सत्यमेव जयते

GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

ASSESSMENT OF STATE OF GOVERNANCE

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

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राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार),
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परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग,
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

Dr. JITENDRA SINGH
Minister of State (Independent Charge),
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;
Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions,
Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space,
Government of India

MESSAGE

India continues to make rapid strides towards a progressive future which fights poverty and focus on increasing access to basic services such as healthcare, primary education and food security. On the other hand, the Government intends to promote State Governments to lead India's success story by giving them more autonomy.

Our Government emphasises on Minimum Government Maximum Governance and is taking up measures to improve the quality of governance. The quality of governance can be judged on parameters like citizen centric delivery of system and ease of access to digital infrastructure. It is observed that there are wide disparities in the quality of governance among the States. The Good Governance Index would help to assess the status of governance based on which States can be ranked and present a comparative picture for prompt actions.

I am convinced that the framework to develop a comprehensive Good Governance Index would yield valuable state-wise insights into their strong and weak areas of performance and help in generating performance improvement mechanism.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
& PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
SARDAR PATEL BHAVAN, SANSAD MARG
NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

Good Governance is the future to the growth of the nation. Measuring the performance of the States/UTs is very important to understand where it stands so that improvement measures can be taken. At present there is no uniform index to objectively assess the State of Governance in the States.

As part of the ongoing endeavour to promote good governance, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has developed the Good Governance Index. The Good Governance Index(GGI) is a tool which can be used to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the State Governments and the UTs. GGI would provide a framework to assess the performance of the States in specific sectors and useful information to the States and Union Territories enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve citizen centric governance and service delivery. The ranking of the States and UTs would bring about healthy competition amongst States and UTs from which the citizens of the country would be immensely benefitted. The Good Governance Index is a set of measurable indicators of Good Governance, which have direct bearing to the governance in States/UTs.

It gives me immense pride to present the framework to develop a comprehensive Good Governance Index which ranks the States and UTs in ten different Sectors. This initiative is first of its kind which encompasses different dimensions of governance and I hope the States and UTs will leverage this to make improvement in the different areas to make the State more well governed. The efforts of Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad in preparation of this Index is praiseworthy.

(Dr. C. Chandramouli)

सूचना का अधिकार

वी. श्रीनिवास, आई.ए.एस.
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MESSAGE

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances developed the Good Governance Index with technical partner Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.

The diversity and complexity of States and UTs pose a challenge for developing a common system for assessment of governance. An exhaustive exercise including seeking feedback from the States and consultation with reputed experts before finalisation of index has been undertaken. However, a cautious approach has been adopted while finalising the indicators that data pertaining to each indicator should be available through Union Ministry and/or Department in time-series form which is being collected and compiled at a regular interval and not as one of its kind activities.

This Index could not have been possible if not for the enthusiasm and support showcased by the various Ministries and Departments and States and UTs. The inputs received from the Ministries and Departments have been very helpful and feedback received from States and UTs during the regional workshops have immensely helped in refining the development of the index.

I would like to sincerely thank all the persons associated with this exercise, especially all the Ministries, States and UTs and Centre for Good Governance Hyderabad in the preparation of this Index. I am also grateful for the support received from the Secretary, DARPG, who has been the driving force behind this exercise.

(V. Srinivas)

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Executive Summary

India is a union of States with a constitutional distribution of powers between the Centre and the State Governments. States have played a key role in the growth and development of the country since its independence. To a large extent, States across the country have similar institutional structures and practices in terms of administrative structures and delivering services in general and governance in particular to the citizen. However, in spite of these commonalities, there have been variations in the progress among the States even after accounting for the diversity that makes our country.

Recent years have seen a resurgence in the spirit of federalism, especially co-operative federalism. In the interest of furthering this spirit, the Government of India constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Governance who recommended developing of an index to gauge the performance of the States. The Department of Administration Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India with Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad as its technical partner took lead to prepare the Good Governance Index (GGI). The framework of GGI aims to put forth a comprehensive means of computing an index to measure the state of governance across States and UTs and rank them accordingly. The intent of the index is to provide information for the State Governments to act on and improve upon and it also to provide some insights to Central Ministries and Departments.

The GGI framework conceptualises and builds upon the fact that good governance acts as a means to effective delivery of essential services such as education, healthcare, environment protection; enabling economic growth and development in sectors such as agriculture, industry; and access to legal protection and judicial services, thereby, covering major components of what constitutes governance.

Several existing national and international indices were thoroughly studied to understand their constitution to avoid reinventing the wheel and arrive at what has and has not worked in the past. Consultations with different stakeholders and review of relevant literature have been crucial in identifying sectors and indicators to compose the index. The knowledge of indices, along with iterative consultations with different stakeholders including GoS on Governance resulted in the following guiding principles for selecting the indicators:

- Simple and measurable
- Output and outcome oriented
- Data and applicability across States and UTs
- Time-series and authentic State-wise database

While identifying the governance sectors, a zero-based approach is adopted and guidance from existing frameworks is taken. Schedule VII (List II and III) of Indian Constitution (Article 246) has been considered and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations are also referred. Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising the GGI Framework. A National Consultative Meeting to present CGG's approach and methodology for design and development of GGI and to seek inputs for refinement in the same was organised. It followed three rounds of consultations with 25 Ministries of Government of India. The outputs of consultative meetings along with draft list of sector and indicators were discussed with GoS on Governance for their inputs. As an end-user of Index, State Governments were consulted for their feedback / comments / suggestions on draft list of indicators through regional-level conferences. As a last stage of consultation process, the draft report on GGI was made available for all at the website of DARPG seeking inputs / suggestions. It received inputs / comments from 17 Ministries / Departments, three State Governments and one Union Territory (UT). All the inputs/comments were valuated and considered for finalisation of GGI Framework.

After due process, ten sectors and 50 indicators have been identified. Each sector carries equal weightage and is constructed using indicators carrying different weightages. The assignment of weightages has been done by studying existing indices in combination with priorities arrived at during various consultations. GGI Framework includes the following sectors and associated indicators:

Sectors and Indicators of Good Governance Index

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	1	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector
		2	Food Grains Production
		3	Horticulture Produce
		4	Milk Production
		5	Meat Production
		6	Crop Insurance
2	Commerce and Industries	1	Ease of Doing Business
		2	Growth of Industries
		3	Growth in MSME Establishments

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator
3	Human Resource Development	1	Quality of Education
		2	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level
		3	Gender Parity
		4	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST
		5	Skill Trainings Imparted
		6	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment
4	Public Health	1	Operationalisation of 24X7 Facility at PHCs
		2	Availability of Doctors at PHCs
		3	MMR
		4	IMR
		5	TFR
		6	Immunisation Achievement
5	Public infrastructure & Utilities	1	Access to Potable Water
		2	Towns Declared ODF
		3	Villages Declared ODF
		4	Connectivity to Rural Habitation
		5	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)
		6	Access to Power Supply
		7	Availability of 24X7 Power Supply
		8	Energy Availability Against the Requirement
		9	Growth of Per Capita Power Consumption
6	Economic Governance	1	Growth in Per capita GSDP
		2	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP
		3	State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts
		4	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator
7	Social Welfare & Development	1	Sex Ratio at Birth
		2	Health Insurance Coverage
		3	Rural Employment Guarantee
		4	Unemployment
		5	Housing for All
		6	Economic Empowerment of Women
		7	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities
		8	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts
8	Judiciary and Public Security	1	Conviction Rate
		2	Availability of Police Personnel
		3	Proportion of Women Police Personnel
		4	Disposal of Court Cases
		5	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts
9	Environment	1	Availability of State-level Action Plan for Climate Change
		2	Change in Forest Cover
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States

Based on the identified principal of availability of authentic database, the framework put forward some indicative data sources which include Census of India, Agriculture Census, Studies of State Budgets by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Statistical Year Books and MIS Maintained by Central Ministries, National Family Health Survey, National Crime Record Bureau, District Information System for Education (DISE), etc., against each of the indicators.

The GGI Framework provides two approaches for ranking the States & UTs. The first is Absolute Approach where metrics for a chosen reference year are computed and the second approach is the Growth-based Approach where the change in performance of the State in the sectors is sought by observing the change in the reference year as compared to the base year.

Data obtained for scoring the States may not be in the same format across the sectors

and States, therefore, data is normalised by using Dimensional Index Method. Respective weightages are assigned to get the indicator score. These individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the sector. These aggregated values after multiplication with sector weight becomes the score for the sector and once sector-wise scores are aggregated, it becomes State's GGI score and used for ranking purpose.

To account for the variations in size and diversity of the States, they are categorised into three groups: (i) North-East and Hill States (11), (ii) Union Territories (7), and (iii) Remaining States (18).

The limitations of the index are determined largely by the availability of data, which can be overcome with time as data becomes available from authentic and reliable government sources. While agreeing on the importance of input and process-based indicators, the framework is also limited by its focus only on outcome/output-based indicators. The purpose of selection of such indicators is to keep the focus on performance and achievements of the State Governments and also to limit the number of indicators for implementation purpose.

The framework is incremental in nature proposing inclusion of additional indicators with increased availability of data. The framework includes suggestions of additional indicators which can be included in subsequent editions of index. By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, either the Department (DARPG, GoI) or the respective key Ministries/Departments could intervene to change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus. Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessary, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators (from the list of secondary indicators or any other) or exclusion of indicators from existing list. This has resulted in an index that is flexible and can change with time.

Acknowledgement

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India partnered with Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in designing and development of Good Governance Index. DARPG is grateful to the Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Governance for their overall guidance in preparation of the index in general and direction for indicator selection in particular. Their valuable inputs kept the team always on the right track as well as retaining the focus on governance with practical aspect of rolling out the index.

DARPG also acknowledges the support and inputs provided by the representatives of various Ministries and Departments of Central Government for sparing their time during series of consultations. Similarly, DARPG is also gratefully acknowledged various State Governments for participating during State-level consultations and providing State's views on different aspects of index framework.

The framework is benefited with the inputs from Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, Ministry of Personnel, Public Governance & Pension. The framework and ranking are output of unwavering support of Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Additional Secretary, DARPG. Inputs of Ms. Jaya Dubey, JS, DARPG in undertaking ranking was of immense value. The inputs and continuous support provided by former Secretaries of DARPG, Shri K.V. Eapen, IAS (Retd.), Shri C. Viswanath, IAS (Retd.), former Additional Secretaries Mrs. Usha Sharma, IAS and Mrs. Vasudha Mishra, IAS are appreciated. Their support during the initial phase especially during the consultative meetings was very helpful in shaping the index. The administrative support provided by Shri Satish Jadhav, Deputy Secretary and Shri Gya Prasad, Under Secretary is dully acknowledged.

The index framework is a collective effort of the CGG's Design and Development Team, who ungrudgingly extended their support and help in designing the index and preparation of the report. The advise, conceptual guidance and intellectual inputs provided by Dr. P. K. Mohanty, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Advisor, CGG are appreciated. The unwavering support provided by Shri Rajendra Nimje, ex-IAS, Director General, CGG is acknowledged. The development of GGI framework was possible due to the dedication, relentless efforts and patient revisions to the methodology and design by the CGG team especially Shri Shabbeer Shaikh, Director, CGG supported by Shri Vaibhav Purandare and Mrs. Hijam Eskoni Devi, Senior Knowledge Managers.

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Abbreviations

AMRUT	: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ASER	: Annual State of Education Report
BC	: Backward Communities
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth Rate
CSO	: Central Statistical Organisation
DARPG	: Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DBT	: Direct Benefit Transfer
DIPP	: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DISE	: District Information System for Education
DoLR	: Department of Land Resources
EoDB	: Ease-of-Doing-Business
FRBM	: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FRUs	: First Referral Units
GAP	: Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GGI	: Good Governance Index
GoI	: Government of India
GoS	: Group of Secretaries
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Production
HHs	: Households
HMIS	: Health Management Information System
HRIDAY	: Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana
ICT	: Information-Communication Technology
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IT	: Information technology
KKM	: Kauffman and Associates
LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHRD	: Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIS	: Management Information System
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio

MoSPI	: Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation
MSME	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAS	: National Achievement Survey
NHM	: National Health Mission
NIEPA	: National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
NIPFP	: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
NSDP	: Net State Domestic Product
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
PAC	: Public Affairs Centre
PAI	: Public Affairs Index
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PG	: Post Graduate
PHCs	: Primary Health Centres
PMAY	: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMFBY	: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PNG	: Piped Natural Gas
POP	: Pillars of Prosperity
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
RMSA	: Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SAAP	: State Annual Action Plan
SBM	: Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	: Scheduled Castes
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SDMS	: Skill Development Management System
SoGR	: State of Governance Report
SRS	: Sample Registration System
SSA	: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	: Scheduled Tribes
TFR	: Total Fertility Rate
UDAY	: Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
UG	: Under Graduate
URJA	: Urban Jyoti Abhiyan
UTs	: Union Territories
WGI	: World-wide Governance Indicators

1 Introduction

The concept of governance is not new to the world and is being used in a variety of ways by institutions / organisations working in both public and private domains in the contemporary world. But, still there is not one accepted definition by all. The review of literature on the subject suggests that there is divergence of opinion about the meaning of governance due to the enormity of the subject.

The World Bank, therefore, has sought to take a middle position by defining governance particularly as the traditions and the institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes (i) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; (ii) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and (iii) the respect of citizens and the State for the institutions that govern economic and social communications among them. [1]

The government is viewed as an agency or machinery through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised.[2] Moving forward, the government would have the singular responsibility to create an enabling environment where development programmes - infrastructural and social - get properly implemented; creative ideas get infused during implementation and not allowing energies as well as resources

1 Singh, Balmik Prasad; The Challenge of Good Governance in India: Need for Innovative Approaches
2 ibid

to be diverted and importantly, the focus remains on citizen-centric service delivery. The principal response of the State, therefore, would be to facilitate, enable, and coordinate for best possible outcomes for its citizen.

These positive qualities of governance, thus, referred as 'Good Governance', is of increasing concern in countries across the world. As stated by Mr. Kofi Annan, Ex-Secretary-General of the United Nations "Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development."[3] On similar lines, the Economic Survey 2016-17[4], brought out by the Government of India, at many instances, summarily identified that good governance is a critical factor for achieving equality, convergence, productive use of resources, and efficient public service delivery.

Good governance can be referred 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.

India has been a constitutional democracy since independence with a clear division of power between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary as well as with a significant decentralisation of power between the Central, State and Local Governments. The jurisdiction and relationship between the Central and State Governments has clearly been defined by the Seventh Schedule of Constitution with Union (List-I), State (List-II) and Concurrent Lists (List-III).

While promoting the basic premise of cooperative federalism presented by the Constitution of India and present Central Government's intention to promote State Governments to lead India's success story by giving them more autonomy in terms of fiscal independence and devolving more powers [5]. In addition, with present government's focus on 'minimum government but maximum governance'[6], the Central Government is guiding and assisting the State Governments to undertake various measures / reforms to improve the quality of governance as well as achieving universal access of basic minimum services.

Despite having such constitutional set-up since independence, providing similar structure, powers, roles and responsibilities and constant support from the Central Government over a period, there are wide

3 UNESCAP; III. Good Governance and the MDGs; Supporting the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific (Phase II), RAS/04/061
4 Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Economic Division; January 2017; New Delhi
5 http://www.livemint.com/Politics/X6YEIL574bTWVo2hHYXzNL/NDA-takes-a-giant-step-towards-cooperative-federalism.html; 25 May 2015; accessed on 15 March 2017
6 http://www.narendramodi.in/minimum-government-maximum-governance-3162; accessed on 06 March 2017

disparities in the quality of governance as well as in the standards of living among the States. Although, it is well recognised that Indian States vary in size, topography, economic status, social and cultural features, and other characteristics, but they are governed by the same Constitution as well as national policies and laws. They have almost similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Despite this, some States have performed well in achieving various outcomes and some have started showing sign of improved future conditions. Such scenario calls forth to develop a comprehensive framework which can assess the status of governance and its impact on the lives of common citizen.

To fulfil this requirement, the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) 9 constituted by the Government of India (GoI) in its Report submitted in February 2017 recommended to develop a comprehensive index encompassing political, legal/judicial, administrative, economic, social, environmental and other essential criteria. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GoI was mandated to develop the Good Governance Index accordingly. It has identified Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad as technical partner to design and develop an implementable and yet comprehensive index on good governance.

1.1 Good Governance Index

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

Good Governance Index

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

The literature review and finding of similar exercises suggest that it is feasible as well as valuable to carry out such assessment as it 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.

The objective behind developing GGI is not to use the assessment results with a carrot and stick approach to pressurise and reward State Governments but 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 more informed policy discussions between different tiers of Governments, as well as all political, bureaucratic, academia, civil society and all other stakeholders. The assessment of the States using the GGI would mark a shift from a data-driven approach to result-oriented approach and management and promote healthy competition among the States.

Another contribution of the GGI is to facilitate tracking the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at State-level. The identified sectors and indicators are directly linked to some of the critical SDG indicators from overall governance point of view.

As the Governance and Good Governance perse, is perceived and understood differently by different set of people/ stakeholder, assessment approach would also vary according to the interests and needs of the assessor. In addition, the diversity and complexity of States and UTs pose a challenge for developing a common system for assessment of governance. Therefore, an exhaustive exercise including seeking feedback from the States and consultation with reputed experts before finalisation of index has been undertaken. However, a cautious approach has been adopted while finalising the indicators that data pertaining to each indicator should be available through Union Ministry and/ or Department in time-series form which is being collected and compiled at a regular interval and not as one of its kind activities such as ad-hoc surveys, research study, etc.

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

1.2 Sectors

Ten sectors are identified for the GGI and it comprises 50 indicators.

1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Sectors

In agriculture and allied sector, six indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like crop insurance. Agriculture and allied sectors do not usually find place in other indices that are in vogue. This is a primary sector and by nature is dependent on large external factors such as topography; agro-climatic zones; rainfall; traditional cropping pattern; soil; etc. While the remaining nine sectors of the GGI can be sewn through commonly, agriculture and

allied services greatly differ from one region to the other. In order to maintain parity and have a sense of commonality, attempt is made to aggregate the production by way of including generic indicators such as growth rate; food grains production; etc. Some of the indicators of this sector are derived indicators as calculated by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in real value terms.

1.2.2 Commerce and Industries

Central and State Governments are coming up with a number of schemes for the development of commerce and industries to, *inter-alia,* boost the economy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. In addition to the indicators such as growth rate of industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) establishments, it was decided to directly consider the scores obtained by the States as part of annual Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB) exercise undertaken by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), GoI. Combinedly, these indicators would reflect the achievement of the particular State/UT and the reform measures it has taken.

1.2.3 Human Resource Development

Indicators have been identified focussing on learning outcomes like quality of education and retention rate. In addition, indicators like enrolment ratio, gender parity, skill trainings and placement ratio are also included. A total of six indicators are identified in this sector. There were obvious conflicts in finalising the indicators. For instance, infrastructure, process and policy-based parameters play significant role in defining this sector. Since, the principles assumed in developing the GGI is outcome and output-based, many natural and obvious indicators were not included as part of this round of finalising the indicators. There were also debates on how some States / UTs are in 'advanced' stages of achieving universal education and literacy leading skewed index. The proponent States / UTs argued early intervention and concerted efforts of investing time and energies in achieving universal education/literacy should be given due recognition. Attempts are made to moderate this debate by including indicators that measure the achievements in terms of quality of education, etc. Skill development indicator is included to measure the readiness of the States / UTs to meet the skilled labour requirements.

1.2.4 Public Health

Public health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, six key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), immunisation achievement, etc. Overall operationalisation and resources availability are also captured through indicator such as availability of doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs). A careful scrutiny of these indicators compels to

infer that most of these are output-based; made possible when other ancillary and associated interventions are in place. For instance, MMR improvement is only possible when pre and post-natal support in terms of nutrition and other such measures are made available by the States / UTs. Similarly, other indicators in this sector are outcome of available infrastructure, right policies and streamlined processes.

1.2.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities

The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, sanitation, road connectivity, clean cooking fuel and power supplies which are priority areas for the governments are captured in this sector with the help of nine indicators. The indicators include access to water, towns and villages declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF), road connectivity to rural habitations, access to clean cooking fuels and access to and availability of power supply.

1.2.6 Economic Governance

The economic performance of the State / UT is assessed through various indicators included under this sector. For decades, improvement in the economy of any State / UT has been measured by the growth in Gross State Domestic Production (GSDP). For making comparison among States, merely looking at the GSDP may not present the holistic picture of the economy. Hence, per capita growth in GSDP has been included. In addition, fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP and debt to GSDP, other indicators like State's own revenue receipts to total revenue receipts is also included. Total four indicators have been finalised in this sector.

1.2.7 Social Welfare & Development

In social welfare and development sector, eight indicators have been identified attempting to cover the overall gamut of the welfare and development arena. This sector covers the areas like social protection, employment, housing, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, etc.

