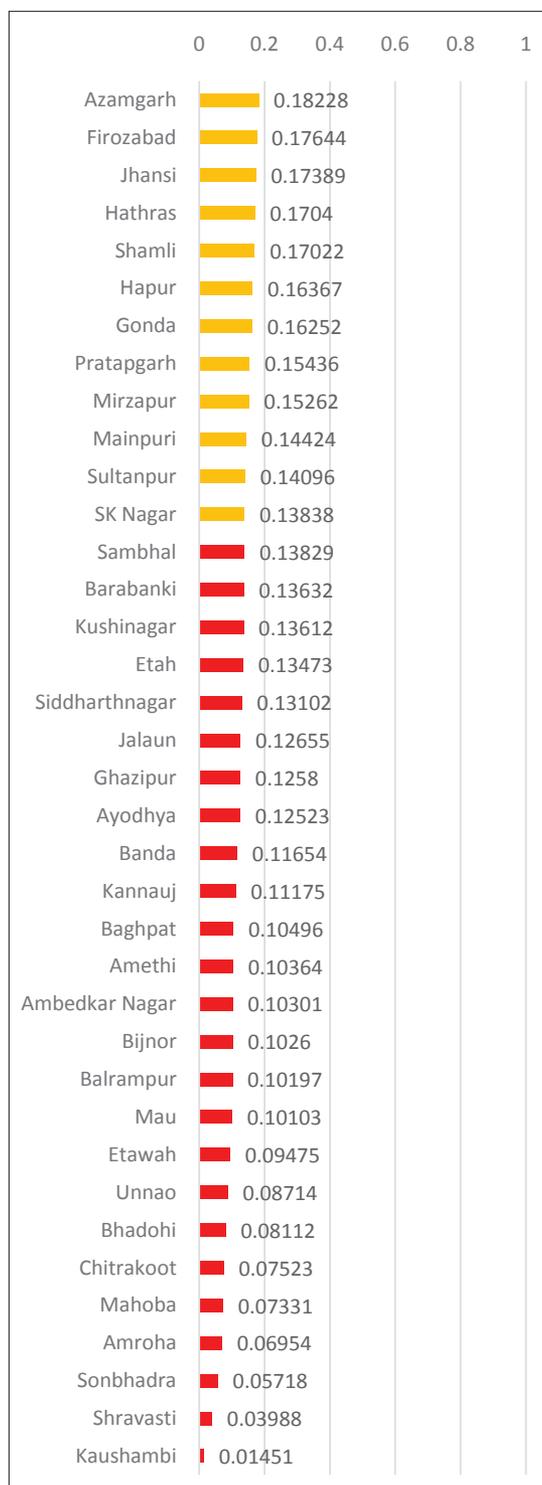
3.4.2 Sector 2: Industry and Commerce

District Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.76681
2	Ghaziabad	0.69185
3	Lucknow	0.64489
4	Agra	0.51427
5	Kanpur Nagar	0.50756
6	Meerut	0.49161
7	Gorakhpur	0.46884
8	Prayagraj	0.38479
9	Varanasi	0.37789
10	Mathura	0.33514
11	Bareilly	0.29825
12	Moradabad	0.28341
13	Aligarh	0.26872
14	Muzaffarnagar	0.26766
15	Kanpur Dehat	0.25633
16	Saharanpur	0.25133
17	Hamirpur	0.25044
18	Jaunpur	0.24597
19	Ballia	0.24594
20	Bahraich	0.241
21	Chandauli	0.23519
22	Deoria	0.22556
23	Hardoi	0.22473
24	Kheri	0.22108
25	Bulandshahar	0.21694
26	Sitapur	0.21542
27	Lalitpur	0.21474
28	Kasganj	0.21145
29	Pilibhit	0.20794
30	Raebareli	0.20531
31	Rampur	0.19865
32	Shahjahanpur	0.19586
33	Budaun	0.19387
34	Farrukhabad	0.19357
35	Maharajganj	0.19194
36	Fatehpur	0.1919
37	Auraiya	0.18947
38	Basti	0.1862



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
39	Azamgarh	0.18228
40	Firozabad	0.17644
41	Jhansi	0.17389
42	Hathras	0.1704
43	Shamli	0.17022
44	Hapur	0.16367
45	Gonda	0.16252
46	Pratapgarh	0.15436
47	Mirzapur	0.15262
48	Mainpuri	0.14424
49	Sultanpur	0.14096
50	SK Nagar	0.13838
51	Sambhal	0.13829
52	Barabanki	0.13632
53	Kushinagar	0.13612
54	Etah	0.13473
55	Siddharthnagar	0.13102
56	Jalaun	0.12655
57	Ghazipur	0.1258
58	Ayodhya	0.12523
59	Banda	0.11654
60	Kannauj	0.11175
61	Baghpat	0.10496
62	Amethi	0.10364
63	Ambedkar Nagar	0.10301
64	Bijnor	0.1026
65	Balrampur	0.10197
66	Mau	0.10103
67	Etawah	0.09475
68	Unnao	0.08714
69	Bhadohi	0.08112
70	Chitrakoot	0.07523
71	Mahoba	0.07331
72	Amroha	0.06954
73	Sonbhadra	0.05718
74	Shravasti	0.03988
75	Kaushambi	0.01451



Salient Features Industry and Commerce

Number of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration

The state of Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of MSMEs in the country with over 90 Lakh registered and non-registered MSMEs. They represent over 14.2% of total MSMEs in India. Udyog

Aadhar Registration Portal provides an online, paperless and convenient way for MSMEs to register and avail benefits.

The districts of Deoria, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharthnagar have observed an increase of about 95%, 92% and 91% increase respectively in the number of MSME units registered on the Udhyaam Platform from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

Number of Establishments Registration under GST

The districts of Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar have the largest number of establishments registered under GST, with 116936, 101499 and 95962 registered establishments respectively. Chitrakoot, Amethi and Maharajganj have observed the largest increase in registration from previous year (24.26%, 23.78% and 23.28%, respectively).

Increase in Credit for Self-Employment

Gorakhpur outshines the list with 100% increase in disbursement of credit for Self-Employment through the medium of multiple government initiative such as Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana, One District One Product and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme . 18 districts have shown negative trends and their disbursement has decreased in comparison to previous year.

Number of Start-ups

34% of the state start-ups are registered in Gautam Buddha Nagar with a staggering number of 2018 start-ups. Lucknow has an ecosystem of 975 start-ups and that constitutes 16% of the state numbers. Ghaziabad also follows with 925 start-ups, which is 15% of the total start-ups in the State.

Case Study: AMETHI DISTRICT

Promoting Investment: A Roadmap to Trillion Dollar Economy (12/2021 to 11/2022)

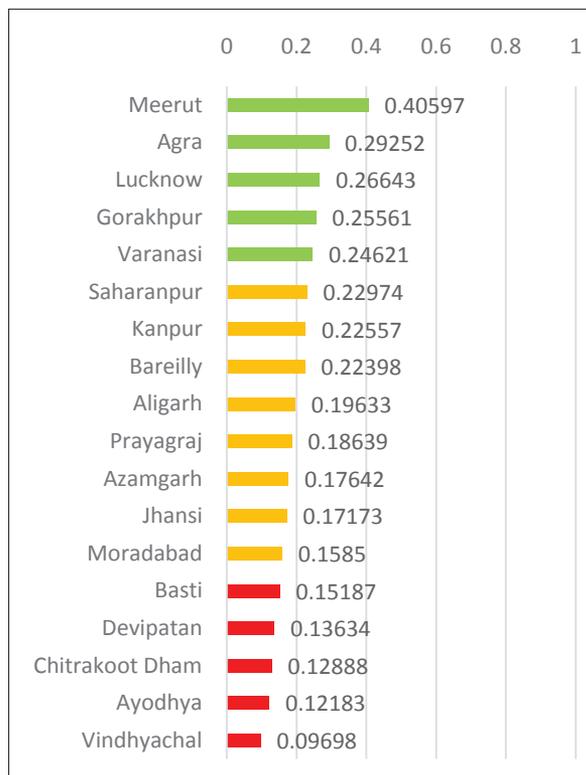
A progressing economy is a fertile ground for entrepreneurs and investors. This initiative, meant especially for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of the district of Amethi, was envisioned to instil confidence amongst investors and attract investment towards the industrial areas. It was based on the basic philosophy of the administration reaching out to people and potential investors. This assists them in their investment plans and thereby impact the livelihoods of individuals.

A three-pronged approach was followed to attract investments, including promoting knowledge and awareness, investor confidence, and innovation. Knowledge and awareness were promoted through entrepreneurship development training, awareness camps at the Tehsil and Block level, promotion of the Udyam Saarthi mobile app, etc. Investor confidence was revived through timely approvals and NOCs, monthly Udyog Bandhu meetings, and Nivesh Mitra Portal for robust grievance redressal. Some innovative ways to reach out to investors include google forms via QR code, investor summits, and so on. For instance, QR code based google forms were used to capture the initial interest of the investors. In addition, the district officials carried out mentorships and hand-holding to new investors.

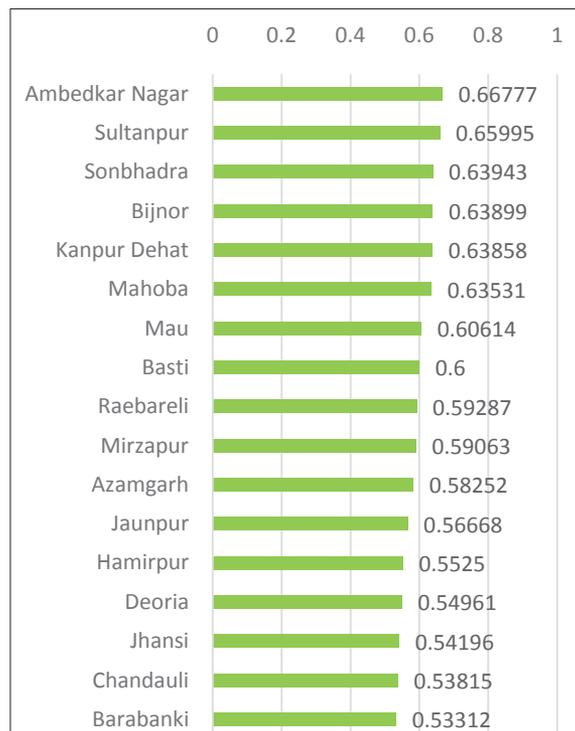
Consequently, about 100 MSME investors signed the Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with the district administration and their investments worth more than 1000 crore rupees. Some of the leading investment sectors include food processing, bio-energy, dairy processing, solar energy, iron fabrication, and so on. These investments can significantly contribute towards increasing the district's GVA (Gross Value Added) and generate many new employment opportunities (both direct and indirect). Hence, this is a great step towards realizing the Chief Minister's vision of making Uttar Pradesh a one Trillion Economy.

Division Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Meerut	0.40597
2	Agra	0.29252
3	Lucknow	0.26643
4	Gorakhpur	0.25561
5	Varanasi	0.24621
6	Saharanpur	0.22974
7	Kanpur	0.22557
8	Bareilly	0.22398
9	Aligarh	0.19633
10	Prayagraj	0.18639
11	Azamgarh	0.17642
12	Jhansi	0.17173
13	Moradabad	0.1585
14	Basti	0.15187
15	Devipatan	0.13634
16	Chitrakoot Dham	0.12888
17	Ayodhya	0.12183
18	Vindhyachal	0.09698

**3.4.3 Sector 3: Human Resource Development****District Ranking**

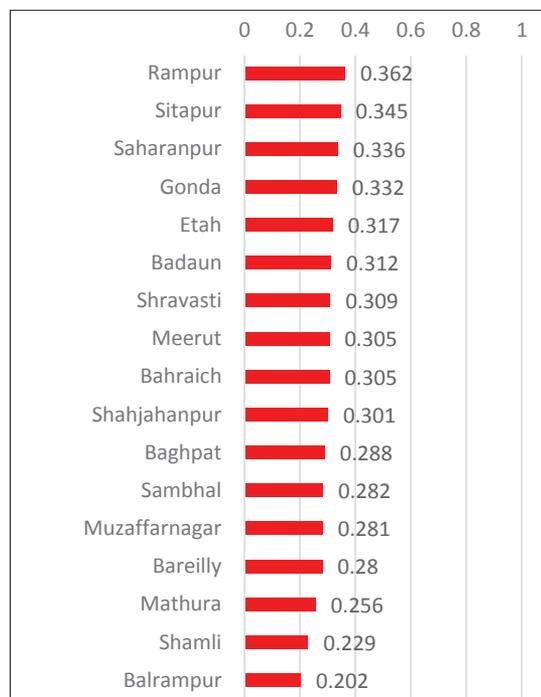
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Ambedkar Nagar	0.68591
2	Sonbhadra	0.66415
3	Sultanpur	0.66183
4	Bijnor	0.65789
5	Mahoba	0.63747
6	Kanpur Dehat	0.63144
7	Mirzapur	0.62196
8	Azamgarh	0.6101
9	Mau	0.60215
10	Basti	0.5959
11	Raebareli	0.59198
12	Varanasi	0.58987
13	Chandauli	0.58153
14	Jaunpur	0.5812
15	Jhansi	0.57107
16	Barabanki	0.56785
17	Hamirpur	0.55362



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
18	Gorakhpur	0.54738
19	Deoria	0.5385
20	Amethi	0.53801
21	Fatehpur	0.52722
22	Auraiya	0.51892
23	Bhadohi	0.51646
24	Lalitpur	0.51451
25	SK Nagar	0.51406
26	Jalaun	0.51164
27	Ghazipur	0.50558
28	Farrukhabad	0.50537
29	Pilibhit	0.50243
30	Kannauj	0.499
31	Ayodhya	0.49748
32	Unnao	0.49109
33	Kanpur Nagar	0.48968
34	Prayagraj	0.48831
35	Aligarh	0.48413
36	GB Nagar	0.48174
37	Amroha	0.48147
39	Kheri	0.47982
40	Lucknow	0.47923
41	Ghaziabad	0.47492
42	Chitrakoot	0.47233
43	Banda	0.47044
44	Maharajganj	0.46858
45	Kaushambi	0.45152
46	Pratapgarh	0.45094
47	Hardoi	0.44971
48	Siddharthnagar	0.44283
49	Ballia	0.44029
50	Hapur	0.43639
51	Bulandshahar	0.43525
52	Mainpuri	0.43253
53	Agra	0.425
54	Firozabad	0.42135
55	Moradabad	0.41691
56	Saharanpur	0.39681
57	Rampur	0.39287
58	Kasganj	0.39273
59	Kushinagar	0.38719



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
60	Meerut	0.36818
61	Hathras	0.36459
62	Sitapur	0.35855
63	Shravasti	0.33504
64	Baghpat	0.33423
65	Bahraich	0.33206
66	Budaun	0.32975
67	Gonda	0.32972
68	Sambhal	0.32364
69	Muzaffarnagar	0.32318
70	Etah	0.31578
71	Shahjahanpur	0.3141
72	Bareilly	0.29811
73	Shamli	0.26937
74	Mathura	0.25352
75	Balrampur	0.21663



Salient Features Human Resource Development

Retention Rate at Elementary Level

The districts of Kanpur Dehat and Varanasi have the highest retention rate of 101.51 and 116.83 respectively. Besides this, about 47 districts in the state have a retention of 70 or higher.

Gender Parity Index

Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Mahoba and Amethi have a gender parity index of 1 or more than 1. These are the districts where the relative access to education of the females is either higher or equals the males of the district.

Enrolment Ratio of SC&ST Students

Sonbhadra, Kaushambi and Raebareli have the maximum enrolment ratio amongst SC&ST students of more than 0.4 within the state. While Sitapur is the district with highest SC/ST Enrolment by numbers with 3,22,337 students.

Skill Trainings Imparted to Students

UP Skill Development Mission has taken up the task of training all eligible youth in 14-35 age group in the trades of their preference. This also includes training not only the vulnerable sections of society but also providing facilities for acquisition and upgradation of skills of the unskilled and semi-skilled workforce.

About 37 districts within the state have been able to impart skill training to about 50% of their set target for the year 2021-22. Of these, the districts of Bijnor, Auraiya, Ballia and Banda have been able provide training to 60% of their target for the same year.

Placement Ratio including Self-Employment

Shravasti, Sultanpur and Budaun with a placement ratio of 0.126, 0.092 and 0.082, excel in placement

in comparison to other districts. The districts of Sultanpur, Agra and Barabanki on the other hand, have the maximum placements in terms of numbers with 413, 289 and 197 placements respectively.

Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers

More than 50% of Government Secondary Schools in the districts of Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Kanpur Dehat, GB Nagar, Prayagraj, Rampur and Etawah have access to computers,

Pupil Teacher Ratio

54 districts have a pupil teacher ratio of less than 30.

Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water, Separate Toilet and Electricity Facilities

About 80% schools in 47 Districts of the state have access to all three facilities- Drinking Water, Separate Toilet and Electricity for the year 2021-22. Of these, over 95% schools in the districts of Amroha, Ghaziabad, Mirzapur, Muzzafarnagar, Azamgarh, Baghpat, Basti, Bulandshahar, Farrukhabad and Kasganj saw saturation of all three facilities.

Proportion of Mid-Day Meal

70 districts in the state are providing mid-day meal to more than 80% of the enrolled students. 127.58 lakh students are benefitted at Primary level and 58.45 at the Upper Primary level from the scheme as per the MDM UP website.

Case Study: VARANASI DISTRICT

Day Care Centre for Disabled children (04/2020 to 03/2022)

Quality of education and training are necessary pre-requisites to ensure better human resource outputs. Still, at times, the normative methods and programmes are not sufficient to meet the learning requirements of differently abled individuals. This demands administrative intersections at various levels to cater assiduously to the needs of such individuals.

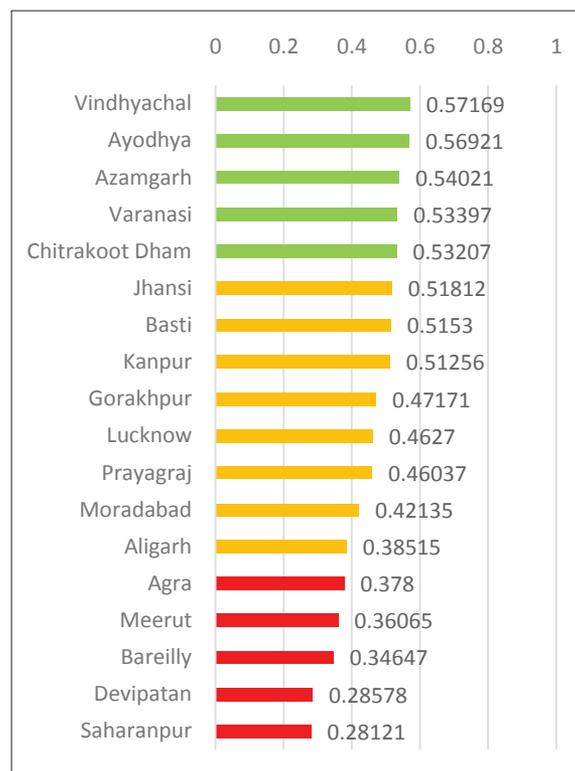
Hence, Bachpan Day Care Centre was established with the aim of educating and training differently-abled (physically and mentally) children in the age group of three to seven years. Presently, 73 children are enrolled in different categories – 33 in the category of Intellectually Disabled (ID), 24 in the category of Hearing Impaired (HI), and 16 in the category of Visual Impaired (VI).

Children with disabilities are trained by teachers in the Child Care Centre so that they can become educated and self-reliant in the future and can be inducted into mainstream education at institutions. This prepares them to join the mainstream or take education in government schools. So far, 397 disabled children are getting education in mainstream schools, and in the year 2021-22 alone, 24 children joined the mainstream. The same year, Varanasi's Bachpan Day Care Centre was awarded ISO-9001: 2015 Quality Certificate.

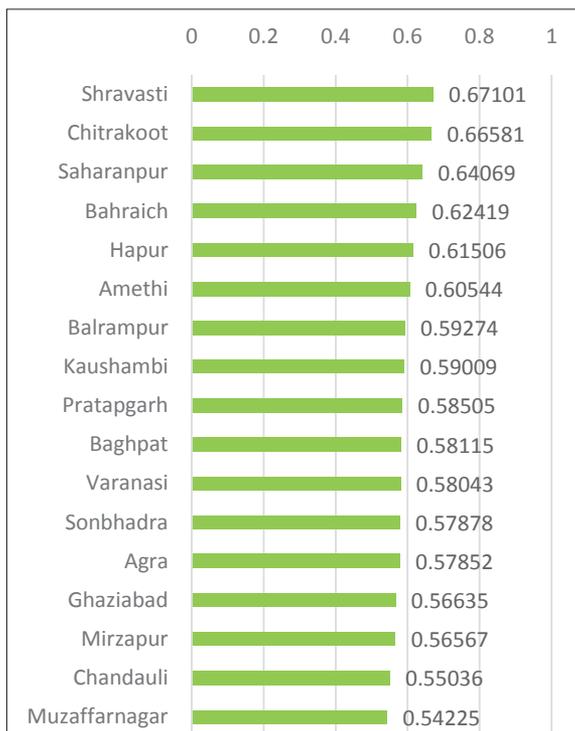
Besides this, assistive devices (tricycles, wheel chairs, hearing aids, smart canes, braille kits, ID kits, crutches and such) and motorized tricycles were given free of cost to 147 disabled people with more than 80 percent disability.

