GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

ASSESSMENT OF STATE OF GOVERNANCE

GGI 2020-21

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

सत्यमेव जयते

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16 DEC 2021

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the Good Governance Index 2020-21. The Good Governance Index 2019 has yielded valuable State-wise insights into their strong and weak areas of performance. This report will help the States to see the progress they have made and policy makers in identifying thrust areas where interventions need to be focused.

Good Governance is a key component of the economic transformation the world is going through. India has witnessed recapitulated focus on Good Governance in the last half a decade. Our Government brought a paradigm shift with the "Minimum Government-Maximum Governance" and is taking up measures/ reforms to improve the quality of governance. Keeping in mind the disparities in the quality of governance among the States, Good Governance Index would help to assess the status of governance.

I congratulate Shri Sanjay Singh, Secretary and Shri V. Srinivas, Special Secretary, DARPG, Government of India, for the leadership provided in the timely preparation of the Report.

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SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

"Measurement" is the key to improvement, measurement and the process of measurement provide a fillip to the improvement in quality and overall development in the activity being measured. With this in perspective, Good Governance Index (GGI) was formulated and deployed by the Government of India, through Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in 2019. GGI provide a framework for comparative assessment of the States and Union Territories (UT) on Good Governance.

In order to align GGI with the core principle of Governance; "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance", certain modification have been made to the GGI. In its initial iteration in 2019, the thrust of GGI was on assessment through Quantitative aspects. Now certain Qualitative aspects have also been added to the GGI 2020-21. Towards this outcome based indicators, process based indicators and some elements for assessment of processes on citizen-centricity have been added. All these strive to make GGI more holistic and citizen focussed.

The GGI 2020-21 ranks States and UTs on ten different sectors and 58 indicators. Certain new indicators are added for GGI 2020-21 through consultations with stakeholders.

This document on the comparative assessment of States and UTs on the indices of Good Governance for 2020-21 has been the outcome of efforts of National Centre of Good Governance (NCGG), New Delhi and Centre of Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad.

(Sanjay Singh)

Dated: 17th Dec 2021

सूचना का अधिकार

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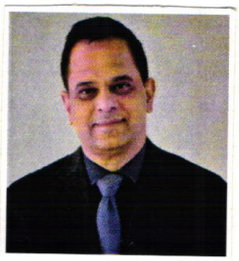

MESSAGE

In 2019, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances introduced the Good Governance Index (GGI), to measure the quality of Governance across the States and UTs. Development of a common system for assessment of governance was challenging given the diversity among the States and UTs. GGI 2019 was critically reviewed by various State Governments/UTs and academicians and was appreciated for its insightful analysis, robustness of data and roadmap forward.

The GGI is envisaged as a biannual exercise. Accordingly, GGI 2020-21 has been prepared with the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) and Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad as Knowledge Partners. The DARPG's efforts have been to deepen the analysis further. The critical aspects of GGI 2019, i.e., the principles, methodology of calculations, categorisation of States & UTs, etc., remain unaltered. For GGI 2020-21, some new indicators have been added based on the inputs received from States. Some indicators in which almost all States/UTs have achieved 100% compliance have not been included.

The GGI 2020-21 would help in understanding the State of Governance and the progress made in different sectors and indicators in the States and UTs. This Index could not have been possible if not for the enthusiasm and support shown by various Ministries/Departments and States and UTs. The inputs received from the Ministries/Departments have been very helpful and feedback received from States and UTs have helped in refining and deepening the index.

I would like to thank all officials associated with this exercise – all officials of DARPG, all Ministries/Departments, States and UTs, the NCGG and the CGG, Hyderabad, who have strived relentlessly in the preparation of this Index. I am also grateful for the support received from the Secretary, DARPG, who has been the driving force behind this exercise.

(V.Srinivas)

Dated : December 13, 2021

सूचना का अधिकार

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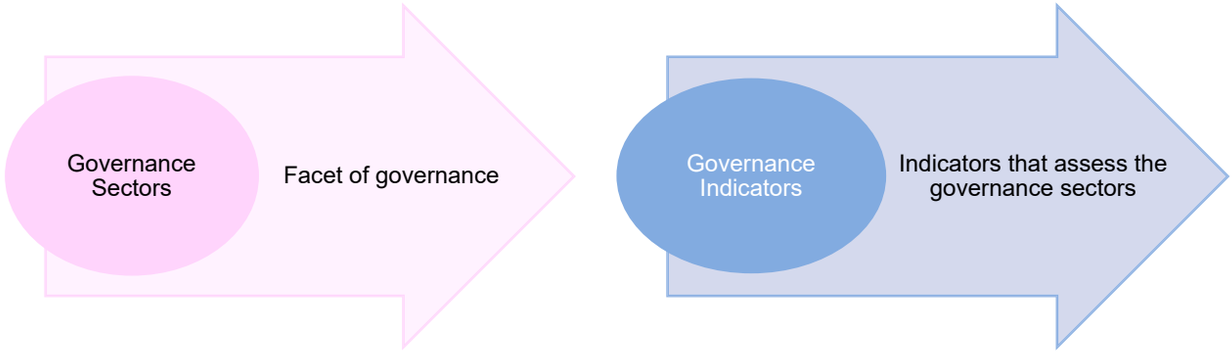
Executive Summary

Good Governance is the key component of the economic transformation and with the present government's focus on 'minimum government and maximum governance' the Index assumes more significance.

GGI is a comprehensive and implementable framework to assess the State of Governance across the States and UTs which enables ranking of States/Districts. The objective of GGI is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the States to assess impact of various interventions taken up by the Central and State Governments including UTs. Based on the GGI Framework, the Index provides a comparative picture among the States while developing competitive spirit for improvement.

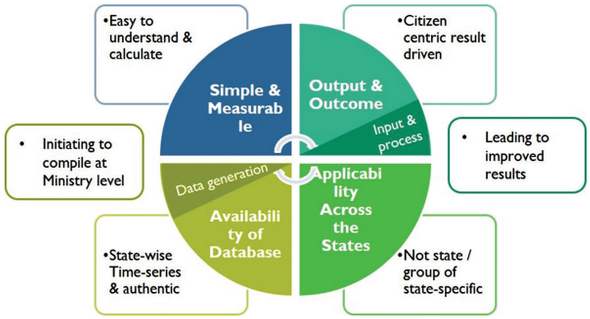
The Government of India constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Governance who recommended developing of an Index to gauge the performance of the States. Following the recommendation of the GoS on Governance, the Department of Administration Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India launched the Good Governance Index (GGI) Framework and published the ranking for the States and Union Territories (UTs) for 2019 on the occasion of Good Governance Day, i.e., 25 December 2019. Being a biannual exercise, the DARPG, GoI has undertaken the preparation of GGI 2020-21.

The components of GGI Framework includes:



Principles for indicator selection are:

- Simple and measurable
- Output and outcome oriented
- Usability of data and applicability across the States and UTs
- Time-series and authentic State-wise database



One of the prerequisites for any Index to remain relevant is to undergo a gradual progression keeping the changing scenario in consideration. For the purpose, GGI Framework has been kept flexible for improvements/revisions based on the need. The principles adopted to design the Index and was used in 2019 is tweaked to not only include the outcome and output-based indicators but also input and process-based indicators. This is in line with the evolutionary approach in building the Index to make it broad-based and measuring the Governance wholistic. The GGI framework that is presented now encompasses both qualitative and quantitative aspects of Governance, although for computation of the index, quantitative indicators are factored and a complete framework of qualitative, input and process-based indicators is included in a new chapter introduced in GGI 2020-21.

The GGI 2019 encompassed 10 Governance Sectors and 50 Governance Indicators. For GGI 2020-21, same 10 Governance Sectors are retained while indicators have been revised to 58. A comparative table for number of indicators under each sector is presented below:

Nos. of Indicators: GGI 2019 and 2020-21

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators	
		2019	2020-21
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	6	8
2	Commerce and Industry	3	5
3	Human Resource Development	6	7
4	Public Health	6	6
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	9	6
6	Economic Governance	4	4
7	Social Welfare and Development	8	10
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	5	5
9	Environment	2	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	3
	Total	50	58

In GGI 2020-21, new indicators are added based on the inputs received from the States and through consultations and some indicators of GGI 2019 for which almost all States/UTs have achieved the 100% compliance have not been included. GGI 2020-21 includes the following sectors and associated indicators:

Sectors and Indicators of Good Governance Index 2020-21

#	Sectors	#	Indicators: GGI 2020-21
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	1	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector
		2	Growth of Food Grains Production
		3	Growth of Horticulture Produce
		4	Growth of Milk Production
		5	Growth of Meat Production
		6	Growth of Egg/Poultry production
		7	Crop Insurance
		8	Agri. Mandis Enrolled in e-Market
2	Commerce and Industry	1	Ease-of-Doing Business (EoDB)
		2	Growth of industries
		3	Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration
		4	Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST
		5	Start-up Environment
3	Human Resource Development	1	Quality of Education
		2	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level
		3	Gender Parity
		4	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST
		5	Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers
		6	Skill Trainings Imparted
		7	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment
4	Public Health	1	Operationalisation of Health and Wellness Centres
		2	Availability of Doctors at PHCs
		3	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
		4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
		5	Immunisation Achievement
		6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population
5	Public infrastructure & Utilities	1	Access to Potable Water
		2	Connectivity to Rural Habitation
		3	Increase in Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)
		4	Energy Availability against the Requirement
		5	Growth of Per Capita Power Consumption
		6	Wards (Urban) covered by D-t-D waste Collection

#	Sectors	#	Indicators: GGI 2020-21
6	Economic Governance	1	Growth in Per capita GSDP
		2	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP
		3	State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts
		4	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP
7	Social Welfare & Development	1	Sex Ratio at Birth
		2	Health Insurance Coverage
		3	Rural Employment Guarantee
		4	Unemployment Rate
		5	Housing for All
		6	Economic Empowerment of Women
		7	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities
		8	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts
		9	Banking outlets per 100,000 population
		10	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	1	Conviction Rate
		2	Availability of Police Personnel
		3	Proportion of Women Police Personnel
		4	Disposal of Court Cases
		5	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts
9	Environment	1	Change in Forest Cover
		2	Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s Waste Generated
		3	Percentage of Degraded Land
		4	Growth in Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States
		2	Grievance Redressal Status
		3	Government Services Provided Online to Citizens

In addition to the above identified quantitative Indicators distributed in ten sectors, additional process and input-based indicators have been identified in each of these sectors and are included in Chapter 5 of GGI 2020-21. In the framework discussed to prepare a wholistic Governance Index, an approach and roadmap of inclusion of these indicators is presented. Data collection templates and processes that are to be set in motion to achieve this objective is also included in this chapter.

The data sources for the quantitative indicators include Agriculture Census, Studies of State Budgets by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Statistical Year Books and MIS Maintained by Central Ministries, National Family Health Survey, National Crime Record Bureau, data published by Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), District Information System for Education (DISE), etc.,

For all the finalised indicators of GGI 2020-21, the raw data is sourced from the authentic sources. The collected raw data are normalised using Dimensional Index Method and used for ranking purpose after applying the respective weightages assigned to Governance Indicators. Similar to GGI 2019, the Governance Sectors have equal weightage while the Governance Indicators carry different weightages. With inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, the weightages to all the indicators are reassigned (including of retained indicators). Scores of Governance Indicators are aggregated for Sector-wise Ranking of States and UTs. Sector-wise scores are aggregated for calculating Composite Ranking.

To account for the variations in size and diversity of the States, they have been categorised into four groups: (i) North-East and Hill States (11), (ii) Union Territories (7) (iii) Other States – Group A (10) and (iv) Other States – Group B (8). While the State of Jammu & Kashmir has been reorganised into two UTs: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. However, for most of the indicators, the data is yet to be made available in segregated manner and available for Jammu and Kashmir as State. Therefore, GGI 2020-21 retained Jammu & Kashmir as State in the category of North-East and Hill States for this edition of GGI. On the other hand, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have been merged as a single UT. For the same reasons explained for J&K, the data for indicators is yet to be reported as a single unit. Therefore, for GGI 2020-21, Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are shown separately under the category of UTs.

