# DISTRICT
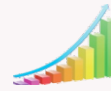# GOOD GOVERNANCE
# INDEX - 2023-24

ESSENTIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

ECONOMIC
PERFORMANCE

CRIME, LAW
&
ORDER

DGGI
HIMACHAL PRADESH

SUPPORT
HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN
&
CHILDREN

TRANSPARENCY
&
ACCOUNTABILITY

## ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
## HIMACHAL PRADESH

**Government of Himachal Pradesh**

# District
# Good Governance
# Index
# 2023-24

**Economics & Statistics Department**
**Himachal Pradesh**

## MESSAGE

I am delighted to announce the launch of the fifth edition of the "District Good Governance Index-2023-24" for Himachal Pradesh. Since taking office, our Government has been steadfast in its commitment to transform Himachal Pradesh into a leading Green Energy State and ensure timely delivery of essential public services such as electricity, water, and road infrastructure. Good governance is essential for the well-being of our citizens and the overall prosperity of the State.

Districts serve as the fundamental units of local administration and governance, playing a crucial role in implementing welfare schemes and programs. Evaluating district performance across key governance indicators is vital for fostering inclusive development. Given the current challenges and future prospects, we must redefine our development strategies in Himachal Pradesh.

Our state has outperformed many others in crucial development areas such as education, healthcare, electricity, and water supply, setting a benchmark for inclusive and equitable growth. I commend the top-performing districts for their exemplary governance and commend all stakeholders at the grassroots level for their dedication.

I extend my congratulations to the entire team at the Economics and Statistics Department of Himachal Pradesh for their efforts in spearheading this initiative.

Place : Shimla

Date : September, 2024

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

## MESSAGE

In contemporary public administration, the pursuit of good governance stands as a cornerstone for fostering efficient, transparent, and accountable governance practices at every level of administration. Recognizing the pivotal role of local governance in the overall developmental trajectory of a region, the concept of a District Good Governance Index (DGGI) emerges as a crucial tool for assessment and improvement.

The DGGI serves as an annual benchmarking exercise, designed to evaluate and compare the performance of districts across various indicators. It aims not only to recognize districts excelling in governance but also to pinpoint areas where enhancements are imperative. By highlighting strengths and areas needing attention, the DGGI facilitates evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.

This framework underscores the commitment of administrations to modernize governance practices, incorporating empirical data and evidence-led strategies to drive socio-economic development effectively. As we delve into the details of this year's index, encompassing diverse themes and a comprehensive set of indicators, we embark on a journey towards fostering a culture of continuous improvement and accountability in district governance.

Through the diligent application of the District Good Governance Index, we endeavor to pave the way for inclusive growth, sustainable development, and enhanced public service delivery, ensuring that every district contributes meaningfully to the collective welfare and progress of our society.

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

Place : Shimla  
Date : September, 2024

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

# MESSAGE

It is increasingly recognized that the quality of governance plays a pivotal role in a country's or state's long-term economic growth, as well as in enhancing human welfare and social development. Despite a growing focus on improving governance, formal assessments have often been overlooked or incomplete.

The Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, has developed a robust framework for evaluating governance. This framework incorporates a detailed array of governance indicators sourced from both primary and secondary data. District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for 2023-24 reflects significant enhancements, covering 8 themes, 19 focus subjects, and an expanded set of 99 indicators, up from 90 last year.

DGGI 2023-24 would help in understanding the state of governance and the progress made in different sectors and indicators in the State. This index could not have been possible without the enthusiasm and support shown by various Departments. The inputs/feedback received from the line departments, deputy commissioners and other stakeholders has helped in refining and deepening the index.

DGGI-2023-24 provides empirical insights into sub-state governance, drawing extensively on government data to assess the quality and effectiveness of governance at the district level. A new addition, the Delta Analysis, offers a fresh perspective by examining recent changes in human development indicators across districts, yielding intriguing findings.

It is anticipated that the DGGI will significantly enhance decision-making processes, particularly in resource allocation and policy formulation, guiding the state towards development, growth, equity, and sustainability.

My sincere appreciation goes to the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, for their diligent efforts in this initiative.

Place : Shimla
Date : September, 2024

(Devesh Kumar) IAS,
Pr. Secretary (Finance, Eco. & Stat.),
Government of Himachal Pradesh

# MESSAGE

The Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh, has compiled the "District Good Governance Index-2023-24" to evaluate and rank districts based on 99 indicators across 8 themes. This index serves as a valuable tool for the state government, offering a comparative view of policy outcomes and initiatives. It not only provides a roadmap for enhancing district-level governance through targeted strategies but also fosters healthy competition among districts by setting benchmarks on specific parameters.

The report highlights each district's achievements and identifies areas needing attention across demographic and socio-economic spheres, aiding in the formulation of targeted policies and programs for underperforming areas. This year's edition also includes detailed indicator-wise and district-wise scores, along with areas requiring improvement, under the "The Way Forward" chapter, facilitating districts and departments in planning improvement strategies.

DGGI addresses significant challenges in the state's developmental governance, aiming to modernize sub-district governance with empirical data. It reflects the state's commitment to transparent and socially accountable governance practices.

I extend my congratulations to the team at the Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh, for their efforts in compiling DGGI-2023-24.

Place : Shimla
Date  : September, 2024

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

# PREFACE

The creation of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) represents a groundbreaking initiative by the Himachal Pradesh State Government to promote effective governance. Recognizing excellence, the government awards districts achieving top ranks with Excellence in Public Administration awards.

Data collection for DGGI-2023-24 in Himachal Pradesh involved gathering information on 8 sectors, 19 focus subjects, and 99 indicators through District Statistical Offices. New indicators were incorporated based on stakeholder consultations and departmental inputs.

The District Good Governance Index 2023-24 is poised to help the government pinpoint and address specific deficiencies, significantly enhancing decision-making, resource allocation, and policy formulation.

I extend my gratitude to the worthy Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Prabodh Saxena, for initiating DGGI in 2018-19 and providing consistent leadership, guidance, and oversight to make it an annual exercise.

I would like to express special thanks to Shri Devesh Kumar, Principal Secretary, Dr. Abhishek Jain, Secretary (Finance, Economics & Statistics), Himachal Pradesh Government, for their active engagement, valuable insights, and timely support in preparing DGGI-2023-24.

I also acknowledge the crucial contributions of various departments of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Deputy Commissioners from all districts for providing information and inputs. Their cooperation was indispensable for analyzing key indicators and finalizing the results.

Lastly, my heartfelt gratitude goes to all officers and officials involved in this endeavor, whose tireless efforts have been instrumental in preparing this index.

Place : Shimla
Date : September, 2024

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

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| Abbreviations | |
|---|---|
| ACB | Anti Corruption Bureau |
| AE | Advance Estimates |
| ASER | Annual Status of Education Report. |
| CAGR | Compound Annual Growth Rate |
| CRS | Civil Registration System |
| DDP | District Domestic Product |
| DDU-GKY | Deen Dayal Upadhayay Grameen Kaushal Yojana |
| DESHP | Economics and Statistics Department of Himachal Pradesh |
| DGGI | District Good Governance Index |
| FR | First Revised |
| FRE | First Revised Estimate |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GDV | Gross District Value |
| GER | Gross Enrolment Ratio |
| GGI | Good Governance Index |
| GoI | Government of India |
| GSDP | State Gross Domestic Product |
| GSVA | Gross State Value Added |
| Hect. | Hectare |
| HIMCARE | Himachal Health Care Scheme |
| HWC | Health and Wellness Centres |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Scheme |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| KCC | Kisan Credit Card |
| LFPR | Labor Force Participation Rate |
| MGNREGA | Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| MMSY | Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna |
| MSME | Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises |
| MT | Metric Tonnes |
| MW | Megawatt |
| NCDs | Non-communicable Diseases |
| NFHS | National Family Health Survey |
| Nos. | Numbers |
| PAC | Public Affairs Centre |
| PAI | Public Affairs Index |
| PAI | Public Affair Index |
| PLFS | Periodic Labour Force Survey |
| RCMS | Revenue Court Monitoring System |
| SAIFI | System Average Frequency Index |

| | |
|---|---|
| SC | Scheduled Castes |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SR | Second Revised |
| SRE | Second Revised Estimate |
| SSS | State Subsidy Scheme |
| ST | Scheduled Tribes |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TPDS | Targeted Public Distribution System |
| U DISE | Unified District Information System for Education |
| WIFS | Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplements |
| WPR | Worker Population Ratio |

# *Himachal Pradesh*

# 1. Himachal Pradesh: the land of gods

## 1.1 Comprehensive Overview of Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh, derived from "Him" meaning snow and "Achal" meaning mountain, epitomizes a "snow-laden mountain province." It is one of the ten mountain States of India. Its history is woven with tales of ancient civilizations, dynasties, and cultural exchanges that have left an indelible mark on its identity. From the snow-clad summits of the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal ranges to the lush green valleys of Kangra and Kullu, Himachal Pradesh offers a kaleidoscope of landscapes that enchant and inspire visitors from around the world.

## 1.2 Historical Evolution

The State of Himachal Pradesh came into being on 15th April 1948 as a centrally administered territory with the integration of 30 erstwhile princely States. In 1951, with four districts namely, Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur covering an area of 25,839 square kilometres, it became a part of the "C" States under a Lt Governor with a 36-member Legislative Assembly and a three-member cabinet. In 1954, Bilaspur, another part 'C' State was merged with Himachal Pradesh, thereby increasing its Assembly's strength to 41. In 1956 it became a Union Territory covering an area of 29,847 square kilometres and a population of 11,09,446 persons (1951 Census).

On 1st November 1966, the districts of Kangra, Shimla, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, the Nalagarh tehsil of Ambala district, some parts of Una tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district from the then Punjab State were merged with Himachal Pradesh. With this merger, the total area of Himachal Pradesh increased to 55,673 square kilometres and its population increased to 28,12,463 (1961 Census).

On 25th January 1971, Himachal Pradesh achieved statehood, becoming the 18th State of the Indian Union, encompassing 1.69 per cent of India's total area. Notably, the State's mountainous terrain adds a unique dimension to its spatial configuration, with its three-dimensional area assuming significant relevance in geographic analyses. According to calculations by the Centre for Geo-Informatics, Research & Training of Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar H.P. Agriculture University in Palampur, Kangra District, this area measures 86,384.77 square kilometres, marking a 56% increase over its two-dimensional area of 55,673 square kilometres.

## 1.3 Geographical Features

Himachal Pradesh, characterized by its predominantly mountainous terrain, boasts altitudes ranging from 350 meters to 7,026 meters above mean sea level. Situated between 30° 22'40" to 33° 12'40" North latitudes and 75° 45'55" to 79° 04'20" East longitudes, the State shares borders with Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Tibet to

the northeast, Uttarakhand in the east/southeast, Haryana to the south, and Punjab to the southwest/west.

Physiographically, Himachal Pradesh can be categorized into five distinct zones, each characterized by its unique climatic and ecological features:

- **The Wet Sub-temperate zone:** Encompassing areas such as Palampur, Dharamshala, Jogindernagar, and Dalhousie, this zone experiences relatively high precipitation and mild temperatures, supporting luxuriant vegetation and rich biodiversity.
- **The Humid Sub-temperate zone:** Including regions like Kullu, Shimla, parts of Mandi, Solan, Chamba, Kangra, and Sirmaur districts, this zone experiences moderate temperatures and precipitation, fostering a diverse mix of flora and fauna.
- **Dry Temperate-Alpine Highlands:** Spanning major portions of Lahaul-Spiti, Pangi, and Kinnaur districts, this zone is characterized by harsh climatic conditions, with sparse vegetation adapted to extreme cold and aridity.
- **Humid Sub-tropical zone:** Encompassing regions like Bilaspur, the Bhattiyat valley in Chamba district, Nalagarh in Solan district, and Dehra-Gopipur and Nurpur in Kangra district, this zone experiences relatively warm temperatures and high humidity, supporting lush vegetation and agricultural activities.
- **Sub-humid Sub-tropical zone:** Including districts like Una, Sirmaur, and parts of Kangra, this zone experiences warm temperatures and moderate precipitation, supporting a mix of agriculture and horticulture activities.

## 1.4 Climate and Topography

Situated amidst the majestic Himalayan range, Himachal Pradesh's climate is profoundly influenced by this formidable geographical feature. The State's vast range of climatic conditions is a testament to its diverse topography, which spans from the low-lying plains to the towering peaks of the Himalayas. This results in a kaleidoscope of climates, ranging from hot and sub-humid tropical in the southern low tracts (350–900 meters) to cold and alpine in the northern and eastern high mountain ranges (2400–4800 meters). As elevation increases, temperatures gradually decrease, leading to distinct temperature zones across the State. Warm and temperate conditions (900–1800 meters) prevail in the mid-altitude regions, while cool and temperate climates (1900–2400 meters) characterize higher elevations. Beyond 2400 meters, the climate transitions to cold and alpine conditions, marked by freezing temperatures and perpetual snowfall, particularly above 3000 meters. By October, the onset of winter brings a noticeable drop in temperatures, with cold nights and mornings becoming the norm. Snowfall typically begins at elevations around 3000 meters, gradually increasing in intensity and duration as winter progresses. In the higher reaches, snow

accumulation can reach up to 3 meters, lasting from the onset of December until the end of March, contributing to the State's iconic snow-capped landscapes.

## 1.5    Administrative Structure

Since 1st September 1972, when two new districts of Una and Hamirpur were established, there have been no further alterations to the administrative framework of Himachal Pradesh, except for the delineation of new sub-divisions and sub-tehsils, as well as the upgrading of select sub-tehsils to full-fledged tehsils within existing district boundaries. To promote inclusivity for marginalized communities, it's crucial for administrative services to be easily accessible, even at their doorstep. Thus, the State government has been consistently establishing new administrative units in different regions to ensure better delivery of services. Over the years, the number of these units, such as sub-divisions, tehsils/sub-tehsils, development blocks, and gram panchayats, has doubled since 1970-71. However, despite these efforts, there are still challenging areas where people face difficulties in reaching the administration. This underscores the necessity of creating new sub-divisions and sub-tehsils in these regions. By doing so, the administration can effectively bridge the gap and ensure that even the most marginalized populations have convenient access to essential services and support.

A statistical overview of Himachal Pradesh's administrative landscape is presented in Table 1.1. The expansion of sub-divisions, tehsils, and development blocks over the decades illustrates the decentralization of administrative functions and the establishment of local governance structures to cater to the needs of a growing population and diverse geographical regions.

**Table-1.1**
**Overview of Himachal Pradesh's Administrative Landscape**

| Sr. No. | Item | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1990-91 | 2000-01 | 2010-11 | 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Geographical Area (sq. kms) | 55,673 | 55,673 | 55,673 | 55,673 | 55,673 | 55,673 |
| 2. | Districts (Nos.) | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3. | Sub-Divisions (Nos.) | 35 | 38 | 45 | 51 | 53 | 81 |
| 4. | Tehsils/Sub-Tehsils    (Nos.) as on 31.03.2024 | 53 | 73 | 101 | 109 | 117 | 186 |
| 5. | Development Blocks (Nos.) (31.03.2023) | 29 | 69 | 69 | 75 | 77 | 88 |
| 6. | Towns & Cities (Nos.) 2011 census | 19 | 47 | 58 | 56 | 59 | 59 |
| 7. | No. of Gram Panchayats (31.03.2024) | 2,062 | 2,597 | 2,597 | 3,037 | 3,243 | 3,615 |
| 8. | Inhabited villages (Nos.) 2011 census | 16,916 | 16,807 | 16,997 | 17,495 | 17,882 | 17,882 |

**Source:** Economic & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

### 1.6    Demographic Profile of the State

The demographic profile of Himachal Pradesh presents several opportunities for sustainable and inclusive development, as well as depicts its huge economic potential. The total population of Himachal Pradesh was 68.65 lakh as per 2011 census, with a density of 123 persons per square kilometre. The population of the State recorded a decadal growth of 12.94 % during the period from 2001 to 2011, compared to 17.54% in the preceding decade from 1991 to 2001, indicating a decline of 4.6 percentage points. As per projections, the population of Himachal Pradesh is expected to increase from 68.65 lakh to 75.05 lakh during the period from 1st March 2011 to 2024 representing an increase of 9.3 % over thirteen years, equivalent to a growth rate of 0.7 % annually.

Table 1.2 shows that there has been a remarkable improvement in literacy rates, with the total literacy rate increasing from 42.33% in 1981 to 82.80% in 2011, and a projected literacy rate of 93.3% by 2024. The improving literacy rates, particularly among women, indicate a growing educated workforce that can contribute to various sectors of the economy. It also highlights the need for skill development initiatives to equip the workforce with relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, handicrafts, and hospitality. The percentage composition of males and females in the population has remained relatively stable over the years. However, there has been a slight increase in the urban population percentage, reflecting ongoing urbanization trends, thereby presenting opportunities for infrastructure development to support the growing urban population. Moreover, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also increased over the years, reflecting a positive trend in social inclusion and representation.

**Table-1.2**
**Demographic Trends during 1981-2011**

| Sr. No. | Item | Unit | 1981 Census | 1991 Census | 2001 Census | 2011 Census | Projected Population as of March 2024** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Population:** | | | | | | |
| | (a) Total | Lakh Persons | 42.81 | 51.71 | 60.78 | 68.65 | 75.05 |
| | (b) Male | Lakh Persons | 21.70 | 26.17 | 30.88 | 34.82 | 38.05 |
| | (c) Female | Lakh Persons | 21.10 | 25.53 | 29.90 | 33.83 | 37.00 |
| 2. | **Scheduled Castes** | Lakh Persons | 10.54 | 13.10 | 15.02 | 17.29 | NA |
| 3. | **Scheduled Tribes** | Lakh Persons | 1.97 | 2.18 | 2.45 | 3.92 | NA |

| 4. | **Density of Population per Square Kilometre** | Persons | 77 | 93 | 109 | 123 | 135 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | **Decennial Growth of Population** | % | 23.71 | 20.79 | 17.54 | 12.94 | 9.3 |
| 6. | **Literacy Rate:** | | | | | | |
| | (a) Total | % | 42.33 | 63.75 | 76.48 | 82.80 | 93.3* |
| | (b) Male | % | 53.19 | 75.36 | 85.35 | 89.53 | 94.9* |
| | (c) Female | % | 31.46 | 52.13 | 67.42 | 75.93 | 91.7* |
| 7. | **Percentage Composition** | | | | | | |
| | (a) Male | % | 50.7 | 50.6 | 50.8 | 50.7 | 50.7 |
| | (b) Female | % | 49.3 | 49.4 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 49.3 |
| 8. | **Percentage Composition:** | | | | | | |
| | (a) Rural Population | % | 92.40 | 91.31 | 90.20 | 89.97 | NA |
| | (b) Urban Population | % | 7.60 | 8.69 | 9.80 | 10.03 | NA |
| 9. | **Percentage of Total Population:** | | | | | | |
| | (a) Scheduled Castes | % | 24.62 | 25.34 | 24.72 | 25.19 | NA |
| | (b) Scheduled Tribes | % | 4.61 | 4.22 | 4.02 | 5.71 | NA |
| 10. | **Sex Ratio** | Females per 1000 Males | 973 | 976 | 968 | 972 | 972 |

**Source:** Economic & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP).

   * National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

   **Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036: Report of the Technical Group on populations Projections (July 2020), National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

## 1.7    Economic Profile of the State

High economic growth is intrinsically linked to achieving broader societal goals such as improving living standards, enhancing healthcare, education, and overall quality of life. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has taken proactive measures to foster economic growth and uplift the well-being of its citizens through the implementation of effective policies, in collaboration with the Central Government. In recent years, the State has witnessed several notable initiatives aimed at stimulating economic development. These efforts include the introduction of the ease of doing business initiative, establishment of a single window clearance system, and the adoption of liberal policies to promote industrialization. The collective impact of these endeavours, coupled with progressive policies and programmes, has significantly contributed to the State's economic advancement.

The GSDP and Per Capita Income of Himachal Pradesh portray a compelling narrative of economic advancement and resilience. As depicted in Table 1.3, over the past decade, the State's GSDP has experienced robust growth, nearly tripling from Rs.72,720 crore in FY 2011-12 to an estimated Rs.2,07,430 crore in FY 2023-24. This growth, reflected in both nominal and real terms, showcases a commendable Compound

Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.4% and 5.3%, respectively. Similarly, Per Capita Income has exhibited a consistent upward trajectory, signifying improved living standards and economic prosperity for the populace. While the State experienced a slight downturn in growth rates in FY 2020-21, largely attributed to external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall trend shows the State's resilience and capacity for sustained economic expansion.

**Table 1.3**
**Movement of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income**
**(Base Year 2011-12)**

| Years | Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore) | | Per Capita Income (In ₹) | | Annual Growth (At constant Prices) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Constant Prices | At Current Prices | At Constant Prices | At Current Prices | GSDP | Per Capita Income |
| 2011-12 | 72720 | 72720 | 87721 | 87721 | - | - |
| 2012-13 | 77384 | 82820 | 92672 | 99730 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| 2013-14 | 82847 | 94764 | 98816 | 114095 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| 2014-15 | 89060 | 103772 | 105241 | 123299 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| 2015-16 | 96274 | 114239 | 112723 | 135512 | 8.1 | 7.1 |
| 2016-17 | 103055 | 125634 | 122208 | 150290 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| 2017-18 | 109406 | 138551 | 129303 | 165497 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| 2018-19 | 116414 | 148383 | 136292 | 174804 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| 2019-20 | 121227 | 159164 | 140999 | 186559 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| 2020-21 | 115958 | 151601 | 132102 | 173152 | -4.3 | -6.3 |
| 2021-22(SRE)* | 124770 | 172162 | 142279 | 195795 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 2022-23 (FRE)** | 133372 | 191728 | 151124 | 218788 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| 2023-24 (AD)*** | 142800 | 207430 | 161192 | 235199 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| *SRE= Second revised estimates, **FRE=First revised estimates, ***AD= Advance estimates | | | | | | |

**Source:** Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

With an average annual GSDP growth rate of 5.8%, Himachal Pradesh's economic performance remains in alignment with the national GDP growth rate of 5.9% since 2012-13, reaffirming its integral role in India's economic landscape (see Figure 1.1).

**Figure1.1**
**Real GDP Growth Rate All India vis-vis Himachal Pradesh**
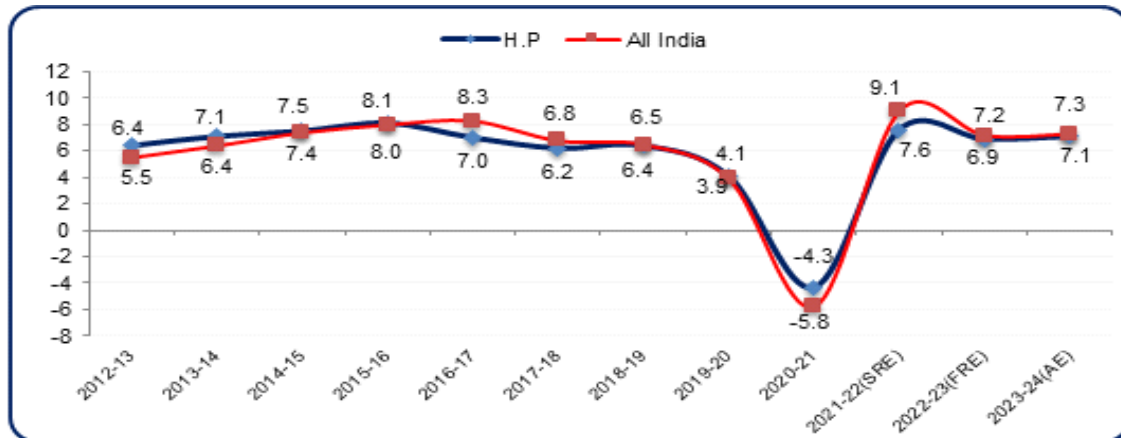
Per Capita Income of the State has increased manifold since 1971. According to AE, the per capita income of Himachal Pradesh in FY 2023-24 has been estimated at ₹2,35,199. This shows an increase of 7.5 per cent over FY 2022-23 in the State. A comparative analysis of Per Capita Income growth rates vis-à-vis the national average given in Figure 1.2 provides valuable insights, guiding efforts to formulate targeted interventions that promote inclusive growth and equitable prosperity across the State.

**Figure1.2**
**Per Capita Income Growth Rate All India vis-a-vis Himachal Pradesh**
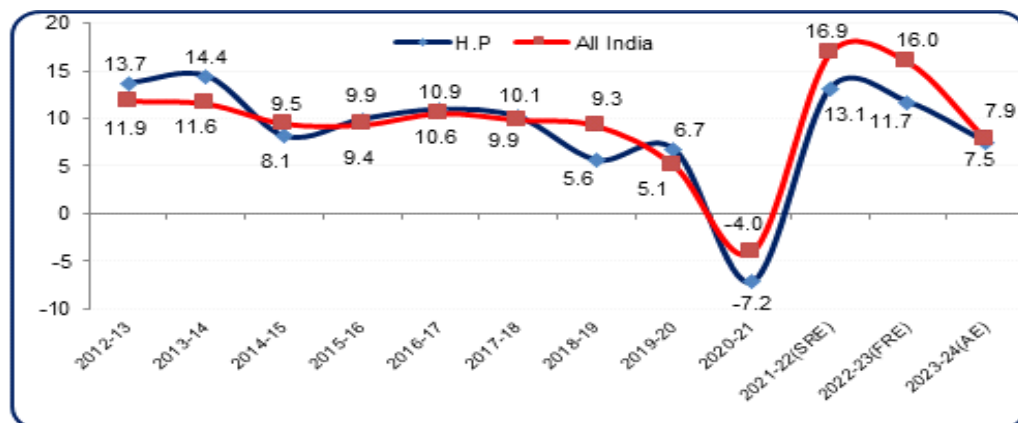
## 1.8    Sectoral Composition

Since achieving statehood in 1971, Himachal Pradesh has undergone significant economic transformations. Traditionally reliant on agriculture, the State has witnessed a gradual decline in the primary sector's contribution to the GSDP, dropping from 58.74% in 1970-71 to 14.06% in FY 2023-24 (AE), as shown in Figure 1.3. Despite this

decline, over half of the State's workforce, or 58.71% (see Figure 1.4), still depends on the primary sector for employment, revealing underlying issues such as underemployment and lower earnings per capita.

In contrast, the secondary and tertiary sectors have experienced remarkable growth, contributing 42.44% and 43.50%, respectively, to the GSDP. While these sectors employ fewer individuals compared to the primary sector, they offer higher productivity and income opportunities.

**Figure 1.3**
**Broad sector-wise contribution (%)**

| Year | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary |
|------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 2023-24 (AE) | 14.06 | 42.44 | 43.50 |
| 2022-23 (FRE) | 13.94 | 41.97 | 44.08 |
| 2021-22 (SRE) | 14.20 | 43.39 | 42.40 |
| 2020-21 | 14.73 | 43.20 | 42.07 |
| 2011-12 | 17.16 | 43.81 | 39.03 |
| 2000-01 | 25.25 | 35.77 | 38.98 |
| 1990-91 | 35.06 | 26.50 | 38.44 |
| 1980-81 | 47.36 | 19.65 | 33.00 |
| 1970-71 | 58.74 | 16.59 | 24.66 |
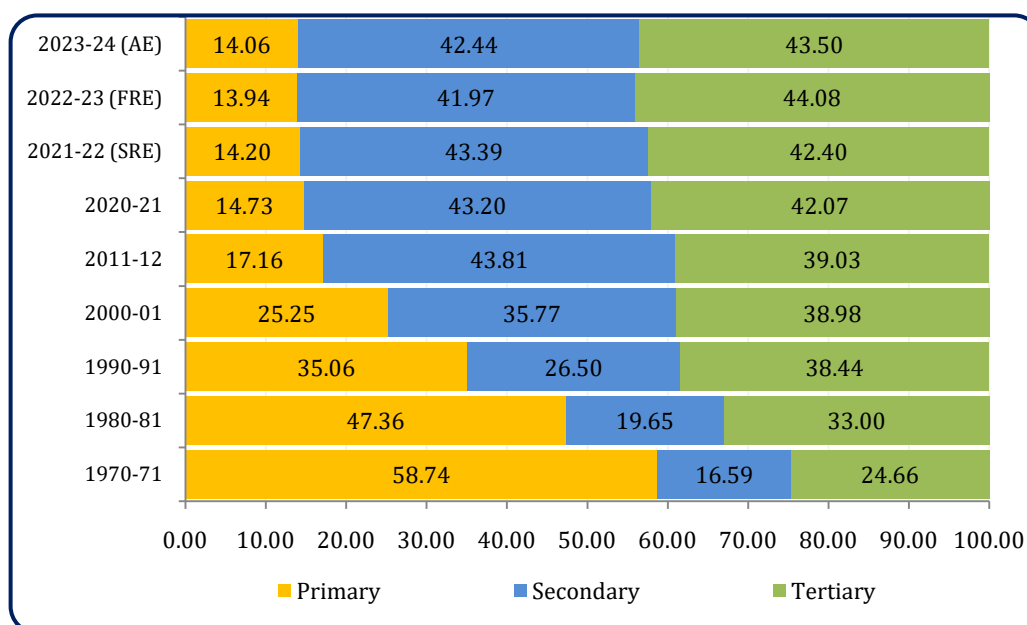
**Source:** Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

**Figure-1.4**
**Sector-wise composition of GSVA (2023-24) and employment (2022-23)**
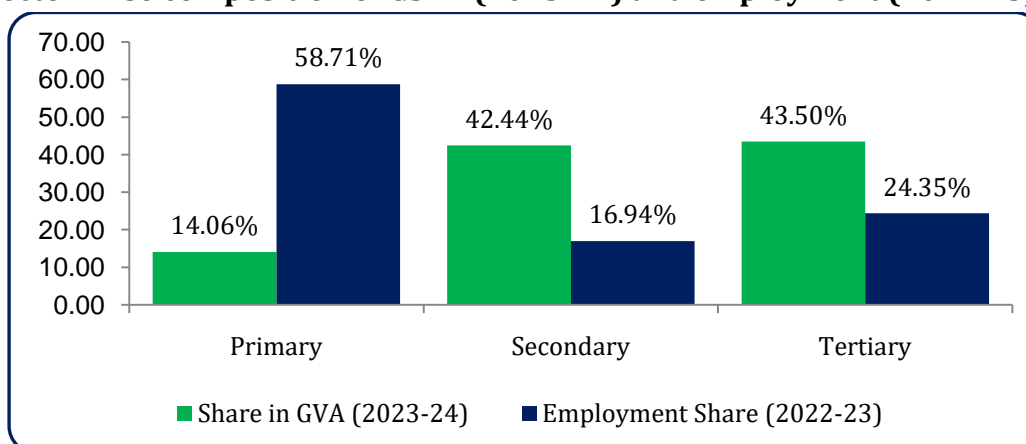
| Sector | Share in GVA (2023-24) | Employment Share (2022-23) |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Primary | 14.06% | 58.71% |
| Secondary | 42.44% | 16.94% |
| Tertiary | 43.50% | 24.35% |

**Source:** Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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## 1.9 Agriculture and allied sector

Agriculture is an important source of income for a majority of the population in the State. About 13.70 per cent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. The average holding size is about 0.95 hectare. As per the Agriculture Census 2010-11, 88.76 per cent of the total holdings belongs to small and marginal farmers, while 10.63 percent of holdings are owned by semi-medium and medium farmers, with only 0.31 percent owned by large farmers (Table 1.4).