Division Ranking

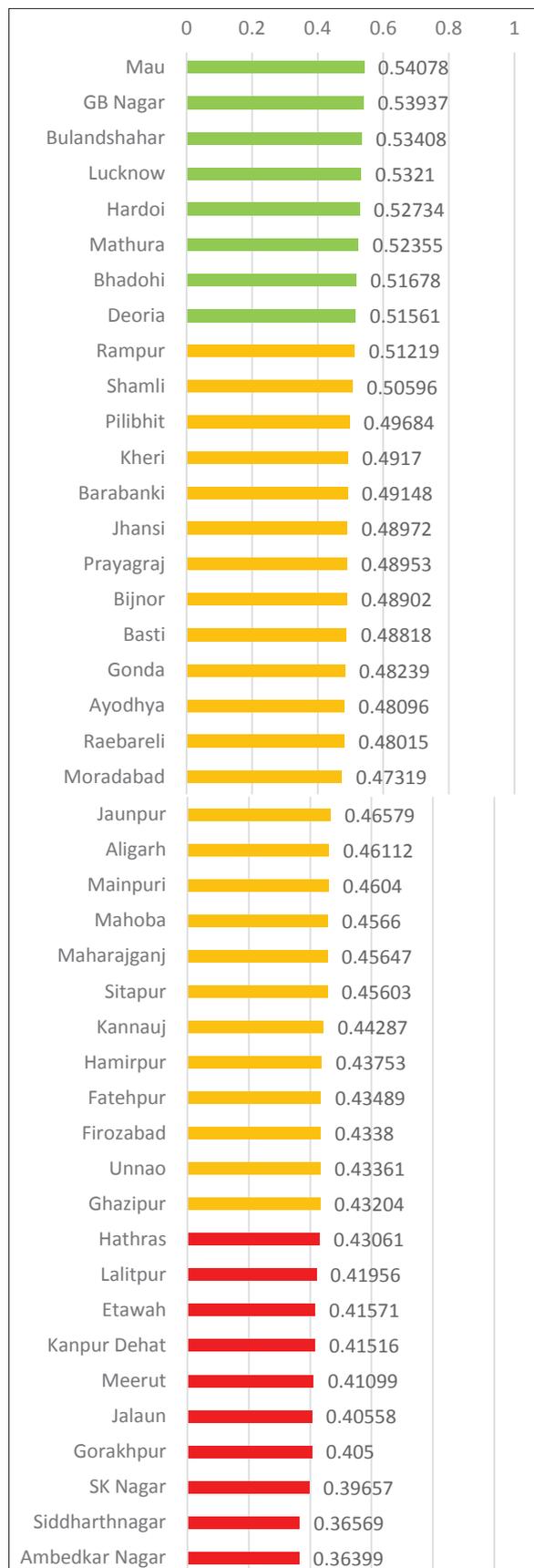
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Vindhyachal	0.60086
2	Ayodhya	0.58112
3	Varanasi	0.56454
4	Azamgarh	0.55084
5	Chitrakoot Dham	0.53346
6	Jhansi	0.53241
7	Kanpur	0.52094
8	Basti	0.5176
9	Prayagraj	0.49087
10	Gorakhpur	0.48541
11	Lucknow	0.47506
12	Moradabad	0.45455
13	Meerut	0.42179
14	Aligarh	0.38931
15	Agra	0.3831
16	Bareilly	0.3611
17	Saharanpur	0.32978
18	Devipatan	0.30336

**3.4.4 Sector 4: Public Health***District Ranking*

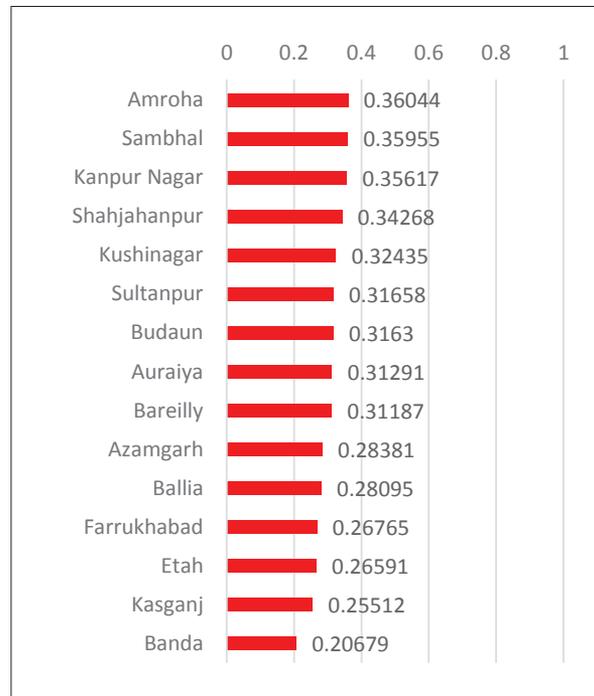
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Chitrakoot	0.64371
2	Shravasti	0.64242
3	Saharanpur	0.63193
4	Balrampur	0.61415
5	Bahraich	0.59765
6	Hapur	0.59065
7	Sonbhadra	0.59033
8	Amethi	0.58187
9	Kaushambi	0.56568
10	Ghaziabad	0.56341
11	Pratapgarh	0.56085
12	Baghpat	0.55911
13	Agra	0.55869
14	Varanasi	0.55774
15	Muzaffarnagar	0.54225
16	Mirzapur	0.54188
17	Lucknow	0.53109



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
18	Chandauli	0.52633
19	Mau	0.52065
20	GB Nagar	0.5181
21	Bulandshahar	0.51748
22	Mathura	0.50713
23	Hardoi	0.50477
24	Rampur	0.49927
25	Shamli	0.49907
26	Deoria	0.49425
27	Bhadohi	0.48819
28	Pilibhit	0.48572
29	Bijnor	0.47499
30	Barabanki	0.47081
31	Kheri	0.46848
32	Jhansi	0.46698
33	Prayagraj	0.46581
34	Basti	0.46441
35	Gonda	0.46374
36	Ayodhya	0.46073
37	Raebareli	0.45977
39	Mahoba	0.44682
40	Jaunpur	0.44339
41	Aligarh	0.44104
42	Maharajganj	0.44042
43	Mainpuri	0.43987
44	Hamirpur	0.42826
45	Sitapur	0.42578
46	Firozabad	0.417
47	Fatehpur	0.41612
48	Kannauj	0.41428
49	Unnao	0.41285
50	Ghazipur	0.40777
51	Lalitpur	0.40752
52	Hathras	0.40519
53	Meerut	0.39732
54	Etawah	0.39597
55	Gorakhpur	0.38994
56	Kanpur Dehat	0.38917
57	Jalaun	0.3876
58	SK Nagar	0.37232
59	Kanpur Nagar	0.35445



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
60	Sambhal	0.35159
61	Amroha	0.3469
62	Ambedkar Nagar	0.34167
63	Siddharthnagar	0.34068
64	Shahjahanpur	0.33636
65	Budaun	0.30652
66	Kushinagar	0.29845
67	Sultanpur	0.2974
68	Auraiya	0.29408
69	Bareilly	0.29387
70	Ballia	0.2654
71	Farrukhabad	0.26212
72	Azamgarh	0.25864
73	Etah	0.247
74	Kasganj	0.24135
75	Banda	0.19774



Salient Features Public Health

PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)

Ayushman Bharat was launched by the Government of India as an umbrella programme which aimed to deliver a comprehensive range of health services to its citizens. These services spanned preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care. A major component within this programme was the conversion of PHCs into Health and Wellness Centres with focus on wellness and delivery of an expanded range of services to the community.

Within the state of Uttar Pradesh, the districts of Barbanki, Bahraich, Shravasti, Chitrakoot, Siddharthnagar and Balrampur have been able to convert over 80% of PHCs into HWCs.

Availability of Doctors at PHCs

The districts of Bhadohi, Kannauj and Shravasti have one doctor available for each Primary Healthcare Centre. Sonbhadra, Balrampur and Sitapur have more than one district.

Full Immunisation Achievement

A child is said to be fully immunized if he/she receives all due vaccine as per national immunization schedule within their first year. The two major milestones of Universal Immunisation Programme have been the elimination of polio in 2014 and maternal and neonatal tetanus in 2015.

All districts within the state have achieved more than 60% immunization. The districts of Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Mirzapur, Kanpur Nagar, Saharanpur, Mau, Amethi, Pratapgarh, GB Nagar, Jaunpur and Hapur among them have performed exceptionally with achievement percentage of more than 100%.

No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population

Lucknow, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Kannauj have more than 0.7 hospital beds per 1000 of the population in the district. Total number of beds in Lucknow, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Kanpur Nagar, Gorakhpur, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Bareilly and Sitapur are more than 2000.

Percentage of Institutional Delivery

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women.

The districts of Agra, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad and Mau have achieved more than 100% of their set target for Institutional delivery within the state in the year 2021-22. Additionally, 67 districts have been able to achieve about 40% of their set target in the same period.

Proportion of Anganwadis with Own Buildings

Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kushinagar and Ghazipur have more than 4000 sanctioned Anganwadis and out of which 630, 641, 845, 641, 736, 316 and 429 have their own buildings respectively. More than 50% of Anganwadis in the districts of Shravasti, Mahoba, Bijnor and Lalitpur have their own buildings.

Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA

Raebareli, Maharajganj, Mathura, Agra, Shamli and Amethi have an achievement of more than 100% in the indicator 'Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA'. Sitapur, Prayagraj, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Hardoi have been given a target of more than 150000 each.

Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units)

Of a total of 75, about 23 districts have more than 50% functional FRUs in the state. The districts of Mathura, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Amethi, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Kaushambi, Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Shravasti and Lucknow have 70% functional FRUs.

Percentage of Golden Card Issued Under ABPMJAY/SEHAT Scheme

Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bijnor and Moradabad have issued more than 4 lakh Golden Cards cumulatively till the year 2021-22.

Hardoi, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Lakhimpur Kheri, Deoria and Bijnor have issued Golden Cards to more than 60% of the eligible beneficiaries within their respective districts.

Case Study: BUDAUN DISTRICT

Modification of 75 Health Centres (06/2019 to 08/2020)

Health centres are the focal points for common citizens to avail affordable health services. However, it needs to be ensured that affordable services do not compromise on the quality. To ensure this, the district administration of Buduan selected five Health Sub-Centres from each block and worked on them to improve basic amenities like early health screening of pregnant women and children.

Under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate and the Chief Development Officer, regular district-level meetings were conducted to monitor the progress. All departments directly involved with this initiative, like Panchayati Raj and Electricity, received weekly progress reports. Prior to this intervention, people were unaware of the four mandatory ante-natal care (ANC) visits and child immunisation.

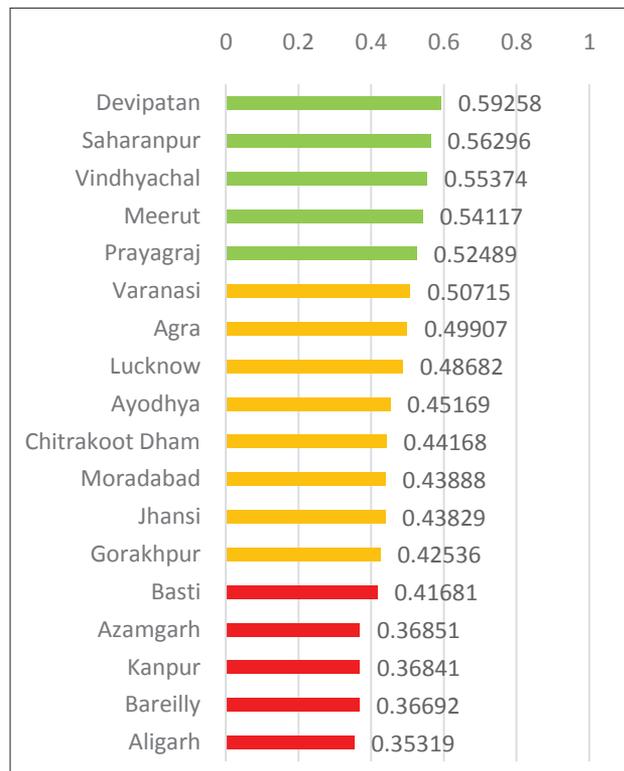
Through this intervention, the district saw a decrease in home deliveries and increase in ANC services and child immunisation. This impacted the rural people dependent on health services offered at the grass root level, which could be through the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) or

Community Health Officers (CHO) at the sub-centre level. Out of the 75 sub-centres, over 43 sub-centres have basic institutional delivery services, and the rest offer general health services. Through ANMs/CHOs, the villagers can now easily do health screening.

The accomplishment of this intervention resulted in an increase in institutional deliveries (over 1000 in the financial year 2021-22) and a decrease in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The district's efforts in this regard were recognised and awarded second at the National level by the SKOCH group, a leading think-tank based at Delhi.

Division Ranking

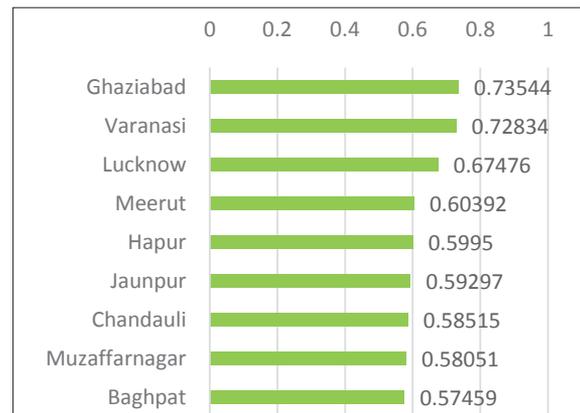
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Devipatan	0.57949
2	Saharanpur	0.55775
3	Vindhyachal	0.54014
4	Meerut	0.52434
5	Prayagraj	0.50211
6	Varanasi	0.48381
7	Agra	0.48067
8	Lucknow	0.46712
9	Ayodhya	0.43049
10	Chitrakoot Dham	0.42913
11	Moradabad	0.42602
12	Jhansi	0.4207
13	Gorakhpur	0.40576
14	Basti	0.39247
15	Bareilly	0.35562
16	Kanpur	0.35168
17	Azamgarh	0.34823
18	Aligarh	0.33365



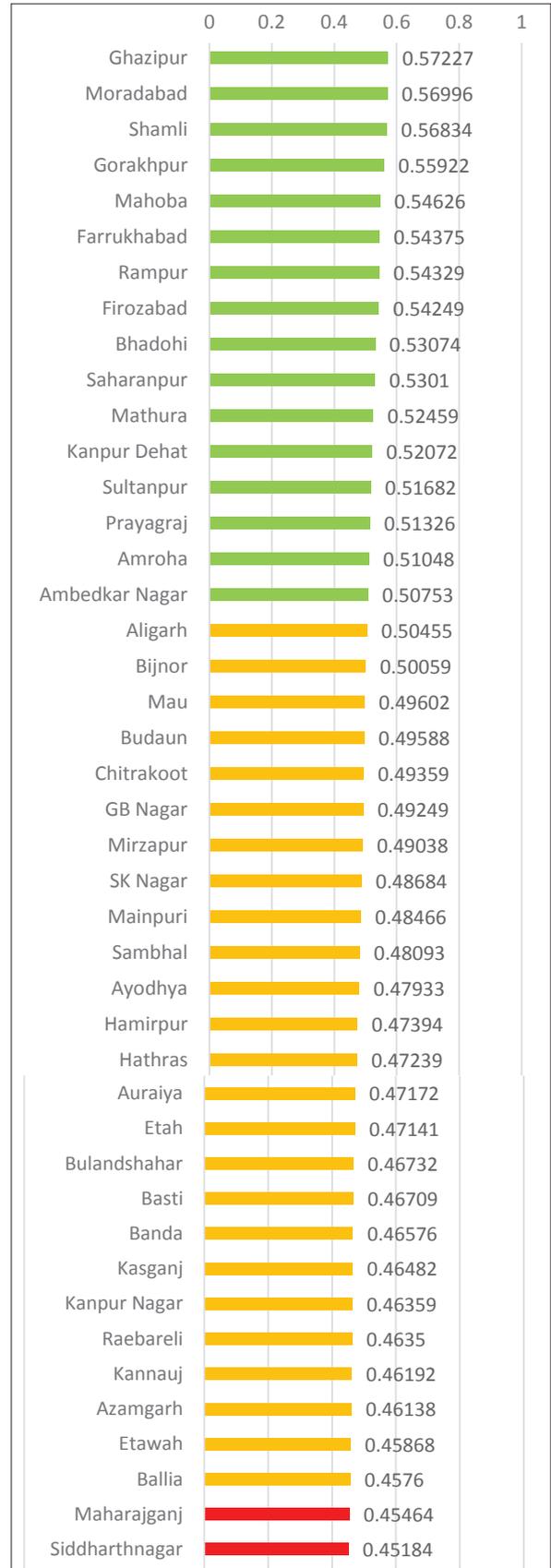
3.4.5 Sector 5: Public Infrastructure and Utilities

District Ranking

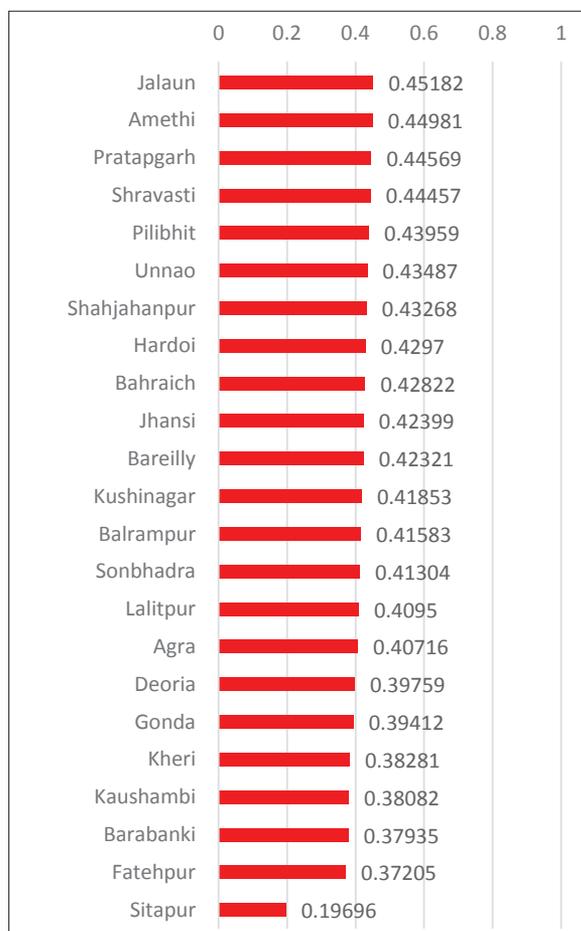
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Ghaziabad	0.73573
2	Lucknow	0.68043
3	Varanasi	0.64317
4	Meerut	0.60637
5	Hapur	0.60042
6	Muzaffarnagar	0.58416
7	Baghpat	0.57583
8	Moradabad	0.57009
9	Shamli	0.56834



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
10	Gorakhpur	0.56231
11	Mahoba	0.55958
12	Farrukhabad	0.54408
13	Rampur	0.544
14	Firozabad	0.54271
15	Saharanpur	0.53108
16	Bhadohi	0.53074
17	Mathura	0.52663
18	Kanpur Dehat	0.52628
19	Sultanpur	0.52044
20	Prayagraj	0.51939
21	Amroha	0.51816
22	Ambedkar Nagar	0.51524
23	Ballia	0.51435
24	Mau	0.5081
25	Aligarh	0.50537
26	Bijnor	0.5041
27	Jaunpur	0.50162
28	Budaun	0.49666
29	Chitrakoot	0.49629
30	GB Nagar	0.49462
31	Mirzapur	0.49404
32	Chandauli	0.49314
33	Ayodhya	0.48975
34	SK Nagar	0.48794
35	Mainpuri	0.48602
36	Sambhal	0.48386
37	Hathras	0.48361
39	Hamirpur	0.47946
40	Basti	0.47539
41	Banda	0.47385
42	Etah	0.47322
43	Auraiya	0.47172
44	Raebareli	0.46742
45	Bulandshahar	0.46732
46	Kanpur Nagar	0.46583
47	Kasganj	0.46487
48	Kannauj	0.46474
49	Azamgarh	0.4638
50	Etawah	0.45889
51	Maharajganj	0.4566



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
52	Pratapgarh	0.45352
53	Amethi	0.45341
54	Siddharthnagar	0.45258
55	Jalaun	0.45186
56	Shravasti	0.44945
57	Shahjahanpur	0.44677
58	Pilibhit	0.44295
59	Unnao	0.43863
60	Bahraich	0.43123
61	Hardoi	0.43052
62	Balrampur	0.4292
63	Jhansi	0.42451
64	Kushinagar	0.42435
65	Bareilly	0.42321
66	Sonbhadra	0.41468
67	Lalitpur	0.41113
68	Agra	0.40724
69	Gonda	0.40161
70	Deoria	0.39906
71	Kaushambi	0.39516
72	Kheri	0.38518
73	Barabanki	0.38142
74	Fatehpur	0.3765
75	Sitapur	0.19771



Salient Features Public Infrastructure and Utilities

Access to Potable Water

The districts of Ghaziabad and Lucknow have been able to provide water connection for more than 50% of the households in the districts. About 20 districts in the state have been able to provide water connection to over 20% of the households. Data shows that gap in the number of connections for water in the households is very large. It ranges from 66% for Ghaziabad to 2% for Amethi.

Wards (Urban) covered by Door-to-Door Waste Collection

All districts within the state have been able to successfully attain 100% achievement in terms of wards covered by Door-to-Door Waste Collection.

Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)

The districts of Lucknow, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Agra, Bareilly, Kanpur Nagar and Ghaziabad have been able to provide 10 lakh gas connections.

Banda and Sonbhadra have observed a percentage increase of 15% and 13% respectively in access to cooking gas.

Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility

More than 73 districts in the state have been able to attain 90% achievement with respect to Percentage of households with Improved Sanitation Facility.

Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households

The districts of Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Prayagraj and Gorakhpur have been able to provide 1036150, 865986, 825861 and 745921 electricity connections within their districts. These numbers when seen in proportion to the total number of households in the district amount to 100%. Besides this, about 45 districts in the state have been able to provide electricity connection to 80% households within their respective districts.

Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY

In the district of Sonbhadra as part of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, a total of 1696.055 Kms was sanctioned. Out of this 1553.522 km has been completed by the year 2021-22.

Hardoi, Unnao and Azamgarh have sanctioned 1813.173, 1743.440 and 1703.710 km respectively, out of which 1361.505, 1290.249 and 1264.602 Kms have been completed within the same years.

Percentage increase in black top roads as percentage of total roads (UPPWD)

The districts of Ballia, Kaushambi, Shahjahanpur, Balrampur and Mahoba have shown a percentage increase of 43.99, 11.11, 10.92, 10.36 and 10.32 respectively in the year 2021-22. Performance of other districts is not so good and Auraiya, Bareilly, Bulandshahar, Bhadohi and Shamli are showing a percentage increase of 0% in the same period.

Case Study: ALIGARH DISTRICT

Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission -Rural (12/2022)

A clean and green district protects people from pollution and improves their health condition. Keeping this in mind, with public participation, the Tappal block of Bharatpur Gram Panchayat initiated various Open Defecation Free (ODF) activities to create awareness and ensure cleanliness.

Some of these initiatives address Solid Waste Management (SWM), and one such is the Kachara Se Kanchan Kendra. To ensure its functioning, e-rickshaws were purchased for garbage collection, training was given to Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and wet-waste composting was done. An SWM sanitation service chain was established at the Gram Panchayat level, and it followed five stages - source segregation, collection, transportation, processing or treatment, and safe disposal. The processes of ensuring source segregation and onward linkage of dry waste met with fair share of challenges or resistance. However, this was taken care of with the support of the District Mission Management Committee and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as it is supporting the district in conducting capacity-building sessions for functionaries at the Gram Panchayat level. This helps to generate awareness among the beneficiaries of source segregation.

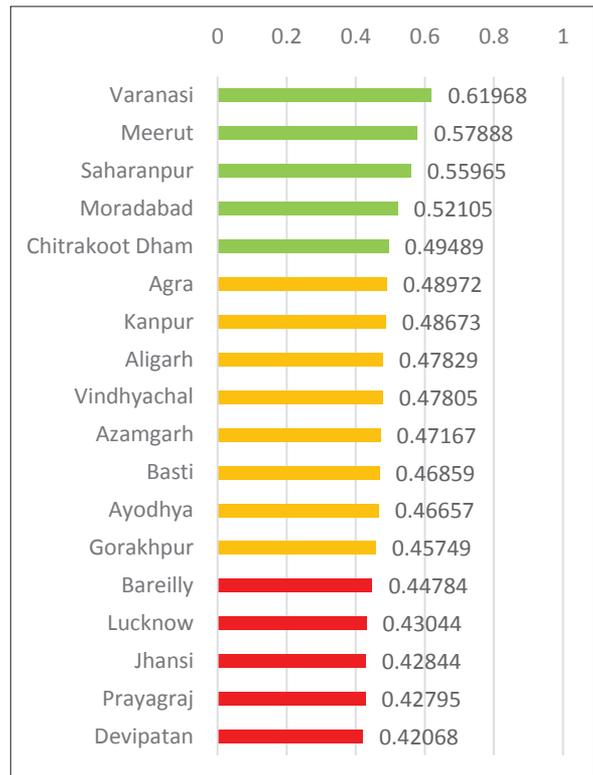
Another issue that was addressed was that of Liquid Waste Management (LWM). For this, attention was given to individual and community soak pits of the houses in the Gram Panchayat. Drains were used to dispose gray water. Water passing through these drains reaches the water body after passing through the silt catcher, filter chamber, and Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP). Thereby, the waste water is treated effectively.

The ODF Plus Rising positively impacted the access to toilets in all households and institutions, ensuring the effective functioning of necessary SWM assets. Furthermore, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages are strategically positioned in public places. This initiative of the district was thus honoured at the state level.