The GGI 2020-21 ranks States and UTs in ten different Sectors. The score and ranks for GGI 2020-21 are computed based on 58 indicators and ten sectors instead of 50 Indicators and nine sectors of GGI 2019 after inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators. Revision in the list of indicators has also led to redistribution of weightages. In addition, the Other State category is further bifurcated into two categories Group A and Group B, which were not part of GGI 2019, therefore, comparison of ranks of GGI 2019 and GGI 2020-21 between of States and UTs is neither been taken-up or presented. The composite ranking GGI 2020-21 is as follows:

Other States – Group A	
Rank	States
1	Gujarat
2	Maharashtra
3	Goa
4	Haryana
5	Kerala
6	Karnataka
7	Tamil Nadu
8	Punjab
9	Telangana
10	Andhra Pradesh

Other States – Group B	
Rank	States
1	Madhya Pradesh
2	Rajasthan
3	Chhattisgarh
4	Jharkhand
5	Uttar Pradesh
6	Bihar
7	Odisha
8	West Bengal

North-East and Hill States	
Rank	States
1	Himachal Pradesh
2	Mizoram
3	Uttarakhand
4	Tripura
5	Sikkim
6	J & K
7	Assam
8	Nagaland
9	Manipur
10	Meghalaya
11	Arunachal Pradesh

UTs	
Rank	States
1	Delhi
2	Puducherry
3	Daman & Diu
4	Chandigarh
5	A&N Islands
6	D&N Haveli
7	Lakshadweep

To measure and identify incremental progress made by States, an additional measure of comparative matrices is built and presented for each of the ten sectors. In this matrix, sector-wise comparable and repeated indicators between 2019 and 2020-21 Indices is presented in Chapter 3. This matrix captures the incremental change – either growth or decline in each of the indicator is presented in easy-to-understand graphical mode followed by summary of salient features and how States fare in these indicators. Additionally, category-wise sector ranks are also included in Chapter 3.

Apart from being a ranking tool, the GGI triggered actions and many States and UTs improved their scores in various sectors and thus improving their overall composite ranks. The ranking

of the States and UTs brings about healthy competition amongst States and UTs from which the citizens of the country are benefitted.

As a gradual progression some additional aspects are proposed to be included in the next edition of GGI. Chapter 5 discusses the need for inclusion of qualitative aspects, approach for inclusion of new indicators and making the required data available for index computation is being added which will guide the preparation of futuristic Governance Index.

Acknowledgement

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India partnered with National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) and Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in designing and development of Good Governance Index 2020-21. DARPG is grateful to the Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Governance for their overall guidance in preparation of the index in general and direction for indicator selection in particular.

Despite the pandemic which have imposed roadblocks and stressed our existing systems, the Ministries and States have participated and supported in development of the index. DARPG acknowledges the support and inputs provided by the representatives of various Ministries and Departments of Central Government for sparing their time during the virtual meetings while bringing out the GGI 2020-21. It is also gratefully acknowledged various State Governments for participating during State-level virtual consultations and providing States' views on different aspects of index framework and providing feedback and comments which was incorporated in the GGI 2020-21.

We are thankful to Shri Sanjay Singh, IAS, Secretary, DARPG for his support with valuable inputs, insights and encouragement. We sincerely appreciate the unwavering support at every step provided by Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Special Secretary, DARPG and Director General, NCGG.

Support received from Shri N.B.S Rajput, IAS, Joint Secretary, DARPG is of immense value. Support extended by Shri Satish Jadhav, Director, DARPG is dully acknowledged. We would like to put on record the crucial support provided by the team at DARPG comprising Smt. Prisca Mathew, Deputy Secretary and Shri Gyaprasad, Smt. Vibhuti Panjiyar, Shri Rakesh Chandra, Under Secretaries and Smt. Ranjana Mallik, PS, DARPG.

The Index framework is a collective effort of the NCGG and CGG's design and development team, who ungrudgingly extended their support and help in designing the index and preparation of the report. The relentless support of Shri Rajendra Nimje, ex-IAS, Director General, CGG is acknowledged. Sincere appreciation to CGG team especially Shri Shabbeer Shaikh, Director, CGG supported by Shri Vaibhav Purandare and Smt. Hijam Eskoni Devi, Programme Managers who shouldered the responsibility of data collation, estimation, visualisation at all levels and development of the Report.

Abbreviations

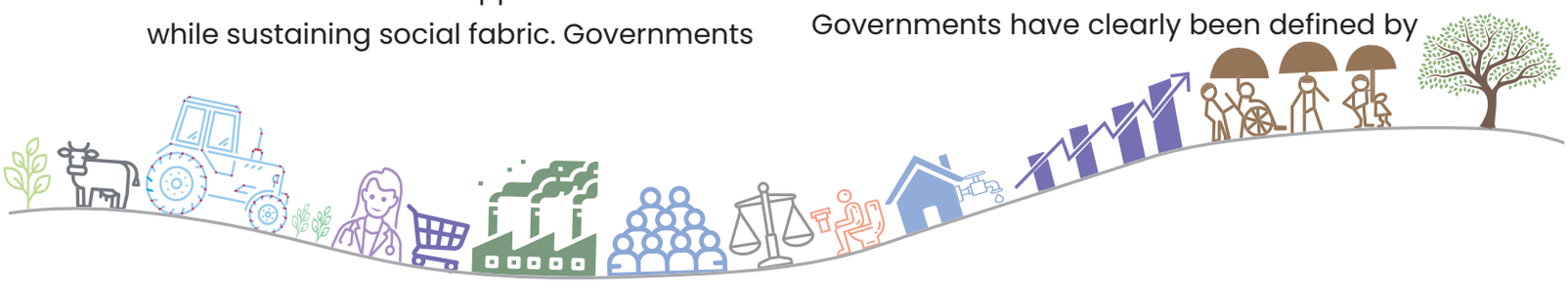
ASER	: Annual State of Education Report
BC	: Backward Communities
CAAs	: Constitutional Amendment Act
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBHI	: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
CGG	: Centre for Good Governance
CPGRAMS	: Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CSO	: Central Statistical Organisation
DARPG	: Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DIPP	: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DISE	: District Information System for Education
FRBM	: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GGI	: Good Governance Index
GoI	: Government of India
GoS	: Group of Secretaries
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Production
GST	: Goods and Services Tax
GVA	: Gross Value Added
HHs	: Households
HMIS	: Health Management Information System
HWC	: Health and Wellness Centres
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IT	: Information Technology
LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHRD	: Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIS	: Management Information System
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio

MoSPI	: Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation
MSME	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAS	: National Achievement Survey
NCGG	: National Centre for Good Governance
NeSDA	: National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment
NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NHM	: National Health Mission
NIEPA	: National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
NIPFP	: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
NITI	: National Institution for Transforming India
NSDP	: Net State Domestic Product
OBC	: Other Backward Class
PAI	: Public Affairs Index
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
PMAY	: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMJAY	: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
RMSA	: Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RTE	: Right to Education
SBM	: Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SDMS	: Skill Development Management System
SoGR	: State of Governance Report
SRS	: Sample Registration System
SSA	: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
UDAY	: Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
UDISE	: Unified District Information System for Education
UG	: Under Graduate
UIP	: Universal Immunisation Programme
UT	: Union Territory
WGI	: World-wide Governance Indicators

1 Introduction

Economies around the world are going through fundamental transformation. Good Governance is a key component of this transformation. Aspiring population, especially tech savvy new generation of New India is demanding improved services. New technologies are increasing information accessibility – in such scenarios, the role of governments at all levels is undergoing profound positive transformation. The response of the governments in these scenarios has been bringing result-oriented policies and programmes that address the aspirations of the populace. The challenge before the governments is to devise these policies and programmes such a way that maximise economic opportunities for all while sustaining social fabric. Governments are facing the quintessential challenge of identifying not only where to spend their resources but how to spend them more effectively.

India is a constitutional democracy following a federal structure of governance since independence. The Indian Constitution has clearly provided institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities, i.e., first at the national level (Union Government) and second at the regional levels (State Governments). Subsequently, a third level with rural and urban local bodies with 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (CAAs) was established. The jurisdiction and relationship between the Central and State Governments have clearly been defined by



the Seventh Schedule of Constitution with Union (List-I), State (List-II) and Concurrent List (List-III).

Based on the Concurrent List, there are certain areas of policy which are shared between the two. Therefore, both levels of Governments play vital role in providing public goods such as basic education, primary health care, public order, property rights, macroeconomic management, livelihood creation, disaster relief, protection of environment, etc.

The Indian Constitution presents the country as "a Union of States", therefore, it is imperative for all levels of Governments to act in synchronised way with highest possible cooperation with each other for improving the quality of life of citizen and moving towards the growth of the nation. Basing the objectives of cooperative federalism, the present union government is committed to place Centre-State relations on an even keel and striving for harmonious Centre-State relations. Furthering the cause, it has also constituted National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, inter-alia, to actualise the important goal of cooperative federalism and to enable good governance at Centre and State-levels with a strong belief of strong States will make a strong nation.

The efforts have already started yielding positive results and some of the success stories in the form of implementation of social welfare programmes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Health Care for All, Education and Rural Development, Jan Dhan Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Urban among others are comprehensively documented recently by Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Special Secretary, DARPG, Govt. of India in his book titled as Toward a New India: Governance Transformation 2014-19 [1].

With present government's focus on 'minimum government but maximum governance[2] , the Central Government is guiding and assisting the State Governments to undertake various measures / reforms to improve the quality of governance as well as achieving universal access of basic minimum services.

Despite having a constitutional set-up providing similar structure, powers, roles and responsibilities and constant support from the Central Government; there are wide disparities in the quality of governance as well as in the standards of living among the States. Although, it is well recognised that Indian States vary in size, topography, economic status, social and cultural features, among other characteristics, they are governed by the same Constitution as well as national policies and laws. They have almost similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Despite this, some

1 Srinivas V.; Toward a New India: Governance Transformation 2014-19; 2019; Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
2 http://www.narendramodi.in/minimum-government-maximum-governance-3162

States have performed well in achieving various outcomes and some have started showing sign of improved future conditions. Such scenario calls forth to develop a comprehensive framework which can assess the State of Governance and its impact on the lives of common citizen.

Therefore, following the recommendation of the Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Governance, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India (GoI) with Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad as technical partner, has developed a comprehensive Good Governance Index (GGI) Framework and published the ranking for the States and Union Territories (UTs) for 2019 on the occasion of Good Governance Day, i.e., 25 December 2019[3] .

1.1 Good Governance Index

As envisaged to be a bi-annual exercise, the process for preparation of GGI 2020-21 was initiated soon after the release of 2019 Index under the leadership of Secretary and Special Secretary, DARPG. The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) was also taken onboard for preparation of GGI 2020-21 while CGG, Hyderabad continues to provide technical support.

The objective behind developing GGI is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the States to assess the state of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by Central and State Governments including UTs. Based on the GGI Framework, the Index provides a comparative picture among the States while developing competitive spirit for improvement. GGI 2020-21 tracks the progress made by the States and UTs post the release of GGI 2019. In the process, the present Index is further strengthened by incorporating the valuable inputs received from various states on GGI 2019.

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

In this context, DARPG, GoI has decided to ameliorate its previous effort of GGI 2019. One of the prerequisites for any Index to remain germane is to undergo incremental progression keeping the changing scenario, thereby adding new metrics in the form of new indicators and sectors. In tune with the above stated goal, the GGI Framework has been kept flexible for improvements/ revisions based on the need. Additionally, GGI 2019 was critically reviewed by various State Governments/UTs and academicians and appreciatively provided some insightful inputs/suggestions. Adding 'Citizen Centric Governance' as a new Sector to the set of nine sectors, which formed the core of GGI 2019 was well received and has now been

3 https://darpg.gov.in/whatsnew/good-governance-index-2019-launched-dr-jitendra-singh-mospp-25-dec-19-presence-secy-dopt

included as a tenth sector of GGI 2020-21. Similarly, as all States achieved 100% compliance of some of the indicators, these indicators are not repeated in GGI 2020-21. Instead, based on the inputs received from States and through consultations, 16 new indicators are included.