1.2.8 Judicial & Public Security

The judicial and public security sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedure, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Five indicators are selected in this sector which include conviction rate, availability of police personnel, proportion of women police personnel, disposal of court cases and disposal of cases by consumer courts.

1.2.9 Environment

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. As depleting forest area is a main area of concern, the change in forest area has been included as an indicator in the sector. Indicator selection under this sector was particularly constrained due to limited availability of homogeneous data/ information across the States. However, a

beginning has been made in this edition of GGI, which would be built-upon in subsequent editions of the Index.

1.2.10 Citizen Centric Governance

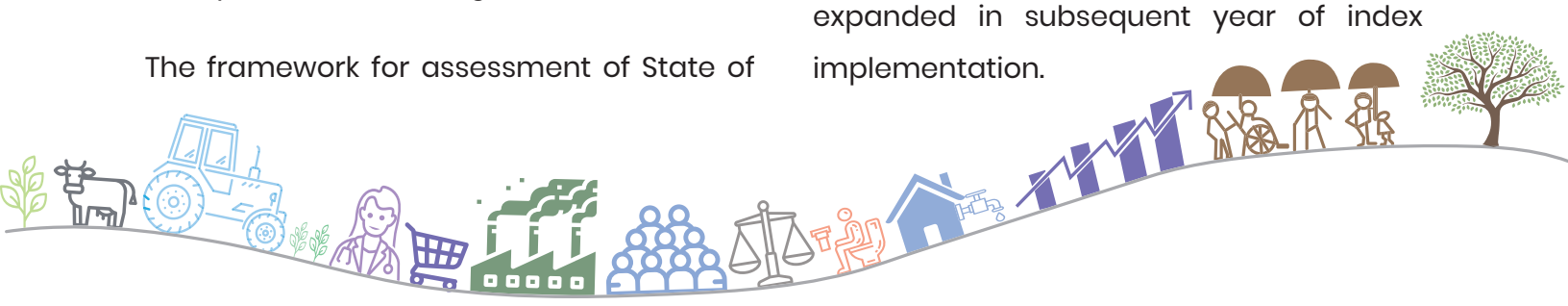
The expectation of the citizen in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology, online portals, use of mobile applications, etc. Enactment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

2 Literature Review

A thorough secondary research on the existing models of governance indices was carried out. A comparative analysis of these existing frameworks was prepared and adapted suitably to build upon them instead of reinventing the wheel all over again. Some of the existing governance indices are State of Governance Framework, Public Affairs Index (PAI), Quality of Governance, Worldwide Governance Indicators, etc. All the indices have adopted a different approach and methodology, attempting to assess the governance. The GGI attempted to critically analyse the existing indices, understand their basic premise as well as limitations, took cue from them and tried to incorporate the learnings.

The framework for assessment of State of Governance Report (SoGR) developed in 2008 by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, GoI has considered five dimensions, i.e., Political, Legal & Judicial, Administrative, Economic and Social/ Environment of Governance which were further broken down into 18 components and each component was assessed based on a set of 123 indicators.

PAI-2016 report by Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Bengaluru identified 10 themes encompassing 25 focus subjects spread over 68 indicators. The themes have been expanded in subsequent year of index implementation.

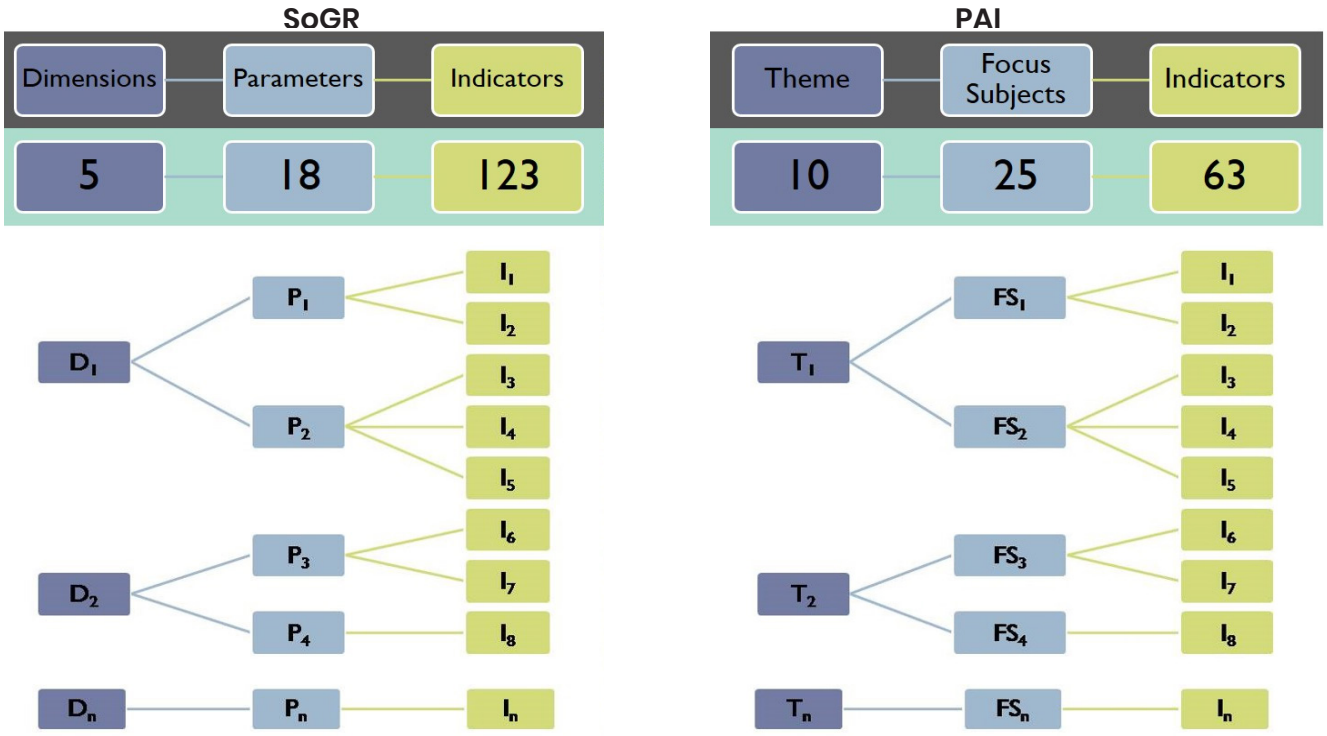


The Quality of Governance, a research report based on performance of various governance dimensions published by Sudipto Mundale & team associated with National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi measures the performance in each dimension using indicators for which data was available for 17 States. They have identified three main pillars of the government, i.e., the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. These pillars are further divided into six main dimensions and 18 indicators.

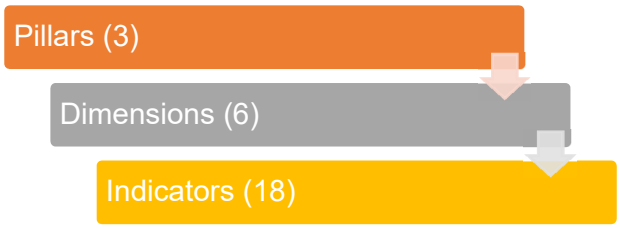
World-wide Governance Indicators (WGI) that Kauffman and Associates (KKM) have been publishing provide governance ratings based on 310 variables, derived from 33 different agencies, public, private, and non-governmental organisations, totalling some 10,000 plus data points. Indicators were identified on the basis of process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced and capacity of government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies. The 310 variables are aggregated for six governance dimensions.

- voice and accountability
- political stability and absence of violence
- government effectiveness
- regulatory quality
- rule of law
- control of corruption

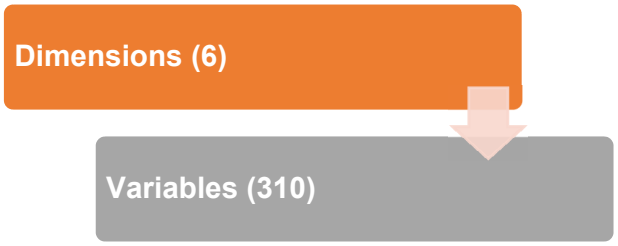
Figure: Indexes



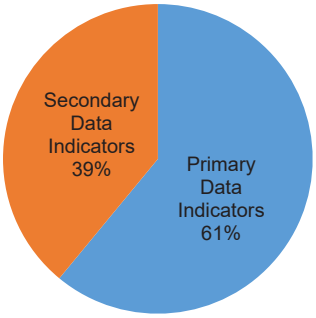
Quality of Governance



Worldwide Governance Indicators



The basic premise of the SoGR Framework for selection of dimensions was linked with common elements/aspects of governance which are exercise of power and authority; and government's ability and capacity to fulfil its mandate. It has a mix of qualitative and quantitative indicators. The objective behind the inclusion of qualitative indicators was to assess process related aspects of governance. All the indicators were scored on a five-point scale and corresponding percentage were assigned. Though, it was a very comprehensive framework which attempted to bring all aspects of governance onto a uniform and standard framework for assessment and evaluation but data source for about 61% indicators (75 out of total 123) was through primary sources of information through various surveys targeting a very wide range of stakeholder groups such as citizen, government employees, police personnel, business community, civil society organisations, media, etc. Hence, the framework is subject to all limitations of perception-based ratings. Primary data collection of 75 indicators – which entails investing time, energy and resources, may have been one primary reason why the Framework was never implemented.



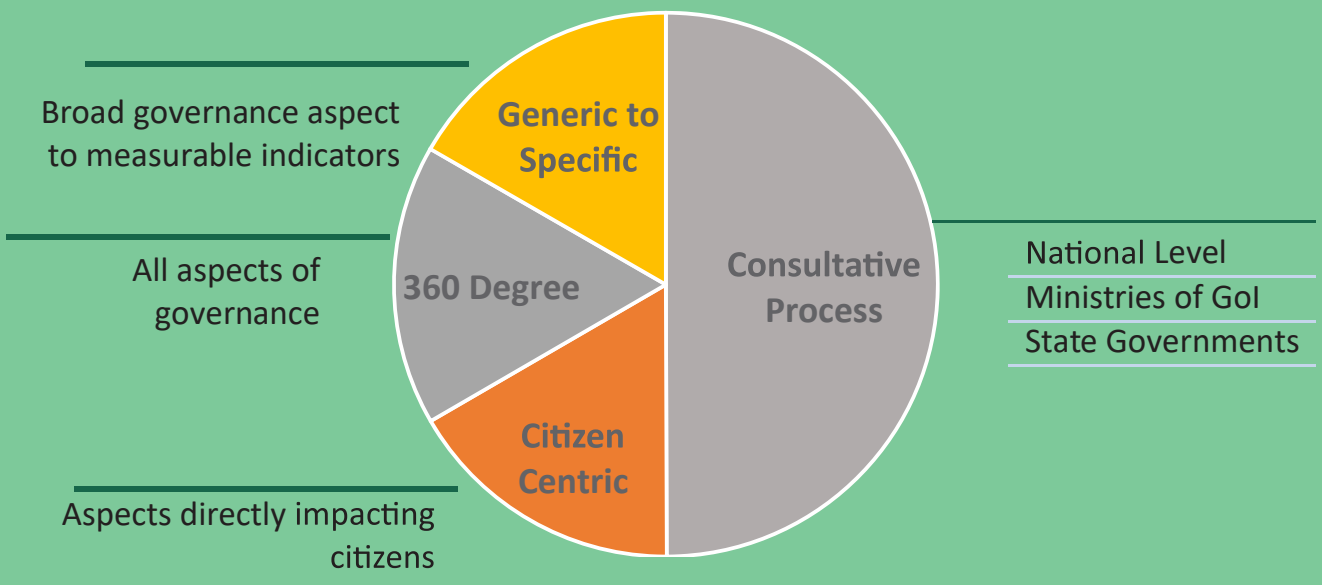
The Public Affairs Index (PAI) has published index ranking for three consecutive years starting from 2016. The principal components of good governance such as rule of law, benign policy environment, fostering market for growth, public services, social sector responsibility, accountability, information, etc., have been considered for developing the index. For the purpose, in the first year of its publication, PAI has identified 10 themes encompassing 25 focus subjects spread over 68 indicators. While recognising the importance of structure, processes and resources required for good governance, the identified indicators are outcome-oriented throughout. Availability of data in the public domain was one of the critical factors in identification of indicators, however, a care has been taken to cover most of the relevant aspects needed to

compare governance among the States. A distinguishing feature of PAI is, that wherever possible, and where the data permitted, it looked at the movement of the State across a three-year period with respect to the progress, or otherwise, in the particular variable concerned, rather than at a static point. The purpose of adopting this strategy is to depict the efforts made by the States in improving the quality and levels of governance in the short term. In cognisance with diversity among the Indian States, the States have been arranged in two lists - large States and small States on the basis of population, with two crores as the dividing line. Criteria for assigning weightages was based on extent of control the State has on variable and impact that the variable has on society at large. Equal weightages were assigned to themes whereas focus areas and indicators were assigned different weightages. UTs are not covered for assessment/ranking.

The research paper on the Quality of Governance shows that there is a strong correlation between governance quality and the level of development in a State. The choice of indicators is expedient, depending on what reasonably reliable data is available for the 17 major States selected for this exercise. Outcome variables are preferred, but where these are not available, research has used output or even input variables.

Worldwide Governance Indicators covers the period from 1996 onwards and rates more than 200 countries. The 310 variables are aggregated under six governance dimensions. The individual indicators are aggregated into ratings for these six dimensions and the average rating are taken using an unobserved components model. This model attaches weights to individual variables which reflect the precision of the respective data sources. The KKM effort is ambitious in using all available data on governance. About half of the variables are based on data from secondary sources, but, the rest are based on perception surveys of varying quality and reliability across data sources. An indicator may be perfectly precise, yet quite unreliable if based on perceptions of an unrepresentative set of observers. There is also a question whether, with such large data overload, the aggregate indicators reasonably and accurately reflect the actual quality of governance in a country. The variables used by KKM are national level variables, and sub-national data may not be available for most of them. It is a perception-based governance data sources from more than 30 different data sources. Measurement is done by aggregating the scores of indicators. It was observed that the WGI might not be as relevant at State/ Local government level for GGI purpose. Countries with weak statistical system may not reflect ground realities. Besley-Perssons' Pillars of Prosperity Index maintain that prosperity depends on three key pillars

of good governance – Fiscal Capacity, Legal Capacity and Peace. Adopting a few key indicators for these three pillars, "Pillars of Prosperity" (POP) Index is constructed for a set of 184 countries that is impressively parsimonious. The Index first selected variables from available secondary data to represent individual pillars (for instance, International Monetary Fund (IMF)-based tax data on the revenue share of income tax is used as a measure of Fiscal capacity). These representative variables are then scaled to a (0-1) range by subtracting the minimum country value from the maximum and dividing by the sample range. The POP for a country is then given by the unweighted (or equally weighted) average value of indices for the three pillars, which also lies in the (0-1) range.



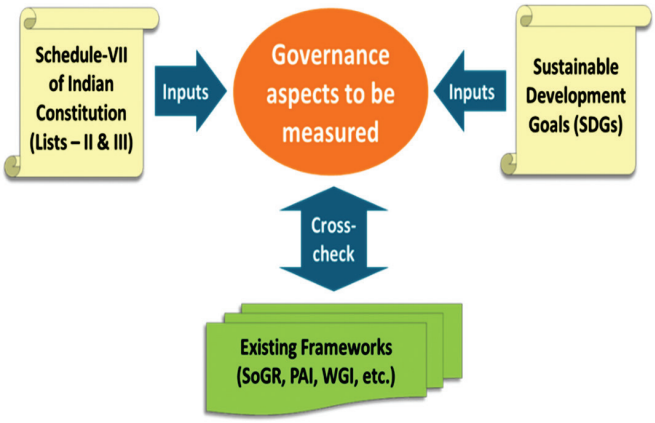
3 Approach and Methodology

There are many ways of measuring governance. While measuring the governance, it is still a debate on whether to take the absolute figure or the growth rate. While selecting the indicators, there were debates on whether to take performance indicator or process and input-based indicator or a combination of both. Performance indicators refer to the outcome related indicators. Process and input indicators refer to how outcomes are achieved keeping the input and process improvements at the core.

In addition, to meet the stated objectives mentioned-earlier it is necessary to develop an index as comprehensive as possible with certain contours while covering major components of what constitutes governance. Further, ranking the States and UTs based on score would call for a robust methodology backed up by statistical methods. To meet these requirements, a composite approach has been adopted which included various consultations, determining different principles, etc. The subsequent section provides details about all these.

3.1 Approach to the GGI Framework

The genesis of designing and developing an index for assessing the state of governance among the States and UTs emanated as one of the recommendations of SGoS on Governance. The DARPG, GoI has taken forward this recommendation in preparing the index. The selection of indicators and the methodology for the composite index are among the most challenging tasks and are guided by the recommendations.



The proposed framework utilises the existing models of Governance Indices as well as other frameworks available including the Constitution of India by adapting those models in terms of its horizontal and vertical coverage. This approach saves the project from re-inventing the wheel and saves effort and time.

While identifying the governance sectors, a zero-based approach was adopted and guidance from existing frameworks was taken. Schedule VII (List II and III) of Indian Constitution (Article 246) has been considered and SDGs of United Nations are also referred.

The approach adopted for the preparation of the Good Governance Index is as follows:

A. Consulative and Citizen Centric	National and State-level Consultations
B. 360 Degree and Pragmatic	Within the entire spectrum of governance, only the most critical aspects are finalised allowing pragmatic measurement
C. Generic-to-Specific	Broad sectors encompass the entire governance spectrum; furhter divided into indicators that get measured
D. Simple and Quantitative	Indicators identified can be measured quantitatively majorly based on the available secondary data

3.1.1 Consultative Approach

Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising the GGI Framework.

National Consultative Meeting was organised to present CGG's approach and methodology for design and development of GGI and to seek inputs for refinement in the same. Senior officials from DARPG, official from State Governments along with imminent sector experts have participated in the said meeting.

Three rounds of consultations with 25 Ministries of Government of India was undertaken. The Ministries were represented by the Joint Secretaries, Directors and other senior functionaries. The purpose of the meetings was to understand their mandate/priorities and focus areas as well availability of State/District-level database to identify suitable indicators.

Consultation with SGoS on Governance was undertaken seeking their inputs on the developed indicators and methodology for scoring and rankings of States. SGoS was also apprised about the inputs received during State-level consultations. After a detailed discussion on draft list of indicators which emerged after Ministry-level consultations, the SGoS on Governance has suggested to limit the number of indicators, which are outcome / output oriented. Based on the suggestion, the draft list of indicators was revised and again presented to Central Ministries for their views and opinions.

State-Level consultations were carried out to seek States' feedback / comments / suggestions on draft list of indicators and subsequent amendments were held at Nainital, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Panaji.

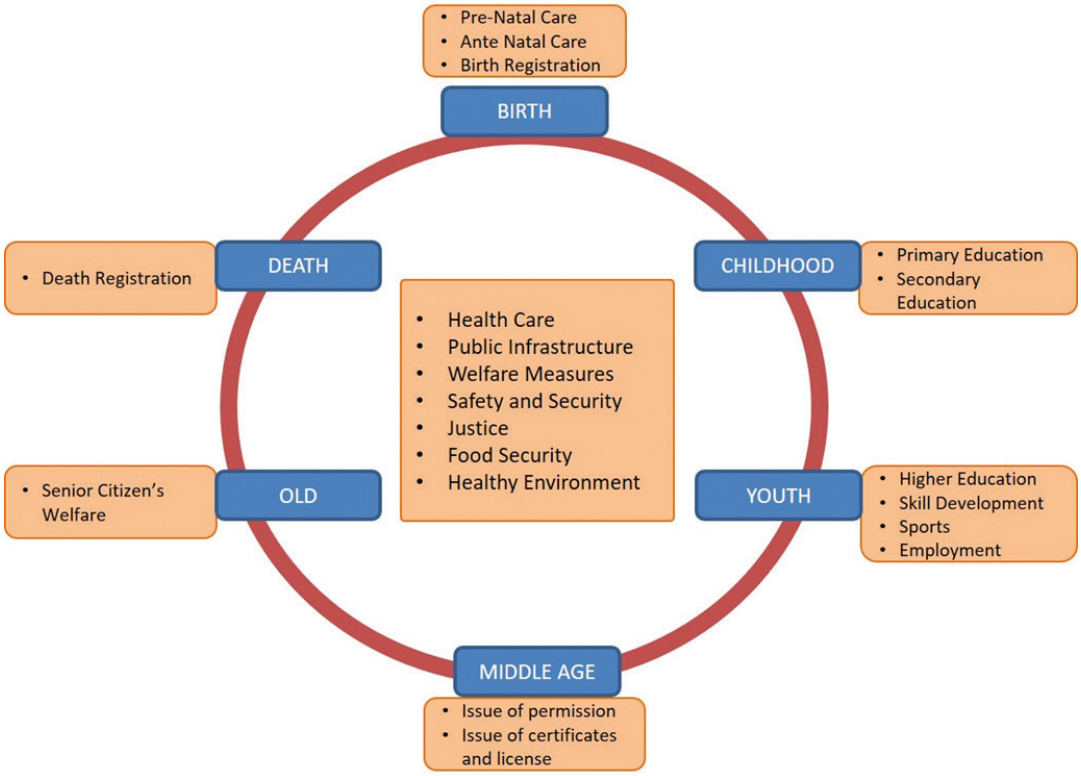
As part of consultation process, the draft report on GGI was made available at the website of DARPG with a format for providing inputs/suggestions/comments. The DARPG, GoI wrote to all Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments and UT Administrations requesting their inputs/suggestions/comments. Inputs/ comments were received from 17 Ministries/ Departments, three State Governments and one UT. All the inputs/comments were considered even if received after the last date of submission.