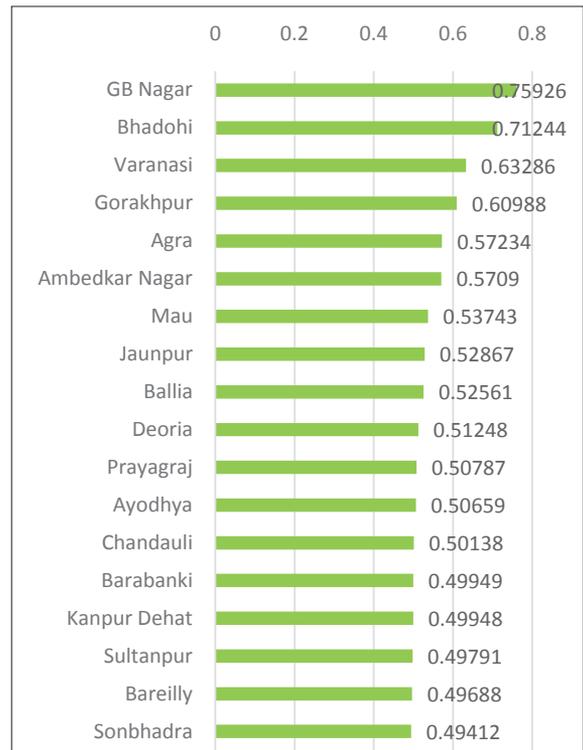
The long-term ambition of the Gram Panchayat is to achieve 100 percent coverage and, wherethrough, the status of the ODF Plus model.

Division Ranking

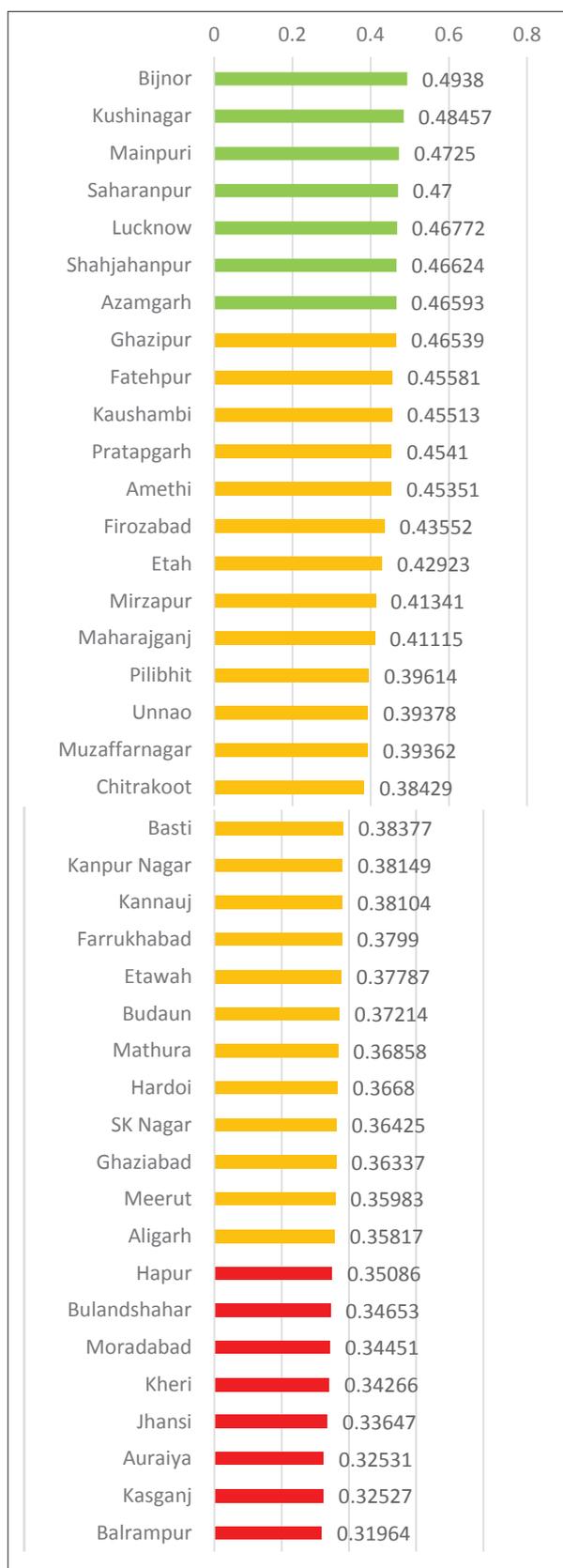
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Meerut	0.58005
2	Saharanpur	0.5612
3	Varanasi	0.52947
4	Moradabad	0.52404
5	Chitrakoot Dham	0.5023
6	Azamgarh	0.49542
7	Agra	0.49065
8	Kanpur	0.48859
9	Aligarh	0.48177
10	Vindhyachal	0.47982
11	Ayodhya	0.47206
12	Basti	0.47197
13	Gorakhpur	0.46058
14	Bareilly	0.45239
15	Prayagraj	0.43614
16	Lucknow	0.43332
17	Jhansi	0.42917
18	Devipatan	0.42787

**3.4.6 Sector 6: Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion***District Ranking*

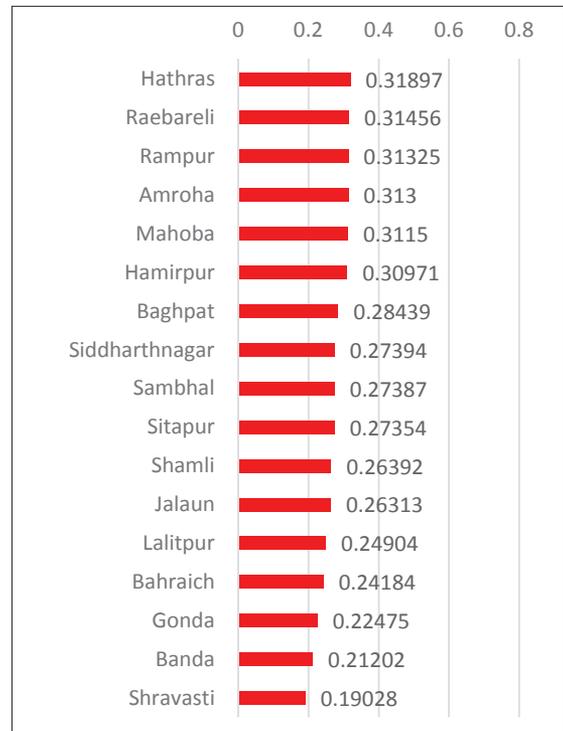
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.75926
2	Bhadohi	0.71244
3	Varanasi	0.63286
4	Gorakhpur	0.60988
5	Agra	0.57234
6	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5709
7	Mau	0.53743
8	Jaunpur	0.52867
9	Ballia	0.52561
10	Deoria	0.51248
11	Prayagraj	0.50787
12	Ayodhya	0.50659
13	Chandauli	0.50138
14	Barabanki	0.49949
15	Kanpur Dehat	0.49948
16	Sultanpur	0.49791
17	Bareilly	0.49688
18	Sonbhadra	0.49412



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
19	Bijnor	0.4938
20	Kushinagar	0.48457
21	Mainpuri	0.4725
22	Saharanpur	0.47
23	Lucknow	0.46772
24	Shahjahanpur	0.46624
25	Azamgarh	0.46593
26	Ghazipur	0.46539
27	Fatehpur	0.45581
28	Kaushambi	0.45513
29	Pratapgarh	0.4541
30	Amethi	0.45351
31	Firozabad	0.43552
32	Etah	0.42923
33	Mirzapur	0.41341
34	Maharajganj	0.41115
35	Pilibhit	0.39614
36	Unnao	0.39378
37	Muzaffarnagar	0.39362
38	Chitrakoot	0.38429
39	Basti	0.38377
40	Kanpur Nagar	0.38149
41	Kannauj	0.38104
42	Farrukhabad	0.3799
43	Etawah	0.37787
44	Budaun	0.37214
45	Mathura	0.36858
46	Hardoi	0.3668
47	SK Nagar	0.36425
48	Ghaziabad	0.36337
49	Meerut	0.35983
50	Aligarh	0.35817
51	Hapur	0.35086
52	Bulandshahar	0.34653
53	Moradabad	0.34451
54	Kheri	0.34266
55	Jhansi	0.33647
56	Auraiya	0.32531
57	Kasganj	0.32527
58	Balrampur	0.31964



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
59	Hathras	0.31897
60	Raebareli	0.31456
61	Rampur	0.31325
62	Amroha	0.313
63	Mahoba	0.3115
64	Hamirpur	0.30971
65	Baghpat	0.28439
66	Siddharthnagar	0.27394
67	Sambhal	0.27387
68	Sitapur	0.27354
69	Shamli	0.26392
70	Jalaun	0.26313
71	Lalitpur	0.24904
72	Bahraich	0.24184
73	Gonda	0.22475
74	Banda	0.21202
75	Shravasti	0.19028



Salient Features Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana

The districts of Prayagraj, Jaunpur, Bareilly and Gorakhpur have the largest number of accounts under the scheme with 2897661, 2283226, 2057270 and 1798382 accounts respectively. 30 districts in the state have opened accounts for more than 40% of the population.

Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one Lakh Population

Agra, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Prayagraj and Kushinagar have collectively been able to disburse an amount of INR 10 Cr in the period 2021-22 as part of Mudra Loan. Gautam Buddha Nagar, Agra, Gorakhpur and Varanasi have distributed more than INR 30 lakh per lakh population of the district.

Growth in Per Capita GDDP

The state is continuously working on schemes to improve the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Gross District Domestic Product is a direct contributor to improve the same.

Bank Outlets per one lakh Population

Eighteen districts have more than 2000 bank branches within their geographical areas. Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Chitrakoot and Ghazipur have more than 90 outlets per lakh of population.

*Case Study: HAMIRPUR DISTRICT***Promotion of Digital Payments (12/2020 to 12/2022)**

A vision to digitalise India entails enabling cashless transactions throughout the country. To realise this goal of boosting digital transactions, specifically among the Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Hamirpur district launched the One Gram Panchayat One Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhi Programme. This was a first among the districts of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

1. Inaugurated by Smt. Neeta Kejriwal, the joint secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development, this programme shortlisted 630 applicants, who were also SHG members. The shortlisted applicants were then given one-week long residential training at the Rural Self Employment Training Institute of Hamirpur. Following the training, the Indian Institute of Banking and Finance certified 292 as BCs. Out of this, 181 BC Sakhis were deployed in the district to facilitate a transaction of over 10.56 crore rupees and earn over 3.03 lakh rupees as commission. A BC Sakhi is typically a woman who is chosen from the SHG members of the same village.

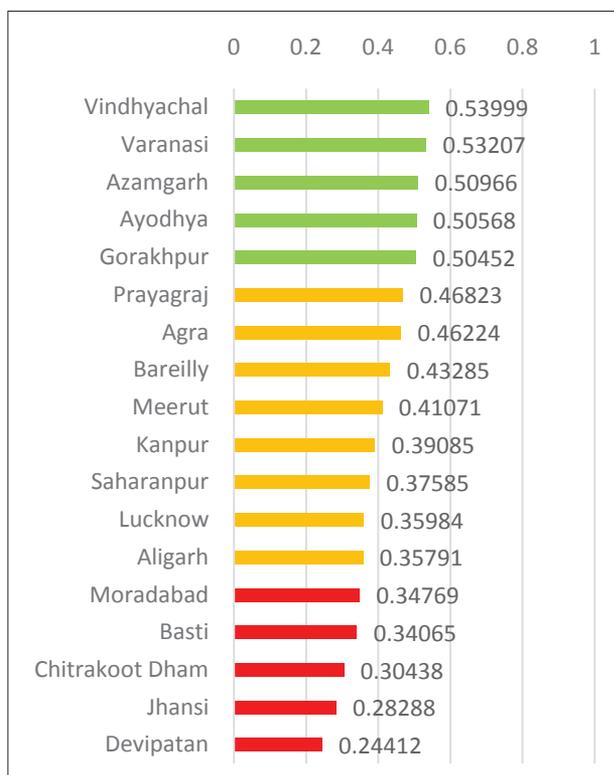
This initiative significantly contributed towards the following -

- Women Empowerment - The programme provided employment opportunities for women, and their leadership role in the community helped empower them.
- Improved Financial Inclusion- The deployment of trained and certified BC Sakhis in the district provided the villagers access to basic banking services.
- Increased Convenience- The deployment of BC Sakhis made financial transactions more convenient for rural residents as they no longer need to travel long distances to access banking services.
- Enhanced Livelihoods- BC Sakhis earned commissions based on the transaction volume and business progress of the SHGs they serve. This helped enhance their livelihoods and contribute to the community's overall economic development.
- Improved Access to Government Benefits- BC Sakhis provided payment facilities to government programmes such as MGNREGA and subsidies under the Direct Benefit Transfer programme, helping to ensure that these benefits reach the intended recipients in a timely, efficient, and transparent manner.
- Increased Financial Literacy- BC Sakhis were also responsible for educating the rural poor about the various available financial services and helping them understand how to use them effectively.

The District Mission Management Unit in Hamirpur worked to ensure the involvement of local public representatives, participating bankers, and other vital stakeholders in the success of the programme.

Division Ranking

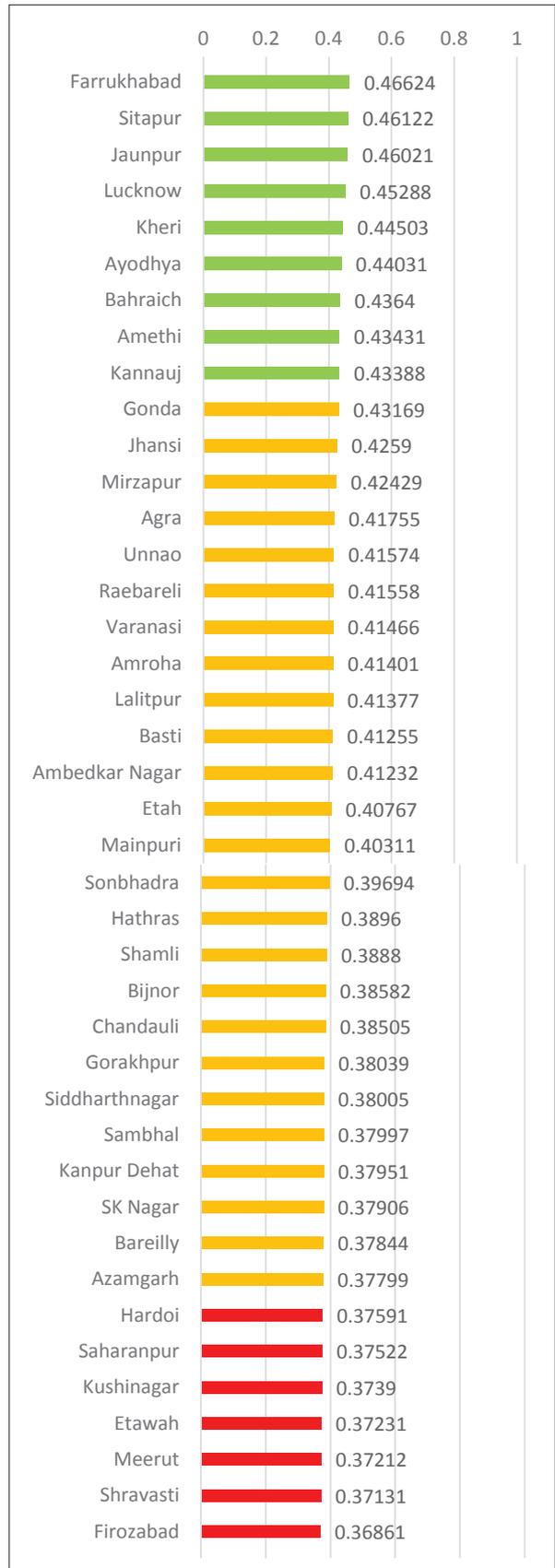
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Vindhyachal	0.53999
2	Varanasi	0.53207
3	Azamgarh	0.50966
4	Ayodhya	0.50568
5	Gorakhpur	0.50452
6	Prayagraj	0.46823
7	Agra	0.46224
8	Bareilly	0.43285
9	Meerut	0.41071
10	Kanpur	0.39085
11	Saharanpur	0.37585
12	Lucknow	0.35984
13	Aligarh	0.35791
14	Moradabad	0.34769
15	Basti	0.34065
16	Chitrakoot Dham	0.30438
17	Jhansi	0.28288
18	Devipatan	0.24412

**3.4.7 Sector 7: Social Welfare and Development***District Ranking*

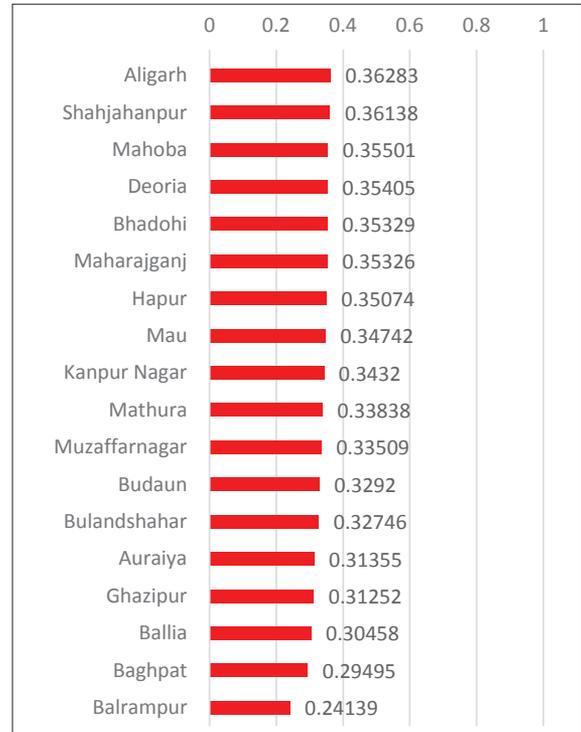
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.56282
2	Sultanpur	0.55044
3	Moradabad	0.52775
4	Kaushambi	0.52394
5	Prayagraj	0.51831
6	Barabanki	0.51533
7	Banda	0.50669
8	Ambedkar Nagar	0.50566
9	Jaunpur	0.50483
10	Fatehpur	0.50094
11	Ayodhya	0.49393
12	Ghaziabad	0.48745
13	Jalaun	0.48239
14	Chitrakoot	0.47971
15	Hamirpur	0.47834
16	Rampur	0.47603
17	Kasganj	0.46778



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
18	Lucknow	0.46735
19	Sitapur	0.46498
20	Kheri	0.45582
21	Jhansi	0.45279
22	Farrukhabad	0.44914
23	Pilibhit	0.44708
24	Pratapgarh	0.4396
25	Kannauj	0.43764
26	Bahraich	0.43718
27	Amroha	0.43696
28	Varanasi	0.43159
29	Amethi	0.43154
30	Mirzapur	0.42551
31	Basti	0.42507
32	Unnao	0.4238
33	Agra	0.42351
34	Raebareli	0.42091
35	Gorakhpur	0.41449
36	Etah	0.41322
37	Mainpuri	0.41314
38	Firozabad	0.40903
39	Sonbhadra	0.40369
40	Meerut	0.40287
41	Gonda	0.40232
42	Chandauli	0.40226
43	Bijnor	0.40057
44	Azamgarh	0.39931
45	SK Nagar	0.39642
46	Shamli	0.39617
47	Kushinagar	0.39158
48	Hardoi	0.38979
49	Sambhal	0.38907
50	Ghazipur	0.38638
51	Bareilly	0.3859
52	Saharanpur	0.38537
53	Siddharthnagar	0.38385
54	Etawah	0.38354
55	Maharajganj	0.38329
56	Hathras	0.37894
57	Shravasti	0.37131
58	Kanpur Nagar	0.37109



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
59	Aligarh	0.37017
60	Shahjahanpur	0.36941
61	Kanpur Dehat	0.3682
62	Deoria	0.36506
63	Bhadohi	0.36442
64	Lalitpur	0.36284
65	Mau	0.35871
66	Mahoba	0.35592
67	Muzaffarnagar	0.35071
68	Budaun	0.33643
69	Bulandshahar	0.33422
70	Hapur	0.32548
71	Ballia	0.3193
72	Mathura	0.31004
73	Baghpat	0.30594
74	Auraiya	0.29263
75	Balrampur	0.24111



Salient Features Social Welfare and Development

Sex Ratio at Birth

In Rampur, Number of female births per 1000 male births (2021-22) have crossed the 1000 mark with 1005 female births. 71 districts have recorded more than 900 females per 1000 males.

Rural Employment Guarantee (Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) mandates at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural household in a financial year. Efforts are being undertaken to ensure the same in the state. Out of a total of 75, about 43 districts have been able to provide an average of 40 or more days of employment per household for the year 2021-22. Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur and Jalaun provided more than 50 days employment.

Housing for All

Sitapur has the highest target of constructing 104817 houses for the period of 2019-20 to 2021-22 and achieved construction of 101009 houses during the period in Gramin Sitapur. 61 districts have done more than 90% housing in rural Uttar Pradesh. In the Urban Uttar Pradesh Gautam Buddha Nagar, Amroha, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Gonda and Prayagraj have achieved more than 80% of their targets in urban housing.

Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts

Sitapur, Gorakhpur and Prayagraj have largest number of SC/ST 6112, 4057 and 3981 atrocity cases respectively. But only 56, 9 and 12 cases have been disposed out of them in the period 2021-22. Hamirpur, Banda, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Pilibhit, Bareilly and Kasganj disposed more than 10% of the cases in the same period.

Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards

The state of Uttar Pradesh has been able to perform extremely well under this indicator. All 75 districts in the state have been able to achieve more than 97% of Aadhar seeding of Ration cards.

Off-take of Grains

33 Districts have lifted approximately 95% of the sanctioned grains in the year 2021 and all the districts have lifted more than 85% of the grain. Prayagraj, Jaunpur, Sitapur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur Kheri have the largest allocation for lifted grains in the state.

Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population

Lucknow, Prayagraj and Kanpur Nagar have the largest number of Beneficiaries under the scheme with numbers ranging 201084, 188783 and 172082 respectively. Gautam Buddha Nagar, Fatehpur and Ayodhya have the largest beneficiary proportion of 7039.68, 5888.67 and 5050.43 per 1 lakh of population for the Atal Pension Yojana.

Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

13 districts have an enrolment of more than 30000 per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY). Almost all the districts have enrolments of 14000 per one lac population.

Empowerment of SC

The districts of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Lucknow and Meerut had about 10852, 10242, 10522 and 14850 beneficiaries under Vyavsaik Pathyakram Chatravriti for the year 2021-22. Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Prayagraj had more than 10000 beneficiaries under Anusuchit Jaati 9-10 Chatravriti with 11924, 16088, 13603, 13472 and 15122 beneficiaries respectively. Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Prayagraj had the highest number of beneficiaries under Anusuchit Jaati Dashomttar Chatravriti with 40034, 52331, 31992, 38279 and 54863 beneficiaries respectively. The total scholarships for SCs in the state under these schemes stood at 1549851.

Women Empowerment

Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ayodhya and Gorakhpur have provided benefits to 1673, 1468, 1325 and 1242 beneficiaries under Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana. Under 'Samanya Varg ke Nirdhan Vaykhtiyon ki Putriyon ki shaadi hetu Anudhan Yojana' 1644, 614, 585, 548, 518 and 500 beneficiaries of Gonda, Basti, Siddharthnagar, Prayagraj, Aligarh and Deoria were benefitted. Total number of Beneficiaries under Rashtriya Parivarik Labh Yojana are 896441. Moradabad, Rampur, Saharanpur and Bareilly have 1547, 1001, 959 and 922 as total number of Beneficiaries under 'Alpsankhyak Varg ke Nirdhan Vaykhtiyon ki Putriyon ki shaadi hetu Aarthik Sahayata Yojana'.