However, it has been decided that some of the critical aspects of GGI 2019 would remain unaltered (detailed out in following chapters). For the purpose of reading convenience, the Report of GGI 2020-21 reiterates core structure of GGI Framework which were part of Report of GGI 2019 and mentions the changes made in GGI 2020-21 specifically.

1.2 Sectors

Ten sectors were identified for the GGI 2020-21, and it comprises 58 indicators.

1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Sectors

In Agriculture and allied sector, eight indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like crop insurance. Accessibility of multiple selling/buying options for crop produce to the farmers can be achieved by linking the mandis to e-Markets. The enhanced flow of information will increase the bargaining power of farmers and reduce their vulnerability. Thus, an additional indicator 'Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market is included in GGI 2020-21. Literature review suggests that agriculture and allied sectors do not usually find place in other indices that are in vogue. This is a primary sector and by nature is dependent on large external factors such as topography; agro-climatic zones; rainfall; traditional cropping pattern; soil, etc. While the remaining nine sectors of the GGI can be sewn through commonly, agriculture and allied services greatly differ from one region to the other. In order to maintain parity and have a sense of commonality, attempt is made to aggregate the production by way of including generic indicators such as growth rate, food grains production, etc. Some of the indicators of this sector are derived indicators as calculated by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in real value terms.

1.2.2 Commerce and Industry

Central and State governments are coming up with a number of schemes for the development of commerce and industries to, inter-alia, uplift the economy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. To assess the reform measures taken by State Governments for promoting industries, it is decided to directly consider the scores obtained by the States as part of annual Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB)

exercise undertaken by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), GoI.

In addition to providing impetus to the conventional industrial set-up, following the global trend, the country is embracing the new Startup ecosystem which is attracting thousands of young talented brains. The Startups has potential to infuse innovations and could lead to significant improvements in self-employment and livelihood opportunities. Therefore, an additional indicator is included under the sector for GGI 2020-21. With the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) across the country, more and more services and industries are registering since their business turnovers warrant them to register and pay GST. A new indicator to measure the growth in registrations of new services/industries under GST is included to this sector. A closer look at the set of indicators in this sector reveal a full cycle of indicators that do not measure the growth in traditionally big industries, but Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Startups along with growth in GST registrations there by giving a comprehensive and whole picture of this sector. Combinedly, these indicators would reflect the achievement of the particular State/UT and the reforms measure it has taken.

1.2.3 Human Resource Development

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

1.2.4 Public Health

Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, six key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunisation achievement, etc. Overall operationalisation and resources availability are also captured through indicator such as availability of doctors

at Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Operationalisation of Health and Wellness Centres and Number of hospital beds per 1000 population are new indicator which are added. This assumed more importance in the pandemic situation where there was lack of hospital beds were reported. A careful scrutiny of these indicators compels to infer that most of these are output-based; made possible when other ancillary and associated interventions are in place. For instance, MMR improvement is only possible when pre and post-natal support in terms of nutrition and other such measures are made available by the States. Similarly, other indicators in this sector are outcome of available infrastructure, right policies and streamlined processes.

1.2.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities

The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, sanitation, road connectivity, clean cooking fuel and power supplies which are priority areas for the Governments are captured in this sector with the help of six indicators. The indicators include access to water, availability of door-step collection of solid waste (in urban areas), road connectivity to rural habitations, access to clean cooking fuels and availability of power supply.

1.2.6 Economic Governance

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

1.2.7 Social Welfare & Development

In social welfare and development sector, ten indicators have been identified attempting to cover the overall gamut of the welfare and development arena. This sector covers the areas like social protection, employment, housing, empowerment of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, etc. GGI 2020-21 has added two additional indicators reflecting availability of banking services and Aadhar seeding of Ration Cards.

1.2.8 Judiciary & Public Safety

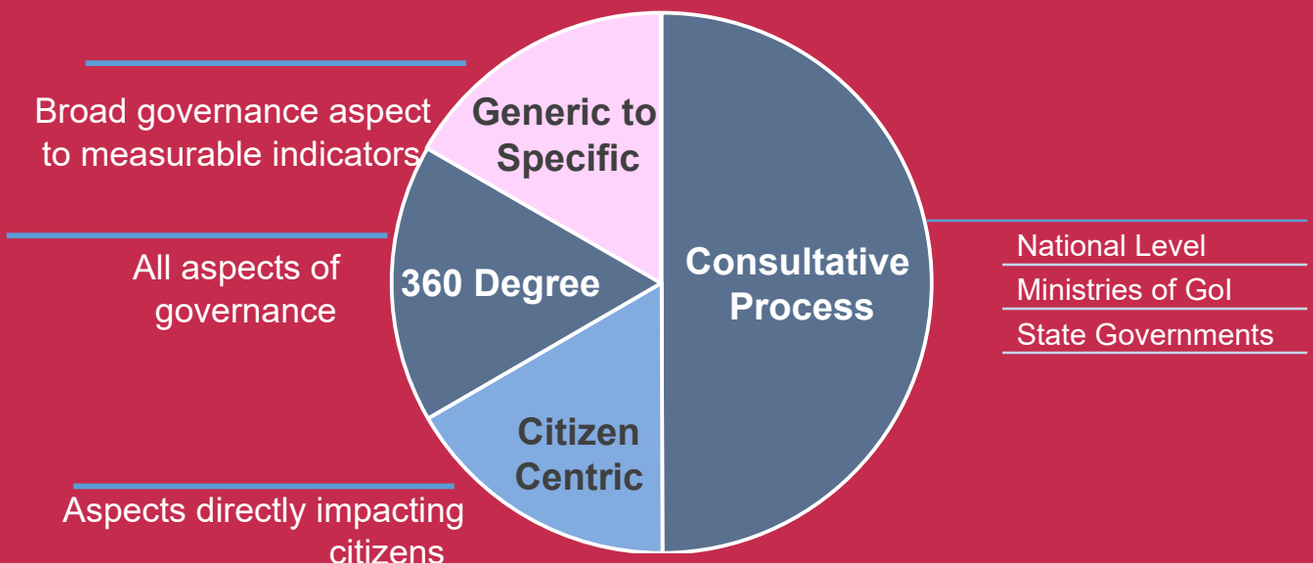
The judicial and public safety sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial procedure, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Five indicators are selected in this sector which include conviction rate, availability of police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

1.2.9 Environment

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, Environment has been taken as a separate sector. As depleting forest area is a main area of concern, the change in forest area has been included as an indicator in the sector. Indicator selection under this sector was particularly constrained due to limited availability of homogeneous data/information across the States. As a beginning, GGI–2019 had two indicators of which one is omitted and added three additional indicators by sourcing the data from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India. The subsequent edition of Index will press for more indicators for assessing the status of environment across the States and UTs.

1.2.10 Citizen Centric Governance

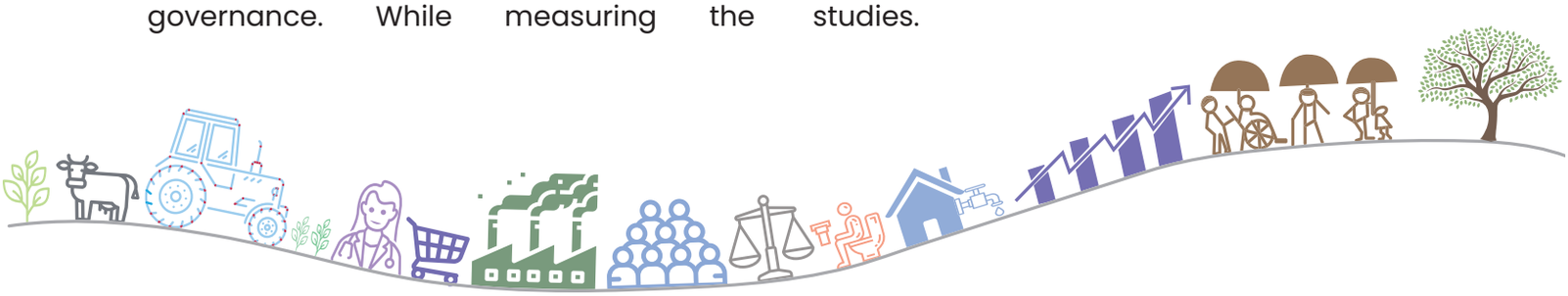
As discussed in previous section, this is a new sector included in the GGI 2020-21. The expectation of the citizen in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology, online portals, use of mobile applications, etc. Enactment of Right to Service Act is one of such measures. The Citizen Centric Governance sector has included indicator to capture the same..



2 Approach and Methodology

The concept of Good Governance is not new but in recent years it is becoming a major focus area. It includes concepts of participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. The Centre and State Governments orient their approach of policy making keeping these characteristics in consideration which makes its application very vast. It makes the task of developing an index very difficult and complex.

There could be many ways of measuring governance. While measuring the governance, it is still a debate on whether to take the absolute figure or the growth rate. While selecting the indicators, there were debates on whether to take performance indicator or process and input-based indicator or a combination of both. Performance indicators refer to the outcome related indicator. Process and input indicators refer to how outcomes are achieved keeping the input and process improvements at the core. Additionally, indicator selection should also be guided with objective of developing trends over a period and identifying areas for further studies.



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

2.1 Literature Review

A detailed review of the existing models of governance indices were carried out along with comparative analysis of the frameworks like Status of Governance Report (SoGR) Framework, Public Affairs Indices (PAI), Quality of Governance, Worldwide Governance Indices (WGI), etc. during the preparation of the GGI 2019.

For the GGI 2020-21, the new indices published by NITI Aayog, PAI, etc. were reviewed and wherever appropriate, considered while inclusion of new indicators.

2.2 Approach to the GGI Framework

The genesis of designing and developing an index for assessing the status of governance among the States and UTs emanated as one of the recommendations of GoS on Governance. The DARPG, GoI has taken forward this recommendation in preparing the index. The selection of indicators and the methodology for the composite index were among the most challenging tasks and are guided by the recommendations. The proposed framework utilises the existing models of Governance Indices as well as other frameworks available including the Constitution of India by adapting those models in terms of its horizontal and vertical coverage. This approach saves the project from re-inventing the wheel and saves effort and time.

While identifying the governance sectors, a zero-based approach was adopted and guidance from existing frameworks was taken. Schedule VII (List II and III) of Indian Constitution (Article 246) has been considered and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations are also referred. The approach adopted for the preparation of the Good Governance Index is as follows:

Figure: Approach to GGI Framework

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

2.2.1 Consultative and Citizen Centric Approach

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

During the preparation of the GGI 2019, a detailed consultation at National-level was carried out to discuss the initial approach and methodology for design and development of GGI and to seek inputs for refinement in the same. Three rounds of consultations with 25 Ministries of Government of India were undertaken to understand their mandate/priorities and focus areas as well availability of State/ District-level database to identify suitable indicators. The GoS on Governance was consulted for their inputs and they had suggested to limit the number of indicators, which are outcome and output-oriented. State-Level consultations were carried out to seek States' feedback / comments / suggestions on draft list of indicators and subsequent amendments were made. For the purpose workshops were held at Nainital, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Panaji.

For the GGI 2020-21 also an elaborated consultation process was undertaken. The Central Ministries/Departments concerned, and State Governments were consulted through virtual meetings and requested to submit their detailed inputs and comments. Inputs were received from 23 Ministries / Departments and 19 States & UTs. In addition, the draft framework was uploaded on DARPG portal seeking suggestions.

The received inputs/comments indicated a generous appreciation for the DARPG, GoI and showed general acceptability for the proposed GGI concept. All the received inputs/ comments were of immense value and aimed at enhancing the comprehensiveness of the index. After a detailed internal analysis, the indicators under various sectors including weightages have been revised and the GGI 2020-21 has been finalised.

2.2.2 Citizen Centric Approach

Citizen-centric approach 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, citizen requirements from governments are kept first and service delivery is looked through the eyes of the citizen. Identified indicators capture the essence of needs in the life cycle of a person, starting from birth, education, employment, welfare, etc. It is also ensured that indicators capture the overall needs like food security, health care, education, public infrastructure, safety and security, justice, etc.