The received inputs/comments indicated a generous appreciation for the DARPG, GoI and showed general acceptability for the proposed GGI concept. All the received inputs/ comments were of immense value and aimed at enhancing the comprehensiveness of the proposed index. After a detailed internal analysis, the indicators under various sectors including weightages have been revised and the GGI Framework has been finalised.

3.1.2 Citizen Centric Approach

Citizen-centric approach enables government to focus on service delivery and drives them for attaining citizen satisfaction and an overall improvement in quality of life. While selecting the indicators, citizen requirements from governments are kept first and service delivery is looked through the eyes of the citizen. Identified indicators capture the essence of needs in the life cycle of a person, starting from birth, education, employment, welfare, etc. It is also ensured that indicators capture the overall needs like food security, health care, education, public infrastructure, safety and security, justice, etc.

Figure: Citizen Centric Approach



3.1.3 360-Degree and Pragmatic Approach

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

3.1.4 Generic-to-Specific Approach

Major sectors that encompass the governance spectrum are identified first and then these broad sectors are divided into several indicators that contribute to these sectors. Data Items that facilitate measurement of these indicators are worked out and measurement mechanisms concerned are identified.

This approach establishes a clear-cut and logical correlation among the broad sectors, indicators and data items and provides a rational drill-down.

3.1.5 Simple and Quantitative

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

3.2 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

The above-mentioned approaches assisted in identification of broad spectrum / sectors for index. The selection of measurable aspects under each sector is broadly driven by data availability. The existing data has a lot of limitations in terms of providing a comprehensive picture of governance. In some cases, the data does not cover all States/Districts and limited to sample States, population, etc. Sometimes data is not available on a yearly basis (or at regular interval) and some indicators do not reflect a time series data. The significance of ready data availability through secondary source is premised on the fact that the GGI should be implementable without having to depend on primary data collection. Authenticity of the data which is available is a huge challenge. And hence, data captured by private agencies at respective Districts/States is not considered unless it is authenticated at the Central Ministry level.

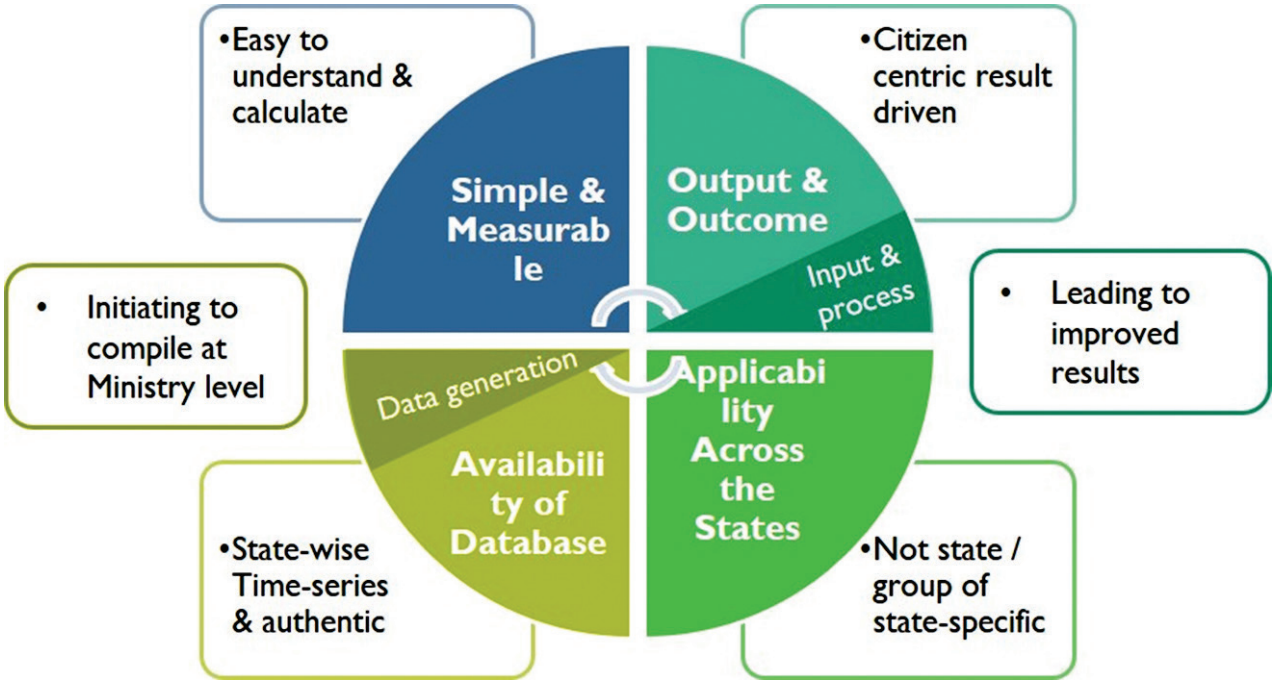
For data collection, option for primary data collection was rejected because existing studies show that it has poised a hurdle in index calculation as there is lack of resources for selecting samples or the cost

of conducting such surveys would be huge and not viable. Moreover, the secondary data are more reliable and accounted for, leading to easy roll-out of the index.

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

- Simple and measurable
- Output and outcome oriented
- Usability of data and applicability across the States and UTs
- Time-series and authentic State-wise database – available data, which the respective Departments/Ministries, GoI will be able to provide are considered for the calculation of GGI score.

In addition to the main principles followed for selecting the indicators, mandate of Ministries of GoI, latest State and District-level data availability at Central level and linking outputs of ongoing flagship programmes and missions are also considered.



3.3 Data Source

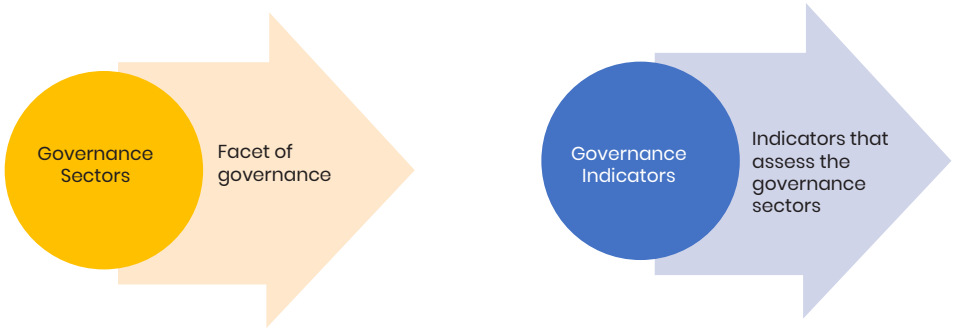
The availability of data across the States and its reliability along with acceptability among the stakeholders is vital for the GGI. Therefore, it is proposed to identify only authentic sources for data from which data would be collected and compiled. The present GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Ministry with one inevitable exception in Human Resource Development Sector and which has a time series measurement.

Figure: Identified Indicative Data Sources

Census of India	Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Studies of State Budgets	National Sample Survey	Statistical Year Books & MIS Maintaind by Central Ministries
Indian Public Finance Statistics	Indian Public Finance Statistics	National Crime Record Bureau	District Information System for Education (DISE)

3.4 Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed Good Governance Index Framework includes:



Based on the inputs received during the National Consultative Meeting and thorough review of existing literature (Section 2), an initial draft with over 120 indicators under 12 sectors was proposed. A guiding input for indicator selection came from the SGoS on Governance, suggesting to include only outcome and/or output-based indicators and in case of non-availability of data on such indicators, some proxy indicators (input and/or process-based) can also be included. With detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders (Section 3.1.1) including SGoS on Governance, 50 indicators clubbed as part of 10 sectors are finalised for inclusion as part of GGI. However, some critical and important indicators, which were suggested during consultations could not be included as part of present framework. Nevertheless, these indicators are part of this report and appended separately under each sector. Based on the data validation and authenticity of data where required as well as the potentiality of data collection, all or some of these indicators could be

included to expand the present Index from 50 indicators to higher number. When such an exercise is undertaken, related exercise of re-adjusting the weights, etc. needs to be taken up.

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	6
2	Commerce and Industries	3
3	Human Resource Development	6
4	Public Health	6
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	9
6	Economic Governance	4
7	Social Welfare and Development	8
8	Judiciary and Public Security	5
9	Environment	2
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1
	Total	50

3.5 Methodology

3.5.1 Ranking Computation

This section provides details about data capture from various secondary sources and the process to be followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the States and UTs. For ranking the States based on selected sectors and indicators, two approaches emerged :

(i) to rank the States based on their present status, which is a cumulative effort made by the State over the years since their formation (or their erstwhile States), and

(ii) equally important to assess the rapid progress achieved or attempts made for higher achievements by the States in recent years.

Both the approaches were deliberated in detail in all the stakeholder consultations. Based on consensus, it was decided to include both approaches in framework considering the

- present status – called as Absolute, and
- incremental improvements – called as Growth.

The framework provides the above-mentioned options, however, the index implementing agency, has to decide on the approach to be used for ranking of the States. It may decide to use either of the approaches or both or by combining both types of indicators based on its objective/s of undertaking the rankings. For reasons cited under limitations (Section 3.5.3), the present ranking exercise follows the combination approach. This process of ranking based on above-mentioned approaches is completed by following the below mentioned four steps:

Step I: Compilation of Necessary Data/Information

Calculation of the 50 different indicators under 10 sectors prescribed in the GGI requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at State-level. To begin with, the index implementing agency needs to fix the reference year for ranking the States as per Absolute Ranking Approach. However, the index implementing agency has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data-sets. In order to rank the States based on second approach, i.e., Growth-based, a base year need to be fixed which should be three (at least) or five years (to be decided based on the data availability) preceding the reference year.

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, *inter-alia,* is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based ranking) with the central ministries and/or departments. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information System (MIS), factsheets, etc. For some indicators such as IMR, MMR, etc., data needs to be compiled from Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India which undertakes sample survey across the country at regular interval. For indicators which are based on population (or total number of households), it is decided to use the latest data available which is based on recent survey/study with central ministry/department concerned. Otherwise data from Census of India 2011 should be considered.

There is a possibility that data for some indicators may not be available from these sources at central level, in such cases data also needs to be compiled from State-level reports published by respective State Governments which are already available in public domain. The identified data source has been mentioned against each indicator in subsequent section.

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

Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it is required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking purpose easily. This way of conversion is known as

normalisation[7] . It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the States based on their performance on the 50 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the States as part of GGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology is proposed to be used.

Dimensional Index Method[8] is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicator is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw value of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (maximum – minimum value). The maximum and minimum values for each indicator are ascertained based on the raw values for that indicator across the States – combining all States and UTs without considering the proposed categorisation. This approach is specifically adopted so that such calculation would permit comparison across all States and can also be used for generating overall ranks - without considering the categorisation.

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

Dimensional Score for Positive indicators:

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

Dimensional Score for Negative indicators:

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

Where:

Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better

Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better

Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources

Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the States & UTs

Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the States & UTs

The above-mentioned equations would be directly used for Absolute Ranking Approach by taking the values of indicators for reference year. In case of the Growth-based Ranking Approach, this exercise would be undertaken after calculating Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over base year to reference year for each indicator. The following equation be used for calculating CAGR:

CAGR = (Value of Reference Year / Value of Base Year) (1 / n) – 1X 100

Where:

n = number of periods

7 https://www.coursera.org/lecture/data-genes-medicine/data-normalization-jGN7k
8 ibid

Step III: Assigning Weightages

Equal Weightage to Sectors: As mentioned earlier, while conceptualising GGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness need to be measured, have been clustered under ten sectors. All the identified ten sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach for such comprehensive index at national level. In addition, there is a possibility that during a particular period, one State might be more focused and channelising its resources towards some limited prioritised sectors due to issues of regional importance. And, at the same time, there is a possibility that one State might be giving equal importance to all sectors at once allocating resources equally. In such scenarios, there would definitely be a difference in outcomes achieved by either of the States. In such circumstances, the index should not provide any advantage or disadvantage to States for ranking purpose. Therefore, it is decided to give equal weightage to all sectors irrespective of the approach followed for ranking.

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

NITI Aayog in its recent Index published titled as Healthy States- Progressive India: Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories in the year 2019 had adopted the following approach.... "If data were missing for a State for a particular indicator, that indicator was dropped from the Health Index calculation of that State, and the indicator weight was re-allocated to other indicators within the same domain for that State.". A similar approach is proposed to be adopted for the present exercise.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, either the Department (DARPG) or the respective key Ministries/ Departments could intervene to change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus.

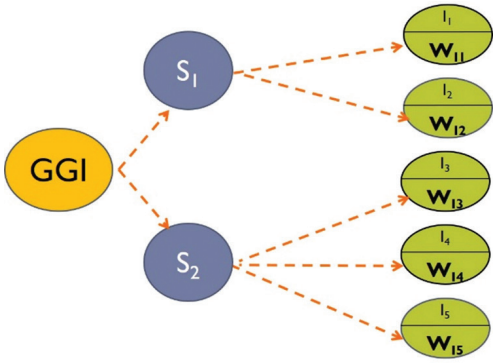
Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessity, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators (from the list of secondary indicators or any other) or exclusion of indicators from existing list.

Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking

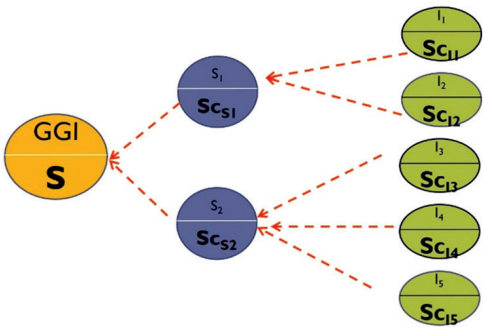
After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightage assigned to indicator in order to obtain the final indicator score. These final individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the sector. These aggregated values after multiplication with sector weight becomes the score for the sector and once sector-wise scores are aggregated, it becomes State's GGI score to be used for ranking purpose. Although the strength of the present index lies in its comprehensive publishing of stacking the States as per the ranks, a more pragmatic approach is to consider sector-specific ranking of the States. By adopting this approach, there would be 10 rankings which are generated sector-wise, thereby recognising the sector-based focus of States.

Scoring process remains the same for both the ranking approaches. By following the above-mentioned methodology, the index implementing agency can also rank all the States and UTs without any categorisation to assess the standing of a State in comparison to other States (as explained in Step II).

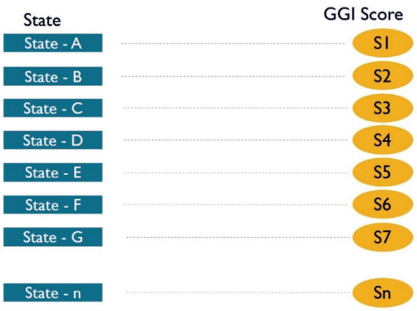
Assigning Weightage



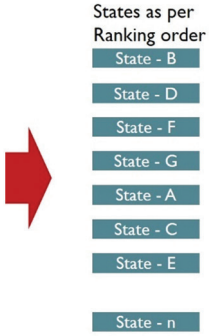
Scoring



State's GGI Score



Ranking of States



3.5.2 Data Validation

In order to assess the validity of proposed methodology, the entire process was tested following each step starting from collection and compilation of time-series data from the identified secondary sources for about 90% of the indicators. States were ranked category-wise based on both the proposed ranking methodologies. As expected, the States which secured top ranks as part of Absolute Ranking Approach were ranked lower as part of Growth-based Ranking Approach as they have very limited scope in terms of incremental improvements and vice-versa. The results of validation exercise were shared with the DARPG, GoI for further inputs. Once methodology validation was completed, the identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources.

3.5.3 Limitations of Index

From the point of view of designing and developing a comprehensive index, the exercise is severely constrained by the availability of secondary data, due to which some key indicators, e.g. framers' income could not be included. However, there would not be any apprehension in including such indicators once authentic data is available as the structure of index is flexible and incremental in nature. Considering lack of uniform data capturing templates at various Ministry/Department level, an exercise of this magnitude will always be limited by different data years. Going forward, this limitation can be overcome by designing uniform data templates for data gathering and recording.

While discussing the data availability as one of the constraints, it is important to note that data might not be readily available in the desired form for some of the indicators. For instance, while obtaining the score for 'Growth in Food Production' in calculating ranks using Growth-based approach, data would be required in actual terms as actual production in tonnage and not the percentage increase which is readily available from secondary sources. In such cases, coordination between the Ministry concerned and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India would be very important.

As the status of governance is the focus point of the index, it can also be argued that the input and process-based indicators are equally important. While accepting the argument, a comprehensive index covering various sectors cannot have luxury of inclusion of all types of indicators. In addition, adherence to suggestions of GoS on Governance to include only outcome / output-based indicators has helped in retaining the focus of index on actual achievements by the States with some inevitable exceptions. The process

and input-based indicators may entail perception surveys and collecting primary data which is time and resource consuming. Embarking on including such indicators also mean delayed rolling out of the Index itself. At the same time, it also helped in keeping the number of indicators in limit which makes it pragmatic to implement.

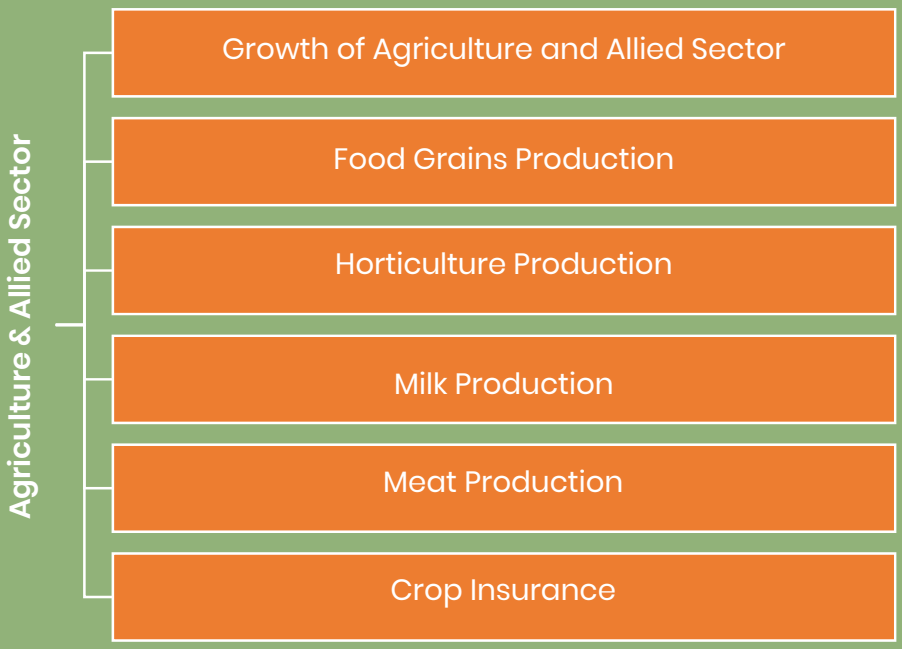
The data generated during the initial year of implementation of this index would be helpful in refining the index as well as assigning weights in the future. It might also be useful for defining benchmarks taking the exercise away from minimum and maximum values for arriving at the normalised score at least for some of the indicators.

No doubt scholars/academicians/ practitioners with involvement of all stakeholders in the future would produce works that are fuller, more profound and which is not constrained by data availability; but if this work gives rise to wider assessment on present status of governance and leads to peer learning among the States, it will have served its purpose.

3.6 Categorisation of States

GGI includes all the States as well as UTs for assessment and ranking purposes and it is commonly agreed that there are wide disparities such as geographical, historical, administrative structure, population size, etc., within the States and among the States and UTs. In the process of ranking, to ensure rationality, equity and level-playing field, States and UTs are grouped into three categories – (i) North-East and Hill States (11), (ii) Union Territories (7), and (iii) Big States (18). The categorisation of States has been discussed as part of consultation process and achieved consensus to proceed as proposed from all the stakeholders. It should also be noted that the similar categorisation has been adopted for the coveted Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration instituted by the DARPG, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Government of India.


Agriculture & Allied Sectors
Environment
Social Welfare & Development
Commerce & Industries
Citizen Centric Governance
4
Sectors and Indicators
Judicial & Public Security
Public Health
Economic Governance
Public Infra & Utilities
Human Resource Development



1 Agriculture and Allied Sector

Agriculture & allied sector encompasses key aspects of the primary sector covering Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock and Fisheries.