### Table 1.4: Distribution of Land Holdings

| Size Class (Hectare) | No. of Holdings (lakh) | Area Operated (lakh hectares) | Average Size of Holdings (hectares) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marginal (Below 1.0) | 7.12 (71.41) | 2.85 (29.87) | 0.40 |
| Small (1.0-2.0) | 1.73 (17.35) | 2.42 (25.64) | 1.39 |
| Semi Medium (2.0-4.0) | 0.82 (8.02) | 2.23 (23.63) | 2.72 |
| Medium (4.0-10.0) | 0.26 (2.61) | 1.46 (15.46) | 5.62 |
| Large (10.0 and above) | 0.03 (0.31) | 0.47 (4.98) | 15.67 |
| **Total** | **9.97** | **9.44** | **0.95** |

**Source:** Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh
**Note:** Figures in parenthesis depict percentage to total

The data also shows that the majority of agricultural holdings fall within the marginal and small size classes, with 71.41% and 17.35% of the total holdings, respectively. Despite marginal holdings constituting the highest number, their contribution to the total area operated is relatively low, indicating small land sizes. Conversely, large holdings, although comprising only 0.31% of the total number of holdings, operate a substantial area of 4.98 lakh hectares, indicating significant land concentration. The average size of holdings increases as we move from marginal to large categories, reflecting the consolidation of land in larger holdings.

The pattern of cultivation in the State has shifted from agriculture to fruits crops, mainly attributed to the hilly terrain, lack of irrigation facilities, and geographic features. Evidently, the area under fruit cultivation, which was 792 hectares in 1950-51 with a total production of 1,200 tonnes, increased to 2,36,466 hectares by 2022-23. The total fruit production in 2023-24 was 5.82 lakh tonnes.

Horticulture in the upper and mid-hills, along with cereal cultivation in the valleys, represents the prevailing trend in Himachal Pradesh in the agriculture sector. The Government of Himachal Pradesh, along with the State's horticulture farmers, seized this opportunity and successfully positioned the State as an important horticultural hub in India. Among the various horticulture crops produced in the State, apples stand out as the major horticultural crop, with a total production of 4.84 lakh tonnes during 2022-23. Apples contribute to about 83 percent of the total fruit

production, and their production is concentrated in the upper Shimla area, Kinnaur, parts of Kullu, Mandi, and Chamba districts.

The trend of agriculture and allied sectors in Himachal Pradesh at current prices have increased from Rs. 22878 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 26458 crore in 2023-24 (AE). Although the growth in the sectors is not encouraging as the annual growth has declined from 18.6% in 2019-20 to 2.4% in 2023-24 (AE). The declining contribution of the primary sector is evident in all sub-sectors: crops, livestock, forestry & logging, food grain production, fishing, production of other commercial crops such as food grains, rice, wheat, maize, pulses, potato, other vegetables and fruits. A comprehensive summary of agro statistics is presented in Table 1.5.

**Table-1.5**
**Summary of Himachal Pradesh Agro Statistics**

| Items | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 (SRE) | 2022-23 (FRE) | 2023-24 (AE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors GSDP at current prices (Rs. in Crore) | 22878 | 20611 | 22350 | 24310 | 26458 |
| 2. Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Percentage) | 18.6 | -6.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | -2.4 |
| 3. Agriculture sector's contribution in GSDP (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4) | 15.35 | 14.42 | 13.82 | 13.57 | 13.70 |
| 3.1 Share of crops | 9.13 | 8.48 | 8.35 | 8.19 | 8.50 |
| 3.2 Share of livestock | 1.73 | 1.83 | 1.55 | 1.26 | 1.31 |
| 3.3 Share of forestry & logging | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.78 | 3.97 | 3.74 |
| 3.4 Share of fishing | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 4. Food Grain Production (thousand tonnes) | 1578.53 | 1514.23 | 1743.04 | 1523.23 | 1651.70 |
| 5. Rice Production (thousand tonnes) | 116.88 | 138.46 | 167.52 | 130.05 | 199.00 |
| 6. Wheat Production (thousand tonnes) | 619.69 | 570.38 | 713.60 | 609.31 | 620.00 |
| 7. Maize Production (thousand tonnes) | 744.60 | 725.01 | 781.20 | 708.42 | 742.00 |
| 8. Pulses (thousand tonnes) | 55.23 | 50.57 | 47.16 | 44.2 | 56.37 |
| 9. Potato (thousand tonnes) | 196.71 | 196.30 | 195.15 | 194.50 | 195.00 |
| 10. Vegetables (thousand tonnes) | 1860.67 | 1867.41 | 1803.84 | 1867.41 | 1850.00 |
| 11. Fruits (thousand tonnes) | 845.42 | 624.49 | 753.98 | 814.61 | 581.66* |

**Source:** Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

## 1.10 Industrial landscape

The industrial sector serves as a lynchpin in driving Himachal Pradesh's economic growth, contributing approximately 30% to the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA). Manufacturing emerges as the primary driver within this sector, accounting for 68.34% of the secondary sector's contribution in FY 2023-24. Notably, drug formulations and biological constituted 61.40% of the sector's export share in FY 2021-22, followed by cotton yarn and fabrics at 11.10%. The contribution of the secondary sector to total GSVA and the sub-sectors to the secondary sector's GSVA are presented in Figure 1.5.

**Figure 1.5**
**Sub-sector wise Contribution of Industry Sector and its Contribution to total GSVA (at current prices)**
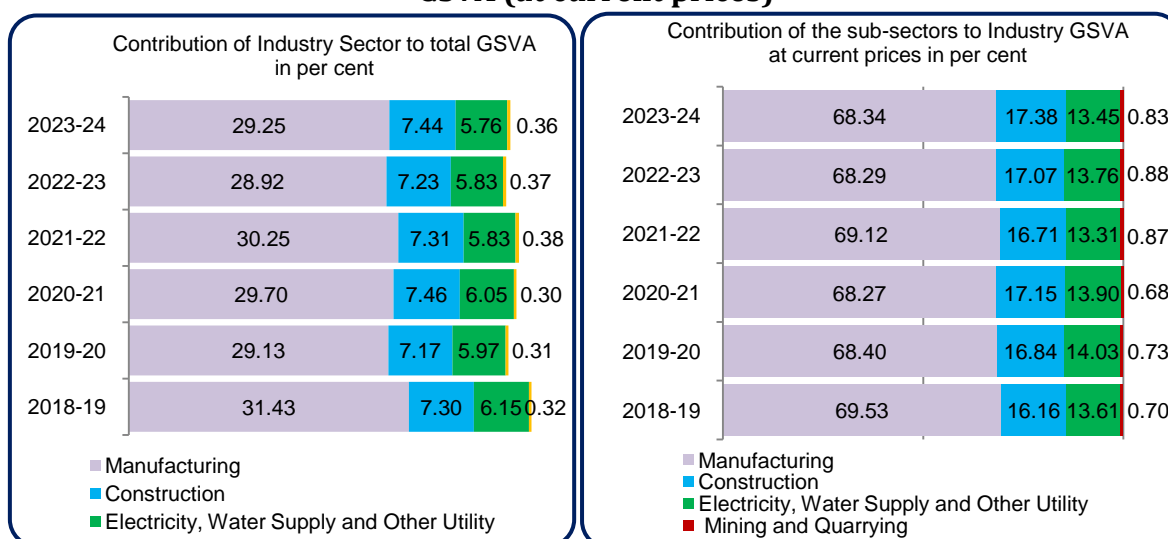


**Source**: Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

## 1.11 Trends in Workforce

Himachal Pradesh's high rates of labor force participation are driven by two major factors. First, a large government sector provided jobs to its local residents as part of an implicit social contract, wherein the government commits to offering jobs to its residents, thereby fostering a sense of economic security and stability within the community. Furthermore, the presence of the government sector has yielded multifaceted benefits beyond mere employment. It has facilitated infrastructural development, improved access to public services, and enhanced social welfare provisions, thereby fostering overall socio-economic progress within the state as is well-supported by data. The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (all ages) for Himachal Pradesh (61.3) is higher than that of Uttarakhand (42.5), Punjab (42.3), Haryana (36.3), and the national rate (42.4). Interestingly, the female participation rate in Himachal Pradesh is more than double than that of Punjab, Haryana (except

11

Uttarakhand), and all India level. The exceptionally high LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is mainly attributed to agriculture and the fact that predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labor force participation rates.

The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) of all ages of Himachal Pradesh in 2022-23 (58.6) is better than Uttarakhand (40.6), Punjab (39.7), Haryana (34.1) and all India (41.1).

**Figure 1.6**
**Unemployment rates according to usual status (ps+ss) during PLFS (2021-22) and PLFS (2022-23)**
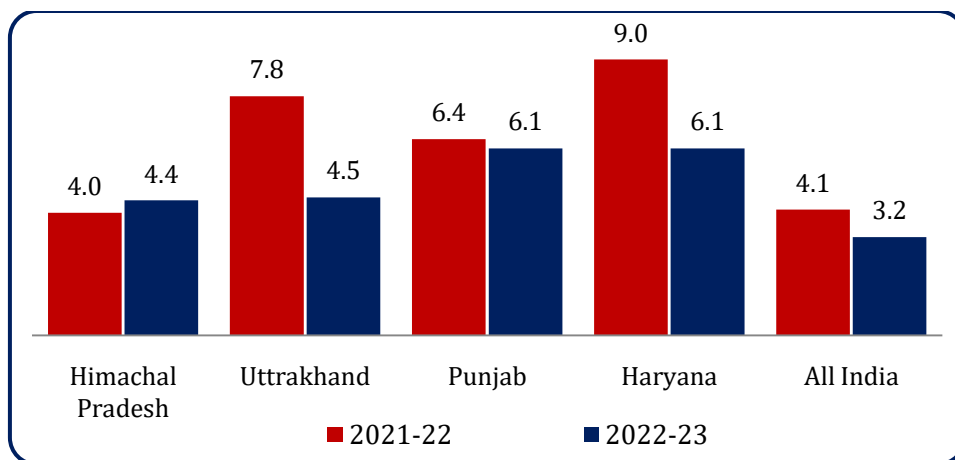


**Source:** Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

According to the "Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23," the State's unemployment rate is at 4.4 percent, slightly higher than the national average but lower compared to neighboring States. The government's primary focus is on creating employment opportunities for its youth. This has been pursued through various self-employment schemes and outsourcing initiatives.

# *Himachal Pradesh and Districts at a glance*

## Table 1.6
## Himachal Pradesh at a glance

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Districts (2011 Census) | 12 |
| Divisions (2011 Census) | 3 |
| Sub-Divisions(31.03.2024) | 81 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 114 |
| Sub-Tehsils ((31.03.2024) | 74 |
| Blocks (31.05.2024) | 88 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 17,882 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 2,808 |
| Census villages | 20,690 |
| Towns & Cities (2011 Census) | 59 |

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

**55,673** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**68.64 Lakh total population**

34.82 Lakh

33.82 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| GSDP at current prices (in lakh) (2023-24 Advance Estimates) | 2,07,43,031 |
| GSDP at constant prices (in lakh) (2023-24 Advance Estimates) | 1,42,80,003 |
| Growth rate at current prices(2023-24 Advance Estimates) | 8.2 |
| Growth rate at constant prices(2023-24 Advance Estimates) | 7.1 |
| Per capita income at current prices (in Rs) ( 2023-24) | 2,35,194 |
| Per capita income at constant prices (in Rs)( 2023-24) | 1,61,192 |
| Motor able road in km. (2024) | 42,561 |

# Bilaspur District    DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 2   Score: 0.614



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

## Table-1.7
## Socio-Economic Profile of Bilaspur District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 4 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 4 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 3 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 4 |
| Cities and towns | 4 |
| Panchayats | 176 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 953 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 108 |

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

**1,167** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**3.81 Lakh total population**

1.89 Lakh

1.92 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 7,96,992 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs) | 1,58,356 |
| Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 59,201 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 49,073 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 0.83 |

# Chamba District   DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 9     Score: 0.505



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

**Table-1.8**
**Socio-Economic Profile of Chamba District**

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 7 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 9 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 5 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 7 |
| Cities and towns | 5 |
| Panchayats | 309 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 1,110 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 481 |

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



**6,522** sq.km.
**Geographical area**



**5.19 Lakh total population**



2.58
**Lakh**

2.61
**Lakh**

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 10,03,800 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs) | 1,46,183 |
| Number of operational holdings  (2015-16  Agriculture Census) | 72,221 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16  Agriculture Census) | 57,866 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16  Agriculture Census) | 0.76 |

# Hamirpur District   DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 3   Score: 0.606



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

## Table-1.9
## Socio-Economic Profile of Hamirpur District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 5 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 8 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 4 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 6 |
| **Cities and towns** | 4 |
| **Panchayats** | 248 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 1,671 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 54 |

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

**1,118 sq.km. Geographical area**

**4.54 Lakh total population**

2.73 Lakh

2.17 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 8,18,091 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 1,38,323 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 75,950 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 72,942 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 0.96 |
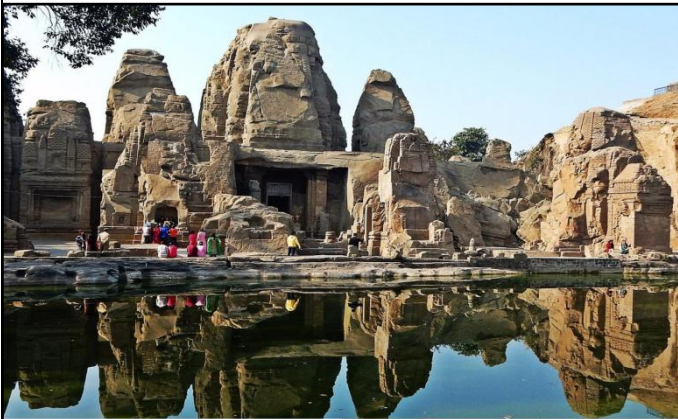
## Kangra District   DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 1   Score: 0.635



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

## Table-1.10
### Socio-Economic Profile of Kangra District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 14 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 24 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 16 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 16 |
| Cities and towns | 11 |
| Panchayats | 814 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 3,617 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 252 |

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

**5,739** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**15.10 Lakh total population**

7.59 **Lakh**          7.51 **Lakh**
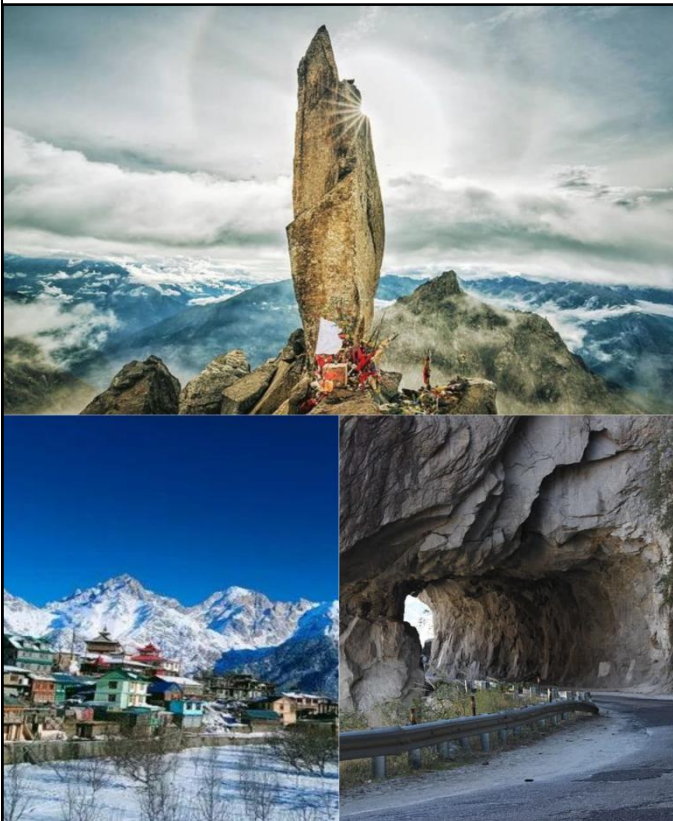
| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 23,08,283 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs) | 1,18,649 |
| Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 2,35,735 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1,97,091 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 0.84 |

## Kinnaur District   DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 7   Score: 0.579



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

## Table-1.11
## Socio-Economic Profile of Kinnaur District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 3 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 5 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 2 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 3 |
| Cities and towns | 0 |
| Panchayats | 73 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 241 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 419 |

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

**6,401** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**0.84 Lakh total population**

0.38 Lakh   0.46 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 3,16,891 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs) | 2,68,904 |
| Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 10,983 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 13,683 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1.25 |

## Kullu District    DGGI-2023-24  Rank: 8    Score: 0.536



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

## Table-1.12
## Socio-Economic Profile of Kullu District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 5 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 7 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 2 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 6 |
| **Cities and towns** | 5 |
| **Panchayats** | 235 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 314 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 12 |

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

**5,503** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**4.37 Lakh total population**

2.12 Lakh      2.25 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 10,37,816 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 1,75,629 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 77,163 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 39,974 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 0.52 |

## Lahaul-Spiti District  DGGI-2023-24  Rank: 4  Score: 0.598



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

Table-1.13
## Socio-Economic Profile of Lahaul-Spiti District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 3 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 2 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 1 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 2 |
| **Cities and towns** | 0 |
| **Panchayats** | 45 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 280 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 241 |

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

**13,841** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**0.31 Lakh total population**

0.15 Lakh    0.16 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 1,41,723 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 3,18,523 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 4,267 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 6,710 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 1.57 |

# Mandi District  DGGI-2023-24  Rank: 5  Score: 0.596



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

**Table-1.14**
**Socio-Economic Profile of Mandi District**

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 12 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 17 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 14 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 14 |
| Cities and towns | 7 |
| Panchayats | 559 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 2,850 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 488 |

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

**3,950** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**10.00 Lakh total population**

5.02 Lakh

4.98 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 18,03,111 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs) | 1,39,057 |
| Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1,60,500 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1,24,430 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 0.77 |

# Shimla District     DGGI-2022  Rank: 12     Score: 0.435



| # | Themes | Rank |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Essential Infrastructure | 11 |
| 2 | Support to Human Development | 12 |
| 3 | Social Protection | 12 |
| 4 | Women & Children | 6 |
| 5 | Crime, Law & Order | 10 |
| 6 | Environment | 11 |
| 7 | Transparency & Accountability | 10 |
| 8 | Economic Performance | 4 |
| | **Over all Rank** | **12** |

**Table-1.15**
**Socio-Economic Profile of Shimla District**

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 11 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 17 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 9 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 13 |
| **Cities and towns** | 11 |
| **Panchayats** | 412 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 2,705 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 526 |

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

**5,131** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**8.14 Lakh total population**

3.89
**Lakh**

4.25
**Lakh**
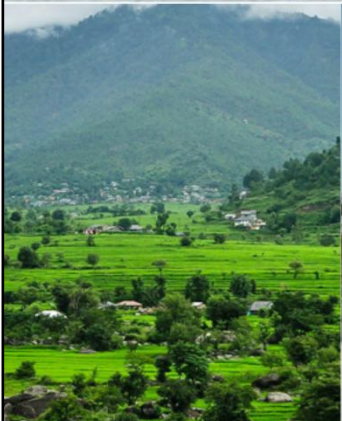
| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 24,91,664 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 2,33,364 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 1,21,971 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 1,18,894 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 0.92 |

## Sirmaur District   DGGI-2023-24  Rank: 11   Score: 0.494



| # | Themes | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Essential Infrastructure | 10 |
| 2 | Support to Human Development | 10 |
| 3 | Social Protection | 8 |
| 4 | Women & Children | 10 |
| 5 | Crime, Law & Order | 9 |
| 6 | Environment | 6 |
| 7 | Transparency & Accountability | 3 |
| **8** | Economic Performance | 12 |
| | **Over all Rank** | **11** |

## Table-1.16
## Socio-Economic Profile of Sirmaur District

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Divisions | 7 |
| Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 9 |
| Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024) | 5 |
| Blocks (31.03.2024) | 7 |
| Cities and towns | 3 |
| Panchayats | 259 |
| Inhabited Villages (2011 Census) | 968 |
| Un inhabited Villages | 8 |

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

**2,825** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**5.29 Lakh total population**

2.53 Lakh    2.76 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh) | 17,81,234 |
| Per Capita Income at current prices 2023-23 (in Rs) | 2,69,529 |
| Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1,29,171 |
| Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 1,18,894 |
| Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census) | 0.92 |

| # | Themes | Rank |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Essential Infrastructure | 2 |
| 2 | Support to Human Development | 4 |
| 3 | Social Protection | 3 |
| 4 | Women & Children | 11 |
| 5 | Crime, Law & Order | 12 |
| 6 | Environment | 9 |
| 7 | Transparency & Accountability | 12 |
| **8** | Economic Performance | 8 |
| | **Over all Rank** | **10** |

**Table-1.17**
**Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District**

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 5 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 7 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 6 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 5 |
| **Cities and towns** | 8 |
| **Panchayats** | 240 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 2,383 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 161 |

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

**1,936** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**5.80 Lakh total population**

2.71
**Lakh**

3.09
**Lakh**

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 55,86,890 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 7,87,775 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 55,609 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 85,356 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 1.53 |

## Una District    DGGI-2023-24   Rank: 6    Score: 0.589



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

Table-1.18
**Socio-Economic Profile of Una District**

| Administrative set up | |
|---|---|
| **Sub-Divisions** | 5 |
| **Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 5 |
| **Sub-Tehsils (31.03.2024)** | 7 |
| **Blocks (31.03.2024)** | 5 |
| **Cities and towns** | 6 |
| **Panchayats** | 245 |
| **Inhabited Villages (2011 Census)** | 790 |
| **Un inhabited Villages** | 58 |

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

**1,540** sq.km.
**Geographical area**

**5.21 Lakh total population**

2.57 Lakh     2.64 Lakh

| Economic Snapshot | |
|---|---|
| **DDP at current prices (2022-23) (Rs. in lakh)** | 10,86,260 |
| **Per Capita Income at current prices 2022-23 (in Rs)** | 1,62,916 |
| **Number of operational holdings (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 71,394 |
| **Area (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 83,133 |
| **Average Size of Holdings (Hect.) (2015-16 Agriculture Census)** | 1.16 |

# *District Good Governance Index*

# 2. Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index-2023-24

## 2.1 Introduction

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

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

As it is seen that our economy is going through fundamental transformation. The outcome of several reforms over the past two and half decades has shown a remarkable transformation of economy from a largely closed economy to an open and thriving economy and Good Governance is one of the key component of this transformation.

Governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. Good governance in the context of country is a broad term, and in that regards, it is difficult to find a unique definition. Good governance can be defined as the process of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption and with due regard for the rule of law.

Himachal Pradesh has enabled significant decentralization of power between the State and Local bodies. For a State Government to be successful in meeting the aspirations of its citizens, it is very important that all the Districts start achieving various objectives and attain the expected outputs and outcomes. It is well recognized that districts vary in size, topography, economic status, social and cultural features, and other characteristics. But they have similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Some districts have performed well in achieving various outcomes and some have started showing sign of improved future conditions. This scenario calls for developing a comprehensive framework which can assess the status of governance and its impact on the lives of common citizens.

To fulfil this requirement, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to develop a comprehensive index termed as District Good Governance Index (DGGI) encompassing political, legal/judicial, administrative, economic, social, environmental and other essential criteria.

## 2.2 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

The purpose behind developing District Good Governance Index (DGGI), is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the state and eventually district level, to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by State Government. It is feasible as well as valuable to carry out such assessment as it provides a comparative picture among the districts while developing a competitive spirit for improvement. In this context, the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives, etc., become an important factor for assessment. The objective behind developing DGGI is not to use the assessment results with a carrot and stick approach to pressurise and reward Districts but to provide useful information for the State Ministries/Departments concerned, enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving living standards of the citizen. It is envisaged that the results would lead to healthy and more informed policy discussions between different tiers of Governments, as well as all political, bureaucratic, civil society and all stakeholders. The assessment of the Districts using the DGGI would mark a shift to a data driven approach to result oriented approaches and management and promote healthy competition among Districts. Another significant contribution of the DGGI would be contributing in tracking the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at state level. The identified sectors and indicators are directly linked to some of the critical SDG indicators from overall governance point of view.

## 2.3 DGGI in Himachal Pradesh

The idea of a District Level Good Governance Index (DGGI) conceived when Himachal Pradesh was ranked first among 12 small States (with less than 2 crore population) consistently in 2016, 2017 and 2018 on the Public Affairs Index (PAI) which was compiled by the Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore. The Public Affairs Index (PAI) is a statistical instrument to measure the quality of governance that ranks small & large Indian States from a governance perspective. After the 2017 award, it was felt that this measure could be applied at the sub State level to evaluate performance of all 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh so that good governance agenda is pushed to the grassroots. A pilot study was launched in two Districts viz. Kangra and Shimla in September, 2017 whose report was released in early 2018 by Public Affairs Centre. The first report on District Good Governance Index has been prepared by Public Affairs Centre (PAC) in April, 2018.

Himachal Pradesh is the first State in the country to measure the quality of governance in vital sectors. On January 2019, it was decided that DGGI will be a regular exercise of the Department of Economics and Statistics with a purpose of developing a comprehensive index, and to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the districts to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions in

providing a comparative and competitive picture among the districts. Till now, the department has prepared four reports on DGGI since, 2019. The top three ranked Districts are awarded with ₹50 lakh, ₹35 lakh and ₹25 lakh respectively to promote competition among districts on Good Governance Index.

## 2.4 Approaches to the DGGI Framework

The following approaches are incorporated as a part of design and development methodology to ensure successful accomplishment of DGGI of Himachal Pradesh.

**Figure: 2.1 Approaches to the DGGI Framework**

**A. Citizen Centric Approach**
- Indicators selected on the basis of life cycle of person.

**B. 360 Degree and Pragmatic**
- Most critical aspects are finalised allowing pragmatic measurement .

**C. Generic to Specific approach**
- Selected themes are divided into focus subject and focus subjects are further divided into indicator level.

**D. Simple and Quantitative**
- Indicators identifies can be measured quantitatively majorly based on the available secondary data.

## 2.4.1 Citizen Centric Approach

It is an approach in which citizen participation, through the explicit or implicit expression of their needs by different means, plays an essential role in the design of strategies. It enables governments to focus on service delivery levels and drives them for attaining citizen satisfaction and an overall improvement in quality of life. While selecting the indicators, citizens' requirements are kept in focus and service delivery is looked through the eyes of the citizens. Identified indicators capture the essence of needs in the life cycle of a person, starting from birth, Education, Employment, Welfare, etc. It is also ensured that indicators capture the overall needs like food security, Health care, Education, Public Infrastructure, Safety and Security, Justice, etc.