2.2.3 360-Degree and Pragmatic Approach

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

2.2.4 Generic-to-Specific Approach

Major sectors that encompass the governance spectrum are identified first and then these broad sectors are divided into several indicators that contribute to these sectors. Data Items that facilitate measurement of these indicators are worked out and measurement mechanisms concerned are identified. This approach establishes a clear-cut and logical correlation among the broad sectors, indicators and data items and provides a rational drill-down.

2.2.5 Simple and Quantitative

For the GGI framework to be measurable and implementable, it is required that the indicators which are identified are simple to calculate and comprehend. Indicators should allow a cross-State comparisons and quantitative analysis and also explore trends over time.

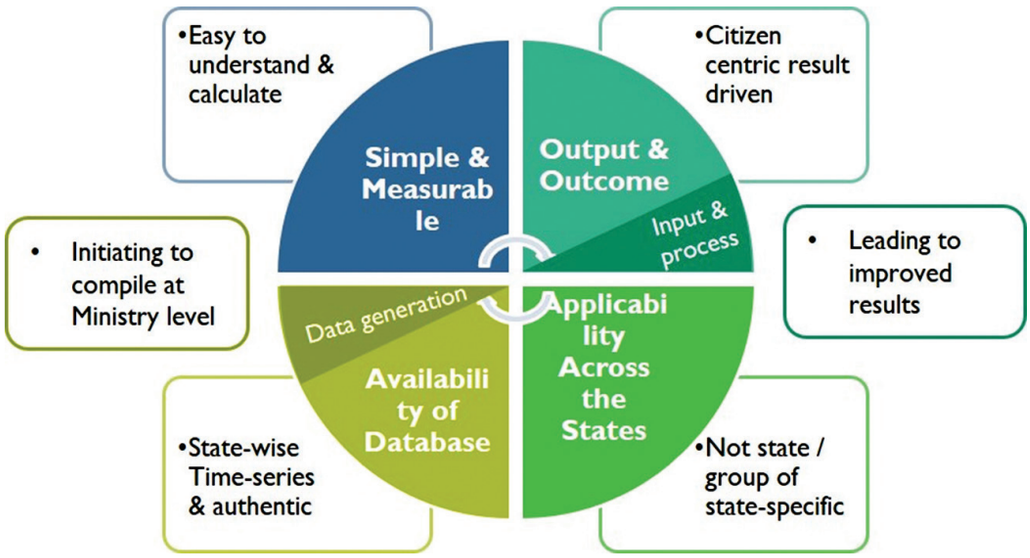
2.3 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

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

For data collection, option for primary data collection was rejected because existing studies show that it has poised a hurdle in index calculation as there is lack of resources for selecting samples or the cost of conducting such surveys would be huge and not viable. Moreover, the secondary data are more reliable and accounted for, leading to easy roll-out of the index.

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

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



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

Design and development of a comprehensive index is dependent on authentic and verified data. GGI is designed to assess the outcomes and output of the interventions at the State level. Identification of the indicators, therefore, is paramount important. While the set of indicators to be included could be many more in any given section, following pre-set principles in identifying appropriate indicators needs to be applied. In the process, not every indicator, otherwise relevant and critical, can be included because it does not meet the pre-set criteria as discussed above. For example, in Agriculture Sector, inclusion of farmers' income as a parameter would be ideal. However, it could not be part of the GGI because of lack of data availability. However, GGI is designed to expand and include any number of indicators that meet the principles of indicator selection. In coming years, the design of GGI would encompass developing data collection templates which may allow inclusion of new indicators.

With State of Governance in the States as the focus of GGI, process and input-based indicators are as important and critical as output and outcome-based indicators. However, including such indicators is dependent on primary data collection through surveys or other means. Such measures are time and resource intensive. As mentioned above, inclusion of such indicators can be considered in future Indices. Adherence to the suggestions of GoS on Governance to focus on outcome / output-based indicators in the initial

formative years of the GGI, has helped in retaining the focus of index on actual achievements by the States with some inevitable exceptions.

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

2.4 Data Source

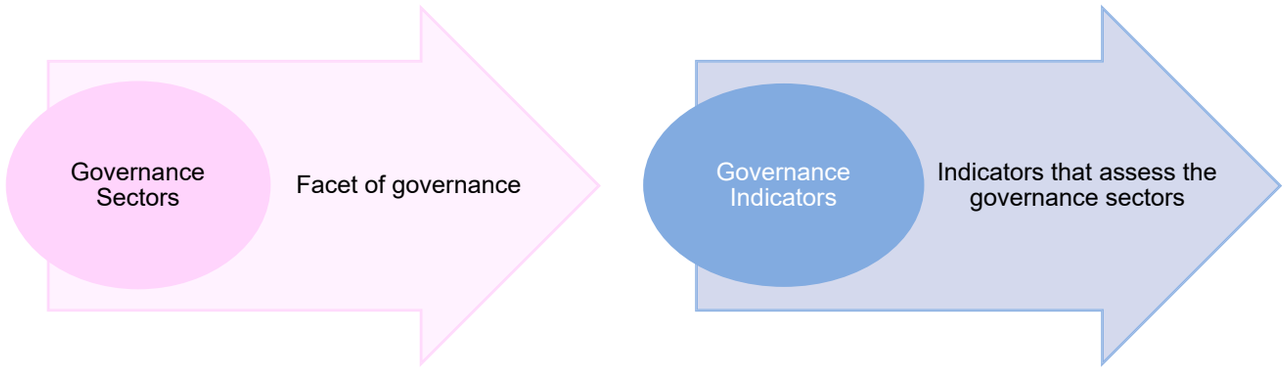
The availability of data across the States and its reliability along with acceptability among the stakeholders is vital for the GGI. Therefore, it is proposed to identify only authentic sources for data from which data would be collected and compiled. The present GGI takes into consideration only data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

Figure: Identified Indicative Data Sources

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

2.5 Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed Good Governance Index Framework includes:



A guiding input for indicator selection came from the GoS on Governance, suggesting to include only outcome and/or output-based indicators and in case of non-availability of data on such indicators, some proxy indicators (input and/or process-based) can also be included. With detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders including GoS on Governance, 50 indicators were part of GGI 2019.

Based on the inputs received on previous exercise and depending on the prevalent situation, GGI 2020 includes some additional indicators and omit obsolete indicators (for which almost States/UTs have achieved the ultimate output). While retaining the same 10 Governance Sectors, GGI 2020 encompasses 58 Governance Indicators. A comparative table for number of indicators under each sector is presented below:

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators	
		2019	2020-21
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	6	8
2	Commerce and Industry	3	5
3	Human Resource Development	6	7
4	Public Health	6	6
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	9	6
6	Economic Governance	4	4
7	Social Welfare and Development	8	10
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	5	5
9	Environment	2	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	3
	Total	**50**	**58**

2.6 Methodology - Ranking Computation

This section provides details about data capture from various sources of data and the process followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the States and UTs. The GGI consists of a limited set of relevant indicators categorised in 10 broad sectors. For ranking the States based on these selected sectors and indicators, two approaches emerged:

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

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

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

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

The framework provides the above-mentioned options, however, the index implementing agency, have to decide on the approach to be used for ranking of the States. It may decide to use either of the approaches or both or by combining both types of indicators based on its objective/s of undertaking the rankings. This process of ranking based on above-mentioned approaches is completed by following the below mentioned four steps:

Step I: Compilation of Necessary Data/Information

Calculation of the 58 different indicators under 10 sectors prescribed in the GGI requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at State-level. To begin with, the index implementing agency needs to fix the reference year for ranking the States as per Absolute Ranking Approach. However, the index implementing agency has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest datasets. In order to rank the States based on second approach, i.e., Growth-based, a base year which should be three (at least) or five years (to be decided based on the data availability) preceding the reference year.

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, inter-alia, is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based ranking) with the central ministries and/or departments.

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

There is a possibility that data for some indicators may not be available from these sources at central level, in such cases data also needs to be compiled from State-level reports published by respective State Governments which are already available in public domain. The identified data source has been mentioned against each indicator in subsequent section. The raw data collected as part of this step should be aggregated through an MIS database allowing year-on-year comparisons and State-wise documentation of progress. Such data collection should be a periodic exercise and should be executed through a robust framework for ensuring reliable and regular data collection for all indicators across the States.

Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it is required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking purpose easily. This way of conversion is known as normalisation[4] . It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the States based on their performance on the 58 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the States as part of GGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology is applied.

Dimensional Index Method[5] is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicator is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw value of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (maximum – minimum value). The maximum and minimum values for each indicator are ascertained based on the raw values for that indicator across the States – combining all States and UTs without

4 https://www.coursera.org/lecture/data-genes-medicine/data-normalization-jGN7k
5 ibid

considering the proposed categorisation. This approach is specifically adopted so that such calculation would permit comparison across all States and can also be used for generating overall ranks - without considering the categorisation.

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

Dimensional Score for Positive indicators:

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

Dimensional Score for Negative indicators:

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

Where:

Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better

Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better

Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources

Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the States & UTs

Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the States & UTs

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

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

Where:

n = number of periods

Step III: Assigning Weightages

Equal Weightage to Sectors: As mentioned earlier, while conceptualising GGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness need to be measured, have been clustered under ten sectors. All the identified ten sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach for such comprehensive index at national level. In addition, there is a possibility that during a particular period, one State might be more focused and channelising its resources towards some limited prioritised sectors due to issues of regional importance. And, at the same time, there is a possibility that one State might be giving equal importance to all sectors at once allocating resources equally. In such scenarios, there

would definitely be a difference in outcomes achieved by either of the States. In such circumstances, the index should not provide any advantage or disadvantage to States for ranking purpose. Therefore, it is decided to give equal weightage to all sectors irrespective of the approach followed for ranking.

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

It should be noted that if the data is missing for a State for a particular indicator, that indicator is dropped from calculation of the State and the indicator weight is redistributed among the other indicators within the same sector for that State. The same approach is adopted by the NITI Aayog in its recently published index.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, either the Department (DARPG) or the respective Ministries/ Departments could intervene to change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus. Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessity, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators or exclusion of indicators from existing list.

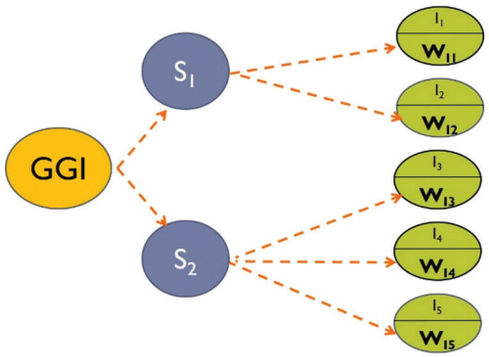
Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking

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

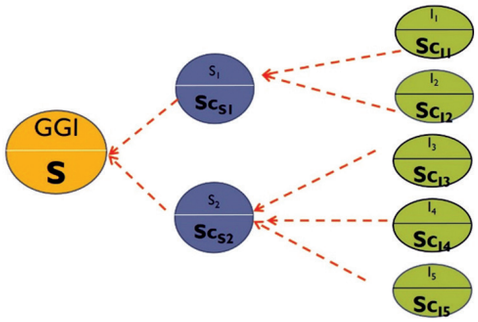
which are generated sector-wise, thereby recognising the sector-based focus of States.

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

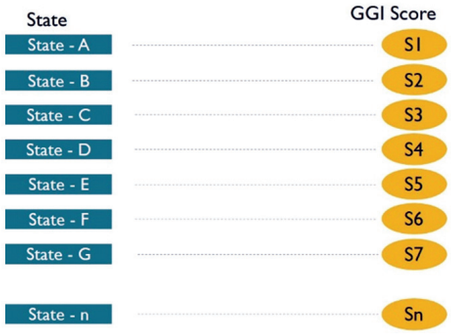
Assigning Weightage



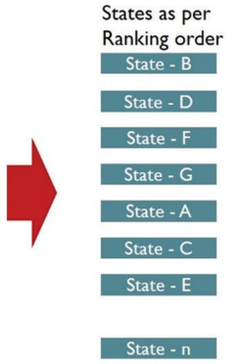
Scoring



State's GGI Score



Ranking of States



2.7 Categorisation of States

GGI includes all the States as well as UTs for assessment and ranking purposes and it is commonly agreed that there are wide disparities such as geographical, historical, administrative structure, population size, etc., within the States and among the States and UTs. There is also a pronounced disparity in terms of varying degree of development. There are several terms such as developed/ developing and under-developed States etc. are used to categorise the States. Economic activity or levels of economic development including historical investments/emphasis laid on infrastructure development in the States leads to yet another grouping as emerging and emerged States.