Though this sector continues to be the backbone and is the pillar of the Indian economy, it is not included in the existing indices SoGR, WGI, PAI, etc. In India, despite furtherance of industries and service sector after liberalisation and opening up of economy, this sector remains very crucial.

India is the second largest agricultural producer and contributes 7.68% of the total agricultural output of the world. It contributes about 17.32% of India's Gross Value Added[9]. More than two-thirds of country's population still resides in rural areas of which about 58% of the households depend on agriculture as their major livelihood [10]. India's food processing industry accounts for about 32% of the country's food market and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption and growth .[11]

The Government is working towards ensuring doubling farmers' income by 2022 and reduce agrarian distress. Initiatives are taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector. The initiatives are focused on every aspect in

9 http://statisticstimes.com/economy/sectorwise-gdp-contribution-of-india.php
10 http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/mta/mta-9702/mta-ch3.pdf
11 https://www.ibef.org/industry/agriculture-india.aspx

development of the sector - input, process and output & outcome related. Few of the initiatives include scheme for development of infrastructure creation (like irrigation, storage, godowns, etc.), agricultural marketing, crop insurance, mission on agriculture extension and technology, mission for sustainable agriculture, etc.

Different States have different focus in agriculture. Comparing the States on the level of agriculture production, etc. may be irrelevant since this is largely driven by the agro-climatic conditions of the States. During the ministry and state-level consultations, it is proposed to prepare sub-set of indicators. States that fall within a sub-set of indicators will only be compared instead of comparing one State with rest of the 35 States and UTs in the agriculture sector. For e.g., if a sub-set has irrigation potential, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation investment, etc. as indicators, only those States which have irrigation as core focus in agriculture would be compared but not all the States. This approach may be adopted in subsequent GGI exercise. For the purpose of current GGI framework, all the States are compared as per a similar overall set of indicators.

The progress in agriculture sector is reviewed and quantified for a detailed understanding, using indicators such as the following:

a. Growth of agriculture and allied activities
b. Growth of food grains production
c. Growth of horticulture production

As agriculture is not limited to this, progress on the allied sectors, which include, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc. are also captured through the following indicators:

d. Growth in milk production
e. Growth in meat production

In order to sustain the momentum of agriculture and allied sectors production and in order to achieve the goals of various development plans, reduce the effect of natural disasters and seasonal variations, decrease the number of farmer suicides, agricultural assistance is required in terms of subsidies, insurances, loans etc., which adds upon an indicator:

f. Crop insurance

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

Indicator	**Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector**	
Rationale	Being a key for food security, there should be a continuous increase which should be sustained at a higher rate	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	(a) Combined agriculture and allied sector production of reference year	(a) Combined agriculture and allied sector production for reference year
	(b) Combined agriculture and allied sector production of preceding year	(b) Combined agriculture and allied sector production for base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} – 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India	
*Note: * = Directly calculated figure is also available from CSO, GoI*		

Indicator	**Growth of Food Grains Production**	
Rationale	One of the main outputs of primary sector contributing to food security as well economy as a whole	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total food grain production of reference year	(a)Total food grain production of reference year
	(b)Total food grain production of preceding year	(b)Total food grain production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} – 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance published by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	**Growth of Horticulture Produce**
Rationale	The diverse soil and climate comprising several agro-ecological regions in India, provides the opportunity to grow a variety of horticulture crops, which plays a unique role in economy by improving the income of the rural people

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total horticulture production of reference year	(a)Total horticulture production of reference year
	(b)Total horticulture production of preceding year	(b)Total horticulture production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} – 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Growth in Milk Production	
Rationale	As part of dairy sector, milk production provides benefits such as nutritive food, supplementary income and productive employment for family and plays a key role in the economic sustainability of rural areas in particular	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total milk production of reference year	(a)Total milk production of reference year
	(b)Total milk production of preceding year	(b)Total milk production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} – 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Basic State-wise statistics published by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Growth in Meat Production	
Rationale	Vital part of the food system and one of the main sources of self-employment especially to farmers during lean agriculture season while directly contributing to economy through export-related activities	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total meat production of reference year	(a)Total meat production of reference year
	(b) Total meat production of preceding year	(b) Total meat production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} – 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	

Data Source	Basic Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Indicator	**Crop Insurance**	
Rationale	Provision of insurance at subsidised premium by State for crops provides an additional support / relief to the farmers if crop is damaged by attack of pests, flood, drought or any other reasons	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a) Total area of crop insured in reference year	(a) Total area of crop insured in reference year
	(b)Total area of crop in reference year	(b)Total area of crop insured in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

In addition to the selected indicators listed above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Growth of Food Processing Sector
- Percentage of digitisation of land records- Data to be obtained from Department of Land Resources (DoLR), GoI
- Public Expenditure on agriculture as % of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Agriculture
- Soil Health Cards- Target vs Issued
- Quality seeds distributed per hectare
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - area brought under micro irrigation compared to last year (to be calculated against the potential area available for irrigation)
- Percentage of farmers issued Kisan Credit Cards
- Number of households under Milk Cooperatives
- Percentage of artificial insemination
- Have tenancy reforms been undertaken? -YES/NO
- Innovation/reforms undertaken in the State in Agriculture
- Increase in Coverage under Crop Insurance [in terms of Gross Cropped Area (CGA)]
- Access to Inputs: Seeds, Fertilizers, Credit, Pesticides, Insecticides, etc.
- Access to Information
- Access to Market

2 Commerce and Industries

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of industry and commerce covering areas such as EoDB, industrial growth, MSME Establishments, etc.

Central and State governments are working towards furtherance of the industries and service sector. This sector is a key to the growth of the state economy and it has a rippling effect with increase in employment.

The growth of commerce and industry in a State depends on the resources available, the laws favouring the development of the sector, etc. The State needs to encourage these establishments by liberalising their laws and by providing them with loans, subsidies etc. Many new initiatives taken by the Government in the form of Make-in-India, Invest India, Start Up India and e-biz Mission Mode Project under the national e-governance plan are facilitating investment and ease of doing business in the country.

In order to measure the sector, few indicators have been prioritised:

a. Ease of doing business
b. Growth of industries
c. Growth in MSME establishments

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

Indicator	Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB)	
Rationale	Progress made by the State Governments in implementing reforms promoting ease with which an entity can start and run and exit from a business is measured by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Govt. of India through EoDB covering 11 priority areas. The score is directly taken into account without considering individual indicators.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	EoDB Score of current year	(a) EoDB Score of reference year
		(b) EoDB Score of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	EoDB Score by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India	

Indicator	Growth Rate of Industries	
Rationale	Industries/businesses provide jobs, pay taxes to the government, contribute to GDP of the country and thus economic growth. Being most important factor for an economy, the sustained growth in number is very essential for development	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	(a) Total number of registered industries/businesses in reference year	(a) Total number of registered industries/ businesses in reference year
	(b) Total number of registered industries/businesses in preceding year	(b) Total number of registered industries/ businesses in base year
Formula	(a – b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), Government of India	
*Note: * = Directly calculated figure is also available from CSO, GoI*		

Indicator	Growth in MSME Establishments	
Rationale	MSME Sector is considered as key engine of economic growth in India and offers huge potential for employment creation.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of MSMEs registered in reference year	(a)Total No. of MSMEs registered in reference year
	(b)Total number of MSMEs registered in preceding year	(b)Total No. of MSMEs registered in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Annual Report of Ministry of MSME, GoI	

3 Human Resource Development

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of education covering primary and secondary education, skill development and other related areas.

Education for all is one of the major concerns of all the development plans and is one of the key objectives of SG goals. Education lays foundation for sustainable and inclusive development. The future of the citizens depends on their educational inputs.

India has made great strides in the field of education. Almost four decades after Independence, with the passage of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2005 (RTE), elementary education became a right. Under various provisions of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is made a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. The pressures of economic growth and the acute scarcity of skilled and trained manpower must certainly have played a role to make the government take such a step.

Over the years the Government has taken steps to improve the access, equity and quality of education. Initiatives by the Central government include Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, Digital India, Skill India, etc. The budget for SSA and that for Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), teacher training and adult education has been increased. The mid-

day meals scheme, which continues to face problems and much criticism since inception, was also given more emphasis by increasing the budgetary allocations. While the SSA made valuable contribution in improving educational infrastructure in the country, there is much to be said regarding the poor quality of education in the public schooling system. The Annual State of Education Report (ASER) emphasises this point year after year[12].

The State Government plays a crucial role in achieving education for all. In order to measure the governance of the State in provision of education facilities, it is not just the infrastructure provision but the quality of education and retention rate that needs to be focussed which is captured as an indicator.

There are serious issues in learning outcomes which remain deplorable despite heavy financial and human inputs in the education sector over the last few decades. Education must be pursued irrespective of gender, reservations etc. In order to capture the scope of education, indicators like Gender Parity Index and enrolment ratio of scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST) are included.

Provision of education must be driven through an objective. The cycle of education completes after skill training and placement or employment of the citizen. In order to measure the effectiveness of this education system, these parameters are also taken into consideration while formulating the indicators of the GGI.

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

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th colspan="2">Quality of Education</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rationale</td><td colspan="2">While the number of years of schooling is important, so is the cognitive ability. Therefore, improving the quality of education is important as students would be able to engage in more productive activities in order to promote economic development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ranking Approach</td><td>Absolute</td><td>Growth-based</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Data Items</td><td>(a) Percentage of Students of Std. III who can read Std. II Level Text (Language)</td><td rowspan="2">(a) Aggregated score of each data item for reference year</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b) Percentage of Students of Std. III who can do at least subtraction</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c) Percentage of Students of Std. VIII who can read Std. II Level Text (Language)</td><td rowspan="2">(b) Aggregated score of each data item for base year</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d) Percentage of Students of Std VIII who can do division</td></tr>
</table>

12 http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/economy/budget-2017-spendeducation-sector-seen-falling-short-1004364.html

Formula*	Normalised score of each data-item considering each as individual indicator is to be calculated and aggregated. The aggregated score is used for ranking purpose after multiplication with assigned weight.	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source#	1. Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by ASER Centre facilitated by Pratham OR 2. National Achievement Survey (NAS), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India	
Note: ** = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1* *# = As part of Human Resource Sector, this indicator is very critical. While identifying data source for the indicators, it was found that the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India has published a National Achievement Survey Report in 2012. The MHRD, GoI is in the process of rolling out similar exercise on annual basis. Till such exercise comes out with data source Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by ASER Centre is being used, which is endorsed by the MHRD, GoI during consultations.*		

Indicator	**Retention Rate at Elementary Level (Grade I to VIII)**	
Rationale	Children who do not complete at least five years of schooling are unlikely to retain literacy and numeracy skills in their adulthood thus adding to the pool of illiterate adults[13]. Thus, retention rate becomes very important aspects to be assessed.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	School Education in India published by the National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	**Gender Parity Index**
Rationale	Access to education is key for ensuring women have access to economic opportunities, improved health care, enhanced decision-making skills, representation in political and economic processes, etc.

13 http://www.econcaluniv.ac.in/Arthanitiweb/book/2014/JM.pdf

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Report of Department of School Education, Government of India School Education in India published by the National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	Enrolment Ratio of SC and ST	
Rationale	Education is a very important tool for upliftment of vulnerable sections of our society. Enhanced enrolment of SC and ST would also indicate a win for the struggles for equal rights to some extent	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	School Education in India published by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

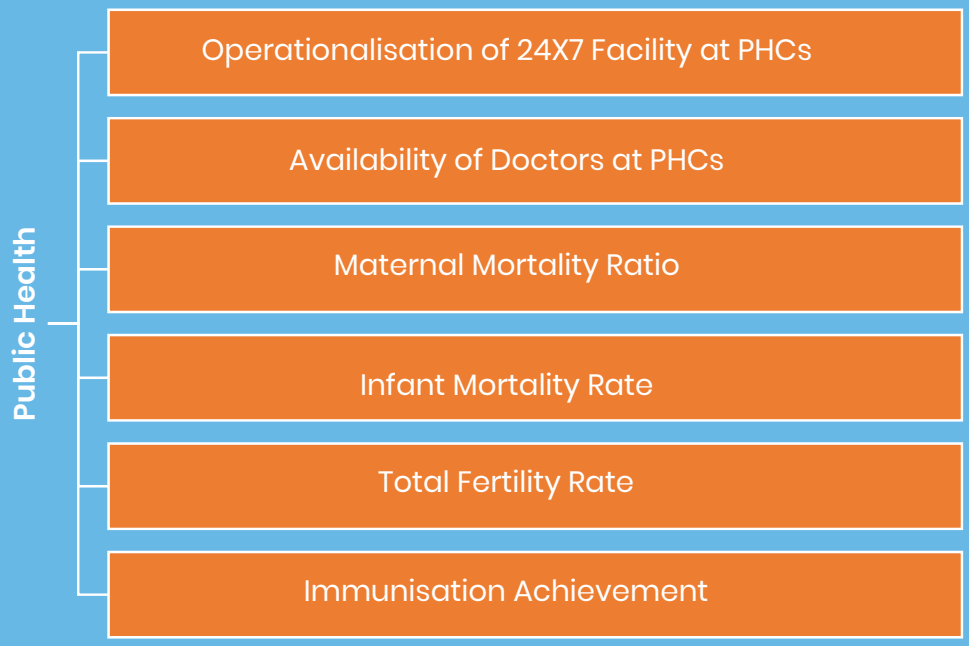
Indicator	Skill Trainings Imparted	
Rationale	In order to make use of demographic dividend India has, it is necessary to focus on skill trainings to produce skilled manpower for contributing productively in economic development.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total number of people trained	(a) Total number of trainings done in reference year
	(b)Total target allocated (total number of people enrolled)	(a) Total number of trainings done in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ *where n is number of periods*
Unit	%	
Data Source	Skill Development Management System (SDMS) of Ministry of Skill Development, Government of India	

Indicator	Placement Ratio including Self-employment	
Rationale	It is not only important to undertake skill trainings, but it is equally important that people who got skill training should be employed in gainful activities and it is not only limited to getting associated with a formal job but also starting own enterprise.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total placements done including self-employment in reference year	(a)Total placements done including self-employment in reference year
	(b)Total target allocated (trained) in reference year	(b)Total placements done including self-employment in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Skill Development Management System (SDMS) of Ministry of Skill Development, Government of India	

In addition to the indicators selected above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Pass % at Under Graduate (UG) level
- Pass % at Post Graduate (PG) level
- % of universities in which curriculum is revised at least once in last three years
- % of teachers having publications of at least one paper per year in last five years
- % of teachers having Ph.D. degree
- Ratio of eligible faculty to guide Ph.D. students to the total number of Ph.D. students enrolled
- % of students who take admission in higher education institutions to the number of students who passed 12th class (separately for boys and girls)
- Dropout rate at the UG level
- Dropout rate at the PG level
- Ratio of enrolment of boys to the girls at UG level
- Ratio of enrolment of boys to the girls at PG level
- Ratio of enrolment of boys to the girls at Ph.D. level
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC, ST and OBC students
- % of students who went for skill training after 12th class
- % of students who completed skill courses
- % of students who got placement after skill training
- % of students who got placement after graduation
- % of students who got placement after PG



4 Public Health

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of health covering primary and secondary healthcare and other health administration aspects.

The Constitution of India makes health in India the responsibility of the State Governments, rather than the Central Government. It makes every State responsible for "raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties". The National Health Mission (NHM) focuses on provision of good healthcare facilities both in rural as well as urban areas.

Initiatives are taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector. Such as National Health Mission, Bal Swachta Mission, Indradhanush scheme, etc. The Centre declared the National Health Policy 2017, which promises to increase public health spending to 2.5% of GDP in a time-bound manner and guarantees health care services to all citizens, particularly the underprivileged.

The GGI included indicators which will assess the efficiency and availability of the healthcare facilities to common people in the States in addition to those related to gender, nutrition levels and immunisation.

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

Indicator	Operationalisation of 24X7 Facility at PHCs	
Rationale	Being the first point of contact especially in rural areas for health-related issues, it is desirable that higher number of PHCs to operational on continuous basis with all necessary provisions including human resources.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of PHCs operational at 24X7 basis in reference year	(a)Total number of PHCs operational at 24X7 basis in reference year
	(b) Total number of PHCs in reference year	(b)Total number of PHCs operational at 24X7 basis in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	MIS of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Rural Health Statistics published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Availability of Doctors at PHCs	
Rationale	Availability of competent professionals at PHCs is very critical from service delivery point of view. As per the norms issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it is necessary that all the required staff be posted at PHCs	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in reference year	(a)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in reference year
	(a)Total Number of Doctors Sanctioned for PHCs in reference year	(b)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Rural Health Statistics published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
Rationale	It is annual number of female deaths for every 100,000 live births due to any reason concerned with or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. It directly reflects on availability of pre-natal care, infrastructure, human resources, etc.

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) MMR of reference year
		(b) MMR of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 \times 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	SRS Bulletin, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	

Indicator	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	
Rationale	It is the number of deaths of infants aged less than one year for every 1000 live births. It also reflects availability of pre & post-natal care, infrastructure, human resources, etc.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	Directly calculated figure	(a) IMR of reference year
		(b) IMR of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 \times 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	SRS Bulletin, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	

Indicator	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	
Rationale	As second most populous country of the World, India as a nation has to keep its TFR close to replacement rate in order to keep population in check.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) TFR of reference year
		(b) TFR of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 \times 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	SRS Bulletin, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	

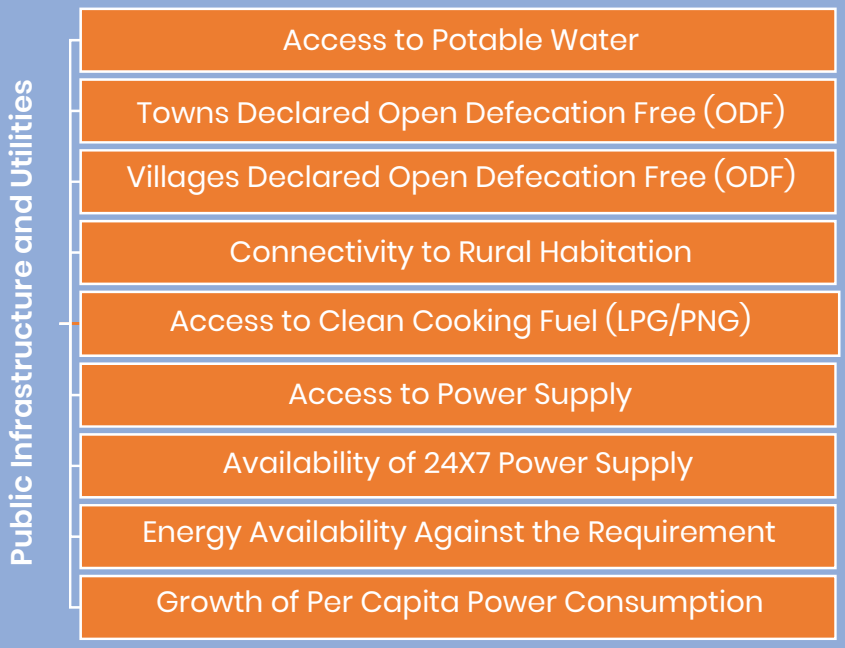
Indicator	Immunisation Achievement
Rationale	In order to lead a healthy life, immunisation is very important factor. It not only assures a healthy future to a child but also helps in protecting the broader community by minimising the spread of disease.

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Immunisation Technical Support Unit, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

In addition to the indicators selected above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Operationalisation of First Referral Units (FRUs)
- Delivery Attended by Skilled Birth Personnel / Proportion of Institutional Deliveries
- Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully immunised
- Registration System of Births and Deaths



5 Public Infrastructure and Utilities

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of the basic services provided by the government such as water supply, sewerage management, roads and highways, power, public transport, sanitation and other societal infrastructure.

Availability of an efficient physical infra-structure is a very essential element for sustainable development. Most of the people living in slums and rural areas do not have access to water facilities. Provision of clean water and sanitation is one of the key objectives of SDGs and various development plans.

Government of India, in order to improve the delivery of services and create infrastructure for meeting the needs of the citizen has taken up a number of initiatives like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Solar Mission, Ujala Scheme, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Urban Jyoti Abhiyan (URJA), etc.

All these initiatives are focussed on holistic and sustainable development and not just limited to one but covering the entire gamut of infrastructure and utilities like water, sewerage, sanitation, storm water drainage, public transport, housing, amenities, power supply, etc.

