



DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX GUJARAT



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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure that the Government of Gujarat in collaboration with Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances is releasing District Good Governance Index (DGGI) of Gujarat. The Index benchmarks governance in the Districts of Gujarat on 65 indicators under 10 sectors.

The publication of first ever DGGI Gujarat is a landmark achievement. District being the basic unit of administrative system, are a pivotal point of contact between citizens and administration. They act as a catalyst for development, welfare of marginalized sections of the society and overall well-being of citizens. Therefore, their performance must be measured to attest development and bring a competitive spirit amongst themselves. DGGI will enable each of the 33 Districts of Gujarat to rise to the level of the best administered districts of the country.

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

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Bhupendra Patel

Chief Minister, Gujarat State



MESSAGE

In this age of rapid technological advancement, it is crucial that our districts are equipped to leverage opportunities to provide better services to citizens. With the **District Good Governance Index**, we aim to encourage districts to embrace technology and innovation in their governance practices, which will improve the overall quality of life for citizens.

I am delighted to know that the ARTD in GAD, in partnership with **DARPG of Government of India** and in association with **Center for Good Governance, Hyderabad** is coming out with the **District Good Governance Index**, which is aimed at promoting healthy competition and benchmarking among districts in the state of Gujarat. I am sure, good governance is a critical component of achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the District Good Governance Index is aligned with these global indicators. By measuring and ranking districts based on their performance, we hope to inspire them to align their practices with the national and state priorities, with the SDGs, identify areas of improvement, and implement best practices.

We encourage all citizens, government officials and stakeholders to use this index to facilitate positive change and work towards building better communities. It is our hope that this publication will serve as a catalyst for good governance practices, and ultimately contribute towards achieving the ease of living that we all aspire.

(Bhupendra Patel)

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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
SARDAR PATEL BHAVAN, SANJAY NAGAR,
NEW DELHI-110001

Dated: 02.05.2023



MESSAGE

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

The District Good Governance index of the State of Gujarat is aimed to assess the state of governance in all 33 Districts of Gujarat on 65 Indicators under 10 Sectors. The ranking of the Districts of Gujarat would bring about healthy competition amongst Districts from which the citizens would be immensely benefitted.

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

(V. Srinivas)



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MESSAGE

I am pleased to present the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) – a comprehensive framework that benchmarks the performance of our 33 districts across 65 key parameters of State priority. The DGGI is an outcome of collaborative action between the State Government and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in the Union Government, with the Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad as the knowledge partner.

The DGGI is a crucial step towards promoting good governance, aligning priorities and promoting competitiveness amongst districts, with the objective of improving the quality of governance and strengthening citizen service delivery. With the DGGI, we aim to create a benchmark for performance and encourage districts to align their priorities with the State's priorities. By doing so, we can work together to address the issues that matter the most for the State, and for the 'Amrit Kaal' unlock the potential that each district has.

The DGGI is a reflection of our commitment to building a stronger economy and guaranteeing a better quality of life for all citizens of Gujarat. By providing an objective and transparent framework for performance measurement, the DGGI will enable us to identify areas of improvement and take concerted action towards achieving better HDI and quality of life for all citizens.

I believe that the DGGI will provide a boost to collective efforts towards achieving our goal of creating a better Gujarat. With each passing year, we can track our progress and work towards achieving the desired outcomes. I propose that the DGGI be published annually, as it will serve as a useful tool for monitoring and improving our governance systems.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the team of the Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, the DARPG and all the officials of ARTD who have contributed to the development of the DGGI framework. I am confident that the DGGI will serve as a catalyst for change and drive us towards a brighter future for Gujarat.


[Raj Kumar] 18/3/23

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अमर नाथ, आई.ए.एस.
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MESSAGE

Governance is acknowledged as a crucial element in the development of any nation. However, identifying the necessary reforms to improve the quality of governance can often be difficult due to a lack of objective and measurable data, and diverse development context and circumstances.

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in collaboration with Government of Gujarat has developed District Good Governance Index (DGGI) with the objective of identifying strong and weak development areas, and provide the departments a tool to take data driven decisions. The index focuses on ten governance sectors and 85 indicators, which have been developed after extensive consultation with stakeholders.

The support and guidance extended by Shri V. Srinivas IAS, Secretary, DARPG, and the input of the Chief Secretary, and other officers of Government of Gujarat has led to the development of this path breaking District Good Governance Index. The efforts of the Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad were also vital in the preparation of DGGI Gujarat.

dy 04.05.2023

(Amar Nath)



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75
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MESSAGE

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

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India has conceptualized the District Good Governance Index for Gujarat to promote healthy competition among all the Districts. The District Good Governance Index will quantify the performance of all 33 Districts of Gujarat under respective sectors and overall. I am convinced that it will yield valuable District-wise insights into their strong and weak areas of performance and help in bringing a competitive spirit among them.

The guidance received from Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Secretary, DARPG, who has been the driving force behind this exercise is of immense value. The index would have not taken the present shape without the inputs of Shri Raj Kumar, Chief Secretary to Government of Gujarat. The efforts of team members of DARPG & Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in preparation of this Index are praiseworthy.


(NBS Rajput)



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Date :



MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to present the District Good Governance Index, which is aimed at promoting healthy competition and benchmarking among districts in our state. This comprehensive index ranks districts based on 65 parameters, providing a transparent and objective evaluation of their performance in providing quality services to citizens and providing feedback on important quantified KPIs that allow district to fine tune their own course of action.

Good governance is the backbone of any successful society, and we believe that this index will help in creating a culture of excellence and accountability in our districts. By measuring and ranking their performance, we hope to inspire districts to strive towards better governance, to identify areas of improvement and to implement best practices.

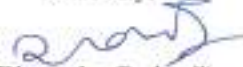
In today's rapidly evolving world, technology offers unprecedented opportunities for growth and development. Gujarat as a state and India as a country have made impressive strides on multiple development paradigms, and each district with a population as big as many smaller nations has the potential to scale up its economic might and contribute significantly to nation-building. The DGGI exercise will set the bar higher for our districts and incentivize them to compete with each other to improve their rankings on various KPIs.

The DGGI exercise is not just about promoting competitiveness; it is about strengthening the core of governance and improving the quality of services provided to citizens. By setting clear and objective benchmarks, we can identify areas where our districts need to improve and work towards bridging the gaps. Through this exercise, we aim to create an environment that fosters innovation, experimentation, and learning to help our districts become better governed and more responsive to citizens' needs.

The DGGI rankings will include variations in rankings of 33 districts based on inter-se KPIs, reflecting the unique challenges and opportunities each district faces. We have adopted best practices from across the world, where similar ranking criteria have led to perceptible improvements in governance, service delivery, and overall quality of life.

I am confident that the DGGI exercise will motivate our districts to achieve new heights in governance and service delivery, and contribute to the growth and development of Gujarat and India.

Sincerely,


(Dhananjay Dwivedi)

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Acknowledgement

We are thankful to Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India for the support he provided with valuable inputs, insights and encouragement for developing a comprehensive and robust District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Gujarat.

We sincerely appreciate the support received from Shri Raj Kumar, IAS, Chief Secretary Government of Gujarat particularly during finalisation of DGGI for Gujarat. The DGGI greatly benefited with the inputs from Shri Amar Nath, IAS, Addl. Secretary, DARPG. Support received from N.B.S. Rajput, IAS, Joint Secretary, DARPG is of immense value.

It is also to acknowledge the support and inputs provided by the representatives of various Departments of Government of Gujarat. The support received from Shri Dhananjay Dwivedi, IAS, Principal Secretary, General Administration Department, Govt. of Gujarat is gratefully acknowledged. His technical inputs on every aspect of Index and particularly the coordination and data compilation support has helped the Index to take a comprehensive shape. We would like to put on record the crucial support provided by the team at DARPG comprising Shri Sanjeev Shrivastava, Deputy Secretary and Shri R. Rajsekharan, Under Secretary.

The DGGI is collective efforts 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 relentless support and guidance of Shri Rajendra Nimje, ex-IAS, Director General, CGG is acknowledged. Sincere appreciation to CGG team especially Shri Shabbeer Shaikh, Director, CGG supported by Smt. Hijam Eskoni Devi and Shri Vaibhav Purandare, Programme Managers, CGG who shouldered the responsibility of data collation, estimation, visualisation at all levels and development of the Report. Support extended by Shri Manishankar Madishetty, Knowledge Manager, CGG is also acknowledged.



Executive Summary

Effective governance is a crucial element in promoting holistic development. As Districts serve as the fundamental unit of administration and governance, implementation of various programmes and innovative projects by them to enhance the well-being of citizens necessitates measuring their performance for proper assessment and effective planning. This approach will lead to the development of both the Districts and the region as a whole.

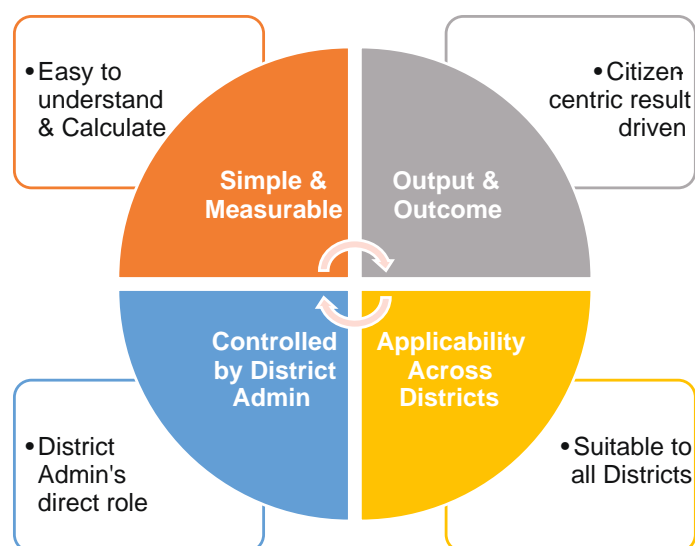
The primary goal of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) is to evaluate the quality of governance in all 33 Districts of Gujarat by using specific sectors and selected indicators. This process will facilitate District rankings and provide a comparative overview. The rankings will encourage healthy competition among Districts to provide citizen-centric administration and governance. The DGGI is expected to offer guidance to the Government of Gujarat and District Administration, as well as other stakeholders, in identifying existing gaps and devising plans to bridge them. Furthermore, it will serve as a decision-making tool.

The DGGI draws inspiration from the Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021, with revised indicators to cater to the specific needs of the region / State, considering ground realities and aspirations of the people. The selection of sectors and indicators underwent extensive consultations with the involvement of senior officials of the State Government to ensure comprehensive input.

The components of the DGGI are:



The principles of Indicator Selection are:



The DGGI of Gujarat encompasses ten Governance Sectors and 65 Indicators with 127 data points.

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1.	Agriculture & Allied Sector	08
2.	Commerce & Industry	05
3.	Human Resource Development	09
4.	Public Health	10
5.	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	06
6.	Social Welfare & Development	11
7.	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	04
8.	Judiciary & Public Safety	06
9.	Environment	04
10.	Citizen Centric Governance	02
	Total	65

The required data for the DGGI is obtained from various departments of the Government of Gujarat, with the Department of Administrative Reform taking responsibility of compiling it. The raw data is normalised using the Dimensional Index Method, and the respective weights assigned to the indicators are applied for ranking purposes. All sectors carry equal weights, as they are equally crucial for the overall development of a region or District. The scores of individual indicators are combined to calculate the sector score, which then determines the sector rank. The sector scores are aggregated to arrive at the Composite District Rank.

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

#	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
1	Agriculture & Allied	Porbandar	Junagadh	Devbhumi Dwarka
2	Commerce & Industry	Panchmahal	Bharuch	Vadodara
3	Human Resource Development	Botad	Panchmahal	Bhavnagar
4	Public Health	Ahmedabad	Dahod	Mahisagar
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	Surat	Ahmedabad	Valsad
6	Social Welfare & Development	Bharuch	Ahmedabad	Navsari
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	Dahod	Narmada	Vadodara
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	Morbi	Devbhumi Dwarka	Gandhinagar

#	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
9	Environment	Bhavnagar	Botad	Rajkot
10	Citizen Centric Governance	Junagadh	Kheda	Botad

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

#	Composite Rank
1.	Navsari
2.	Rajkot
3.	Ahmedabad
4.	Botad
5.	Morbi
6.	Sabarkantha
7.	Bhavnagar
8.	Arvalli
9.	Mahisagar
10.	Panchmahal
11.	Anand
12.	Kheda
13.	Valsad
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka
15.	Junagadh
16.	Banaskantha
17.	Dahod
18.	Porbandar
19.	Mehsana
20.	Tapi
21.	Amreli
22.	Patan



#	Composite Rank
23.	Kachchh
24.	Jamnagar
25.	Gandhinagar
26.	Gir Somnath
27.	Bharuch
28.	Surat
29.	Surendranagar
30.	Vadodara
31.	Chhotaudepur
32.	Dang
33.	Narmada

Undoubtedly, the preparation of DGGI presented certain challenges, especially related to the selection of indicators and availability of data. However, it has successfully provided an assessment of the Districts. Making the DGGI an annual feature and moving towards sustainable data collection protocols will aid in bridging performance gaps while ensuring real-time monitoring of the quality, authenticity, and outreach of governance to citizens. The DGGI could be further strengthened by incorporating more dimensions, including input and perception-based parameters.

The DARPG, Govt. of India is guiding and providing financial support for the entire exercise. Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad is roped in for extending technical and knowledge support. The Dept. of Administrative Reform, Govt. of Gujarat played a pivotal role in developing this index.

Abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANCs	: Ante-natal Care
AR	: Administrative Reforms
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth Rate
CGG	: Centre for Good Governance
DARPG	: Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DDUSY	: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Swavalamban Yojana
DGGI	: District Good Governance Index
DLFC	: District Level Facilitation Committee
ECCE	: Early Childhood Care and Education
EoDB	: Ease-of-Doing-Business
FPS	: Fair Price Shop
FRU	: First Referral Unit
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GGI	: Good Governance Index
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Product
GST	: Goods and Services Tax
GVA	: Gross Value Added
HH	: Household
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HWC	: Health & Wellness Centre
IHHT	: Individual Household Toilets
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	: Indian Penal Code
IT	: Information Technology
ITI	: Industrial Training Institute
KMK	: Khel Maha Kumbh
LPG	: Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDM	: Mid-Day Meal

MIS	: Management Information System
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Rate
MPI	: Multi Poverty Index
MSME	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSP	: Minimum Support Price
NAS	: National Assessment Survey
NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NHM	: National Health Mission
NSAP	: National Social Assistance Programme
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PMAY	: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	: Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMMY	: Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMSBY	: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PNG	: Piped Natural Gas
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institutions
PWD	: Public Works Department
RLB	: Rural Local Body
SC	: Schedule Caste
SCRB	: State Crime Record Bureau
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SGoS	: Sectoral Group of Secretaries
SHC	: Soil Health Card
SHG	: Self-Help Group
SHP	: Skilled Health Personnel
SNCU	: Special New-born Care Unit
ST	: Schedule Tribe
UIP	: Universal Immunisation Programme
ULB	: Urban Local Body
UT	: Union Territory

1

Introduction



India is rapidly transforming and outpacing other nations on many fronts. The implementation of numerous reforms over the three decades has resulted in an impressive shift from a stagnant and insular economy to one that is dynamic and prosperous. Notably, India's progress can be objectively measured, with economic data indicating that it is one of the fastest-growing economies globally and projected to become the world's second-largest economy by 2030, achieving this goal much faster than anticipated. These indicators offer a clear assessment of India's economic growth and potential and are believed to be linked to its governance model.

India is a union of States and operates on federal principles, which distribute power between the Central and State Governments in accordance with the Indian Constitution. In line with the current government's philosophy of "Minimum Government Maximum Governance," there is a strong emphasis on promoting effective governance. The Central Government aims to empower State Governments by granting them greater fiscal independence and devolving more power. To achieve success at the State-level and meet the needs of citizens, it is essential for all Districts to deliver expected results. As such, it is crucial to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of District-level governance mechanisms in delivering both output and outcomes.

1.1 Good Governance Index

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

Good Governance Index

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

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

Based on the recommendation of Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) – 9 on Governance, the Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Govt. of India has developed the GGI with technical support of Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. The first edition of GGI 2019 was published on 25 December 2019.

The GGI 2021 was published on the occasion of Good Governance Day on 25 December 2021 by the Hon'ble Home Minister and Ministry for Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah and Hon'ble Minister State Dr. Jitendra Singh, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India.

GGI has been developed to provide useful information for the States and Districts as well as Central Ministries/Departments concerned, enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving living standards of the citizen. It is envisaged that the results would lead to healthy and more informed policy discussions between different tiers of Governments. Such assessment provides a

comparative picture among the States and Districts while developing a competitive spirit for improvement. In this context, the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives, etc., become an important factor for assessment.

1.2 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

Districts, as the basic units of field administration, perform various functions, including but not limited to regulatory functions such as law and order, land revenue/reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies, and social welfare. They also coordinate and monitor District/Sub-District level offices of State



Governments line departments and their agencies, such as irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), and industries. Additionally, District Administration supervise local bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other authorities. Proper assessment and planning are crucial in measuring their performance, leading to the development of the Districts and the region as a whole.

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

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

performance.

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

1.3 DGGI for Gujarat

All the State and UTs are governed as per the provisions of our Constitution. However, each State / UT has some distinct feature of administration – be it number and nomenclature of Departments, responsibilities assigned to the Departments, nomenclature of Head of the Departments (HoDs), etc. Irrespective of their respective uniqueness, the prime responsibility of the Government / District Administration is to fulfil the aspiration of its citizens and provide them with efficient and quality services at affordable cost. In this context, developing DGGI could be an important step for improving the service levels in each of the Districts by assessing their performance. Assessing and ranking the Districts on their performance based on

key indicators will lead to improvement in service.

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

The DGGI of Gujarat will serve as an evaluation tool to assess the status of governance across its 33 Districts. The DGGI Framework comprises selected governance sectors with specific assessment parameters based on well-defined and measurable Indicators

that effectively capture diverse aspects of the quality of governance.

The DARPG, Govt. of India is guiding and providing financial support for the exercise. Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad has been assigned the responsibility of extending technical and knowledge support. The Dept. of Administrative Reform, Govt. of Gujarat with active collaboration of line Departments of State Government played a pivotal role in developing this index. The present DGGI Framework of Gujarat, includes 65 indicators in ten sectors. Data from each of the District is collected and after completing data collation followed by validation process, the Index with District Ranking has been prepared.



2

Approach & Methodology



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

2.1 Approaches for Developing DGGI

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

While retaining the ten Governance Sectors of GGI Framework, the DGGI of Gujarat included Gujarat specific indicators like District Level Facilitation Committee (DLFC) Index, players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh, Grievance Redressal Status under SWAGAT, Economic efficiency of agriculture land use, etc.

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

- **Consultative Approach**

The development of DGGI of Gujarat has followed a consultative approach. Multiple rounds of extensive consultations were held with the Secretary, DARPG, Government of India, the Secretary of the Department

of Administrative Reforms (AR) of the Government of Gujarat, and senior officials from various line departments.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat also provided valuable inputs during the consultative meetings for finalising the indicators and rankings.

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

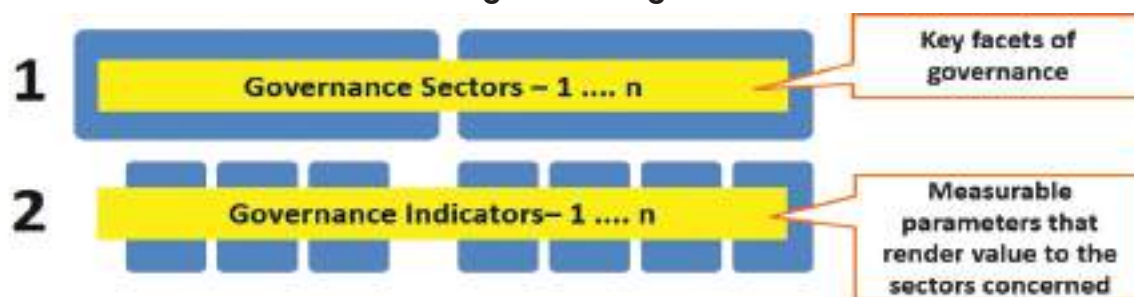
Table 1: DGGI Finalisation Progression

	Initial Draft	2nd Draft	Final Framework
Governance Sectors (Nos.)	10	10	10
Governance Indicators (Nos.)	66	68	65

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

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

Figure 1: Design of DGGI



- **360-Degree Approach**

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

- **End-to-End Approach**

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

- **Take-off from Existing Models**

The DGGI Framework builds upon existing models of governance indices, drawing

upon their knowledge and attempting to increase both horizontal and vertical coverage. This approach saves time and effort by avoiding the need to reinvent the wheel. To achieve this, detailed discussions were conducted with senior officials of J&K UT Administration and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, which is also preparing its own Index for measuring District performance in the State. By incorporating insights from these discussions and existing indices, the DGGI Framework aims to provide a more comprehensive and effective tool for evaluating governance.