In an exercise aimed at measuring the State of Governance in the States; one that is designed to compare among the States, grouping of States throws up a challenge. In the previous iteration of GGI, as an initial/

first generation GGI, an already available grouping of States that DARPG, GoI adopts in recognising best governance initiatives was adopted. This addressed to some extent the rationality, equity, and level-playing field needed while comparing the States. The three categories that DARPG follows:

(i) North-East and Hill States (11)
(ii) Union Territories (7) and
(iii) Other States (18).

The design and development of GGI-2020-21, like previous iteration, followed similar approach of wide consultations with all the stakeholders including key Stakeholders – the States. One commonly expressed opinion was to take a re-look of grouping of States especially the group of Other States (18). While there were varying and diverse suggestions, re-grouping of States especially the eighteen States is a challenge and yet required, to address some concerns. In recent years, there have been several indices that are brought out by NITI Aayog. SDG India Index is one such index released by NITI Aayog in March 2021. Based on the development parameters, States are grouped into Achiever, Frontrunner and Performer States. This grouping is specifically done to assess the SDG achievements by the States and had a specific purpose. However, it offered us to mix and match this grouping of States with that of the PM Awards for Excellence in Public Administration grouping of States that DARPG adopts. For a limited purpose of GGI 2020-21, the eighteen States which otherwise were grouped as 'Other States' are now sub-grouped into two – Group A and Group B as presented below. The remaining groups as NE and Hill States and UTs are continued.

Effectively, the grouping or re-grouping of States is a blended approach of NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and the PM Awards' Excellence in Public Administration grouping of States. Accordingly, the GGI scores – both sectoral and overall ranking is adapted to suit to this new grouping scheme introduced in GGI 2020-21. As has been the trend, designing and developing a Good Governance Index is a dynamic and evolving process. Along with several new dimensions that are being introduced in GGI 2020-21, the new grouping of States is also a method adopted and it would be further refined and perfected in the future iterations of the GGI. While the State of Jammu & Kashmir has been reorganised into two UTs: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. However, for most of the indicators, the data is yet to be made available in segregated manner and available for Jammu and Kashmir as State. Therefore, GGI 2020-21 retained Jammu & Kashmir as State in the category of North-East and Hill States for this edition of GGI. On the other hand, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as a single UT. For the same reasons explained for J&K, the data merger for the indicators is yet to take place and reported as a single unit as against two separate UTs, for GGI 2020-21, under UTs, D&NH and D&D are shown separately.

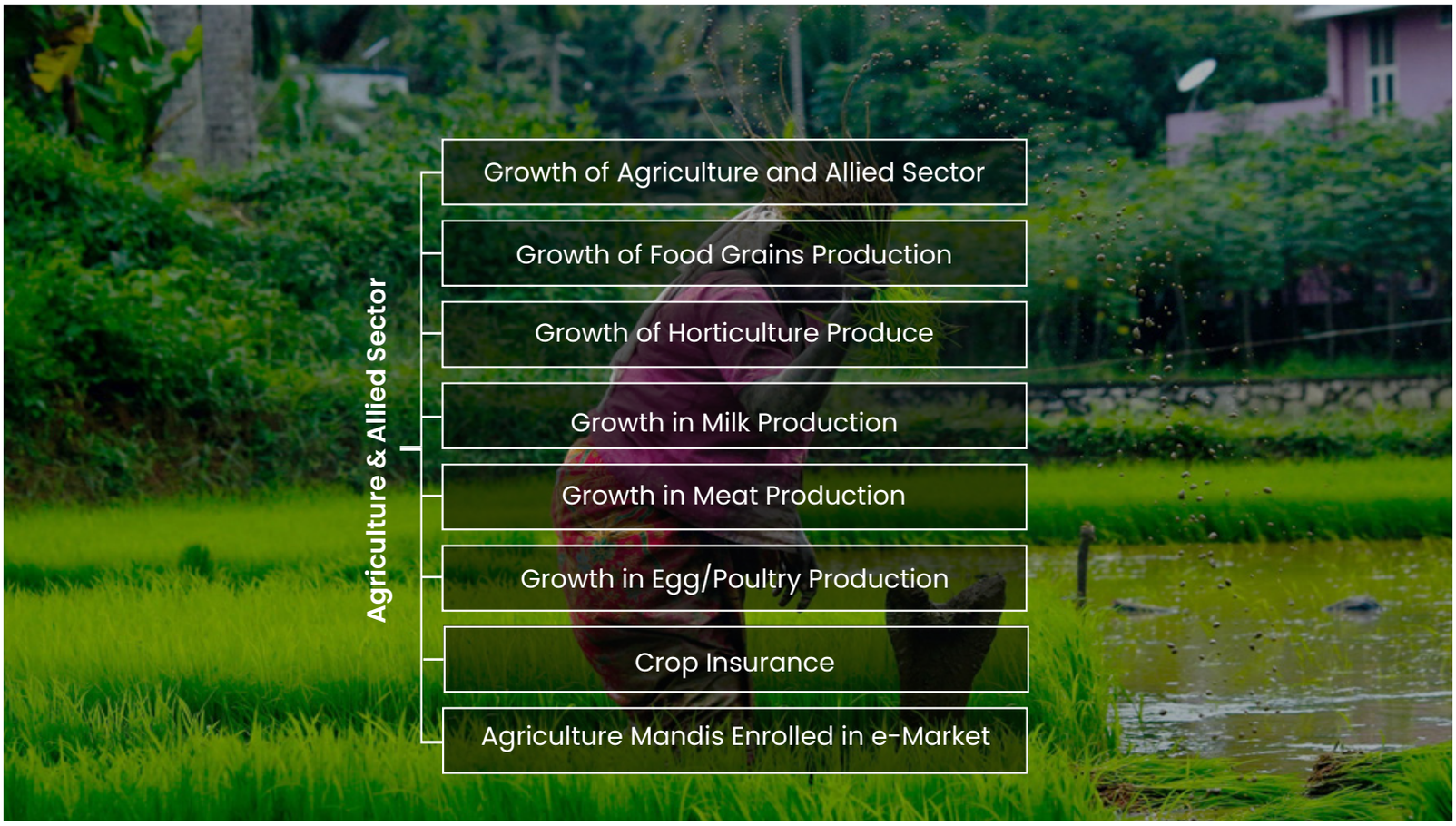
Other States – Group A	
i.	Andhra Pradesh
ii.	Goa
iii.	Gujarat
iv.	Haryana
v.	Karnataka
vi.	Kerala
vii.	Maharashtra
viii.	Punjab
ix.	Tamil Nadu
x.	Telangana

Other States – Group B	
i.	Bihar
ii.	Chhattisgarh
iii.	Jharkhand
iv.	Madhya Pradesh
v.	Odisha
vi.	Rajasthan
vii.	Uttar Pradesh
viii.	West Bengal

North-East and Hill States	
i.	Arunachal Pradesh
ii.	Assam
iii.	Himachal Pradesh
iv.	Jammu & Kashmir
v.	Manipur
vi.	Meghalaya.
vii.	Mizoram
viii.	Nagaland
ix.	Sikkim
x.	Tripura
xi.	Uttarakhand

UTs	
i.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
ii.	Chandigarh
iii.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
iv.	Daman and Diu
v.	Lakshadweep
vi.	National Capital Territory of Delhi
vii.	Puducherry

Agriculture & Allied Sectors
Environment
Social Welfare & Development
Commerce & Industry
Citizen Centric Governance
3
Sectors and Indicators
Judiciary & Public Safety
Public Health
Economic Governance
Public Infra & Utilities
Human Resource Development



1 Agriculture and Allied Sector

1.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector Indicators

Agriculture & allied sector (i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock and Fisheries) plays a vital role in Indian economy. Though this sector continues to be the backbone and is the pillar of the Indian economy, it is not included in the existing indices like SoGR, WGI, PAI, etc. In India, despite furtherance of industries and service sector after liberalisation and opening up of economy, this sector remains very crucial.

The growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture and allied sector at constant (2011-12) prices stands at 2.4%. This sector accounted for 17.1% of India's GVA at current basic price in 2018-19. Of the total workforce, 54.6% is agricultural workers[6] . India's food processing industry accounts for about 32% of the country's food market and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption and growth[7] .

The Government is working towards ensuring doubling farmers' income by 2022 and reduce agrarian distress. Initiatives are taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector. The initiatives are focused on every aspect in development of the sector - input, process and output & outcome related. Few of the initiatives include scheme for development of infrastructure creation (like irrigation,

6 Agriculture Statistics at a Glance – 2018 by Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GoI

7 https://www.ibef.org/industry/agriculture-india.aspx

storage, godowns, etc.), agricultural marketing, crop insurance, mission on agriculture extension and technology, mission for sustainable agriculture, etc.

Different States have different focus in agriculture. Comparing the States on the level of agriculture production, etc. may be irrelevant since this is largely driven by the agro-climatic conditions of the States. For the purpose of current GGI framework, all the States are compared as per a similar overall set of indicators.

Two indicators have been added to the previous lists. One being egg/poultry production as it contributes to the sector and another is Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Markets, providing options to farmers for buying and selling of their produce in the form of linkage to e-market assumes importance.

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

a. Growth of agriculture and allied activities
b. Growth of food grains production
c. Growth of horticulture production
d. Growth in milk production
e. Growth in meat production
f. Growth in egg/poultry production

To achieve the goals of various development plans, reduce the effect of natural disasters and seasonal variations, decrease the number of farmer suicides, agricultural assistance is required in terms of subsidies, insurances, loans, etc., which adds upon the following indicator:.

g. Crop insurance

The enhanced flow of information through e-markets will increase the bargaining power of farmers and reduce the vulnerability for farmers. Thus, the following indicator is included:

h. Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market

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

Indicator	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Rationale	Being a key for food security, there should be a continuous increase which should be sustained at a higher rate	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	(a) Combined agriculture and allied sector production of reference year	(a) Combined agriculture and allied sector production for reference year
	(b) Combined agriculture and allied sector production of preceding year	(b) Combined agriculture and allied sector production for base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), 2020 publication, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India	
*Note: * = Directly calculated figure is also available from CSO, GoI*		

Indicator	Growth of Food Grains Production	
Rationale	One of the main outputs of primary sector contributing to food security as well economy as a whole	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total food grain production of reference year	(a)Total food grain production of reference year
	(b)Total food grain production of preceding year	(b)Total food grain production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2020 published by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Growth of Horticulture Produce	
Rationale	The diverse soil and climate comprising several agro-ecological regions in India, provides the opportunity to grow a variety of horticulture crops, which plays a unique role in economy by improving the income of the rural people	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total horticulture production of reference year	(a)Total horticulture production of reference year
	(b)Total horticulture production of preceding year	(b)Total horticulture production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2020 published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

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

Indicator	Growth in Meat Production	
Rationale	Vital part of the food system and one of the main sources of self-employment especially to farmers during lean agriculture season while directly contributing to economy through export-related activities	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total meat production of reference year	(a)Total meat production of reference year
	(b) Total meat production of preceding year	(b) Total meat production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Basic Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Statistics 2019 published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Growth in Egg/Poultry Production	
Rationale	Contributes to economy and employment at grassroot level and an important nutrient supplement.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total egg/poultry production of reference year	(a)Total egg/poultry production of reference year
	(b) Total egg/poultry production of preceding year	(b) Total egg/poultry production of base year
Formula	(a) – (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Basic Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Statistics 2019 published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Crop Insurance	
Rationale	Provision of insurance at subsidised premium by State for crops provides an additional support / relief to the farmers if crop is damaged by attack of pests, flood, drought or any other reasons	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a) Total area of crop insured in reference year	(a) Total area of crop insured in reference year
	(b)Total area of crop in reference year	(b)Total area of crop insured in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2020 published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market	
Rationale	Farmers accessibility to sell/buy by linking the mandis to e-Markets and expand their options of selling their produce, thereby reducing vulnerability.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure	(a) % of agriculture mandis enrolled with e-market of reference year
		(b) % of agriculture mandis enrolled with e-market of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 by MoSPI, GoI	