In order the measure the physical infrastructure status of various States, few indicators need to be assessed such as:

a. Access to potable water
b. Open defecation free towns.
c. Open defecation free villages

Connectivity plays a major role in development. The connectivity pattern and travel between different places increases the ease of development. Connectivity plays a crucial role especially in rural areas, where most of the people travel to nearby towns or cities on daily basis, to avail work, services, etc. The development of a State depends upon the qualitative development both in rural as well as urban areas. Focusing on this aspect, another indicator which contributes towards the measurement of physical development in various States is:

d. Connectivity to rural habitations

Power supply is required in order to make the process easy and effective. India's power sector has an installed capacity of almost 280 GW. Renewable energy constitutes about 28% of this capacity while conventional energy makes up the rest. For India, this is a substantial achievement, yet below the requirement of provision of uninterrupted quality power. Power supply is required to operate a machine which would produce a quality product, to supply water for agricultural fields etc. The efficiency of the State in provision of power supply facilities could be measured using the indicators:

e. Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)
f. Access to power supply
g. Availability of 24*7 power supply
h. Energy availability against requirement
i. Per capita power consumption

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

Indicator	Access to Potable Water	
Rationale	The importance of availability of clean drinking water at household-level cannot be overstated when it comes to preventing infection, illness and death. Provision of piped water facility within premise from treated source is considered best way of provision of water services from health and economic aspects	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a) Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – rural in reference year	(a) Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – rural in reference year
	(b) Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – urban in reference year	(b) Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – urban in reference year
	(c) Total number of HHs in rural areas in reference year	(c)Total number of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source in rural areas in base year
	(d)Total number of HHs in urban areas in reference year	(d)Total number of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source in urban areas in base year
Formula	(a + b) / (c + d) X 100	$\{(a+ b) / (c +d)\}^{(1/n)} – 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Census of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India	

Indicator	Towns Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	
Rationale	Lack of proper sanitation services not only breeds diseases, but also can rob people of their basic human dignity. Provision of individual toilets to all the households is one of the main components under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of statutory towns declared as ODF in reference year	(a)Total number of statutory towns declared as ODF in reference year
	(b)Total number of statutory towns in reference year	(b)Total number of statutory towns declared as ODF in base year

Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Reports of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India and Census of India 2011	

Indicator	**Villages Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)**	
Rationale	Same as previous indicator	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of villages declared as ODF in reference year	(a)Total number of villages declared as ODF in reference year
	(b)Total number of villages in reference year	(b)Total number of villages declared as ODF in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Reports of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Census of India 2011	

Indicator	**Connectivity to Rural Habitations**	
Rationale	Road connectivity plays a crucial role in promoting economic, social and cultural development of a region in general and of village/rural habitations in particular. Improvement in road connectivity not only assures the development but also accelerates the process of development of a region.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of habitations having road connectivity in reference year	(a)Total number of habitations having road connectivity in reference year
	(b)Total number of habitations in reference year	(b)Total number of habitations having road connectivity in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Reports of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	

Indicator	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)	
Rationale	The traditional chulha is one of the major causes for household air pollution leading to various adverse health impacts. LPG/PNG being a clean cooking fuel, addresses the issue of household air pollution.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of households with LPG/PNG connection in reference year	(a)Total number of households with LPG/PNG connection in reference year
	(b)Total number of households in reference year	(b)Total number of households with LPG connections in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	{(a) – (b)}/(b) X 100
Unit	%	
Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through OMCs and Census of India 2011	

Indicator	Access to Power Supply	
Rationale	India has achieved 100% electrification of all villages. The benefits of achieving such milestone can only be realised when all the households have access to power supply connection.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of households with domestic power connection in reference year	(a)Total No. of households with domestic power connection in reference year
	(b)Total number of households in reference year	(b)Total No. of households with domestic power connection in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Ministry of Power, Government of India and Census of India 2011	

Indicator	Availability of 24X7 Power Supply	
Rationale	Having access to power supply connection is not an end of service by any means. As part of the "Power for All" programme, enhancing satisfaction levels of the consumers and improving the quality of life of people through 24x7 power supply is a major objective.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**

Data Items	Directly taking calculated average hours of supply for domestic consumption in rural areas	(a) Normalised score for the reference year
		(b) Normalised score for the base year
Formula	-	(a / b) $^{(1 / n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Progress Report of Rural Electrification (RE) Monitoring (Rural) by Ministry of Power, Government of India	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	**Energy Availability Against the Requirement**	
Rationale	Energy demand changes on a minute-by-minute, daily and seasonal basis. The electrical system must have enough availability/capacity to supply energy exactly when it is needed.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total energy available from all sources in reference year	(a)Total energy available from all sources in reference year
	(b) Actual energy required in reference year	(b)Total energy available from all sources in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) $^{(1 / n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Load Generation Balance Report published by the Central Electricity Authority, Government of India	

Indicator	**Growth in per capita power consumption**	
Rationale	Increase in per capita power consumption is one of the indicators for assessing the economic development	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Ultimate electricity consumption in reference year	(a)Ultimate electricity consumption in reference year
	(b)Mid-year population of current year	(b)Ultimate electricity consumption in base year
Formula	(a) / (b)	(a / b) $^{(1 / n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Report of Ministry of Power, Government of India	

6 Economic Governance

This sector encompasses the economic management of the government covering areas such as fiscal management, revenue management, financial inclusion etc.

Economy plays a major role in order to measure the development and governance among States. Each and every other sector will have an indicator which measures that respective sectoral contribution towards the economy. Economy indicates the achievement of long-term goals. With a better financial management of the State, there is better utilisation of resources in order to achieve the objectives of the development plans.

The economy of a State must be assessed in order to identify and compare the developments. In order to measure the economic governance, few indicators are slected such as:

a. Growth in per capita GSDP

This indicator would only show the economic growth of a State. But in order to get a detailed picture on economic development, few other factors must also be quantified, using indicators such as:

b. Fiscal deficit to GSDP
c. Debt to GSDP

The consolidated deficit of the States has increased steadily in recent years, rising from 2.5 per cent of GDP in 2014-15 to 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2015-16, in part because of the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme.[14] Apart from these, there is one other indicator which measures the economic development of the State, that is:

d. State's own revenue receipt to total revenue receipts

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

Indicator	**Growth in Per Capita GSDP**	
Rationale	The more the per capita GSDP, the better is the condition of people and better is the development.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in reference year	(a) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in reference year
	(b) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in preceding year	(b) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Census of India 2011	

Indicator	**Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP**	
Rationale	It is an indication on how far the government is spending beyond its means. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act stipulates the allowed fiscal deficit to be adhered by the States.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Fiscal deficit of reference year	(a) Fiscal deficit in reference year
	(b) GSDP (at constant prices) for reference year	(b) Fiscal deficit in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

14 https://www.ibef.org/economy/economic-survey-2015-16

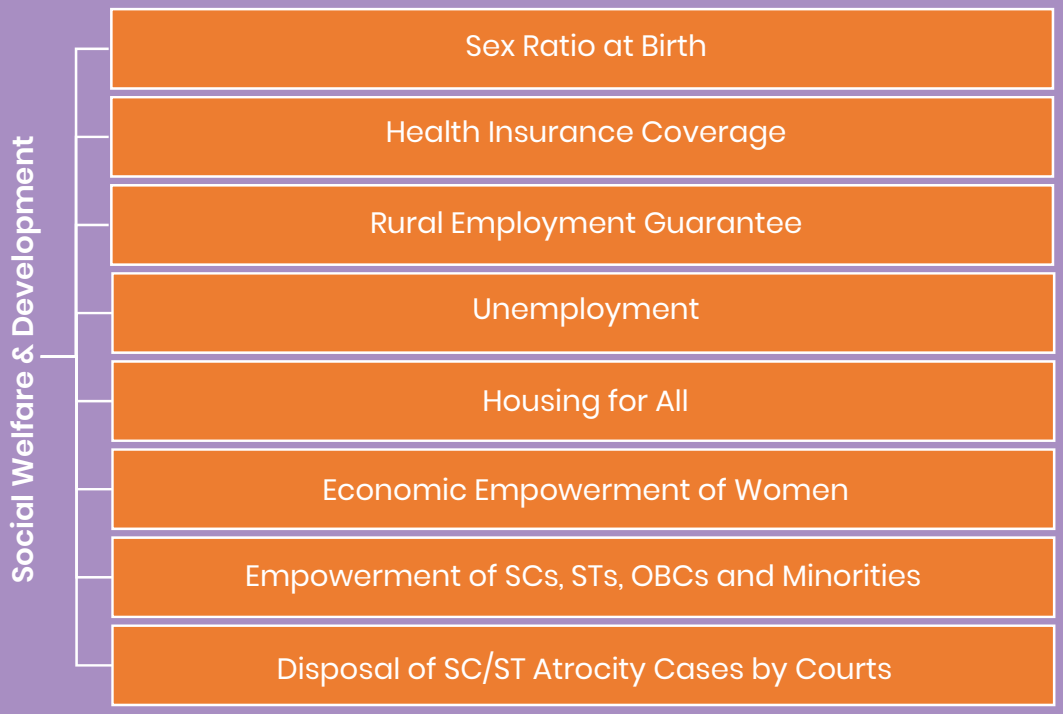
Indicator	State's Own Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts	
Rationale	It represents buoyancy of the State's own revenue and State's dependence on central government.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a) State own revenue receipts	(a) State own revenue receipts in reference year
	(b) Total revenue receipts (all sources)	(b)State own revenue receipts in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

Indicator	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	
Rationale	It represents an economy that produces and sells goods and services sufficient to pay back debts without incurring further debts.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a) Total debt liability in reference year	(a) Total debt liability in reference year
	(b) Nominal GSDP (at constant prices) for reference year	(b)Total debt liability in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 *where n is number of periods*
Unit	%	
Data Source	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

In addition to the indicators selected above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Ratio of capital expenditure of the State to the total expenditure of the State or GSDP
- Ratio of social sector expenditure of the state to the total expenditure of the State or GSDP
- Growth in per capita income



7 Social Welfare and Development

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of the services provided to the vulnerable sections of the society viz. Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Backward Communities (OBC), minorities, women, children and senior citizens – covering aspects such as employment guarantee, housing, Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare measures.

Welfare of the citizens belonging to different sections of society plays an important role in the overall development of the State. Welfare involves different aspects such as health, education, economy, employment, etc. In India, it is necessary to ensure that all sections of the society would benefit out from the policies which the government formulates and implements.

Initiatives are taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector. Few of the initiatives include Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Atal Pension Scheme, etc.

The nature of the economy is such that only a part of the population is able to extract the benefit of this growth. 30% of the country's population falls below the poverty line. Increase in wages, benefits to SC & ST

through the policies etc., measures the commitment of the State towards the welfare of the people.

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

Indicator	**Sex Ratio at Birth**	
Rationale	Gender imbalance causes serious negative consequences for the society in the long run. Sex ratio at birth – or the number of girl children born for every 1,000 boys born; assumes importance in the Indian context and there is a need to increase the same.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Number of female births per 1000 male births	(a)Sex Ratio at Birth in reference year
		(b)Sex Ratio at Birth in base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	**Health Insurance Coverage**	
Rationale	Poor and vulnerable families often fall in the trap of financial risk arising out of catastrophic health episodes which leads to economic loss and thus the vicious cycle continues. Health insurance coverage ensures protecting the citizen against such situations.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Ratio of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme / insurance	(a)Health Insurance coverage in reference year
		(b)Health Insurance coverage in base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	National Family Health Survey	

Indicator	Rural Employment Guarantee	
Rationale	An important intervention to enhance the livelihood opportunities for unskilled labourers in rural areas.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: (Avg. number of days work provided to registered and worked HHs)	(a)No. of days work provided to worked HHs in reference year
		(b)No. of days work provided to worked HHs in base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 \times 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	MIS of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA)	

Indicator	Unemployment Rate	
Rationale	Rising unemployment is seen as a sign of a weak economy. With a number of interventions in the form of enabler and creating opportunities, government is trying to tackle the increase in unemployment rate. The lower the unemployment rate, the better progressive and productive the state will be.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above	(a) Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above according to usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach in reference year
		(b) Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above according to usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach in base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 \times 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) published by MoSPI, Govt. of India	

Indicator	Housing for All	
Rationale	Shortage of adequate and affordable housing leads to unprecedented proliferation of slums/informal settlements and increase in homelessness. The SDG 11 indicates to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and targets to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. Government is working towards provision of affordable housing to all.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a) Total number of Dwelling Units Sanctioned in urban areas in reference year	(a) Normalised score for reference year
	(b) Total number of Dwelling Units Completed in urban areas in reference year	
	(a) Total number of Dwelling Units Sanctioned in rural areas in reference year	(b) Normalised score for base year
	(a) Total number of Dwelling Units Completed in rural areas in reference year	
Formula	{(a) + (c)} / {(b) + (d)} X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, and Ministry of Rural Development – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Dashboards	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	Economic Empowerment of Women
Rationale	The participation of female in work force does not just supports social equality and women's independence but also a huge contribution in the economy. Low female labour force participation rate has been a longstanding issue of concern. Higher participation of female in labour force reflects changes in economic activity, educational attainment, fertility rates, social norms, and other factors.

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly Calculated Female Labour force participation Rate	(a) Number of Female Labour Force Participation in reference year
		(b) Number of Female Labour Force Participation in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) $^{(1/n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) published by MoSPI, Govt. of India	

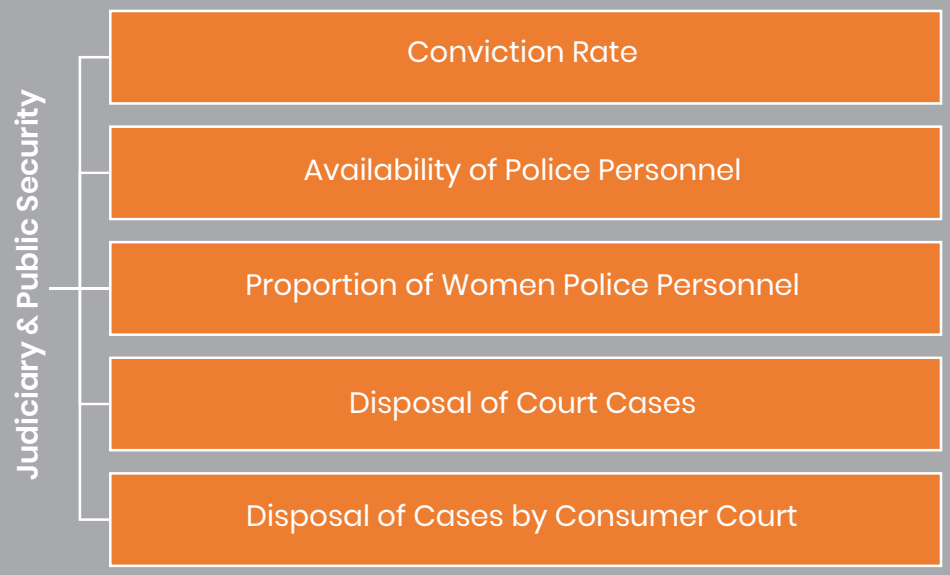
Indicator	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	
Rationale	Measuring the inclusiveness and empowerment of the marginalised groups is an important component of welfare and development measures taken by the respective States. This indicator attempts to measure the dimension of financial inclusion. The Human Resource Sector already covered the educational inclusion of these groups. The Social Welfare and Development Sector covers financial support to these groups. Since the programmes with respect to financial (credit) are generally similar to all marginalised groups and to meet the objective of keeping the indicators minimal, all four groups are combined.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in reference year	(a)No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in reference year
	(b)No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in preceding year	(b) No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) $^{(1/n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for SCs and OBCs, Ministry of Tribal Welfare for STs, Ministry of Minority Welfare for Minorities	

Indicator	Disposal of SC/ST atrocity cases by courts	
Rationale	The social empowerment, especially of SCs and STs are measured through this indicator.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Number of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to SCs	(a)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to SCs
	(b) No. of cases in courts including brought forward related to SCs in the reference year	(b)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to STs
	(c)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to STs	(c)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the base year related to SCs
	(d) No. of cases in courts including brought forward related to STs in the reference year	(d)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the base year related to STs
Formula	{(a) + (c)} / {(b) + (d)} X 100	$\{(a+c)/(b+d)\}^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is the number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Annual Report of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	

In addition to the indicators selected above, few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Number of SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Getting Skill Training during the Year
- Percentage of Skilled SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Getting Placement (Wage/Self-Employment)
- Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Pre-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar
- Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Pre-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar Seeded Back Account
- Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Post-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar
- Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Post-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar Seeded Back Account



8 Judiciary and Public Security

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of the justice system such as access to judicial system, judicial performance and human rights. It also includes aspects related to public security and safety, covering areas such as police administration, prison administration and fire safety. Even before considering the terms like social development, economic development, etc., primarily the judicial system of the State must be efficient and effective in order to guide the entire development process in proper direction. All the development activities must be governed by these judiciary practices. Focusing on police force, police personnel must be deployed in adequate proportion in order to control the atrocities happening in the society. Considerable preference must also be given to the women police personnel. In order to quantify the effects of these judicial practices across various States, few indicators have been developed:

a. Conviction rate
b. Availability of police personnel
c. Proportion of women police personnel

Apart from having the required staff, infrastructure, etc., in order to govern the laws, reduce the atrocities, punish the criminals etc., the judgements must be delivered effectively at the right point of time so that they would have an impact. The cases must be cleared at a faster rate rather than lying in pendency. This aspect could be measured using the indicator:

d. Disposal of court cases

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

Indicator	Conviction Rate	
Rationale	Creating a supportive environment for a victim to report the crime, a victim-sensitive criminal justice system and certainty of conviction of accused are areas that will generate deterrence. In addition, higher conviction rate promotes the supportive environment and thereby instilling higher confidence in the system. It also reflects the efficiency of law implementing authorities.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly calculated figure – Number of convictions divided by number of criminal cases	(a) Normalised score for reference year
		(b) Normalised score for base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Crime in India: Statistics published by National Crime Record Bureau	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	Availability of Police Personnel	
Rationale	Crime prevention and reduction is a critical component of public security and is directly proportional to the availability of adequate police personnel. Therefore, the availability of police personnel assumes importance from the public security point of view.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(a) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed) in reference year
	(b) Sanctioned strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(b) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed) in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Data on Police Organisations in India published by Bureau of Police Research & Development	

Indicator	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	
Rationale	To bridge the gender gap or correct the deficit in equality of opportunity to work in the police force, it is imperative to assess the proportion of women in police. In addition, change in society, crimes against women are increasing. Generally, women victims prefer to confide and report the atrocities related to physical and emotional traumas with women police. Their access to justice is negatively affected by lack of women in the police force to whom they can spell out their grievances. Higher proportion of women in police force would ensure more approachability. The increase in proportion of women would address the deficit in access to justice that women face.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed)	(a)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed) in reference year
	(b)Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(b)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed) in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1$ X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Data on Police Organisations in India published by Bureau of Police Research & Development	

Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases	
Rationale	Judicial delay is a crucial problem in India as it involves huge transaction costs to the citizen as well as the government. The delay in timely resolution of cases has significant consequences for economic growth and development. Efficiency of court is judged by the number of court cases disposed. Improvement in efficiency would increase confidence in the courts.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in reference year	(a)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in reference year
	(b)Total cases pending for more than 0-3 years in the reference year (opening balance + cases filed in the reference year)	(b)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in base year

Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) $^{(1/n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	National Judicial Data Grid (District and Taluka Courts of India)	

Indicator	**Disposal of Court Cases by Consumer Court**	
Rationale	Consumer Courts are set up by the Government to protect the consumer rights. Due to its simple process, a citizen can represent himself without hiring a lawyer. Being so, consumer courts have a larger bearing especially in Indian society which is moving to a consumer-oriented society. Of late the number of cases registered in consumer courts is increasing. In addition to the court cases, consumer courts also assume importance as it deals with cases regarding consumer disputes and grievances.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Total cases in consumer court disposed which were pending in reference year	(a)Total cases in consumer court disposed which were pending in reference year
	(b) Total cases in consumer court pending in the reference year	(b)Total cases in consumer court disposed which were pending in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) $^{(1/n)}$ – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Computerisation and computer networking of consumer forum in country	

In addition to the indicators selected above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional indicators

- Availability of Judges
- No. of Information-Communication Technology (ICT) enabled e-Courts
- Online availability of court case
- Average time taken for disposal of court cases

9 Environment

This sector deals with the environmental protection and sustainable development of natural resources and promotion of renewable energy

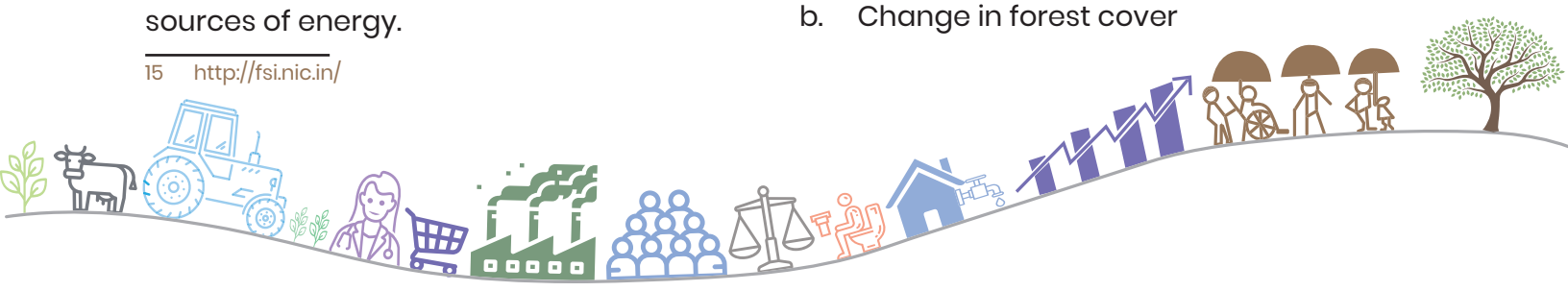
The growing concerns on global warming, pollution, increase in temperature etc. led to the study of another important sector i.e. environment. Forest conservation and development plays a major role in the economy. 20% of the geographical area in India is covered by forests[15] . The laws on environment, pollution, wild life, bio-diversity, etc. can be interpreted as our national concern for the issues that we have growingly understood and have alarmed us. In order to save the environment, various measures have been put forward such as renewable sources of energy.