- **Pragmatic Approach**

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

2.2 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

The above-mentioned approaches have

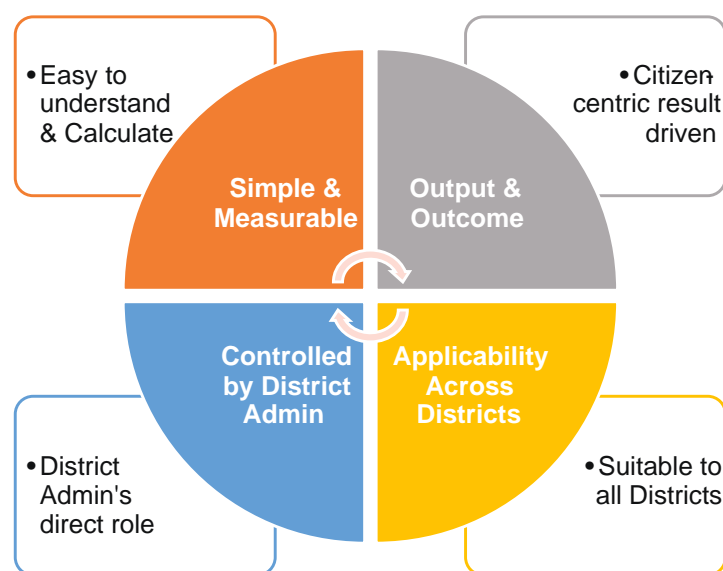
helped in identifying the broad spectrum/sectors for the index. The selection of measurable aspects under each Sector is primarily driven by data availability. However, during consultations, it was noted that the existing data has some limitations in providing a comprehensive picture. For instance, the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

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

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

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

Figure 2: Indicator Selection Principles



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

2.3 Data Source

The data collection for the DGGI heavily relied on the data already available with the Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of Gujarat, regarding various important social and economic aspects. Additionally, data is compiled from existing sources of line departments and District-level offices of the departments concerned. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information Systems (MIS), factsheets, and other relevant documents. By utilising these existing sources of data, the DGGI Framework aims to minimise the need for primary data collection and provide a more efficient and practical tool.

2.5 Components of District Good Governance Index Framework

The DGGI Framework includes:

Figure 3: Components of DGGI



Based on the inputs received during the consultations with detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders, 65 indicators (with 127 data items) clubbed as part of ten sectors have been finalised for inclusion as part of DGGI of Gujarat.

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

Table-2: DGGI Sectors and Indicators

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	08
2	Commerce & Industry	05
3	Human Resource Development	09
4	Public Health	10
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	06

6	Social Welfare & Development	11
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	04
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	06
9	Environment	04
10	Citizen Centric Governance	02
	Total	65

The framework can be further refined and updated in future as data availability and measurement mechanisms improve.

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

Moreover, the DGGI Framework provides an opportunity for the Government of Gujarat to streamline periodic data collection, updating, and publishing as an annual compilation. When this exercise is streamlined, a dynamic and real-time DGGI could be designed with a dashboard as a user interface for senior executive officials

to track the performance of Districts. Going further, scheme-specific data and its progress in implementation by Districts could be planned as a by-product of the DGGI exercise. Overall, the DGGI has the potential to become a powerful tool for monitoring and improving governance performance in Gujarat.

2.5 Methodology for Computation of Ranks

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

Step I: Compilation of Necessary Data/Information

Calculation of the 65 different indicators under ten sectors prescribed in the DGGI Framework requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at District-level. To begin with, the index implementing agency needs to fix the reference year for ranking the Districts for data compilation purpose. Particularly, for Growth-based indicators, data has to be compiled for three (at least) or five years (to be decided based on the data availability) preceding the reference year. However, the index implementing agency has to keep scope for making exceptions as



far as reference year is concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data-sets.

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, *inter-alia*, is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based indicators) with the line Departments of Govt. of Gujarat. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, MIS, factsheets, etc. For indicators which are based on population (or total number of households), it was decided to use the latest data available, which is based on recent estimation / survey / study available with the line Departments concerned. Otherwise, data from Census of India 2011 was considered.

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

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

Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it was required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking. This way of conversion is known as normalisation. It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the Districts based on their performance on the 65 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the Districts as part of DGGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology has been used.

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

The following two equations have been used to normalise the indicator values:

Dimensional Score for Positive Indicators:

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

Dimensional Score for Negative Indicators:

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

Where:

Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better

Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better

Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources

Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the Districts

Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the Districts

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

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

Where:

n = number of periods

Step III: Assigning Weightages

- **Equal Weightage to Sectors:** As mentioned earlier, while conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness need to be measured, have been clustered under ten Sectors. All the identified ten Sectors are facets of equal importance

from the point of view of citizen-centric approach for such Comprehensive Index at District-level.

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



- **Differential Weightages for Indicators:**

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

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. In any future iterations of DGGI Gujarat, Govt. of Gujarat in consultation with DARPG, Govt. of India or the respective line Departments can change the weights

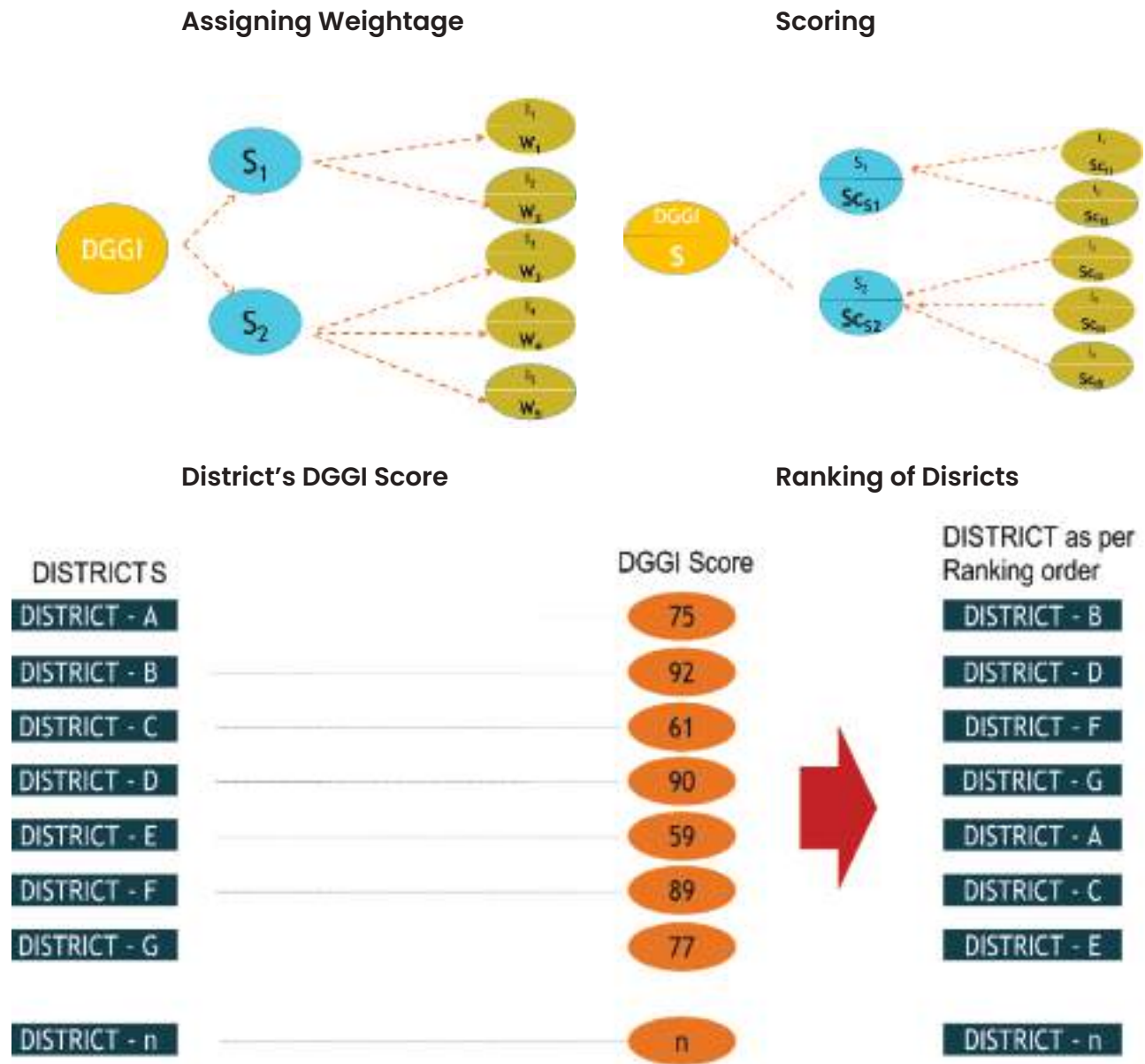
as per the need/requirement/focus. Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessity, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators or exclusion of indicators from the existing list.

Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking

After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightage assigned to the indicator in order to obtain the final indicator score. These final individual indicator scores have been 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 have been aggregated, it becomes District's DGGI score to be used for ranking purpose.

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

Figure 4: DGGI Computation Methodology



3

Sectors and Indicators of DGGI for Gujarat



3.1 Agriculture & Allied Sectors

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

This is a primary sector and by nature is dependent largely on external factors such as topography; agro-climatic zones;

rainfall; traditional cropping pattern; soil, etc. In order to maintain parity and have a sense of commonality, attempt has been made to aggregate the production by way of including generic indicators such as growth, land-use efficiency. In this sector, eight indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like economic efficiency of agriculture land use, growth in food grains production, growth in horticulture production, growth in milk production, net sown area under micro irrigation, etc. Additionally, animal vaccinated, agriculture mandis enrolled in e-Market, cropping intensity, etc., have been included.

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

Indicator	Efficiency of Land Use of Agricultural Land
Rationale	The indicator signifies that how the land in a District is being productively utilised from both monetary and geographical perspective. Being a scarce resource, the land must be utilised in efficient manner and it is particularly critical for agriculture and animal husbandry. The indicator provides an indication to the District Administration to explore the possibility of growing other crops and/or variety which leads to improved monetary gains for the farmers/landowners.
Data Items	(a) Minimum Support Price (MSP)
	(b) Quantum of production
	(c) Monetary value of agriculture crops/production
	(d) Area under cultivation in the District
Formula	Step I: (a) X (b) = (c); Step II: (c) / (d)
Unit	Value per hectare/acre



Indicator	Growth of Foodgrains Production
Rationale	One of the main outputs of primary sector contributing to food security as well economy as a whole
Data Items	(a) Total foodgrains production of reference year
	(b) Total foodgrains production of preceding year
Formula	$((a) - (b) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Growth of Horticulture Produce
Rationale	The diverse soil and climate comprising several agro-ecological regions 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
Data Items	(a) Total horticulture production of reference year
	(b) Total horticulture production of preceding year
Formula	$((a) - (b) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Growth of 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
Data Items	(a) Total milk production of reference year
	(b) Total milk production of preceding year
Formula	$((a) - (b) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market
Rationale	Farmers accessibility to sell/buy by linking the mandis to e-Markets and expand their options of selling their produce, thereby reducing vulnerability.
Data Items	(a) Total number of agriculture mandis Enrolled in e-Market
	(b) Total number of agriculture mandis
Formula	$((a) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Cropping Intensity
Rationale	Cropping intensity indicates the number of crops a farmer grows in a given year on the same field while highlighting effectiveness of land use plan in the District. In addition, it is a proxy indicator for availability of irrigation and other agricultural inputs that allow multi-cropping. In areas with poor irrigation, it will be possible to increase cropping intensity by shifting to low water requirement crops or by going to short duration crops or shifting to micro-irrigation and thus providing efficient irrigation for the same quantity of water.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure by Govt. of Gujarat -
Formula	Percentage
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Animal Vaccination
Rationale	It is an important indicator to assess the productivity and health of livestock/animals in the District.
Data Items	(a) Total number of animal vaccinated (b) Total eligible animal population
Formula	$((a) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Net Sown Area under Micro Irrigation
Rationale	Micro-irrigation can increase yields and decrease water wastage, fertiliser and labour requirements. By applying water directly to the root zone, the practice reduces loss of water through conveyance, run-off, deep percolation and evaporation. This is an indicator for water use efficiency and sustainability in agriculture.
Data Items	(a) Area under micro irrigation (b) Net sown area
Formula	$((a) / (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage



3.2 Commerce & Industry

The Commerce and Industry sector receives significant support from the Central and State governments through various programmes and reforms, including IT-enabled systems. An inclusive and sustainable growth in this sector is crucial for achieving a robust and dynamic economy. Governments are also actively promoting and supporting the start-up culture, building a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship. In this regard, the Government of Gujarat is making continuous

efforts to promote industrial development and create an investor-friendly environment in the State and Districts.

The indicators for this Sector include DLFC Index, growth of industrial production, entrepreneurship spirit, increase in number of taxpayers registered under GST and start-up environment. Collectively, these indicators would reflect the achievement of a particular District for promoting economic activities in the District.

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

Indicator	DLFC Index
Rationale	The District Level Facilitation Committee (DLFC) constituted under the Gujarat Single Window Clearance Act, 2017 aimed to promote industrial development and to provide an investor friendly environment in the State and Districts. The DLFC is chaired by the District Magistrate and all HoDs of line departments are its members to ease out and facilitate any permission to set up an industry.
Data Items	DLFC aims to facilitate process for speedy issuance of various licenses, clearances and certificates required for setting up a business unit in the District.
Formula	Direct index score based on the parameters such as number of functions performed or meetings conducted as per Section (5)(1)(2) of the Gujarat Single Window Clearance Act 2017
Unit	Directly calculated figure
	Score

Indicator	Growth in Industrial Production
Rationale	Industries/businesses provide jobs, pay taxes to the government, contribute to Gross Domestic Product (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
Data Items	(a) Gross Value Add (GVA) Added by Economic Activity – Industry in reference year
	(b) GVA Added by Economic Activity – Industry in base year
Formula	$[(a) / (b)]((1/n)-1) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Entrepreneurship Spirit
Rationale	MSME Sector is considered as key engine of economic growth in India and offers high potential for employment creation. Registration at Udyam helps MSMEs in availing the benefits of schemes of Ministry of MSMEs, Govt. of India such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Public Procurement Policy, additional edge in Government Tenders & Protection against delayed payment. The registered units become eligible for priority sector lending from Banks.
Data Items	(a) Total number of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100,000$
Unit	Number

Indicator	Change in Number of Tax Payers Registered under GST
Rationale	GST is a comprehensive tax reform designed to bring indirect taxation under one umbrella. Filing GSTR 3B form is mandatory for all those who have registered for the GST. Measuring growth in eligible establishment required to file GSTR 3B provides a good metric to assess progress of One Nation One Tax and expected revenue collection. This indicator signifies vibrancy of economic activity in the Districts. More businesses registering for GST payment indicates a favourable business environment in that District.
Data Items	(a) Total number of establishments Registered under GST in reference year
	(b) Total number of establishments Registered under GST in preceding year
Formula	$[\{(a) - (b)\} / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Start-ups
Rationale	Realising the importance of Start-ups in infusing innovations and significant improvements in self-employment and livelihood opportunities, States/UTs are enacting conducive policies that promote these initiatives. State Government's policy thrust on start-ups and implementation by district units will be measured in this indicator. The increase in number of recognised start-ups would help in analysing the success of such measures.
Data Items	(a) Total number of Start-up
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100,000$
Unit	Number



3.3 Human Resource Development

Education is crucial for promoting economic and social progress and for reducing income inequality. Through formal education, children can develop critical thinking and reasoning skills, which help them become responsible and independent citizens.

The National Education Policy 2020 seeks to address the developmental challenges of the country. To provide quality education in an affordable and competitive manner, the government has implemented initiatives such as the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) and the Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA. The cycle of education is completed with the placement or employment of individuals after formal education or skill training. Unlocking the

demographic dividend is also critical for achieving sustainable development.

As part of this sector, indicators like quality of education, retention rate at elementary school level, skill trainings imparted, ITI students trained for all courses, placement ratio, transition rate (upper primary to secondary), etc., have been included. By including indicators such as schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes / working computer, the sector also attempts assess measures put in place for improving the quality of education. Along with quality of education, equality is another important aspect of education. Governments are making all efforts to improve enrolment of girls and other marginalised sections of the society. This efforts are measured with the two indicators - Gender Parity and Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST:

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

Indicator	Quality of Education
Rationale	Number of years of schooling along with the cognitive abilities acquired during these school years for the children is a critical measure to assess the quality of education. Comparing the performance and assessing the initiatives by the States/Districts in this important parameter must find inclusion in Education sector of DGGI.
Data Items	(a) Percentage of students of Standard III who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Mathematics
	(b) Percentage of students of Standard III who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Language
	(c) Percentage of students of Standard V who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Mathematics
	(d) Percentage of students of Standard V who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Language
	(e) Percentage of students of Standard VIII who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Mathematics
	(f) Percentage of students of Standard VIII who gave correct response to the survey tool (competency-based test questions) developed for Language
Formula	Normalised score of each data-item considering each as individual indicator has been calculated and aggregated. The aggregated score has been used for ranking purpose after multiplication with assigned weight.
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level
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. Thus, retention rate becomes very important aspect to be assessed.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage



Indicator	Gender Parity
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.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Enrolment Ratio of SC & 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 success of the struggles for equal rights to some extent.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Skill Trainings Imparted
Rationale	In order to make use of demographic dividend India as a nation has, it is necessary to focus on skill trainings to produce skilled manpower for contributing productively to economic development.
Data Items	(a) Total number of people enrolled for short-term training
	(b) Total number of sanctioned seats for long-term training
	(c) Total number of people trained in short-term training
	(d) Total number of filled seats for long-term training
Formula	$((c) + (d) / (a) + (b)) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	ITI Students Trained for All Courses
Rationale	It is proxy indicator on students seeking skilling and acquiring skilling. However, it is a critical aspect to assess the outcomes of vocational training and skill training and thereby for creating employment opportunities for individuals.
Data Items	(a) Total number of students passing the course
	(b) Total number of enrolled students
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Placement Ratio
Rationale	<p>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. State Government and District Administration play a catalyzing role through the offices of Employment Exchange at District-level by assisting job seekers in finding work.</p> <p>Employers post job openings on Employment Exchanges and pick from the registered candidates whose all details/profiles are available. The job seeker / registered applicant at Employment Exchange is eligible for sponsorship for trainings / coaching under different Govt. schemes. In addition, the registered applicant is also eligible for career guidance for self-employment.</p>
Data Items	<p>(a) Total number of registered candidates at District Employment Exchange (including sub-offices) who got placement</p> <p>(b) Total number of candidates registered at District Employment Exchange (including sub-offices)</p>
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers
Rationale	To bridge the gap in digital divide and to prepare for future technology needs, access to Computers in Government Schools is an important indicator of States' preparedness. Inclusion of this new indicator makes Human Resource Sector of GGI 2020 comprehensive and inclusive.
Data Items	<p>(a) Total number of schools with working computers</p> <p>(b) Total number of Schools</p>
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Transition Rate (Upper Primary to Secondary)
Rationale	This is indicator to measure transition from primary level which is basic guaranteed and minimum required education to secondary level which is desirable education which would lead to upward mobility. The number of pupils (or students) admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage



3.4 Public Health

Health is a critical sector for the overall development and wellbeing of individuals and communities. As per the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for providing basic healthcare services and improving the health outcomes of their citizens. The health sector covers a wide range of areas, from basic healthcare services to specialised medical care, from public health initiatives to disease control and prevention programmes. Improving the availability and quality of healthcare services, as well as promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles, is crucial for ensuring a healthy and productive population.

Number of initiatives are taken both at the Centre and State level to improve the effectiveness of public health. Some of the initiatives are National Health Mission

(NHM), Indradhanush scheme, Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), etc.