**Figure: 2.2 Citizen Centric Approach**
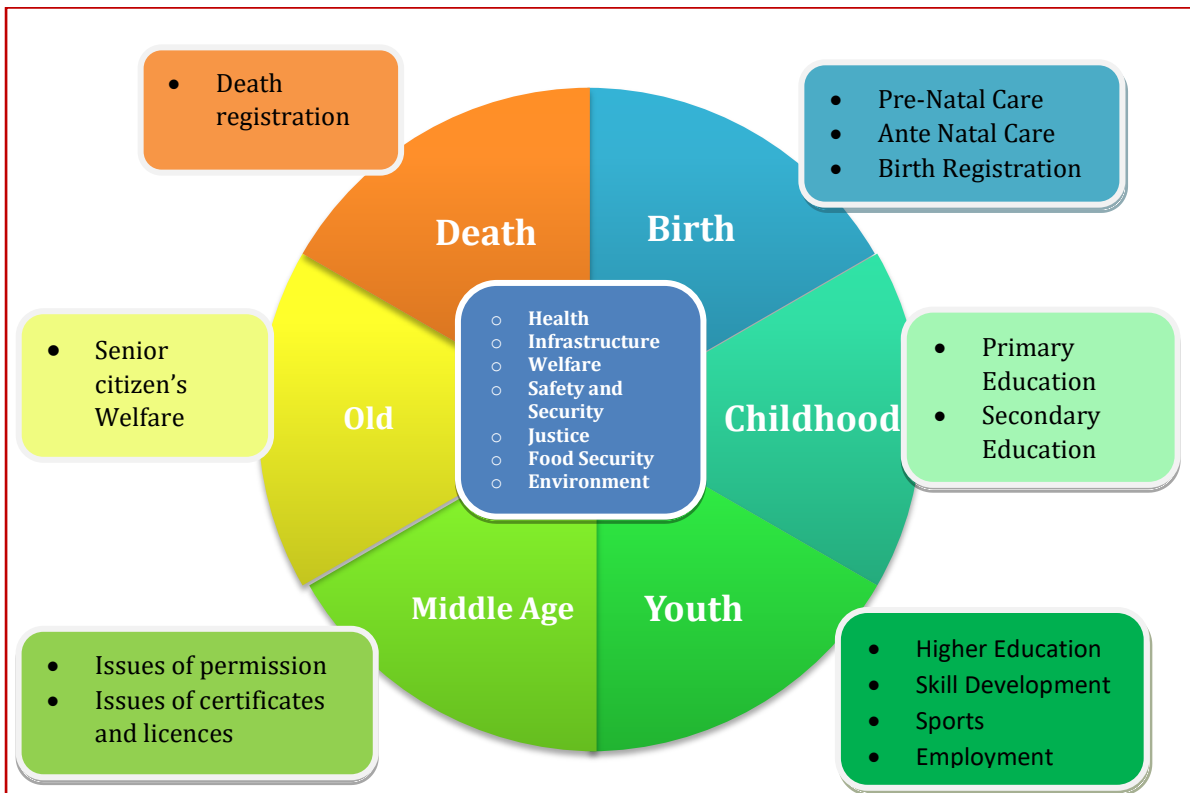


### 2.4.2 Pragmatic Approach

While identifying the sectors and indicators, all possible dimensions are considered and brainstormed so that the entire spectrum is covered. After considering all possible aspects, the most critical aspects are finalised for identification of broad sectors and indicators where pragmatic measurement is possible. In cases where required data is not available presently, a practical measurement mechanism will be suggested through which data can be generated.

### 2.4.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach

Generic-to-Specific approach is followed in designing the DGGI Framework. Major sectors that encompass the governance spectrum are identified first and then these broad sectors are divided into several measurable indicators contributing to these sectors. Data items that facilitate measurement of these indicators are worked out and concerned measurement mechanisms are being identified. This approach establishes a clear-cut and logical correlation among the broad sectors, indicators and data items and provides a rational in-depth analysis.

**Figure: 2.3 Generic-to-Specific Approach**
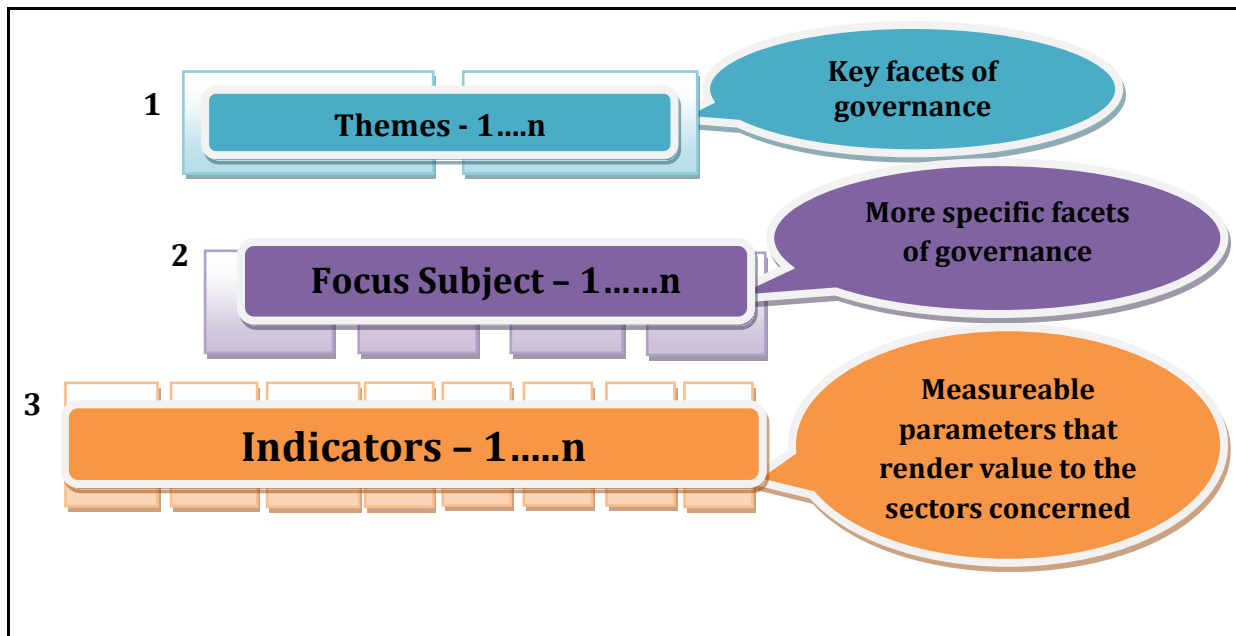


## 2.4.4 Simple and Quantitative

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

## 2.5 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

Following principles are relevant in finalising the draft indicators:
- Simple and measurable
- Output and outcome oriented
- Usability of data and applicability across the districts.
- Time-series and authentic district-wise database.

**Figure: 2.4 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators**

| Simple and Measurable | • Easy to understand and calculate |
|---|---|
| Output and outcome oriented | • Citizen centric and result driven |
| Applicabilities across the districts | • Not district / group of district specific |
| Data generation and availabilty of database | • District - wise time series and authentic |
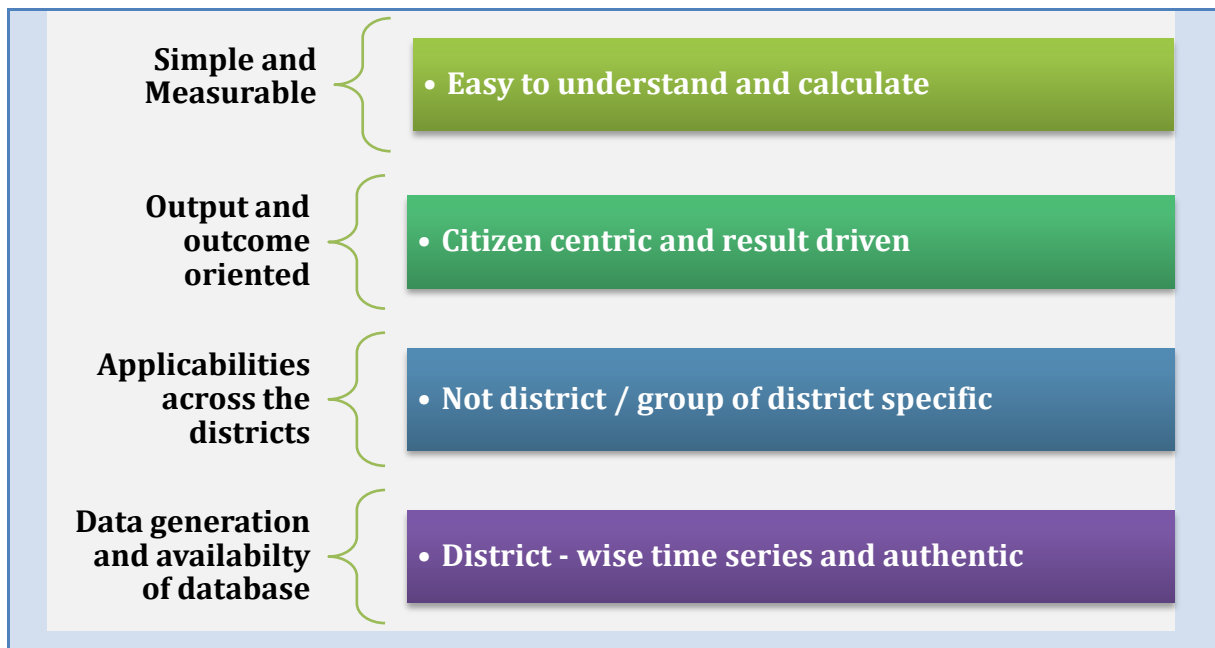
As Governance is perceived and understood differently by different set of people/stakeholders, assessment approach would also vary according to the interests and need of the assessor. In addition, the diversity and complexity of districts in the State poses a challenge for developing a common system for assessment of governance. Therefore, an exhaustive exercise including seeking data from various departments of the districts is followed before finalization of index. However, a cautious approach has been adopted while finalising the indicators that data pertaining to each indicator should be available through various departments in time-series form which is collected and compiled at a regular interval and not as one of its kind activities such as ad-hoc surveys, research study, etc.

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

## 2.6 Themes (Sectors)

8 themes/sectors are identified for the DGGI and it comprises 19 focus subjects, 99 indicators and 15 sub-indicators.

| Sl. No. | Themes | Focus subjects | Indicators (2023-24 index) | Sub indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Essential Infrastructure | 1. Power<br>2. Water<br>3. Roads | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | Support to Human Development | 1. Education<br>2. Health | 30 | 0 |
| 3 | Social Protection | 1. Public Distribution System<br>2. Social Justice and empowerment<br>3. Employment | 11 | 0 |
| 4 | Women & Children | 1. Children<br>2. Women | 12 | 0 |
| 5 | Crime, Law & Order | 1. Violent crimes<br>2. Law and Order<br>3. Atrocities | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | Environment | 1. Environmental Violation<br>2. Forest | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | Transparency & Accountability | 1. Transparency<br>2. Accountability | 10 | 11 |
| 8 | Economic Performance | 1. Agriculture and Allied Sector<br>2. Commerce and Industry Sector | 17 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **19** | **99** | **15** |

## 2.6.1 Essential Infrastructure

Essential Infrastructure or 'Critical Infrastructure' means assets, infrastructure, systems and networks that provide essential services necessary for social and economic wellbeing and is typically public infrastructure. Assets and infrastructure, usually of a public nature, that generate or distribute Electricity, Water supply, Telecommunications, Gas and Dams are typical assets that are essential to society.

The theme for infrastructure measures the governance aspects in terms of the essential infrastructure necessary for the growth of an economy. The focus subjects included under this theme are Power, Water and Roads. Energy is one of the most important infrastructure required in a society which is also termed as powerhouse of any economy. Himachal Pradesh has vast potential for energy generation. Himachal being a hilly State has natural strength in harnessing of hydro electric power.

Hydro power development is the key engine to the economic growth of the State of Himachal Pradesh, as it makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life. The Hydro Power Sector in Himachal Pradesh strongly emphasizes the economic dimensions by way of environmentally and socially sustainable Hydropower Development in the State.

Himachal Pradesh has an estimated Hydro Potential of 27,436 MW out of which 24,000 MW has been assessed as harnessable while the Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to forgo balance potential for safe guarding the environment and to maintain ecological and protect social concerns. 10,519 MW has already been harnessed in the State.

In essential infrastructure, three focus subjects, eight Indicators and four sub-indicators have been identified. Basic infrastructure and utility services like water, road connectivity and power supplies which are priority areas for the government are captured in this sector with the help of eight indicators. The indicators include access to water, towns and villages, road connectivity to rural habitations and access to and availability of power supply.

## 2.6.2 Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with thirty indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development, under Health sector, fourteen key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunization achievement etc. Overall operationalization and resources availability is also captured through indicator such as Functional Health and Wellness Centres (HWC's). A careful scrutiny of these indicators shows that most of these are output-based. In the focus subject of Education, sixteen indicators are identified looking at outcomes like Retention rate at Primary level and Transition rate from Upper-Primary to Secondary level etc.

### 2.6.3 Social Protection

In Social Protection sector, eleven indicators have been identified attempting to cover the overall gamut of the welfare and development arena. This sector covers areas like employment, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, Public Distribution System etc.

### 2.6.4 Women and Children

This theme carries two focus subjects Children and Women with Twelve Indicators like Crimes against children, Malnourishment in children, Child sex ratio, Institutional delivery for women, beneficiaries under ICDS, etc.

### 2.6.5 Crime, Law & Order

Crime, Law & Order sector is critical as it reflects the law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedure, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Three focus subjects and seven indicators are selected in this sector which includes violent crime per 10,000 population, atrocities committed against women, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

### 2.6.6 Environmental Violations

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. As depleting forest area is a main area of concern, the Survival rate of new Plantation has been included as an indicator in the sector. Indicator selection under this sector was particularly constrained due to limited availability of data/information across the districts. Two focus subjects and four indicators are selected under this theme. The violations under Environmental and Water act have been also taken as indicators.

### 2.6.7 Transparency & Accountability

The expectation of the citizens in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology, online portals, use of mobile applications etc. The citizen centric governance sector has included indicators to capture the same. Two focus subjects, ten indicators and eleven sub-indicators are selected under this theme.

## 2.6.8 Economic Performance

Economic performance describes the achievement of economic objectives. This theme consists of two focus subjects, namely, Agriculture & Allied Sector and Commerce & Industry and seventeen indicators.

The economic performance of the district is assessed through various indicators included under this theme. For decades, improvement in the economy of any district has been measured by the growth in District Domestic Product (DDP). For making comparison among district, merely looking at the DDP may not present the holistic picture of the economy. Hence, indicators like per capita growth in DDP, growth in food grain production, growth in milk and meat production etc. have been included.

# *Approach and Methodology*

# 3. Approach and Methodology

There are several ways of measuring governance. While measuring governance, there is a debate whether to take the obsolete figures or the growth rate. While selecting the indicators, there was a debate whether to take performance indicators or process and input–based indicator or a combination of both. Performance indicators refer to the outcome related indicators. Process and input indicators refer to how outcomes are achieved keeping the input and process improvements at the core.[1]

Rigorous consultations at different levels are carried out at different stages for finalising District good governance Index-2023-24 framework. Consultation with various stakeholder departments of government of Himachal Pradesh was under taken seeking their inputs/suggestions on the development of indicators and methodology including weightages for scoring and ranking of districts. All the received inputs/ suggestions have been incorporated in the DGGI framework after a detailed internal analysis.

## 3.1 Methodology

The Index consists of themes, focus subjects and specific indicators. This three-tiered matrix allows for a detailed examination of almost all aspects of governance as is being rolled out at the district level.

At the thematic level, there are eight broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment, transparency



8 Themes

19 Focus Subjects

99 Indicators

and accountability and finally economic performance. At the second tier, there are nineteen focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, employment, issues related to children, and women, violent crimes, law & order, atrocities, environmental violations, forest, issues related to transparency and accountability agriculture and allied sector and finally commerce and industry sector. At the third tier, we have 99 specific indicators on which the data available in the districts is analysed and integrated. The aggregation at the three levels

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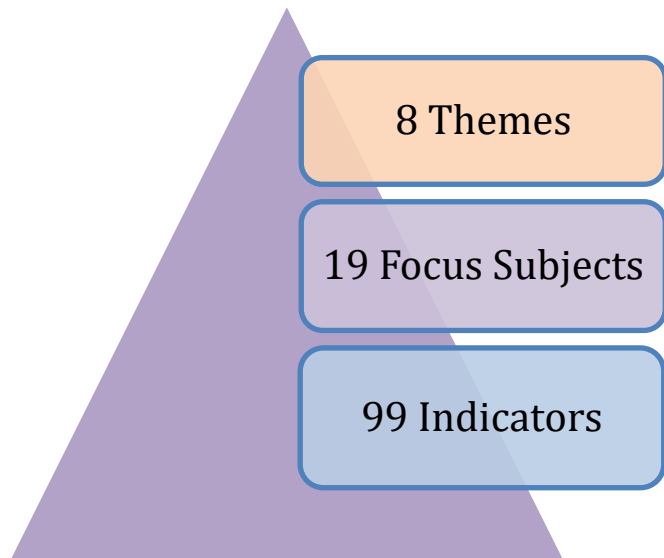
[1] Good Governance Index- 2019 (Assessment of State of Governance), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, MoPP&P, GoI.

finally results in the district level index which is used to rank the twelve districts under examination in this report. The process of indicator selection has been given below:

Table: 3.1

Indicator Finalisation

(In Number)

| Theme | Initial Draft | Final Instalment |
|---|---|---|
| Theme I: Essential Infrastructure | 10 | 8 |
| Theme II: Support To Human Development | 33 | 30 |
| Theme III: Social Protection | 13 | 11 |
| Theme IV: Women & Children | 12 | 12 |
| Theme V: Crime, Law  & Order | 7 | 7 |
| Theme VI: Environment | 7 | 4 |
| Theme VII: Transparency And Accountability | 11 | 10 |
| Theme VIII: Economic Performance | 18 | 17 |
| **Total** | **111** | **99** |

This index is all about comparing, through a data driven platform, the quality of governance in the districts of the state, though they may be economically, socially and culturally diverse. Further, the geographical and demographic size of each district is also different. Thus, such a district-wide comparison only makes sense if the data is standardised and all the data points are in the same scale of measurement. As in PAI 2017, we have standardised all the data either by the denominator of population, or by some other factor, depending upon the nature of the parameter.

Table 3.2

Themes, Focus Subjects and Indicators

| DGGI THEME I: ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 1 | Power | D-1 | Households electrified as a percentage of total households | 2023-24 | %age | Data already in percentage. No need to standardize. | SE HPSEB District Level |
| | | D-2 | Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Power | 2023-24 | Unit | 1-Total Domestic Consumption | |
| | | | | | | 2-Projected Population (2023) | |
| 2 | Water | D-3 | percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water | 2023-24 | %age | 1- HHs with safe drinking water | SE, Jal Shakti Circle, District Level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total HHs | |
| | | D-4 | **Frequency of water supply** | 2023-24 | No. | HHs with safe drinking water | |
| | | a | Alternate Days | 2023-24 | %age | No. of HHs received water on Alternate days | |
| | | b | Daily | 2023-24 | %age | No. of HHs received water on Daily | |

| | | c | Two Times in daily | 2023-24 | %age | No. of HHs received water on Two Times in Daily | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | d | 24 X 7 | 2023-24 | %age | No. of HHs received water on 24 X 7 | |
| | | **D-5** | Per capita supply of water (Litre Per Person Per Day (LPCD)) in the district | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total Supply of Water during the reference year | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total district projected Population (2023) | |
| | | **D-6** | Percentage of Water sample testing using Field Test Kit | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Number of Water Sample tested using Field Testing Kit | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of tests conducted | |
| **3** | **Roads** | **D-7** | Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Road length | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Surfaced Roads length | Statistical Abstract 2023-24 (Table 12) |
| | | | | | | 2-Total Road length (KM) | |
| | | **D-8** | Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total villages connectivity of the same habitation. | PWD Circle District Level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total villages with more than 100 population (census 2011) | |

| DGGI THEME II:  SUPPORT TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2-Denominator | Source |
| **4** | **Education** | **D-9** | Retention rate at primary level | 2023-24 | %age | Data already in percentage.  No need to standardize. | UDISE + |
| | | **D-10** | Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-11** | Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teachers trained on disaster management and school safety | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-12** | Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health cards of students | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-13** | Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to schools) during the financial year | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-14** | Percentage of schools with drinking water facility | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-15** | Dropout Rate at primary level | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-16** | Gender Gap in percentage of total enrollment of primary level. | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | **D-17** | Retention Rate at elementary level. | 2023-24 | %age | | |

| | | D-18 | Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 2023-24 | %age | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | D-19 | Percentage of medical check-ups for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-20 | Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-21 | Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-22 | Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-23 | Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total number of institutions having their own building | Technical Education |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of institutions | |
| | | D-24 | Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Admission made against available seats | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of available seats | |
| 5 | Health | D-25 | IMR (Per 1000 live birth) | 2023-24 | Per 1000 | 1- No. of Infant Deaths | CMO office District Level |
| | | | | | | 2- No. of Live Births | |
| | | D-26 | Immunization Status | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Immunization | |
| | | | | | | 2- Target Population | |
| | | D-27 | Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born) | 2023-24 | No. | 1-Total no. of live female children born in the district in a year | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total no. of live male children born in the district in a year | |
| | | D-28 | Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total pregnant women who are anaemic | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total pregnant women age 15-49 | |
| | | D-29 | Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Screened Children | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total Enrollment in Schools | |
| | | D-30 | Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-No. of new and relapsed TB cases notified (Public + Private) | |

| | | | | | 2-District wise target allocated by MOHFW, GOI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D-31 | Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Proration of new cured cases (treatment completed) | |
| | | | | | 2-Total Number of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases registered during a specific month/ period | |
| | D-32 | Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total patients put screened with NCDs (+18 age group) | |
| | | | | | 2-Total population to be screened (60%) | |
| | D-33 | Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs | 2023-24 | %age | 1-No. of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs | |
| | | | | | 2-Total Adolescent Girls (Target-U-DISE Data) | |
| | D-34 | Percentage of school children provided WIFS | 2023-24 | %age | 1. Total No. of school children provided with 4 tablets of IFA(Blue or Pink) | |
| | | | | | 2-Total no. of School Children enrolled | |
| | D-35 | Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-No. of functional HWCs | |
| | | | | | 2-Total Notified HWCs | |
| | D-36 | Percentage of functional AYUSH institutions (Hospitals, AHWCs and AHCs). | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of functional AYUSH institutions (Hospitals, AHWCs and AHCs). | AYUSH office district level |
| | | | | | 2-Total AYUSH institutions (Hospitals, AHWCs and AHCs). | |
| | D-37 | In health per thousand patient availability of doctors in government hospital | 2023-24 | Per thous and | 1- Total number of Doctors in the district | CMO office District Level |
| | | | | | 2- Total number of patient treated in the reference year | |
| | D-38 | % of animal vaccinated | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total number of vaccinated animals in the district. | Animal husbandry office district level |
| | | | | | 2-Total number of animals in the district. | |

| THEME III: SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 6 | **Public Distribution System** | **D-39** | Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS (staple food grains) | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Off take (in M.T.) | DFSC office district level |
| | | | | | | 2 - Allocation (in M.T.) | |
| | | **D-40** | Allocation and off take under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Off take (in M.T.) | |
| | | | | | | 2-Allocation (in M.T.) | |
| | | **D-41** | Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards | | | 1- Total No. of Aadhar Seeded Ration Cards | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total No. of Ration Cards | |
| 7 | **Social Justice & Empower-ment** | **D-42** | Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total No of application sanctioned. | DWO office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total No. of application received in reference year | |
| | | **D-43** | Incidence of crime against SC/ST | 2023-24 | %age | 1- No. of Cases (SC+ST) | SP office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- SC+ST Population (Proj-2023) | |
| 8 | **Employment** | **D-44** | Women Participation | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total women workforce | DRDO office |
| | | | | | | 2- Total workforce | |
| | | **D-45** | Employment Generation in Forest | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Mandays Generation | District Forest office |
| | | | | | | 2-Mandays Generation Target | |
| | | **D-46** | Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA | 2023-24 | Average days | 1-Total number of Man-days as employment provided. | Portal: MGNREGA SCHEME |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of registered household provided employment. | |
| | | **D-47** | % of Unemployment Allowance to total unemployment in district | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of persons receiving unemployment Allowance. | Employment office district level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total unemployed population in district. | |
| | | **D-48** | % of beneficiaries under HPBOCWWB workers to total worker registered in district | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Number of beneficiaries under HPBOCWWB workers. | LWO office District Level (HPBOCWWB) |
| | | | | | | 2-Total worker registered under HPBOCWWB in district. | |
| | | **D-49** | Proportion of person registered with employment office and placement given by employment office | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total number of placement given by employment office in reference year. | Statistical Abstract (Table 17.01) |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of person registered with employment office in reference year. | |

| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Children | D-50 | Crime against Children | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total number of cases of crimes against children | SP office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total children in the age group 0- 18  (Census 2011) | |
| | | D-51 | Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Beneficiary Children in the age group of 0-6 years under ICDS | DPO office district level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total child population between the age of 0-6 | |
| | | D-52 | Child Sex Ratio (No. of girls  per 1000 boys born) | 2023-24 | No. | 1-Total no. of Girls children | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total no. of boys children | |
| | | D-53 | **Percentage of Malnourished children** | | | | |
| | | | Stunted (%) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Stunted children 2- Total children under 0-1 year | |
| | | | Wasted (%) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total wasted children 2- Total children under 0-1 year | |
| | | | Under weight (%) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Underweight children 2- Total children under 0-1 year | |
| | | D-54 | Percentage of Severely malnourished children (%) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total Severely malnourished children 2- Total children under 0-1 year | |
| | | D-55 | Percentage of offences reported under POCSO to total crime against children | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Number of offences reported under POCSO during the reference year | SP office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total Crime against children  in reference year | |
| | | D-56 | Number of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Number of Sexual Crime reported against Girl Children | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of Crime reported against girl Children during the year | |
| 10 | Women | D-57 | Institutional Deliveries (Percentage) | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total no. of institutional deliveries | CMO office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total deliveries | |
| | | D-58 | Percentage of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/ Booster + 180 IFA | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of PW received 4 or more  ANC check ups /TT2 /Booster /IFA 180 | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC under HMIS | |
| | | D-59 | Percentage of high risk pregnant women detected | 2023-24 | %age | 1-No of HRPs identified | |
| | | | | | | 2-No. of ante-natal in 2nd trimester checkups done on PMSMA | |

| | | D-60 | Percentage of Pregnant Women and lactating mothers registered under ICDS out of total eligible Pregnant Women and lactating mothers | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total number of registered Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers under ICDS | DPO office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers | |
| | | D-61 | Percentage of the Anganwadi having a Child-Friendly Toilet | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Number of Anganwadis having child friendly toilets | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of Anganwadis | |

| THEME V: CRIME, LAW & ORDER | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 11 | Violent Crimes | D-62 | Rapes per 10000 women population | 2023-24 | Per 10000 women population | 1- Incidence of rapes | SP office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total women population | |
| | | D-63 | Murders per 10000 population | 2023-24 | Per 10000 population | 1- Incidence of murder | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total population | |
| | | D-64 | Dowry Deaths per 10000 women population | 2023-24 | Per 10000 women population | 1- Dowry Deaths | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total women population | |
| 12 | Law & Order | D-65 | Detection work in narcotics | 2023-24 | Increase or Decrease in Nos. | 1-NDPS cases in 2023-24 | |
| | | | | | | 2-NDPS Cases in 2022-23 | |
| | | D-66 | Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel | 2023-24 | Per 100 police personnel | 1-Total No. of Traffic challans | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total No. of Police Personnel. | |
| | | D-67 | White Sugar (Chitta) Narcotic cases. | 2023-24 | Per lakh population | 1-Total number of White Sugar (Chitta) Narcotic cases. | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total projected population (2023) | |
| 13 | Atrocities | D-68 | Atrocities Committed against women per 10000 population | 2023-24 | Per 10000 women population | 1- Total no. of Cases | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total women Population | |

| THEME VI: ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 14 | Environ-mental violation | D-69 | Number of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh Population) | 2023-24 | Per lakh Pop. | 1- Number of Environmental Violations in reference year | Environment Engineer, HPPCB office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total Projected Population-2023 | |
| | | D-70 | Number of Cases/Challans done per lakh | 2023-24 | Per lakh | 1-Number of Cases /Challans done in the year 2023-24 for the use of | |

| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | population for the use of single use plastic in the district. | | | single use plastic in the district. | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total Projected Population-2023 of district. | |
| | | D-71 | Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy. | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy. | UD/RD district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total Projected Population - 2023 of district. | |
| 15 | Forest | D-72 | Survival rate of new Plantation | 2023-24 | %age | Data already in percentage. No need to standardize | Forest office district level |

| THEME VII: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 16 | Transparency | D-73 | Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total E-Challans | SP office district level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total No. of Traffic Challans | |
| | | D-74 | **eOffice** | | | | |
| | | a. | Percentage of Users mapped in e- Office in District. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in District will be considered. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total number of users mapped in the e-Office application | DDT&G, DES and District Administration |
| | | | | | | 2-Total Staff in the district | |
| | | b. | Percentage of on-boarded offices in eOffices to total offices in the Districts. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of on-boarded offices in eOffices in the Districts. | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of offices in the District | |
| | | c. | Average eFile movement to total eFile created in the district. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total no. of eFile movement in the district | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total no. of eFile created in the district | |
| | | D-75 | **Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)** | | | | |
| | | a. | Percentage of Revenue Cases uploaded on the RCMS portal. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of Revenue cases uploaded on the RCMS portal | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of Revenue cases | |
| | | b. | The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of judgments uploaded on portal | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total no. of judgments | |
| | | c. | Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal. | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of Revenue courts on RCMS portal | |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of Revenue courts | |

| 17 | | D-76 | No. of ACB Cases disposed of as a percent of total cases registered | 2023-24 | %age | 1- ACB cases disposed | DSP, ACB district level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 2- Total cases registered | |
| | | D-77 | **Audit:** | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | a. | Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered | | | 1-Number of Audited Gram Panchayats | DRDA, district level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total Gram Panchayats | |
| | | b. | Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of Cooperative Societies Audited | RCS, district level |
| | | | | | | Total No. of Cooperative Societies Registered | |
| | | D-78 | **Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100** | | | | |
| | Accountability | a. | Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level to top 15 departments after taking the feedback of citizens | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Total no. of complaints satisfactory closed | E-district Manager office |
| | | | | | | 2-Total no of complaints received | |
| | | b. | Average time taken by top 15 departments /officers at the District level to resolve complaints | 2023-24 | No. | 1- Sum of time taken for disposal of complaints | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total No. of complaints resolved. | |
| | | c. | The quality of resolution is determined by number by share of special closure in total closure Percentage of district for the top 15 departments. | 2023-24 | %age | 1- No. of special close to close complaints | |
| | | | | | | 2- No. of closed complaints | |
| | | D-79 | **Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:** Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population. | 2023-24 | Per lakh population | 1- Total number of applications | |
| | | | | | | 2-Projected population 2023 | |
| | | D-80 | Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years | 2023-24 | %age | 1-Number of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years in 2023-24. | DIT/ DWO district level |
| | | | | | | 2-Total number of children in age-group 0-5 years in 2023-24. | |
| | | D-81 | Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total permit and passes are being issued online | Excise and Taxation office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total permit and passes are issued | |

| | | D-82 | Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Number of facilities provided to deposit fee and other dues online | |
| | | | | | | 2- Total number of facilities provided to deposit fee and other dues | |

| THEME VIII: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Focus Subject | Indicator Number | Indicators | Reference Year | Unit | 1- Numerator 2- Denominator | Source |
| 18 | Agriculture & Allied Sector | D-83 | Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product | 2023-24 | %age | Data already in percentage. No need to standardize. | DES, HP |
| | | D-84 | Growth of Agriculture & Allied Sector | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-85 | Growth of Food Grain Production | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-86 | Growth of Horticulture Produce | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-87 | Growth of Milk Production | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-88 | Growth of Meat Production | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-89 | Growth of egg/Poultry Production | 2023-24 | %age | | |
| | | D-90 | Crop Insurance | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Total area of crop insured in reference year (Hect.) | Agriculture office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Total area of crop in reference year (Hect.) | |
| | | D-91 | Percentage of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) distributed | 2023-24 | %age | 1. Total No. of KCC issued to farmers | Manager lead bank district level |
| | | | | | | 2. Total no. of eligible Farmers for KCC | |
| | | D-92 | % change in area under Agriculture Crops | 2023-24 | %Change | 1- Area under agriculture crops in reference year - | Agriculture office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Area under agriculture crops in previous year | |
| | | D-93 | % change in area under Horticulture Crops | 2023-24 | %Change | 1- Area under Horticulture Crops in reference year | Horticulture office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Area under Horticulture Crops in previous year | |
| | | D-94 | % change in Irrigated Area | 2023-24 | %Change | 1- Irrigated area in reference year | Revenue office district level |
| | | | | | | 2- Irrigated area in previous year | |
| | | D-95 | Percentage of net area under organic and natural Farming | 2023-24 | %age | 1- Area under Organic and natural Farming | |
| | | | | | | 2- Net Sown area in Current year | |

| 19 | Commerce and Industry Sector | D-96 | Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector | 2023-24 | %age | Data already in percentage. No need to standardize. | DES, HP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | D-97 | Change of No. of MSME | 2023-24 | %Change | 1. Total No. of MSMEs registered in reference Year | DM, DIC |
| | | | | | | 2. Total No. of MSMEs registered in Preceding year | |
| | | D-98 | Increase in tourist footfall | 2023 | %age | 1. No. of tourist visited in reference year | Statistical Abstract 2022-23 & 2023-24 (Table 10.02) |
| | | | | | | 2. No. of tourist visited in previous year | |
| | | D-99 | Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna (MMSY) | 2023-24 | %age | 1- No. of sanctioned applications | DM, DIC |
| | | | | | | 2. Total No. of received applications | |

## 3.2 Data Source

The availability of data across the districts and its reliability along with acceptability among the stakeholders is vital for the DGGI. Therefore, it is proposed to identify only authentic sources for data from which data would be collected and compiled. The present DGGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Ministry and which has a time series measurement.