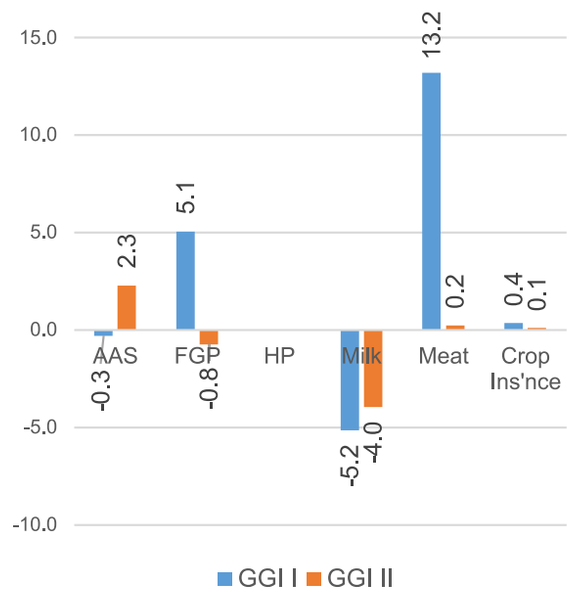
1.2 Agriculture and Allied Sector Incremental Progress

This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices

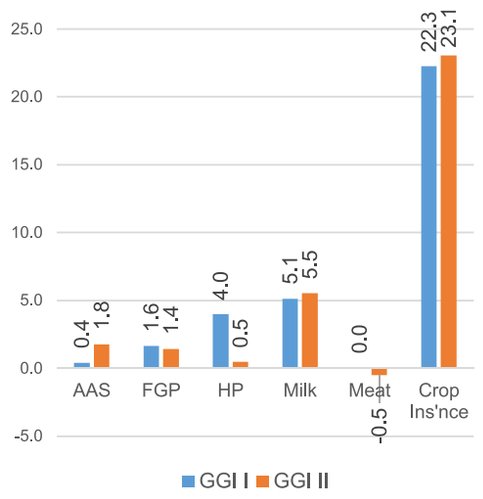
Other States: Group A

Andhra Pradesh

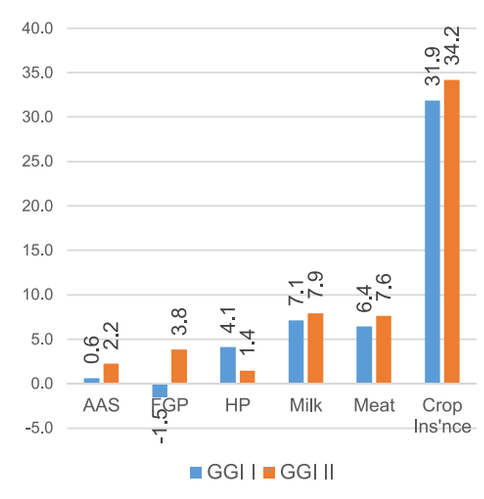
Goa



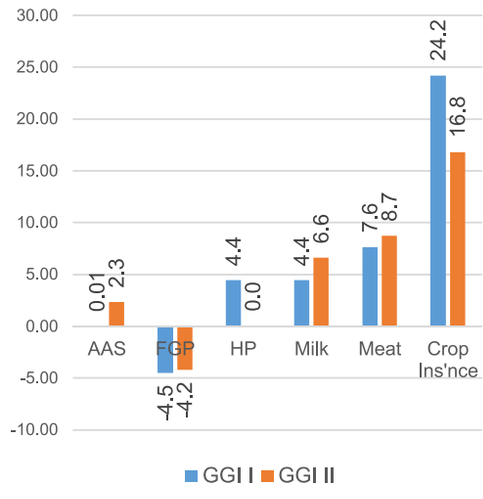
Gujarat



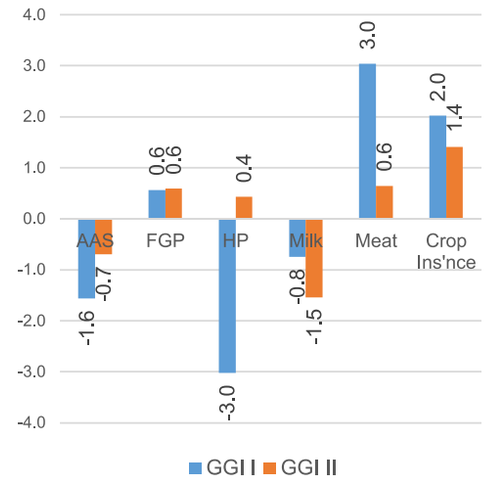
Haryana



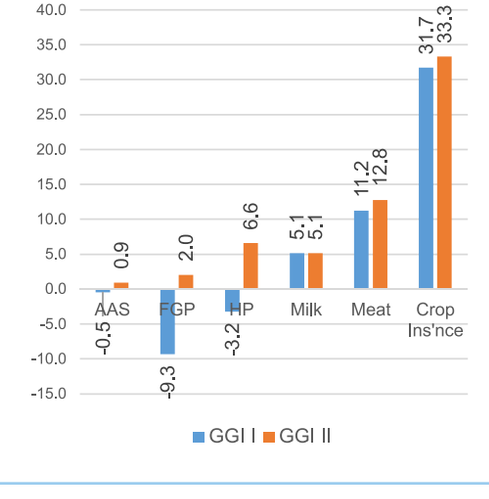
Karnataka



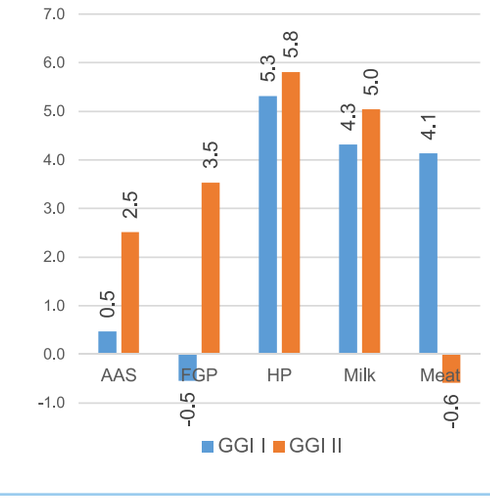
Kerala

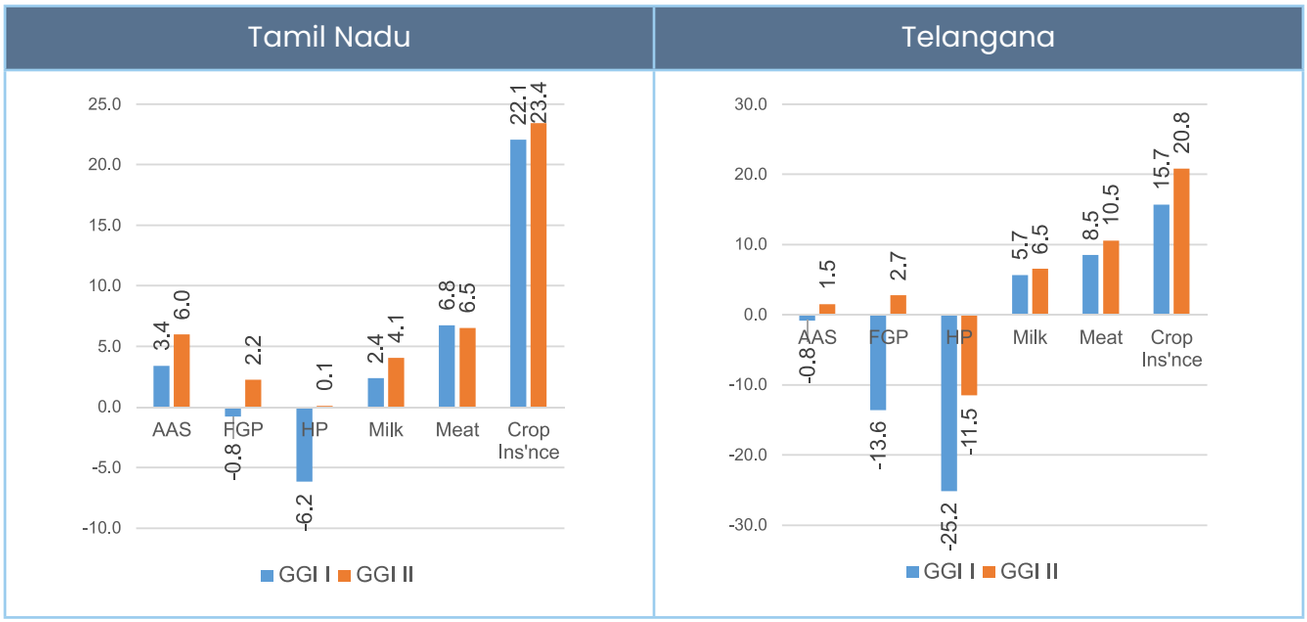


Maharashtra



Punjab





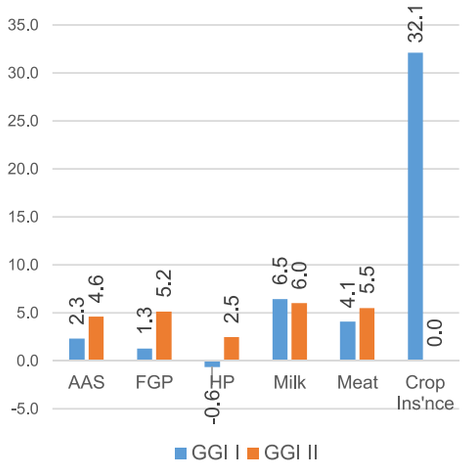
Note:
AAS = Compund Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Agriculture and Allied (Sector) Activities
FGP = CAGR of Food Grain Production
HP = CAGR of Horticulture Produce
Milk = CAGR of Milk
Meat = CAGR of Meat
Crop Ins'ance = Crop Insurance

Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

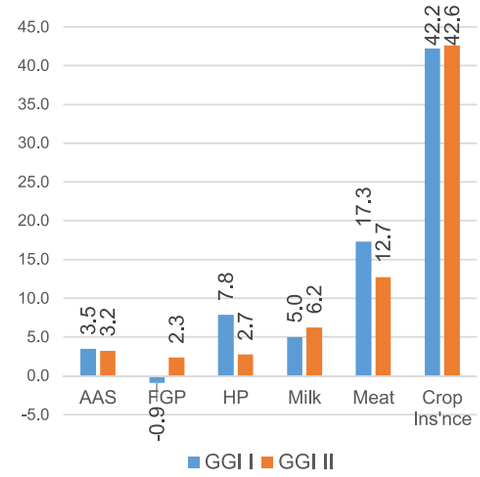
- The primary sector of Agriculture and Allied Sector in this set of States showed overall increasing trend in all the indicators except in Kerala.
- The increasing trend observed in all States in food grain, horticulture, meat and milk production is common among all Group A States except in Kerala which is showing equal reverse declining trend.
- The crop insurance is showing growth in most of the States in this group.