Case Study: FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT

Free Taekwondo Classes (07/2019 to 12/2022)

Being able to protect oneself is essential for a woman to survive in crime prone or threatening environments. However, the counter-measure of self-defence is not just about defending one's health and well-being from harm but it is also empowering in nature. An empowered woman has a status that is physically, emotionally, cognitively and hence, socially undiminishable. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme was envisioned towards this goal of female empowerment.

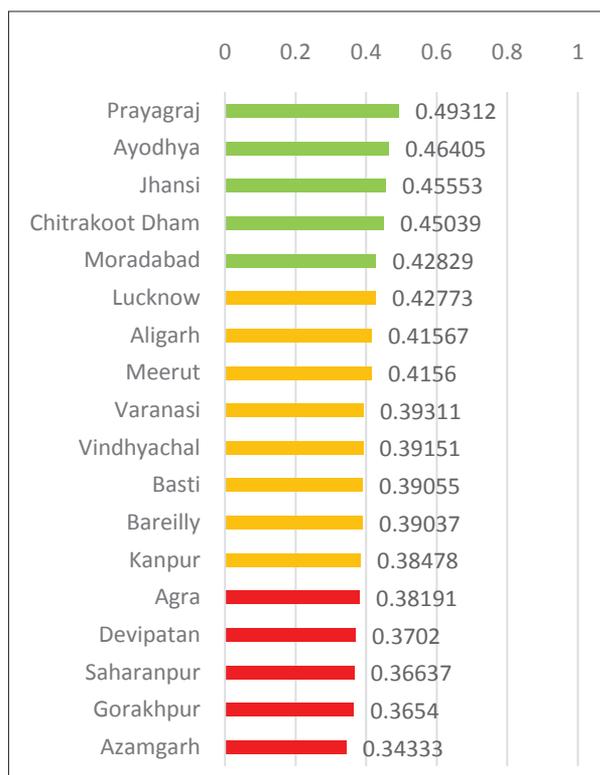
Under this scheme, the daughters of Farrukhabad district received free Taekwondo training from the year 2019. This training made the women and girls self-sufficient, changed their attitude toward exploitation, and improved their mental strength. This also helped society to consider women as much more than an 'economic burden .' Taekwondo training is also given at the deaf school for the children attending it. This initiative was thus recognised at the state level.

Furthermore, the trained females brought launches to the district's name by participating in state-level Taekwondo competitions. They bagged a total of 55 medals (15-gold, 24-silver, 16-bronze) for the district. Among these, 12 medals were won at the Inter-University (Kanpur) level. Two of the trained females - Simran Kanojia and Niketa Dubey- also participated in the All India University Competition. While the Honorable Governor Madam of Uttar Pradesh (UP) honored four females - Niketa Dubey, Simran Kanojia, Kashish, and Divya, the Honorable Chief Minister of UP honored Niketa and Kashish. Sumita, a public servant in the UP Police, who had received free Taekwondo training, won bronze in the All-India Police Games 2022.

Taekwondo classes were also given, at the school for the deaf, to train the girl children studying there.

Division Ranking

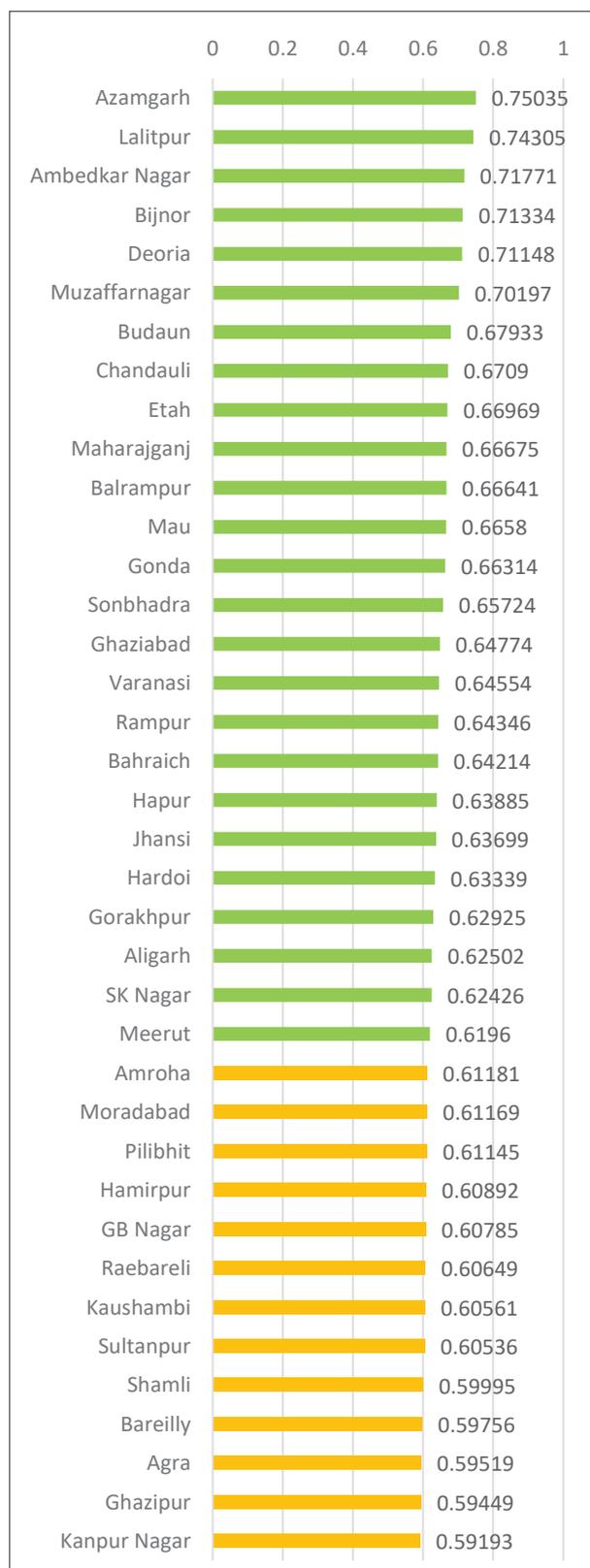
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Ayodhya	0.49938
2	Prayagraj	0.49569
3	Chitrakoot Dham	0.45516
4	Moradabad	0.44608
5	Lucknow	0.43711
6	Jhansi	0.43267
7	Varanasi	0.43126
8	Aligarh	0.40753
9	Meerut	0.40313
10	Basti	0.40178
11	Vindhyachal	0.39787
12	Agra	0.38893
13	Gorakhpur	0.3886
14	Bareilly	0.38471
15	Kanpur	0.38371
16	Saharanpur	0.37741
17	Devipatan	0.36298
18	Azamgarh	0.3591



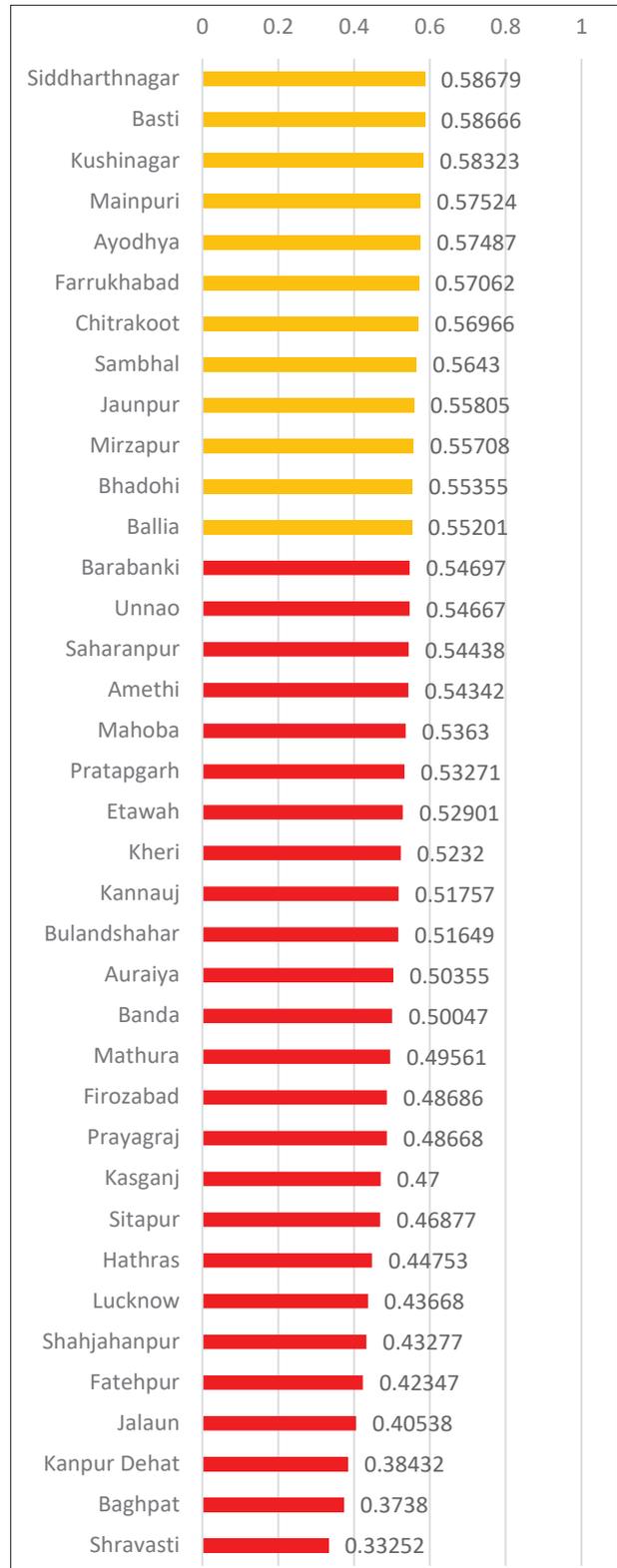
3.4.8 Sector 8: Judiciary and Public Safety

District Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Azamgarh	0.75035
2	Lalitpur	0.74305
3	Ambedkar Nagar	0.71771
4	Bijnor	0.71334
5	Deoria	0.71148
6	Muzaffarnagar	0.70197
7	Budaun	0.67933
8	Chandauli	0.6709
9	Etah	0.66969
10	Maharajganj	0.66675
11	Balrampur	0.66641
12	Mau	0.6658
13	Gonda	0.66314
14	Sonbhadra	0.65724
15	Ghaziabad	0.64774
16	Varanasi	0.64554
17	Rampur	0.64346
18	Bahraich	0.64214
19	Hapur	0.63885
20	Jhansi	0.63699
21	Hardoi	0.63339
22	Gorakhpur	0.62925
23	Aligarh	0.62502
24	SK Nagar	0.62426
25	Meerut	0.6196
26	Amroha	0.61181
27	Moradabad	0.61169
28	Pilibhit	0.61145
29	Hamirpur	0.60892
30	GB Nagar	0.60785
31	Raebareli	0.60649
32	Kaushambi	0.60561
33	Sultanpur	0.60536
34	Shamli	0.59995
35	Bareilly	0.59756
36	Agra	0.59519
37	Ghazipur	0.59449
38	Kanpur Nagar	0.59193



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
39	Siddharthnagar	0.58679
40	Basti	0.58666
41	Kushinagar	0.58323
42	Mainpuri	0.57524
43	Ayodhya	0.57487
44	Farrukhabad	0.57062
45	Chitrakoot	0.56966
46	Sambhal	0.5643
47	Jaunpur	0.55805
48	Mirzapur	0.55708
49	Bhadohi	0.55355
50	Ballia	0.55201
51	Barabanki	0.54697
52	Unnao	0.54667
53	Saharanpur	0.54438
54	Amethi	0.54342
55	Mahoba	0.5363
56	Pratapgarh	0.53271
57	Etawah	0.52901
58	Kheri	0.5232
59	Kannauj	0.51757
60	Bulandshahar	0.51649
61	Auraiya	0.50355
62	Banda	0.50047
63	Mathura	0.49561
64	Firozabad	0.48686
65	Prayagraj	0.48668
66	Kasganj	0.47
67	Sitapur	0.46877
68	Hathras	0.44753
69	Lucknow	0.43668
70	Shahjahanpur	0.43277
71	Fatehpur	0.42347
72	Jalaun	0.40538
73	Kanpur Dehat	0.38432
74	Baghpat	0.3738
75	Shravasti	0.33252



Salient Features Judiciary and Public Safety

Conviction Rate

Ghaziabad, Kanpur Nagar, Varanasi, Bareilly, Meerut and Azamgarh are the districts with highest conviction of 67583, 33923, 31403, 20865, 20383 and 19300 respectively. 15 districts in the state have a conviction rate of more than 98%.

Disposal of Court Cases

Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur Nagar and Agra have the highest disposal of court cases both civil and criminal, with 158092, 90276 and 88965 cases respectively. The largest pendency at the end of the year 2022 can be observed in the districts of Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar and Gautam Buddha Nagar with 472949, 465246 and 412340 cases respectively.

The districts of Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lalitpur, Agra, Aligarh, Pilibhit and Muzaffarnagar have a disposal ratio of more than 20%.

Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts

Budaun, Sonbhadra, Kaushambi, Hamirpur, Rampur and Azamgarh have a pendency ratio of more than 20% of the disposal of the consumer cases. The districts of Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Deoria, Prayagraj and Ghaziabad have the highest number of Consumer court cases in the state.

Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population

Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Prayagraj, Unnao, Aligarh and Hardoi are the districts recording 500 accidental deaths in a year. Gautam Buddha Nagar, Mainpuri, Kanpur Dehat, Etawah and Mathura are the districts with more than 18 accidental deaths per lakh of population.

Incidence of Crime against Women per lakh of women population

Lucknow, Kasganj, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura have the highest number of cases of crime against women with a number of more than 95 per lakh of women population. Lucknow, Prayagraj, Aligarh and Kanpur Nagar have the largest number of incidents of crime against women in state.

Incidence of Crime against Children per lakh of children population

Pratapgarh, Kaushambi and Kasganj have the highest incidences of crime against children numbering 590, 289 and 259 respectively for the year 2020. Pratapgarh, Kaushambi, Kasganj, Lucknow and Hamirpur have the highest number of incidences of crime against children per lakh of population of children.

Proportion of Women Police Personnel

Lucknow, Prayagraj and Varanasi have the highest number of female police personnel in the state numbering 2454, 1564 and 1202 respectively. Jhansi, Gonda and Prayagraj have more than 20% of the women personnel in the police force.

Case Study: FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT

FSSAI Rated Five-Star Jail Food (02/2022 to 12/2022)

In the last decade, three jail riots broke out in the Farrukhabad district in 2014, 2017, and 2021. According to an inmate, one of the reasons behind these riots was the jail food. This reinforced the stereotypical view of 'jail ka khana' as a trash food plate.

When the new jail superintendent, Mr Bhiimsain Mucund, took charge on November 17, 2021,

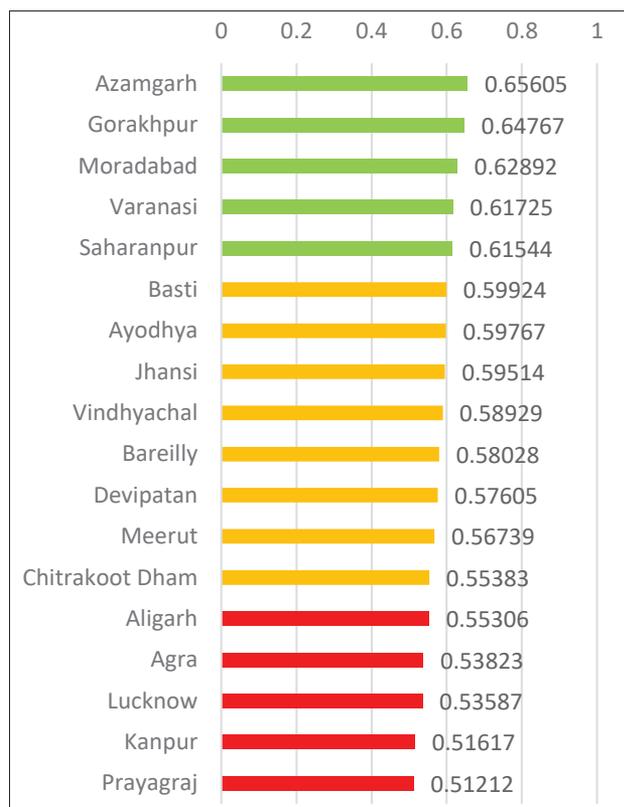
he brought in some necessary reforms, of which food was one of the main areas of focus. The steps taken by the new jail superintendent in this regard were–

- Jail staff and the 1100 inmates underwent training in cleanliness, food safety, and sanitation according to the standard operating procedures.
- Raw materials were obtained from Food Safety, and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) licensed vendor shops.
- Fifty prisoners were mobilised to prepare food for both shifts in a day.
- A big roti maker machine, dough kneading machine and machine cutters for chopping vegetables were installed. The introduction of machines reduced the time invested in preparing meals by 50%.
- The jail administration applied for the FSSAI license and received it on March 2022.

Due to the stringent adherence to FSSAI guidelines, the jail administration received the 'Eat Right' Certificate instituted by the FSSAI, which is a recognition of the jail's food quality and hygiene standards. This is a first-time achievement in the state. FSSAI also appreciated the jail administration with a five-star rating certificate. For the first time in the country, a jail got FSSAI ISO certificate 22000:2018. The jail authority was also honored by the India Book of Records.

Division Ranking

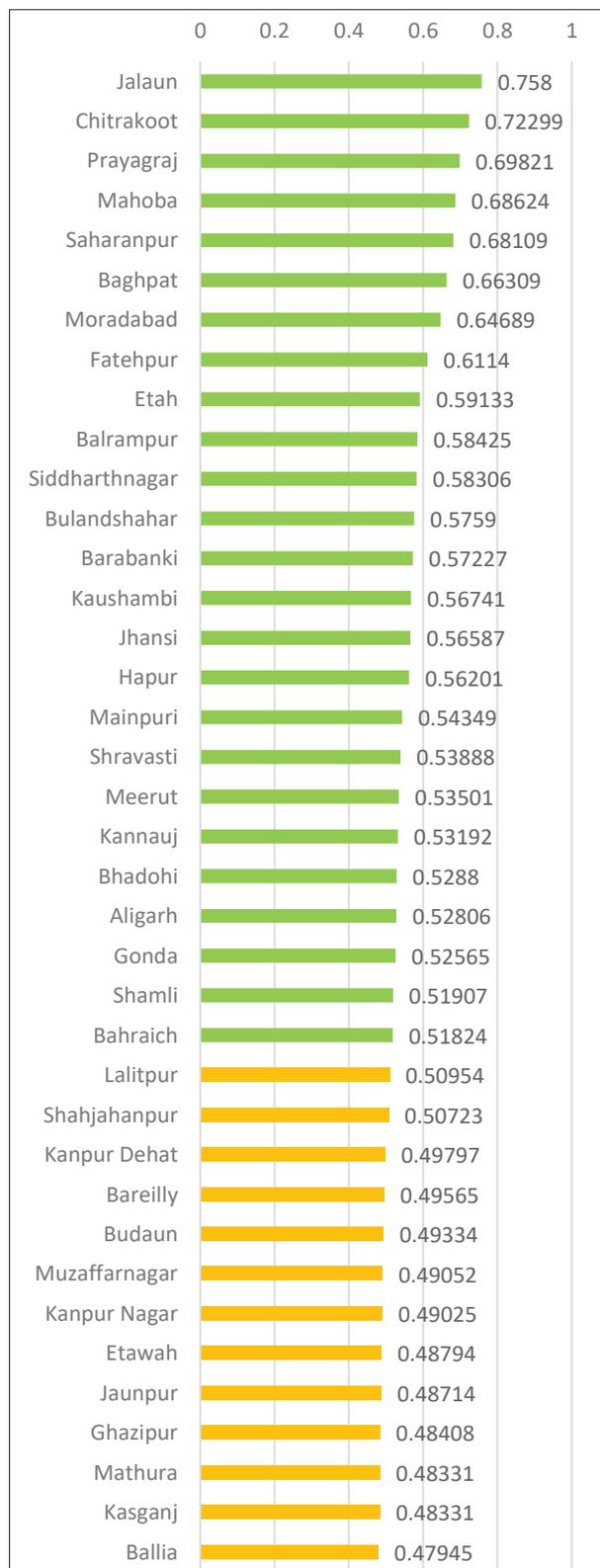
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Azamgarh	0.65605
2	Gorakhpur	0.64767
3	Moradabad	0.62892
4	Varanasi	0.61725
5	Saharanpur	0.61544
6	Basti	0.59924
7	Ayodhya	0.59767
8	Jhansi	0.59514
9	Vindhyachal	0.58929
10	Bareilly	0.58028
11	Devipatan	0.57605
12	Meerut	0.56739
13	Chitrakoot Dham	0.55383
14	Aligarh	0.55306
15	Agra	0.53823
16	Lucknow	0.53587
17	Kanpur	0.51617
18	Prayagraj	0.51212



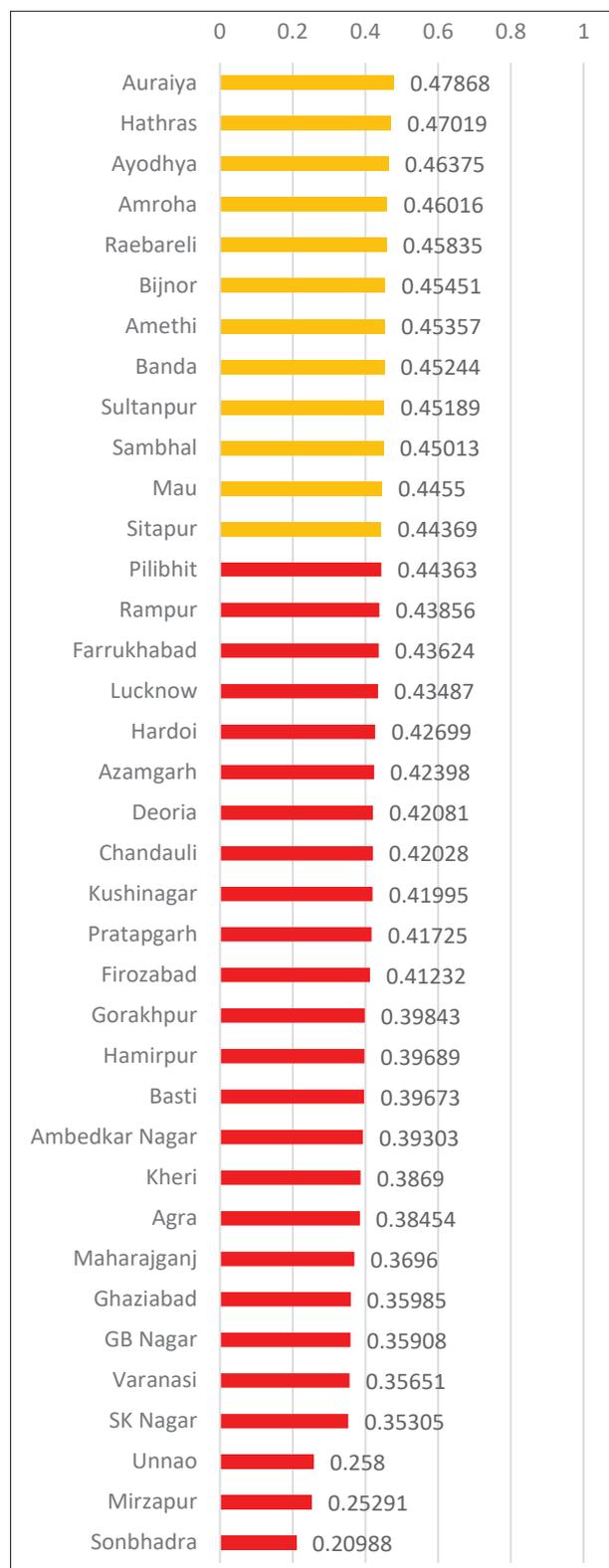
3.4.9 Sector 9: Environment

District Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Jalaun	0.758
2	Chitrakoot	0.72299
3	Prayagraj	0.69821
4	Mahoba	0.68624
5	Saharanpur	0.68109
6	Baghpat	0.66309
7	Moradabad	0.64689
8	Fatehpur	0.6114
9	Etah	0.59133
10	Balrampur	0.58425
11	Siddharthnagar	0.58306
12	Bulandshahar	0.5759
13	Barabanki	0.57227
14	Kaushambi	0.56741
15	Jhansi	0.56587
16	Hapur	0.56201
17	Mainpuri	0.54349
18	Shravasti	0.53888
19	Meerut	0.53501
20	Kannauj	0.53192
21	Bhadohi	0.5288
22	Aligarh	0.52806
23	Gonda	0.52565
24	Shamli	0.51907
25	Bahraich	0.51824
26	Lalitpur	0.50954
27	Shahjahanpur	0.50723
28	Kanpur Dehat	0.49797
29	Bareilly	0.49565
30	Budaun	0.49334
31	Muzaffarnagar	0.49052
32	Kanpur Nagar	0.49025
33	Etawah	0.48794
34	Jaunpur	0.48714
35	Ghazipur	0.48408
36	Mathura	0.48331
37	Kasganj	0.48331
38	Ballia	0.47945



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
39	Auraiya	0.47868
40	Hathras	0.47019
41	Ayodhya	0.46375
42	Amroha	0.46016
43	Raebareli	0.45835
44	Bijnor	0.45451
45	Amethi	0.45357
46	Banda	0.45244
47	Sultanpur	0.45189
48	Sambhal	0.45013
49	Mau	0.4455
50	Sitapur	0.44369
51	Pilibhit	0.44363
52	Rampur	0.43856
53	Farrukhabad	0.43624
54	Lucknow	0.43487
55	Hardoi	0.42699
56	Azamgarh	0.42398
57	Deoria	0.42081
58	Chandauli	0.42028
59	Kushinagar	0.41995
60	Pratapgarh	0.41725
61	Firozabad	0.41232
62	Gorakhpur	0.39843
63	Hamirpur	0.39689
64	Basti	0.39673
65	Ambedkar Nagar	0.39303
66	Kheri	0.3869
67	Agra	0.38454
68	Maharajganj	0.3696
69	Ghaziabad	0.35985
70	GB Nagar	0.35908
71	Varanasi	0.35651
72	SK Nagar	0.35305
73	Unnao	0.258
74	Mirzapur	0.25291
75	Sonbhadra	0.20988



*Salient Features Environment***Change in Forest Cover**

18 districts have shown an increase in the area of forest cover (with reference to their geographical area) and 48 districts have been able to maintain the same area under forest as that of last year. The districts of Azamgarh, Bijnor, Chandauli, Kheri, Maharajganj, Mirzapur, Pilibhit, Sonbhadra and Sultanpur have witnessed a decrease in the area under forest cover.