### Figure: 3.1 Major Sources of Data

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Census of India | National crime Records Bureau | National Family Health Survey | District Information System for Education (DISE) |
| PMSMA Portal | Statistical Year Book | National Sample Survey | District CMO Office (NIKSHAY) Portal) |
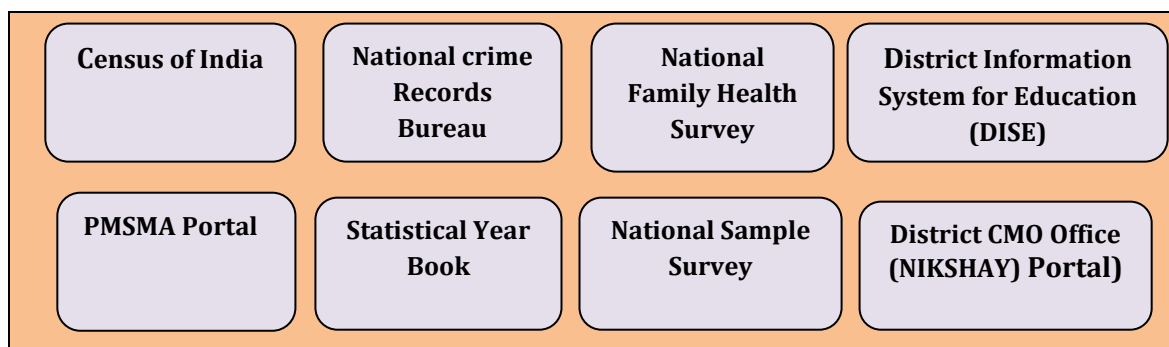
## 3.3 Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The Index consists of themes, focus subjects and specific indicators. This three-tiered matrix allows for a detailed examination of almost all aspects of governance as is being rolled out at the district level.

The matrix used for "DGGI 2022" was marginally modified for present calculation but in essence its structure remains the same. At the thematic level, there are eight broad themes, namely, essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law & order, environment, transparency and accountability and finally economic performance. At the second tier, there are 19 focus subjects, each of which falls into the respective themes from which they originate. They encompass power, water, roads, education, health, public distribution scheme, social justice, minority welfare, employment, issues related to children and women, violent crimes, atrocities, environmental violations, forest, issues related to transparency and accountability, agriculture and allied sector and finally commerce and industry . At the third tier, we have the lowest level of 99 specific indicators on which data available in the districts is analysed and integrated. Aggregation at the three levels finally results in the district level index which is used to rank the twelve districts in this report.

### 3.3.1 Ranking Computation

This section provides details about data capture from various secondary sources and the process followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the districts. Calculation of the 99 indicators under 8 themes prescribed in the DGGI requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at district level. To begin with, the index needs to fix the reference year for ranking the districts as per absolute ranking approach. It has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data sets. In order to rank the districts as per growth based approach, a base year need to be fixed.

### 3.3.2 Normalisation of Indicator value

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it is required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking purposes easily. This way of conversion is known as normalisation[2]. 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 99 indicators and compiling them theme-wise. For the purpose of ranking the districts as part of DGGI, the dimensional index methodology is used.

Dimensional index method is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicators is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw values of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (Maximum –Minimum value).

All the dataset was converted into a scale of 0 to 1. Depending upon the nature of the indicator, the formula was modified. The following two equations have been used to normalise the indicator values:

**Higher the better (Dimensional Score for Positive indicators):**

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

**Note:** For example, the higher the number of institutional delivery cases, the lower will be the maternal mortality rates and the health of the mother and the infant will be better. In such cases the formula above has been used.

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

**Lower the better (Dimensional Score for Negative indicators):**

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

**Note:** For example, a lower crime rate will indicate a better law and order situation and more harmony for a district. The formula above has been used by various reputed institutions.

Where:

- Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better
- Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better
- Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources
- Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the Districts
- Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the Districts

The above mentioned dimensional equation has been used for absolute ranking approach by taking the values of indicators for reference year. In case growth based indicators, this exercise would be undertaken after calculating Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over base year to reference year for each indicator. The following equation has been used for calculating CAGR:

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

**Where: n = number of periods.**

### 3.3.3 Assigning Weightages

**Equal weightage to themes/sectors**: While conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness which need to be measured, have been clustered under 8 themes/sectors. All the identified 8 sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach. Therefore, it has been decided to give equal weightage to all themes/sectors.

**Differential weightages for indicators:** As already mentioned, outcome/output-based indicators were given priority as per the suggestion of stakeholder departments, for indicator selection. Therefore, the outcome/output-based indicators are assigned higher weightages whereas proxy indicators are assigned lower weightages.

## 3.3.4 Computation of score and ranking

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

Following three steps are involved in calculating the Index:

| **Indicator Level** Formula based Indexing | **Subject Level** Subjective weighted Aggregation | **Theme Level** Equal Weightage Average |
|---|---|---|
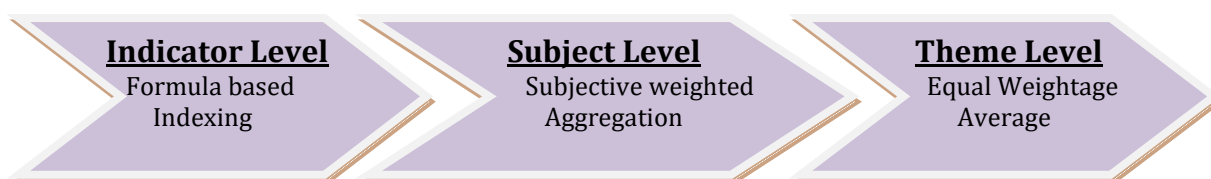
The current report is based on suggested weights. Finally, all the weighted indices of the indicators were aggregated to arrive at the index of the particular focus subject. From this index, we arrived at the final rankings of all the districts, i.e. the district with the highest aggregated index value was allotted rank 1 and the district with the lowest index value got the last rank 12, i.e. the last rank. All the other districts were ranked between 1 & 12.

The indices are defined in a manner analogous to the UNDP's Human Development Index, i.e., we define minimum and maximum values for each variable and construct an index that reflects success scores on a normalized scale defined by the range of the individual indicator.

- Indentified indicators for DGGI-2022
- Data Collection
- Standardisation
- Scaling of data between 0 and 1
- Weighted Index
- Development of Composite Index (scoring)
- Ranking
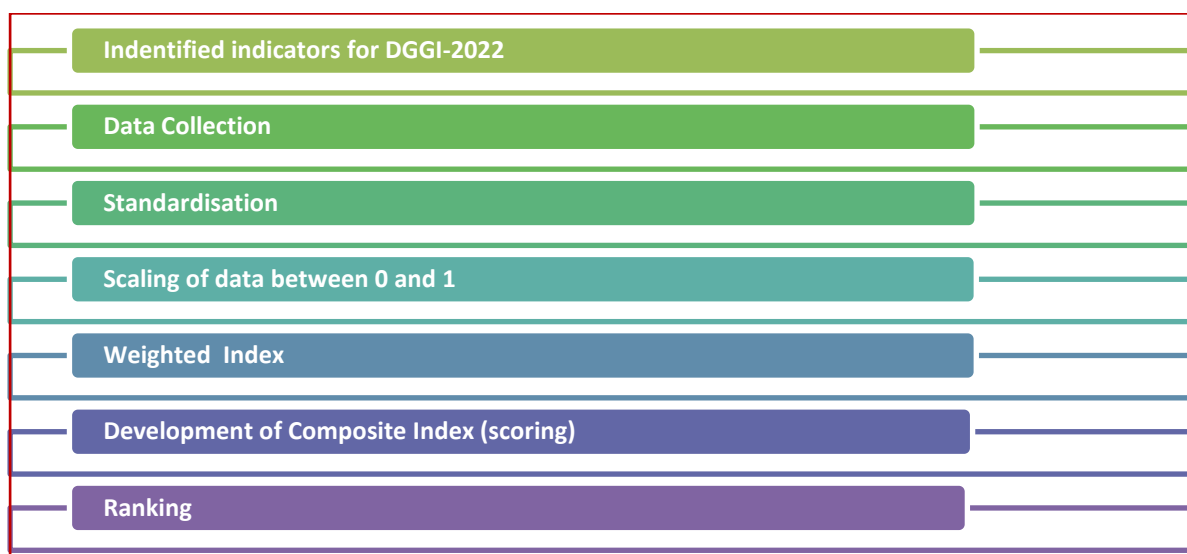
### 3.3.5 Data Validation

In order to assess the validity of proposed methodology, the entire process tested following each step starting from collection and compilation of time-series data from the well identified sources. Data was cross-checked with all stakeholder departments for any discrepancies/duplication.

### 3.3.6 Limitation of Index

From the point of view of designing and developing a comprehensive index, the exercise is severely constrained by the unavailability of certain reliable Secondary data, due to which more indicators cannot be included. Considering the lack of uniform data capturing templates at various department levels, an exercise of this magnitude will always have limitations. While discussing the data availability as one of the constraints, it is important to note that data might not be available in the desired form, for many indicators.

# Ranking

# 4. Ranking

The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) is a tool used to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions (policies and programmes) of the State Government. DGGI provides a framework to assess the performance of the districts enabling district administration to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve citizen-centric governance and service delivery in respective districts. The ranking of the districts would bring about healthy competition among districts from which citizens would be immensely benefitted.

After an exhaustive exercise of consultation and feedback/suggestions from the stakeholders departments, Deputy Commissioners and internal meetings and workshops in the department, indicators and data sources of the District Good Governance Index have been finalised.

The initial data sets on the 99 selected indicators, 15 sub-indicators and 19 focus subjects under 8 themes has been validated. The overall summation on the basis of the methodology adopted calculates the ranking of the Districts.

## 4.1 Overall theme-wise ranking with final score

The overall ranking of the districts is presented in the following sections. The present ranking is based on the following 8 themes and computed as per described methodology in Chapter-3.

| Sr. No. | Themes | Indicators |
|---------|--------|------------|
| 1 | Essential Infrastructure | 8 |
| 2 | Support to Human Development | 30 |
| 3 | Social Protection | 11 |
| 4 | Women & Children | 12 |
| 5 | Crime, Law & Order | 7 |
| 6 | Environment | 4 |
| 7 | Transparency & Accountability | 10 |
| 8 | Economic Performance | 17 |
| | **Total** | **99** |

## 4.1.1 Essential Infrastructure

In essential infrastructure, three focus subjects, eight Indicators and four sub-indicators have been identified. The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, road connectivity and power supplies which are priority areas for the government are captured in this sector, with the help of eight indicators. The indicators include access to

water, towns and villages, road connectivity to rural habitations and availability of power supply.

## 4.1.1.1: Power Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Kullu | 1.000 | 1 |
| Solan | 0.946 | 2 |
| Una | 0.744 | 3 |
| Hamirpur | 0.719 | 4 |
| Kangra | 0.664 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.593 | |
| Sirmaur | 0.520 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.516 | 7 |
| Bilaspur | 0.491 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.442 | 9 |
| Mandi | 0.423 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.352 | 11 |
| Chamba | 0.300 | 12 |

**Power Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kullu | 1.000 |
| Solan | 0.946 |
| Una | 0.744 |
| Hamirpur | 0.719 |
| Kangra | 0.664 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.593 |
| Sirmaur | 0.520 |
| Kinnaur | 0.516 |
| Bilaspur | 0.491 |
| L-Spiti | 0.442 |
| Mandi | 0.423 |
| Shimla | 0.352 |
| Chamba | 0.300 |
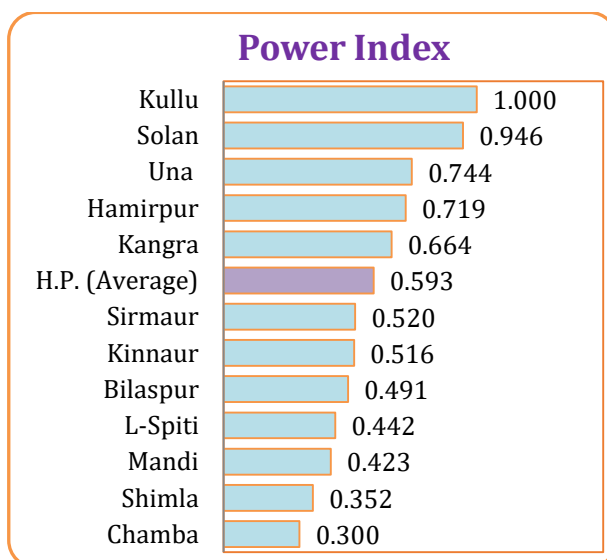
Seven districts of Himachal Pradesh have lower score in power index than State average score. Chamba ranks last in power index and Kullu ranks first among all districts.

## 4.1.1.2: Water Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Una | 0.595 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.531 | 2 |
| Sirmaur | 0.523 | 3 |
| Kinnaur | 0.512 | 4 |
| Shimla | 0.490 | 5 |
| Mandi | 0.473 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.472 | |
| Solan | 0.461 | 7 |
| Kullu | 0.448 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.442 | 9 |
| Hamirpur | 0.420 | 10 |
| Chamba | 0.404 | 11 |
| Kangra | 0.363 | 12 |

**Water Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Una | 0.595 |
| Bilaspur | 0.531 |
| Sirmaur | 0.523 |
| Kinnaur | 0.512 |
| Shimla | 0.490 |
| Mandi | 0.473 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.472 |
| Solan | 0.461 |
| Kullu | 0.448 |
| L-Spiti | 0.442 |
| Hamirpur | 0.420 |
| Chamba | 0.404 |
| Kangra | 0.363 |
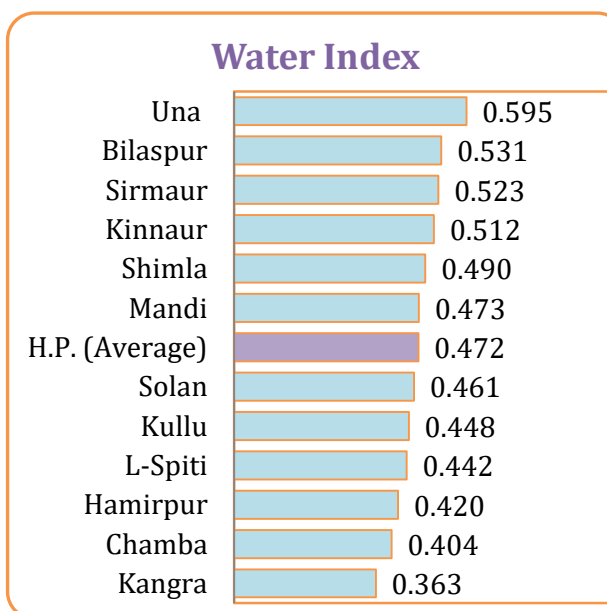
Six districts of Himachal Pradesh secure lesser score in water index compared to the State average. Una tops the ranking with a score of 0.595. This is followed by Bilaspur (0.531). Half of the districts of the State are equipped with perennial freshwater stream which contributes to deliver water to each household.

## 4.1.1.3: Road Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Una | 0.963 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.939 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.899 | 3 |
| Hamirpur | 0.876 | 4 |
| Mandi | 0.723 | 5 |
| Solan | 0.677 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.647 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.606 | |
| Kullu | 0.538 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.471 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.226 | 10 |
| Chamba | 0.172 | 11 |
| Sirmaur | 0.137 | 12 |

**Road Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Una | 0.963 |
| Bilaspur | 0.939 |
| Kangra | 0.899 |
| Hamirpur | 0.876 |
| Mandi | 0.723 |
| Solan | 0.677 |
| Kinnaur | 0.647 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.606 |
| Kullu | 0.538 |
| L-Spiti | 0.471 |
| Shimla | 0.226 |
| Chamba | 0.172 |
| Sirmaur | 0.137 |
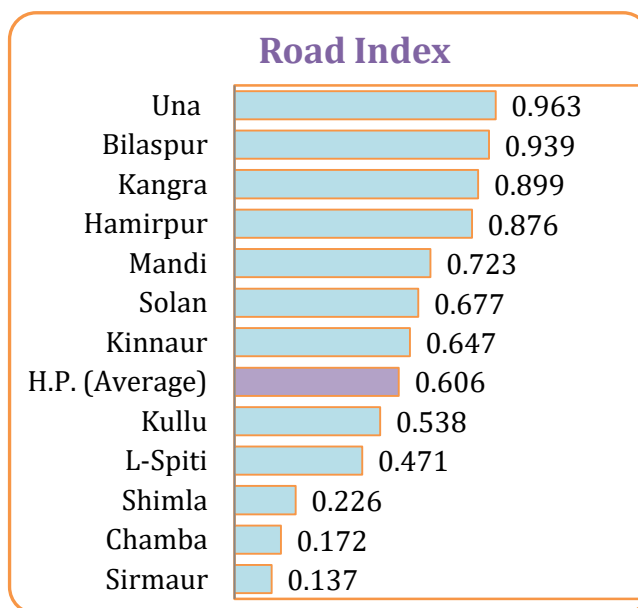
In Road Index Sirmaur district finds its palce in the bottom of the ranking with a score of only 0.137 and Chamba district ranks 11th with a score of 0.172.  There is also a considerable gap (0.826) in the scores of Sirmaur district and top ranked district Una.

## 4.1.1.4: Essential Infrastructure Index (Theme-I)

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Una | 0.787 | 1 |
| Solan | 0.693 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.692 | 3 |
| Bilaspur | 0.682 | 4 |
| Kangra | 0.668 | 5 |
| Kullu | 0.649 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.567 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.562 | |
| Mandi | 0.558 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.454 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.368 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.343 | 11 |
| Chamba | 0.280 | 12 |

**Essential Infrastructure**

| | |
|---|---|
| Una | 0.787 |
| Solan | 0.693 |
| Hamirpur | 0.692 |
| Bilaspur | 0.682 |
| Kangra | 0.668 |
| Kullu | 0.649 |
| Kinnaur | 0.567 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.562 |
| Mandi | 0.558 |
| L-Spiti | 0.454 |
| Sirmaur | 0.368 |
| Shimla | 0.343 |
| Chamba | 0.280 |
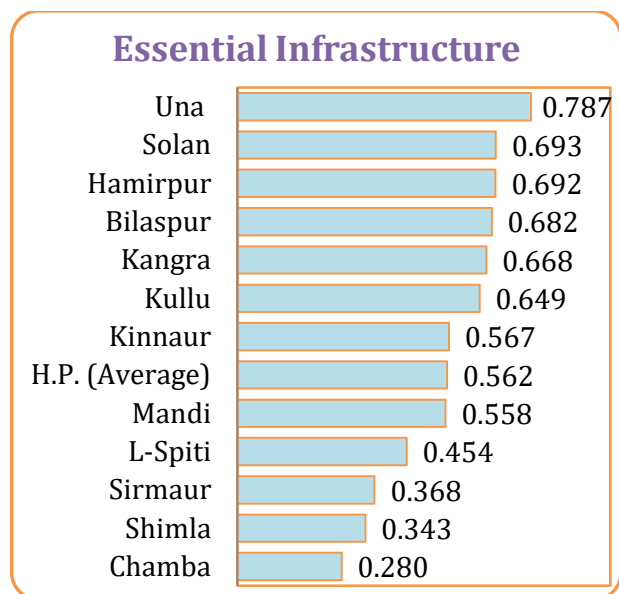
Above table shows combined index of essential infrastructure. It has three focus subjects namely, power, water and road.  The aggregated position as it emerges for this theme is that Chamba district has scored low in Power and 11th rank in Water and Road focus subjects and hence it got 12th rank with low aggregated index score (0.280).  Una

district is ranked 1st among all districts with a score of 0.787. There is 0.507 points gap between top ranked district and lowest ranked district. There is 0.282 points gap between State's average score and lowest ranked district. The gap between highest and lowest values also work as indicator of inequality among various focus subjects and themes for present purpose.

> ## Salient features of Essential Infrastructure
>
> - **Households Electrified as a percentage of Total Households -** Eleven (11) out of twelve districts have achieved the target of 100 % electrification.
>
> - **Percentage of households with safe drinking water –** All (Twelve) districts have achieved the target of 100% HHs. with safe drinking water.
>
> - **Metalled Roads as percentage of Total Roads –** Four districts have more than 90% metalled Roads. District Kangra has the highest (97.39%) and Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest 68.19%.
>
> - **Village connectivity with population of more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages -** Nine districts have more than 90% connectivity. District Bilaspur and Mandi have 100% and district Chamba has 80.79% connectivity.

## 4.1.2: Support to Human Development

This theme carries two focus subjects Health and Education with thirty Indicators. Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, fourteen key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunization achievement, etc. Overall operationalization and resources availability is also captured through indicators such as Functional Health and Wellness Centres (HWC's). A careful scrutiny of these indicators leads to the inference that most of these are output-based. Similarly, in the focus subject of Education, sixteen key indicators are identified, looking at the outcomes like Retention rate at Primary level, Transition rate from upper primary to Secondary level etc.
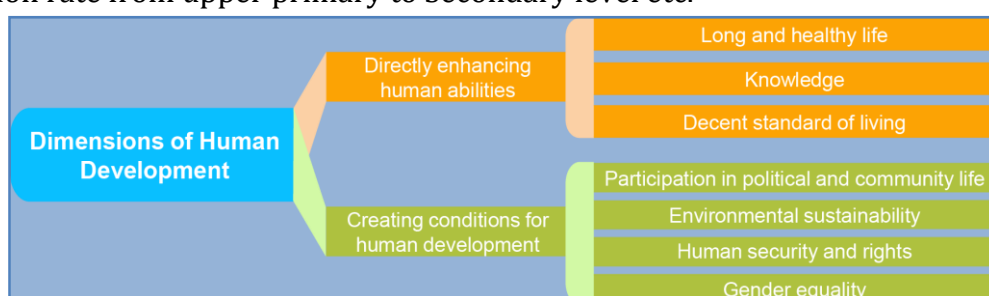
## 4.1.2.1: Education Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Bilaspur | 0.802 | 1 |
| Hamirpur | 0.794 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.775 | 3 |
| Una | 0.731 | 4 |
| Kullu | 0.728 | 5 |
| Solan | 0.721 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.672 | |
| Chamba | 0.656 | 7 |
| Sirmaur | 0.642 | 8 |
| Mandi | 0.636 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.606 | 10 |
| Kinnaur | 0.566 | 11 |
| L-Spiti | 0.411 | 12 |

**Education Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Bilaspur | 0.802 |
| Hamirpur | 0.794 |
| Kangra | 0.775 |
| Una | 0.731 |
| Kullu | 0.728 |
| Solan | 0.721 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.672 |
| Chamba | 0.656 |
| Sirmaur | 0.642 |
| Mandi | 0.636 |
| Shimla | 0.606 |
| Kinnaur | 0.566 |
| L-Spiti | 0.411 |
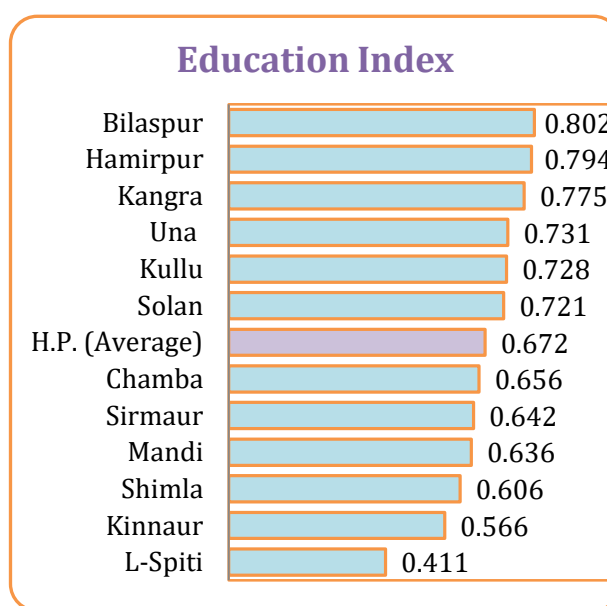
The above table shows Bilaspur district the 1st rank in the education index with a score of 0.802, closely followed by Hamirpur district with a score of 0.794. Six districts fall below the State's average of 0.672. The gap between State's average and lowest performer is only 0.261 points.

## 4.1.2.2: Health Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| L-Spiti | 0.793 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.639 | 2 |
| Kullu | 0.592 | 3 |
| Mandi | 0.587 | 4 |
| Solan | 0.572 | 5 |
| Hamirpur | 0.547 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.537 | |
| Kangra | 0.515 | 7 |
| Kinnaur | 0.501 | 8 |
| Una | 0.485 | 9 |
| Chamba | 0.447 | 10 |
| Sirmaur | 0.433 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.334 | 12 |

**Health Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| L-Spiti | 0.793 |
| Bilaspur | 0.639 |
| Kullu | 0.592 |
| Mandi | 0.587 |
| Solan | 0.572 |
| Hamirpur | 0.547 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.537 |
| Kangra | 0.515 |
| Kinnaur | 0.501 |
| Una | 0.485 |
| Chamba | 0.447 |
| Sirmaur | 0.433 |
| Shimla | 0.334 |
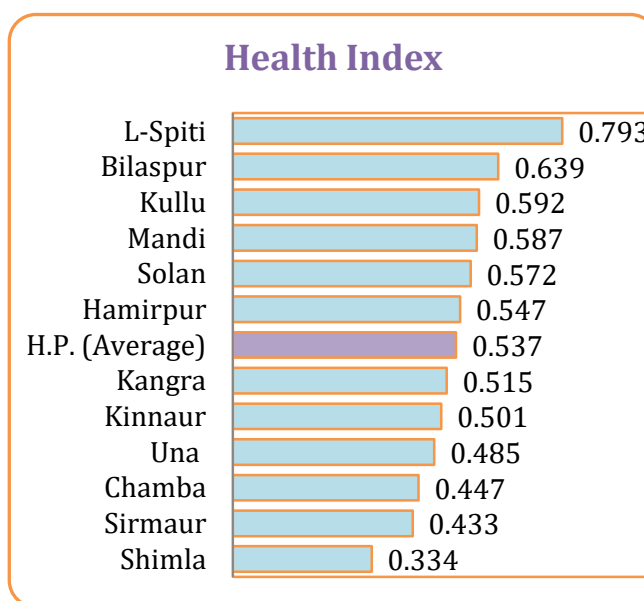
In the present DGGI, focus subject Health examines the status of health in all the districts of the State with 14 indicators. Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.793, followed by Bilaspur which ranks 2nd in health index with a score of 0.639. Shimla distirct finds itself at the bottom of the ranking with a score of 0.334 points. The State's

average is 0.537. The gap between highest and lowest performer districts is 0.459 and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.203 points.