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

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

Indicator	Operationalisation of Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
Rationale	HWCs are created to deliver comprehensive Primary Health Care, that is universal and free to users, with a focus on wellness and the delivery of an expanded range of services closer to the community. HWC services go beyond Maternal and Child health care services and includes care for non-communicable diseases, palliative and rehabilitative care, Oral, Eye and ENT care, mental health and first level care for emergencies and trauma, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.
Data Items	(a) Total number of operational Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
	(b) Targeted number of HWCs to be operationalised
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Maternal Mortality Rate (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.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Number

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 reflects availability of pre & post-natal care, infrastructure, human resources, etc.
Data Items	(a) Total number of Infant Deaths in reference year
	(b) Total number of Live Births in reference year
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 1000$
Unit	Number

Indicator	Immunisation Achievement
Rationale	In order to lead a healthy life, immunisation is a 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 diseases.
Data Items	(a) Total number of children immunised (achievement)
	(b) Total number of children estimated to be immunised (work-load)
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population
Rationale	Health infrastructure is one of the primary needs and availability of the same is crucial for better service provision.
Data Items	(a) Total number of Hospital Beds available in reference year
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100,000$
Unit	Number



Indicator	Institutional Delivery
Rationale	It means giving birth to a child in a medical institution under the overall supervision of trained and competent health personnel. It is directly linked to safe births and helps to minimise IMR and MMR.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Children aged under 5 years who are Underweight
Rationale	Child growth is internationally recognised as an important indicator of nutritional status and health of population in general and an important goal as part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is an indicator that not only measures malnutrition at age of five but also conveys important insight on success of nutrition supplementing efforts of State Government and District Administration on mother and child over five years since children's birth.
Data Items	(a) Total number of children under five-year with weight for age Z score <-2 SD (b) Total number of children under five-year enrolled at Anganwadi centre
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Pregnant Women (aged 15-49) years who are Anaemic
Rationale	Anaemia is associated with poor cognitive and motor development, and work capacity. Among pregnant women, iron deficiency anaemia is also associated with adverse reproductive outcomes such as preterm delivery, low-birth-weight infants, and decreased iron stores for the baby, which may lead to impaired development. The prevalence of anaemia in a population can be used to classify the public health significance of the problem. (Reference Rang: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking)
Data Items	(a) Total number of pregnant women who are anaemic (b) Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Woman who took full ANC Check-ups out of Total Pregnant Woman
Rationale	Antenatal Care (ANC) turns down the adverse health effect for both new-borns and mothers during and after pregnancy. It is considered as the key element in healthcare delivery system. ANC prepares the mother for complications and alerts during childbirth and pregnancy. Pregnant women can access micronutrients, treatment for hypertension and gestational diabetes, immunisation against tetanus, prevention of transferring human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV / AIDS) from the mother to child and counselling. This indicator calculates the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received ANC check-ups four or more times.
Data Items	(a) Total number of pregnant women who had received / taken full ANC check-ups
	(b) Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC
Formula	$(a) / (b) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Woman who took Post-Natal Check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of Delivery
Rationale	The first 48 hours of the post-partum period, followed by the first one week, are the most crucial period for the health and survival both of the mother and her new-born. Most of the fatal and near-fatal maternal and neonatal complications occur during this period. Ensuring postnatal care during this period is therefore important for the identification and management of emergencies occurring during post natal period.
Data Items	(a) Total number of pregnant women who took post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery
	(b) Total number of reported deliveries
Formula	$(a) / (b) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage



3.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities

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

and utility provision. These indicators include the connectivity to rural habitation, additional water storage capacity created, increase in access to clean cooking fuel (LPG/PNG), access to roads (per 100 sq km) and growth of per capita power consumption and per capita income (from own sources) of Gram Panchayats.

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

Indicator	Increase in Water Storage Capacity
Rationale	In order to supply adequate quantity of water for drinking, industrial and other purposes, it is important that sufficient capacity to store water is created.
Data Items	(a) Increase in water storage capacity in reference year to preceding year
	(b) Total area of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Cubic meter/100 sq km

Indicator	Connectivity of 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.
Data Items	(a) Total length of all-weather road work completed in the District under PMGSY
	(b) Total length of all-weather road work sanctioned in the district under PMGSY
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG)
Rationale	The traditional chulha is one of the major cause for household air pollution leading to various adverse health impacts. LPG/PNG being a clean cooking fuel, addresses the issue of household air pollution.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Access to Roads
Rationale	Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make any region, District, State and nation grow and develop. Providing access through roads is crucial to employment, social upliftment, health, education and in fight against poverty.
Data Items	(a) Total road length in the District
	(b) Total area of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Kms. per 100 Sq Kms.

Indicator	Per Capita Power Consumption
Rationale	Increase in per capita power consumption is one of the indicators for assessing the economic development. Annual electricity consumption per capita serves as an important measure of a State's electric power development. Additionally, when calculated at District-level, it will provide an indication about industrialisation process and development of service-based sectors as capital consumption grows quickly.
Data Items	(a) Total billed unit in reference year
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$(a) / (b)$
Unit	Number

Indicator	Per capita Income (from Own Sources) of ULBs & GPs
Rationale	By assigning weights in terms of population percentage and factoring it with taxes collected by institutions of local self-governance, ability of these institutions is assessed to raise finances for funding of development. This is an important indicator as to how capable are the local authorities in raising their own resources for local development needs and thus reducing their dependence on grants from higher tiers of Governments for their mandatory obligations.
Data Items	(a) Per capita income of all ULBs (Rs. in Lakh) in the District
	(b) Per capita income of all Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) / GPs (Rs. in Lakh) in the District
	(c) Percentage of urban population in the District
Formula	$((a) \times (c)) + ((b) \times ((1 - (c))))$
Unit	Number



3.6 Social Welfare & Development

The Social Welfare and Development Sector is a prime focus for the government, and it is reflected with the highest number of indicators (11). The Central and State Governments attempt to ensure basic minimum requirements in terms of health, education, economy, employment and other factors. Similarly, the social and economic development of marginalised sections of society is equally important. Gender equality also plays an important role, as women's participation is critical in achieving these goals.

The sector covers the areas of social protection such as Public Distribution System (PDS), Aadhaar Seeding of ration card, Rural Employment Guarantee, Property Registered under Women, Health Insurance Coverage, Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh, etc. It also encompasses development indicators in terms of measuring the number of banking outlets, Housing for all and poverty. Outcome indicator like sex ratio at birth is also a part of this sector. All these indicators measure the outcomes of interventions at different facets of social development.

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

Indicator	Economic Empowerment of Women through Property Registration
Rationale	Women's unequal access to land and property is one of the key obstacles to women's economic empowerment. Land ownership is a significant indicator of wealth, power and social security and therefore, land ownership is a valuable asset for women that raises their status. This is a proxy indicator on economic inclusion of women.
Data Items	(a) Total number of women in whose name property is registered in reference year
	(b) Total number of women in whose name property is registered in preceding year
Formula	$((a) - (b)) / (b) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Banking outlets per 100,000 population
Rationale	Banks play a vital role in the economic development. Banks also serve as alternative gateways for making payments for income-tax, online bills like the telephone, electricity, etc., With multiple roles to play the inclusion of this indicator assumes importance.
Data Items	(a) Total number of banking outlets
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$(a) / (b) \times 100000$
Unit	Number

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. To counter discrimination both against female foetuses and girl children, Government is making interventions in the form of schemes, campaigns and adherence to stringent laws and these efforts are reflected in increase in the sex ratio.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Number

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.
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Ratio of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme / insurance
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Rural Employment Guarantee
Rationale	An important intervention to enhance the livelihood opportunities for unskilled labourers in rural areas.
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: (Avg. number of days of work provided to registered and worked HHs)
Formula	-
Unit	Number

Indicator	Housing for All – PMAY (Rural + Urban)
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.



Data Items	(a) Total number of dwelling units sanctioned in urban areas in reference year
	(b) Total number of dwelling units completed in urban areas in reference year
	(c) Total number of dwelling units sanctioned in rural areas in reference year
	(d) Total number of dwelling units completed in rural areas in reference year
Formula	$[\{(a) + (c)\} / \{(b) + (d)\}] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards
Rationale	Ration cards are used by the individuals to get food grains at a subsidized rate. Duplicate ration cards and un-checked issuance of ration cards meant for BPL families burdens the exchequer as well as deprives the service to the most needy. As a citizen centric governance measure, States are in the process of seeding the Ration cards with the Aadhar numbers of the citizens. To measure the progress achieved, this indicator is included.
Data Items	(a) Total number of Aadhaar seeded ration cards
	(b) Total number of ration cards
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh
Rationale	Registrations under Khel Maha Kumbh (KMK) where children in school participate in various sports reflects government's commitment towards a healthy nation and Fit India which will further pave way for projection of country's soft power at international sports competitions by winning medals. An inter-District comparison will convey information about encouragement given by the District administration to the youth to take up sports as well as access to sporting infrastructure in District.
Data Items	(a) Total number of players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$(a) / (b)$
Unit	Number

Indicator	Achievement in Offtake of Foodgrain
Rationale	The Public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food security system established as a system of management of scarcity through distribution of food grains at affordable prices. Based on the number of eligible population, the Centre and State Governments allocate certain quantity of foodgrains for distribution upto the last man. It is a very important indicator of food security and also an important SDG goal.
Data Items	(a) Quantity of foodgrain lifted (Achievement) (b) Quantity of foodgrain allotted (Target)
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Children under Mid-Day Meal (MDM)
Rationale	It is not just an indicator of nutrition levels of children but also an indicator to understand the enrolment, retention and attendance levels of school children. The indicator reflects information about the number of students accessing MDM at schools.
Data Items	(a) MDM beneficiaries from Class 1 to 8 (b) Total number of students enrolled from Class 1 to 8
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	District-wise Multi Poverty Index
Rationale	Identifies multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living, the same three dimensions as the Human Development Index. The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation (a headcount of those in multidimensional poverty) and its intensity (the average deprivation score experienced by poor people). It can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in multidimensional poverty, and permits comparisons both across countries and regions, and within countries by ethnic group, urban or rural area, age as well as other key household and community characteristics. The MPI offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures.
Data Items	(a) Headcount ratio (dividing the total number of multidimensional poor (q) by the total population (n)) (b) Intensity of poverty (sum of the weighted deprivation scores of all the MPI poor divided by the total number of MPI poor)
Formula	$(a) \times (b)$
Unit	Number



3.7 Financial Inclusion & Empowerment

Financial inclusion & empowerment aims to provide greater access to financial services for poor and low-income individuals, as well as businesses with limited resources, to help boost the local economy. This sector includes various indicators to assess the

financial inclusion of poor and marginalized individuals, such as disbursement under Priority Sector Lending, disbursement of Mudra loans, economic empowerment of weaker sections and economic empowerment of women through loan disbursement. .

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

Indicator	Disbursement in Priority Sector Lending
Rationale	Priority Sector means those sectors which the Govt. of India and Reserve Bank of India consider as important for the development of the basic needs of the country and are to be given priority over other sectors. Inter-District comparison will convey an important information on lending potential and actual lending and thus under-lending. Districts can focus on priority sector lending in Districts with poor performance to reach to their potential.
Data Items	(a) Total disbursement for Priority Sector Lending
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	(a) / (b)
Unit	Number

Indicator	Disbursement of Mudra Loan
Rationale	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is implemented to create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture and to attain development in an inclusive and sustainable manner by supporting and promoting partner institutions and creating an ecosystem of growth for micro enterprises sector. Formal or institutional set-up has not been able to reach out to this sector to meet the financial requirements and remain dependent on self-financing or moneylenders. Financial support to this sector will give a big boost to the economy as well as provide livelihood opportunity to the productive labour force. Inter-District comparison will convey information on economic vibrancy of the Districts.
Data Items	(a) Total disbursement of Mudra loans
	(b) Total population of the District
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100000$
Unit	Number

Indicator	Economic Empowerment of Weaker Sections
Rationale	Measuring the inclusiveness and empowerment of the marginalised groups is an important component of economic development measures taken by the respective States and Districts. This indicator attempts to measure the dimension of financial inclusion. 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 groups are combined as part of weaker sections.
Data Items	(a) Total disbursement of advances for weaker sections
	(b) Total disbursement of advances
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Economic Empowerment of Women through Loan Disbursement
Rationale	Women's financial inclusion is crucial for the development since it holds potential to provide for ways to generate income, access essential services for women and their families and protecting basic standards of living in the District. This is a proxy indicator on economic inclusion of women.
Data Items	(a) Total disbursement of advances for women
	(b) Total disbursement of advances
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage



3.8 Judiciary & Public Safety

The judiciary and public safety sector is critical as it reflects the law and order situation and assesses the efficiency of judicial processes, police matters, criminal justice, public safety and related issues. Six indicators have been selected for this sector, which includes conviction rate in IPC offences (19A.6SCRB), disposal of SC & ST atrocity

cases, disposal of court cases - civil (NJG), court disposal of IPC crimes (18A.2-SCRB) and disposal of cases by consumer courts. In addition, this sector evaluates the efficiency of the police department at the District-level by measuring the time taken (weighted average) for submitting chargesheets in IPC crimes.

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

Indicator	Conviction Rate in IPC Offences
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.
Data Items	(a) Persons Convicted
	(b) Persons Arrested
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Disposal rate of in SC & ST Atrocity Cases
Rationale	Higher disposal rate in SC & ST atrocity cases will instil confidence among the marginalised section of the society about the law implementing authorities.
Data Items	(a) Cases Disposed of by Courts - SC & ST
	(b) Total Cases for trial SC & ST
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases – Civil
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.
Data Items	(a) Total civil cases disposed in the reference year
	(b) Total cases pending in the reference year

Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Court Disposal of IPC Crimes
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.
Data Items	(a) Total cases disposed by the courts in reference year
	(b) Total cases which went for trial in reference year
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts
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.
Data Items	(a) Total cases in consumer court disposed in reference year
	(b) Total cases in consumer court pending in reference year
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Time Taken (weighted average) for submitting Chargesheet in IPC Crimes
Rationale	The time limit to file charge sheet is related to arrest of the accused in the case. The charge sheet is to be filed within 60 days from the date of arrest of the accused in cases triable by lower courts and 90 days in cases triable by Court of Sessions. In weighted average relative importance of each number that is being averaged is being duly considered thereby highlighting the systemic deficiencies in completing investigation in time bound manner.
Data Items	Considered average time in charge sheet for respective column at the middle of time period, (a): in 2 months is considered as average time in one month and (b): 2 to 3 months is considered as average time in 2.5 months and (c) : all cases above 2 years is taken as 24 months as average time taken
Formula	Mentioned with data items
Unit	Number



3.9 Environment

In order to achieve sustainable development, it is essential to balance rapid economic growth with conservation and environmental sustainability. To this end, the Government at both the Centre and State levels is taking steps to address environmental and climate change issues. However, the selection of indicators for this sector was particularly challenging due to limited availability of

homogeneous data across Districts. Keeping in view the fact that depleting forest area is a significant concern, change in forest area has been included as an indicator in this sector. Other indicators included in this sector are average rise/drop in water table in ground water sources, water samples meeting quality standards, and proportion of waste recycled versus waste generated.

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

Indicator	Average Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources
Rationale	Groundwater is a valuable resource. The long-term water-level decline caused by sustained / excessive groundwater pumping at faster rate than the replenishment rate can have negative environment effects like lower water table, reduction in surface water level, land subsidence, lower groundwater quality, increased pumping cost, etc. This indicator puts on table water stress caused by excessive water mining, and points to the danger of lack of water sustainability.
Data Items	(a) Ground water level in pre-monsoon period in reference year
	(b) Ground water level in pre-monsoon period in preceding year
Formula	(a) – (b)
Unit	Mtrs

Indicator	Water Sample meeting the Quality Standards
Rationale	Supplied drinking water is not potable for consumption if it does not meet the threshold criteria on different parameters such as E.coli, arsenic, chlorine, etc., and, therefore, needs appropriate treatment before consumption. It will also highlight District Administrations' water distribution system efficacy, ways to address any deficiency and availability of water supply infrastructure.
Data Items	(a) Total number water samples meeting the potable quality standards
	(b) Total number of water samples collected for quality testing
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Proportion of Waste Recycled Vs. Waste Generated
Rationale	With increase in urbanisation and lifestyle change, the waste generated is reaching epic proportions. Environmental sustainability demands that the maximum amount of waste should be either recycled, reused or processed. Inclusion of this indicator is to assess comprehensive environmental protection preparedness by the State and Districts.
Data Items	Directly calculated figure
Formula	-
Unit	Percentage

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 and Districts have achieved 33% forest cover as envisioned in the National Forest Policy.
Data Items	(a) Total area under forest cover in reference year
	(b) Total area under forest cover in base year
Formula	$(a) - (b) / (b) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage



3.10 Citizen Centric Governance

Citizen-centricity is a crucial component for any government that seeks to provide effective governance. Citizens' expectations for transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector are rising, and the government is taking steps to enhance service delivery through the use

of technology, online platforms, mobile applications and other measures. While this sector includes only two specific indicators - the grievance redressal status (SWAGAT) and positive disposal rate for all services under Digital Gujarat; - citizen-centricity is a primary focus for all 63 remaining indicators in the other nine sectors.

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

Indicator	Grievance Redressal Status (SWAGAT)
Rationale	Grievance redressal demonstrates governments readiness to address people's issues at highest echelons of governance. It also reflects governments sensitivity, eagerness and readiness to solve public grievances. The Chief Minister's Office in Gujarat operates an SWAGAT for effective, transparent and speedy redress of the grievances of the citizens at various levels throughout the State including that at the highest level by direct interaction with the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
Data Items	(a) Total number of grievances redressed
	(b) Total number of grievances registered
Formula	$[(a) / (b)] \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

Indicator	Disposal Rate under all Services of Digital Gujarat
Rationale	Reflects Governments commitment to use technology to provide services at taluka and gram panchayat level and also within stipulated time. Giving importance to time in services is a parameter of an accountable, responsible and responsive government.
Data Items	(a) Total number of applications disposed within timeline
	(b) Total number of applications received
Formula	$(a) / (b) \times 100$
Unit	Percentage

4 Rankings



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

4.1 Overall Ranking

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

- (i) Agriculture & Allied Sectors
- (ii) Commerce & Industry
- (iii) Human Resource Development
- (iv) Public Health
- (v) Public Infrastructure & Utilities
- (vi) Social Welfare & Development
- (vii) Financial Inclusion & Empowerment
- (viii) Judiciary & Public Safety
- (ix) Environment
- (x) Citizen Centric Governance

The Districts have been scored and ranked based on the data shared by the Govt. of Gujarat through Dept. of Administrative Reforms.