Other States: Group B

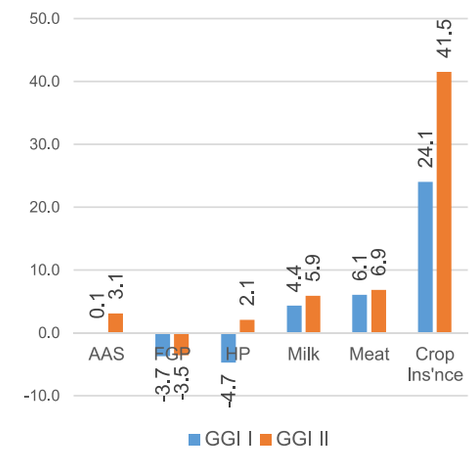
Bihar



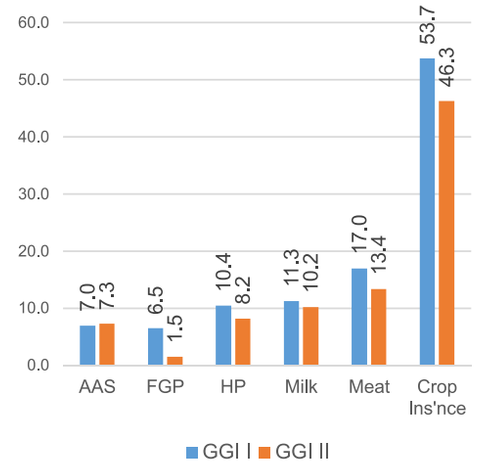
Chhattisgarh



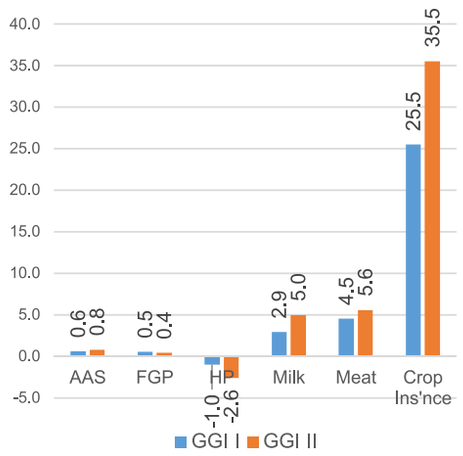
Jharkhand



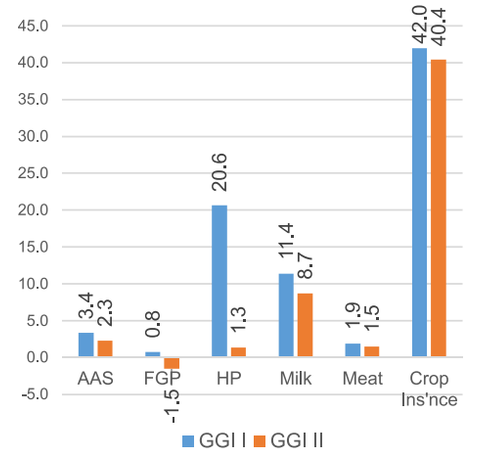
Madhya Pradesh

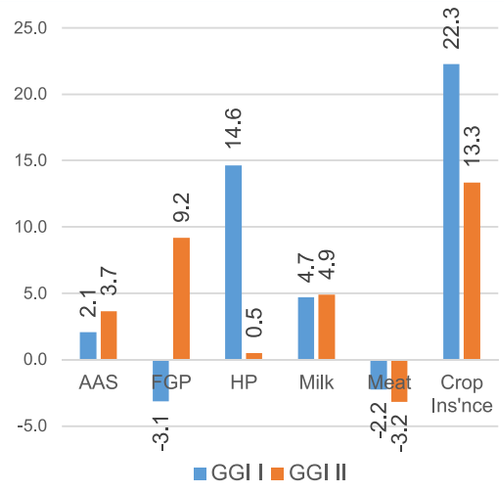
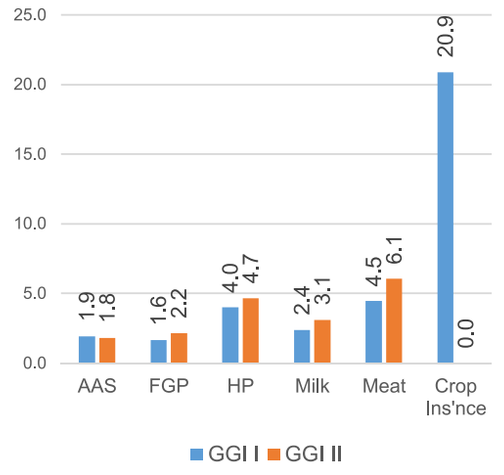


Odisha



Rajasthan



Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
	

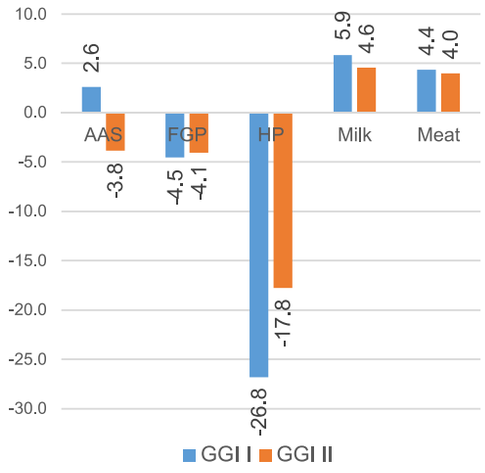
Note:
AAS = Compund Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Agriculture and Allied (Sector) Activities
FGP = CAGR of Food Grain Production
HP = CAGR of Horticulture Produce
Milk = CAGR of Milk
Meat = CAGR of Meat
Crop Ins'ance = Crop Insurance

Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

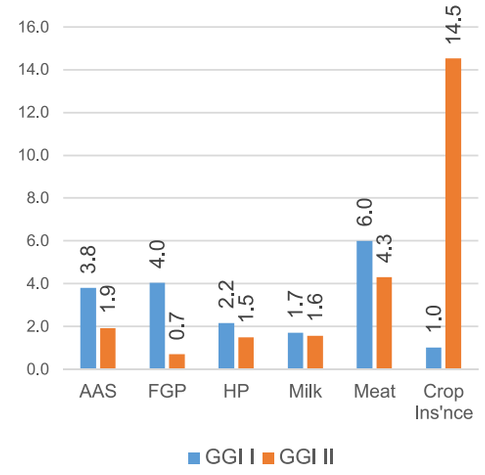
- Contrary to the increasing trend noticed in the previous set of States, in these indictors, for these set of eight States, there is general decline in the trend in food grains, horticulture, milk and meat production. However, in Odisha and Jharkhand, while the milk and meat production is showing increasing trend, similar trend in other indicators is not observed.