Initiatives taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector include Namami Gange, National Mission for Green India, etc.

Environment plays a crucial role in the overall development of the state. It is the factor which controls pollution, temperature, quality of life, etc. At present, all the States are aiming to increase their forest cover to 33% for sustainable development. In order to achieve these objectives, States have to put in efforts. Few indicators which measure the progress of the States towards environmental conservation include:

a. Availability of State action plan for climate change
b. Change in forest cover

15 http://fsi.nic.in/



Additional indicators

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

Indicator	Availability of State-level Action Plan for Climate Change	
Rationale	Addressing climate change related issues is a high priority and the first step is preparation of an Action Plan for climate change by the States. This indicator attempts to measure this preparedness.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Information regarding whether a State-level Action Plan for Climate Change is available or not	(a) Normalised score for the reference year
		(b) Normalised score for the base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Yes / No	%
Data Source	List of States developed Action Plan is available at website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	Change in Forest Cover	
Rationale	Deforestation is one of the core reasons of environmental degradation. The change in forest cover is an important factor and the indicator measures the area under forest cover over a particular time period. This indicator would also show whether the state achieved 33% forest cover as envisioned in the National Forest Policy.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Total area under forest cover in reference year	(a)Total area under forest cover in reference year
	(b)Total area under forest cover in preceding year	(b)Total area under forest cover in base year
Formula	(a) - (b) / (b) X 100	$(a / b)^{(1/n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
Data Source	India State of Forest Report; Biennial report published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	

In addition to the indicators selected above an additional indicator is identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Availability of implementation mechanism, timeline for monitoring the State Level Action Plan for Climate Change

Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States

10 Citizen Centric Governance

India has an elaborate legal framework and institutional structures underpinned by the Constitution which articulate the vision of a welfare state and by implication provide for creation of a citizen centric governance structure. Citizen centricity with the aim of ensuring citizens' welfare and citizens' satisfaction is critical for any government - local, state or national; which aims to provide good governance. Governance in order to be citizen centric should be participative and transparent. It should be effective, efficient and responsive to the citizens' needs. Furthermore, an ethos of serving the citizens should permeate all government organizations. Governments have taken measures such as enactment of Right to Services Act, publishing Citizens' Charter etc. Due to availability of Information Technology (IT) application, service provision can be improved further through online services to the citizen. With increased penetration of computer and internet, such service delivery mechanism is proving to be more efficient and effective and at the same time cost effective for all stakeholders.

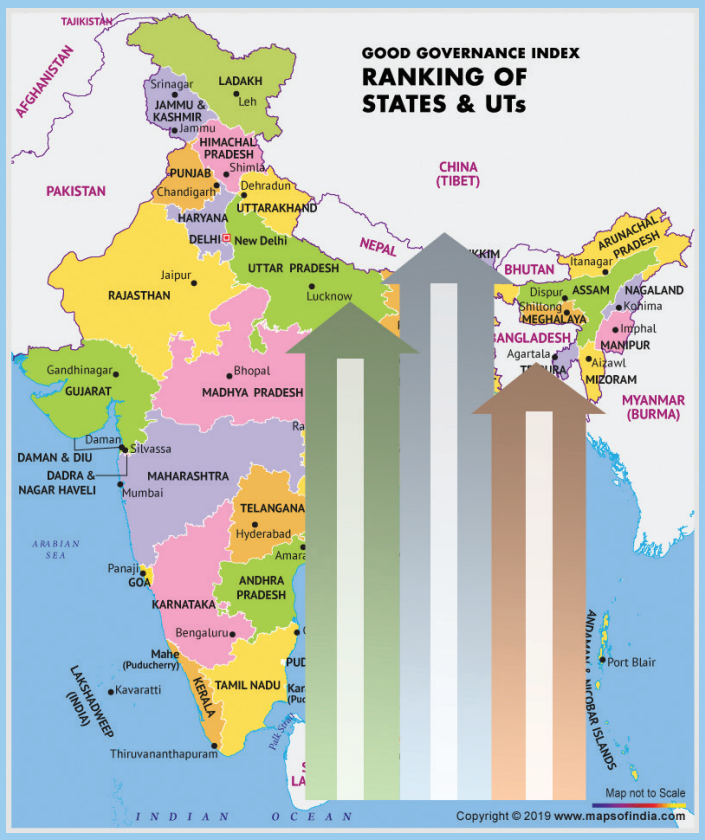
For Indicator Ranking, details on each indicator are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States	
Rationale	Right to Services Act is the first step in curbing corruption by ensuring time-bound delivery of public services to the citizen by the Government. It brings more effective and efficient governance and enactment of the Act is considered very crucial.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Information regarding whether the State has enacted the Right to Services Act	(a) Normalised score for the reference year
		(b) Normalised score for the base year
Formula	-	$(a / b)^{(1 / n)} - 1 X 100$ where n is number of periods
Unit	Yes / No	
Data Source	DARPG	
*Note: * = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

In addition to the indicators selected above few more indicators are identified which may be added in the subsequent GGI exercise.

Additional Indicators

- Number of Services Provided through Electronic / Mobile Medium
- Ease of availing Citizen Centric Services



5 Ranking

At present there is no uniform index to objectively assess the State of Governance in the States. The Good Governance Index attempts to create a tool which can be used to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the State Governments and the UTs. GGI would provide a framework to assess the performance of the states in specific sectors and useful information to the States and UTs enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve citizen centric governance and service delivery. The ranking of the States and UTs would bring about healthy competition amongst States and UTs from which the citizens of the country would be immensely benefitted.

After an exhaustive exercise of consultation and feedback from the Central Ministries and Department and States and inputs/ consultation with reputed sectoral experts, the indicators and data sources of the GGI have been finalised.

The initial data sets on the 50 selected indicators under ten sectors has been validated with the respective Ministries. And the overall summation on the basis of the methodology adopted calculates the ranking of the States and UTs of India.

5.1 Overall Ranking with Final Score

The overall Ranking of the States and UTs are presented in the following sections. It should be noted that the present ranking is based on the following nine sectors only and computed by following absolute methodology, as discussed in Chapter 3.

(i) Agriculture & Allied Sectors
(ii) Commerce and Industries
(iii) Human Resource Development
(iv) Public Health
(v) Public Infrastructure & Utilities
(vi) Economic Governance
(vii) Social Welfare & Development
(viii) Judicial & Public Security
(ix) Environment

The tenth sector, i.e., Citizen Centric Governance has not been included for scoring and raking purpose as at present only one indicator is identified as part of the sector. Therefore, being the only indicator, it carries entire weightage without any possibility of weightage distribution for the States and UTs. However, it was decided to retain Citizen Centric Governance as part of overall framework of Good Governance Index, so that the future index iterations would identify additional indicators for which data/information is available from authentic/Government sources.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. The present GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments with one inevitable exception in Human Resource Development Sector and which has a time series measurement. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2.

The data obtained were not in the same format across sectors and States and hence it has been normalised by using Dimensional Index Method. Respective weightages were assigned to get the indicator score. These individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the sector. And once the sector-wise scores are aggregated, it becomes State's/ UT's GGI score to be used for ranking purpose.

As mentioned earlier, the GGI framework assigns equal weightage to all sectors providing equal platform to all States and UTs, therefore, exclusion of one Sector would not affect the scoring and raking methodology adopted. However, differential weightages are assigned for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/ process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage. In arriving at the weights, care is taken to be rational and the weights are derived from extensive reading/study of the available research in the sectors. In addition, attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned

weightages during consultative meetings. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

It is important to note that if data is missing for a State for a particular indicator, that indicator is discounted from the score calculation of that State, and the indicator weight is re-allocated/re-distributed to the other indicators within the same sector for that State.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, either the Department (DARPG) or the respective Ministries/ Departments can change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus.

To ensure rationality, equity and level-playing field, States and UTs are grouped into three categories and ranking has been presented in following three groups: (i) Big States (18). (ii) North-East and Hill States (11) and (iii) Union Territories (7). Sectoral ranking also allows different States to rank high in different sectors, thereby devising strategies by the States that are ranking lower. Details are provided in Annexure 3.

The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh are accorded the status of UTs recently. While designing the GGI framework and subsequent ranking the data was available for J&K as State and no data was available separately for Ladakh. Therefore, J&K is included under the North East and Hills Category and Ladakh as UT is not part of raking. The subsequent edition of GGI may include J & K and Ladakh in the respective category based on their newly accorded status.

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

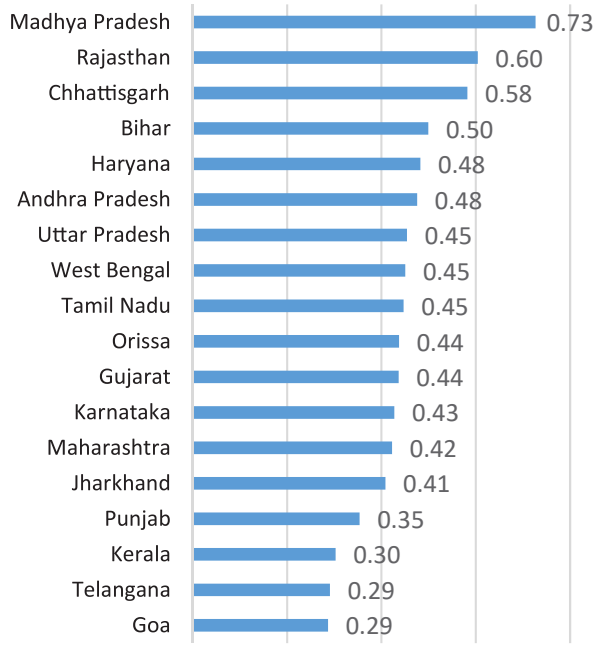
5.2 Sector-wise Ranking

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

5.2.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector Ranking

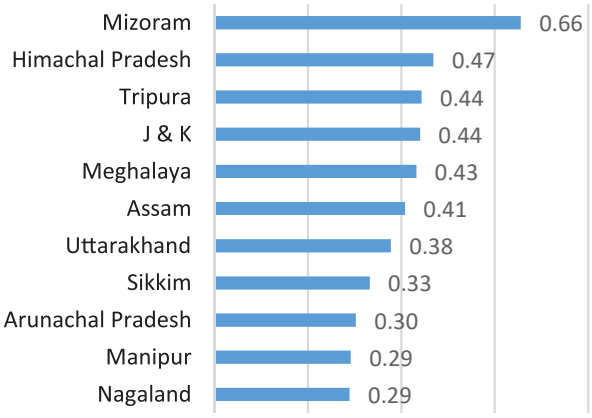
Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Madhya Pradesh	0.73
2	Rajasthan	0.60
3	Chhattisgarh	0.58
4	Bihar	0.50
5	Haryana	0.48
6	Andhra Pradesh	0.48
7	Uttar Pradesh	0.45
8	West Bengal	0.45
9	Tamil Nadu	0.45
10	Orissa	0.44
11	Gujarat	0.44
12	Karnataka	0.43
13	Maharashtra	0.42
14	Jharkhand	0.41
15	Punjab	0.35
16	Kerala	0.30
17	Telangana	0.29
18	Goa	0.29



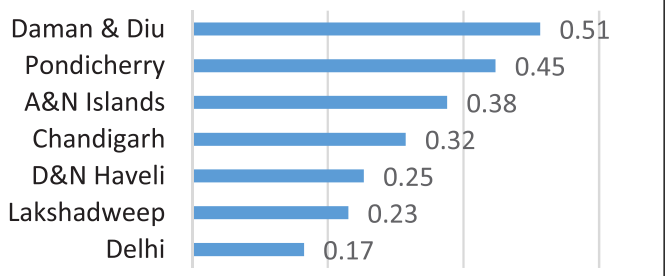
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Mizoram	0.66
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.47
3	Tripura	0.44
4	J & K	0.44
5	Meghalaya	0.43
6	Assam	0.41
7	Uttarakhand	0.38
8	Sikkim	0.33
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30
10	Manipur	0.29
11	Nagaland	0.29



UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Daman & Diu	0.51
2	Pondicherry	0.45
3	A&N Islands	0.38
4	Chandigarh	0.32
5	D&N Haveli	0.25
6	Lakshadweep	0.23
7	Delhi	0.17



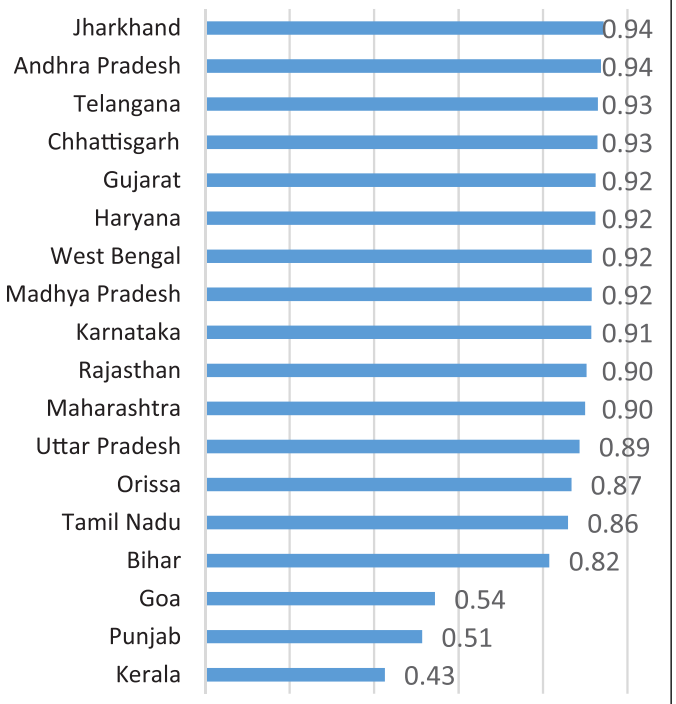
Note:

- *No data was available for Growth Rate of Horticulture Produce for any of the UTs, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*
- *No data was available for Growth Rate of Meat Production for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.2 Commerce and Industries Sector Ranking

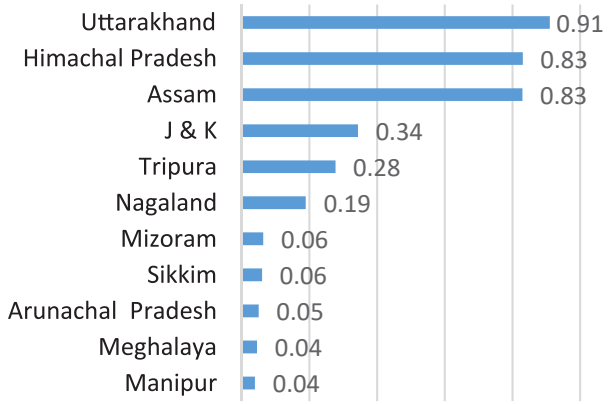
Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jharkhand	0.94
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.94
3	Telangana	0.93
4	Chhattisgarh	0.93
5	Gujarat	0.92
6	Haryana	0.92
7	West Bengal	0.92
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.92
9	Karnataka	0.91
10	Rajasthan	0.90
11	Maharashtra	0.90
12	Uttar Pradesh	0.89
13	Orissa	0.87
14	Tamil Nadu	0.86
15	Bihar	0.82
16	Goa	0.54
17	Punjab	0.51
18	Kerala	0.43



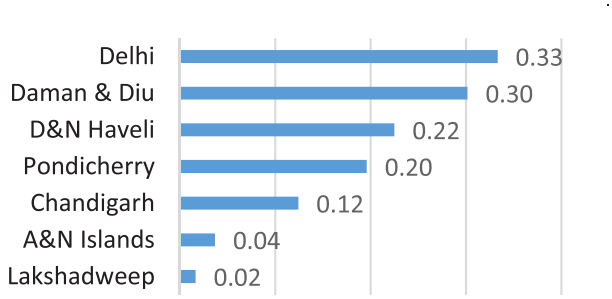
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Uttarakhand	0.91
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.83
3	Assam	0.83
4	J & K	0.34
5	Tripura	0.28
6	Nagaland	0.19
7	Mizoram	0.06
8	Sikkim	0.06
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05
10	Meghalaya	0.04
11	Manipur	0.04



UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Delhi	0.33
2	Daman & Diu	0.30
3	D&N Haveli	0.22
4	Pondicherry	0.20
5	Chandigarh	0.12
6	A&N Islands	0.04
7	Lakshadweep	0.02

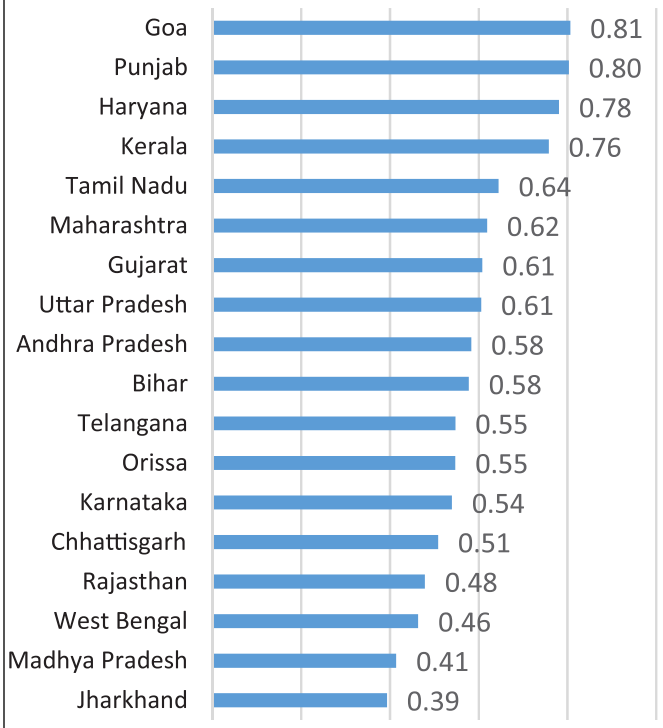


Note: No data was available for Growth Rate of Industries for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

5.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

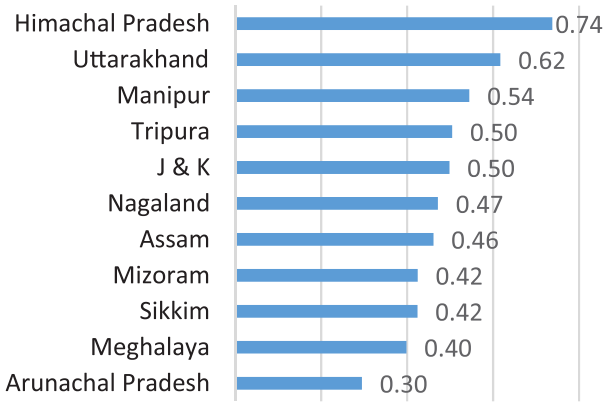
Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Goa	0.81
2	Punjab	0.80
3	Haryana	0.78
4	Kerala	0.76
5	Tamil Nadu	0.64
6	Maharashtra	0.62
7	Gujarat	0.61
8	Uttar Pradesh	0.61
9	Andhra Pradesh	0.58
10	Bihar	0.58
11	Telangana	0.55
12	Orissa	0.55
13	Karnataka	0.54
14	Chhattisgarh	0.51
15	Rajasthan	0.48
16	West Bengal	0.46
17	Madhya Pradesh	0.41
18	Jharkhand	0.39



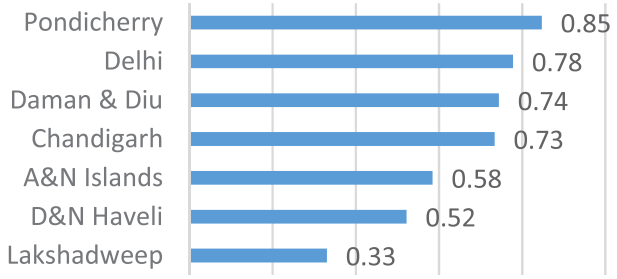
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.74
2	Uttarakhand	0.62
3	Manipur	0.54
4	Tripura	0.50
5	J & K	0.50
6	Nagaland	0.47
7	Assam	0.46
8	Mizoram	0.42
9	Sikkim	0.42
10	Meghalaya	0.40
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30



UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Pondicherry	0.85
2	Delhi	0.78
3	Daman & Diu	0.74
4	Chandigarh	0.73
5	A&N Islands	0.58
6	D&N Haveli	0.52
7	Lakshadweep	0.33



Note:

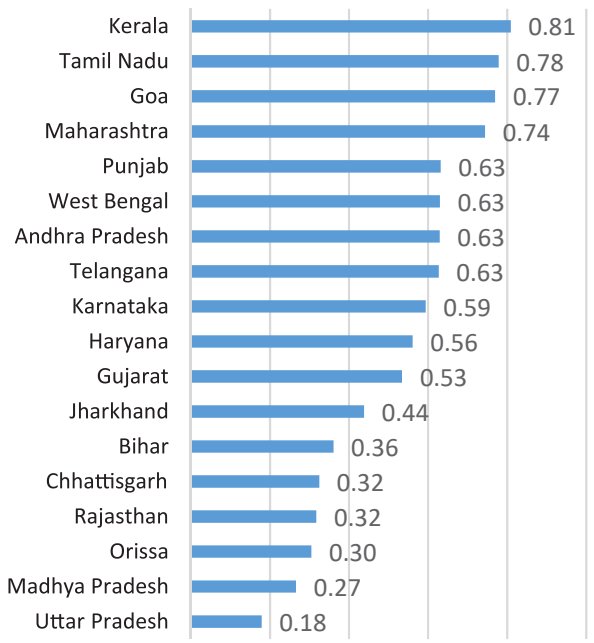
(i) *No data was available for Quality of Education for Delhi, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(ii) *No data was available for (i) Skill Training Imparted and (ii) Placement Ratio including Self-employment for Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.4 Public Health Sector Ranking

Big States

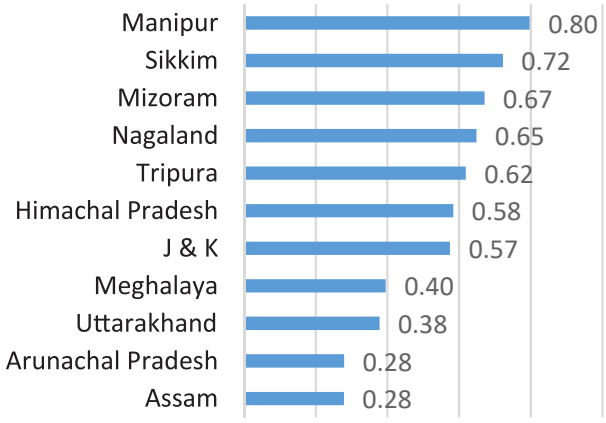
Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Kerala	0.81
2	Tamil Nadu	0.78
3	Goa	0.77
4	Maharashtra	0.74
5	Punjab	0.63
6	West Bengal	0.63
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.63
8	Telangana	0.63
9	Karnataka	0.59
10	Haryana	0.56
11	Gujarat	0.53
12	Jharkhand	0.44
13	Bihar	0.36
14	Chhattisgarh	0.32
15	Rajasthan	0.32
16	Orissa	0.30
17	Madhya Pradesh	0.27
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.18



Note: From the available latest data source for MMR (SRS Bulletin 2014-16), data is available for only 19 States – which has been considered for calculating the Sector score. For remaining States, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

North East and Hill States

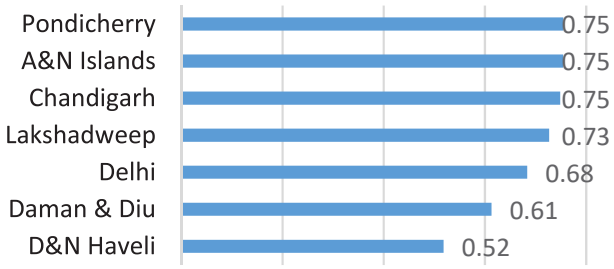
#	Ranking	Score
1	Manipur	0.80
2	Sikkim	0.72
3	Mizoram	0.67
4	Nagaland	0.65
5	Tripura	0.62
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.58
7	J & K	0.57
8	Meghalaya	0.40
9	Uttarakhand	0.38
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28
11	Assam	0.28



Note: From the available latest data source for MMR (SRS Bulletin 2014-16), data is available for only 19 States – which has been considered for calculating the Sector score. For remaining States, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Pondicherry	0.75
2	A&N Islands	0.75
3	Chandigarh	0.75
4	Lakshadweep	0.73
5	Delhi	0.68
6	Daman & Diu	0.61
7	D&N Haveli	0.52



Note:

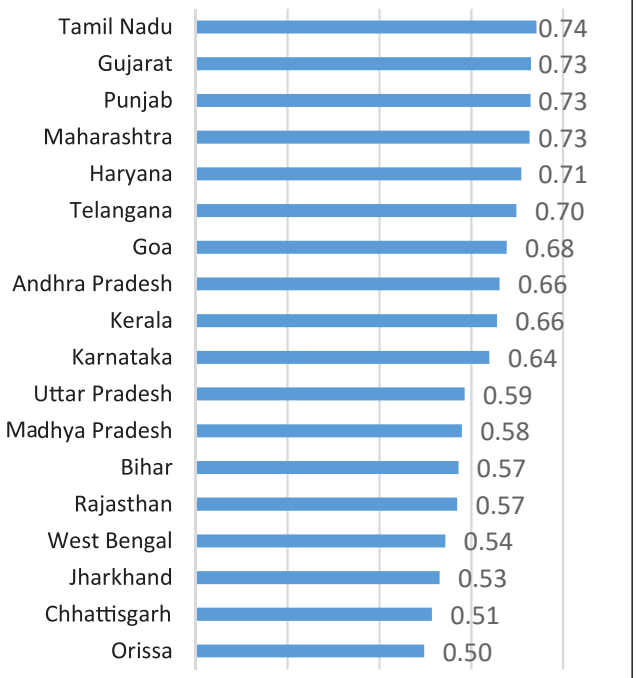
(i) *From the available latest data source for MMR (SRS Bulletin 2014-16), data is available for only 19 States – which has been considered for calculating the Sector score. For remaining States, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(ii) *Data source indicates that there is no PHCs at Chandigarh (as there is no recognised Rural area), therefore, there is no data available for two indicators (i) Operationalisation of 24X7 Facility at PHCs and (ii) Availability of Doctors at PHCs. Therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.5 Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Ranking

Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	0.74
2	Gujarat	0.73
3	Punjab	0.73
4	Maharashtra	0.73
5	Haryana	0.71
6	Telangana	0.70
7	Goa	0.68
8	Andhra Pradesh	0.66
9	Kerala	0.66
10	Karnataka	0.64
11	Uttar Pradesh	0.59
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.58
13	Bihar	0.57
14	Rajasthan	0.57
15	West Bengal	0.54
16	Jharkhand	0.53
17	Chhattisgarh	0.51
18	Orissa	0.50



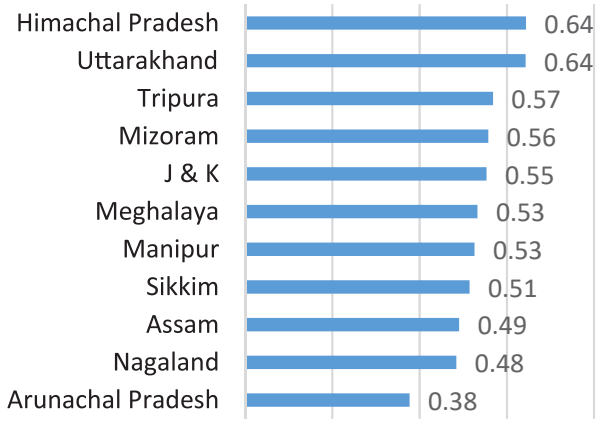
Notes:

(i) *Data for the indicator, i.e., Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG) could not be accessed from the Ministry concerned. Therefore, this indicator has not been considered for scoring and ranking purposes.*

(ii) *Data was not available for Availability of 24X7 Power Supply for Goa, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

North East and Hill States

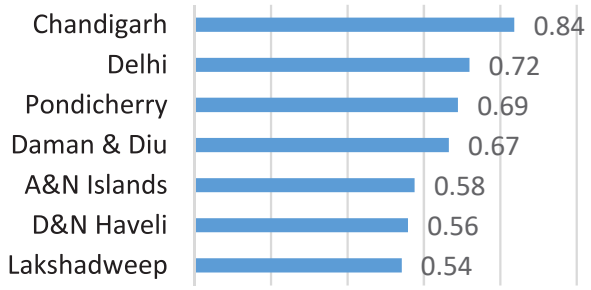
#	Ranking	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.64
2	Uttarakhand	0.64
3	Tripura	0.57
4	Mizoram	0.56
5	J & K	0.55
6	Meghalaya	0.53
7	Manipur	0.53
8	Sikkim	0.51
9	Assam	0.49
10	Nagaland	0.48
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38



Note: Data for the indicators, i.e., Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG) could not be accessed from the Ministry concerned. Therefore, this indicator has not been considered for scoring and ranking purposes.

UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Chandigarh	0.84
2	Delhi	0.72
3	Pondicherry	0.69
4	Daman & Diu	0.67
5	A&N Islands	0.58
6	D&N Haveli	0.56
7	Lakshadweep	0.54



Notes:

(i) *Data for the indicator, i.e., Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG) could not be accessed from the Ministry concerned. Therefore, this indicator has not been considered for scoring and ranking purposes.*

(ii) *Data was not available for Villages Declared ODF, Connectivity to Rural Habitations and Availability of 24X7 Power Supply for Delhi, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(iii) *Data was not available for Availability of 24X7 Power Supply for Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

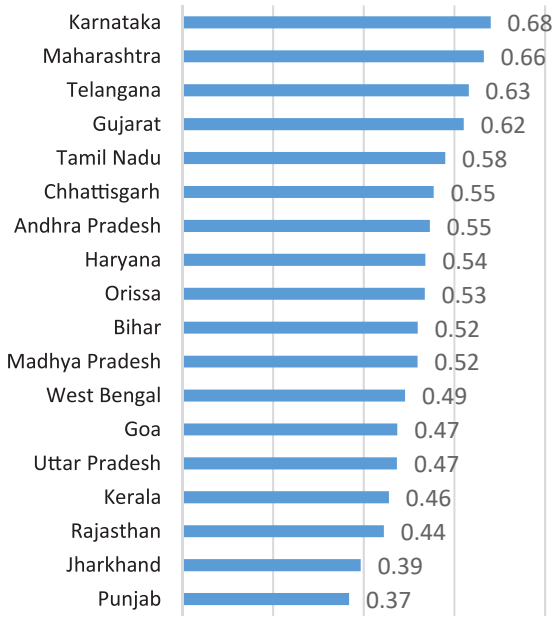
(iv) *Data was not available for Connectivity to Rural Habitations and Availability of 24X7 Power Supply for Chandigarh and Pondicherry, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(v) *Data was not available for Villages Declared ODF, Connectivity to Rural Habitations and Availability of 24X7 Power Supply for Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.6 Economic Governance Sector Ranking

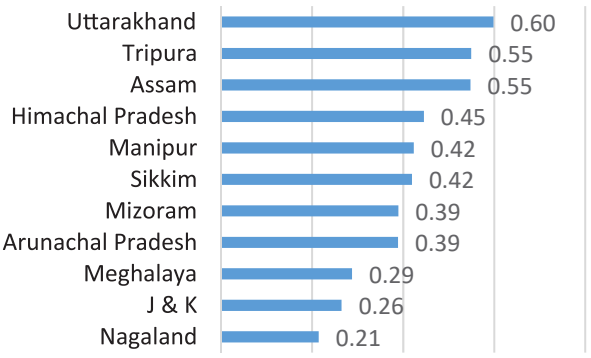
Big States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Karnataka	0.68
2	Maharashtra	0.66
3	Telangana	0.63
4	Gujarat	0.62
5	Tamil Nadu	0.58
6	Chhattisgarh	0.55
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.55
8	Haryana	0.54
9	Orissa	0.53
10	Bihar	0.52
11	Madhya Pradesh	0.52
12	West Bengal	0.49
13	Goa	0.47
14	Uttar Pradesh	0.47
15	Kerala	0.46
16	Rajasthan	0.44
17	Jharkhand	0.39
18	Punjab	0.37



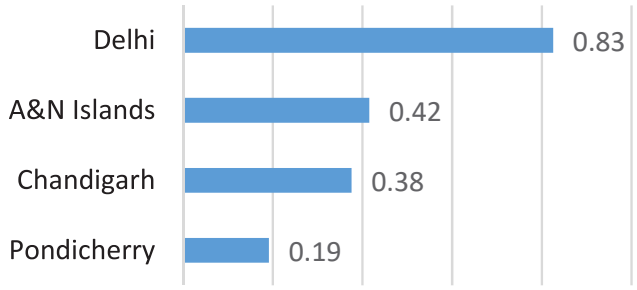
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Uttarakhand	0.60
2	Tripura	0.55
3	Assam	0.55
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.45
5	Manipur	0.42
6	Sikkim	0.42
7	Mizoram	0.39
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0.39
9	Meghalaya	0.29
10	J & K	0.26
11	Nagaland	0.21



UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Delhi	0.83
2	A&N Islands	0.42
3	Chandigarh	0.38
4	Pondicherry	0.19
5	D&N Haveli	Not Included for Scoring
6	Daman & Diu	
7	Lakshadweep	



Notes:

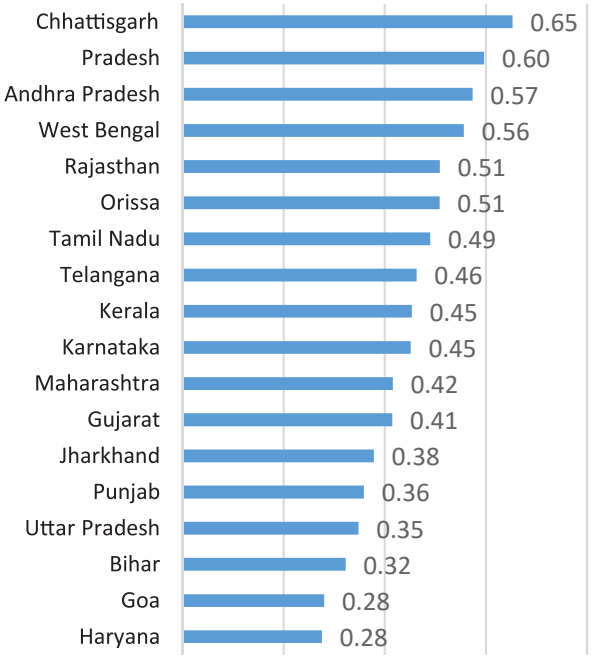
(i) *No data is available for any of the sector indicators for three UTs, i.e., Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, therefore, scoring has not been done for these three UTs.*

(ii) *No data were available for Fiscal Deficit to % of GSDP, Own Tax Revenue to Total Tax Revenue and Debt to GSDP for Andaman and Nicobar and Chandigarh, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.7 Social Welfare and Development Sector Ranking

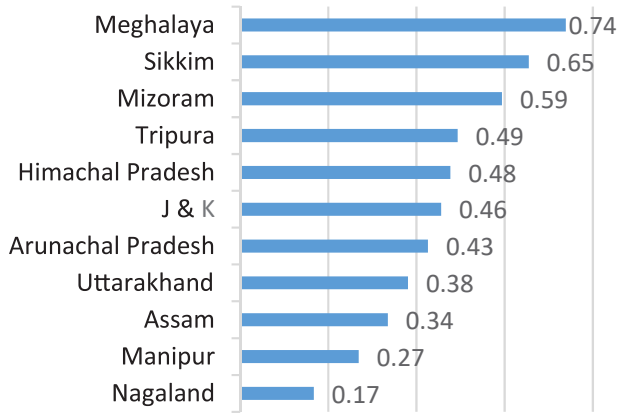
Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Chhattisgarh	0.65
2	Madhya Pradesh	0.60
3	Andhra Pradesh	0.57
4	West Bengal	0.56
5	Rajasthan	0.51
6	Orissa	0.51
7	Tamil Nadu	0.49
8	Telangana	0.46
9	Kerala	0.45
10	Karnataka	0.45
11	Maharashtra	0.42
12	Gujarat	0.41
13	Jharkhand	0.38
14	Punjab	0.36
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.35
16	Bihar	0.32
17	Goa	0.28
18	Haryana	0.28



North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Meghalaya	0.74
2	Sikkim	0.65
3	Mizoram	0.59
4	Tripura	0.49
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.48
6	J & K	0.46
7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43
8	Uttarakhand	0.38
9	Assam	0.34
10	Manipur	0.27
11	Nagaland	0.17



Notes:

(i) No data was available for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities for Arunachal Pradesh, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

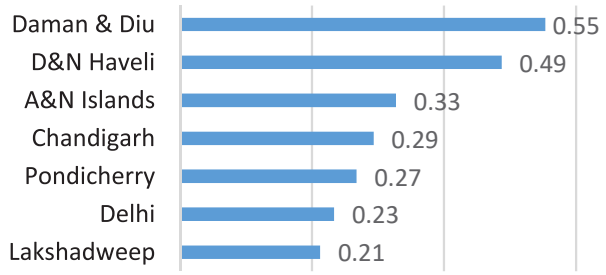
(ii) No data were available for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities and Disposal of SC / ST Atrocity

Cases by Courts for Meghalaya and Nagaland, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(iii) No data was available for Disposal of SC / ST Atrocity Cases by Courts for Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Daman & Diu	0.55
2	D&N Haveli	0.49
3	A&N Islands	0.33
4	Chandigarh	0.29
5	Pondicherry	0.27
6	Delhi	0.23
7	Lakshadweep	0.21



Notes:

(i) *No data was available for Rural Employment and Housing for All for Delhi and Chandigarh, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(ii) *No data was available for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities for Andaman and Nicobar, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(iii) *No data was available for Rural Employment and Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

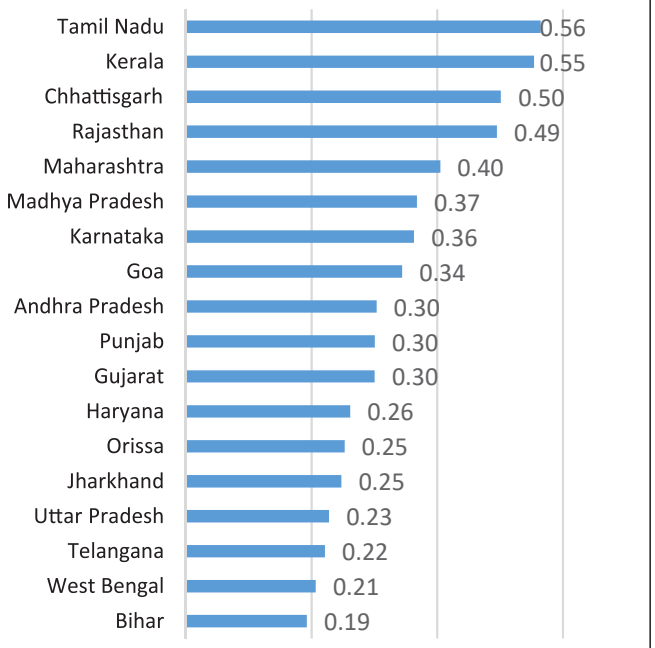
(iv) *No data was available for Rural Employment, Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities and Disposal of SC / ST Atrocity Cases by Courts for Daman and Diu, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

(v) *No data was available for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities and Disposal of SC / ST Atrocity Cases by Courts for Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.*

5.2.8 Judicial and Public Security Sector Ranking

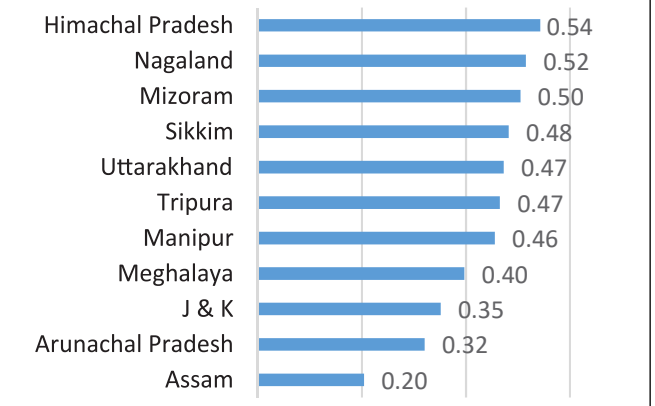
Big States

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	0.56
2	Kerala	0.55
3	Chhattisgarh	0.50
4	Rajasthan	0.49
5	Maharashtra	0.40
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.37
7	Karnataka	0.36
8	Goa	0.34
9	Andhra Pradesh	0.30
10	Punjab	0.30
11	Gujarat	0.30
12	Haryana	0.26
13	Orissa	0.25
14	Jharkhand	0.25
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.23
16	Telangana	0.22
17	West Bengal	0.21
18	Bihar	0.19