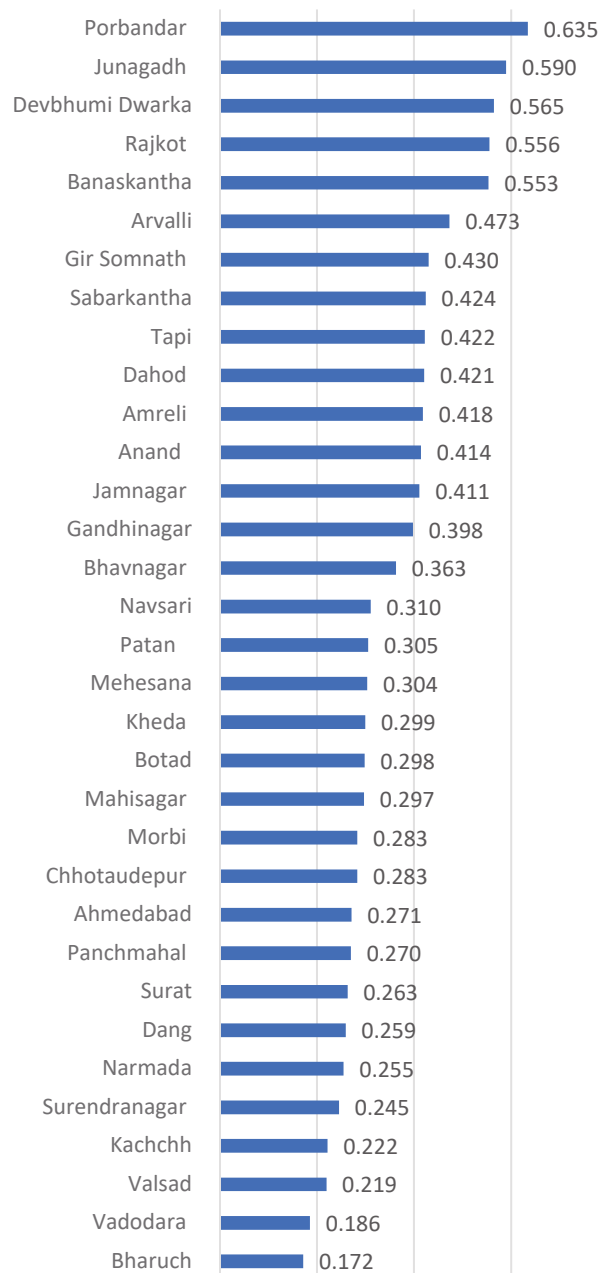
4.2 Sector-wise Ranking

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

4.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

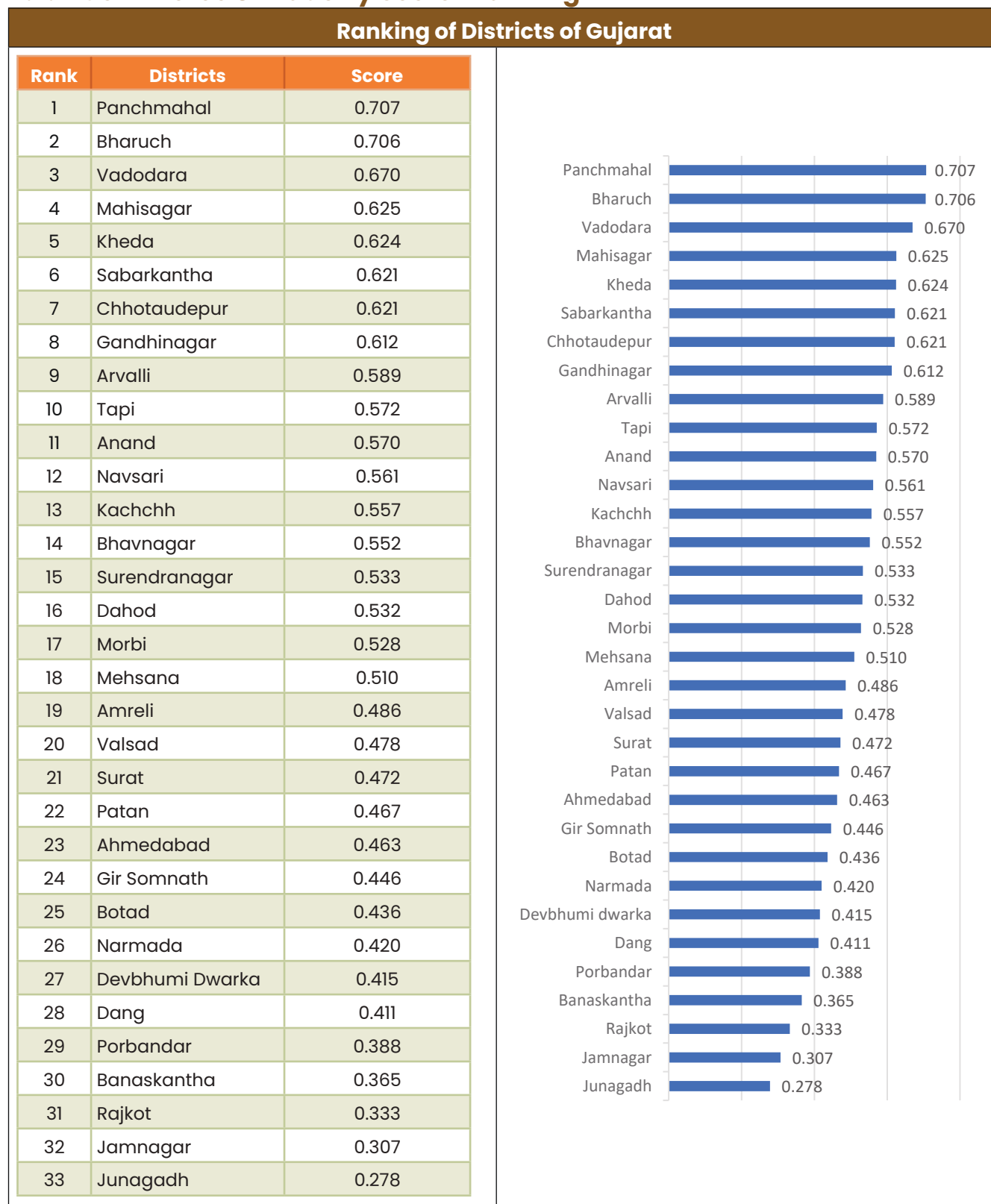
Rank	Districts	Score
1	Porbandar	0.635
2	Junagadh	0.590
3	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.565
4	Rajkot	0.556
5	Banaskantha	0.553
6	Arvalli	0.473
7	Gir Somnath	0.430
8	Sabarkantha	0.424
9	Tapi	0.422
10	Dahod	0.421
11	Amreli	0.418
12	Anand	0.414
13	Jamnagar	0.411
14	Gandhinagar	0.398
15	Bhavnagar	0.363
16	Navsari	0.310
17	Patan	0.305
18	Mehesana	0.304
19	Kheda	0.299
20	Botad	0.298
21	Mahisagar	0.297
22	Morbi	0.283
23	Chhotaudepur	0.283
24	Ahmedabad	0.271
25	Panchmahal	0.270
26	Surat	0.263
27	Dang	0.259
28	Narmada	0.255
29	Surendranagar	0.245
30	Kachchh	0.222
31	Valsad	0.219
32	Vadodara	0.186
33	Bharuch	0.172



Salient Features of Agriculture & Allied Sector

- **Efficiency of Land Use of Agricultural Land: Devbhumi Dwarka** has reported the highest land use efficiency which is calculated based on the total cultivated area and value of the produces based on MSP. It is followed by **Porbandar, Rajkot, Gir Somnath** and **Junagadh**. In total, 10 Districts have reported land use efficiency of more than Rs.70,000 per acre.
- **Growth of Foodgrains Production: Devbhumi Dwarka** has topped the list for this indicator as well by reporting the highest growth in foodgrains production. It is followed by **Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar** and **Botad**. Out of 33 Districts, 25 Districts have reported positive growth rate in foodgrain production.
- **Growth of Horticulture Production: Morbi, Jamnagar** and **Sabarkantha** Districts have reported the highest growth in horticulture production with 50.79%, 46.13% and 42.22% respectively. Positive growth in horticulture produce is reported by 22 Districts.
- **Growth of Milk Production: Amreli** has reported the highest growth in milk production with 6.19% followed by **Tapi** and **Dahod** Districts with 6.02% and 5.96% respectively. All 33 Districts have reported positive growth in milk production.
- **Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market:** All the agriculture mandis of **Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar** and **Morbi** Districts are enrolled in e-Market. Out of total 33 Districts, 18 Districts have reported that 50% or more agricultural mandis are enrolled in e-Market.
- **Cropping Intensity: Anand** District has reported the highest cropping intensity of about 208% followed by **Banaskantha** (184.86%) and **Porbandar** (183.04%) Districts.
- **Animal Vaccination: Ahmedabad** District has reported the highest percentage of animal vaccinated, i.e., 62.43% which is followed by **Gandhinagar** and **Navsari** Districts with 61.80% and 46.44% respectively.
- **Net Sown Area under Micro Irrigation: Banaskantha, Junagadh** and **Arvali** Districts have reported the highest percentage of net sown area under micro irrigation with 56.72%, 42.58% and 38.00% respectively.

4.2.2 Commerce & Industry Sector Ranking



Note:

- For indicator on Growth of Industrial Production for Arvalli, Botad, Chhotaudepur, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Mahisagar and Morbi base year is taken as 2017-18
- No data was available for Dang for Growth of Industrial Production, therefore indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators

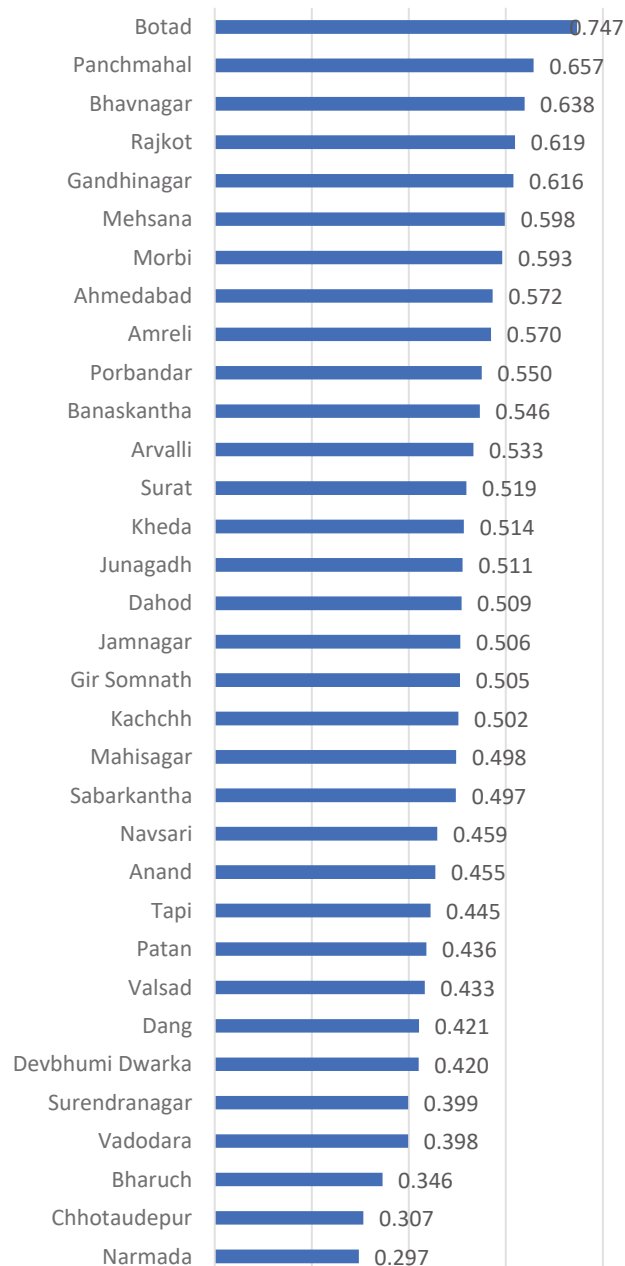
Salient Features of Commerce & Industry

- **DLFC Index: Chhotaudepur, Arvalli and Dahod** Districts are the top three Districts in DLFC Index with a composite score of 99.16, 98.18 and 98.07 respectively. Total 22 Districts have reported composite score of more than 90.
- **Growth in Industrial Production: Patan** District has reported the highest CAGR of industrial production of 29.06% followed by **Panchmahal** and **Botad** Districts with CAGR of 25.97% and 23.23% respectively. Out of total 33 Districts, 16 Districts have reported CAGR of more than 10%. Only four Districts have reported negative growth.
- **Entrepreneurship Spirit: Surat, Rajkot and Ahmedabad** Districts are the leading Districts of Gujarat in terms of number of registered MSME units per one lakh population.
- **Change in Number of Tax Payers Registered under GST: Morbi** District has registered the highest annual growth rate of 7.54% which is followed by **Kheda, Bharuch** and **Gandhinagar** Districts with annual growth rate of 6.71%, 6.67% and 6.56% respectively.
- **Start-ups: Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat** Districts are the leading Districts of Gujarat in terms of number of start-ups per one lakh population. These Districts are followed by **Rajkot, Gandhinagar** and **Mahisagar** Districts.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Botad	0.747
2	Panchmahal	0.657
3	Bhavnagar	0.638
4	Rajkot	0.619
5	Gandhinagar	0.616
6	Mehsana	0.598
7	Morbi	0.593
8	Ahmedabad	0.572
9	Amreli	0.570
10	Porbandar	0.550
11	Banaskantha	0.546
12	Arvalli	0.533
13	Surat	0.519
14	Kheda	0.514
15	Junagadh	0.511
16	Dahod	0.509
17	Jamnagar	0.506
18	Gir Somnath	0.505
19	Kachchh	0.502
20	Mahisagar	0.498
21	Sabarkantha	0.497
22	Navsari	0.459
23	Anand	0.455
24	Tapi	0.445
25	Patan	0.436
26	Valsad	0.433
27	Dang	0.421
28	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.420
29	Surendranagar	0.399
30	Vadodara	0.398
31	Bharuch	0.346
32	Chhotaudepur	0.307
33	Narmada	0.297



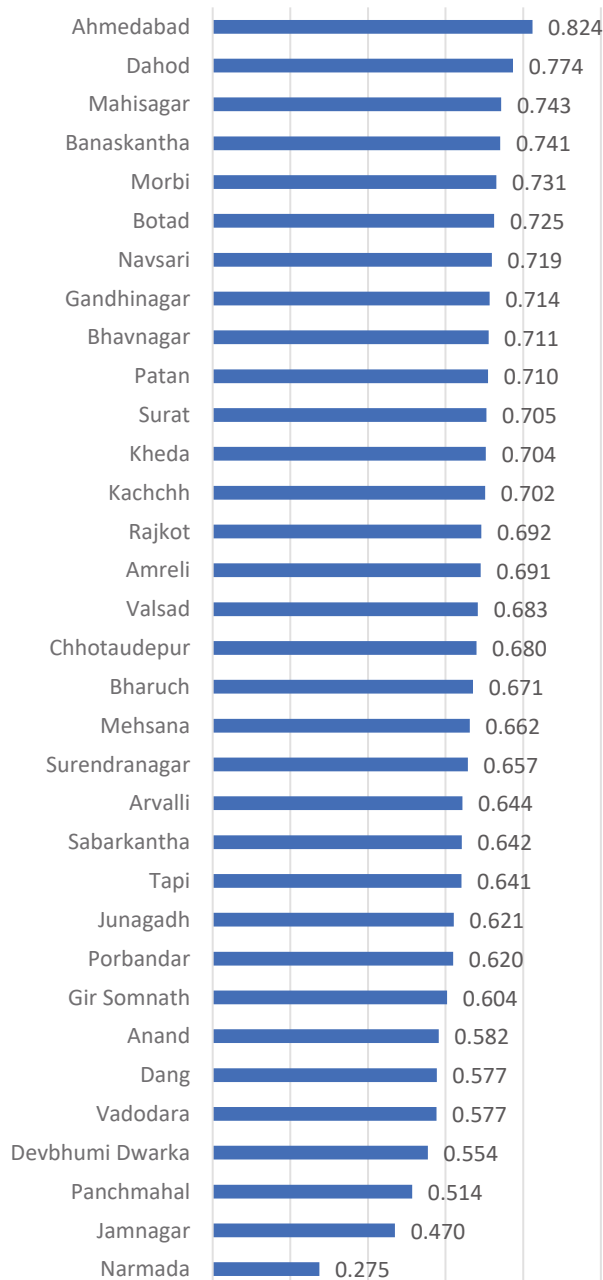
Salient Features of Human Resource Development Sector

- **Quality of Education: Panchmahal, Botad and Banaskantha** Districts have reported the highest average score for quality of education and are closely followed by the **Bhavnagar** and **Surat** Districts.
- **Retention Rate at Elementary School Level: Gandhinagar and Surat** Districts have reported retention rate of close to 100% at elementary school level. Total 30 Districts of the State have reported retention rate of more than 80%.
- **Gender Parity: Narmada** District has reported the highest average score for gender parity (0.77) among the 33 Districts of the State from primary to higher secondary level. It is closely followed by **Dang** and **Valsad** Districts with average gender parity score of 0.70 and 0.68 respectively.
- **Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST: Gandhinagar, Amreli and Morbi** Districts have reported the highest enrolment ratio for SCs & STs from primary to higher secondary levels. These Districts are closely followed by **Porbandar** and **Rajkot** Districts.
- **Skill Trainings Imparted: Dang** District has reported highest percentage of trained students which is 72.80%. **Mahisagar** and **Panchmahal** Districts are the second and third Districts with 72.37% and 70.52% respectively. Total 30 Districts have reported more than 50% of trained students.
- **ITI Students Trained for All Courses:** All the Districts of the State have reported the trained percentage of more than 90% at ITIs led by **Chhotaudepur, Mehsana** and **Arvalli** Districts with 96.97%, 96.00% and 95.99% respectively.
- **Placement Ratio:** Total 25 Districts have reported placement ratio of more than 60% of total registrations at Employment Exchanges including their Sub-Offices led by **Botad, Panchmahal, Bharuch, Valsad** and **Kachchh** Districts.
- **Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers:** Total 21 Districts of the State have reported more than 50% of the schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes with highest percentage being reported by **Bhavnagar, Botad** and **Amreli** Districts with 82.88%, 81.97% and 81.45% respectively.
- **Transition Rate (Upper primary to Secondary): Navsari, Dahod, Mahisagar and Arvalli** Districts have reported transition rate of more than 95% from upper primary to secondary.

4.2.4 Public Health Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Ahmedabad	0.824
2	Dahod	0.774
3	Mahisagar	0.743
4	Banaskantha	0.741
5	Morbi	0.731
6	Botad	0.725
7	Navsari	0.719
8	Gandhinagar	0.714
9	Bhavnagar	0.711
10	Patan	0.710
11	Surat	0.705
12	Kheda	0.704
13	Kachchh	0.702
14	Rajkot	0.692
15	Amreli	0.691
16	Valsad	0.683
17	Chhotaudepur	0.680
18	Bharuch	0.671
19	Mehsana	0.662
20	Surendranagar	0.657
21	Arvalli	0.644
22	Sabarkantha	0.642
23	Tapi	0.641
24	Junagadh	0.621
25	Porbandar	0.620
26	Gir Somnath	0.604
27	Anand	0.582
28	Dang	0.577
29	Vadodara	0.577
30	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.554
31	Panchmahal	0.514
32	Jamnagar	0.470
33	Narmada	0.275



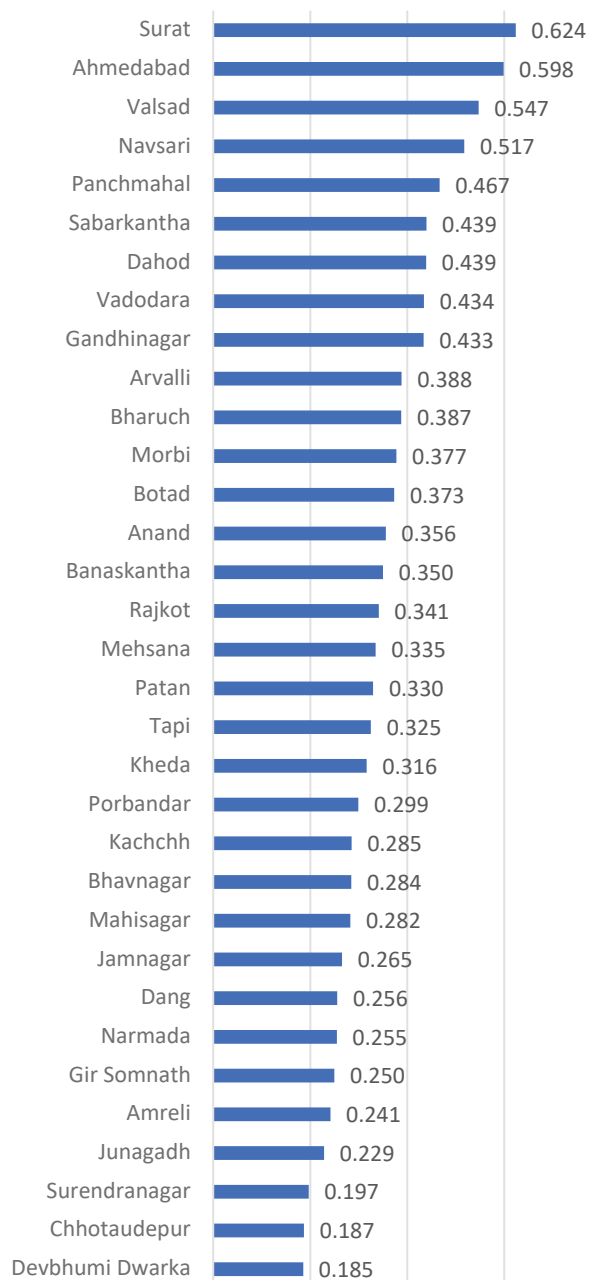
Salient Features of Public Health Sector

- **Operationalisation of Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs):** Three Districts namely **Mahisagar, Rajkot** and **Vadodara** Districts have 100% HWCs operational out of the total proposed. It is reported that 27 Districts have more than 80% HWCs operational in their respective Districts.
- **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR):** **Banaskantha** District has reported the lowest MMR of 19.69 among the 33 Districts. It is closely followed by **Surendranagar** (22.56) and **Anand** (24.58) Districts.
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** **Botad** (5.25), **Navsari** (6.65) and **Ahmedabad** (6.67) Districts have reported the lowest IMR in the State. There are 11 Districts which have reported IMR less than 10.
- **Immunisation Achievement:** **Dahod** District has reported the highest achievement of full immunisation. There are eight Districts which have reported immunisation percentage of more than 100. Whereas there are four Districts which have reported immunisation of less than 70%.
- **Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population:** **Jamnagar** District has reported highest number of hospital beds per 100,000 population, i.e., 137, which is closely followed by the **Dang** District with 131. **Ahmedabad** District has also reported about 100 hospital beds per 100,000 population.
- **Institutional Delivery:** **Porbandar** District has reported 100% institutional deliveries which is closely followed by **Navsari** and **Rajkot** Districts with 99.3% by both. Out of 33 Districts, 31 Districts have reported more than 85% of institutional deliveries.
- **Children aged under 5 yrs who are Underweight:** **Gir Somnath** has reported the lowest percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight with 1.93%. 14 Districts have reported less than 5% underweight children aged under 5 years.
- **Pregnant Women (aged 15-49) years who are Anaemic:** **Ahmedabad** District has reported the lowest percentage (35.81%) of pregnant Women (aged 15-49) yrs who are anaemic. **Surat** and **Morbi** Districts are the next two Districts which have reported the lowest % of pregnant Women (aged 15-49) years who are anaemic with 38.07 and 43.91% respectively.
- **Woman who took full ANC Check-ups out of Total Pregnant Woman:** **Devbhumi Dwarka** District has reported the highest % (99.47%) of women who took full ANC Check-ups out of total pregnant women. It is followed by **Chhotaudepur** (97.90%), **Dahod** (97.69%) and **Tapi** (97.01%) Districts.
- **Woman who took Post-Natal Check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of Delivery:** **Mehsana** and **Rajkot** Districts have reported the highest percentage of woman who took Post-Natal Check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of Delivery of 108.86 and 108.28% respectively. Total 13 Districts have reported that more than 85% of women took post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery.