Rise/Drop in water table in Ground Water sources

60 districts in the state have been able to maintain and increase the water table level. 19 districts witnessed a drop in the water table.

*Case Study: BARABANKI DISTRICT***Rejuvenation of Kalyani River (04/2020 to 12/2022)**

Barabanki was suffering greatly from a significant decrease in annual water availability. Besides, a lack of conservation efforts and encroachment contributed to the drying up of rivers in certain regions. Hence, summers were marked by droughts, and rainy seasons were defined by waterlogging. Consequent crop loss and income loss forced people to migrate from the villages to earn daily bread.

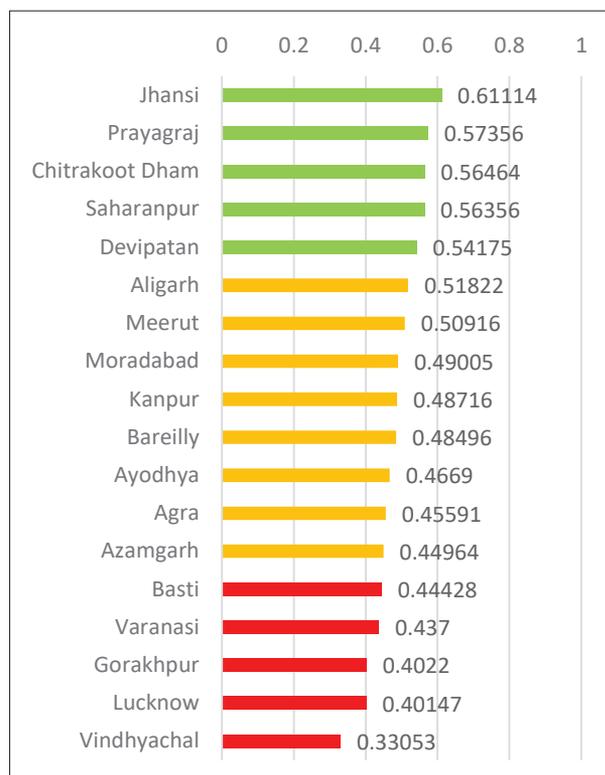
The district administration, therefore, came up with a one-of-a-kind initiative to rejuvenate the river. The river profile and water retention along the river's entire course were revealed through elaborate planning, pre-and post-drone surveys, and so on. For this purpose, intricate inter-departmental coordination was ensured between the block development, revenue, police, irrigation, forest, and flood departments. Afforestation exercises were carried out with the twin-fold purpose of strengthening embankments and ensuring ecological sustainability. The recorded impacts of the rejuvenation of Kalyani are the following –

- Improvement of approximately 14.46 km of river water.
- Ground water recharge encouraged farmers to successfully sow and harvest Kharif crops like paddy and cash crops like sugarcane, banana, etc. which also increased their incomes.
- Encouraged farmers to keep cattle as water is available even during peak summers.
- Till date, 3073 labourers found employment due to the river rejuvenation.
- On the river banks of Kalyani, which earlier lacked plants, about 11,150 saplings were planted. In the financial year 2022-23 alone, 2,151,233 plants were planted. Additionally, to save trees, the appointment of nodal officers, fencing of trees, and awareness drives addressing the local population were also made.

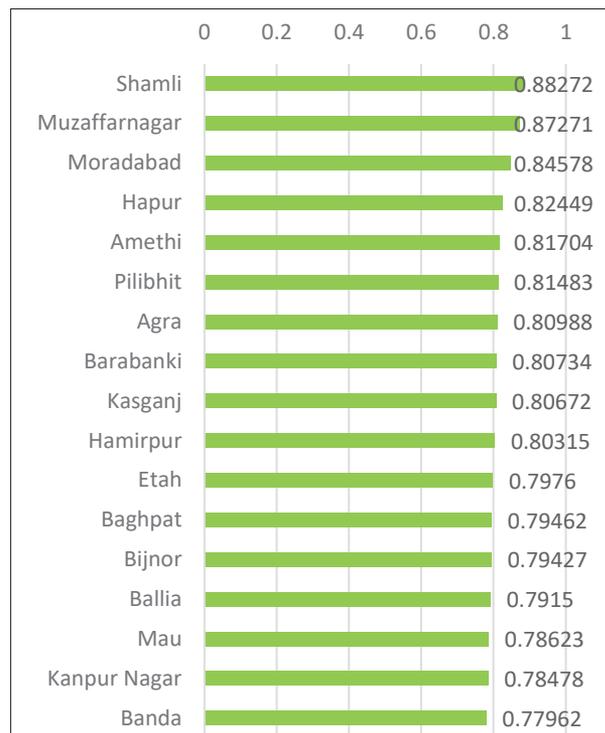
This initiative thus received international recognition for its sustained and successful efforts.

Division Ranking

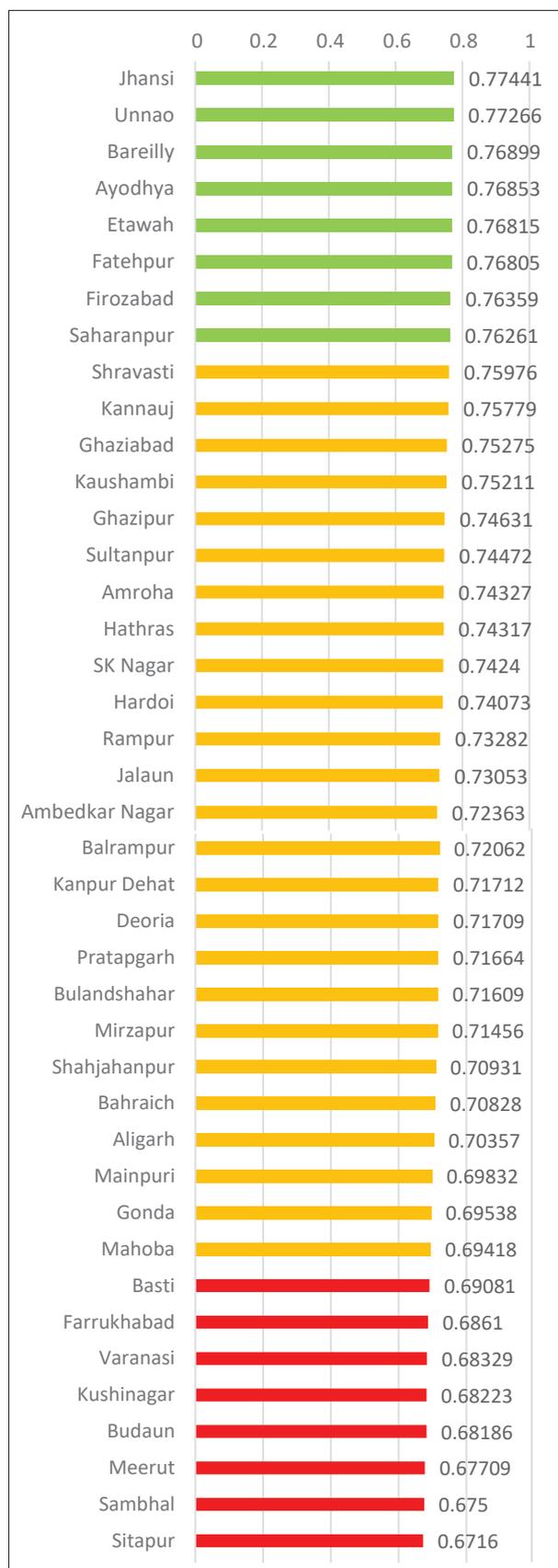
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Jhansi	0.61114
2	Prayagraj	0.57356
3	Chitrakoot Dham	0.56464
4	Saharanpur	0.56356
5	Devipatan	0.54175
6	Aligarh	0.51822
7	Meerut	0.50916
8	Moradabad	0.49005
9	Kanpur	0.48716
10	Bareilly	0.48496
11	Ayodhya	0.4669
12	Agra	0.45591
13	Azamgarh	0.44964
14	Basti	0.44428
15	Varanasi	0.437
16	Gorakhpur	0.4022
17	Lucknow	0.40147
18	Vindhyachal	0.33053

**3.4.10 Sector 10: Citizen Centric Governance***District Ranking*

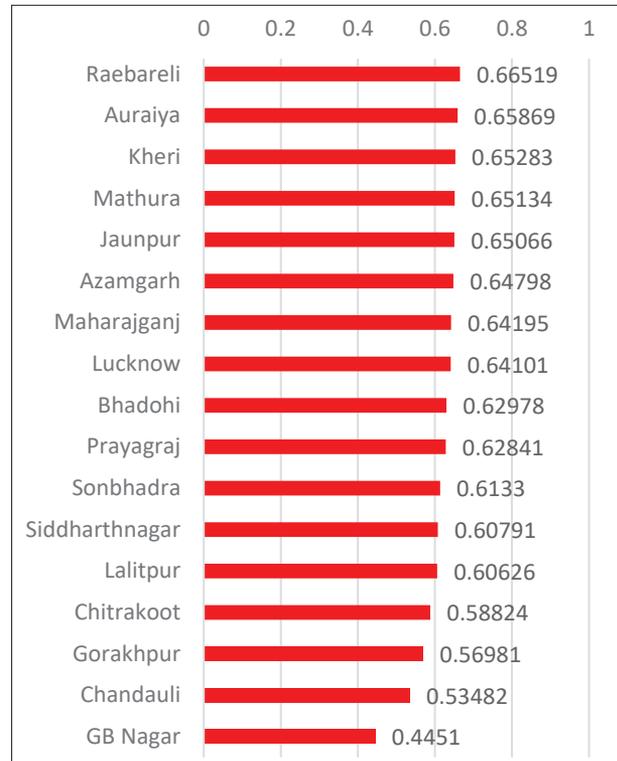
RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Shamli	0.88272
2	Muzaffarnagar	0.87271
3	Moradabad	0.84578
4	Hapur	0.82449
5	Amethi	0.81704
6	Pilibhit	0.81483
7	Agra	0.80988
8	Barabanki	0.80734
9	Kasganj	0.80672
10	Hamirpur	0.80315
11	Etah	0.7976
12	Baghpat	0.79462
13	Bijnor	0.79427
14	Ballia	0.7915
15	Mau	0.78623
16	Kanpur Nagar	0.78478
17	Banda	0.77962



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
18	Jhansi	0.77441
19	Unnao	0.77266
20	Bareilly	0.76899
21	Ayodhya	0.76853
22	Etawah	0.76815
23	Fatehpur	0.76805
24	Firozabad	0.76359
25	Saharanpur	0.76261
26	Shravasti	0.75976
27	Kannauj	0.75779
28	Ghaziabad	0.75275
29	Kaushambi	0.75211
30	Ghazipur	0.74631
31	Sultanpur	0.74472
32	Amroha	0.74327
33	Hathras	0.74317
34	SK Nagar	0.7424
35	Hardoi	0.74073
36	Rampur	0.73282
37	Jalaun	0.73053
38	Ambedkar Nagar	0.72363
39	Balrampur	0.72062
40	Kanpur Dehat	0.71712
41	Deoria	0.71709
42	Pratapgarh	0.71664
43	Bulandshahar	0.71609
44	Mirzapur	0.71456
45	Shahjahanpur	0.70931
46	Bahraich	0.70828
47	Aligarh	0.70357
48	Mainpuri	0.69832
49	Gonda	0.69538
50	Mahoba	0.69418
51	Basti	0.69081
52	Farrukhabad	0.6861
53	Varanasi	0.68329
54	Kushinagar	0.68223
55	Budaun	0.68186
56	Meerut	0.67709
57	Sambhal	0.675
58	Sitapur	0.6716



RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
59	Raebareli	0.66519
60	Auraiya	0.65869
61	Kheri	0.65283
62	Mathura	0.65134
63	Jaunpur	0.65066
64	Azamgarh	0.64798
65	Maharajganj	0.64195
66	Lucknow	0.64101
67	Bhadohi	0.62978
68	Prayagraj	0.62841
69	Sonbhadra	0.6133
70	Siddharthnagar	0.60791
71	Lalitpur	0.60626
72	Chitrakoot	0.58824
73	Gorakhpur	0.56981
74	Chandauli	0.53482
75	GB Nagar	0.4451



Salient Features Citizen Centric Governance

Grievance Redressal Status

This indicator has been identified as one of the focus areas by DARPG. The department envisages to eventually reach a level of minimum grievances regime where all services due to the citizens are available seamlessly and to redress as many grievances as possible.

All 75 districts in the state of Uttar Pradesh have performed well under this indicator. Each district has been able to achieve a grievance redressal of more than 95%.

Government Services Provided Online to Citizens

Efforts to provide maximum services online are being taken by the state administration. Each of 75 districts in the state currently offers a total of 272 Government Services online to its citizens.

Registration of Birth

A total of 17 Districts were able to register 100% of births within the reference year, while 55 of the districts in the state have been able to register more than 60% of the births in the year.

Registration of Death

21 Districts in the state were able to register 100% of the deaths that occurred in the year 2021, while 38 districts have been able to register more than 60% deaths in the year.

Social Audit Under MGNREGA percentage of GP Covered

23 districts in the state have been able to undertake Social Audit under MGNREGA for more than 80% of Gram Panchayats. Ballia, Etawah, Hapur, Kasganj, Muzzafarnagar and Shamli covered 100% of gram panchayats within their districts as part of social audit.

Common service centre providing online services

Common Service Centres have emerged as backbone of online and other government services to citizens in the country. This indicator was seen as proportion of Common Service Centres per Gram Panchayat within the district. The districts of Ghaziabad, Lucknow and GB Nagar have the highest number of Common Service Centres per Gram Panchayat in the state with approximately 11, 6 and 6 CSCs per gram panchayat respectively. All 75 districts have at least 1 centre per gram panchayat.

Applications on E-district Portals (Disposal of Applications on e-District Portal)

The e-District portal was introduced in all 75 districts of UP by the State Administration with the aim of ensuring effortless, efficient and transparent delivery of government services to its citizens. All 75 districts in the state have been able to successfully dispose 99% of the applications received on the portal. This can be understood as a positive outcome for a delivery of government services in the state.

Case Study: MATHURA DISTRICT

Pilot Project Launch of UPaay App (07/2022 to 12/2022)

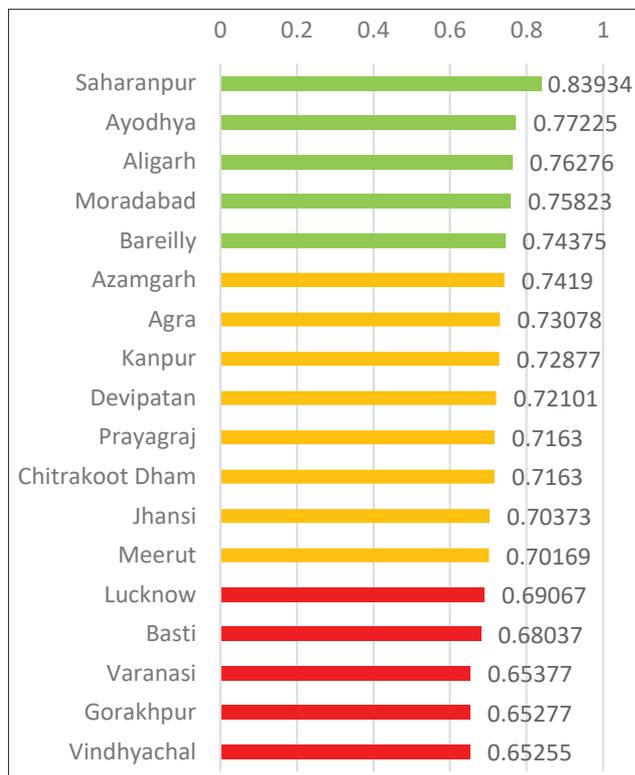
Good governance is well connected to the response mechanism of the administration. The UPaay app was inspired by this need to have a state-of-the-art centralized monitoring system, resolving complaints of all kinds, ranging from waste management to sewerage to street light maintenance to public convenience. The Mathura Vrindavan Nagar Nigam, in collaboration with Mobiturja innovations, launched the UPaay App as a pilot project. Some of the characteristics of this app are-

- Independent integrated monitoring mechanism with last-mile connectivity
 - In other grievance redressal platforms, a nodal officer is nominated. However, s/he is mostly unable to redress grievances effectively because of other tasks assigned to them. Hence, grievance redressal monitoring is done by an independent agency in this case.
 - Less chance for selection bias due to the involvement of an independent agency.
 - For ethical operations, every call detail is stored in the Interactive Voice Response (IVR).
- Incentive-based mechanism of grievance redressal
 - This is based on the feedback received from the users as employees are given star ratings for their assistance.
- Improved public perception of Nagar Nigam
 - Time-bound redressal and quality disposal of grievances due to independent third-party monitoring contributed to improvement in public perception.

Due to advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) and live tracking facilities, complaint tracking is easier for the public. Hence, in Uttar Pradesh, the app served as a platform to empower the municipalities of various districts by enhancing their operations.

Division Ranking

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Saharanpur	0.83934
2	Ayodhya	0.77225
3	Aligarh	0.76276
4	Moradabad	0.75823
5	Bareilly	0.74375
6	Azamgarh	0.7419
7	Agra	0.73078
8	Kanpur	0.72877
9	Devipatan	0.72101
10	Prayagraj	0.7163
11	Chitrakoot Dham	0.7163
12	Jhansi	0.70373
13	Meerut	0.70169
14	Lucknow	0.69067
15	Basti	0.68037
16	Varanasi	0.65377
17	Gorakhpur	0.65277
18	Vindhyachal	0.65255



Chapter 04: Performance Benchmarking

4.1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter delineates the performance of the districts and divisions. Best performing districts and low performing districts are shown in the tables which have been calculated as per the indicators and weightages defined in chapter 2. Overall performance of districts and divisions are covered. Sector wise performance of districts and divisions are also calculated and shown in this chapter.

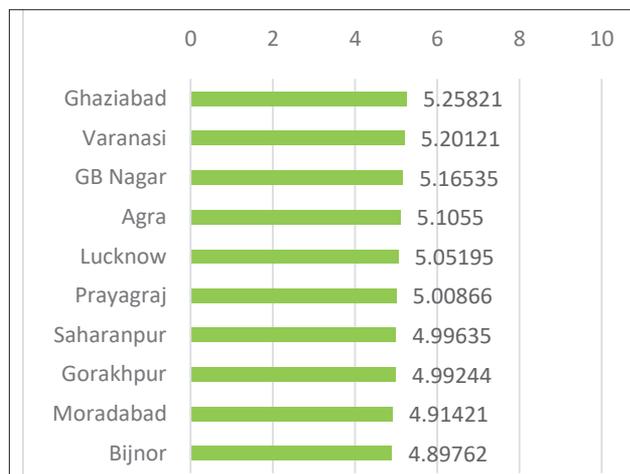
4.2 INTRODUCTION

Benchmarking ranking is an important step in creating Good Governance Index. This will help not only in rewarding the achiever districts but also motivate the aspirant districts to improve on specific areas. Benchmarking across sectors gives a clear focus in future endeavours to the districts.