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

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Bilaspur | 0.720 | 1 |
| Hamirpur | 0.670 | 2 |
| Kullu | 0.660 | 3 |
| Solan | 0.647 | 4 |
| Kangra | 0.645 | 5 |
| Mandi | 0.611 | 6 |
| Una | 0.608 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.605 | |
| L-Spiti | 0.602 | 8 |
| Chamba | 0.552 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.537 | 10 |
| Kinnaur | 0.534 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.470 | 12 |

**Support to Human Development**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bilaspur | 0.720 |
| Hamirpur | 0.670 |
| Kullu | 0.660 |
| Solan | 0.647 |
| Kangra | 0.645 |
| Mandi | 0.611 |
| Una | 0.608 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.605 |
| L-Spiti | 0.602 |
| Chamba | 0.552 |
| Sirmaur | 0.537 |
| Kinnaur | 0.534 |
| Shimla | 0.470 |
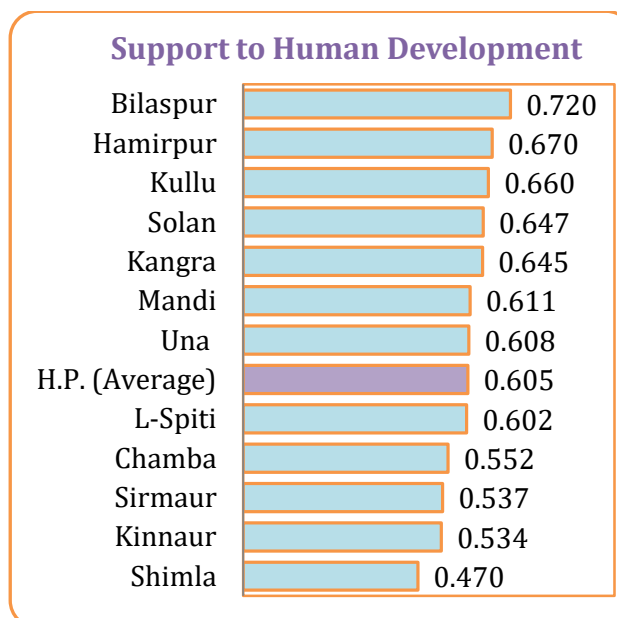
Bilaspur district secures the top rank in the combined index of Support to Human Development with 0.720 points. The State average is 0.605. The gap between top and lowest performer district is 0.250 points and the gap between Himachal Pradesh average and lowest is 0.135 points.

**Salient features of Human Development:**

**Education**

- **Retention rate at Primary Level:**
  All 12 districts have achieved the Retention rate of more than 92% with Hamirpur, Kangra, Sirmaur, Solan and Una districts showing 100% Retention rate.
- **Transition rate from upper primary to secondary level:**
  Nine districts have achieved the transition rate of more than 95% and the Kinnaur district has achieved 91.47%.
- **Percentage of Samagra Shiksha funds utilized:**
  Ten districts have utilized more than 90% of funds released to schools during the financial year while Hamirpur district has utilized 100% funds released.

**Health**

- **IMR per 1000 live births:**
  Five districts have reported IMR less than 5 per 1000 live births and five others have reported less than 13. District Lahaul-Spiti is lowest with zero IMR and district Kangra with 30.48 per 1000 live births is having highest IMR.

- **Sex ratio at birth:**
  Four districts have sex ratio at birth more than 1000. District Lahaul-Spiti has the highest sex ratio of 1150 and Una has the lowest of 936.

- **Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers :**
  Two districts namely Chamba and Solan have 100% Functional Health and Wellness Centres. District Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest percentage (36.54%).

## 4.1.3: Social Protection

In Social Protection sector, pertains to the ability of state to take care of vulnerable sections of the society. In this sector, eleven indicators have been identified covering the welfare and development areas. This sector covers areas like social protection, employment, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, Public Distribution System etc.

## 4.1.3.1: Public Distribution System Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Solan | 1.000 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.692 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.692 | 2 |
| Mandi | 0.692 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.672 | 5 |
| Kullu | 0.593 | 6 |
| Chamba | 0.577 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.576 | |
| Una | 0.573 | 8 |
| Kinnaur | 0.521 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.462 | 10 |
| L-Spiti | 0.232 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.200 | 12 |

**Public Distribution System Index**

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| Solan | 1.000 |
| Mandi | 0.692 |
| Hamirpur | 0.692 |
| Bilaspur | 0.692 |
| Kangra | 0.672 |
| Kullu | 0.593 |
| Chamba | 0.577 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.576 |
| Una | 0.573 |
| Kinnaur | 0.521 |
| Sirmaur | 0.462 |
| L-Spiti | 0.232 |
| Shimla | 0.200 |
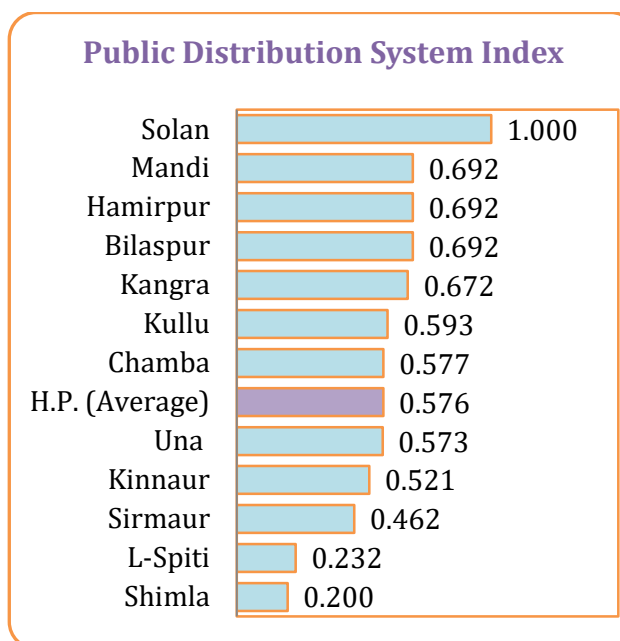
The Public Distribution System Focus Subject has three indicators that measures the Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS, Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme and total number of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards. Solan ranked first under this index, Shimla district ranked last. The State's average score in this indicator is 0.576. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.376.

## 4.1.3.2: Social Justice and Empowerment

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 1.000 | 1 |
| Kinnaur | 0.946 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.755 | 3 |
| Bilaspur | 0.662 | 4 |
| Sirmaur | 0.646 | 5 |
| Chamba | 0.578 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.577 | |
| Solan | 0.539 | 7 |
| Mandi | 0.428 | 8 |
| Kullu | 0.418 | 9 |
| Hamirpur | 0.400 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.335 | 11 |
| Una | 0.212 | 12 |

**Social Justice & Empowerment Index**

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 1.000 |
| Kinnaur | 0.946 |
| Kangra | 0.755 |
| Bilaspur | 0.662 |
| Sirmaur | 0.646 |
| Chamba | 0.578 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.577 |
| Solan | 0.539 |
| Mandi | 0.428 |
| Kullu | 0.418 |
| Hamirpur | 0.400 |
| Shimla | 0.335 |
| Una | 0.212 |
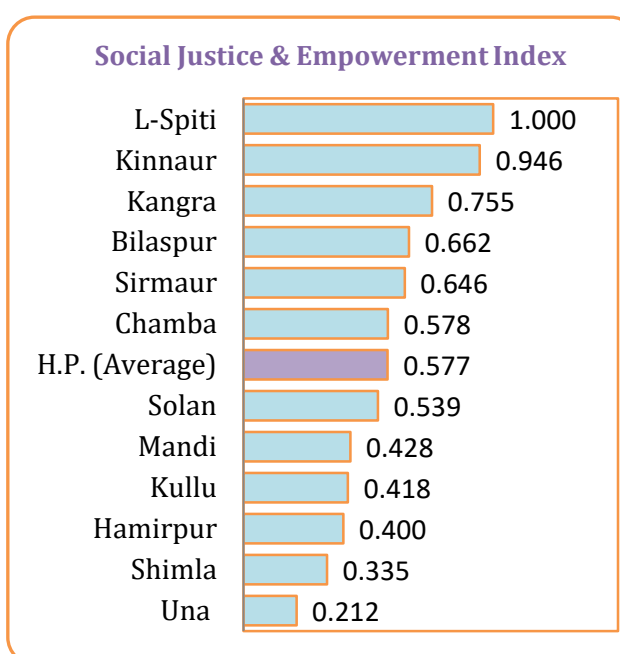
The two indicators under this focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment cover a variety of social protection measures that can be used as significant indicators that reflect the care and concern of the district adminstration towards the less empowered citizens. Lahaul-Spiti district attains top rank and Una secures lowest rank in social justice and empowerment index with an index value of 0.212. The gap between lowest and top performer districts is 0.788 points, whereas gap between State's average score and lowest performer is 0.365 points.

## 4.1.3.3: Employment

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Chamba | 0.711 | 1 |
| Kullu | 0.549 | 2 |
| Kinnaur | 0.542 | 3 |
| Mandi | 0.538 | 4 |
| Bilaspur | 0.519 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.500 | |
| Una | 0.497 | 6 |
| Sirmaur | 0.496 | 7 |
| Shimla | 0.476 | 8 |
| Kangra | 0.470 | 9 |
| L-Spiti | 0.438 | 10 |
| Solan | 0.392 | 11 |
| Hamirpur | 0.373 | 12 |

**Employment Index**

| District | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Chamba | 0.711 |
| Kullu | 0.549 |
| Kinnaur | 0.542 |
| Mandi | 0.538 |
| Bilaspur | 0.519 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.500 |
| Una | 0.497 |
| Sirmaur | 0.496 |
| Shimla | 0.476 |
| Kangra | 0.470 |
| L-Spiti | 0.438 |
| Solan | 0.392 |
| Hamirpur | 0.373 |
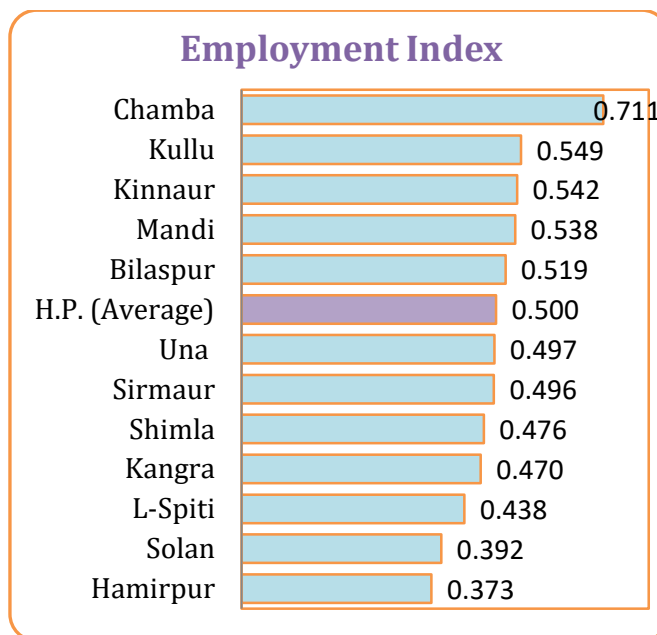
In overall Employment index, Chamba district ranks first with index value of 0.711 and Hamirpur district ranks last among all districts of Himachal Pradesh with an overall index of 0.373. The average index score of Himachal Pradesh is 0.500 points. The gap between top and lowest performer in employment index is 0.338, whereas, gap between State's average score and lowest performer district is 0.127 points.

Bifurcating further the employment index, the indicator is Average days of employment provided per household: MGNREGA (2023-24) Chamba has the highest per cent of 58.98 and Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest with 34.74 per cent. Another indicator is Women Participation in which Hamirpur district had the highest per cent of women participation with 78.61 per cent and Solan the lowest at 46.93 per cent.

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Kinnaur | 0.657 | 1 |
| Chamba | 0.631 | 2 |
| Solan | 0.619 | 3 |
| Kangra | 0.616 | 4 |
| Bilaspur | 0.614 | 5 |
| Mandi | 0.551 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.546 | |
| L-Spiti | 0.545 | 7 |
| Sirmaur | 0.531 | 8 |
| Kullu | 0.523 | 9 |
| Hamirpur | 0.477 | 10 |
| Una | 0.434 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.351 | 12 |

**Social Protection Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kinnaur | 0.657 |
| Chamba | 0.631 |
| Solan | 0.619 |
| Kangra | 0.616 |
| Bilaspur | 0.614 |
| Mandi | 0.551 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.546 |
| L-Spiti | 0.545 |
| Sirmaur | 0.531 |
| Kullu | 0.523 |
| Hamirpur | 0.477 |
| Una | 0.434 |
| Shimla | 0.351 |
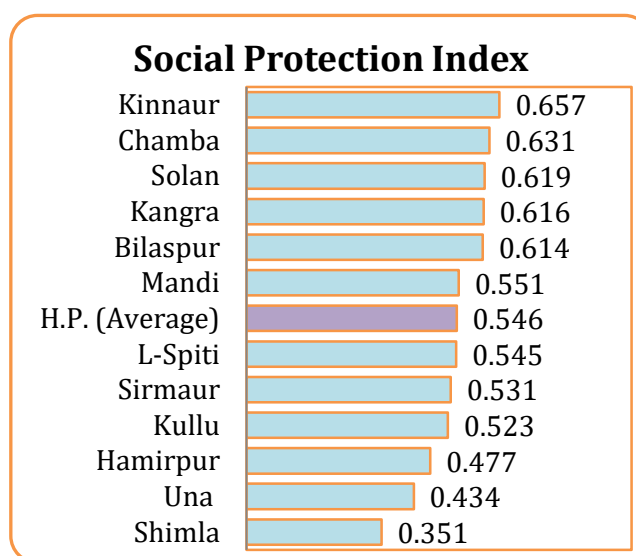
Considering all the focus subjects analysis shows the rankings for the theme Social Protection: Kinnaur district ranked the highest in the overall theme and ranks first (0.657), closely followed by Chamba (0.631). The gap between highest and lowest performer is 0.306 points and gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.195 points.

## Salient features of Social Protection

- **Allocation and Offtake of Grains:**
  Eight (8) districts have lifted 100% of allocated food grains under TPDS and Five (5) districts under SSS for the financial year 2023-24.

- **Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards:**
  Eight districts have achieved 100% of Aadhar seeding of ration cards. One district Lahaul-Spiti is lagging behind with a percentage of 97.62%.

- **Average Days of Employment provided per Household under MGNREGA:**
  District Chamba has reported to providing highest average 58.98 days of employment per household under MGNREGA. District Lahaul-Spiti is at the lower end with 34.74 days.

- **Women Participation:**
  Women participation in MGNREGA is more than 50% in Nine (9) out of 12 districts. District Hamirpur is at the top with 78.61% and district Solan is at the bottom with 46.93% women participation.

- **Employment Generation in Forest:**
  Nine (9) out of 12 districts have achieved the target of 100% employment generation in forest.

## 4.1.4: Woman and Children

The State government has taken various major initiatives for socio-economic welfare of the children and women of the weaker section of the society by providing them security, financial assistance and opportunities to live a respectable life. In various budgets several schemes have been started with a vision to empower the women by providing them an interface for organisation and socio-economic development to make every woman well educated, skilled and self reliant in every respect, contributing to the socio-economic development of the state. POSHAN Abhiyaan in Himachal Pradesh was started on 14th April 2018 to reduce malnourishment in a phased manner through life cycle approach by adopting synergized and result oriented approach.

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

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on Gender Equality. Prior focus must be given to the betterment of women.

Target 6 of Goal 5 of SDG focuses on 'universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Therefore the indicator, Institutional Delivery, is extremely crucial.

## 4.1.4.1: Children Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Kinnaur | 0.715 | 1 |
| L-Spiti | 0.676 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.663 | 3 |
| Mandi | 0.627 | 4 |
| Kullu | 0.607 | 5 |
| Una | 0.597 | 6 |
| Bilaspur | 0.596 | 7 |
| Hamirpur | 0.593 | 8 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.561 | |
| Solan | 0.538 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.491 | 10 |
| Chamba | 0.455 | 11 |
| Sirmaur | 0.177 | 12 |

**Children Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Kinnaur | 0.715 |
| L-Spiti | 0.676 |
| Kangra | 0.663 |
| Mandi | 0.627 |
| Kullu | 0.607 |
| Una | 0.597 |
| Bilaspur | 0.596 |
| Hamirpur | 0.593 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.561 |
| Solan | 0.538 |
| Shimla | 0.491 |
| Chamba | 0.455 |
| Sirmaur | 0.177 |
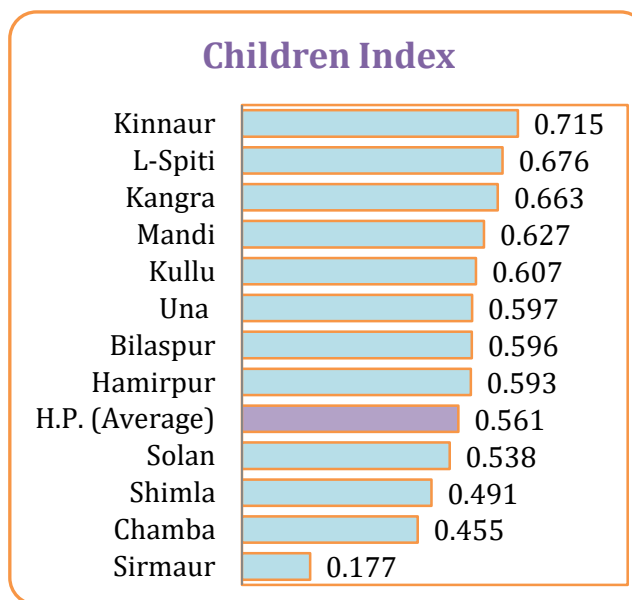
In children's Index, Kinnaur district tops the ranking, followed closely by Lahaul-Spiti. Sirmaur features at the bottom of the ranking. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.538 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.384 points.

## 4.1.4.2: Women Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Kangra | 0.885 | 1 |
| Hamirpur | 0.854 | 2 |
| Mandi | 0.838 | 3 |
| Shimla | 0.830 | 4 |
| Sirmaur | 0.812 | 5 |
| Una | 0.789 | 6 |
| Kullu | 0.770 | 7 |
| Bilaspur | 0.717 | 8 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.708 | |
| Kinnaur | 0.549 | 9 |
| Chamba | 0.507 | 10 |
| L-Spiti | 0.505 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.438 | 12 |

**Woman Index**

| District | Value |
|---|---|
| Kangra | 0.885 |
| Hamirpur | 0.854 |
| Mandi | 0.838 |
| Shimla | 0.830 |
| Sirmaur | 0.812 |
| Una | 0.789 |
| Kullu | 0.770 |
| Bilaspur | 0.717 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.708 |
| Kinnaur | 0.549 |
| Chamba | 0.507 |
| L-Spiti | 0.505 |
| Solan | 0.438 |
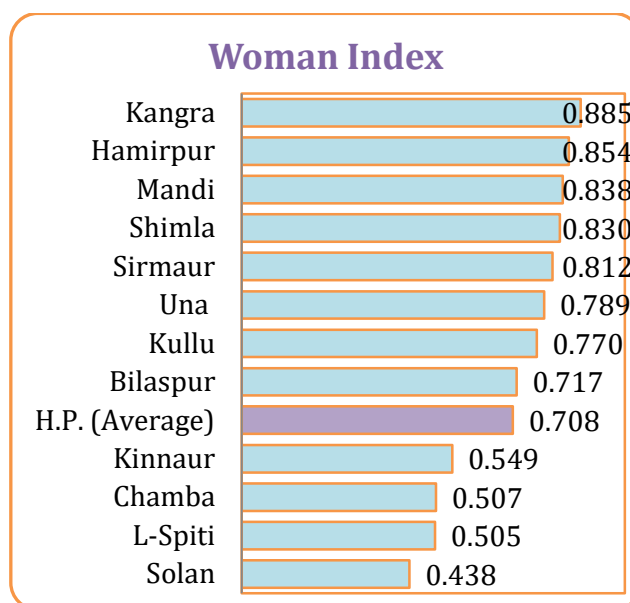
Kangra district occupies the first rank with a score of 0.885. A gap (0.447) can be observed between the scores of Kangra and last ranked Solan.

## 4.1.4.3:  Women and Children Index (Theme-IV)

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Kangra | 0.774 | 1 |
| Mandi | 0.733 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.724 | 3 |
| Una | 0.693 | 4 |
| Kullu | 0.688 | 5 |
| Shimla | 0.661 | 6 |
| Bilaspur | 0.657 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.635 | |
| Kinnaur | 0.632 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.590 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.494 | 10 |
| Solan | 0.488 | 11 |
| Chamba | 0.481 | 12 |

**Women & Children Index**

| District | Value |
|---|---|
| Kangra | 0.774 |
| Mandi | 0.733 |
| Hamirpur | 0.724 |
| Una | 0.693 |
| Kullu | 0.688 |
| Shimla | 0.661 |
| Bilaspur | 0.657 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.635 |
| Kinnaur | 0.632 |
| L-Spiti | 0.590 |
| Sirmaur | 0.494 |
| Solan | 0.488 |
| Chamba | 0.481 |
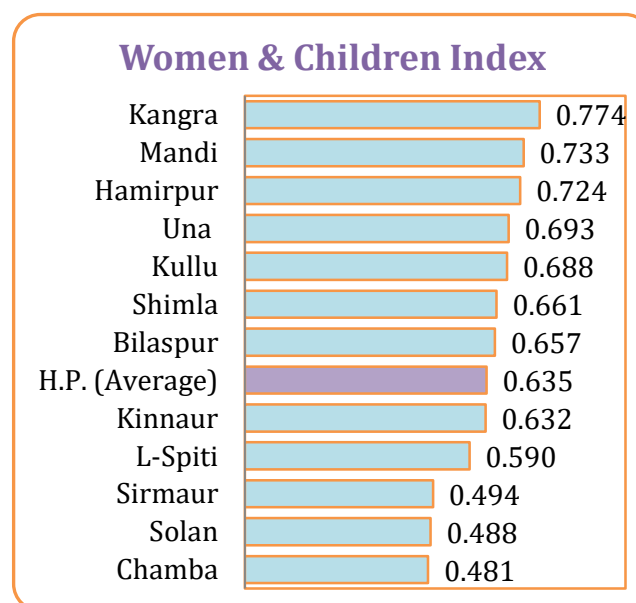
Finally we assess the overall rankings and index values for Women and Children (Theme-IV). Under this theme, the focus subjects of Children and Women have been given an equal weightage, i.e. fifty per cent (50 per cent) to each. Kangra District is performing relatively better than all the other districts as it is at number one position with an index value of 0.774. Seven districts are assessed higher the State average of 0.635 points.

## Salient features of Women and Children

- **Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS:**

  Eight districts have more than 95% of beneficiaries under ICDS. District Bilaspur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti and Mandi have 100% beneficiaries under ICDS. District Una has the lowest percentage (68.00%) of ICDS beneficiaries.

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

  Child sex ratio ranges from 925 to 1089 females per 1000 male among twelve (12) districts. District Kangra has the highest (1089) and district Bilaspur has the lowest (925).

- **Percentage of Malnourished Children:**

  District Kangra has the highest percentage (36.08%) of malnourished children, while for most of the districts it ranges from 0.06 to 15.50%.

- **Percentage of Severely Malnourished Children:**

  For six (6) districts the percentage of severely malnourished children ranges from 0% to 0.74%. District Sirmaur has the highest percentage of 4.12%.

- **Institutional Delivery:**

  Nine (9) districts have more than 90% institutional deliveries. In district Hamirpur 99.84% deliveries were in medical institutions while district Chamba has the lowest percentage (72.58%).

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

  District Mandi detected highest percentage (18.46%) of high risk pregnant women and district Lahaul-Spiti detected lowest percentage i.e. zero per cent.

## 4.1.5: Crime, Law and Order

Crime, Law & Order sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedures, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Seven indicators are selected in this sector which includes violent crime per 10,000 population, availability of police personnel, Dowry deaths, and Detection work in Narcotics etc.

## 4.1.5.1: Violent Crime Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.990 | 1 |
| Hamirpur | 0.863 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.790 | 3 |
| Kinnaur | 0.719 | 4 |
| Una | 0.686 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.656 | |
| Mandi | 0.651 | 6 |
| Bilaspur | 0.610 | 7 |
| Chamba | 0.589 | 8 |
| Kullu | 0.573 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.521 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.518 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.361 | 12 |

**Violent Crimes Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.990 |
| Hamirpur | 0.863 |
| Kangra | 0.790 |
| Kinnaur | 0.719 |
| Una | 0.686 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.656 |
| Mandi | 0.651 |
| Bilaspur | 0.610 |
| Chamba | 0.589 |
| Kullu | 0.573 |
| Sirmaur | 0.521 |
| Shimla | 0.518 |
| Solan | 0.361 |
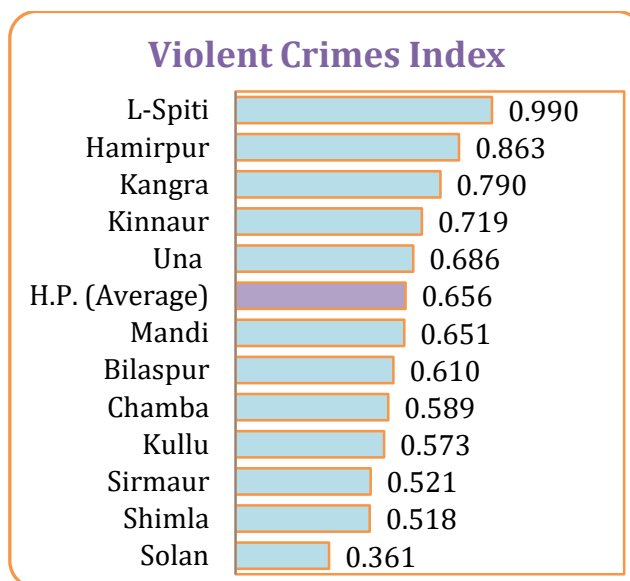
This section includes rapes, murders and dowry deaths and we have standardised all of them with per 10,000 population. The data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) revealed a striking feature of Himachal Pradesh. The incidence of crimes in Himachal Pradesh is comparatively lower than other states.

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

In violent crime index Lahaul-Spiti district stood first and scored 0.990 points, which means that Lahaul-Spiti has a lower crime rate. Solan secures the lowest rank in the violent crime index and scored 0.361 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.629 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.295 points.

## 4.1.5.2: Law and Order Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Kinnaur | 0.750 | 1 |
| Kullu | 0.746 | 2 |
| Sirmaur | 0.666 | 3 |
| L-Spiti | 0.544 | 4 |
| Hamirpur | 0.529 | 5 |
| Una | 0.506 | 6 |
| Kangra | 0.505 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.501 | |
| Chamba | 0.490 | 8 |
| Solan | 0.475 | 9 |
| Mandi | 0.332 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.233 | 11 |
| Bilaspur | 0.231 | 12 |

**Law & Order Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Kinnaur | 0.750 |
| Kullu | 0.746 |
| Sirmaur | 0.666 |
| L-Spiti | 0.544 |
| Hamirpur | 0.529 |
| Una | 0.506 |
| Kangra | 0.505 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.501 |
| Chamba | 0.490 |
| Solan | 0.475 |
| Mandi | 0.332 |
| Shimla | 0.233 |
| Bilaspur | 0.231 |
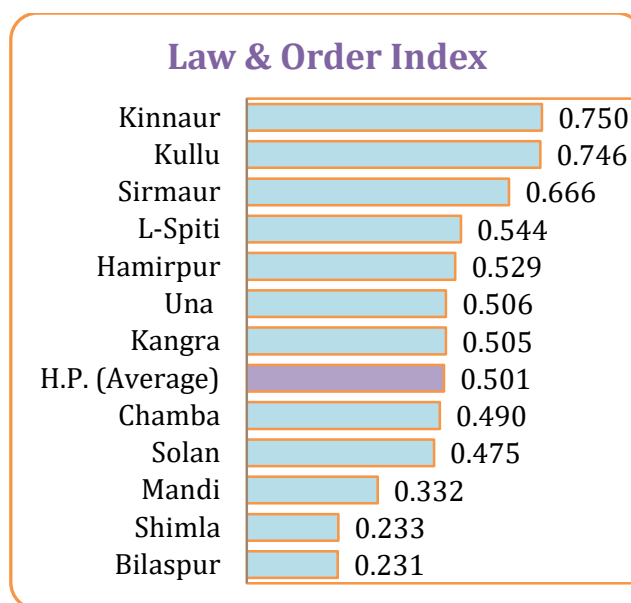
Law and order focus subject includes three indicators viz. Detection work in narcotics, Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel and White Sugar (Chitta) Narcotic cases. In Law and Order Index, Kinnaur district leads the ranking with a score of 0.750, Kullu district ranks 2nd with a score of 0.746. At the bottom of the ranking are the districts of Shimla and Bilaspur with scores of 0.233 and 0.231 respectively. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.519 points and the gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.270 points.