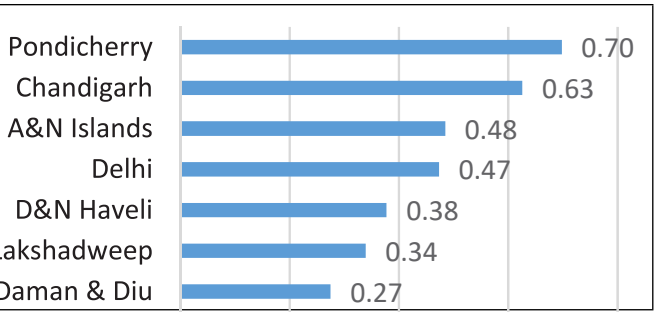
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.54
2	Nagaland	0.52
3	Mizoram	0.50
4	Sikkim	0.48
5	Uttarakhand	0.47
6	Tripura	0.47
7	Manipur	0.46
8	Meghalaya	0.40
9	J & K	0.35
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.32
11	Assam	0.20



UTs

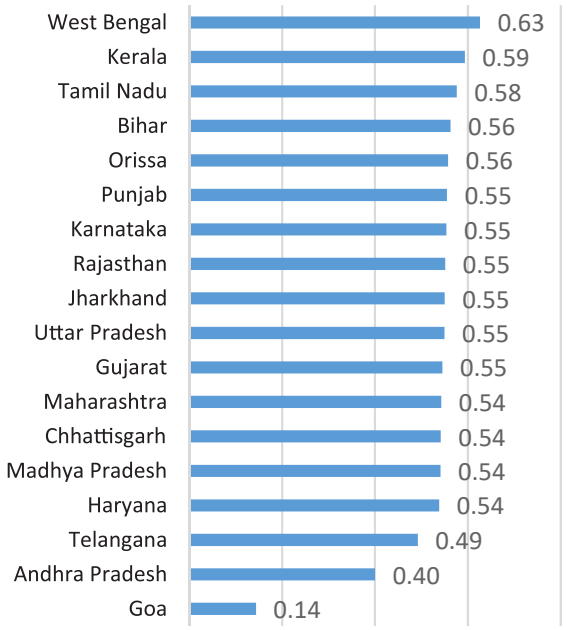
#	Ranking	Score
1	Pondicherry	0.70
2	Chandigarh	0.63
3	A&N Islands	0.48
4	Delhi	0.47
5	D&N Haveli	0.38
6	Lakshadweep	0.34
7	Daman & Diu	0.27



5.2.9 Environment Sector Ranking

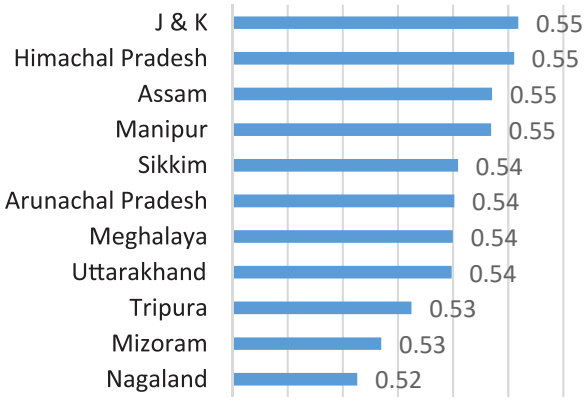
Big States

#	Ranking	Score
1	West Bengal	0.63
2	Kerala	0.59
3	Tamil Nadu	0.58
4	Bihar	0.56
5	Orissa	0.56
6	Punjab	0.55
7	Karnataka	0.55
8	Rajasthan	0.55
9	Jharkhand	0.55
10	Uttar Pradesh	0.55
11	Gujarat	0.55
12	Maharashtra	0.54
13	Chhattisgarh	0.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.54
15	Haryana	0.54
16	Telangana	0.49
17	Andhra Pradesh	0.40
18	Goa	0.14



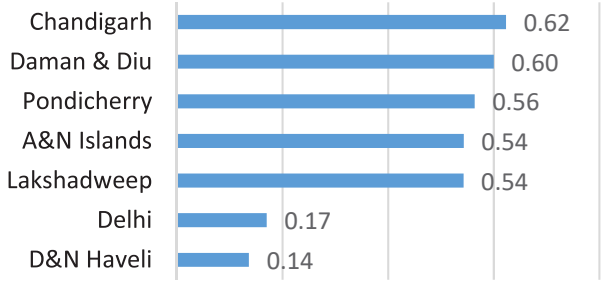
North East and Hill States

#	Ranking	Score
1	J & K	0.55
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.55
3	Assam	0.55
4	Manipur	0.55
5	Sikkim	0.54
6	Arunachal Pradesh	0.54
7	Meghalaya	0.54
8	Uttarakhand	0.54
9	Tripura	0.53
10	Mizoram	0.53
11	Nagaland	0.52



UTs

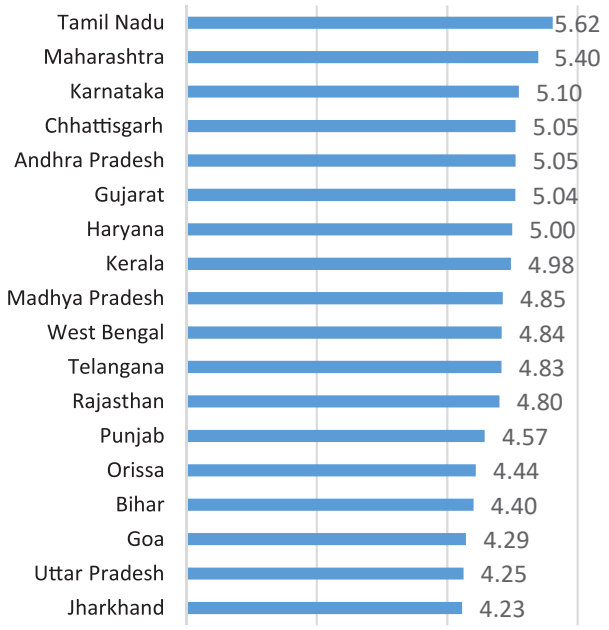
#	Ranking	Score
1	Chandigarh	0.62
2	Daman & Diu	0.60
3	Pondicherry	0.56
4	A&N Islands	0.54
5	Lakshadweep	0.54
6	Delhi	0.17
7	D&N Haveli	0.14



5.3 Composite Ranking

Big States

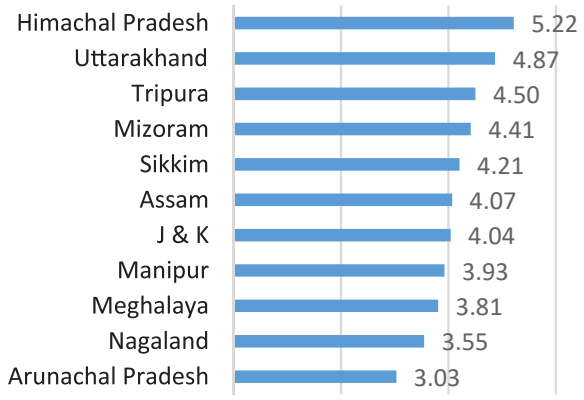
#	Ranking	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	5.62
2	Maharashtra	5.40
3	Karnataka	5.10
4	Chhattisgarh	5.05
5	Andhra Pradesh	5.05
6	Gujarat	5.04
7	Haryana	5.00
8	Kerala	4.98
9	Madhya Pradesh	4.85
10	West Bengal	4.84
11	Telangana	4.83
12	Rajasthan	4.80
13	Punjab	4.57
14	Orissa	4.44
15	Bihar	4.40
16	Goa	4.29
17	Uttar Pradesh	4.25
18	Jharkhand	4.23



Note: Detailed Notes are provided as part of Sector Ranking

North East and Hill States

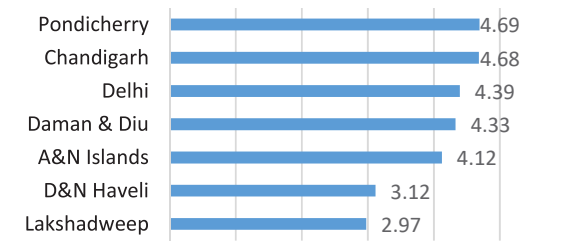
#	Ranking	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	5.22
2	Uttarakhand	4.87
3	Tripura	4.50
4	Mizoram	4.41
5	Sikkim	4.21
6	Assam	4.07
7	J & K	4.04
8	Manipur	3.93
9	Meghalaya	3.81
10	Nagaland	3.55
11	Arunachal Pradesh	3.03



Note: Detailed Notes are provided as part of Sector Ranking

UTs

#	Ranking	Score
1	Pondicherry	4.69
2	Chandigarh	4.68
3	Delhi	4.39
4	Daman & Diu	4.33
5	A&N Islands	4.12
6	D&N Haveli	3.12
7	Lakshadweep	2.97



Note: Detailed Notes are provided as part of Sector Ranking

Annexures

Annexure 1: Sectors, Indicators and Weightages

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	1	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector	0.4
		2	Food Grains Production	0.1
		3	Horticulture Produce	0.1
		4	Milk Production	0.1
		5	Meat Production	0.1
		6	Crop Insurance	0.2
2	Commerce and Industries	1	Ease of Doing Business	0.9
		2	Growth of Industries	0.05
		3	Growth in MSME Establishments	0.05
3	Human Resource Development	1	Quality of Education	0.3
		2	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level	0.2
		3	Gender Parity	0.2
		4	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST	0.1
		5	Skill Trainings Imparted	0.1
		6	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment	0.1
4	Public Health	1	Operationalisation of 24X7 Facility at PHCs	0.1
		2	Availability of Doctors Staff at PHCs	0.1
		3	MMR	0.3
		4	IMR	0.3
		5	TFR	0.1
		6	Immunisation Achievement	0.1

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
5	Public infrastructure & Utilities	1	Access to Potable Water	0.25
		2	Towns Declared ODF	0.1
		3	Villages Declared ODF	0.1
		4	Connectivity to Rural Habitation	0.1
		5	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)	0.1
		6	Access to Power Supply	0.05
		7	Availability of 24X7 Power Supply	0.05
		8	Energy Availability Against the Requirement	0.05
		9	Growth of Per Capita Power Consumption	0.2
6	Economic Governance	1	Growth in Per Capita GSDP	0.3
		2	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP	0.1
		3	State's Own Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts	0.3
		4	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	0.3
7	Social Welfare & Development	1	Sex Ratio at Birth	0.1
		2	Health Insurance Coverage	0.1
		3	Rural Employment Guarantee	0.2
		4	Unemployment	0.2
		5	Housing for All	0.1
		6	Economic Empowerment of Women	0.1
		7	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	0.1
		8	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts	0.1

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
8	Judiciary and Public Security	1	Conviction Rate	0.3
		2	Availability of Police Personnel	0.25
		3	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	0.15
		4	Disposal of Court Cases	0.15
		5	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts	0.15
9	Environment	1	Availability of State-level Action Plan for Climate Change	0.4
		2	Change in Forest Cover	0.6
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States	1.0

Annexure 2: Data Source of Indicators

Governance Sector: Agriculture and Allied Sectors

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
01	Growth rate of agriculture and allied sector	Combined agriculture and allied sector production of current year Combined agriculture and allied sector production of previous year	State-wise and item-wise estimates of value of output from agriculture and allied sectors (2011-12 to 2015-16) Published in 2018 by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India Data Year: 2015-16
02	Growth rate of Food Grains Production	Total food grain production of current year Total food grain production of previous year	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017 Published in 2018 by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India Data Year: 2016-17 (data available for only 22 States and UTs) Data Year: 2015-16 (data available for all States & UTs)
03	Growth rate of Horticulture Produce	Total horticulture production of current year Total horticulture production of previous year	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017 Published in 2018 by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India Data Year: 2016-17
04	Growth rate of Milk Production	Total milk production of current year Total milk production of previous year	Milk Production by States; National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Data Year: 2017-18

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
05	Growth rate of Meat Production	Total meat production of current year Total meat production of previous year	Basic Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Statistics 2017 Published by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Data Year: 2017-18
06	Crop Insurance	Directly calculated figure	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017 Published in 2018 by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Data Year: 2016-17

Governance Sector: Commerce and Industries

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
07	Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB)	Directly taking EoDB Score	EoDB Score available at Department of Industry Policy and Promotion (DIPP) Website Data Year: 2017
08	Growth rate of industries	Directly calculated growth rate	NITI Aayog Resources Data Year: 2014-15
09	Growth in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) establishments	Total No. of MSME in 2017-18	Annual Report 2017-18, Ministry of MSME Data Year: 2017-18
		Total No. of MSME in 2015-16	Annual Report 2015-16, Ministry of MSME Data Year: 2015-16

Governance Sector: Human Resource Development

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
10	Quality of Education	% of Students of Std. III who can read Std. II Level Text (Language)	Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018 by ASER Centre facilitated by Pratham Data Year: 2018
		% of Students of Std III who can do at least subtraction	
		% of Students of Std. VIII who can read Std. II Level Text (Language)	
		% of Students of Std VIII who can do division	
11	Gender Parity Index	Directly calculated figure	School Education in India 2016-17; National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) (Unified District Information System (U-DISE) developed a Dashboard and Mobile App; and both have data upto 2016-17 only) Year: 2016-17
12	Retention Rate at Elementary Level (Grade I to VIII)	Directly calculated figure	
13	Enrolment ratio of SC and ST	Directly calculated figure	
14	Skill Trainings Imparted	Total target allocated	Dashboard of Skill Development Management System (SDMS); Ministry of Skill Development, Govt. of India Data Year: Upto date
		Total Training done	
15	Placement Ratio including Self-employment	Total target allocated	
		Total Placements done	

Governance Sector: Public Health

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
16	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Directly calculated figure	SRS Bulletin, Volume 52 No. 1; Published in May 2019 Data Year: 2017
17	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Directly calculated figure	Special SRS Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2014-16 Year: 2014-16
18	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Directly calculated figure	SRS Statistical Report: 2016 Data Year: 2016
19	Immunization Achievement	Directly calculated figure	Universal Immunization Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India Data Year: 2016-17
20	Availability of Doctors at PHCs	Total Number of Doctors Sanctioned for PHCs	Rural Health Statistics 2017-18; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India Data Year: 2018
		Total Number of Doctors Available at PHCs	
21	Operationalization of 24X7 Facility at PHCs	Total Number of PHCs Operational at 24X7 Basis	Quarterly NHM MIS Report - December 2018; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India Data Year: 2018
		Total Number of PHCs	Same as above

Governance Sector: Public Infrastructure and Utilities

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
22	Access to potable water	Total No. of Households (HHs) – rural	Census of India 2011
		Total No. of HHs – urban	Census of India 2011
		Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – rural	Main Source of Drinking Water 2001-2011 (Rural)
		Total No. of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – urban	Main Source of Drinking Water 2011 / 2018 (Urban)
23	Towns declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Total No. of statutory towns	Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban Dashboard – State-wise Data Year: Upto date
		Total No. of statutory towns declared as ODF	
24	Villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Total No. of villages	Directly calculated State-wise figures from Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural (Gramin) Data Year: Upto date
		Total No. of villages declared as ODF	
25	Connectivity to rural habitations	No. of habitations having road connectivity	Dashboard cumulatively upto date Data of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Data Year: Upto date
		Total No. of habitations	
26	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)	Total number of households with LPG/ PNG connection in reference year	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through OMCs Data Year: 2018 (To be collected)
		Total number of households (estimated based on Census of India 2011)	Census of India 2011

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
27	Access to power supply	Total No. of households Total No. of households with domestic power connection	Dashboard of Soubhagya, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India Data Year: Upto date
28	Availability of 24X7 power supply	Directly taking calculated average hours of supply for domestic consumption in rural areas	Progress Report of Rural Electrification (RE) Monitoring (Rural) by Ministry of Power Data Year: 2017
29	Energy availability against the requirement	Actual energy required Total Energy available from all sources	Load Generation Balance Report 2018-19 by Central Electricity Authority Data Year: 2017-18
30	Growth in per capita power consumption	Ultimate electricity consumption	Report of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India Data Year: 2016-17

Governance Sector: Economic Governance

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
31	Growth in Per Capita GSDP	Population	Census of India 2011
		GSDP (at constant prices) for current year	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2018-19 published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Data Year: 2016-17
32	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP	Fiscal deficit	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2018-19 published by RBI Data Year: 2016-17
		GSDP (at constant prices) for current year	Same as Indicator 31
33	State's own revenue receipts to total revenue receipts	State own tax revenue receipts	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2018-19 published by RBI Data Year: 2016-17
		Total revenue receipts (all sources)	
34	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	Total Debt liability	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2018-19 published by RBI Data Year: 2016-17
		GSDP (at constant prices) for current year	Same as Indicator 31

Governance Sector: Welfare and Development

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
35	Sex Ratio at Birth	Directly calculated ratio	Health Management Information System (HMIS); Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India Year: 2016-17
36	Health insurance coverage	Directly calculated ratio of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme / insurance	National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (Round 4) Data Year: 2015-16
37	Rural employment guarantee	Directly calculated figure: (Avg. no. of days work provided to registered and worked HHs)	MIS of MNREGA Data Year: 2018-19
38	Unemployment rate	Directly calculated figure	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 Published by MoSPI, Govt. of India – 2019 Data Year: 2017-18
39	Housing for All	Number of houses constructed out of Total target for house construction (urban areas)	Report of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Data Year: 2019
		Number of houses constructed out of Total target for house construction (rural areas)	Report of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India Data Year: 2019
40	Economic Empowerment of Women	Directly calculated Female Labour force participation Rate	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 Published by MoSPI, Govt. of India – 2019 Data Year: 2017-18

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
41	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in current year	Figures for 2015-16 would be provided by • Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for SCs and OBCs, Govt. of India • Ministry of Tribal Welfare for STs, Govt. of India • Ministry of Minority Welfare for Minorities, Govt. of India
		No. of beneficiaries provided credit support for self-employment ventures / income generation in previous year	

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
42	Disposal of SC/ST atrocity cases by courts	No. of cases in courts including brought forward related to SCs	Annual Report 2017-18 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
			Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
		No. of cases in courts including brought forward related to STs	Annual Report 2017-18 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
			Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
		No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the year related to SCs	Annual Report 2017-18 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
			Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
		No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the year related to STs	Annual Report 2017-18 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
			Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Governance Sector: Judiciary and Public Security

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
43	Conviction rate	Directly calculated figure	Crime in India 2016 (Latest): Statistics published by National Crime Record Bureau Data Year: 2016
44	Availability of Police Personnel	Sanctioned strength Police (Civil & Armed)	Data on Police Organisations in India: 2017 (Latest) published by Bureau of Police Research & Development Data Year: 2017
		Actual filled strength Police (Civil & Armed)	
45	Proportion of women police personnel	Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	
		Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed)	
46	Disposal of court cases	Cases pending more than two years (opening balance + cases that become pending that year)	National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) – District and Taluka Courts of India Data Year: Upto date
		Total No. of cases disposed pending for more than two years in current year	
47	Disposal of cases by consumer courts	Cases pending more six months	Dashboard of Computerisation and computer networking of consumer forum in country Data Year: Upto date
		Total No. of cases disposed pending more than six months old in current year	

Governance Sector: Environment

#	Indicators	Data Items Required	Source and Latest Data Year
48	Availability of State-level Action Plan for Climate Change		List of States developed Action Plan is available at website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 32 State have already developed
49	Change in Forest Cover	Total area under forest cover in current year Total area under forest cover in previous year	India State of Forest Report 2017 and 2015 Biennial report published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India Data Years: 2017 and 2015

Annexure 3 Categorisation of States

North-East and Hill States	Union Territories *
i. Arunachal Pradesh	i. Chandigarh
ii. Assam	ii. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
iii. Manipur	iii. Daman and Diu
iv. Meghalaya	iv. Lakshadweep
v. Mizoram	v. Puducherry
vi. Nagaland	vi. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
vii. Sikkim	vii. National Capital Territory of Delhi
viii. Tripura	
ix. Jammu & Kashmir *	
x. Himachal Pradesh	
xi. Uttarakhand	

Big States	
i. Andhra Pradesh	x. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Bihar	xi. Maharashtra
iii. Chhattisgarh	xii. Odisha
iv. Goa	xiii. Punjab
v. Gujarat	xiv. Rajasthan
vi. Haryana	xv. Tamil Nadu
vii. Jharkhand	xvi. Telangana
viii. Karnataka	xvii. Uttar Pradesh
ix. Kerala	xviii. West Bengal

Note :
** The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh are accorded the status of UTs recently. While designing the GGI framework and subsequent ranking the data was available for J&K as State and no data was available separately for Ladakh. Therefore, J&K is included under the North East and Hills Category and Ladakh as UT is not part of raking. The subsequent edition of GGI may include J& K and Ladakh in the respective category based on their newly accorded status.*

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