4.3 OVERALL PERFORMANCE

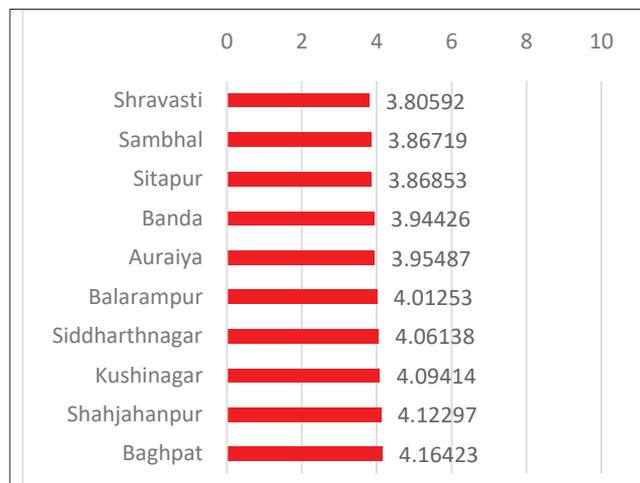
4.3.1 Achiever Districts

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Ghaziabad	5.25703
2	GB Nagar	5.18807
3	Varanasi	5.16907
4	Agra	5.11113
5	Lucknow	5.09522
6	Saharanpur	5.06022
7	Prayagraj	5.05392
8	Gorakhpur	5.02936
9	Moradabad	4.97252
10	Bijnor	4.92075



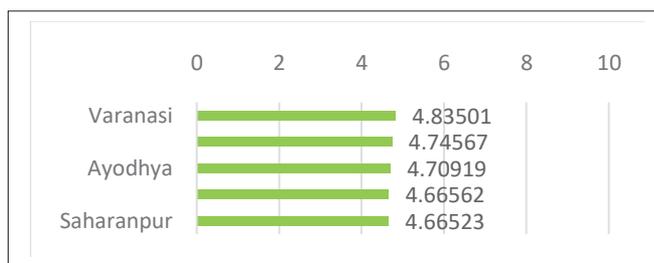
4.3.2 Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Shravasti	3.80755
74	Sitapur	3.85766
73	Sambhal	3.91397
72	Auraiya	3.92485
71	Banda	3.95218
70	Siddharthnagar	4.0433
69	Balarampur	4.06181
68	Kushinagar	4.11366
67	Gonda	4.14616
66	Shahjahanpur	4.15541



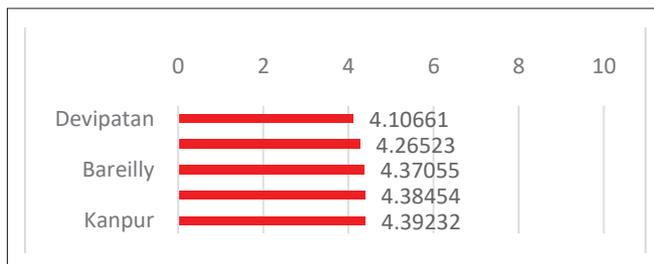
4.3.3 Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Varanasi	4.79017
2	Meerut	4.77852
3	Ayodhya	4.7415
4	Saharanpur	4.7213
5	Prayagraj	4.68409



4.3.4 Aspirant Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Devipatan	4.11103
17	Basti	4.25791
16	Aligarh	4.36432
15	Bareilly	4.37263
14	Kanpur	4.38459

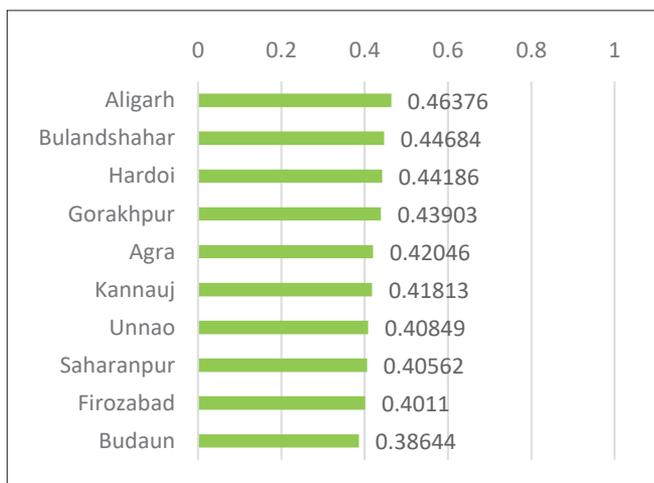


4.4 SECTOR WISE PERFORMANCE

4.4.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector

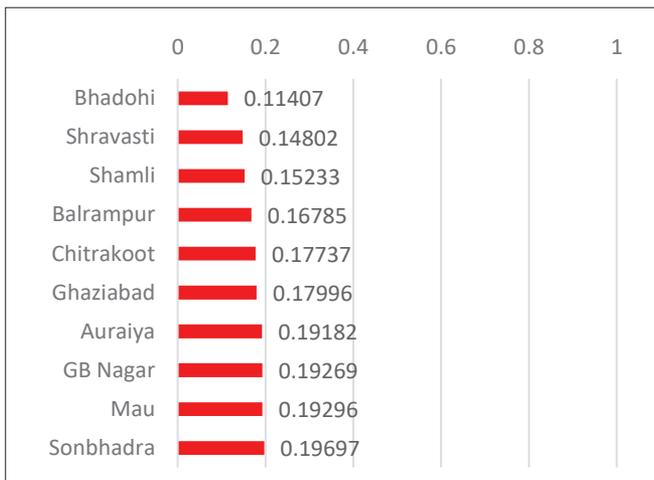
Achiever Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Aligarh	0.46376
2	Bulandshahar	0.44684
3	Hardoi	0.44186
4	Gorakhpur	0.43903
5	Agra	0.42046
6	Kannauj	0.41813
7	Unnao	0.40849
8	Saharanpur	0.40562
9	Firozabad	0.4011
10	Budaun	0.38644



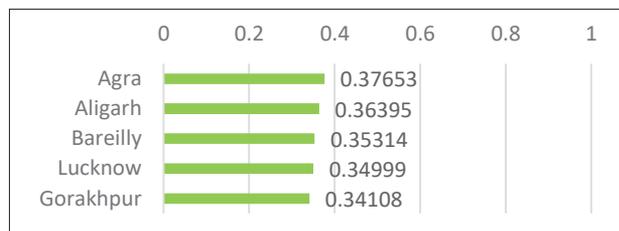
Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Bhadohi	0.11407
74	Shravasti	0.14802
73	Shamli	0.15233
72	Balrampur	0.16785
71	Chitrakoot	0.17737
70	Ghaziabad	0.17996
69	Auraiya	0.19182
68	GB Nagar	0.19269
67	Mau	0.19296
66	Sonbhadra	0.19697

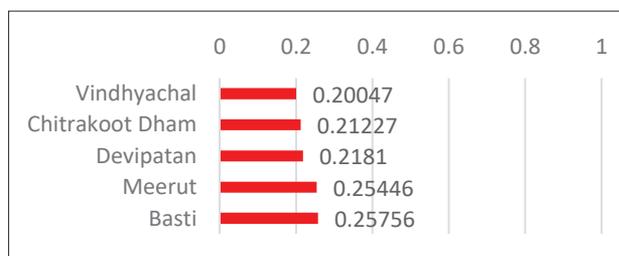


Achiever Divisions

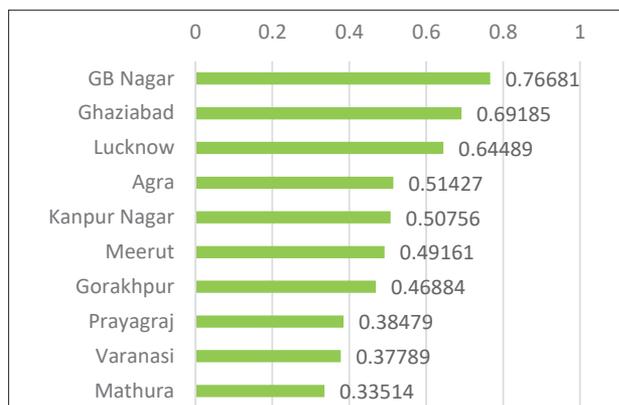
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Agra	0.37653
2	Aligarh	0.36395
3	Bareilly	0.35314
4	Lucknow	0.34999
5	Gorakhpur	0.34108

*Aspirant Divisions*

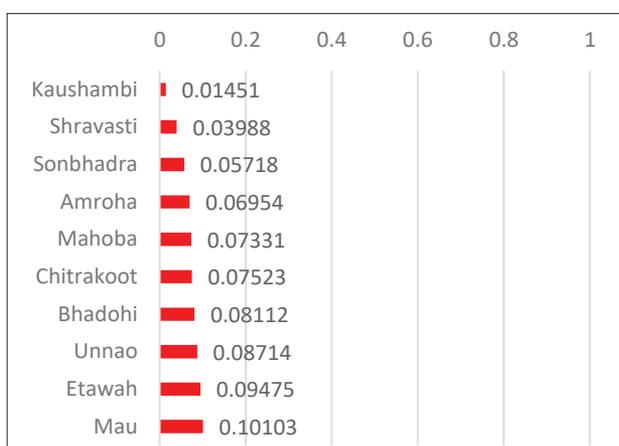
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Vindhyachal	0.20047
17	Chitrakoot Dham	0.21227
16	Devipatan	0.2181
15	Meerut	0.25446
14	Basti	0.25756

**4.4.2 Industry and Commerce***Achiever Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.76681
2	Ghaziabad	0.69185
3	Lucknow	0.64489
4	Agra	0.51427
5	Kanpur Nagar	0.50756
6	Meerut	0.49161
7	Gorakhpur	0.46884
8	Prayagraj	0.38479
9	Varanasi	0.37789
10	Mathura	0.33514

*Aspirant Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Kaushambi	0.01451
74	Shravasti	0.03988
73	Sonbhadra	0.05718
72	Amroha	0.06954
71	Mahoba	0.07331
70	Chitrakoot	0.07523
69	Bhadohi	0.08112
68	Unnao	0.08714
67	Etawah	0.09475
66	Mau	0.10103



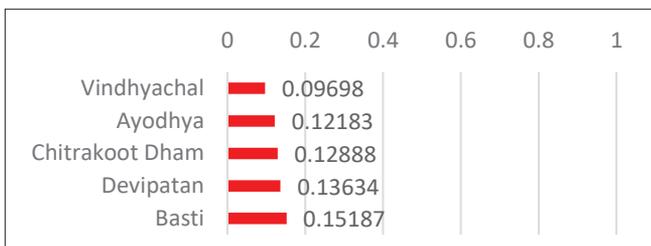
Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Meerut	0.40597
2	Agra	0.29252
3	Lucknow	0.26643
4	Gorakhpur	0.25561
5	Varanasi	0.24621



Aspirant Divisions

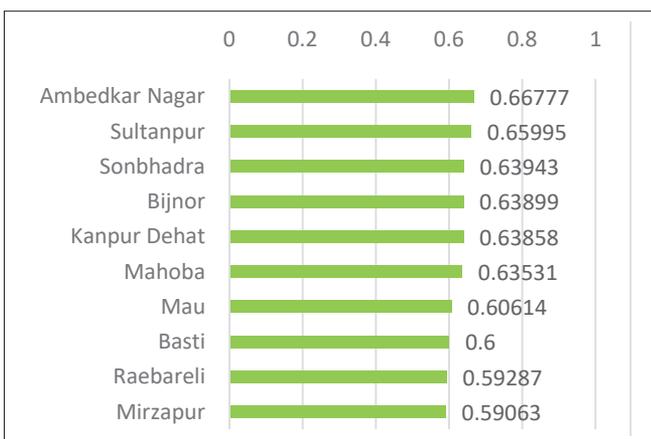
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Vindhyachal	0.09698
17	Ayodhya	0.12183
16	Chitrakoot Dham	0.12888
15	Devipatan	0.13634
14	Basti	0.15187



4.4.3 Human Resource Development

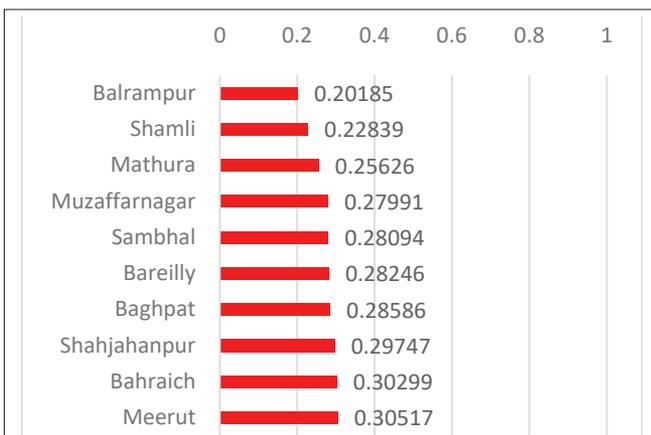
Achiever Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Ambedkar Nagar	0.68591
2	Sonbhadra	0.66415
3	Sultanpur	0.66183
4	Bijnor	0.65789
5	Mahoba	0.63747
6	Kanpur Dehat	0.63144
7	Mirzapur	0.62196
8	Azamgarh	0.6101
9	Mau	0.60215
10	Basti	0.5959



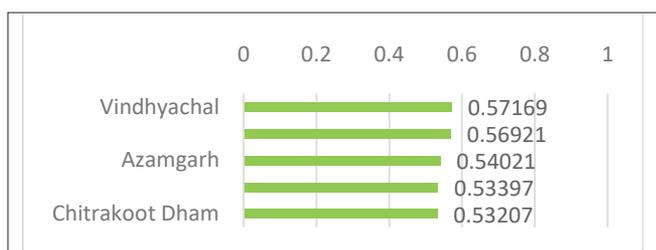
Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Balrampur	0.21663
74	Mathura	0.25352
73	Shamli	0.26937
72	Bareilly	0.29811
71	Shahjahanpur	0.3141
70	Etah	0.31578
69	Muzaffarnagar	0.32318
68	Sambhal	0.32364
67	Gonda	0.32972
66	Budaun	0.32975

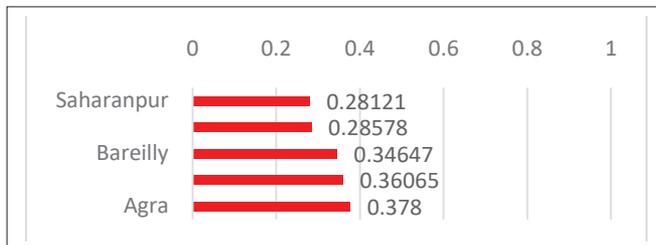


Achiever Divisions

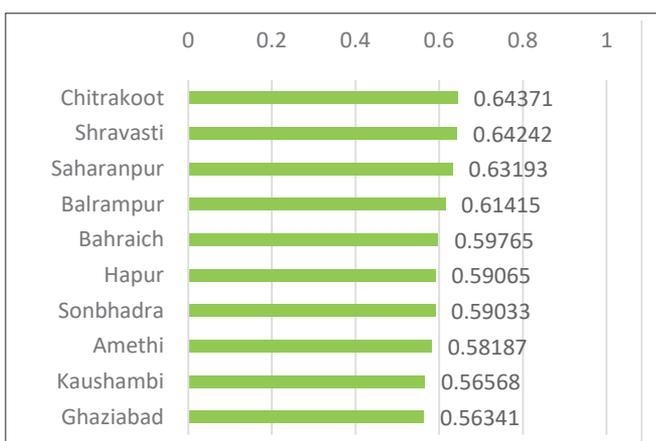
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Vindhyachal	0.60086
2	Ayodhya	0.58112
3	Varanasi	0.56454
4	Azamgarh	0.55084
5	Chitrakoot Dham	0.53346

*Aspirant Divisions*

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Devipatan	0.30336
17	Saharanpur	0.32978
16	Bareilly	0.3611
15	Agra	0.3831
14	Aligarh	0.38931

**4.4.4 Public Health***Achiever Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Chitrakoot	0.64371
2	Shravasti	0.64242
3	Saharanpur	0.63193
4	Balrampur	0.61415
5	Bahraich	0.59765
6	Hapur	0.59065
7	Sonbhadra	0.59033
8	Amethi	0.58187
9	Kaushambi	0.56568
10	Ghaziabad	0.56341

*Aspirant Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Banda	0.19774
74	Kasganj	0.24135
73	Etah	0.247
72	Azamgarh	0.25864
71	Farrukhabad	0.26212
70	Ballia	0.2654
69	Bareilly	0.29387
68	Auraiya	0.29408
67	Sultanpur	0.2974
66	Kushinagar	0.29845



Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Devipatan	0.57949
2	Saharanpur	0.55775
3	Vindhyachal	0.54014
4	Meerut	0.52434
5	Prayagraj	0.50211



Aspirant Divisions

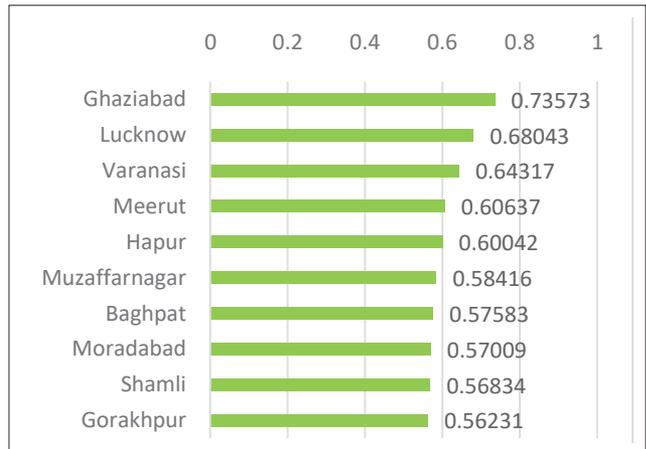
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Aligarh	0.33365
17	Azamgarh	0.34823
16	Kanpur	0.35168
15	Bareilly	0.35562
14	Basti	0.39247



4.4.5 Public Infrastructure and Utilities

Achiever Districts

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Ghaziabad	0.73573
2	Lucknow	0.68043
3	Varanasi	0.64317
4	Meerut	0.60637
5	Hapur	0.60042
6	Muzaffarnagar	0.58416
7	Baghpat	0.57583
8	Moradabad	0.57009
9	Shamli	0.56834
10	Gorakhpur	0.56231



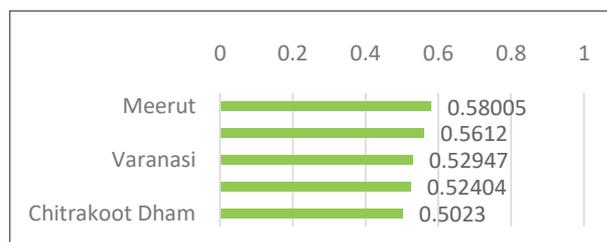
Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Sitapur	0.19771
74	Fatehpur	0.3765
73	Barabanki	0.38142
72	Kheri	0.38518
71	Kaushambi	0.39516
70	Deoria	0.39906
69	Gonda	0.40161
68	Agra	0.40724
67	Lalitpur	0.41113
66	Sonbhadra	0.41468

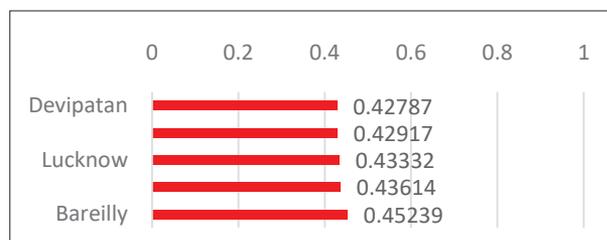


Achiever Divisions

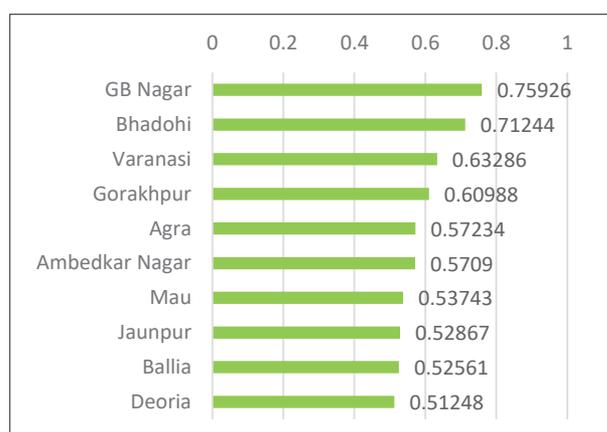
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Meerut	0.58005
2	Saharanpur	0.5612
3	Varanasi	0.52947
4	Moradabad	0.52404
5	Chitrakoot Dham	0.5023

*Aspirant Divisions*

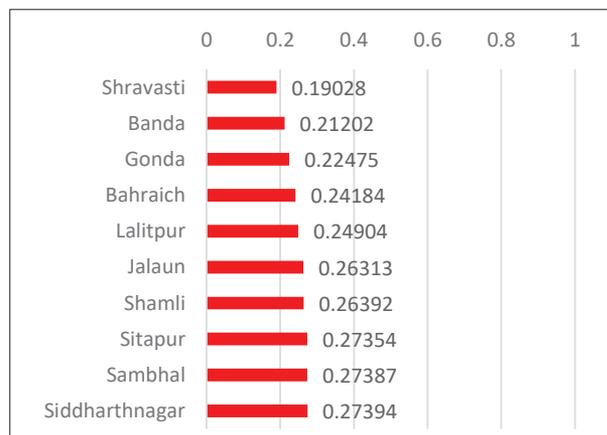
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Devipatan	0.42787
17	Jhansi	0.42917
16	Lucknow	0.43332
15	Prayagraj	0.43614
14	Bareilly	0.45239

**4.4.6 Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion***Achiever Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.75926
2	Bhadohi	0.71244
3	Varanasi	0.63286
4	Gorakhpur	0.60988
5	Agra	0.57234
6	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5709
7	Mau	0.53743
8	Jaunpur	0.52867
9	Ballia	0.52561
10	Deoria	0.51248

*Aspirant Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Shravasti	0.19028
74	Banda	0.21202
73	Gonda	0.22475
72	Bahraich	0.24184
71	Lalitpur	0.24904
70	Jalaun	0.26313
69	Shamli	0.26392
68	Sitapur	0.27354
67	Sambhal	0.27387
66	Siddharthnagar	0.27394



Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Vindhyachal	0.53999
2	Varanasi	0.53207
3	Azamgarh	0.50966
4	Ayodhya	0.50568
5	Gorakhpur	0.50452



Aspirant Divisions

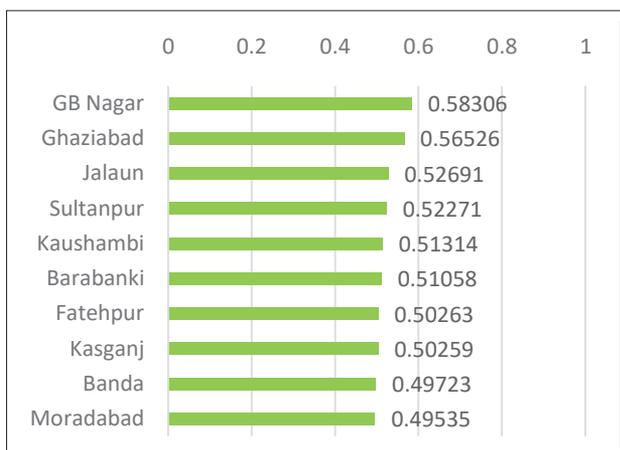
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Devipatan	0.24412
17	Jhansi	0.28288
16	Chitrakoot Dham	0.30438
15	Basti	0.34065
14	Moradabad	0.34769



4.4.7 Social Welfare and Development

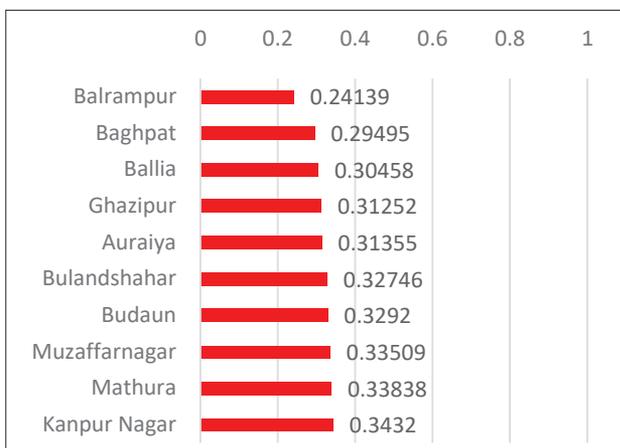
Achiever Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	GB Nagar	0.56282
2	Sultanpur	0.55044
3	Moradabad	0.52775
4	Kaushambi	0.52394
5	Prayagraj	0.51831
6	Barabanki	0.51533
7	Banda	0.50669
8	Ambedkar Nagar	0.50566
9	Jaunpur	0.50483
10	Fatehpur	0.50094



Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Balrampur	0.24111
74	Auraiya	0.29263
73	Baghpat	0.30594
72	Mathura	0.31004
71	Ballia	0.3193
70	Hapur	0.32548
69	Bulandshahar	0.33422
68	Budaun	0.33643
67	Muzaffarnagar	0.35071
66	Mahoba	0.35592

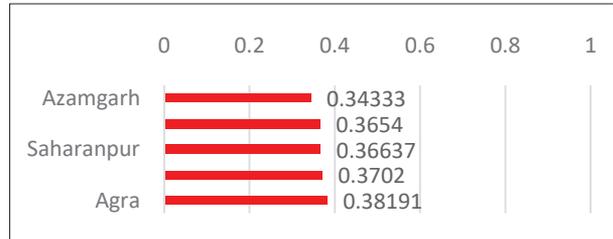


Achiever Divisions

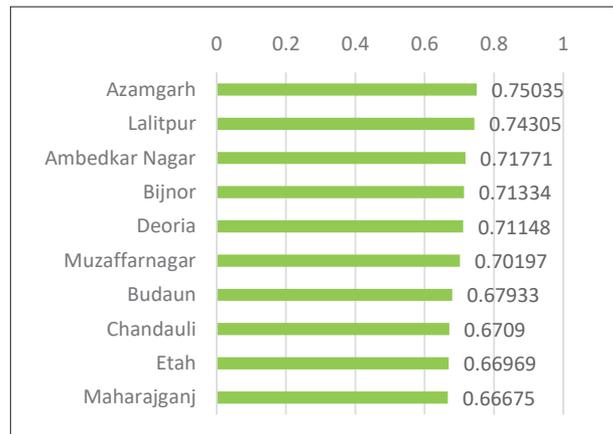
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Ayodhya	0.49938
2	Prayagraj	0.49569
3	Chitrakoot Dham	0.45516
4	Moradabad	0.44608
5	Lucknow	0.43711

*Aspirant Divisions*

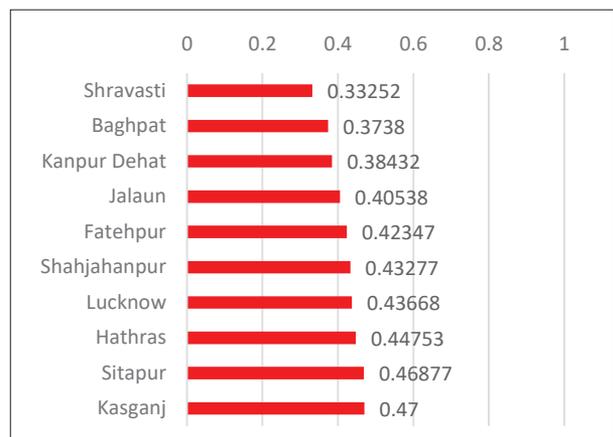
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Azamgarh	0.3591
17	Devipatan	0.36298
16	Saharanpur	0.37741
15	Kanpur	0.38371
14	Bareilly	0.38471

**4.4.8 Judiciary and Public Safety***Achiever Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Azamgarh	0.75035
2	Lalitpur	0.74305
3	Ambedkar Nagar	0.71771
4	Bijnor	0.71334
5	Deoria	0.71148
6	Muzaffarnagar	0.70197
7	Budaun	0.67933
8	Chandauli	0.6709
9	Etah	0.66969
10	Maharajganj	0.66675

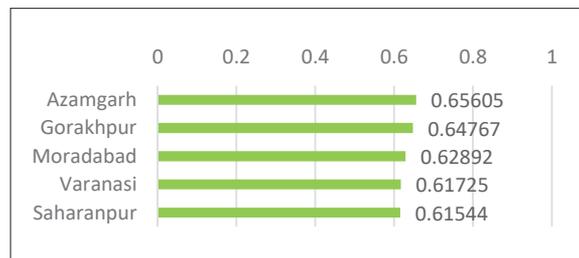
*Aspirant Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Shravasti	0.33252
74	Baghpat	0.3738
73	Kanpur Dehat	0.38432
72	Jalaun	0.40538
71	Fatehpur	0.42347
70	Shahjahanpur	0.43277
69	Lucknow	0.43668
68	Hathras	0.44753
67	Sitapur	0.46877
66	Kasganj	0.47



Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Azamgarh	0.65605
2	Gorakhpur	0.64767
3	Moradabad	0.62892
4	Varanasi	0.61725
5	Saharanpur	0.61544



Aspirant Divisions

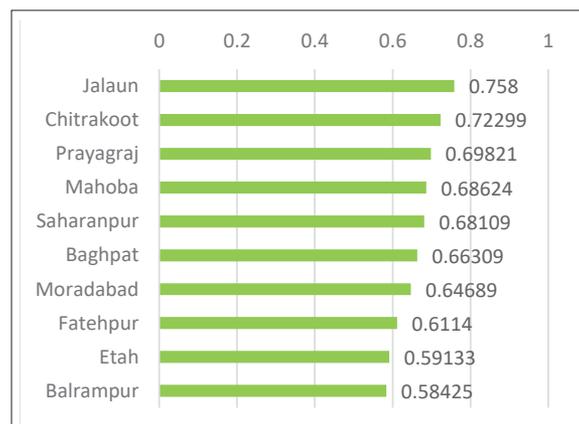
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Prayagraj	0.51212
17	Kanpur	0.51617
16	Lucknow	0.53587
15	Agra	0.53823
14	Aligarh	0.55306



4.4.9 Environment

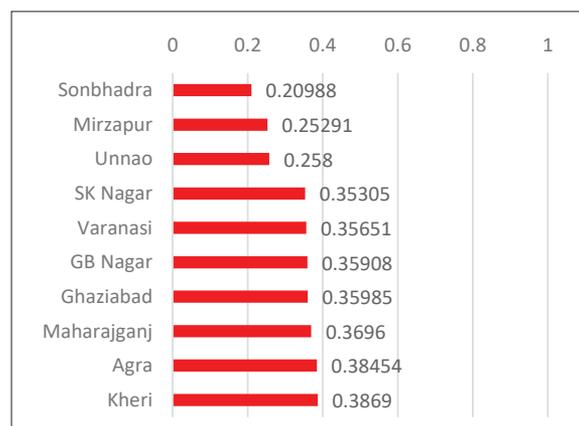
Achiever Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Jalaun	0.758
2	Chitrakoot	0.72299
3	Prayagraj	0.69821
4	Mahoba	0.68624
5	Saharanpur	0.68109
6	Baghpat	0.66309
7	Moradabad	0.64689
8	Fatehpur	0.6114
9	Etah	0.59133
10	Balrampur	0.58425



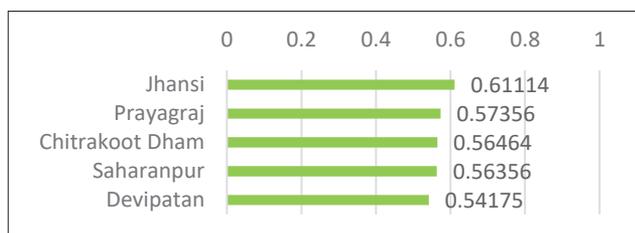
Aspirant Districts

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	Sonbhadra	0.20988
74	Mirzapur	0.25291
73	Unnao	0.258
72	SK Nagar	0.35305
71	Varanasi	0.35651
70	GB Nagar	0.35908
69	Ghaziabad	0.35985
68	Maharajganj	0.3696
67	Agra	0.38454
66	Kheri	0.3869



Achiever Divisions

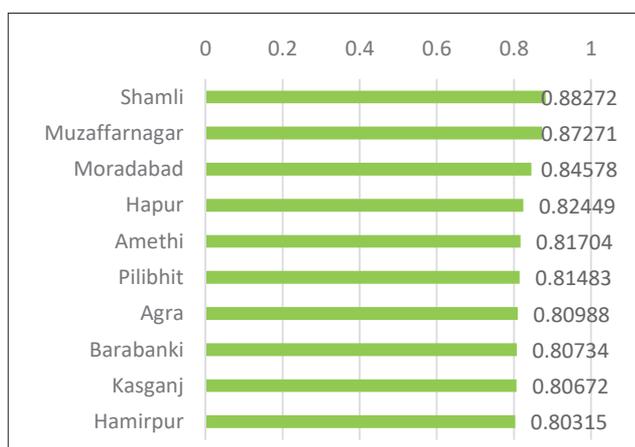
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Jhansi	0.61114
2	Prayagraj	0.57356
3	Chitrakoot Dham	0.56464
4	Saharanpur	0.56356
5	Devipatan	0.54175

*Aspirant Divisions*

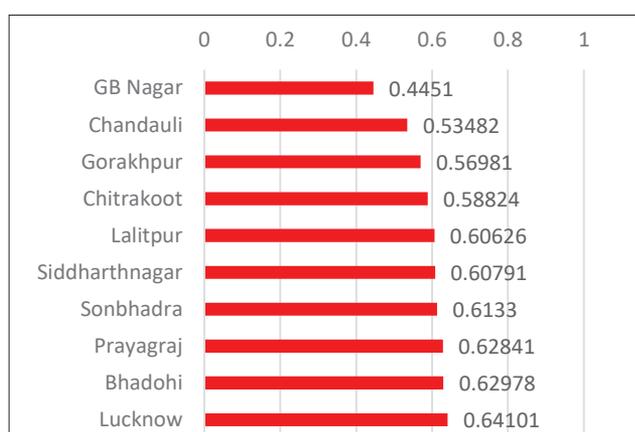
RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Vindhyachal	0.33053
17	Lucknow	0.40147
16	Gorakhpur	0.4022
15	Varanasi	0.437
14	Basti	0.44428

**4.4.10 Citizen Centric Governance***Achiever Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
1	Shamli	0.88272
2	Muzaffarnagar	0.87271
3	Moradabad	0.84578
4	Hapur	0.82449
5	Amethi	0.81704
6	Pilibhit	0.81483
7	Agra	0.80988
8	Barabanki	0.80734
9	Kasganj	0.80672
10	Hamirpur	0.80315

*Aspirant Districts*

RANK	DISTRICT	SCORE
75	GB Nagar	0.4451
74	Chandauli	0.53482
73	Gorakhpur	0.56981
72	Chitrakoot	0.58824
71	Lalitpur	0.60626
70	Siddharthnagar	0.60791
69	Sonbhadra	0.6133
68	Prayagraj	0.62841
67	Bhadohi	0.62978
66	Lucknow	0.64101



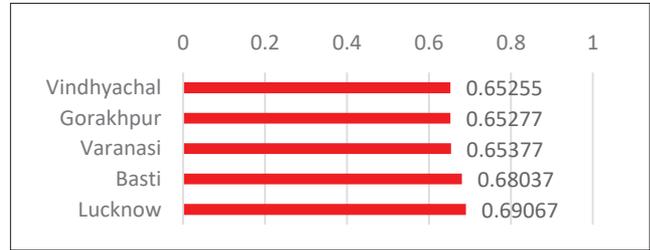
Achiever Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
1	Saharanpur	0.83934
2	Ayodhya	0.77225
3	Aligarh	0.76276
4	Moradabad	0.75823
5	Bareilly	0.74375



Aspirant Divisions

RANK	DIVISION	SCORE
18	Vindhyachal	0.65255
17	Gorakhpur	0.65277
16	Varanasi	0.65377
15	Basti	0.68037
14	Lucknow	0.69067



Chapter 05: Some Success Stories

5.1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter of the study gives a glimpse into some of best Case Stories from state of Uttar Pradesh. All the cases listed here have been shared by UP government itself and no discretion has been employed by the author institutes to identify these cases, except to reword them for easier consumption by the readers. They have also been listed alphabetically for convenience.

5.1.1 Azamgarh

“Innovative system of accessible and meaningful solutions for the safety and security of the common man”

Azamgarh district, included in special districts of Purvanchal, has been divided into 22 blocks, 8 tehsils, 26 police stations and 38 police chowki with the arising challenge of administrative control due to increased population and area. The district is considered to be hyper-sensitive. Hence, the main purpose of the administration was to implement an effective system to enhance the fair disposal of public complaints. As a result, the police as well as the administration would be able to instil confidence and faith in the general public.

Background

A fair and innovative system of accessible and meaningful solutions was ideated and implemented by the government and the police of Azamgarh district for effective and fast disposal of public complaints, being

operated from June 2022. The administration made some arrangements at various levels to develop confidence in the public domain about security and safety. A new method of redressal of complaints was made by the police of Azamgarh for fair and quality disposal of public complaints. Additionally, a helpline number (8354960010) was released and circulated among the general public for the reporting of complaints anonymously.

Scope and Objectives

The primary objective of the district administration was to ensure the safety and security of its population by enforcing a five-level quality grievance disposal system along with an accessible helpline number which would give effective and timely response to them.

An active system could encourage the neighbouring districts to adopt a similar approach and replicate the five-level system to resolve the grievances of the general public. This would rapidly decrease the economic and social crimes, thus, leading to an increase in confidence in the police and administration and a sense of security developed among the people.

Key Features

A five-level effective system with specific features was implemented to resolve the grievances within 24 hours in each case.

1. **First Level:** A complaint would be recorded at the nearest police post followed by a legal action initiated by the outpost in-charge. To take the case forward, the concerned police station in-charge would initiate the investigation and supervise the report.
2. **Second Level:** Public hearings would be held at the police station and the complaints received from outposts would be recorded. The complaints received in the last 24 hours would be handed over to the investigation in-charge each day between 10:00PM to 11:00PM. These complaints would be then checked, reviewed and finally recorded in public hearing register. A Public Hearing Officer would be appointed to mark the complaints.
3. **Third Level:** For disposal of public grievances, all the jurisdiction officers would be required to visit the allocated police station from 10:00AM to 12:00PM to conduct public hearings and supervise the arrangements.
4. **Fourth Level:** Every Sunday, the additional superintendent of police would meet with public hearing officers and collect random feedbacks from any 05 complainants and based on their satisfaction level, they were suggested to opt for relevant legal solutions.
5. **Fifth Level:** Everyday between 10:00AM to 12:00PM, public hearings would be conducted by the superintendent of police and the grievance redressal process from all the lower levels was reviewed and feedback was given over the telephone. As a result, negligent police personnel would also be punished appropriately.

Impact for Long Term

The five-level effective system of grievance redressal as well as a helpline number turned out to be very impactful in building the trust and security of the general public towards the administration. There was quick resolution of public complaints with the employment of sufficient number of human resources. As a result, the system was able to infuse a sense of security in the common man. In addition, the economic and social activities of the district also received success. Overall, this would ultimately reflect with crime control and corruption prevention in the district.

5.1.2 Buduan

Judicial and Public Security

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE STUDY

Various programmes are run by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) to uphold the law and security system of the state. Through Mission Shakti, all 22 police stations within the district of Buduan work towards ensuring women's safety, respect and self-reliance under their jurisdiction. To strengthen the law and security and to take effective action against past criminals, the confiscation of property under the Gangster act is thoroughly followed in the district. On criminal incidents concerning women and girls, prompt actions are taken by registering the charges in a time bound manner. Following the quick disposal of the investigation, the accused are met with legal consequences meted out by the Hon'ble High Court.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE CASE STUDY

The case study looks into the legal and judicial infrastructure of the district and its efficacy in addressing the concerns of the public. The case study reflects on the actions in place at the district level for ensuring women's safety and their access to the legal institutions.

KEY FEATURES OF THE CASE STUDY

- *Public hearing by Senior Superintendent of the Police (SSP) Buduan by setting up a camp:* A camp was organised outside the district police headquarters in order to ensure that justice is delivered to the public and also to facilitate the communication of common people to the higher authorities regarding any related dissatisfaction. Such problems brought to notice by the common citizens are resolved by the SSP of the district. For other complaints, police officers are directed to arrive at an immediate resolution after addressing the matter. This awakened a sense of respect in the public towards the police. Thereby, every single person in the district is enabled to secure justice.
- *Mission Shakti:* An ambitious scheme run by the Government of UP for the cause of women's safety, respect and self-reliance, through which women and girls are made aware of the various emergency services by the female personnel across the police stations in the district. Along with this, Pink Booths are established in various places to lodge complaints on women-related matters. To that end, cards are also being distributed.



Fig. 1.1: Police Personnel Interacting with Women and Girls

- *UP 112:* Upon receiving any information regarding an incident, the available personnel reach the place of incident within a good response time, to provide the required assistance. This has been made possible by making the Police Response Vehicles (PRVs) available through UP 112.

The female constables visit various educational institutions, Gram Sabhas and localities to give awareness to women and girls regarding various existing helpline numbers. Pink cards containing numbers relevant to security are distributed, so that they can be used in case of emergency. Besides, people are also informed about crimes against women and related legal procedures. Women's help desks are set up at all police stations within the district, wherein the appointed women officers take quick action for resolving the complain of the female complainant. Special teams are instituted to ensure legal safety through quick arrests in matters of concern.

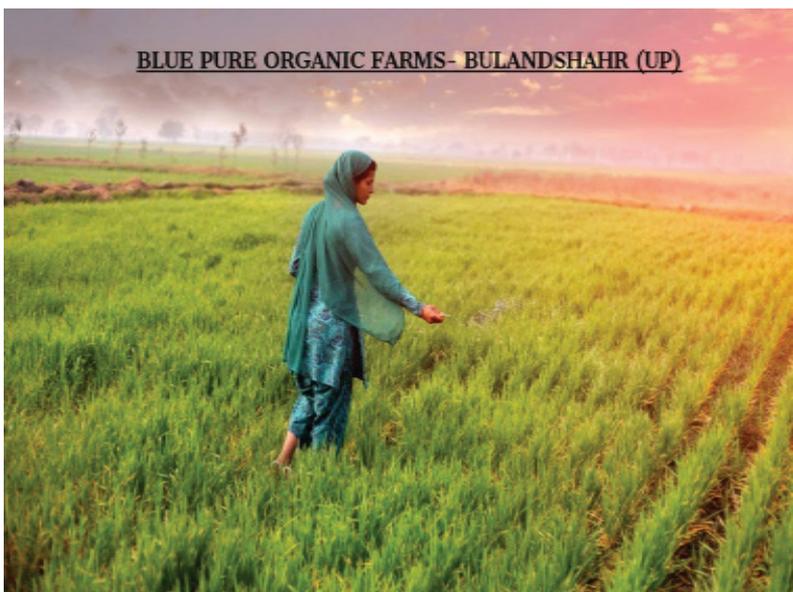
IMPACT FOR LONG TERM

The law-and-order situation in the district is normal because the district police is relentlessly contributing towards strengthening the law and order in the district.

5.1.3 Bulandshahar

“Establishment of Organic Farm Clusters on Ganga Basin in Bulandshahar”

The project for the “Establishment of Organic Farm Clusters on Ganga Basin” was undertaken in the district of Bulandshahar with the aim to promote organic farm clusters and subsequently sustainable agriculture in the region. This endeavour, proposed to not only double farmer incomes by adopting low-cost agricultural technology but also maintain environmental balance in the region.



The project was initiated within a 1000-hectare land area within the district which comprised of a total of 39 villages (in development blocks Siana, Unchagaon, Anupshahr, Dibai) in 5-7km radius of the Ganga Basin. The major crops cultivated in the area include paddy, sugarcane, wheat, mustard, pulses and vegetables which were to be grown by adopting chemical free organic farming practices. The project also offers a small subsidy to farmers as seed money. They receive a sum of 12,000/Hectare in the first year, 10,000/Hectare in the second year and 9,000/Hectare in the third year. A farmer who has obtained organic farming certificate continuously for three years will also be eligible to apply for foreign trade. This focus on a long-term sustainable production plan was seen to facilitate the stabilisation of agricultural production and eventually have a positive impact on farmers income.



The success of the project was highlighted in reduction of overall desired input costs for agricultural production for the farmers. Over the course of 2-3 years, it has benefitted approximately 1,549 farmers. Shri Bharat Bhushan Tyagi, a local farmer from the district has also been honoured with the prestigious Padma Shri by the Government of India for his use of advanced and public-friendly techniques of organic farming.

A positive improvement in soil composition of farmers field- increase in the number of earthworms, fossil carbon percentage and decline in harmful chemical residue- was also observed by the third year of the scheme. The farmers, in addition to this, are able to sell their organic products through the medium of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in the district to open markets, mandis and multinational companies like Big Basket etc. The idea further substantially contributes to the larger “Clean Ganga” project by the Government of India.



5.1.4 Chitrakoot

“Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day”



Due to COVID pandemic, it was found that some of the VHSND sessions are not being organized as per the norms due to the engagement of workers in COVID vaccination. In the district level review, it was unanimously decided that with the cooperation of all the departments and allied institutions, an investigator would conduct collaborative discourses of all the sessions coming under the same sub-centre and the deficiencies found would be rectified by coordinating with the concerned

For better care of maternal and child health, every Wednesday and Saturday, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) is organized by each female worker working at the sub-centre level on a population of about 1000, where the care of pregnant women, check-up, vaccination, counselling and were responsible for postnatal care and family planning advice, as well as complete immunization and care of the child from birth is given. For this, the main role is also played by an Asha worker.



officer. All the sessions would be conducted according to the standard guidelines in 6 months. To implement the decision, all the people, while discharging their responsibilities, worked tirelessly from the month of January 2022 to June 2022, as a result of which the work of the district was appreciated in the state level meeting.

“Treatment and management of high-risk pregnant women”



While reviewing the maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate in the district, it was found that if the pregnant women at high risk were identified within time and ensured proper treatment/management, then the achievement of the district would be commendable.

In order to give concrete shape to the program, after meeting with all the officials in the district, the programme was initiated. It started with the orientation of the ANMs, Asha and Sangini, who monitored the village health for proper treatment by identifying the high-risk pregnant women and assigned them in different categories. Regular check-ups and follow-up were done on village health, cleanliness and nutrition day. It was recommended that treatment should be provided at hospital level, atleast once after conducting complete examination under the supervision of MBBS Medical Officer. For this task, the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, is being organized on the 9th of every month. In the year 2022-23 till August 2022, there have been only 10 maternal deaths.



In the year 2022-23 till August 2022, there have been only 10 maternal deaths.

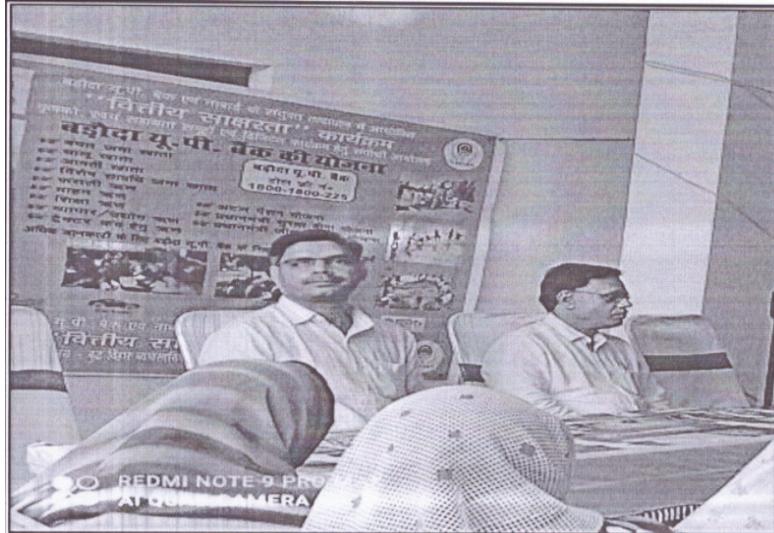
5.1.5 Gorakhpur

“Financial Inclusion”

In the field of economic governance, the economic management of the government has been included in areas such as fiscal management, revenue management, financial inclusion, etc. In Gorakhpur district, commendable work has been done in the field of financial inclusion.