## 4.1.5.3: Atrocities Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| L-Spiti | 1.000 | 1 |
| Una | 1.000 | 1 |
| Kangra | 0.990 | 3 |
| Shimla | 0.979 | 4 |
| Kullu | 0.979 | 5 |
| Kinnaur | 0.966 | 6 |
| Mandi | 0.954 | 7 |
| Chamba | 0.950 | 8 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.749 | |
| Hamirpur | 0.581 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.303 | 10 |
| Bilaspur | 0.281 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.000 | 12 |

**Atrocities Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Una | 1.000 |
| L-Spiti | 1.000 |
| Kangra | 0.990 |
| Shimla | 0.979 |
| Kullu | 0.979 |
| Kinnaur | 0.966 |
| Mandi | 0.954 |
| Chamba | 0.950 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.749 |
| Hamirpur | 0.581 |
| Sirmaur | 0.303 |
| Bilaspur | 0.281 |
| Solan | 0.000 |
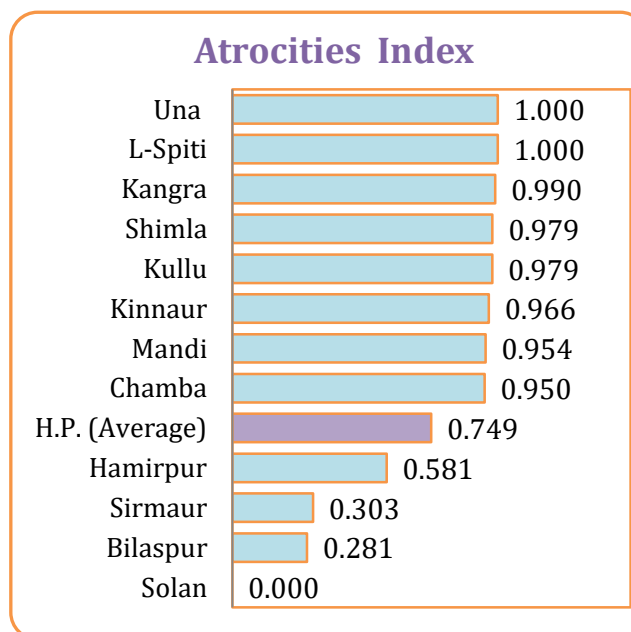
Target 2 or Goal 5 of SDGs focuses on 'Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation' Hence this focus subject deals exclusively with atrocities committed against women.

Two districts Lahaul-Spiti and Una occupy the first rank with a score of 1.000 followed by Kangra with a score of 0.990.

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

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| L-Spiti | 0.814 | 1 |
| Kinnaur | 0.781 | 2 |
| Kullu | 0.723 | 3 |
| Kangra | 0.716 | 4 |
| Una | 0.677 | 5 |
| Hamirpur | 0.673 | 6 |
| Chamba | 0.622 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.612 | |
| Mandi | 0.584 | 8 |
| Sirmaur | 0.536 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.496 | 10 |
| Bilaspur | 0.392 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.334 | 12 |

**Crime, Law & order Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| L-Spiti | 0.814 |
| Kinnaur | 0.781 |
| Kullu | 0.723 |
| Kangra | 0.716 |
| Una | 0.677 |
| Hamirpur | 0.673 |
| Chamba | 0.622 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.612 |
| Mandi | 0.584 |
| Sirmaur | 0.536 |
| Shimla | 0.496 |
| Bilaspur | 0.392 |
| Solan | 0.334 |
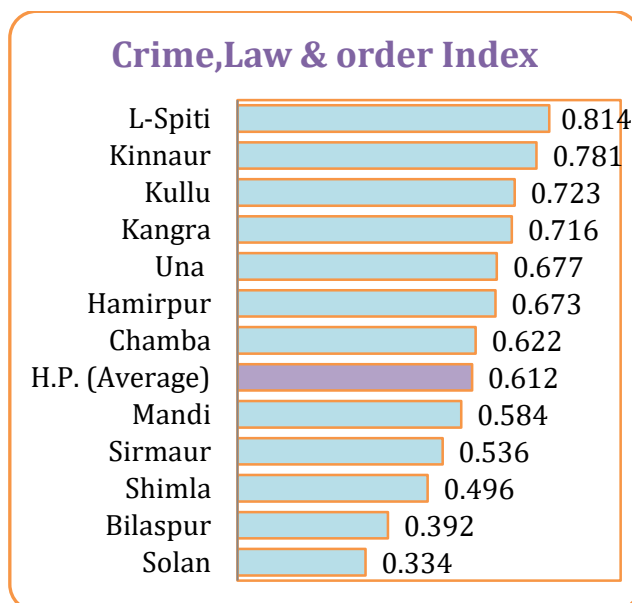
After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Crime, Law and Order Index (Theme-V) were computed. Analysis shows that Lahaul-Spiti district stood first with an index value of 0.814 and Solan is at the bottom with a score of 0.334 points. Kinnaur, Kullu, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Chamba have performed remarkably well and scores above State's average score (0.612). The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.480 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.278 points.

## Salient features of Crime, Law and Order

- **Atrocities committed against Women:**

  The magnitude of the atrocities committed against women, both in the life of individuals and families and society as a whole, is immeasurable. Thus it must be as minimum as possible even if not nil. All district authorities are trying to reduce the crime against women. Lahaul-Spiti and Una districts have reported the zero (0.00 per cent) atrocities committed against women for FY 2023-24.

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. Survival rate of new plantation of forest has been included as an indicator in the sector. The violations under Environmental, Water act, as well as amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy have been also taken as indicators.

The focus on environment increased even more after the formation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 15 of the SDGs is exclusively based on 'Life on Land'. Under this theme, we have two focus subjects, namely, environmental Violations and Forest.

## 4.1.6.1: Environmental Violations Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.934 | 1 |
| Kangra | 0.865 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.796 | 3 |
| Bilaspur | 0.686 | 4 |
| Sirmaur | 0.656 | 5 |
| Mandi | 0.653 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.552 | |
| Kinnaur | 0.546 | 7 |
| Solan | 0.427 | 8 |
| Chamba | 0.387 | 9 |
| Una | 0.366 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.306 | 11 |
| Kullu | 0.000 | 12 |

**Environment violations Index**

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.934 |
| Kangra | 0.865 |
| Hamirpur | 0.796 |
| Bilaspur | 0.686 |
| Sirmaur | 0.656 |
| Mandi | 0.653 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.552 |
| Kinnaur | 0.546 |
| Solan | 0.427 |
| Chamba | 0.387 |
| Una | 0.366 |
| Shimla | 0.306 |
| Kullu | 0.000 |
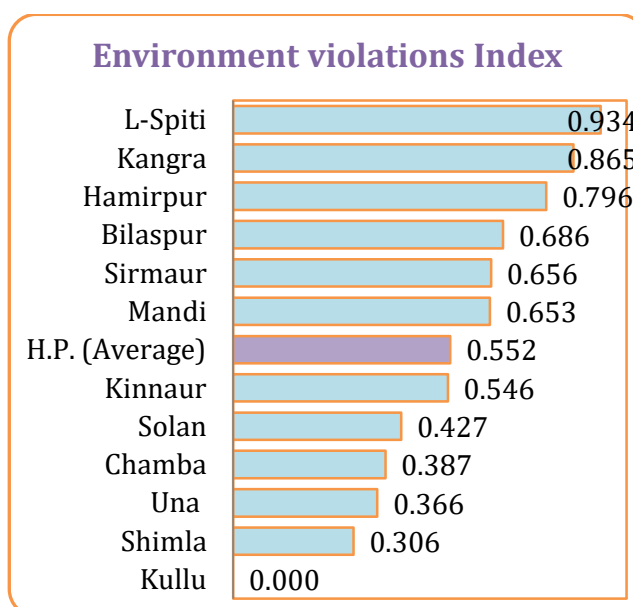
With industrialisation, the focus has always been more into commercialisation at the cost of society and environment. However, environmental violations are also a criminal offence.

Lahaul-Spiti ranks first among all the districts with a score of 0.934 points, closely followed by Kangra (0.865). Kullu secures the lowest rank in Environmental Violations Index. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.552 points.

## 4.1.6.2: Forest Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Chamba | 1.000 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.824 | 2 |
| Mandi | 0.743 | 3 |
| Solan | 0.736 | 4 |
| Una | 0.694 | 5 |
| Hamirpur | 0.660 | 6 |
| Kullu | 0.660 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.556 | |
| Kinnaur | 0.472 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.472 | 8 |
| Kangra | 0.321 | 10 |
| Sirmaur | 0.094 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.000 | 12 |

### Forest Index

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| Chamba | 1.000 |
| Bilaspur | 0.824 |
| Mandi | 0.743 |
| Solan | 0.736 |
| Una | 0.694 |
| Kullu | 0.660 |
| Hamirpur | 0.660 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.556 |
| L-Spiti | 0.472 |
| Kinnaur | 0.472 |
| Kangra | 0.321 |
| Sirmaur | 0.094 |
| Shimla | 0.000 |
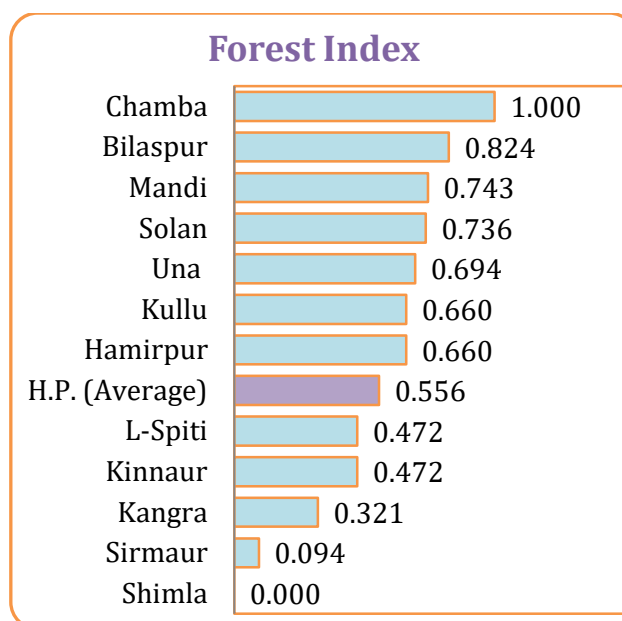
In forest index Chamba stood first and Shimla last. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.556 points.

## 4.1.6.3: Environment Index (Theme-VI)

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.841 | 1 |
| Hamirpur | 0.769 | 2 |
| Kangra | 0.756 | 3 |
| Bilaspur | 0.714 | 4 |
| Mandi | 0.671 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.553 | |
| Sirmaur | 0.543 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.531 | 7 |
| Chamba | 0.510 | 8 |
| Solan | 0.489 | 9 |
| Una | 0.432 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.245 | 11 |
| Kullu | 0.132 | 12 |

### Envirnoment Index

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| L-Spiti | 0.841 |
| Hamirpur | 0.769 |
| Kangra | 0.756 |
| Bilaspur | 0.714 |
| Mandi | 0.671 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.553 |
| Sirmaur | 0.543 |
| Kinnaur | 0.531 |
| Chamba | 0.510 |
| Solan | 0.489 |
| Una | 0.432 |
| Shimla | 0.245 |
| Kullu | 0.132 |
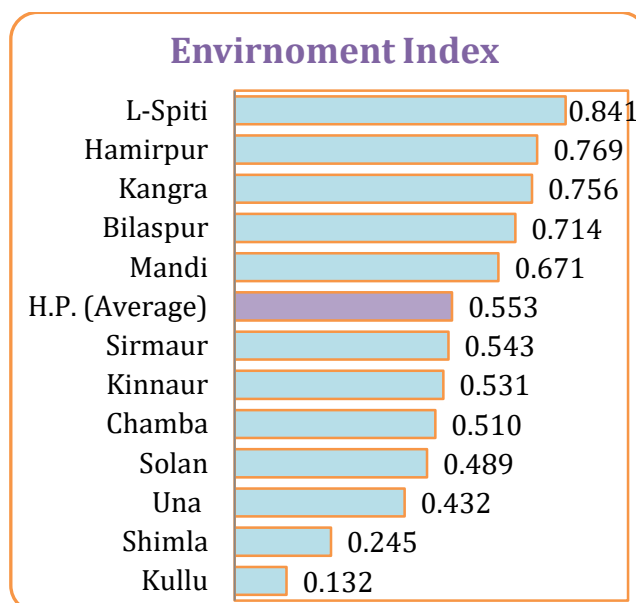
Finally, we have assigned a higher weightage of eighty per cent (80 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a twenty per cent (20 percent) weightage to Forest to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.841. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu with a score of 0.132. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.709 points. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.421 points.

## Salient features of Environment

- **Number of Environment Violations:**

  District Kullu has shown the highest 119.10 per lakh population of environment violations in the year 2023-24 while district Hamirpur has shown lowest zero (0.00 per lakh population) of environment violations.

- **Survival rate of new Plantation:**

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

## 4.1.7: Transparency and Accountability

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

### 4.1.7.1: Transparency Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Bilaspur | 0.802 | 1 |
| Mandi | 0.684 | 2 |
| Shimla | 0.678 | 3 |
| Kangra | 0.659 | 4 |
| Chamba | 0.646 | 5 |
| Kullu | 0.637 | 6 |
| Sirmaur | 0.629 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.601 | |
| Solan | 0.580 | 8 |
| L-Spiti | 0.560 | 9 |
| Una | 0.505 | 10 |
| Hamirpur | 0.470 | 11 |
| Kinnaur | 0.460 | 12 |
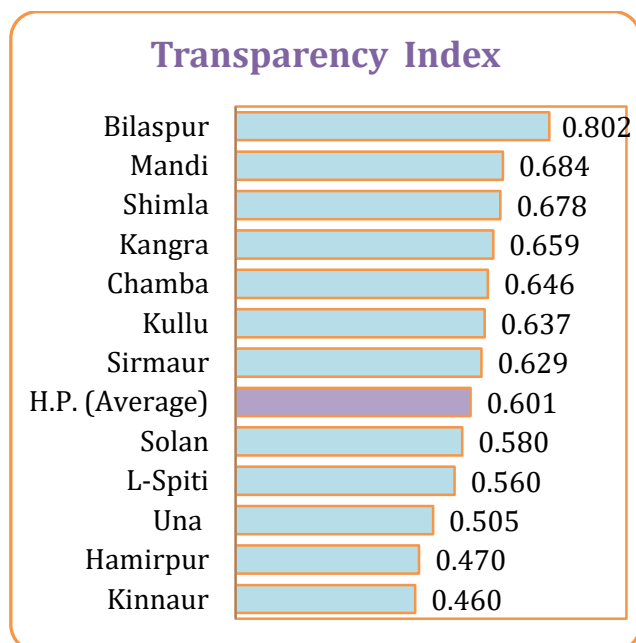
**Transparency Index**

| District | Score |
|---|---|
| Bilaspur | 0.802 |
| Mandi | 0.684 |
| Shimla | 0.678 |
| Kangra | 0.659 |
| Chamba | 0.646 |
| Kullu | 0.637 |
| Sirmaur | 0.629 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.601 |
| Solan | 0.580 |
| L-Spiti | 0.560 |
| Una | 0.505 |
| Hamirpur | 0.470 |
| Kinnaur | 0.460 |

Bilaspur district leads the ranking with a score of 0.802, Mandi ranks 2nd with a score of 0.684. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.342 points. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.141 points.

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Mandi | 0.883 | 1 |
| Una | 0.777 | 2 |
| Sirmaur | 0.718 | 3 |
| Kinnaur | 0.638 | 4 |
| Hamirpur | 0.605 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.566 | |
| Bilaspur | 0.558 | 6 |
| Kangra | 0.526 | 7 |
| Chamba | 0.520 | 8 |
| Kullu | 0.476 | 9 |
| L-Spiti | 0.470 | 10 |
| Shimla | 0.354 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.265 | 12 |

**Acountability Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mandi | 0.883 |
| Una | 0.777 |
| Sirmaur | 0.718 |
| Kinnaur | 0.638 |
| Hamirpur | 0.605 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.566 |
| Bilaspur | 0.558 |
| Kangra | 0.526 |
| Chamba | 0.520 |
| Kullu | 0.476 |
| L-Spiti | 0.470 |
| Shimla | 0.354 |
| Solan | 0.265 |
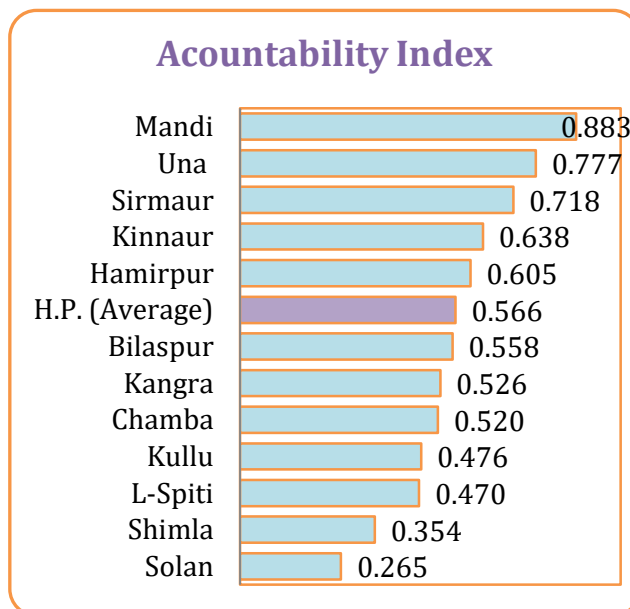
In accountability index, Mandi tops the ranking with a score of 0.883 and Solan placed at the bottom of the rankings with a score of 0.265 points. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.618 points. The gap between State's score and lowest performer district is 0.301 points.

| District | Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Mandi | 0.783 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.680 | 2 |
| Sirmaur | 0.674 | 3 |
| Una | 0.641 | 4 |
| Kangra | 0.593 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.588 | |
| Chamba | 0.583 | 6 |
| Kullu | 0.557 | 7 |
| Kinnaur | 0.549 | 8 |
| Hamirpur | 0.538 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.516 | 10 |
| L-Spiti | 0.515 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.422 | 12 |

**Transparency & Accountability Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mandi | 0.783 |
| Bilaspur | 0.680 |
| Sirmaur | 0.674 |
| Una | 0.641 |
| Kangra | 0.593 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.588 |
| Chamba | 0.583 |
| Kullu | 0.557 |
| Kinnaur | 0.549 |
| Hamirpur | 0.538 |
| Shimla | 0.516 |
| L-Spiti | 0.515 |
| Solan | 0.422 |
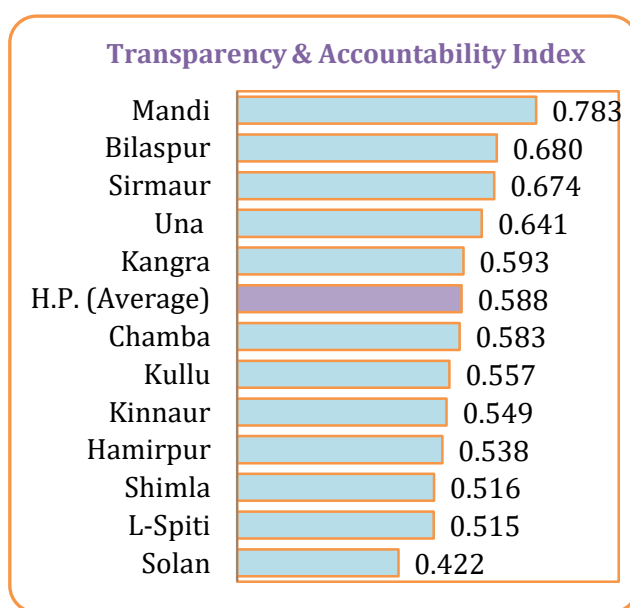
After assigning equal weightage the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability (Theme-VII) have been arrived at Mandi stands out from the rest of the districts and is at rank 1 with 0.783 as the score. The gap between top and lowest performer district index is 0.361 points. The gap between State's average index score and lowest ranked district is 0.166 points.

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### Salient features of Transparency and Accountability

- **Percentage of E-Chalans as compare to Total Traffic Chalans:**
  Bilaspur district has shown highest percentage of E-Chalans (100.00%) as compared to total Traffic chalans, while district Shimla has shown the lowest (95.72%).

- **Number of ACB cases disposed as a percentage of Total Cases Registered:**
  Four districts Kinnaur and Sirmaur have disposed 100% of ACB cases registered. Mandi and Una districts have disposed more than 50% of ACB cases registered.

- **Percentage of Complaints Satisfactory closed at District Level after taking the Feedback of Citizens:**
  District Bilaspur has satisfactory closed 94.01% of complaints at district level after taking the feedback of citizens. While for district Lahaul-Spiti the percentage is lowest (67.00%).

</div>

## 4.1.8: Economic Performance

Economic performance (theme-VIII) includes measures of Agriculture & Allied sector and Commerce & Industry Sector. The economic performance of districts is assessed through various indicators, which are included under this sector. For making comparison among districts merely looking at the District Domestic Product (DDP) may not present the holistic picture of the economy. Hence per capita growth in DDP, as an indicator has also been included.

## 4.1.8.1: Agriculture and Allied Sector Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Bilaspur | 0.606 | 1 |
| L-Spiti | 0.513 | 2 |
| Una | 0.433 | 3 |
| Kangra | 0.428 | 4 |
| Kinnaur | 0.414 | 5 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.385 | |
| Kullu | 0.359 | 6 |
| Mandi | 0.332 | 7 |
| Hamirpur | 0.323 | 8 |
| Shimla | 0.323 | 9 |
| Chamba | 0.311 | 10 |
| Sirmaur | 0.300 | 11 |
| Solan | 0.279 | 12 |

**Agriculture and Allied Sector Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Bilaspur | 0.606 |
| L-Spiti | 0.513 |
| Una | 0.433 |
| Kangra | 0.428 |
| Kinnaur | 0.414 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.385 |
| Kullu | 0.359 |
| Mandi | 0.332 |
| Hamirpur | 0.323 |
| Shimla | 0.323 |
| Chamba | 0.311 |
| Sirmaur | 0.300 |
| Solan | 0.279 |
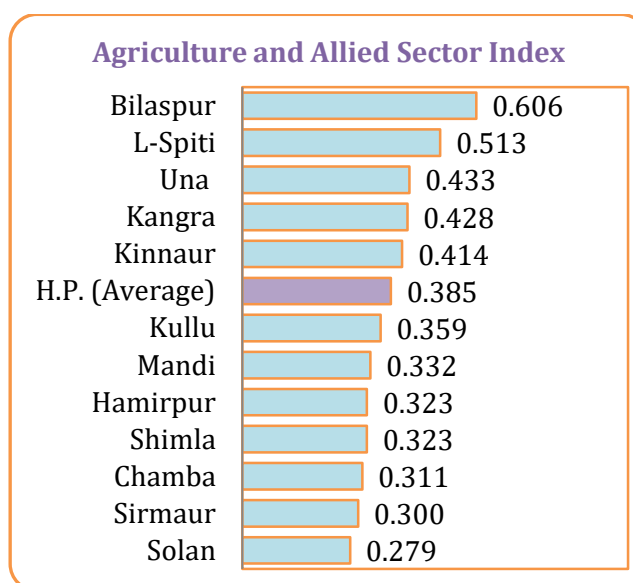
In agriculture and allied sector index, thirteen indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support, under this sector. Indicators like growth of production in food grain, horticulture, milk, meat, egg/poultry and for institution support indicators like crop insurance, e-market and Kisan credit cards (KCC) etc. has been included. Since agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State.

In Agriculture and Allied Sector Index, Bilaspur district tops the ranking with a score of 0.606, while Solan district features at the bottom of the ranking with 0.279 a score. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.327 points, whereas gap between State's average and lowest performer is 0.106 points.

## 4.1.8.2: Commerce and Industry Sector Index

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Shimla | 0.471 | 1 |
| Chamba | 0.451 | 2 |
| Una | 0.445 | 3 |
| Solan | 0.364 | 4 |
| Kullu | 0.359 | 5 |
| Kinnaur | 0.345 | 6 |
| L-Spiti | 0.336 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.335 | |
| Bilaspur | 0.305 | 8 |
| Hamirpur | 0.292 | 9 |
| Sirmaur | 0.241 | 10 |
| Mandi | 0.215 | 11 |
| Kangra | 0.195 | 12 |

**Commerce and Industry Sector Index**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Shimla | 0.471 |
| Chamba | 0.451 |
| Una | 0.445 |
| Solan | 0.364 |
| Kullu | 0.359 |
| Kinnaur | 0.345 |
| L-Spiti | 0.336 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.335 |
| Bilaspur | 0.305 |
| Hamirpur | 0.292 |
| Sirmaur | 0.241 |
| Mandi | 0.215 |
| Kangra | 0.195 |
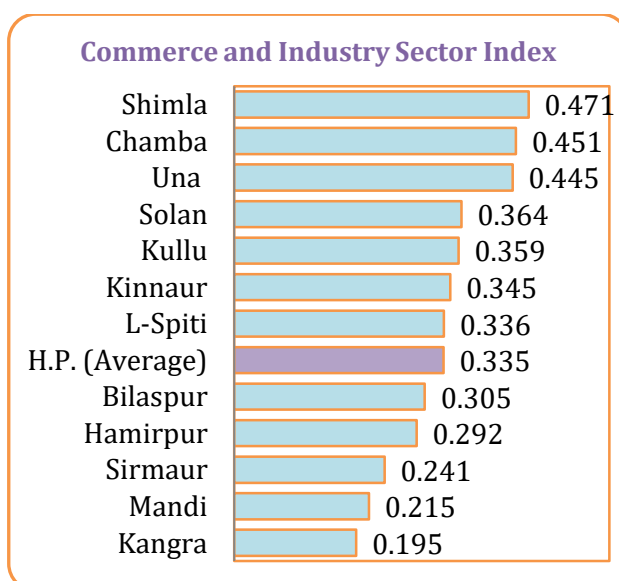
The state has a well developed commerce and industry sector. In this index, four indicators have been identified with a focus on development and boost of economy like Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry sector, change in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units and increase in tourist footfall etc.

Shimla district leads the ranking with a score of 0.471, Kangra ranks last with a score of 0.195. The gap between top and lowest performer districts is 0.276 points which indicate inequality in achievement. The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.140 points.

## 4.1.8.3: Economic Performance (Theme-VIII)

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Bilaspur | 0.456 | 1 |
| Una | 0.439 | 2 |
| L-Spiti | 0.424 | 3 |
| Shimla | 0.397 | 4 |
| Chamba | 0.381 | 5 |
| Kinnaur | 0.380 | 6 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.360 | |
| Kullu | 0.359 | 7 |
| Solan | 0.321 | 8 |
| Kangra | 0.312 | 9 |
| Hamirpur | 0.307 | 10 |
| Mandi | 0.273 | 11 |
| Sirmaur | 0.270 | 12 |

**Economic Performance Index**

| District | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Bilaspur | 0.456 |
| Una | 0.439 |
| L-Spiti | 0.424 |
| Shimla | 0.397 |
| Chamba | 0.381 |
| Kinnaur | 0.380 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.360 |
| Kullu | 0.359 |
| Solan | 0.321 |
| Kangra | 0.312 |
| Hamirpur | 0.307 |
| Mandi | 0.273 |
| Sirmaur | 0.270 |
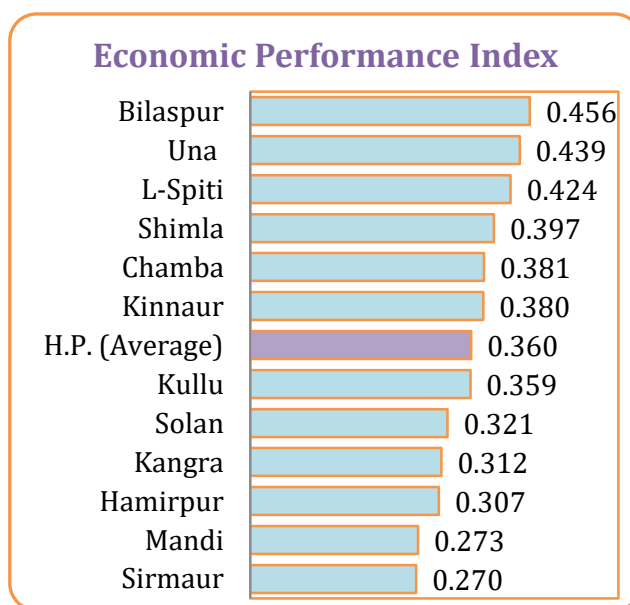
After assigning weightage, the final rankings for Economic Performance Index (Theme-VIII) were computed. Analysis shows that Bilaspur district stood first with an index value of 0.456 and Sirmaur is at the bottom with a score of 0.270 points. The gap between top and lowest performer index is 0.186 points, whereas the gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.090 points.

## Salient features of Economic Performance

- **Growth of Food Grain Production**: Only three districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to FY 2022-23. Una district has registered the highest growth rate of 10.76 %.

- **Growth in per Capita District Domestic Product**: All districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to FY 2022-23. Shimla district has registered the highest growth rate of 22.80%.

- **Growth of Horticulture Produce:** Six districts have shown positive growth rate over Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to FY 2022-23 while Kinnaur district has registered a phenomenal Growth of 70.25 %.

- **Growth of Milk Production:** Four districts have shown positive trend while Bilaspur district has registered the highest growth of 12.88 %.

- **Growth of Meat Production:** All districts have shown Negative growth. Lahaul-Spiti district has registered the lowest negative growth of 1.23%.

- **Crop Insurance:** For Financial Year 2023-24 all districts have reported area under Crop Insurance while Sirmaur district has registered the highest crop insurance of 27.04 %.