4.2.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Surat	0.624
2	Ahmedabad	0.598
3	Valsad	0.547
4	Navsari	0.517
5	Panchmahal	0.467
6	Sabarkantha	0.439
7	Dahod	0.439
8	Vadodara	0.434
9	Gandhinagar	0.433
10	Arvalli	0.388
11	Bharuch	0.387
12	Morbi	0.377
13	Botad	0.373
14	Anand	0.356
15	Banaskantha	0.350
16	Rajkot	0.341
17	Mehsana	0.335
18	Patan	0.330
19	Tapi	0.325
20	Kheda	0.316
21	Porbandar	0.299
22	Kachchh	0.285
23	Bhavnagar	0.284
24	Mahisagar	0.282
25	Jamnagar	0.265
26	Dang	0.256
27	Narmada	0.255
28	Gir Somnath	0.250
29	Amreli	0.241
30	Junagadh	0.229
31	Surendranagar	0.197
32	Chhotaudepur	0.187
33	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.185



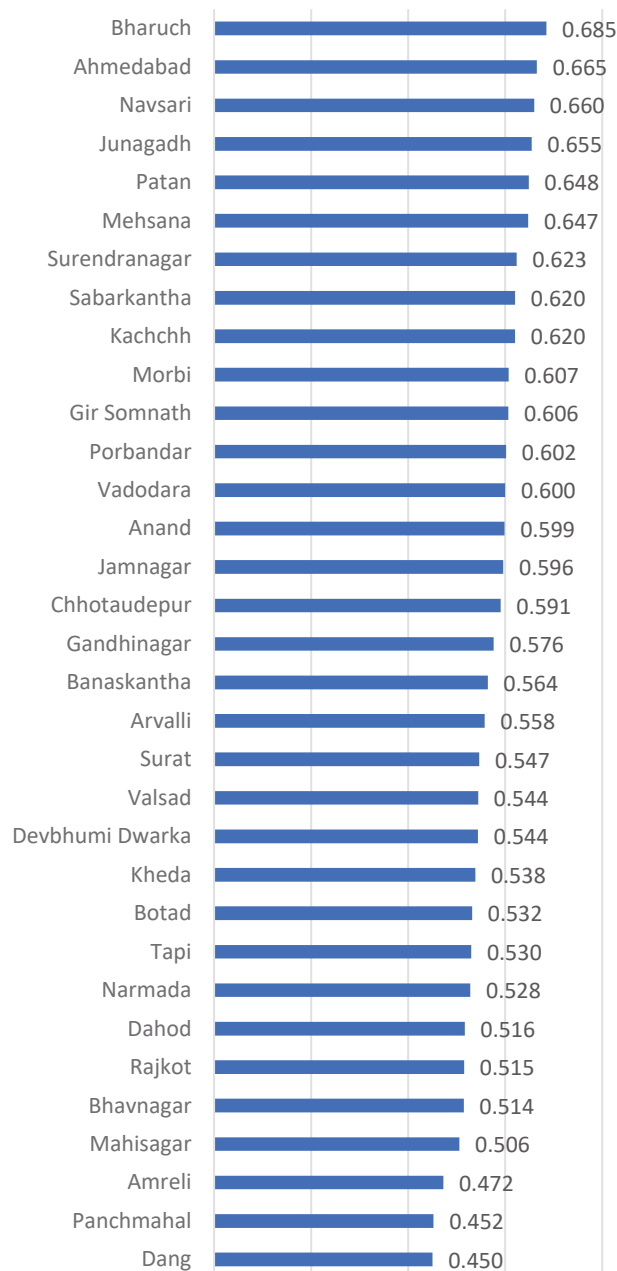
Salient Features of Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector

- **Increase in Water Storage Capacity: Panchmahal, Dahod and Sabarkantha** Districts are the leading Districts of the State in increasing the water storage capacity for different purposes.
- **Connectivity to Rural Habitation: Porbandar** District has reported highest percentage (95.83%) of completion of construction of all-weather roads sanctioned under Pradhanmantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for linking the rural habitations. It is closely followed by **Tapi** and **Valsad** Districts with 93.12 and 92.24% respectively.
- **Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG): Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Surat** Districts have reported the highest access to clean cooking fuel.
- **Access to Roads: Navsari (99.55), Gandhinagar (96.07) and Valsad (89.46)** Districts have reported the highest road length (constructed by State R&B Department) per 100 sq.km District area.
- **Per Capita Power Consumption: Morbi** District has reported the highest per capita power consumption among the 33 District of the State. It is followed by **Bharuch** and **Kachchh** Districts.
- **Per capita Income (from Own Sources) of ULBs & GPs: Ahmedabad** District has reported the highest per capita income from own sources of ULBs and GPs which stood at Rs.1,395/-. It is followed by **Surat** (Rs.1,287/-) and **Vadodara** (Rs.982/-) Districts.

4.2.6 Social Welfare & Development Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Bharuch	0.685
2	Ahmedabad	0.665
3	Navsari	0.660
4	Junagadh	0.655
5	Patan	0.648
6	Mehsana	0.647
7	Surendranagar	0.623
8	Sabarkantha	0.620
9	Kachchh	0.620
10	Morbi	0.607
11	Gir Somnath	0.606
12	Porbandar	0.602
13	Vadodara	0.600
14	Anand	0.599
15	Jamnagar	0.596
16	Chhotaudepur	0.591
17	Gandhinagar	0.576
18	Banaskantha	0.564
19	Arvalli	0.558
20	Surat	0.547
21	Valsad	0.544
22	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.544
23	Kheda	0.538
24	Botad	0.532
25	Tapi	0.530
26	Narmada	0.528
27	Dahod	0.516
28	Rajkot	0.515
29	Bhavnagar	0.514
30	Mahisagar	0.506
31	Amreli	0.472
32	Panchmahal	0.452
33	Dang	0.450



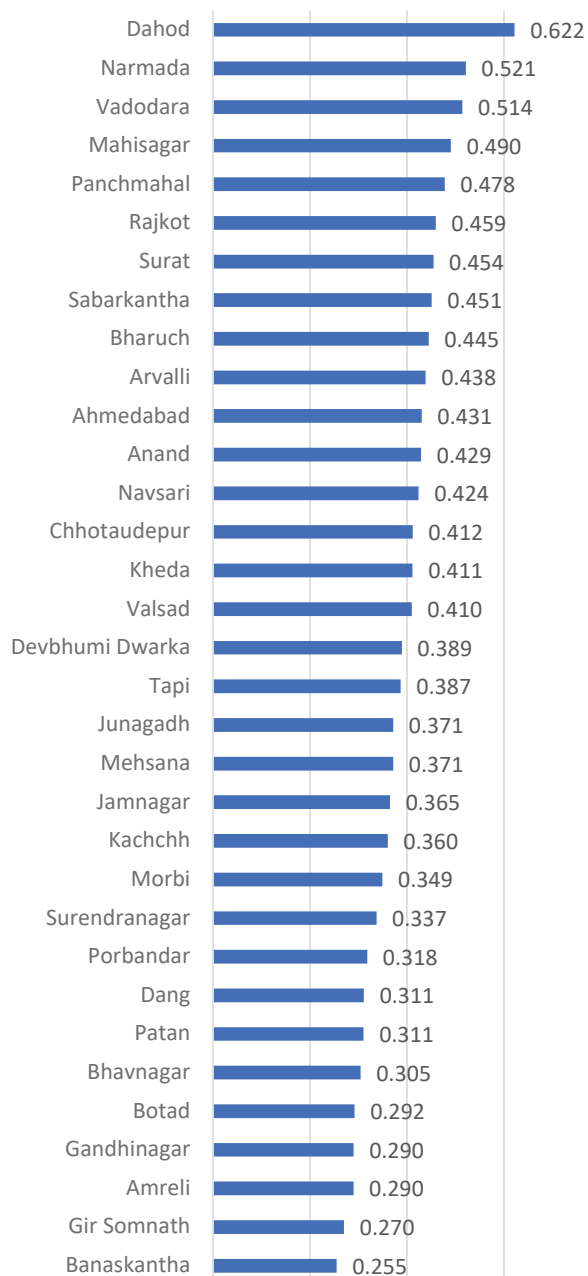
Salient Features of Social Welfare & Development Sector

- **Economic Empowerment of Women through Property Registration: Surat** District has reported the highest increase of 41.09% in property registration in women's name. It is followed by **Valsad** and **Gandhinagar** Districts with 39.96 and 37.49% respectively.
- **Banking outlets per 100,000 population: Vadodara** District has reported the highest banking outlet (scheduled commercial banks) per 100,000 population with 22.79 banking outlets. It is closely followed by **Gandinagar** District with 20.55 banking outlets. There are ten Districts which have reported more than 15 banking outlets per 100,000 population.
- **Sex Ratio at Birth: Dahod, Chhotaudepur and Kheda** Districts have reported the highest sex ratio at birth with 959, 954 and 953 respectively.
- **Health Insurance Coverage: Narmada** District has reported the highest percentage (51.1%) of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme. **Surendranagar** and **Patan** are the other two Districts which have reported the percentage of more than 50%.
- **Rural Employment Guarantee: Dang** District has provided the highest average number of days of employment per registered household with 58.9 days. **Kachchh, Morbi, Panchmahal** and **Mehsana** Districts are the next leading Districts with higher average of 52.11, 51.22, 51.17 and 50.71 days.
- **Housing for All – PMAY (Rural + Urban): Gandhinagar, Surat and Bharuch** Districts have reported the highest percentage of construction of houses sanctioned for construction under PMAY – Grameen and Urban.
- **Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards:** All the 33 Districts have reported percentage of Aadhaar seeded ration cards of more than 99%. **Devbhumi Dwarka, Surendranagar, Botad** and **Chhotaudepur** have reported 100% Aadhaar seeding of ration cards.
- **Players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh: Junagadh** District has reported the highest ratio of registration for Khel Maha Kumbh with 21,634 registrations per 100,000 population. The other two leading Districts are **Dang** and **Navsari** Districts with 17,258 and 16,376 registrations per 100,000 population respectively.
- **Achievement in Offtake of Foodgrain: Narmada** District has reported the highest percentage (95.88%) of offtake of foodgrain from the allocated quota for the District. Total 14 Districts have reported more than 90% offtake of allotted quota of foodgrain for their respective Districts.
- **Children under Mid-Day Meal (MDM): Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Patan and Banaskantha** Districts have reported that more than 99% students from Class 1 to 8 are covered with MDM programme. Total 25 Districts have reported the coverage of MDM of more than 95% of students.
- **District-wise Multi Poverty Index (MPI): Ahmedabad** District has reported the lowest MPI score of 0.02. It is followed by **Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot** and **Surat** Districts with MPI score of 0.04.

4.2.7 Financial Inclusion and Empowerment Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Dahod	0.622
2	Narmada	0.521
3	Vadodara	0.514
4	Mahisagar	0.490
5	Panchmahal	0.478
6	Rajkot	0.459
7	Surat	0.454
8	Sabarkantha	0.451
9	Bharuch	0.445
10	Arvalli	0.438
11	Ahmedabad	0.431
12	Anand	0.429
13	Navsari	0.424
14	Chhotaudepur	0.412
15	Kheda	0.411
16	Valsad	0.410
17	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.389
18	Tapi	0.387
19	Junagadh	0.371
20	Mehsana	0.371
21	Jamnagar	0.365
22	Kachchh	0.360
23	Morbi	0.349
24	Surendranagar	0.337
25	Porbandar	0.318
26	Dang	0.311
27	Patan	0.311
28	Bhavnagar	0.305
29	Botad	0.292
30	Gandhinagar	0.290
31	Amreli	0.290
32	Gir Somnath	0.270
33	Banaskantha	0.255



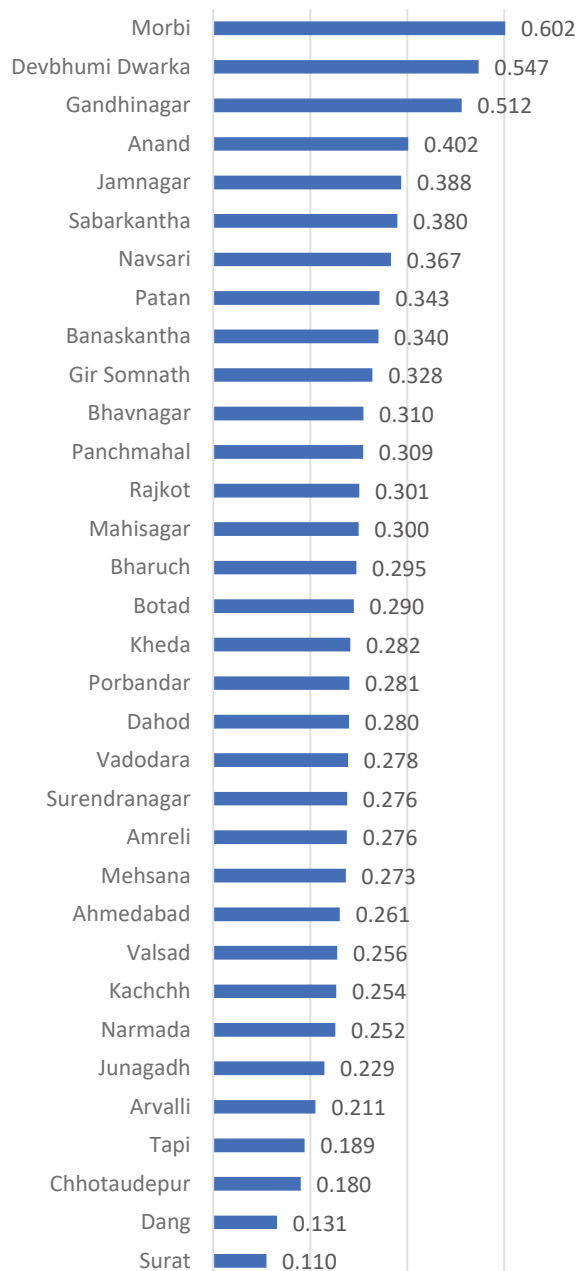
Salient Features of Financial Inclusion & Empowerment Sector:

- **Disbursement in Priority Sector Lending: Morbi** District has reported the highest ratio of priority sector lending of Rs.1,41,093/- per 100,000 population. **Ahmedabad** is second leading District with Rs.1,14,500/-.
- **Disbursement of Mudra Loan: Vadodara** District has reported the highest ratio of Mudra loan disbursement of Rs.2,567/- per 100,000 population followed by **Ahmedabad** District with Rs.2,052/-.
- **Economic Empowerment of Weaker Sections: Devbhumi Dwarka** District has reported the highest percentage of loans / advances of 55.53% to weaker section out of the total loan/advances. **Mahisagar** and **Arvalli** Districts are the next two leading Districts with 47.42 and 46.18% respectively.
- **Economic Empowerment of Women through Loan Disbursement: Dahod** District has reported the highest percentage of loan disbursement at 26.15% to women out of the total loan/advances. **Narmada** and **Tapi** Districts loan disbursement at the next two leading Districts with 21.56 and 21.12% respectively.

4.2.8 Judiciary and Public Safety Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Morbi	0.602
2	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.547
3	Gandhinagar	0.512
4	Anand	0.402
5	Jamnagar	0.388
6	Sabarkantha	0.380
7	Navsari	0.367
8	Patan	0.343
9	Banaskantha	0.340
10	Gir Somnath	0.328
11	Bhavnagar	0.310
12	Panchmahal	0.309
13	Rajkot	0.301
14	Mahisagar	0.300
15	Bharuch	0.295
16	Botad	0.290
17	Kheda	0.282
18	Porbandar	0.281
19	Dahod	0.280
20	Vadodara	0.278
21	Surendranagar	0.276
22	Amreli	0.276
23	Mehsana	0.273
24	Ahmedabad	0.261
25	Valsad	0.256
26	Kachchh	0.254
27	Narmada	0.252
28	Junagadh	0.229
29	Arvalli	0.211
30	Tapi	0.189
31	Chhotaudepur	0.180
32	Dang	0.131
33	Surat	0.110



Note:

No data was available for Dang for Disposal of Court Cases as per data of National Judicial Grid, therefore indicator weightage is equally distributed to other indicators

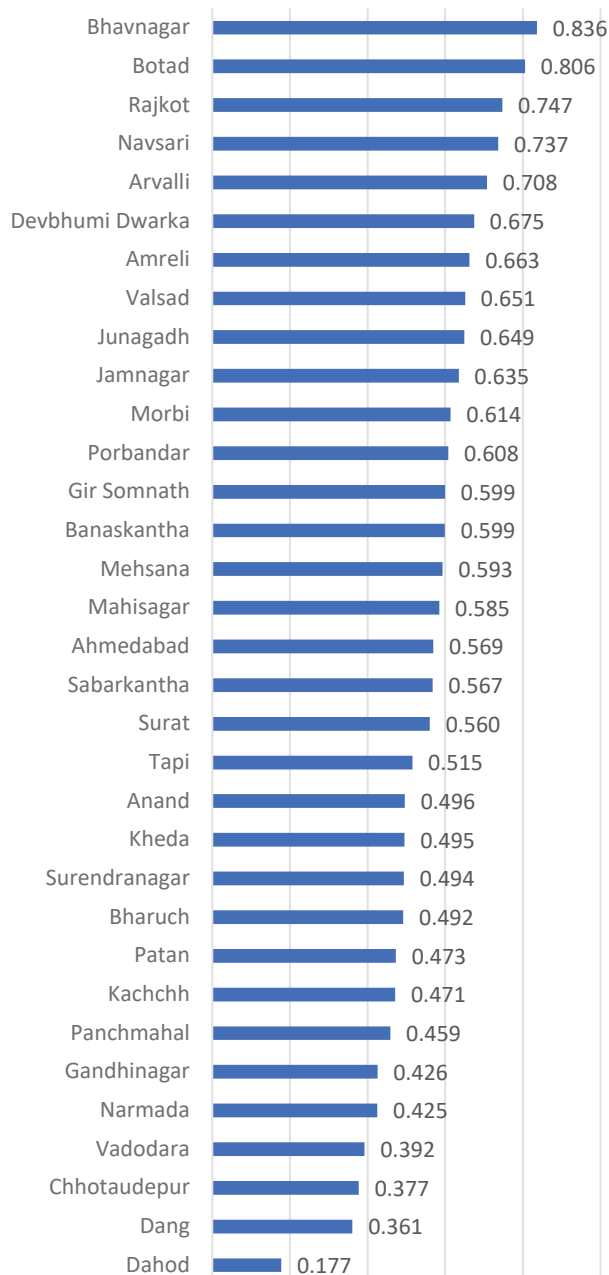
Salient Features of Judiciary & Public Safety Sector

- **Conviction Rate in IPC Offences: Morbi** District has reported the highest conviction rate of 45.43% which is followed by **Valsad** (16.51%) and **Patan** (16.04%) Districts.
- **Disposal rate of in SC & ST Atrocity Cases: Gandhinagar** District has reported the highest percentage of disposal of SC & ST atrocity cases with 9.14%. **Devbhumi Dwarka** and **Anand** Districts are the next two leading Districts with disposal rate of 4.08 and 3.27% respectively.
- **Disposal of Court Cases – Civil: Surendranagar, Gir Somnath and Jamnagar** Districts are the top three Districts which have reported the highest percentage of disposal of civil court cases out of total cases among the 33 Districts of the State.
- **Court Disposal of IPC Crimes: Morbi** District has reported the highest disposal of IPC crimes by courts at 37.95%. **Devbhumi Dwarka** District is second leading District with 30.87%.
- **Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts: Jamnagar** District has reported the highest percentage of 98.25% disposal of cases by consumer courts. Total 13 Districts have reported the percentage of more than 90% of disposal of cases by consumer courts.
- **Time Taken (weighted average) for submitting Chargesheet in IPC Crimes: Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Jamnagar** Districts have reported the lowest number of days taken for filing the chargesheets.