Under financial inclusion, an effort was made to provide financial services like payments, savings, loans, etc. to the low-income people and the deprived section of the society at an affordable cost. For the promotion of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana and to reach the maximum beneficiaries, all

the banks have organized branches, stalls and camps from time to time. Continuous efforts have been made by them, especially by the Baroda Bank, U.P. which has made excellent efforts at the collective level, in the public protection to saturation campaign with a total of 342698 beneficiaries covered under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, 893017 under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and 325325 under Atal Pension Yojana.



On 16th September 2022, an outreach programme was conducted in the headquarters of Baroda Bank in U.P. by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). The Chief General Manager of PFRDA presented the trophy to the chairman of the bank to commemorate the achievement of 182226 beneficiaries in just six months against the annual target of 158560 beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojana. Baroda Bank in U.P. whose headquarters is located in Gorakhpur, has secured the third position in India in achieving the target of Atal Pension Yojana, which is a matter of pride for the district. So far, a total of 1856886 beneficiary accounts have been opened in the district under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and this effort is continuing. Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the district has distributed loans to 10883 beneficiaries in the first quarter of the financial year 2022-23 of INR 8191.00 lakh.



As a result of successful implementation of the schemes run under financial inclusion in the district, small financial needs of the people covered by the scheme are being met easily and the tendency of saving has also increased among these people.

5.1.6 Hardoi

“Increasing farmer incomes with the use of drip irrigation”



In Hardoi district, a farmer named Shri Haripal Singh in the village, Chachrapur (Block-Bilgram) was earlier cultivating wheat, where the cost was high but the profit was low. The farmer was encouraged to cultivate bananas through drip irrigation method under the departmental schemes of “Per Drop More Crop” - Micro Irrigation Scheme and National Agricultural Development Scheme.

Following this, technical information was provided to the farmer while registering him. Banana cultivation was done by the farmer in 01 hectare area in which 3086 plants were planted by him. For this cultivation, he received a grant of INR 30,738 under the National Agricultural Development Scheme. Furthermore, for the establishment of a drip plant under “Per Drop More Crop” - Micro Irrigation Scheme, a subsidy was given to the farmer. About 25 kg crop was obtained from one banana plant. Thus, the total production was about 770 quintal banana crop which was sold at INR 1200 per quintal.

Overall, the entire crop production was sold for INR 9,24,000. The cost of cultivation of banana is approximately INR 3,50,000 per hectare. In this way, the farmer got an income of INR 5,74,000 in about 14 months. Along with the cultivation of banana by the farmer, green chilli was sown as a Co-crop due to which he earned an additional income of about INR 80,000 to INR 1,00,000. In this way, he earned a total income of INR 6,74,000. As a result, drip irrigation has reduced the cost of cultivation and increased the profits. Along with this, the time taken in weeding and growing weeds from conventional irrigation has reduced. Therefore, under these departmental schemes, the farmer got encouraged to take up Horticulture farming and hence, his income constantly increased.



5.1.7 Lakhimpur Kheri

“Increase in employment generation by preparing different types of handicrafts from the banana stem fibres in Lakhimpur Kheri”

The Kheri district is the largest district in the area of Lakhimpur-Kheri region. The geographical area of the district is 7680 sq km. According to Census 2011, the total population of the district is 4021243. Majority of the population in the district is agriculture-based. The main crops are wheat, paddy and sugarcane. Banana cultivation is done in abundance in the district in Sahasali. In the year 2021-22, banana has been cultivated in about 1750 hectares in the district.

The cultivation of banana is usually done using the stem of banana, which is a waste material. These stems are used in making fiber and manufacturing various types of products like handicraft products such as baskets, ropes, cloth, bags, decorations, accessories, hats, etc. These products are being prepared through self-help groups for generating employment of rural women. Other substances such as liquid water which is useful for organic farming, fertilizers and bio gas, is also being produced from the waste material of banana.



Along with individual farmers in the district, these products are being successfully produced by the group of people under the development block of Isanagar and Palia under National Rural Livelihood Mission. To speed up the process, a comprehensive action plan has been prepared in the district, which is followed for every 2000 stems -

Product Name	Quantity of Product	Rate of Product (INR)	Amount (INR)
Filament	60 kg	200	12000
Liquids	1000 litres	5	5000
Fertilizer	60 kg	5	300
Bio gas	10 kg	60	600
Total Income			INR 17,900

For Lakhimpur Kheri district, employment generation through banana fibre was also discussed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi on Mann Ki Baat on 25th July, 2021.

5.1.8 Lucknow

“Public Health”

1. COVID Control System

In March 2020, when the entire world was affected by the COVID-19 global pandemic, Lucknow recorded its first case. Due to its diversity, rich urban population, direct contact with an international network and different areas of the country, Lucknow became one of the most affected districts of COVID-19. However, with the coordination of the Health Department and District Administration, Lucknow adopted the Triple-T (Testing Tracing Treatment)



strategy and conducted more than 70 lakh tests in the district. This prevented rapid transmission of the virus by early identification of potential patients.

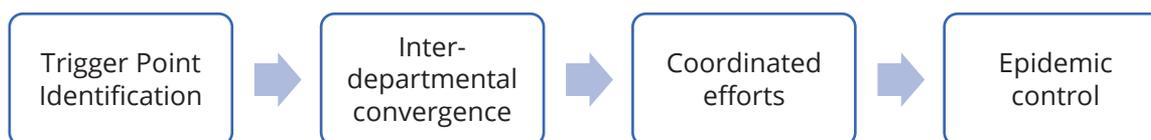
Additionally, more than 3,00,000 COVID-19 patients were efficiently treated in the district's hospitals and home isolation facilities. About 24,000 patients were successfully treated in hospitals and about 2,80,000 patients were successfully treated in home isolation facilities. The recovery rate of Lucknow was 99.12%, which was better than the state's recovery rate of 98.89% and the national recovery rate of 98.59%. Also, the death rate of COVID-19 in the district was 0.88%, which was again better than the state's mortality rate of 1.11% and the national mortality rate of 1.41%. As a result, COVID-19 management in the Lucknow district was appreciated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the media, and the World Health Organisation at the international level.

2. Diarrhoea Control System



Fig. 1: Damaged sewer line resulting in contamination of drinking water supply

During the monsoon season in mid-August 2021, an outbreak of diarrhoea was observed in an urban slum in Balu Adda, Lucknow district. The outbreak was recognised early and managed efficiently, subsequently keeping the mortality rate at a minimum. Urban Primary Health Centre, Balu Adda observed very unusual cases of diarrhoea in their OPD on 8th and 9th August, 2021. The Medical Officer-in-Charge in the Urban Primary Health Centre became alert and keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, the Controlling Officer and the Medical Superintendent at the Urban Community Health Centre were informed, who immediately informed the district-level officers.



The Urban Primary Health Centre was then converted into a 24x7 facility for the management of less severe cases with arrangements for admission and treatment of mild to moderate cases and referral for severe cases.

The district-level hospital was informed to be prepared for more such cases. An intensive search of active cases was initiated immediately to identify symptomatic cases. Stool samples were collected. ORS Chlorine tablets and bleaching powder were distributed.

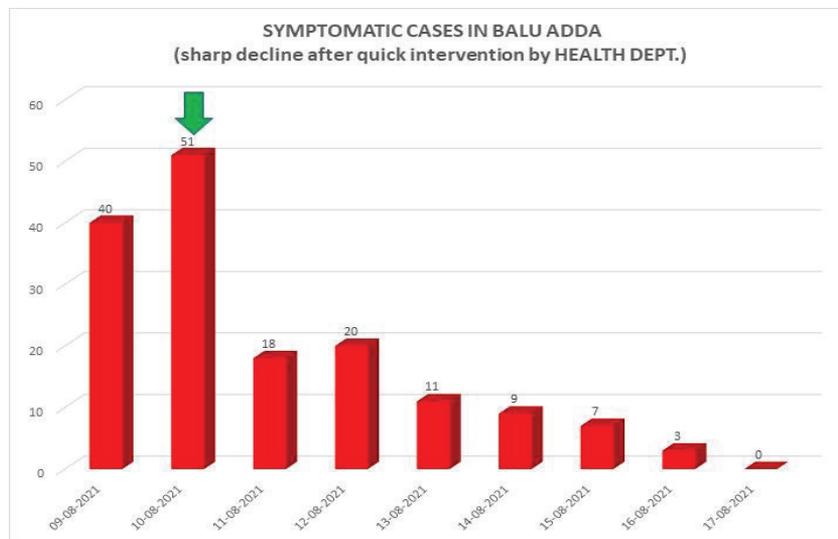


Fig. 2: Active case research and door-to-door surveys were conducted by ASHA workers

Table 1 Departments enrolled in the initiative

Department	Action
Health Department	Outbreak identified, active case discovery, treatment
Water Corporation	Prohibited water supply, informed about possible leakage sites
Municipal Corporation	Provided chlorinated water during supply shutdown
Medical Education Testing	Collected stool samples and confirming cholera
District Administration	Ensured interdepartmental coordination

Simultaneously, an interdepartmental effort was initiated to trace the source of infection. Some of the stool samples were sent to the Microbiology Department of KGMU which stated Cholera as positive in their reports. Due to this, drinking water got contaminated and the water supply of the affected area was immediately cut off. Municipal Corporation arranged water tanker and provided chlorinated water. Jal Nigam inspected other pipelines as well for possible leaks. An investigation was initiated while the health department focused on active case discovery and treatment.



Due to timely coordination and related interdepartmental efforts, the mortality rate was low. An effective action plan reduced the number of patients within 8 days.

3. National Vector Borne Disease Central Programme

Vector-borne diseases arise as a result of an infection in humans and are transmitted to humans through germs/viruses. Vector-borne diseases are mainly malaria, dengue, chikungunya, Japanese encephalitis, black jar and filariasis. In Lucknow district, especially in rural areas and in slums, the major reason for the spread of these diseases is the lack of attention to the cleanliness of the surroundings, the filth of their houses and localities and unnecessary water logging in the pits.

Keeping in view the above reasons, implementation of preventive measures before the spread of the infection and prompt and proper treatment of patients affected by these diseases become imperative for their control. Facilities have been made available in all health centres and district-level hospitals for the diagnosis and treatment of vector-borne diseases.

The following Sentinel Surveillance Lab facilities are available in the Lucknow district for the testing of vector-borne diseases:

- i. Regional Lab, Swasthya Bhawan, Lucknow
- ii. K.G.M.U., Lucknow
- iii. SGPGI, Lucknow
- iv. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute, Lucknow

When a patient is found to be infected with any of the vector-borne diseases, preventive action is taken by the malaria inspectors around the patient's house. Preventive action is also taken in all the houses within 200 meters around the house of the patient, in which anti-larva spray is done and indoor spray is also done inside the house with the consent of the patient. Along with this, fanning is also done around the patient's house in coordination with the municipal corporation. Medicines are provided to the symptomatic patients by conducting fever tracking by the RRT team of the area and health education is disseminated by distributing pamphlets.

5.1.9 Maharajganj

“Eco-tourism: Sohgiarwa Wildlife Sanctuary”

Background

Sohgiarwa Wildlife Division, located on the Indo-Nepal international border in Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh, is full of natural resources. One can not only find dense forests and wildlife, but also a view of natural landscape. The area of this wildlife sanctuary holds a unique place in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the Bhabhar ecological region of Uttar Pradesh, diversity is observed clearly on sight.



Scope and Objectives

- i. To promote low impact natural tourism while ensuring ecological integrity.
- ii. To enhance the richness of biodiversity, traditional ecological knowledge and the value of heritage of India's forests.

- iii. To make the local villagers and other traditional forest dwellers financially self-reliant and to promote value addition of things made from local materials.
- iv. To reduce human wildlife conflict by creating awareness among people about the importance of wildlife.
- v. Promotion of rural tourism.

Key Features

Some of the main attractions of Sohgibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary include:

- i. Panoramic pools in the Nagwa and Sonari forest blocks
- ii. Attractive large grasslands located in the Madhavalia and Laxmipur ranges
- iii. Singrahana Tal located in the Northern Chauk Range
- iv. Darziniya Tal and Gandak River located in the Nichlaur range

Impact for Long Term



Agro-forestry tourism, horticulture, animal husbandry, village food, Van Tangia culture, flora and other local attractions, etc. have a great impact in strengthening the economic upliftment and livelihood of villagers residing near Sohgibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary.

Ecology and Way Forward



Due to the forest area being located in the Terai, there is an abundant diversity of plants and animals. Many main species of plant and animal kingdom are present in the forest area. The 22.4 km long railway line was profitable in the form of Tramway, whereas after that its commercial use has become unprofitable. It has become inevitable to be developed in the form of environmental development and tourism of Tramway. Sohgibarwan Wildlife Sanctuary area must be developed as a forest park by building a museum to decorate the historical heritage. For the accommodation of tourists, the forest rest house at Ekma is in a dilapidated condition, which needs to be renovated and furnished. For the safety of the museum and sanctuary area, it is necessary to do 30 km wire-fencing work on the forest boundary.

5.1.10 Rampur

“Mission Muskan and Mission Samarth”

A Child Care and Protection Fund was created for the management of children’s health, education and nutrition in the direction of social work in the Rampur district and it was registered through General Health Care Child Welfare Society, Moradabad.

Utilizing the funds received under the Child Care and Protection Fund, two innovative programmes were launched:

Mission Muskan



Under this mission, the work of medical management of children from poor/economically disabled families and the nutritional management of highly malnourished children was taken care of.

Mission Samarth

Under Mission Samarth, efforts were made to connect children with disabilities to mainstream of society by getting their surgeries done in specialist hospitals through specialist surgeons.



For this fund, any person could donate any kind of amount. Its savings account was operated in a local Bank of Baroda, Vikas Bhawan, Civil Lines, Rampur. The total number of beneficiaries who were benefitted till the year 2022 was 927 beneficiaries. Under this, about 64 beneficiaries also received medical management. For nutritional management, an initiative titled as 'Well-nourished Rampur' was launched where nutrition kits were distributed to 857 children. Therefore, a financial payment of INR 35,00,254 was made from the Child Care and Protection Fund.

5.1.11 Unnao

Economic Governance and Financial Inclusion

In the field of economic governance, the economic management of the government has been included through areas such as fiscal management, revenue management, financial inclusion, etc. Under financial inclusion, Unnao district made commendable efforts to provide financial services such as payments, savings, loans, etc. to the low-income people and the deprived sections of the society at an affordable cost. All the banks organized branches, stalls and camps from time to time for the promotion of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana and to reach maximum beneficiaries, Continuous collective efforts were made by all the banks of the district.



By the year 2022, in the public protection to saturation campaign, a total of 290565 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, 673846 under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and 81107 beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojana were covered. Further, a total of 1011547 accounts were opened in the district under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and their efforts are still on. Under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the district was able to distribute loans to about 1879 beneficiaries in the first quarter of the financial year 2022-23 and an amount of INR 2467 lakhs was collected.

The project, further, envisions achieving financial inclusion in the district with its people becoming financially literate. From time to time, the district's lead bank, Bank of India and other banks in the district organised credit outreach campaigns. These campaigns allowed more beneficiaries to be linked to financial inclusion and be benefitted by various schemes launched over the years.



The Bank of India also appointed a Financial Literacy Counselor (FLC) to look after the promotion of financial literacy in the district, whose main purpose was to make rural people aware of financial inclusion through camps. As a result, about 48 camps were organised by FLC in different villages of Unnao district.



At the initiative of Reserve Bank of India, the district opened three centers for financial literacy with the participation from Bank of India and NABARD as they promoted the concept of financial independence and conducted awareness sessions on financial literacy. As a result of the successful implementation of this project as well as the schemes run under financial inclusion in the district, small financial needs of the people covered by the scheme were easily met and the tendency of saving increased among the people.

Glossary

S. No.	Abbreviations	Description
1.	ABPMJAY/SEHAT	Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana is the largest health assurance scheme in the world which aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families
2.	ANC	Antenatal care (ANC) coverage is an indicator of access and use of health care during pregnancy. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants
3.	ANM	Auxiliary nurse midwife commonly known as ANM, is a village-level female health worker in India who is known as the first contact person between the community and the health services.
4.	BC	Business Correspondents are retail agents engaged by banks for providing banking services at locations other than a bank branch/ATM.
5.	CHO	Community Health Officer (CHO) are trained health care providers who have a defined scope of practice. In India, only Nursing and AYUSH Practitioner are eligible for this cadre.
6.	DARPG	The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is the nodal agency of the Government of India for administrative reforms as well as redressal of public grievances relating to the states in general and those pertaining to Central Government agencies in particular.
7.	DES, Govt of UP	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh
8.	DGGI	District Good Governance Index is a tool that aims to help the Centre and state government to collect, assess, and benchmark detailed information around issues of local and public sector performance and service delivery to citizens and businesses.
9.	E-NAM	National Agriculture Market or eNAM is an online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India. The market facilitates farmers, traders and buyers with online trading in commodities.

10.	FRU	A First Referral Unit is a clinical facility equipped to provide round the clock services for emergency obstetric and new born care, in addition to all emergencies that any hospital of substantially similar size is ordinarily required to provide.
11.	FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The FSSAI has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India.
12.	GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
13.	GGI	Good Governance Index (GGI) is a tool to determine the status of governance in the country. It helps to assess the impact of various governance interventions taken up by the State/ UT.
14.	GOI	The Government of India often abbreviated as GoI is the national government of the Republic of India, a federal democracy consisting of 28 union states and eight union territories.
15.	GPS	Global Positioning System is a U.S.-owned utility that provides users with positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services.
16.	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure in monetary terms, the sum total volume of all finished goods and services produced during a given period of time, usually a year, within the geographical boundaries of the State, accounted without duplication.
17.	GST	Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax introduced with the aim making India a unified common market. It is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer.
18.	GVA	Gross Value Added is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
19.	HI	Hearing impairment is the inability of an individual to hear sounds adequately. This may be due to improper development, damage or disease to any part of the hearing mechanism.
20.	HWC	Health and Wellness Centres were established by the Government of India in 2018 as the base pillar for Ayushman Bharat. These centres would deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people covering both maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.
21.	ID	Intellectual disability (ID) is characterized by significant impairment in cognitive and adaptive behaviour.
22.	IFA	IRON+FOLIC ACID is a combination drug containing or 'haematinics' primarily used to treat anaemia (deficiency of red blood cells and haemoglobin). It acts as a supplement in pregnancy as, during pregnancy, the demand for iron and folic acid in the body is increased.
23.	IIPA	The Indian Institute of Public Administration was established in 1954 and is research and training organization under the Ministry of Personnel of the Government of India
24.	IMR	The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.
25.	ISO-9001	ISO 9001 is defined as the international standard that specifies requirements for a quality management system (QMS). Organizations use the standard to demonstrate the ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and regulatory requirements.

26.	IVR	Interactive voice response is a technology that allows telephone users to interact with a computer-operated telephone system through the use of voice and DTMF tones input with a keypad.
27.	JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of. reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among. the poor pregnant women.
28.	KCC	The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for issue of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers on the basis of their holdings for uniform adoption by the banks so that farmers may use them to readily purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs.
29.	LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas is a fuel gas which contains a flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases, specifically propane, propylene, butylene, isobutane and n-butane. LPG is used as a fuel gas in heating appliances, cooking equipment, and vehicles.
30.	LWM	Liquid Waste Management involves proper handling, treatment and disposal of the wastewater or sewage before it can be used for other purposes like agricultural or topographical irrigation.
31.	MGNREGA	The Government of India passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in September, 2005. The Act gives legal guarantee of a hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household who demand employment and are willing to do unskilled manual work.
32.	MMR	The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births.
33.	MoU	A memorandum of understanding is a type of agreement between two or more parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action
34.	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
35.	MT	A Metric Tonne is a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms
36.	MYSY	The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
37.	NIC	National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is the technology partner of the Government of India. It was established in 1976 with an objective to provide technology-driven solutions to Central and State Governments in various aspects of development.
38.	NOC	A NOC or a No Objection Certificate is an essential legal document issued by an organization, agency or even by individuals stating no objection to the covenants mentioned in the certificate.
39.	NRHM	The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched by the Government of India on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.
40.	ODF	Open Defecation Free- A city/ward can be notified/declared as ODF city/ODF ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open
41.	ODOP	The One District One Product Scheme was launched by Uttar Pradesh Government in 2018 to help districts reach their full potential, foster economic and socio-cultural growth, and create employment opportunities, especially in rural areas. The scheme due to its success was later adopted by the Central Government.

42.	PHCs	Primary Health Centre (PHCs), sometimes referred to as public health centres, are state-owned rural and urban health care facilities in India. They are essentially single-physician clinics usually with facilities for minor surgeries
43.	PMAY-G	The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) has been devised in line with Government's commitment to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022 in the rural areas. The scheme aims at providing a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless householder living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by 2022.
44.	PMAY-U	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), a flagship Mission of Government of India being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), was launched on 25th June 2015. The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022
45.	PMEGP	The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a Government of India-backed credit-linked subsidy scheme. Under this scheme, beneficiaries can get a subsidy amounting to 15-35% of the project cost from the government.
46.	PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices
47.	PMGSY	The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages
48.	PMJJY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana is a Government-backed Life insurance scheme in India
49.	PMMY	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY.
50.	PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is an Accident Insurance Scheme offering accidental death and disability cover for death or disability on account of an accident. It would be a one-year cover, renewable from year to year.
51.	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of rural local self-government in India.
52.	PWD	The Central Public Works Department, commonly referred to as the CPWD, is a premier Central Government authority in charge of public sector works.
53.	QR	A Quick-Response Code is a type of matrix barcode invented in 1994 by Japanese company Denso Wave
54.	SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.
55.	SC/ST	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are officially designated groups of people and among the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India. The terms are recognized in the Constitution of India and the groups are designated in one or other of the categories
56.	SGoS	Sectoral Group of Secretaries
57.	SHGs	A self-help group is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 12 to 25 local women between the ages of 18 and 50.

58.	SKOCH	SKOCH Group is India's leading full services consulting firm since 1997. It includes a strategy consultancy practice, a non-profit foundation, a media wing and an industry association with a proven track record spanning over twenty years, cutting across clients and verticals.
59.	SMART	SMART is an acronym for Simple, Measurable, Available, Reliable/Replicable and Time Bound. It indicates the basic principles followed by IIPA to finalise indicators for the Uttar Pradesh District Good Governance Index
60.	SWM	Is an acronym for Solid Waste Management
61.	TT2	TT (Tetanus Toxoid) vaccine during pregnancy to prevent mother and infant from getting a tetanus infection.
62.	ULB	Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are small local bodies that administers or governs a city or a town of specified population. Urban Local Bodies are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the state governments.
63.	UNDP	The United Nations Development Program is a lead agency on international development. It works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality.
64.	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is the UN organization mandated to protect the rights of every child, everywhere, especially the most disadvantaged, and is the only organization specifically named in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a source of expert assistance and advice.
65.	UP DGGI	Uttar Pradesh- District Good Governance Index (UP - DGGI) has been collaboratively prepared by replicating the learnings from GGI. The index is unique to the state and encompasses administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal as well as other relevant governance verticals of the state.
66.	UPaay	UPaay App is a state-of-the-art centralized monitoring system, resolving complaints of all kinds, ranging from waste management to sewerage to street light maintenance to public convenience. It was collectively launched by the Mathura Vrindavan Nagar Nigam and Mobiurja Innovations
67.	UTs	A union territory is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike the states of India, which have their own governments, union territories are federal territories governed, in part or in whole, by the Union Government of India.
68.	VI	Visual impairment is when a person has sight loss that cannot be fully corrected using glasses or contact lenses.
69.	WSP	Waste stabilization ponds are ponds designed and built for wastewater treatment to reduce the organic content and remove pathogens from wastewater.