## 4.2: District Good Governance Index-2023-24

The Composite Scores and integrated index comprising the performance of the districts over the 99 indicators spread between the eight themes reveals the following results. The scores have been limited to three decimal points for the sake of convenience. Kangra stands first amongst the twelve districts, with Bilaspur and Hamirpur following closely behind.

| District | Score | Rank |
|----------|-------|------|
| Kangra | 0.635 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.614 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.606 | 3 |
| L-Spiti | 0.598 | 4 |
| Mandi | 0.596 | 5 |
| Una | 0.589 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.579 | 7 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.557 | |
| Kullu | 0.536 | 8 |
| Chamba | 0.505 | 9 |
| Solan | 0.502 | 10 |
| Sirmaur | 0.494 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.435 | 12 |

**HP DGGI Index 2023-24**

| District | Score |
|----------|-------|
| Kangra | 0.635 |
| Bilaspur | 0.614 |
| Hamirpur | 0.606 |
| L-Spiti | 0.598 |
| Mandi | 0.596 |
| Una | 0.589 |
| Kinnaur | 0.579 |
| H.P. (Average) | 0.557 |
| Kullu | 0.536 |
| Chamba | 0.505 |
| Solan | 0.502 |
| Sirmaur | 0.494 |
| Shimla | 0.435 |
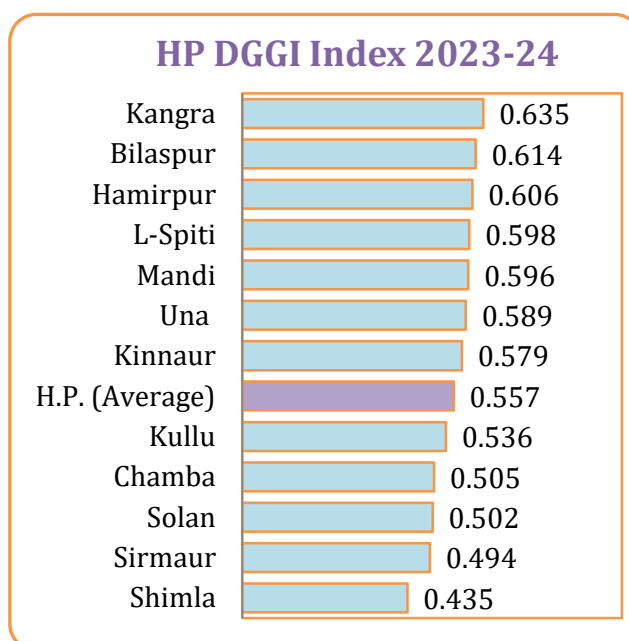
## Some interesting features of the scoring

❖ Only a score of 0.200 separates the topper, Kangra from the lowest rank holder, Shimla. As compared to the previous year score of 0.161, the gap between the topper and lowest rank holder increased by 0.039 points.

❖ The gap between State's average and lowest performer district is 0.122 points, it has increased in the previous year index score of 0.079 to 0.122.

❖ Kangra, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands first in Women and Children Index. It has ranked 3rd in Environment Index and 4th in two themes i.e. Social Protection Index and Crime, Law & Order Index and 5th in three themes i.e. Essential Infrastructure Index, Support to Human Development Index and Transparency and Accountability Index.

❖ Bilaspur district stand 2nd in overall DGGI ranking and separates from Kangra by a score of only 0.021 points. Bilaspur stands first in two themes i.e. Support to Human Development Index and Economic Performance Index and 2nd in one theme i.e. Transparency and Accountability Index and has ranked 4th in two

themes i.e. Essential Infrastructure Index, Environment Index.

❖ Hamirpur district ranks 3rd in the DGGI-2023-24 index with a score of 0.606.

❖ District Bilaspur regained its position from 5th (2022) to 2nd position in overall ranking. Only a score of 0.021 separates Bilaspur from top rank holder Kangra and from 3rd rank holder Hamirpur by only 0.008 points.

❖ Shimla stands at the bottom of the rankings in overall District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 4th only in Economic Performance Index.

## 4.2.1 Individual Scores for each of the themes

| District | Essential Infrastructure Index | Support to Human Development Index | Social Protection Index | Women and Children Index | Crime, Law and Order Index | Environment Index | Transparency and Accountability Index | Economic Performance Index | Composite Score | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kangra | 0.668 (5) | 0.645 (5) | 0.616 (4) | 0.774 (1) | 0.716 (4) | 0.756 (3) | 0.593 (5) | 0.312 (9) | 0.635 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.682 (4) | 0.720 (1) | 0.614 (5) | 0.657 (7) | 0.392 (11) | 0.714 (4) | 0.680 (2) | 0.456 (1) | 0.614 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.692 (3) | 0.670 (2) | 0.477 (10) | 0.724 (3) | 0.673 (6) | 0.769 (2) | 0.538 (9) | 0.307 (10) | 0.606 | 3 |
| L-Spiti | 0.454 (9) | 0.602 (8) | 0.545 (7) | 0.590 (9) | 0.814 (1) | 0.841 (1) | 0.515 (11) | 0.424 (3) | 0.598 | 4 |
| Mandi | 0.558 (8) | 0.611 (6) | 0.551 (6) | 0.733 (2) | 0.584 (8) | 0.671 (5) | 0.783 (1) | 0.273 (11) | 0.596 | 5 |
| Una | 0.787 (1) | 0.608 (7) | 0.434 (11) | 0.693 (4) | 0.677 (5) | 0.432 (10) | 0.641 (4) | 0.439 (2) | 0.589 | 6 |
| Kinnaur | 0.567 (7) | 0.534 (11) | 0.657 (1) | 0.632 (8) | 0.781 (2) | 0.531 (7) | 0.549 (8) | 0.380 (6) | 0.579 | 7 |
| Kullu | 0.649 (6) | 0.660 (3) | 0.523 (9) | 0.688 (5) | 0.723 (3) | 0.132 (12) | 0.557 (7) | 0.359 (7) | 0.536 | 8 |
| Chamba | 0.280 (12) | 0.552 (9) | 0.631 (2) | 0.481 (12) | 0.622 (7) | 0.510 (8) | 0.583 (6) | 0.381 (5) | 0.505 | 9 |
| Solan | 0.693 (2) | 0.647 (4) | 0.619 (3) | 0.488 (11) | 0.334 (12) | 0.489 (9) | 0.422 (12) | 0.321 (8) | 0.502 | 10 |
| Sirmaur | 0.368 (10) | 0.537 (10) | 0.531 (8) | 0.494 (10) | 0.536 (9) | 0.543 (6) | 0.674 (3) | 0.270 (12) | 0.494 | 11 |
| Shimla | 0.343 (11) | 0.470 (12) | 0.351 (12) | 0.661 (6) | 0.496 (10) | 0.245 (11) | 0.516 (10) | 0.397 (4) | 0.435 | 12 |

**Note:** Figures in parenthesis are rankings of individual district in each theme.

The aggregated position as it emerges for Infrastructure is that Chamba district has scored 12th rank with a very low aggregated index score (0.280). Una is ranked first among all districts for Essential Infrastructure with a score of 0.787.

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

Considering all the focus subjects for theme Social Protection, analysis shows that Kinnaur district performed best in the overall theme and tops the ranking with an index value of 0.657. In addition it also ranked Second in focus subject Social Justice and Empowerment with score of 0.946 and 3rd in focus subject Employment with a score of 0.542.

The overall rankings and index values for theme Women and Children, the focus subject of Children and Women has been given an equal weightage, i.e. fifty percent (50 percent). Kangra tops the ranking with a score of 0.774, whereas, Chamba is at the bottom with an index value of 0.481. Only seven districts viz Kangra, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una, Kullu, Shimla and Bilaspur are above the State average a score of 0.635.

As per methodology we gave more weightage to Violent Crimes i.e. 40 per cent and assigned 60 per cent weightage to other two focus subjects i.e. Law & Order and atrocities under theme Crime, Law and Order. Our analysis points out that Lahaul-Spiti district stood first with an index value of 0.814. Districts Kinnaur, Kullu, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Chamba have performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score.

We have assigned a higher weightage of eighty per cent (80 percent) to the focus subject of Environmental Violations and a twenty per cent (20 percent) weightage to Forest to arrive at the overall rank for Environment Index (Theme-VI). District Lahaul-Spiti tops the ranking with a score of 0.841. At the bottom of the rankings is Kullu with a score of 0.132.

In accountability index, Mandi tops the ranking with a score of 0.883. In transparency index Bilaspur district leads the ranking with a score of 0.802, Mandi ranks 2nd with a score of 0.684. Finally after assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Transparency and Accountability index. Mandi ranks first with a score of 0.783, followed by Bilaspur (0.680).

After assigning equal weightage we arrived at the overall rankings for Economic Performance index. Bilaspur district tops the ranking with a score of 0.456, whereas, Sirmaur is at the bottom with an index value of 0.270. Districts Una, Lahaul-Spiti,

Shimla, Chamba and Kinnaur have performed remarkably well with scores above State's average score (0.360).

District Kangra retained its top position in the overall ranking in 2023-24 and district Bilaspur improved its position from 5th rank (2022) to 2nd rank in 2023-24. District Una has however deteriorated its position and slipped from 4th to 6th position in comparison to the year 2022, Kinnaur improved its position from 10th to 7th in 2023-24. Shimla district repeated its previous year's position with last rank (12th) in 2023-24.

## 4.2.2 DGGI 2021, 2022 and 2023-24 Comparison

| Districts | DGGI (2023-24) | | DGGI (2022) | | DGGI (2021) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| Kangra | 0.635 | 1 | 0.669 | 1 | 0.674 | 1 |
| Bilaspur | 0.614 | 2 | 0.623 | 5 | 0.664 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | 0.606 | 3 | 0.652 | 2 | 0.613 | 4 |
| L-Spiti | 0.598 | 4 | 0.646 | 3 | 0.458 | 12 |
| Mandi | 0.596 | 5 | 0.595 | 6 | 0.579 | 5 |
| Una | 0.589 | 6 | 0.645 | 4 | 0.615 | 3 |
| Kinnaur | 0.579 | 7 | 0.528 | 10 | 0.491 | 10 |
| Kullu | 0.536 | 8 | 0.588 | 7 | 0.497 | 8 |
| Chamba | 0.505 | 9 | 0.529 | 9 | 0.542 | 6 |
| Solan | 0.502 | 10 | 0.524 | 11 | 0.472 | 11 |
| Sirmaur | 0.494 | 11 | 0.534 | 8 | 0.491 | 9 |
| Shimla | 0.435 | 12 | 0.508 | 12 | 0.512 | 7 |

# *Delta Analysis*

# 5. Delta Analysis for Selected Indicators of DGGI

## 5.1 Introduction

Since inception of DGGI in Himachal Pradesh it has been observed that some districts i.e. Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra and Una are performing better than other districts due to two missing dimensions of measurement of progress. First, the pre-existing conditions of development of a district and due to which the weight of legacy data in generating higher values for the districts. Second, the delta values-the percentage change in progress from the previous year to the current year value-that shows how some of the backward districts have performed better, are growing faster and catching up. This chapter presents the results on district performance and ranking measured as the delta values over the last six years from 2018 (when the first DGGI was released) to 2023.

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

To analyse how the districts have performed over a period of time, growth rate over a period of 6 years from 2018 to 2023 has been analysed. Under this section, only indicators related to health, education, nutrition and women have been considered.

## Table 5.1: Indicators, Description and Value of Delta Analysis

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

## 5.2 Education

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

Over the six years the retention rates have increased in almost all the districts except for Kinnaur, Chamba, Mandi and Bilaspur. It is important to note that the retention rate in Lahul & Spiti has increased from 86.27 (2018) to 91.3 per cent in (2022).

Kinnaur, Chamba, Mandi and Bilaspur have performed poorly in retention rate at primary level in the year 2023 as compared to the year 2018. Where retention rate in Kinnaur was 96.99 in 2018, it has reduced to 92.81 in the year 2023. Similarly for Chamba, retention rate at primary level has been reduced to 98.46 in 2023 from 99.26 per cent in 2018 (Figure-5.1).

**Figure-5.1: Retention rate at primary level**
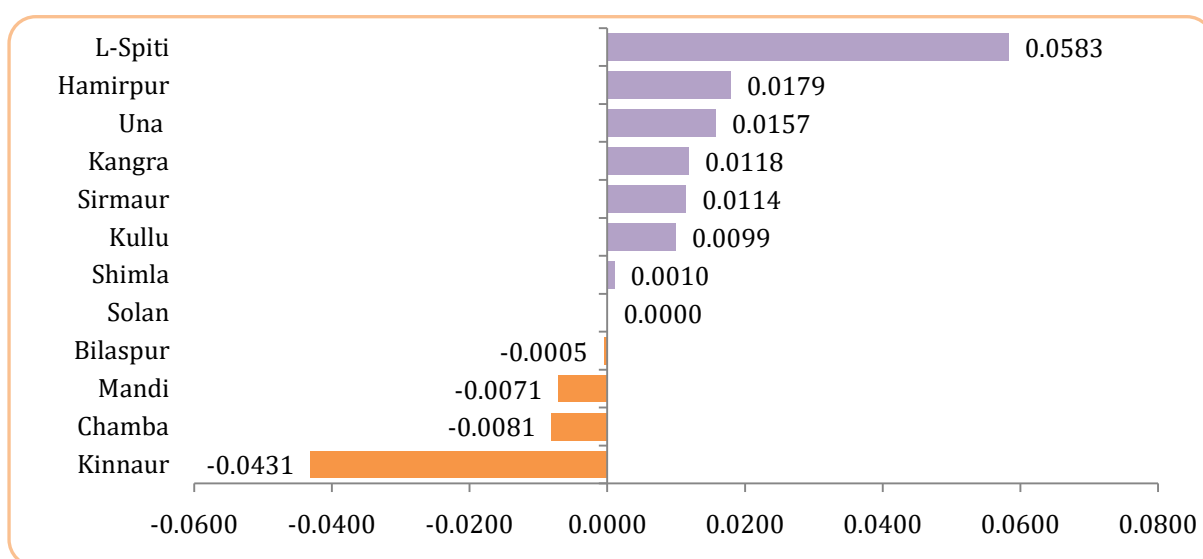


It is crucial to analyse the progress made by districts in terms of transition rate, since it is the one of the crucial indicators of education outcomes and indicates the dropouts at upper primary level. It is interesting to note that in four districts transition rate has declined. As for Solan district, transition rate from upper – primary to secondary level has reduced from 95.03 per cent in 2018 to 92.73 per cent in the year 2023. For Sirmour district transition rate from upper – primary to secondary level has reduced from 96.9 per cent in 2018 to 94.69 per cent for the same period (Figure-5.2).

**Figure-5.2: Transition rate from upper – primary to Secondary level**
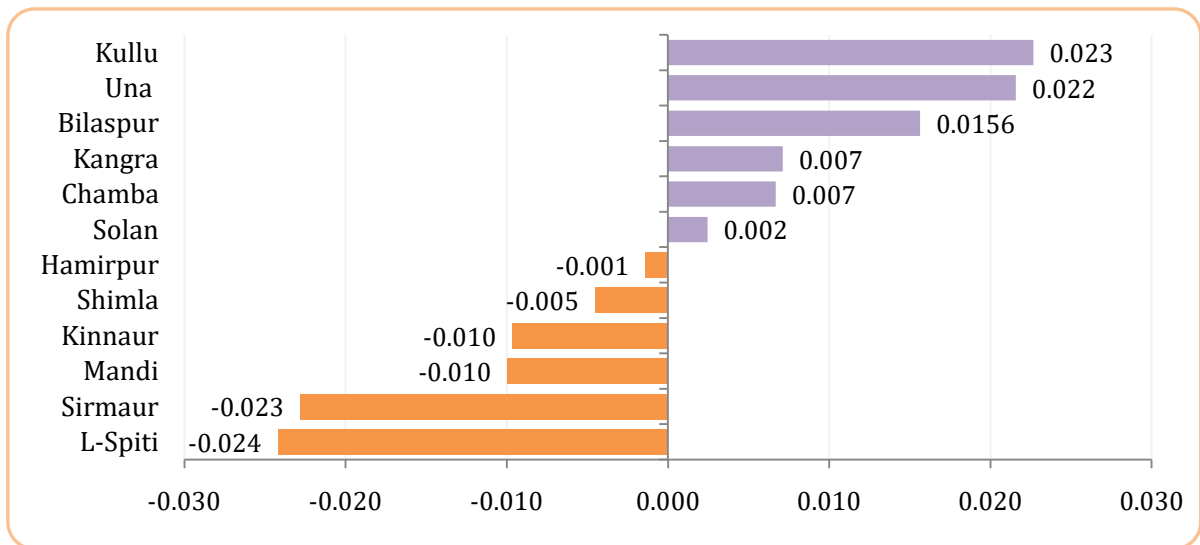


Delta analysis shows that Kullu performed well in transition rate among all the districts.

## 5.3 Health

Health is an important focus subject in the DGGI under which three indicators are used for delta analysis. These indicators include infant mortality rate, immunization and sex ratio. Negative delta for IMR shows the improved performance, whereas, positive delta for IMR shows the poor performance. Four districts namely Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Una and Solan performed better in terms of infant mortality rate between 2018 to 2023, whereas all other districts have performed poorly in lowering infant mortality rate (Figure-5.3).

**Figure-5.3: IMR per 1000 live births**
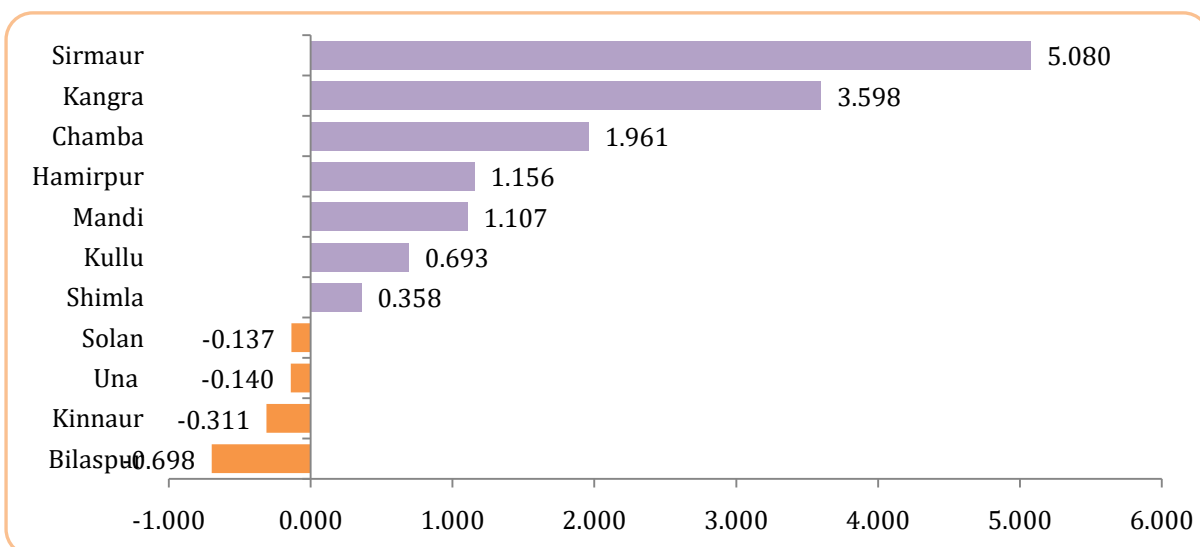
For immunization positive delta indicates the improvement and negative delta indicates the poor performance. All districts have performed better in 2023 as compared to 2018 in achieving full immunization.

**Figure-5.4: Full Immunization**
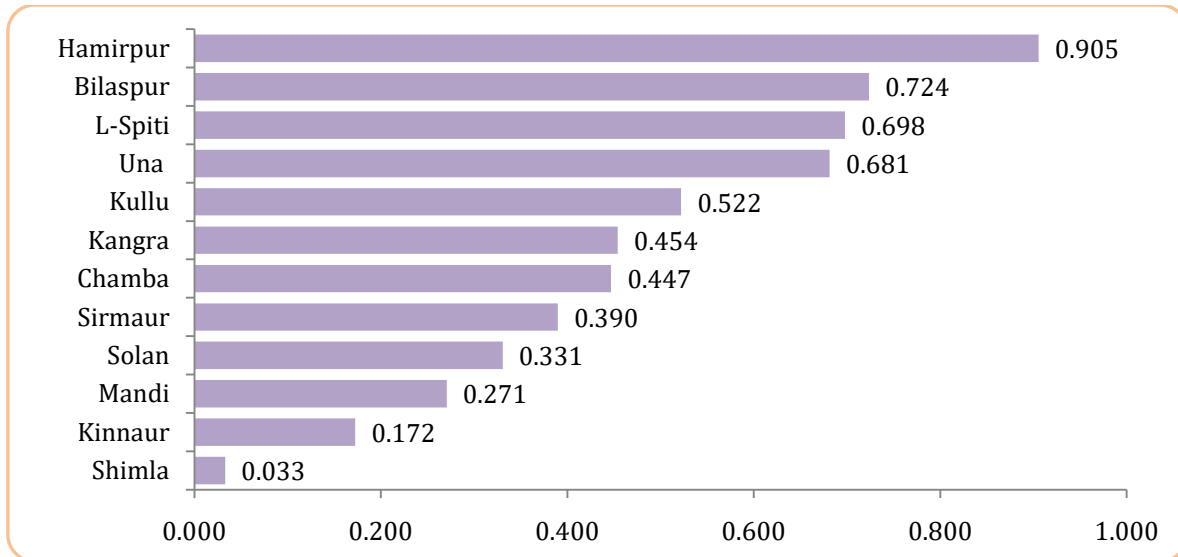


The percentage of immunization in Hamirpur has improved almost double in 2023 than 2018 followed by Bilaspur and Lahaul-Spiti. The immunization in Shimla has improved inadequately in the same period (Figure-5.4).

It is important to note that, sex ratio at birth has declined in Shimla and Solan in 2023 compared to 2018. All the other districts have performed well in increasing sex ratio at birth (Figure-5.5).

**Figure-5.5: Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born)**
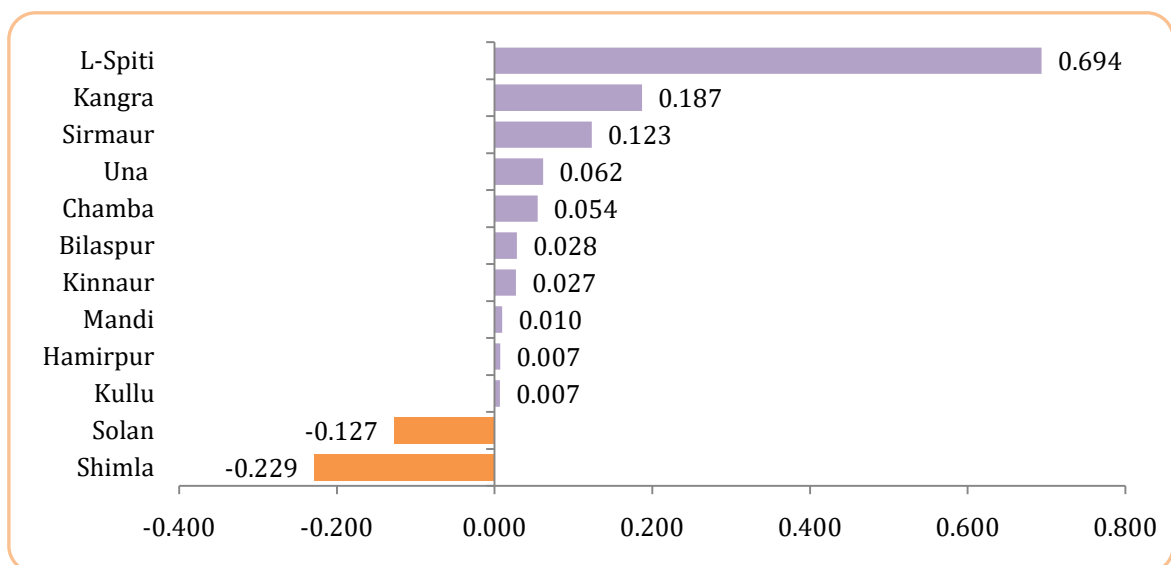
## 5.4 Woman and Children

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

**Figure-5.6: Crime against Children**
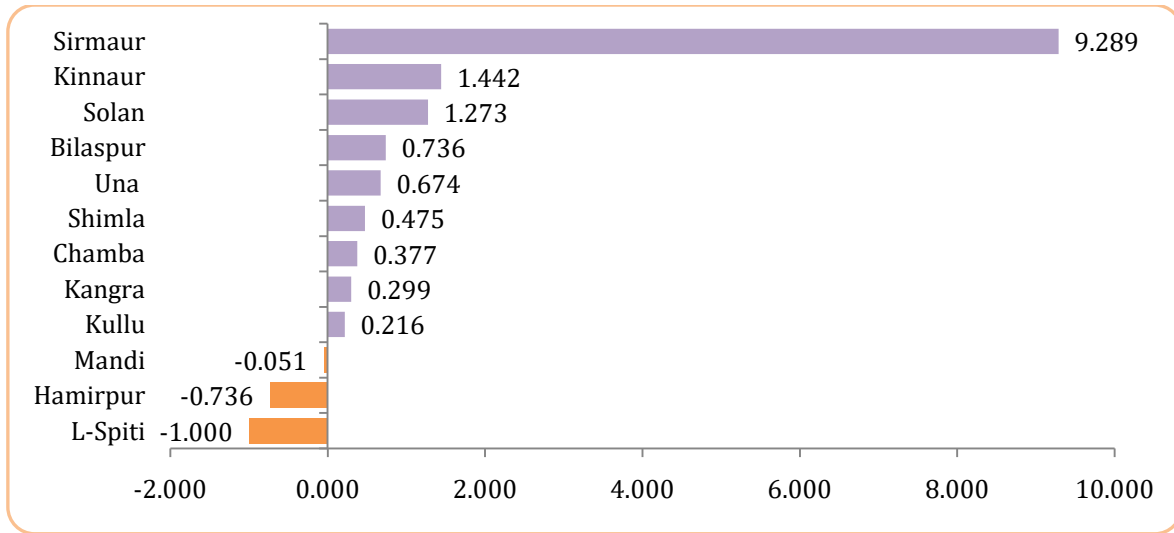


District Lahul Spiti, Hamirpur and Mandi have seen the fall in crime against children from 2018 to 2023. Whereas, except these three districts all other districts have reported increased crime against children in 2023. Sirmaur has highest increase in crime against children during the time period (Figure-5.6).

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

**Figure-5.7: Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS**
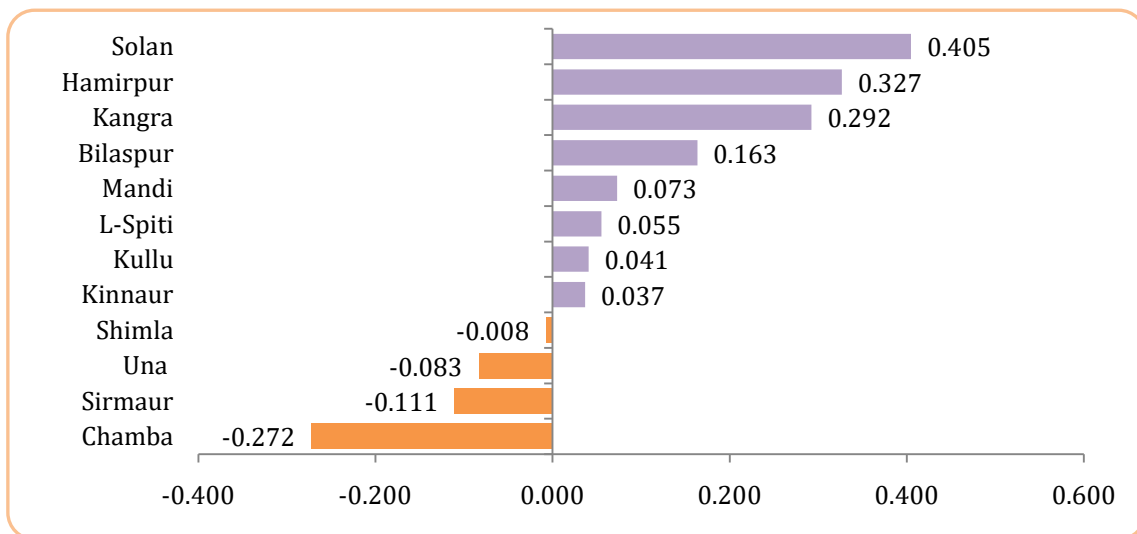
Solan, Hamirpur and Kangra have highest improvement in percentage of beneficiaries under ICDS, whereas, Chamba, Sirmour and and Una have witnessed the poorest performance in percentage of beneficiaries under ICDS from 2018 to 2023 (Figure-5.7).

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

**Figure-5.8: Child Sex Ratio**
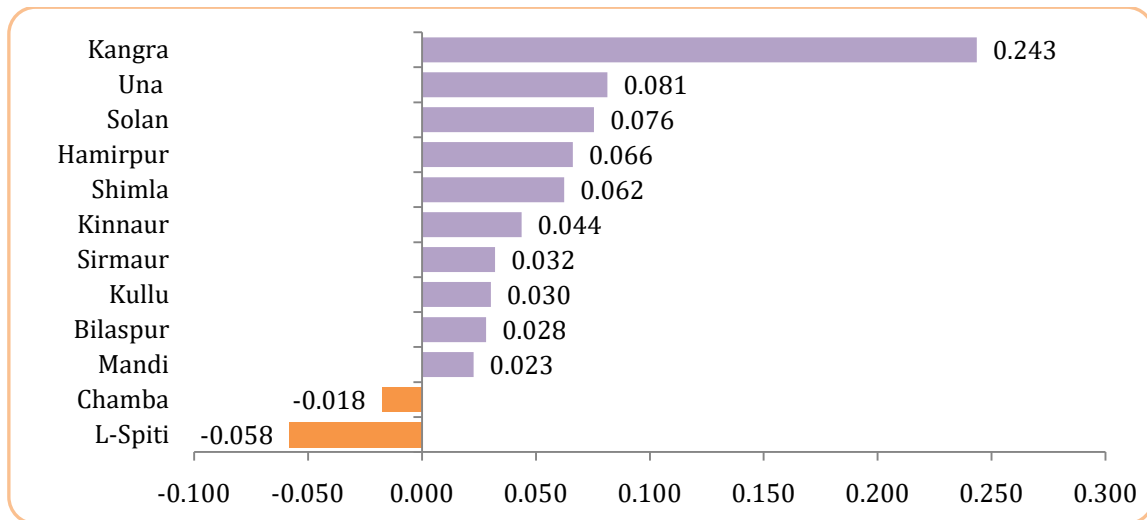


All districts have shown improvement in Child sex ratio during 2018 to 2023 time period except Lahul Spiti and Chamba. The highest being Kangra followed by Una (Figure-5.8).