4.2.9 Environment Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Bhavnagar	0.836
2	Botad	0.806
3	Rajkot	0.747
4	Navsari	0.737
5	Arvalli	0.708
6	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.675
7	Amreli	0.663
8	Valsad	0.651
9	Junagadh	0.649
10	Jamnagar	0.635
11	Morbi	0.614
12	Porbandar	0.608
13	Gir Somnath	0.599
14	Banaskantha	0.599
15	Mehsana	0.593
16	Mahisagar	0.585
17	Ahmedabad	0.569
18	Sabarkantha	0.567
19	Surat	0.560
20	Tapi	0.515
21	Anand	0.496
22	Kheda	0.495
23	Surendranagar	0.494
24	Bharuch	0.492
25	Patan	0.473
26	Kachchh	0.471
27	Panchmahal	0.459
28	Gandhinagar	0.426
29	Narmada	0.425
30	Vadodara	0.392
31	Chhotaudepur	0.377
32	Dang	0.361
33	Dahod	0.177



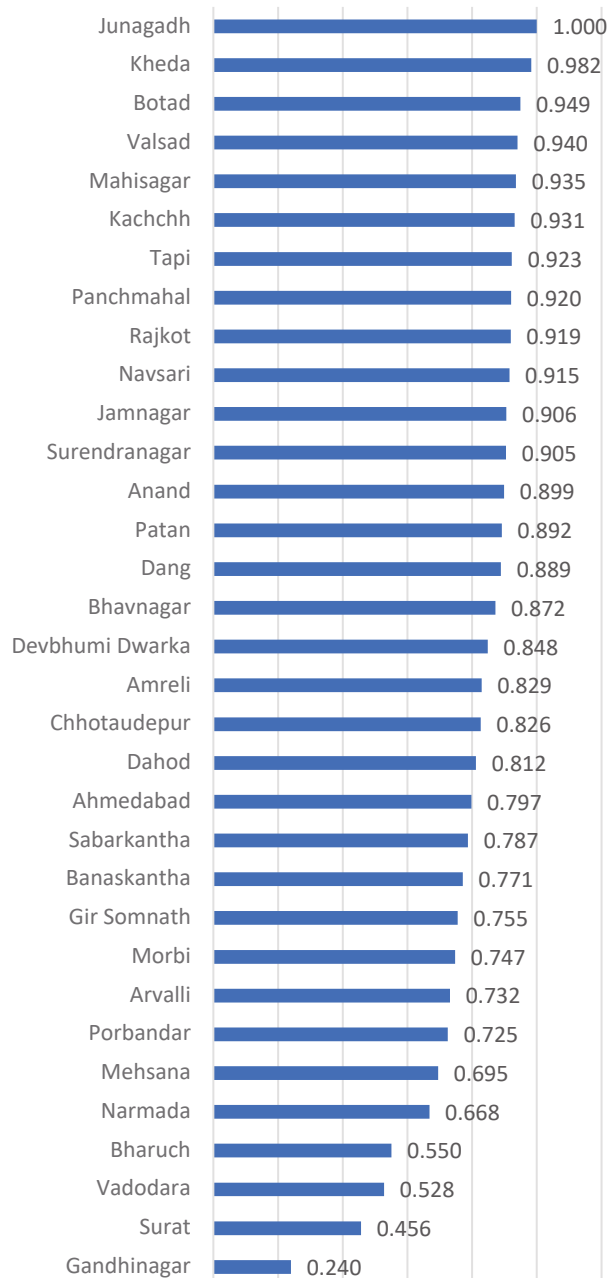
Salient Features of Environment Sector

- **Average Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources:** **Botad** District has reported the highest improvement in groundwater level by 8.91 meters over previous two years based on pre-monsoon water level data. **Bhavnagar** and **Rajkot** Districts are other two Districts which have reported the highest improvement.
- **Water Sample meeting the Quality Standards:** **Botad** (99.30%), **Morbi** (99.22%), **Valsad** (99.12%) and **Navsari** (99.04%) Districts have reported the percentage of water samples meeting the quality standards of more than 99%.
- **Proportion of Waste Recycled V/s. Waste Generated:** **Arvalli** (94.54%) and **Bhavnagar** (94.34%) Districts have reported the highest percentage of waste recycled against the waste generated. These Districts are followed by **Mahisagar** and **Devbhumi Dwarka** Districts with 91.92% and 90.06% respectively.
- **Change in Forest Cover:** **Navsari** District has reported highest increase in forest area in terms of forest area in sq. km.

4.2.10 Citizen Centric Governance Sector Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Junagadh	1.000
2	Kheda	0.982
3	Botad	0.949
4	Valsad	0.940
5	Mahisagar	0.935
6	Kachchh	0.931
7	Tapi	0.923
8	Panchmahal	0.920
9	Rajkot	0.919
10	Navsari	0.915
11	Jamnagar	0.906
12	Surendranagar	0.905
13	Anand	0.899
14	Patan	0.892
15	Dang	0.889
16	Bhavnagar	0.872
17	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.848
18	Amreli	0.829
19	Chhotaudepur	0.826
20	Dahod	0.812
21	Ahmedabad	0.797
22	Sabarkantha	0.787
23	Banaskantha	0.771
24	Gir Somnath	0.755
25	Morbi	0.747
26	Arvalli	0.732
27	Porbandar	0.725
28	Mehsana	0.695
29	Narmada	0.668
30	Bharuch	0.550
31	Vadodara	0.528
32	Surat	0.456
33	Gandhinagar	0.240



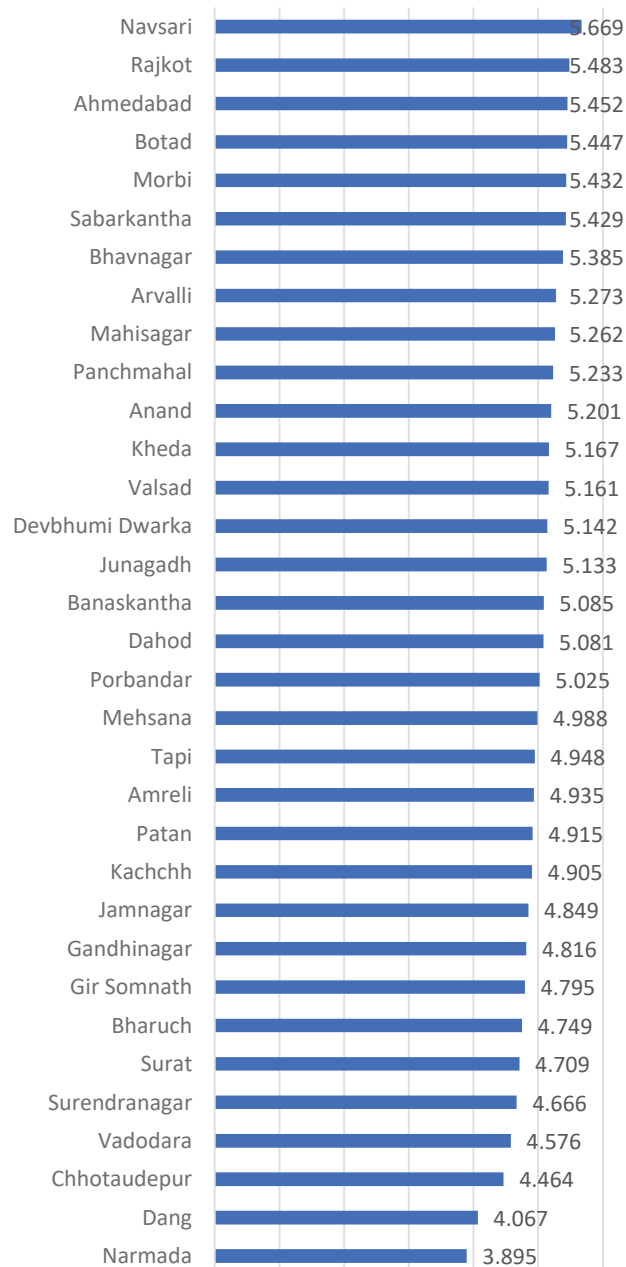
Salient Features of Citizen Centric Governance Sector

- **Grievance Redressal Status (SWAGAT):** Total nine Districts namely **Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot** and **Tapi** have reported 100% grievance redressal registered at Swagat portal.
- **Disposal Rate under all Services of Digital Gujarat: Junagadh** and **Kheda** Districts have reported application disposal percentage of 98.17 and 98.10% respectively which is the highest among all the Districts.

4.3 Composite Ranking

Ranking of Districts of Gujarat

Rank	Districts	Score
1	Navsari	5.669
2	Rajkot	5.483
3	Ahmedabad	5.452
4	Botad	5.447
5	Morbi	5.432
6	Sabarkantha	5.429
7	Bhavnagar	5.385
8	Arvalli	5.273
9	Mahisagar	5.262
10	Panchmahal	5.233
11	Anand	5.201
12	Kheda	5.167
13	Valsad	5.161
14	Devbhumi Dwarka	5.142
15	Junagadh	5.133
16	Banaskantha	5.085
17	Dahod	5.081
18	Porbandar	5.025
19	Mehsana	4.988
20	Tapi	4.948
21	Amreli	4.935
22	Patan	4.915
23	Kachchh	4.905
24	Jamnagar	4.849
25	Gandhinagar	4.816
26	Gir Somnath	4.795
27	Bharuch	4.749
28	Surat	4.709
29	Surendranagar	4.666
30	Vadodara	4.576
31	Chhotaudepur	4.464
32	Dang	4.067
33	Narmada	3.895



Salient Features of Composite Ranking

- When the composite score of the Districts is computed, 18 Districts out of 33 Districts fall within 5.66 to 5.0 score indicating an overall better governed District administration.
- **Navsari** tops the composite ranking among all 33 Districts. The Social Welfare and Development Sector (ranked # 3) followed by Public Infrastructure and Utilities & Environmental Governance Sector (both ranked # 4) and Public Health Sector and Judiciary & Public Safety Sector (both ranked # 7) propel **Navsari** District to the top ranking District.
- **Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Botad** and **Morbi** are the second, third, fourth and fifth ranked Districts among the 33-District composite ranking.
- Agriculture and Allied Sector (rank # 4), Human Resources Development Sector (rank # 4) and Environment Sector (rank # 3) contribute to the overall second rank of **Rajkot** District.
- Similarly, Public Health Sector (rank # 1) followed by Social Welfare & Development and Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sectors (both rank # 2) followed by HRD Sector (rank # 8) contribute to the third rank of **Ahmedabad** District.
- **Botad** is ranked 4th in the composite ranking because of its overall rank of # 1 in Human Resources Development Sector followed by Environment Sector (ranked # 2), Citizen Centric Governance Sector (ranked # 3) and Public Health Sector (ranked # 6)
- **Morbi** at overall 5th rank of the composite rank has Judicial and Public Safety Sector (ranked # 1), Public Health Sector (ranked # 5) and Human Resources Development Sector (ranked # 7) as contributing sectors to its rank.
- **Narmada, Dang** and **Chhotaudepur** are the bottom 3 ranked Districts.
- **Narmada** at 33 is at the bottom of composite ranking. Its performance in nine sectors is 26 and below, except in Financial Inclusion & Empowerment Sector, in which it is ranked # 2 in overall rankings. The performance in Economic Empowerment of Women through Loan Disbursement indicator has largely contributed to its 2nd rank among 33 Districts.
- **Dang** District, similar to **Narmada** has lower performance in all the sectors ranging between 15 rank (Citizen Centric Governance Sector) to 33 rank in Social Welfare and Development Sector.
- Similarly, **Chhotaudepur** District performance (ranked # 30) is largely due to lower/average performance in all sectors except Commerce and Industry Sector, in which it is ranked # 7.



Ahmedabad



Ahmedabad District

DGGI Rank: 3 Score: 5.452

Profile

Ahmedabad District comes under the Central Gujarat Division. It is situated on the banks of Sabarmati River and is surrounded by Mehsana District in the North, Gandhinagar District in the North-East, Kheda District in the East, Anand District in the South-East, Botad District in the South and South-West and Surendranagar District in the West. Ahmedabad city is the largest city of the State and serves as the administrative headquarters of the District. It is home to indigenous tribes such as Tangsa, Singpho and Tutsa. The historic Stilwell Road which

was constructed during the World War II passes through the District.

Ahmedabad District has a rich history that dates back to the 11th century when it was founded by King Karandev I of the Solanki dynasty. The District has been ruled by various dynasties and empires, including the Mughals, Marathas, and the British. In the 19th century, Ahmedabad played a key role in India's struggle for independence, with leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel using the city as a base for their movements.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	8,087.00
Population (No.)	70,59,056
Urban Population (%)	85
Rural Population (%)	15
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	873
Literacy Rate (%)	85.46
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	904

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	467
Revenue Villages (No.)	478
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	106.82
No. of Registered Industrial Units	88,761

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	24
2	Commerce & Industry	23
3	Human Resources Development	8
4	Public Health	1
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	2
6	Social Welfare & Development	2
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	11
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	24
9	Environment	17
10	Citizen Centric Governance	21

Amreli



Amreli District

DGGI Rank: 21

Score: 4.935

Profile

Amreli District is situated in North-East corner of Saurashtra Zone of Gujarat between the North Latitudes 20.45° to 22.25° and East Longitudes 70.30° to 71.75°. It is surrounded by Bhavnagar & Botad Districts in the East, Rajkot District in the North, Junagadh & Gir Somnath Districts in the West and Arabian Sea in the South. It has a coastal line of about 62 Kms. Amreli District derives its name from the town of Amreli, which is the administrative headquarter of the District.

The economy of the District depends upon agriculture and agro-based industries. The main crops grown in the area are groundnut, cotton, sesame, bajri, wheat, and grams. Fishery is an important economic sector in Rajula and Jafrabad Talukas. Pipavav, Jafrabad and Victor are the major ports in the District. Savar Kundla Taluk is famous for manual and electronic weighing scales across the country.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	7,397.00
Population (No.)	15,14,190
Urban Population (%)	26
Rural Population (%)	74
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	205
Literacy Rate (%)	76.84
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	964

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	11
Municipalities (No.)	9
Panchayats (No.)	611
Revenue Villages (No.)	624
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	359.71
No. of Registered Industrial Units	13,679

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	11
2	Commerce & Industry	19
3	Human Resources Development	9
4	Public Health	15
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	29
6	Social Welfare & Development	31
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	31
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	22
9	Environment	7
10	Citizen Centric Governance	18

Anand



Anand District

DGGI Rank: 11

Score: 5.201

Profile

Anand District is located in the Central Gujarat Division of the State and extended between North Latitudes of 22.10° & 23.45° and East Longitudes of 72.15° & 73.10°. It is surrounded by Kheda District in the North, by Vadodara District in the East, by the Gulf of Khambhat and Bharuch District in the South and Ahmadabad District in the West. Anand District was carved out from Kheda District in October 1997. It is known as the place that gave birth to the White Revolution.

The District is also known as the Milk Capital of India. It became famous for Amul dairy which is the Asia's biggest cooperative society. Mahi and Sabarmati are the main rivers among the nine rivers of the District. Anand District falls under middle Gujarat Agro-Climatic Zone. The climate of this District is characterised by hot summer and dryness in the non-rainy seasons.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,941.00
Population (No.)	20,92,745
Urban Population (%)	30
Rural Population (%)	70
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	653
Literacy Rate (%)	85.79
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	925

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	8
Municipalities (No.)	11
Panchayats (No.)	351
Revenue Villages (No.)	351
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	410.83
No. of Registered Industrial Units	22,144

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	12
2	Commerce & Industry	11
3	Human Resources Development	23
4	Public Health	27
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	14
6	Social Welfare & Development	14
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	12
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	4
9	Environment	21
10	Citizen Centric Governance	13

Aravalli



Aravalli District

DGGI Rank: 8

Score: 5.273

Profile

Aravalli District is located in the eastern part of Gujarat. It was formed in 2013 after being carved out of the Sabarkantha District. The District is named after the Aravalli Range – a range of mountains that runs through Rajasthan and Gujarat. The District is bordered by Sabarkantha to the West, Mahisagar to the south, and Panchmahal to the east. The District is located in the midst

of the Aravalli mountain range, and is renowned for its lush forestry and picturesque natural landscapes. The District is home to several ancient pilgrimage sites and historic monuments, such as Tirthatham Shamlaji situated on the banks of the river Meshwo. It is known for its rich mineral reserves, particularly in the Dhanasura and Bayad Talukas.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,132.83
Population (No.)	10,23,724
Urban Population (%)	12
Rural Population (%)	88
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	327
Literacy Rate (%)	75.84
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	953

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	2
Panchayats (No.)	648
Revenue Villages (No.)	676
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	448.56
No. of Registered Industrial Units	85

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	6
2	Commerce & Industry	9
3	Human Resources Development	12
4	Public Health	21
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	10
6	Social Welfare & Development	19
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	10
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	29
9	Environment	5
10	Citizen Centric Governance	26

Banaskantha



Banaskantha District

DGGI Rank: 16 Score: 5.085

Profile

The District derived its name from two words, i.e., 'Banas' means Banas river and 'Kantha' means riverbank. The District is located between the North Latitudes 23° 55' to 24° 43' and East Longitudes 71° 16' and 73° 00'. It is bounded by Sabarkantha District in the East, Rajasthan in the North, Kutch District in the West and Patan and Mehsana Districts in the South. It also shares international border with Pakistan.

Saraswati is another major river that flows through the District. It is the largest producer of vegetables in Gujarat State, with potato being the main crop. Deesa Taluka ranks the first in India for the production of Potatoes. The District also accounts for almost the entire marble reserves of the Gujarat State. Danta Taluka is known for its high quality marble production.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	10,743.00
Population (No.)	31,20,506
Urban Population (%)	13
Rural Population (%)	87
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	290
Literacy Rate (%)	65.30
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	938

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	14
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	962
Revenue Villages (No.)	1,237
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	1,107.26
No. of Registered Industrial Units	420

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	5
2	Commerce & Industry	30
3	Human Resources Development	11
4	Public Health	4
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	15
6	Social Welfare & Development	18
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	33
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	9
9	Environment	14
10	Citizen Centric Governance	23

Bharuch



Bharuch District

DGGI Rank: 27

Score: 4.749

Profile

The Bharuch District is located in the fertile plains of the Narmada River, which flows through it. The District is located at 21.7°N 72.97°E with an average elevation of 15 meters. Bharuch is the administrative headquarters of the District and a port city. The District is surrounded by Vadodara in the North, Narmada in the East and Surat in the South. It has Gulf of Khambhat towards its West. The District's economy is primarily based on agriculture with cotton, tobacco,

and rice being the main crops grown in the region. The District is also home to several large industrial estates, which contribute significantly to the District's economy. Bharuch is known for its chemical and pharmaceutical industries, which have made the District a major industrial hub in the region. The District is also known for its cuisine, with the local Gujarati and Parsi cuisine being popular among visitors.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	6,509.00
Population (No.)	15,51,019
Urban Population (%)	34
Rural Population (%)	66
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	238
Literacy Rate (%)	81.50
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	925

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	9
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	545
Revenue Villages (No.)	653
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	245.82
No. of Registered Industrial Units	NA

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	33
2	Commerce & Industry	2
3	Human Resources Development	31
4	Public Health	18
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	11
6	Social Welfare & Development	1
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	9
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	15
9	Environment	24
10	Citizen Centric Governance	30

Bhavanagar



Bhavnagar District

DGGI Rank: 7

Score: 5.385

Profile

The District derived its name from the headquarter city Bhavnagar, which is a coastal city on the Eastern coast of Saurashtra, also known as Kathiawar. Bhavnagar was the first princely State to join the Indian union in 1948. It is situated in the South-East corner of the peninsular region of Gujarat known as 'Kathiawar or Saurashtra'. It lies between the parallels of North Latitudes 20°:59' and 22°:16' and the East Longitudes 71°:23' and 72°:18'.

It is bounded in the North by Surendranagar and Ahmadabad Districts and Rajkot and Amreli Districts in the West and the Arabian Sea and part of Amreli District in the South and the Gulf of Khambhat in the East. The climate of this District is characterised by hot summer, and general dryness except in the coastal region. The major rivers that traverse through the District are Shetrunji, Ghelo, Kalubhar, and Vagad.



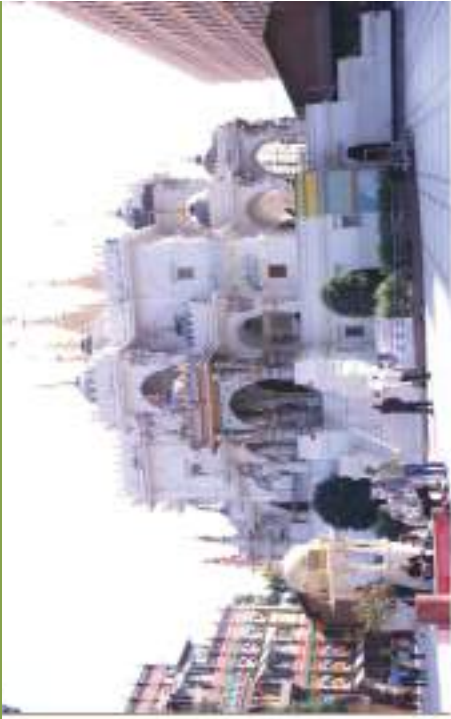
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	6,647.00
Population (No.)	24,01,917
Urban Population (%)	43
Rural Population (%)	57
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	361
Literacy Rate (%)	76.00
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	930

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	7
Panchayats (No.)	660
Revenue Villages (No.)	683
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	205.95
No. of Registered Industrial Units	35,653

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	15
2	Commerce & Industry	14
3	Human Resources Development	3
4	Public Health	9
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	23
6	Social Welfare & Development	29
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	28
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	11
9	Environment	1
10	Citizen Centric Governance	16

Botad



Botad District

DGGI Rank: 4 Score: 5.447

Profile

Botad District is located in the South-Eastern part of Saurashtra region of the State. It was created on 15th August 2013 after separating from the South-Western part of Ahmedabad District and the North-Western part of Bhavnagar District. The District is surrounded by Surendranagar District in the North-East, Rajkot District in the West, Bhavnagar and Amreli Districts in the South and Ahmedabad District in the East. The Sukhbhadar and Kalubhar are the

two main rivers that flow through the District. Ghelo, Utavali and Goma are other main rivers which flow through the District. The District is also known for its rich agriculture and is one of the leading producers of agro crops like Cotton, Guava and Lemon. The District is well known for diamond processing units and some textiles industrial units. Botad is well-connected to other parts of the State through road and railway networks.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,400.69
Population (No.)	6,53,814
Urban Population (%)	32
Rural Population (%)	68
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	260
Literacy Rate (%)	73.05
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	946

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	4
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	180
Revenue Villages (No.)	190
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	35.67
No. of Registered Industrial Units	1,200

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	20
2	Commerce & Industry	25
3	Human Resources Development	1
4	Public Health	6
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	13
6	Social Welfare & Development	24
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	29
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	16
9	Environment	2
10	Citizen Centric Governance	3

Chhoataudepur



Chhotaudepur District

DGGI Rank: 31

Score: 4.464

Profile

Chhotaudepur District was formed after bifurcating from Vadodara District in 2013. The District is tribal dominated. The District's headquarters "Chhotaudepur" is located 105 km away from Vadodara. It shares its borders with Madhya Pradesh in the East. The District is surrounded by Dahod District in the North, Narmada District in the South, Vadodara District in the West and Panchmahal District in the North-West.

The District is the third tribal dominated District in eastern Gujarat after the Narmada and Tapi Districts. Chhotaudepur was the capital of the erstwhile Princely State of Chhotaudepur, founded in 1743 by Rawal Udeysinhji, a descendant of Patai Rawal of Champaner. This state was under Rewal Kantha Agency and merged with the Union of India on March 10, 1948.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,436.64
Population (No.)	12,93,074
Urban Population (%)	3
Rural Population (%)	98
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	170
Literacy Rate (%)	65.20
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	953

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	349
Revenue Villages (No.)	894
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	718.79
No. of Registered Industrial Units	161

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	23
2	Commerce & Industry	7
3	Human Resources Development	32
4	Public Health	17
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	32
6	Social Welfare & Development	16
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	14
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	31
9	Environment	31
10	Citizen Centric Governance	19

Dahod



Dahod District

DGGI Rank: 17

Score: 5.081

Profile

Dahod is the headquarters of the District and derived its name from former name "Dohad". The name was given to the region as it shares border with two States of Rajasthan (North) and Madhya Pradesh (East). Dahod literally means "two borders". It is bounded by Panchmahal District in the West, Chhotaudaipur District in the South, Jhabua and Alirajpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh in the East and South-East respectively, and Banswara District of Rajasthan in the North and North-East.

Dahod District was created on 2nd October 1997, and was formerly part of Panchmahal District. Its territory mostly consists of two former Princely States, namely Baria (Devgad) and Sanjeli in addition to Fatehpura Taluka of Sunth (Rampur), along with the two "Eastern mahals" of Dahod and Jhalod from the former Panchmahals. The population of the District is mostly rural, and a majority of them are Tribals, mostly Bhils.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,642.00
Population (No.)	21,27,086
Urban Population (%)	9
Rural Population (%)	91
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	584
Literacy Rate (%)	58.82
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	990

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	9
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	545
Revenue Villages (No.)	696
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	907.43
No. of Registered Industrial Units	100

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	10
2	Commerce & Industry	16
3	Human Resources Development	16
4	Public Health	2
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	7
6	Social Welfare & Development	27
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	1
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	19
9	Environment	33
10	Citizen Centric Governance	20

Dang



Dang District

DGGI Rank: 32 Score: 4.067

Profile

Dang District is located in South-Eastern part of the Gujarat State and falls in the Northern tip of the Sahyadri mountain range. The administrative headquarters of the District is in Ahwa town. It is known for its rich tribal cultural heritage and historical significance. It is surrounded by Tapi District in the North, Surat District in the North-West and the rest is surrounded by Maharashtra. It is located between the North Latitudes of 20.39° to 21.05° and East Longitudes of 73.29° to 73.51°. It is the least

populous District of Gujarat State. As per earlier reports, Dang is one of the most economically distressed Districts in India. As per records, 94% of the population belongs to one of the Scheduled Tribes. The five Kings of Dangs are the only hereditary royals in India whose titles are currently recognised by the government owing to an agreement made during the British Raj in 1842. The reserved forests in Dang are amongst the richest forests in the State.



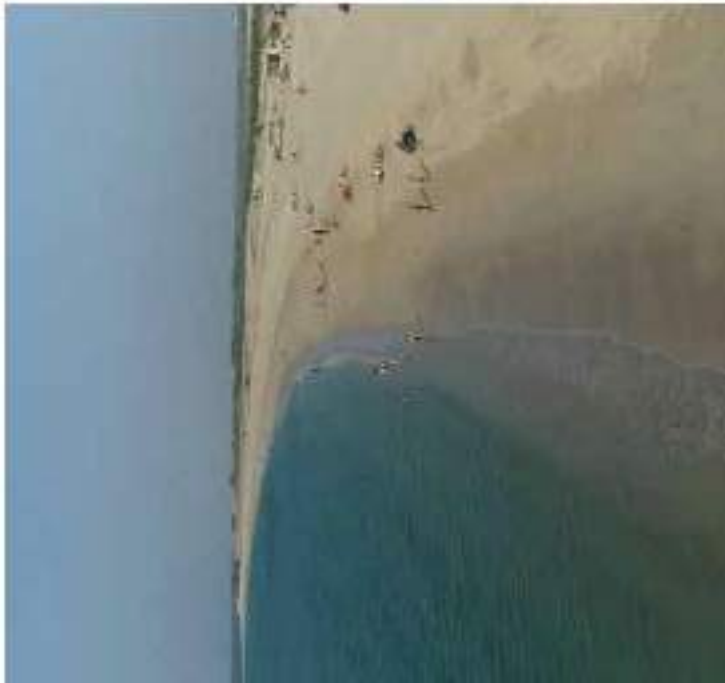
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	1,766.00
Population (No.)	2,74,567
Urban Population (%)	11
Rural Population (%)	89
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	156
Literacy Rate (%)	76.80
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	1,006

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	3
Municipalities (No.)	0
Panchayats (No.)	100
Revenue Villages (No.)	311
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	1,055.57
No. of Registered Industrial Units	NA

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	27
2	Commerce & Industry	28
3	Human Resources Development	27
4	Public Health	28
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	26
6	Social Welfare & Development	33
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	26
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	32
9	Environment	32
10	Citizen Centric Governance	15

Devbhumi Dwarka



Devbhumi Dwarka District

DGGI Rank: 14

Score: 5.142

Profile

The District Devbhumi Dwarka is located on the Southern coast of the Gulf of Kutch in the State. The District is formed on 15th August 2013 after separating from Jamnagar District. The District's headquarter is Kambhaliya town. Name of the District is derived from the famous Dwarkadhish Temple of Dwarka city which is one of the four holy places according to Hindu religion. It is also believed that the town was built by on Lord Vishwakarma by the order of Lord Shri Krishna. It is known for pilgrims

places like Lord Shri Dwarkadhish temple, Beyt Dwarka Temple, Rukhmani Temple, Shri Nageswar which is one of the country's twelve Jyotirlinga and many other. It is surrounded by Jamnagar District in the East, Porbandar District in the South and the rest is surrounded by Arabian Sea. Geographically, it is located between the North Latitudes 21.89° to 22.31° and East Longitudes of 69.33° to 69.71°. The economy is mostly based on primary sector, i.e., agriculture, fishing and industry.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	4,036.41
Population (No.)	7,48,227
Urban Population (%)	32
Rural Population (%)	68
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	185
Literacy Rate (%)	68.00
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	947

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	4
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	239
Revenue Villages (No.)	248
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	104.21
No. of Registered Industrial Units	73

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	3
2	Commerce & Industry	27
3	Human Resources Development	28
4	Public Health	30
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	33
6	Social Welfare & Development	22
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	17
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	2
9	Environment	6
10	Citizen Centric Governance	17

Gandhinagar



Gandhinagar District

DGGI Rank: 25 Score: 4.816

2023

Profile

The Gandhinagar District takes its name from the town of Gandhinagar which is the headquarter of the District as well as the capital of the State of Gujarat. The town Gandhinagar has been named after Mahatma Gandhi, 'Father of the Nation'. The history of the District is generally known from the archaeology and history of the adjoining Districts viz., Ahmadabad and Mahesana.

It lies between the parallels of North Latitudes 23° 15' and 23° 38', East Longitudes of 72° 42' and 73° 15'. It is bounded on the North by Mahesana, on the North-East by Sabarkantha District, on the South-East by Kheda District and on the South by Ahmadabad District. There are three rivers flowing through the District, viz., Sabarmati, Khari and Vatrak.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,140.69
Population (No.)	13,91,753
Urban Population (%)	43
Rural Population (%)	57
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	650
Literacy Rate (%)	84.16
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	923

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	4
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	302
Revenue Villages (No.)	294
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	20.68
No. of Registered Industrial Units	6

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	14
2	Commerce & Industry	8
3	Human Resources Development	5
4	Public Health	8
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	9
6	Social Welfare & Development	17
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	30
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	3
9	Environment	28
10	Citizen Centric Governance	33

Gir Somnath



Gir Somnath District

DGGI Rank: 26 Score: 4.795

Profile

Gir Somnath District is located in the Western Gujarat and is bounded by Junagadh District in the North West and Amreli District in the North-East and rest is surrounded by Arabian sea. Gir Somnath District was formed on 15th August 2013 with headquarter at Veraval after bifurcating from Junagadh District. It is famous for Shri Somnath temple and Asiatic Lions.

The region is renowned for its spiritual and cultural heritage for ages. Prabhas Kshetra is famous for its religious and historical importance since Vedic Period. Major crops grown in the District are Groundnut, Wheat, Cotton and Sugarcane. Major industries such as Ambuja Cement, Gujarat Heavy Chemicals, Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd. (Indian Rayon), Gujarat Siddhi Cement have their presence in this District.



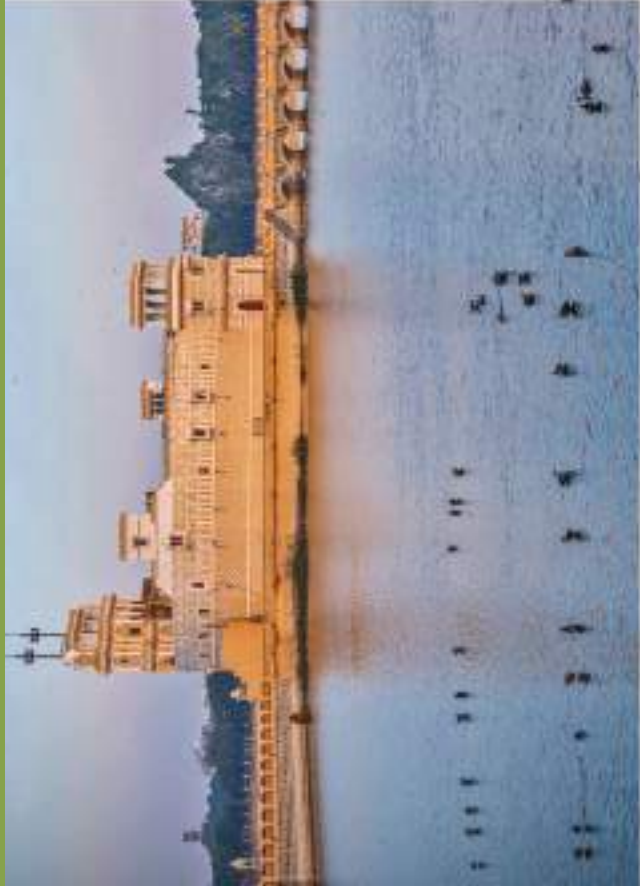
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,755.00
Population (No.)	12,10,749
Urban Population (%)	28
Rural Population (%)	73
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	322
Literacy Rate (%)	71.23
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	966

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	329
Revenue Villages (No.)	342
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	189.13
No. of Registered Industrial Units	156

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	7
2	Commerce & Industry	24
3	Human Resources Development	18
4	Public Health	26
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	28
6	Social Welfare & Development	11
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	32
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	10
9	Environment	13
10	Citizen Centric Governance	24

Jamnagar



Jamnagar District

DGGI Rank: 24

Score: 4.849

Profile

Jamnagar District was first established in 1968. It used to be called "Halar" which was renamed later. It is surrounded by Arabian sea in the North, Morbi District in the East, Rajkot on the South, Porbandar on the South-West and Devbhumi Dwarka District in the West. According to puranic literature, Lord Shri Krishna established his kingdom "Dwarka" in this place. Geographically, the District is located at the Latitude of 22° 47' N, Longitude 70° 7' E.

The economy of the District is basically dependent on agriculture as 48.56% workers are engaged in agricultural activities. The District houses more than 5,000 large scale industries in the headquarters hence known as Brass City. Jamnagar also known as World's oil city because of existence of world's biggest oil refinery in the city. The District also have the first established Marine Park in the country.



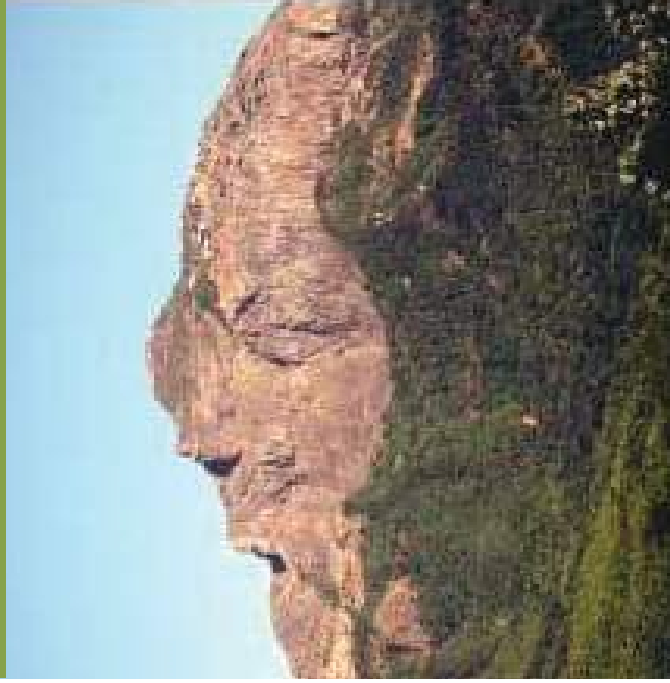
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	5,846.00
Population (No.)	13,89,283
Urban Population (%)	52
Rural Population (%)	48
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	238
Literacy Rate (%)	76.72
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	934

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	421
Revenue Villages (No.)	421
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	477.25
No. of Registered Industrial Units	3,320

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	13
2	Commerce & Industry	32
3	Human Resources Development	17
4	Public Health	32
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	25
6	Social Welfare & Development	15
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	21
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	5
9	Environment	10
10	Citizen Centric Governance	11

Junagadh



Junagadh District

DGGI Rank: 15

Score: 5.133

Profile

Junagadh District is located in the Western side of Gujarat and is surrounded by Arabian sea and forest area. It is located between the North Latitudes of 20.47° to 21.45° N and East Latitudes of 70.15° to 70.55°. History suggests that the ancient names of Junagadh were Karankubj, Manipur, Revant, Chandraketurpur, Narendrapur, Girinagar and also known as Puratanpur. After 1820, British government gave the present name.

This District is famous for the Gir Sanctuary, the only abode to Asiatic lions and mountain range of Girnar which is a major pilgrimage destination. The economy of the District is primarily dependent on agricultural activities as 62.41% workers are engaged in agricultural work. The District comprises of five Revenue Sub-Division & Ten Talukas.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	5,093.00
Population (No.)	15,27,329
Urban Population (%)	37
Rural Population (%)	63
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	304
Literacy Rate (%)	78.55
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	945

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	8
Panchayats (No.)	493
Revenue Villages (No.)	521
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	227.09
No. of Registered Industrial Units	247

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	2
2	Commerce & Industry	33
3	Human Resources Development	15
4	Public Health	24
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	30
6	Social Welfare & Development	4
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	19
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	28
9	Environment	9
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1

Kutchh



Kachchh District

DGGI Rank: 23 Score: 4.905

Profile

The District takes its name from its topographical features resembling a tortoise (Kachchh). It is situated in the South-Western corner of the State between North Latitudes 22.44.11° and 24.41.25° and East Longitudes 68.09.46° and 71.54.47°. It is a border District, with international border of India-Pakistan. It is the largest District in the State and home to the great Rann of Kachchh, a large salt desert that stretches for over 7,500 square kilometres.

It is also home to the Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary, which has a variety of wildlife including the Asiatic wild ass, desert fox, and desert cat. Majority of the population engaged in agriculture & allied activities. The District has a diverse population with different communities living in harmony. The official language of the District is Gujarati, but local Kachchhi language is also widely spoken.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	45,652.00
Population (No.)	20,92,371
Urban Population (%)	35
Rural Population (%)	65
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	46
Literacy Rate (%)	70.59
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	908

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	8
Panchayats (No.)	635
Revenue Villages (No.)	924
Forest Cover area (sq. km)	5,663.13
No. of Registered Industrial Units	13,122

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	30
2	Commerce & Industry	13
3	Human Resources Development	19
4	Public Health	13
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	22
6	Social Welfare & Development	9
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	22
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	26
9	Environment	26
10	Citizen Centric Governance	6

Kheda



Kheda District

DGGI Rank: 12

Score: 5.161

Profile

Kheda is one of the oldest Districts of Gujarat State. It is formerly known as "Kaira District". It is surrounded by Aravalli District in the North, Panchmahal District in the East, Vadodara District on the South-East, Anand District on the South-West, Ahmedabad District in the West, Gandhinagar in the North-West. It is also bounded by two major rivers of Gujarat, Sabarmati on the West and Mahisagar on the East. Other rivers which flow through the District are Mesvo, Khari, Luni, Vatrak, Mahor and Varasi.

Kheda and Anand are known as "Charotar-the Golden Leaf area". Since many decades, it has been major producer of tobacco in Gujarat. Moreover, it has strong base of cotton and rice too. Major industries of the District are of textiles, paper, electrical equipment and food processing. Most popular religious and tourist places of the District are Santram Mandir (Nadaid), Vadtal Swaminarayan Mandir (Vadtal), Sarsavani Ashram of Shri Ravishankar Maharaj and Bird Sanctuary Pariyej (Matar).



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,958.00
Population (No.)	22,99,885
Urban Population (%)	23
Rural Population (%)	77
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	582
Literacy Rate (%)	84.31
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	940

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	11
Municipalities (No.)	10
Panchayats (No.)	522
Revenue Villages (No.)	615
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	21.05
No. of Registered Industrial Units	20,799

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	19
2	Commerce & Industry	5
3	Human Resources Development	14
4	Public Health	12
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	20
6	Social Welfare & Development	23
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	15
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	17
9	Environment	22
10	Citizen Centric Governance	2

Mahisagar



Mahisagar District

DGGI Rank: 9

core: 5.262

Profile

Mahisagar District is situated in the northern region of Gujarat and is renowned for its cultural and historical significance. Mahisagar District was established on 26 January 2013, becoming the 28th District of Gujarat State. The District was formed by merging parts of the Panchmahal District and Kheda Districts, and was named after the "Mahi River". The District headquarters is located in Lunawada town.

The District is surrounded by Rajasthan in the North, Dahod District in the East, Panchmahal District in the South, Kheda District in the South-West, Arvalli District in the West. Mahisagar is also known for its rich agriculture and is one of the leading producers of paddy and maize. The other crops cultivated are wheat, pulses, groundnut, tobacco, etc. The District has a diverse population with different communities living in harmony.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,261.00
Population (No.)	9,94,624
Urban Population (%)	11
Rural Population (%)	89
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	440
Literacy Rate (%)	72.32
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	947

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	355
Revenue Villages (No.)	717
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	616.84
No. of Registered Industrial Units	2,260

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	21
2	Commerce & Industry	4
3	Human Resources Development	20
4	Public Health	3
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	24
6	Social Welfare & Development	30
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	4
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	14
9	Environment	16
10	Citizen Centric Governance	5

Mehsana



Mehsana District

DGGI Rank: 19 Score: 4.988

Profile

Mehsana District is located in the Northern part of Gujarat State. The District is known for its rich cultural heritage and historical significance. It is bounded by Banaskantha in the North, Sabarkantha in the East, Ahmedabad in the South and South-West and Patan in the West & North-West. It is home to important temples such as the Shankeshwar Parshwanath Jain Temple and Kirti Mandir. It is one of the leading producers of crops like wheat, potato and cotton, etc.

Unjha is one of the biggest regulated agriculture market and a well-known commercial centre throughout India for its trade of Jeera (Cumin), Variali (Fennel Seeds), Isabgul and Raido (Mustard Seeds). It is also home to Asia's largest dairy "Dudhsagar Dairy" that processes 1.41 million litres of milk each day on an average. Though the official language of the District is Gujarati, but Hindi and English are also widely spoken.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	4,484.10
Population (No.)	20,35,064
Urban Population (%)	25
Rural Population (%)	75
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	460
Literacy Rate (%)	83.61
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	926

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	7
Panchayats (No.)	608
Revenue Villages (No.)	614
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	164.33
No. of Registered Industrial Units	1,600

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	18
2	Commerce & Industry	18
3	Human Resources Development	6
4	Public Health	19
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	17
6	Social Welfare & Development	6
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	20
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	23
9	Environment	15
10	Citizen Centric Governance	28

Morbi



Morbi District

DGGI Rank: 5 Score: 5.432

Profile

Morbi District is one of the newly formed Districts of Gujarat State on August 15, 2013, on the independence Day of India. Morbi town which is the administrative headquarters of the District is situated on the Machchhu River, 35 Km away from the seashore and 60 Km from Rajkot city. The District is named after Morbi city meaning the city of peacocks.