All districts of the State have shown improvement in addressing the problem of stunting. Bilaspur and Kinnaur are the top performer followed by Una and Mandi, whereas Lahul Spiti performed poorly during the period under study (Figure-5.9).

**Figure-5.9: Stunted**



98
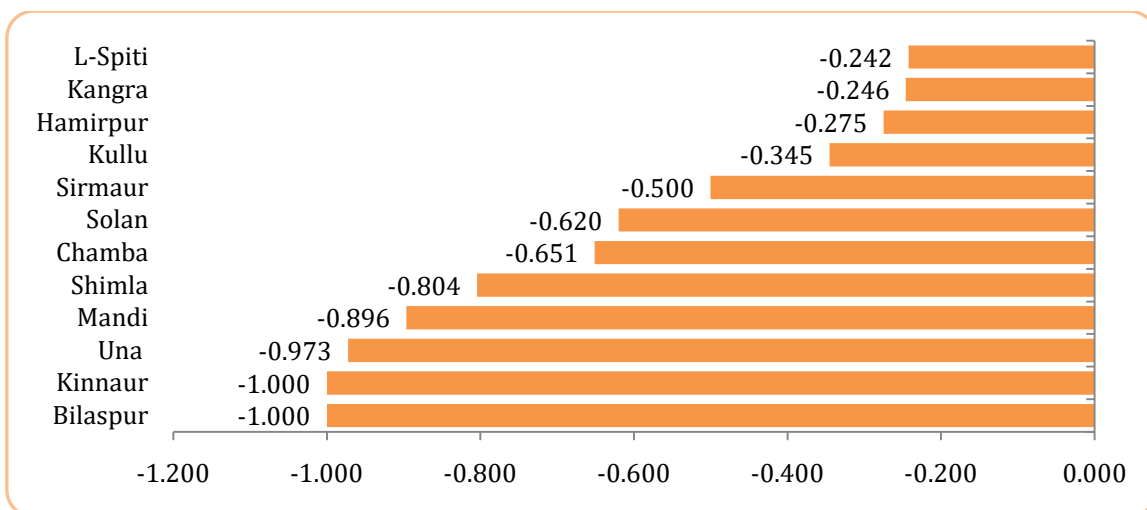
All districts performed better during the time period. Kinnaur being the top performer followed by Bilaspur, whereas, Hamirpur being the poor performer (Figure-5.10).

**Figure-5.10: Wasted**

| District | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Hamirpur | -0.846 |
| Kangra | -0.847 |
| Shimla | -0.863 |
| Kullu | -0.892 |
| L-Spiti | -0.901 |
| Sirmaur | -0.919 |
| Mandi | -0.926 |
| Chamba | -0.929 |
| Solan | -0.953 |
| Una | -0.982 |
| Bilaspur | -0.995 |
| Kinnaur | -1.000 |
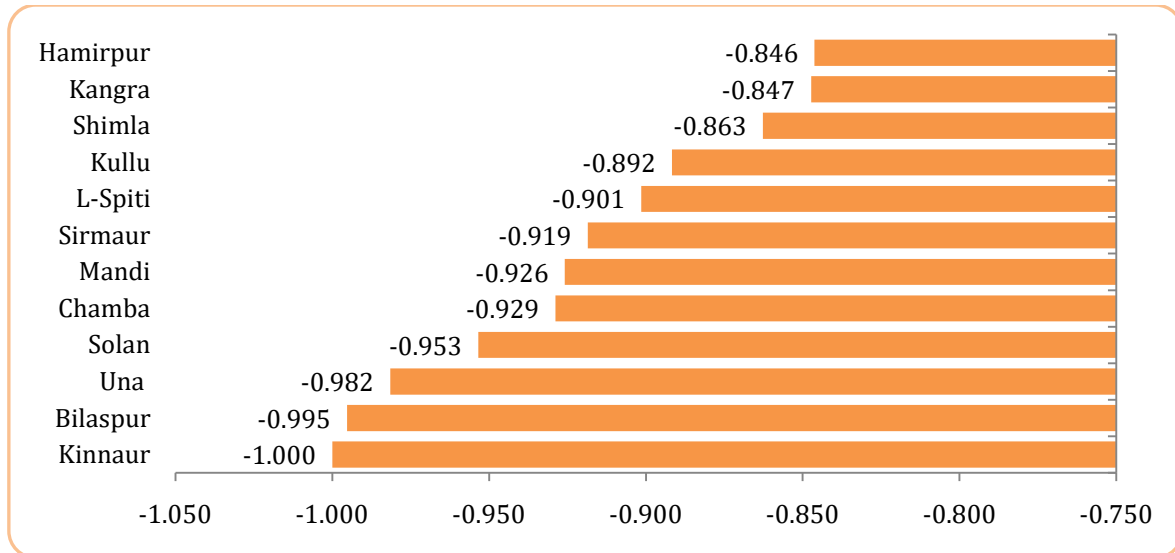
Bilaspur again performed better in terms of addressing the problem of underweight among children in 2023 as compared to 2018 followed by Kinnaur and Una, whereas Kangra registered the poor performance in the same time period followed by Hamirpur (Figure-5.11).

**Figure-5.11: Under weight**

| District | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Kangra | -0.354 |
| Hamirpur | -0.534 |
| Chamba | -0.822 |
| Sirmaur | -0.828 |
| Kullu | -0.847 |
| L-Spiti | -0.873 |
| Mandi | -0.919 |
| Solan | -0.935 |
| Shimla | -0.939 |
| Una | -0.958 |
| Kinnaur | -0.992 |
| Bilaspur | -1.000 |
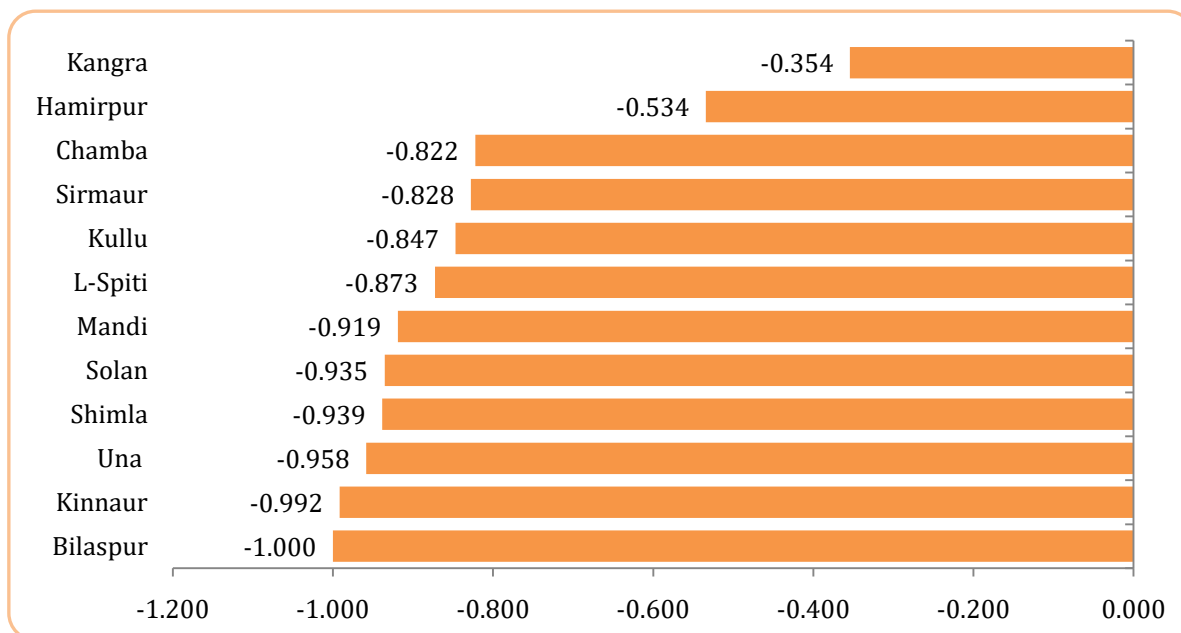
Mandi has performed better in achieving institutional delivery followed by Kullu, whereas, Hamirpur and Kinnaur have shown weak performance in achieving the target (Figure-5.13).

**Figure-5.13: Institutional Delivery**

| District | Value |
|---|---|
| Mandi | 0.491 |
| Kullu | 0.332 |
| Solan | 0.301 |
| Shimla | 0.277 |
| Chamba | 0.276 |
| Una | 0.211 |
| Bilaspur | 0.200 |
| Sirmaur | 0.183 |
| L-Spiti | 0.142 |
| Kangra | 0.129 |
| Kinnaur | 0.112 |
| Hamirpur | 0.098 |
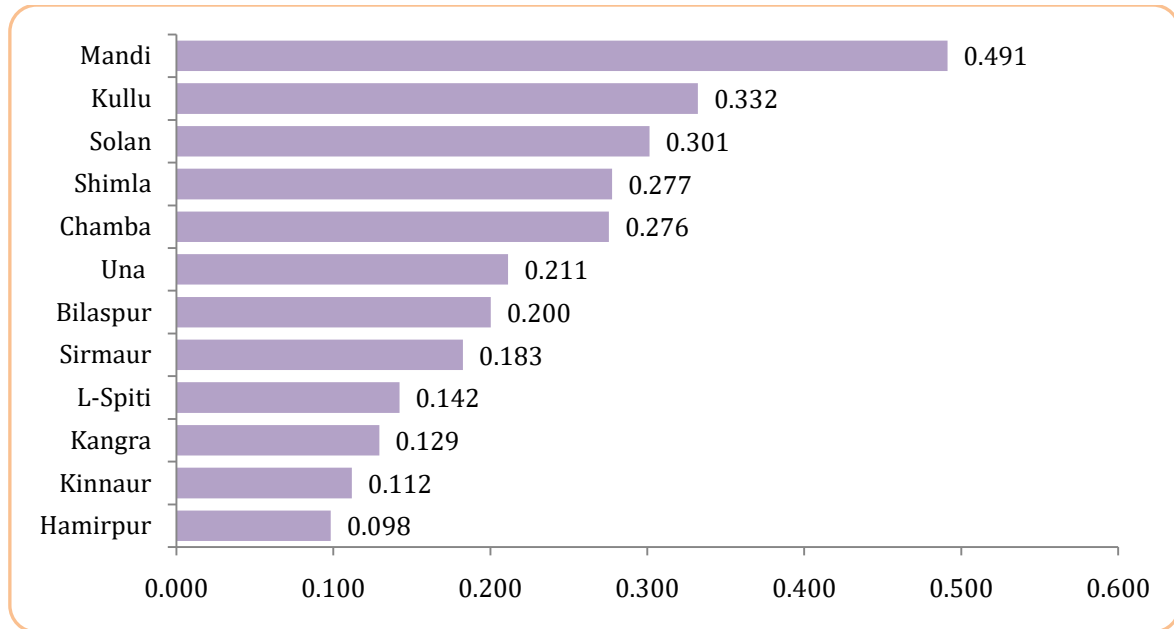
Delta analysis is performed to analyse the six year performance of the districts on various indicators of DGGI. Delta analysis shows that within six years many districts of the State performed well whereas, some of the districts performed poorly on some of the indicators.

# *The Way Forward*
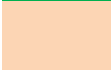
# 6. Indicators wise-Need for Intervention

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Households electrified as a percentage of total households | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99.6 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Percentage of Water sample testing using Field Test Kit | 99 | 49 | 92 | 46 | 100 | 44 | 32 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 47 |
| 4 | Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Roads | 94 | 78 | 91 | 97 | 88 | 82 | 68 | 81 | 71 | 74 | 85 | 96 |
| 5 | Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation | 100 | 81 | 100 | 96 | 93 | 92 | 99 | 100 | 87 | 82 | 96 | 100 |

■ **No Need for Intervention**

■ **Need Moderate Intervention**

■ **Need Higher Intervention**

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme II: Support to Human Development (Education) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Retention rate at primary level | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 100 | 91 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Transition rate from upper – primary to Secondary level | 99 | 96 | 100 | 99 | 91 | 96 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 98 | 100 |
| 3 | Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety | 100 | 100 | 1 | 82 | 62 | 70 | 100 | 67 | 47 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| 4 | Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students | 63 | 92 | 98 | 100 | 81 | 93 | 100 | 93 | 24 | 69 | 93 | 38 |
| 5 | Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year | 94 | 94 | 100 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 92 | 75 | 98 | 92 | 91 | 82 |
| 6 | Percentage of schools with drinking water facility | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Retention Rate at elementary level. | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Percentage of medical check-up for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 99 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 93 | 100 | 97 | 93 | 98 |
| 10 | Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 32 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 82 | 30 | 38 | 31 | 36 | 26 | 37 | 41 |
| 11 | Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 20 | 29 | 23 | 21 | 82 | 21 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 28 |
| 12 | Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education | 91 | 54 | 80 | 70 | 100 | 63 | 100 | 33 | 62 | 38 | 54 | 80 |
| 14 | Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education | 100 | 96 | 94 | 93 | 99 | 93 | 59 | 87 | 82 | 91 | 91 | 87 |

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| S.N. | Indicators | Theme II: Support to Human Development (Health) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Immunization Status | 100 | 93 | 87 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 98 | 100 | 99 |
| 2 | Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams | 99 | 62 | 88 | 91 | 90 | 78 | 94 | 82 | 73 | 62 | 80 | 85 |
| 3 | Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 40 | 97 | 92 | 96 | 95 | 100 |
| 4 | Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases | 93 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 89 | 89 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 90 | 88 |
| 5 | Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension | 100 | 56 | 100 | 87 | 74 | 86 | 60 | 100 | 88 | 98 | 80 | 81 |
| 6 | Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs | 75 | 14 | 100 | 90 | 0 | 100 | 92 | 50 | 20 | 37 | 57 | 88 |
| 7 | Percentage of school children provided WIFS | 100 | 81 | 74 | 44 | 100 | 93 | 98 | 88 | 27 | 22 | 36 | 79 |
| 8 | Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) | 99 | 100 | 83 | 66 | 57 | 78 | 37 | 83 | 46 | 49 | 100 | 52 |
| 9 | Percentage of functional AYUSH institutions (Hospitals, AHWCs and AHCs). | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 77 | 87 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Percentage of animal vaccinated | 92 | 100 | 62 | 100 | 60 | 75 | 96 | 100 | 86 | 83 | 77 | 92 |

**No Need for Intervention**

**Need Moderate Intervention**

**Need Higher Intervention**

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme III: Social Protection | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Percentage allocation and off take of grain under TPDS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 94 | 100 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| 2 | Percentage allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 88 | 90 | 100 | 68 | 73 | 100 | 92 |
| 3 | Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries of sanctioned application out of total no. of received application | 100 | 81 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 77 | 90 | 88 | 83 |
| 5 | Percentage of female worker days | 77 | 49 | 79 | 77 | 69 | 49 | 67 | 71 | 51 | 68 | 47 | 75 |
| 6 | Employment Generation in Forest | 95 | 100 | 74 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 60 |
| 7 | Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA | 40 | 59 | 37 | 36 | 45 | 55 | 35 | 54 | 48 | 48 | 40 | 47 |
| 8 | % of beneficiaries under HPBOCWWB workers to total worker registered in district | 100 | 98 | 3 | 86 | 100 | 63 | 28 | 47 | 88 | 76 | 100 | 100 |

▬ **No Need for Intervention**

▬ **Need Moderate Intervention**

▬ **Need Higher Intervention**

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme IV: Women & Children | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS | 100 | 69 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 77 | 73 | 98 | 68 |
| 2 | **Percentage of Malnourished Children** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stunted | 0.00 | 10.43 | 21.25 | 19.31 | 0.00 | 12.4 | 17.43 | 2.72 | 5.93 | 11.75 | 10.49 | 0.62 |
| | Wasted | 0.06 | 1.07 | 1.94 | 1.73 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 2.05 | 0.97 | 2.06 | 1.59 | 0.82 | 0.20 |
| | Under weight | 0.00 | 4.00 | 9.03 | 15.05 | 0.13 | 1.69 | 2.05 | 1.31 | 1.52 | 4.36 | 1.90 | 0.61 |
| 3 | Percentage of severely malnourished children | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.86 | 0.59 | 0.00 | 0.74 | 2.56 | 0.97 | 0.83 | 4.12 | 0.82 | 0.04 |
| 4 | Percentage of offences reported under POCSO to total crime against children | 44 | 54 | 18 | 43 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 35 | 83 | 58 | 42 | 32 |
| 5 | Institutional Delivery | 100 | 73 | 100 | 99 | 89 | 94 | 84 | 96 | 99 | 92 | 98 | 98 |
| 6 | **Percentage of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 or more complete ANC checkups | 100 | 90 | 86 | 85 | 65 | 90 | 61 | 87 | 100 | 90 | 71 | 94 |
| | TT2/Booster | 92 | 88 | 95 | 100 | 79 | 100 | 97 | 92 | 84 | 100 | 94 | 100 |
| | 180 IFA | 100 | 79 | 90 | 86 | 75 | 96 | 97 | 88 | 100 | 88 | 57 | 100 |
| 7 | Percentage of Pregnant Women and lactating mothers registered under ICDS out of total eligible Pregnant Women and lactating mothers | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99.8 | 100 |
| 8 | Percentage of the Anganwadi having a Child-Friendly Toilet | 32 | 99 | 99.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 62 |

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme VI : Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Survival rate of new Plantation | 94 | 99 | 90 | 81 | 85 | 90 | 85 | 92 | 73 | 75 | 92 | 91 |

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme VII : Transparency and Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans | 100 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 97 |
| 2 | Percentage of Users mapped in e-Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 4 |
| 3 | Percentage of on-boarded offices in eOffices to total offices in the Districts. | 73 | 64 | 66 | 67 | 50 | 43 | 35 | 98 | 76 | 51 | 69 | 57 |
| 4 | Average eFile movement to total eFile created in the district | 14 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 4 |
| 5 | Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal. | 100 | 100 | 61 | 100 | 80 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal. | 100 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 90 | 98 | 100 | 52 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 33 |
| 7 | Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Number of ACB cases disposed as a Percentage of total cases registered | 0 | 33 | 11 | 50 | 100 | 11 | 33 | 86 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 80 |
| 9 | Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered | 98 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 100 |
| 10 | Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered | 100 | 85 | 94 | 95 | 100 | 94 | 21 | 100 | 81 | 96 | 86 | 99 |
| 11 | Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens | 94 | 72 | 69 | 73 | 75 | 76 | 67 | 75 | 72 | 71 | 75 | 70 |

| S.N. | Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage | 100 | 26 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 77 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 87 |
| 13 | Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years | 73 | 55 | 99 | 100 | 39 | 79 | 53 | 100 | 46 | 63 | 49 | 64 |
| 14 | Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation | 89 | 88 | 91 | 88 | 94 | 90 | 71 | 100 | 80 | 64 | 72 | 96 |
| 15 | Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| S.N. | Indicators | Theme VIII: Economic Performance | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bilaspur | Chamba | Hamirpur | Kangra | Kinnaur | Kullu | Lahaul & Spiti | Mandi | Shimla | Sirmaur | Solan | Una |
| 1 | Percentage of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) distributed | 63 | 57 | 71 | 45 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 49 | 77 | 70 | 56 | 100 |
| 2 | Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojna(MMSY) | 100 | 57 | 39 | 22 | 100 | 70 | 92 | 100 | 43 | 25 | 72 | 15 |

■ **No Need for Intervention**

■ **Need Moderate Intervention**

■ **Need Higher Intervention**

# Himachal Pradesh District Good Governance Index (HPDGGI) 2023-24
# Weightages and Nature of Indicators

## Theme 1: Essential Infrastructure

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | Power (0.3) | D1 | Households electrified as a percentage of total Households | 0.30 | Positive |
| | | D2 | Per capita Domestic consumption of Power | 0.70 | Positive |
| ii | Water (0.3) | D3 | Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D4 | **Supply of safe drinking water on the basis of frequency of water supply** | 0.35 | Positive |
| | | a. | Alternate Days | 0.10 | Positive |
| | | b. | One Time in Daily | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | c. | Two Times in daily | 0.25 | Positive |
| | | d. | 24 X 7 | 0.50 | Positive |
| | | D5 | Per capita supply of water (Litre Per Person Per Day (LPCD)) in the district | 0.30 | |
| | | D6 | Percentage of Water sample testing using Field Test Kit | 0.20 | Positive |
| iii | Roads (0.4) | D7 | Metalled Roads as a percentage of total Roads length | 0.50 | Positive |
| | | D8 | Village Connectivity with Population more than 100 (Census 2011) as a percentage of total villages of the same Habitation | 0.50 | Positive |

## Theme 2: Support to Human Development

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| iv | Education (0.5) | D9 | Retention rate at primary level | 0.10 | Positive |
| | | D10 | Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level | 0.10 | Positive |
| | | D11 | Percentage of schools principals, head teachers, | 0.03 | Positive |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | nodal teacher trained on disaster management and school safety | | |
| | | D12 | Percentage of schools conducting regular health check-up and maintaining health card of students | 0.05 | Positive |
| | | D13 | Percentage of Samagra Siksha Funds utilized (against funds released to school) during the financial year | 0.02 | Positive |
| | | D-14 | Percentage of schools with drinking water facility | 0.08 | Positive |
| | | D-15 | Dropout Rate at primary level | 0.09 | Negative |
| | | D-16 | Gender Gap in % of total enrollment of primary level. | 0.07 | Negative |
| | | D-17 | Retention Rate at elementary level. | 0.09 | Positive |
| | | D-18 | Percentage of girl's toilets for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 0.10 | Positive |
| | | D-19 | Percentage of medical check-up for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 0.03 | Positive |
| | | D-20 | Percentage of computers for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 0.05 | Positive |
| | | D-21 | Percentage of internet facilities for primary to higher secondary in government schools | 0.04 | Positive |
| | | D-22 | Percentage of electricity for primary to secondary in government schools | 0.04 | Positive |
| | | D-23 | Percentage of Institutions having their own buildings in technical education | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D-24 | Percentage of admission made against available seats in technical education | 0.03 | Positive |

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **v** | Health (0.5) | D25 | IMR | 0.10 | Negative |
| | | D26 | Immunization status | 0.14 | Positive |
| | | D27 | Sex ratio at birth (number of girls born per 1000 boys born) | 0.10 | Positive |
| | | D28 | Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic | 0.08 | Negative |
| | | D29 | Percentage school children screened by RBSK Teams | 0.03 | Positive |
| | | D30 | Total Case Notification rate of tuberculosis (TB) | 0.10 | Negative |
| | | D31 | Treatment success rate of new microbiologically confirmed TB cases | 0.04 | Positive |
| | | D32 | Percentage of patient screened for NCDs (+18 age group)- Diabetic & Hypertension | 0.08 | Positive |
| | | D33 | Percentage of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D34 | Percentage of school children provided WIFS | 0.03 | Positive |
| | | D35 | Percentage of Functional Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) | 0.05 | Positive |
| | | D36 | Percentage of functional AYUSH institutions (Hospitals, AHWCs and AHCs). | 0.05 | Positive |
| | | D37 | In health per thousand patient availability of doctors in government hospital | 0.08 | Positive |
| | | D38 | Percentage of animal vaccinated | 0.05 | Positive |

## Theme 3: Social Protection

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **vi** | Public Distribution | D39 | Allocation and off take of grain under TPDS | 0.40 | Positive |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | System (0.3) | D40 | Allocation and off take of grain under State Subsidy Scheme (SSS) | 0.40 | Positive |
| | | D41 | Percentage of Aadhar seeded Ration Cards | 0.20 | Positive |
| **vii** | Social Justice & Empowerment (0.3) | D42 | Percentage of all Social Security Pension beneficiaries of sanctioned application out of total no. of received application | 0.40 | Positive |
| | | D43 | Incidence of crime against SC/ST | 0.60 | Negative |
| **viii** | Employment (0.4) | D44 | Women Participation | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D45 | Employment Generation in Forest | 0.12 | Positive |
| | | D46 | Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA | 0.25 | Positive |
| | | D47 | Percentage of Unemployment Allowance to total unemployment in district | 0.20 | Positive |
| | | D48 | Percentage of beneficiaries under HPBOCWWB workers to total worker registered in district | 0.12 | Positive |
| | | D49 | Proportion of person registered with employment office and placement given by employment office | 0.16 | Positive |

## Theme 4: Women and Children

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ix** | Children (0.5) | D50 | Crime against Children | 0.15 | Negative |
| | | D51 | Percentage of Beneficiaries under ICDS | 0.08 | Positive |
| | | D52 | Child Sex Ratio | 0.20 | Positive |
| | | D53 | Percentage of Malnourished children | 0.15 | Negative |

| | | D54 | Percentage of Severely malnourished children | 0.15 | Negative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | D55 | Percentage of offences reported under POCSO to total crime against children | 0.15 | Negative |
| | | D56 | Number of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children | 0.12 | Negative |
| **x** | Women (0.5) | D57 | Institutional Delivery | 0.33 | Positive |
| | | D58 | Percentage of pregnant woman received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA | 0.22 | Positive |
| | | D59 | Percentage of high risk pregnant women detected | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D60 | Percentage of Pregnant Women and lactating mothers registered under ICDS out of total eligible Pregnant Women and lactating mothers | 0.20 | Positive |
| | | D61 | Percentage of the Anganwadi having a Child-Friendly Toilet | 0.10 | Positive |

## Theme 5: Crime, law and order

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **xi** | Violent Crimes (0.4) | D62 | Rapes per 1000 population | 0.33 | Negative |
| | | D63 | Murders per 1000 population | 0.33 | Negative |
| | | D64 | Dowry Deaths per 1000 population | 0.33 | Negative |
| **xii** | Law & Order (0.4) | D65 | Detection work in narcotics | 0.35 | Positive |
| | | D66 | Traffic Challans per 100 police personnel | 0.25 | Positive |
| | | D67 | White Sugar (Chitta) Narcotic cases | 0.40 | Negative |

| xiii | Atrocities (0.2) | D68 | Atrocities committed against Women | 1 | Negative |
|------|------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---|----------|

## Theme 6: Environment

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| xiv | Environmental Violations (0.8) | D69 | Number of Environmental Violations in the District (Per lakh population) | 0.35 | Negative |
| | | D-70 | Number of Cases/Challans done per year for the use of single use plastic in the district. | 0.35 | Negative |
| | | D71 | Amount of plastic waste collected per year under buy back policy. | 0.30 | Positive |
| xv | Forest (0.2) | D72 | Survival rate of new Plantation | 1 | Positive |

## Theme 7: Transparency and Accountability

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| xvi | Transparency (0.5) | D73 | Percentage of E-Challans as compared to total traffic challans | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D74 | **eOffice** | 0.50 | |
| | | a. | Percentage of Users mapped in e-Office in Districts. User mapped in DC offices and line departments in Districts will be considered. | 0.40 | Positive |
| | | b. | Percentage of on-boarded offices in eOffices to total offices in the Districts | 0.40 | Positive |
| | | c. | Average eFile movement to total eFile created in the district | 0.20 | Positive |
| | | D75 | **Revenue Court Monitoring System (RCMS)** | 0.35 | |
| | | a. | Percentage of Revenue Case uploaded on the RCMS portal. | 0.50 | Positive |
| | | b. | The percentage of Judgments uploaded on RCMS portal. | 0.25 | Positive |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | Percentage of revenue courts in the District on RCMS portal. | 0.25 | Positive |
| **xvii** | Accountability (0.5) | D76 | Number of ACB cases disposed as a percentage of total cases registered | 0.30 | Positive |
| | | **D77** | **Social Audit** | 0.15 | |
| | | a. | Social Audit under MNREGA: Percentage of GPs covered | 0.50 | Positive |
| | | b. | Audit under Cooperative Society: Percentage of CS covered | 0.50 | Positive |
| | | **D78** | **Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100** | 0.20 | |
| | | a. | Percentage of complaints satisfactory closed at District level after taking the feedback of citizens | 0.20 | Positive |
| | | b. | Average time taken by officers at the District level to resolve complaints | 0.50 | Negative |
| | | c. | The quality of resolution is determined by number of PC complaints to close percentage | 0.30 | Positive |
| | | D79 | **Himachal Online Seva (E-district) portal:** Number of transactions on the Himachal Online Seva (e-District) portal in the district in proportion to the population. | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D80 | Percentage of Aadhaar generated in the district, in the age-group of 0-5 years | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D81 | Percentage of permit and passes are being issued online through Excise & Taxation | 0.08 | Positive |
| | | D82 | Facilities are being provided to deposit license fee and other dues online | 0.05 | Positive |

## Theme 8: Economic Performance

| Sl. No. | Focus Subjects (Weightage) | Indicator Number | Indicators | Weightage of Indicators | Nature of Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **xviii** | Agriculture and Allied Sector (0.5) | D83 | Growth in Per Capita District Domestic Product | 0.12 | Positive |
| | | D84 | Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector | 0.11 | Positive |
| | | D85 | Growth of Food Grain Production | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D86 | Growth of Horticulture Produce | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D87 | Growth of Milk Production | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D88 | Growth of Meat Production | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D89 | Growth of Egg/ Poultry Production | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D90 | Crop Insurance | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D91 | Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Distributed | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D92 | Percentage change in area under Agriculture Crops | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D93 | Percentage change in area under Horticulture Crops | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D94 | Percentage change in Irrigated Area | 0.07 | Positive |
| | | D95 | Percentage of net area under organic and natural Farming | 0.07 | Positive |
| **xix** | Commerce and Industry Sector (0.5) | D96 | Gross District Value (GDV) of Industry Sector | 0.40 | Positive |
| | | D97 | Change in no. of MSME units | 0.15 | Positive |
| | | D98 | Increase in tourist footfall | 0.30 | Positive |
| | | D99 | Percentage of sanctioned applications of total application received under the MMSY (Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana) | 0.15 | Positive |

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