The District is surrounded by Rann of Kuchchh in the North, Surendranagar

District in the East, Rajkot District in the South and Jamnagar District in the West. The District is the hub of the ceramic and wall clock industries. With near about 390 Ceramic and 150 Wall clock industries, Morbi has its own special place among Indian industries. Exporting to 125 countries, Morbi city is today the second largest ceramic producing city in the world.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	5,098.80
Population (No.)	9,70,548
Urban Population (%)	63
Rural Population (%)	37
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	196
Literacy Rate (%)	76.94
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	942

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	5
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	359
Revenue Villages (No.)	342
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	211.66
No. of Registered Industrial Units	NA

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	22
2	Commerce & Industry	17
3	Human Resources Development	7
4	Public Health	5
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	12
6	Social Welfare & Development	10
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	23
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	1
9	Environment	11
10	Citizen Centric Governance	25

Narmada



Narmada District

DGGI Rank: 33

Score: 3.895

Profile

Narmada District established as a separate District on 2nd October 1997. The District is situated in the Eastern side of Gujarat State. It shares border with two States, i.e., Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It is a tribal dominated District wherein Schedule Tribe constitutes 81.6% of the total population. Along with the Gujarati language, Vasava dialect is prevalent among the local people. A unique wild vegetable called Nika is found only in the monsoon season in the forests of Narmada District.

Economy of the District is primarily agrarian. It is one of the principal producers of banana, cotton and cucurbits in the State of Gujarat. Sardar Sarovar Project, Karajan Irrigation project, Kakadi Amba and Chopadvar projects are some of the important irrigation projects of the District. It is also an important tourist destination in the State and is the home to the iconic 182 Meters tall Statue of Sardar Vallabhai Patel (Statue of Unity).



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,755.00
Population (No.)	5,90,297
Urban Population (%)	10
Rural Population (%)	90
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	210
Literacy Rate (%)	72.31
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	968

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	5
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	222
Revenue Villages (No.)	515
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	1,147.69
No. of Registered Industrial Units	732

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	28
2	Commerce & Industry	26
3	Human Resources Development	33
4	Public Health	33
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	27
6	Social Welfare & Development	26
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	2
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	27
9	Environment	29
10	Citizen Centric Governance	29

Navsari



Navsari District

DGGI Rank: 1

Score: 5.669

Profile

The District is located in Southern part of Gujarat State and is situated between 20.07° to 21.00° North Latitudes and 72.43° to 73.00° East Longitudes. It was formed in 1997 after bifurcating from the District Valsad. It is bounded by Surat District in the North, North-East, and East, Valsad District in the South and West, and is surrounded by Arabian sea. Navsari District is Gujarat's ancient and historical city. Climate in the District is very pleasant due to its location and altitude, i.e., at the sea level. Navsari is an important

station of broad gauge railway line between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. National Highway 8 passes through the District which connects Mumbai and other major cities. The economy of the District is primarily dependent on agricultural activities as 53.97% workers are engaged in agricultural work. The District is also important for its diamond trading industry. Other focus industrial sectors are textiles, drugs & pharmaceuticals, mineral and marine-based industries.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,196.00
Population (No.)	13,29,672
Urban Population (%)	31
Rural Population (%)	69
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	592
Literacy Rate (%)	83.88
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	961

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	362
Revenue Villages (No.)	388
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	638.59
No. of Registered Industrial Units	532

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	16
2	Commerce & Industry	12
3	Human Resources Development	22
4	Public Health	7
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	4
6	Social Welfare & Development	3
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	13
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	7
9	Environment	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	10

Panchmahal



Panchmahal District

DGGI Rank: 10 Score: 5.233

Profile

The District is located in the Eastern part of the State. It lies between North Latitudes of 22° 17' and 23° 26' and East Longitudes of 73° 20' and 74° 2'. It is bounded by Sabarkantha District in the North, Dahod in the East, Vadodara in the South, and Kheda and Anand Districts in the West. The District is known for its hilly terrain and is divided into two regions - the Mahi river plain and forest and shrub zone. The name "Panch Mahals" refers to the five sub-divisions

that were transferred by the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior to the British. The District has its unique identity due to the Champaner, a world heritage site. It is also famous for Goddess Durga temple at Pavagadh which attracts more than two million pilgrims annually. Jambughoda Taluk in the district is known for its Wildlife Sanctuary. The climate of the District is dry and hot. It is hot in summer and dry during non-rainy seasons.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,176.71
Population (No.)	16,42,268
Urban Population (%)	17
Rural Population (%)	83
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	457
Literacy Rate (%)	90.99
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	949

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	523
Revenue Villages (No.)	605
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	804.95
No. of Registered Industrial Units	485

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	25
2	Commerce & Industry	1
3	Human Resources Development	2
4	Public Health	31
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	5
6	Social Welfare & Development	32
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	5
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	12
9	Environment	27
10	Citizen Centric Governance	8

Patlan



Patanan District

DGGI Rank: 22

Score: 4.915

Profile

Patan District was formed on October 1997 from the parts of Mahesana and Banaskantha Districts. Patan is the administrative headquarters of the District. The District is situated between the North Latitudes of 20° 41' to 23° 55' and East Longitudes of 71° 31' to 72° 20'. The District is surrounded by Banaskantha District in the North, Mehesana in the East and the rest by the Rann of Kachchh. Rani ki Vav stepwell and Sahastralinga tank are the two

famous architectural monuments that have gained the status of national monuments. Rani ki Vav has been added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in June 2014. Sahastralinga tank, medieval artificial water tank, is said to be commissioned during Chauhukya rule. Ancient capital of Gujarat State "Anhilpur Patan" Famous for its golden history, as a cultural hub, intricate sculptures of monuments and handicraft of Patola Sari.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	5,740.00
Population (No.)	13,43,734
Urban Population (%)	22
Rural Population (%)	78
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	234
Literacy Rate (%)	72.26
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	935

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	9
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	466
Revenue Villages (No.)	466
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	465.26
No. of Registered Industrial Units	NA

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	17
2	Commerce & Industry	22
3	Human Resources Development	25
4	Public Health	10
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	18
6	Social Welfare & Development	5
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	27
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	8
9	Environment	25
10	Citizen Centric Governance	14

Porbandar



Porbandar District

DGGI Rank: 18 Score: 5.025

Profile

The District is located in the Western part of Gujarat. The District was named after the goddess Porav and was located on the banks of Asmavati river. The District was carved out of Junagadh District and lies on the Kathiawar peninsula. Porbandar is the headquarters of this District. It is surrounded by Jamnagar and Devbhumi Dwarka Districts in the North, Junagadh and Rajkot Districts in the East and the Arabian Sea in the West and South.

It is known for its rich cultural heritage and historical significance. It is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi and has a temple dedicated to Lord Madhavrai, which memorializes the marriage of Lord Shri Krishna and Rukmini Devi according to folk. The major crops grown in Porbandar include cotton, groundnut, bajra, gram, wheat, tal, and jowar. Porbandar is a culturally rich District with a strong agricultural and industrial base and good educational facilities.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,272.00
Population (No.)	5,84,704
Urban Population (%)	50
Rural Population (%)	50
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	253
Literacy Rate (%)	75.75
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	950

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	3
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	148
Revenue Villages (No.)	147
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	246.90
No. of Registered Industrial Units	252

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	1
2	Commerce & Industry	29
3	Human Resources Development	10
4	Public Health	25
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	21
6	Social Welfare & Development	12
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	25
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	18
9	Environment	12
10	Citizen Centric Governance	27

Rajkot



Rajkot District

DGGI Rank: 2

Score: 5.483

Profile

The District is located between 23°08' North Latitude and 70°20' East longitude. It is bounded by Morbi and Surendranagar Districts in the North, Bhavnagar and Botad Districts on the East, Junagadh District in the South and Jamnagar District in the West. Rajkot city is situated on the banks of river Aji. Rajkot is the administrative headquarters of the District. Rajkot is the centre of Kathiawad peninsula. So the people of Rajkot are also known as Kathiawadi.

Rajkot was once the capital of Saurashtra State. Even today, Rajkot is an important District of Gujarat State and has a leading position in historical, social, industrial, economic and agricultural fields in the entire Saurashtra region. The District is unique due to its deep rooted folk culture and life. Rajkot has developed as a major industrial center of Gujarat due to its locational importance.



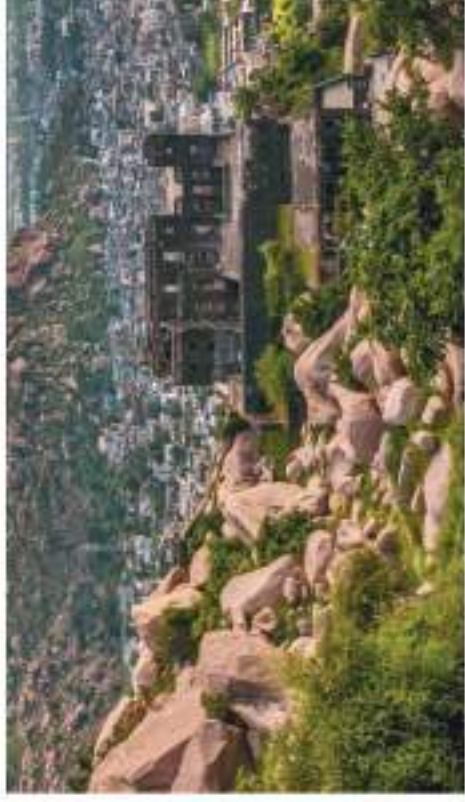
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	11,200.00
Population (No.)	30,34,722
Urban Population (%)	62
Rural Population (%)	38
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	391
Literacy Rate (%)	81.71
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	923

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	11
Municipalities (No.)	7
Panchayats (No.)	11
Revenue Villages (No.)	570
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	170.94
No. of Registered Industrial Units	1,85,879

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	4
2	Commerce & Industry	31
3	Human Resources Development	4
4	Public Health	14
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	16
6	Social Welfare & Development	28
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	6
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	13
9	Environment	3
10	Citizen Centric Governance	9

Sabarkantha



Sabarkantha District

DGGI Rank: 6

Score: 5.429

Profile

Sabarkantha District is situated in North-Eastern part of Gujarat State. The administrative headquarters of the District is Himatnagar, about 80 km from Ahmedabad. The District is surrounded by Rajasthan in the North-East, Banaskantha and Mehsana Districts in the West, Gandhinagar in the South and Aravalli District in the South-East. Sabarmati River flows on Western border of the District. It is situated between North Latitudes of 23.03° and 24.30° & East Longitudes of 74.43° to 73.39°.

The “Tropic of Cancer” passes through Sabarkantha District. Some notable places to visit in the District include Jain Polo Sharaneshwar Mahadev Temple, Sapteshwar Mahadev Temple and Polo forest spread over 400 sq km area. Economy of the District mainly depends upon agriculture. Agriculture in the District largely depends on the South-West monsoon. Major crops grown are Paddy, Bajri, Maize, Tuvar, Mung, Wheat, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton and vegetables.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	4,498.57
Population (No.)	14,04,865
Urban Population (%)	17
Rural Population (%)	83
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	312
Literacy Rate (%)	75.75
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	951

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	8
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	511
Revenue Villages (No.)	710
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	815.13
No. of Registered Industrial Units	2,398

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	8
2	Commerce & Industry	6
3	Human Resources Development	21
4	Public Health	22
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	6
6	Social Welfare & Development	8
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	8
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	6
9	Environment	18
10	Citizen Centric Governance	22

Surat



Surat District

DGGI Rank: 28 Score: 4.709

Profile

Surat District is located in the Western part of Gujarat, on the banks of Tapi River and has a coastal belt along the Arabian Sea. It has a rich history dating back to 300 BC, with roots in the old Hindu town of Suryapur and later colonization by the Brigus or the King from Sauvira. Surat was once a thriving port and a business centre for the British, Dutch, and Portuguese, with ships from more than 84 countries anchoring in its harbour.

Today, it is a dynamic District with a fast growth rate due to immigration from various parts of State and the country. It is recognised for its strong cooperative sector, particularly in the sugar industry. It is home to the first sugar factory in the cooperative sector in Gujarat and this society is the largest cooperative sugar factory in Asia. Surat is known as "The Silk City" and "The Diamond City".



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	4,549.00
Population (No.)	60,81,322
Urban Population (%)	80
Rural Population (%)	20
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	1,337
Literacy Rate (%)	85.53
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	787

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	547
Revenue Villages (No.)	713
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	496.72
No. of Registered Industrial Units	82,779

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	26
2	Commerce & Industry	21
3	Human Resources Development	13
4	Public Health	11
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	1
6	Social Welfare & Development	20
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	7
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	33
9	Environment	19
10	Citizen Centric Governance	32

Surendranagar



Surendranagar District

DGGI Rank: 29 Score: 4.666

Profile

The District is situated between 22°00' to 23°05' North Latitudes and 69°45' to 72°15' East Longitudes. It is surrounded by Kutch Desert and Patan District in North, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Districts in South and Rajkot District in the West. The people of this District are mainly dependent on rain water for cultivation. The District has subtropical climates. It is hot during summer and cold in winter. It receives rains 760 mm to 967 mm rains during the year.

Surendranagar was previously ruled by royal dynasties in Gujarat. After British control, it was called Jhalawad and served as the headquarters of the British political agent. In 1947, it was renamed Surendranagar after the earlier king of Wadhwan, Surendrasinhji. The District is located in the Saurashtra region and has a rich history, with evidence of pre-historical habitation and equipment from the era after the Stone Age and the beginning of the mythological era found in the area.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	9,582.39
Population (No.)	15,61,066
Urban Population (%)	30
Rural Population (%)	70
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	163
Literacy Rate (%)	72.74
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	929

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	10
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	537
Revenue Villages (No.)	571
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	348.41
No. of Registered Industrial Units	4,756

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	29
2	Commerce & Industry	15
3	Human Resources Development	29
4	Public Health	20
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	31
6	Social Welfare & Development	7
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	24
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	21
9	Environment	23
10	Citizen Centric Governance	12

Tapi



Tapi District

DGGI Rank: 20 Score: 4.948

Profile

The Tapi District was formed in 2007 by splitting from Surat District. Vyara is administrative headquarters of the District. The town of Vyara was ruled by the Gaekwads of the Princely State of Baroda. It has dense forests with a significant bamboo production. It is bounded by Narmada District in the North, Maharashtra in the North-East, East and South-East, Dangs District in the South, and Surat District in the West. The climate of Tapi District is hot with

temperatures reaching up to 45°C in summer and dropping to 10°C in winter. The average rainfall in Tapi District was 1,610.85 mm in 2020. Some important tourist destinations in Tapi are the Fort of Songadh, Dosvada Dam, Hindustan Bridge, Tapi River, Ukai Dam, Chimer waterfall, Ambapani, Padamdugri, Thuti, and religious places such as Gaumukh Mahadev Temple, Dhadeshwar Mahadev Temple, Suryatapesvar Temple, and Devlimadi.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,139.00
Population (No.)	8,07,022
Urban Population (%)	14
Rural Population (%)	86
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	257
Literacy Rate (%)	68.25
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	1,007

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	2
Panchayats (No.)	291
Revenue Villages (No.)	493
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	907.59
No. of Registered Industrial Units	1,314

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	9
2	Commerce & Industry	10
3	Human Resources Development	24
4	Public Health	23
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	19
6	Social Welfare & Development	25
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	18
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	30
9	Environment	20
10	Citizen Centric Governance	7

Vadodara



Vadodara District

DGGI Rank: 30 Score: 4.576

Profile

The District is located on the banks of the Vishwamitri River, which flows through the city of Vadodara, the District headquarters. The District is bordered by Panchmahal District to the North, Bharuch District to the South, Narmada District to the West, and Anand District to the East. Vadodara is known for its rich cultural heritage, with several historical sites and monuments located throughout the District. The District is home to several ancient temples, palaces,

and forts, including the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park. The District's economy is diverse, with industries such as petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and textiles being major contributors. The District is home to several large industrial estates, including the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) estate in Makarpura, which is one of the largest industrial estates in the State.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	7,546.00
Population (No.)	41,65,626
Urban Population (%)	50
Rural Population (%)	50
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	937
Literacy Rate (%)	78.92
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	934

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	8
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	540
Revenue Villages (No.)	652
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	444.84
No. of Registered Industrial Units	80,920

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	32
2	Commerce & Industry	3
3	Human Resources Development	30
4	Public Health	29
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	8
6	Social Welfare & Development	13
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	3
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	20
9	Environment	30
10	Citizen Centric Governance	31

Valsad



Valsad District

DGGI Rank: 13

Score: 5.161

Profile

Valsad District is located in Southern part of Gujarat State and is surrounded by Navsari District, Maharashtra and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu Union Territory. Valsad city is the administrative capital with Vapi being the largest city of the District. It has a historical background with the entry of Parsis in India and the Dharasana Satyagraha protest against the British salt tax in 1930. There are important tourist destinations including the Parnera hill, Ambemata Mandir, the Science Centre and the beautiful

beaches at Tithal and Nargol. Valsad is an industrial hub for the chemical, textile and paper and pulp industries. It is also emerging as a horticulture hub with significant production of mangoes, sapodilla and teak. Dharampur and Kaparada Talukas of Valsad District are mostly tribal areas and situated in Satpura mountain range. Kaparada Taluka receives most of the rain fall in the State. During Monsoon, this region is termed as 'Kashmir of Gujarat' due to its topography.



District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	2,947.00
Population (No.)	17,05,678
Urban Population (%)	37
Rural Population (%)	63
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	567
Literacy Rate (%)	78.55
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	922

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	385
Revenue Villages (No.)	467
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	549.63
No. of Registered Industrial Units	32,171

#	Sector	Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	31
2	Commerce & Industry	20
3	Human Resources Development	26
4	Public Health	16
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	3
6	Social Welfare & Development	21
7	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	16
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	25
9	Environment	8
10	Citizen Centric Governance	4

Annexures

Annexure 1: Sectors, Indicators and Weightages

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	1	Economic Efficiency for Agriculture Land Use	0.3
		2	Growth of Food Grains Production	0.05
		3	Growth of Horticulture Produce	0.1
		4	Growth of Milk Production	0.1
		5	Agri. Mandis Enrolled in e-Market	0.05
		6	Cropping Intensity	0.15
		7	Animals Vaccinated	0.05
		8	Net Sown Area under Micro Irrigation	0.2
2	Commerce & Industry	9	DLFC Index	0.4
		10	Growth of Industrial Production (GVA)	0.2
		11	Entrepreneurship Spirit	0.1
		12	Increase in Number of Tax Payers Registered under GST	0.2
		13	Start-up Environment	0.1
3	Human Resource Development	14	Quality of Education	0.3
		15	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level	0.05
		16	Gender Parity	0.1
		17	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST	0.1
		18	Skill Trainings Imparted	0.05
		19	ITI Students Trained for All Courses	0.05
		20	Placement Ratio	0.1
		21	Schools with Access to Computers for Peda-gogical Purposes / Working Computers	0.2

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
		22	Transition Rate (Upper primary to Secondary)	0.05
4	Public Health	23	Operationalization of Health and Wellness Centres	0.1
		24	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0.2
		25	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	0.2
		26	Immunisation Achievement	0.1
		27	No. of Hospital Beds per 1 Lakh Population	0.1
		28	Institutional Delivery	0.1
		29	% of Children aged under 5 years who are Underweight	0.05
		30	% of pregnant women (aged 15-49) years who are anaemic	0.05
		31	% of woman who took Full ANC check-up out of total pregnant woman	0.05
		32	% of woman who took post-natal check-up between 48 hrs and 14 days of delivery	0.05
		5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	33
34	Connectivity to Rural Habitation			0.15
35	Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)			0.15
36	Access to Roads (per 100 sq km)			0.15
37	Per Capita Power Consumption			0.2
38	Per capita Income (from Own Sources) of ULBs & GPs			0.2



Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
6	Financial Inclusion & Empowerment	39	Disbursement in Priority Sector Lending	0.25
		40	Disbursement of Mudra Loan	0.25
		41	Economic Empowerment of Weaker Sections	0.25
		42	Economic Empowerment of Women through Loan Disbursement	0.25
7	Social Welfare & Development	43	Economic Empowerment of Women through Property Registration	0.05
		44	Banking outlets per 100,000 population	0.1
		45	Sex Ratio at Birth	0.1
		46	Health Insurance Coverage	0.1
		47	Rural Employment Guarantee	0.1
		48	Housing for All (PMAY (RURAL + URBAN))	0.1
		49	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards	0.05
		50	Total number of players registered under Khel Maha Kumbh	0.05
		51	Achievement in Offtake of Foodgrain	0.1
		52	Number of Children under MDM	0.1
		53	Multi Poverty Index	0.15
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	54	Conviction Rate in IPC Offences (19A.6SCRB)	0.25
		55	Disposal of SC & ST atrocity cases	0.2
		56	Disposal of Court Cases - Civil (NJG)	0.1
		57	Court Disposal of IPC Crimes (18A.2-SCRB)	0.15
		58	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts	0.1
		59	Time Taken (weighted average) for submitting Chargesheet in IPC Crimes	0.2

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
9	Environment	60	Average Rise/Drop in Water Table in Ground Water Sources	0.3
		61	Water Sample meeting the Quality Standards	0.2
		62	Proportion of Waste Recycled Vs. Waste Generated	0.3
		63	Change in forest cover	0.2
10	Citizen Centric Governance	64	Grievance Redressal Status (SWAGAT)	0.5
		65	Positive Disposal Rate under all Services of Digital Gujarat	0.5



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