North-East and Hill States

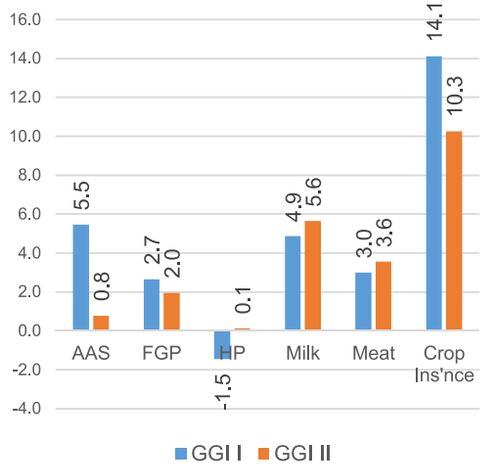
Arunachal Pradesh



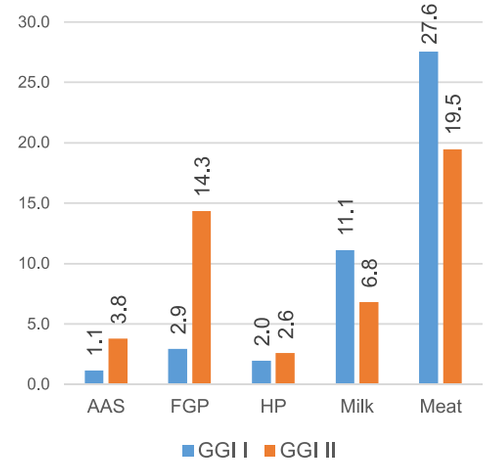
Assam



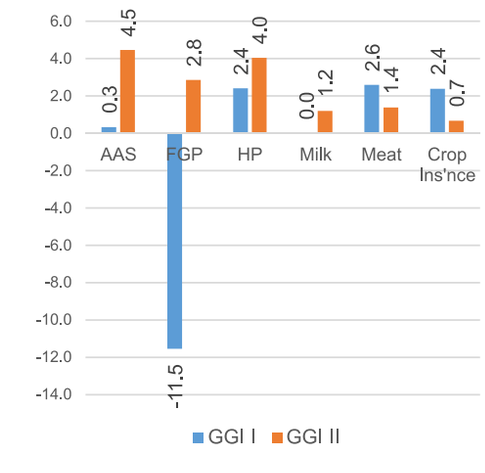
Himachal Pradesh



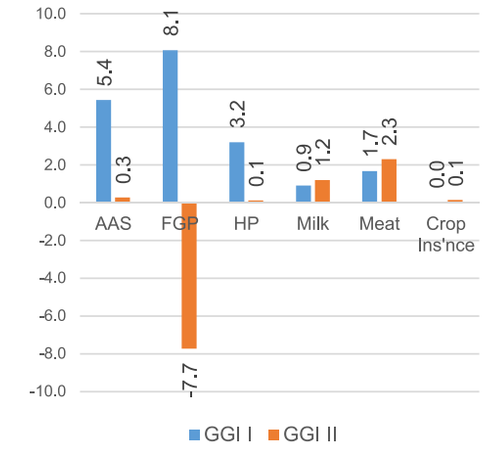
J & K



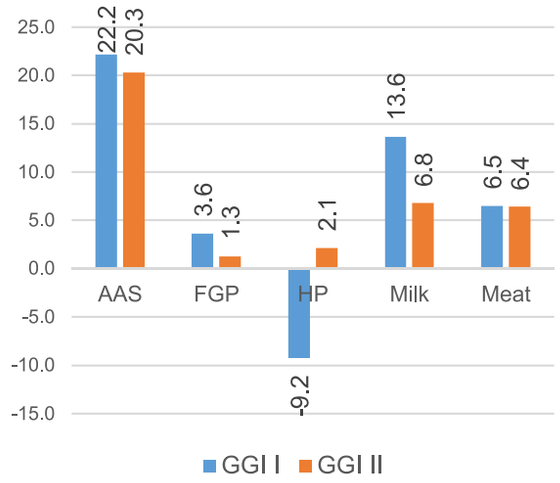
Manipur



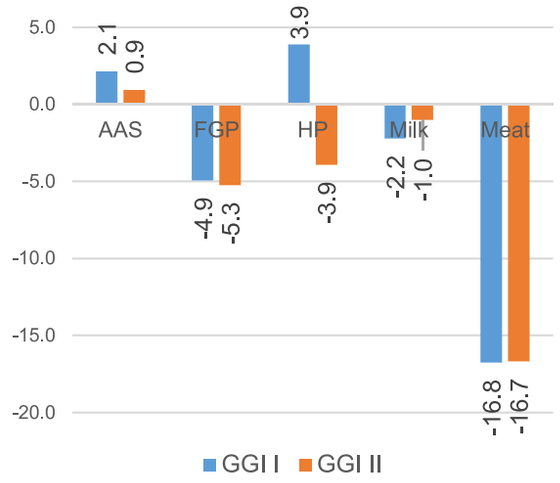
Meghalaya



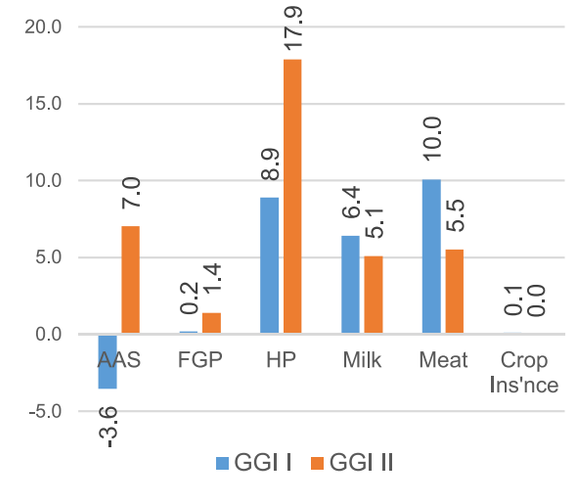
Mizoram



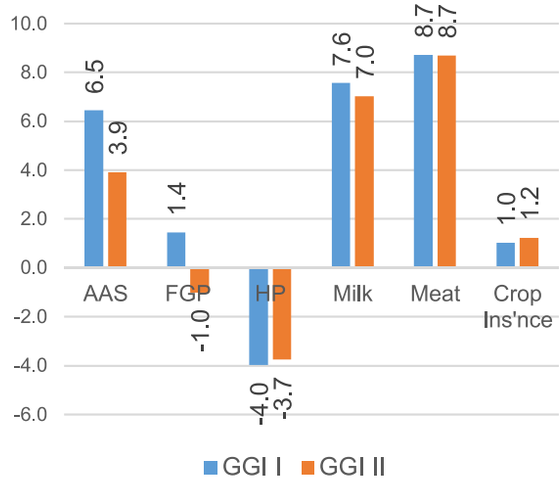
Nagaland



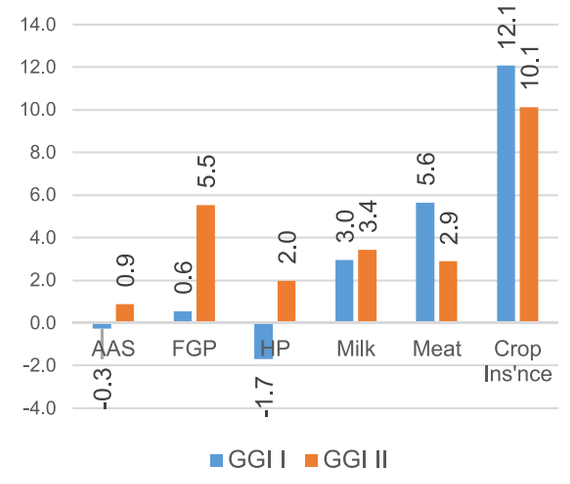
Sikkim



Tripura



Uttarakhand



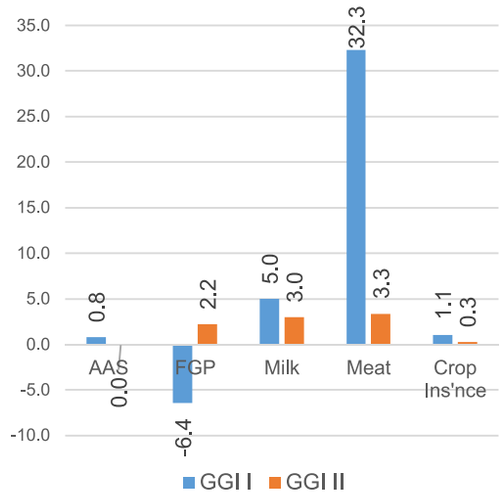
Note:
AAS = Compund Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Agriculture and Allied (Sector) Activities
FGP = CAGR of Food Grain Production
HP = CAGR of Horticulture Produce
Milk = CAGR of Milk
Meat = CAGR of Meat

Salient Features of incremental growth in North East and Hill States:

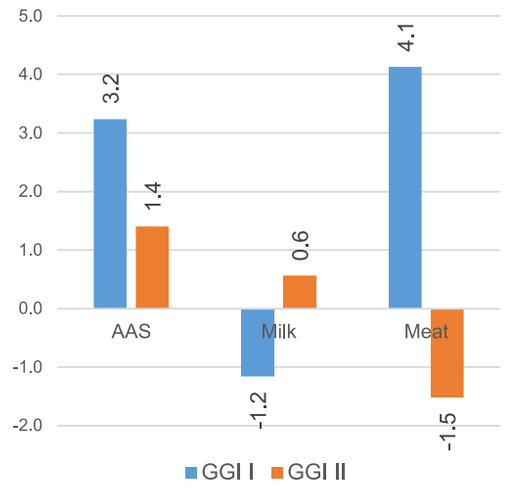
- Horticulture production which is the mainstay of North-East States is showing a declining trend except in Manipur. In HP and J&K Hill UT, there is improvement in Horticulture Production as this is their main economic activity. Crop Insurance in some of the NE States is increasing, however overall, this is also on the declining trend.

UTs

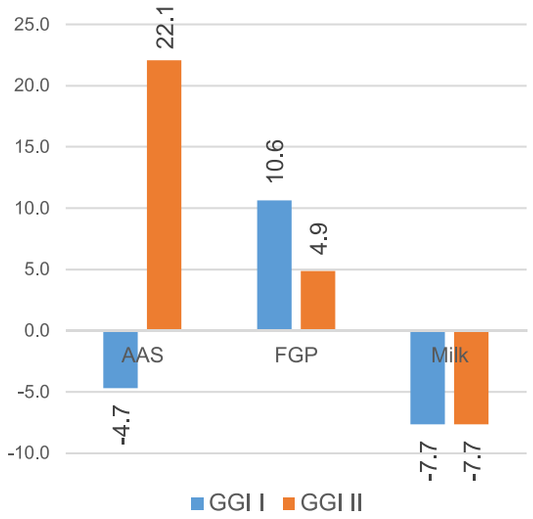
A&N Islands



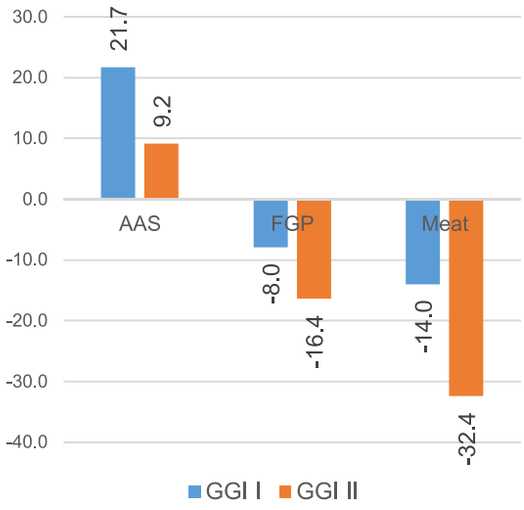
Chandigarh



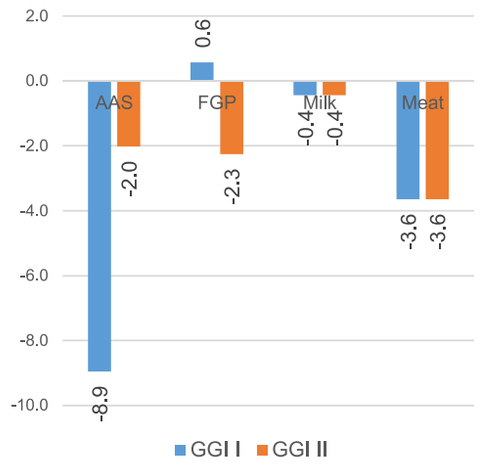
D&N Haveli



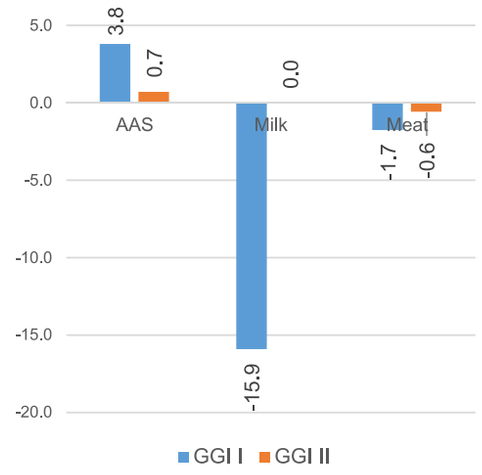
Daman & Diu



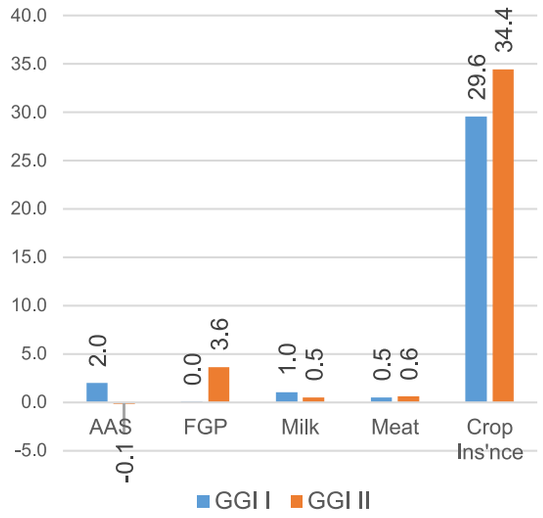
Delhi



Lakshadweep



Puducherry



Note:
AAS = Compund Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Agriculture and Allied (Sector) Activities
FGP = CAGR of Food Grain Production
HP = CAGR of Horticulture Produce
Milk = CAGR of Milk
Meat = CAGR of Meat
Crop Ins'ance = Crop Insurance

1.3 Agriculture and Allied Sector Ranking

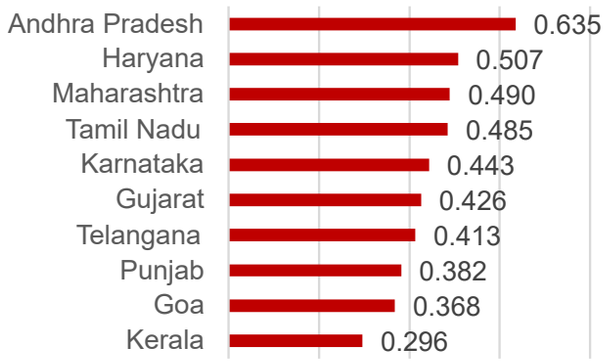
The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from

various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Agriculture and Allied Sector is presented as part of this section.

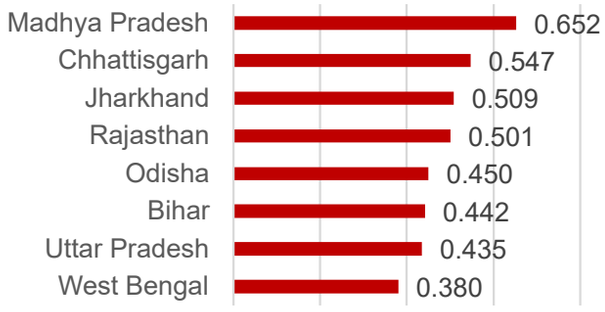
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.635
2	Haryana	0.507
3	Maharashtra	0.490
4	Tamil Nadu	0.485
5	Karnataka	0.443
6	Gujarat	0.426
7	Telangana	0.413
8	Punjab	0.382
9	Goa	0.368
10	Kerala	0.296



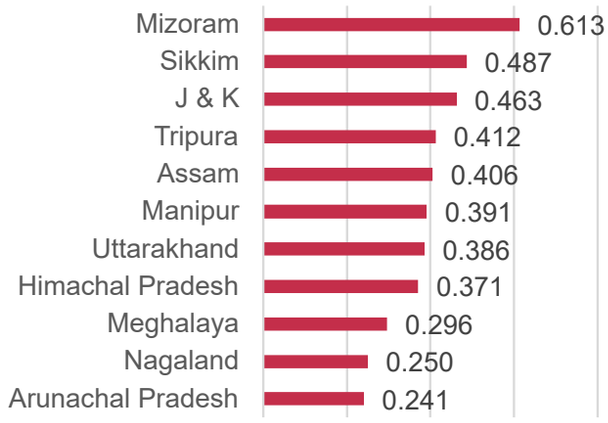
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Madhya Pradesh	0.652
2	Chhattisgarh	0.547
3	Jharkhand	0.509
4	Rajasthan	0.501
5	Odisha	0.450
6	Bihar	0.442
7	Uttar Pradesh	0.435
8	West Bengal	0.380



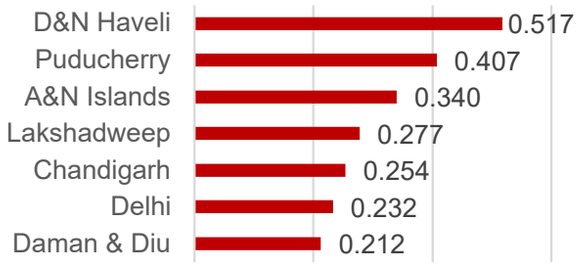
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Mizoram	0.613
2	Sikkim	0.487
3	J & K	0.463
4	Tripura	0.412
5	Assam	0.406
6	Manipur	0.391
7	Uttarakhand	0.386
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.371
9	Meghalaya	0.296
10	Nagaland	0.250
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.241



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	D&N Haveli	0.517
2	Puducherry	0.407
3	A&N Islands	0.340
4	Lakshadweep	0.277
5	Chandigarh	0.254
6	Delhi	0.232
7	Daman & Diu	0.212



Notes:

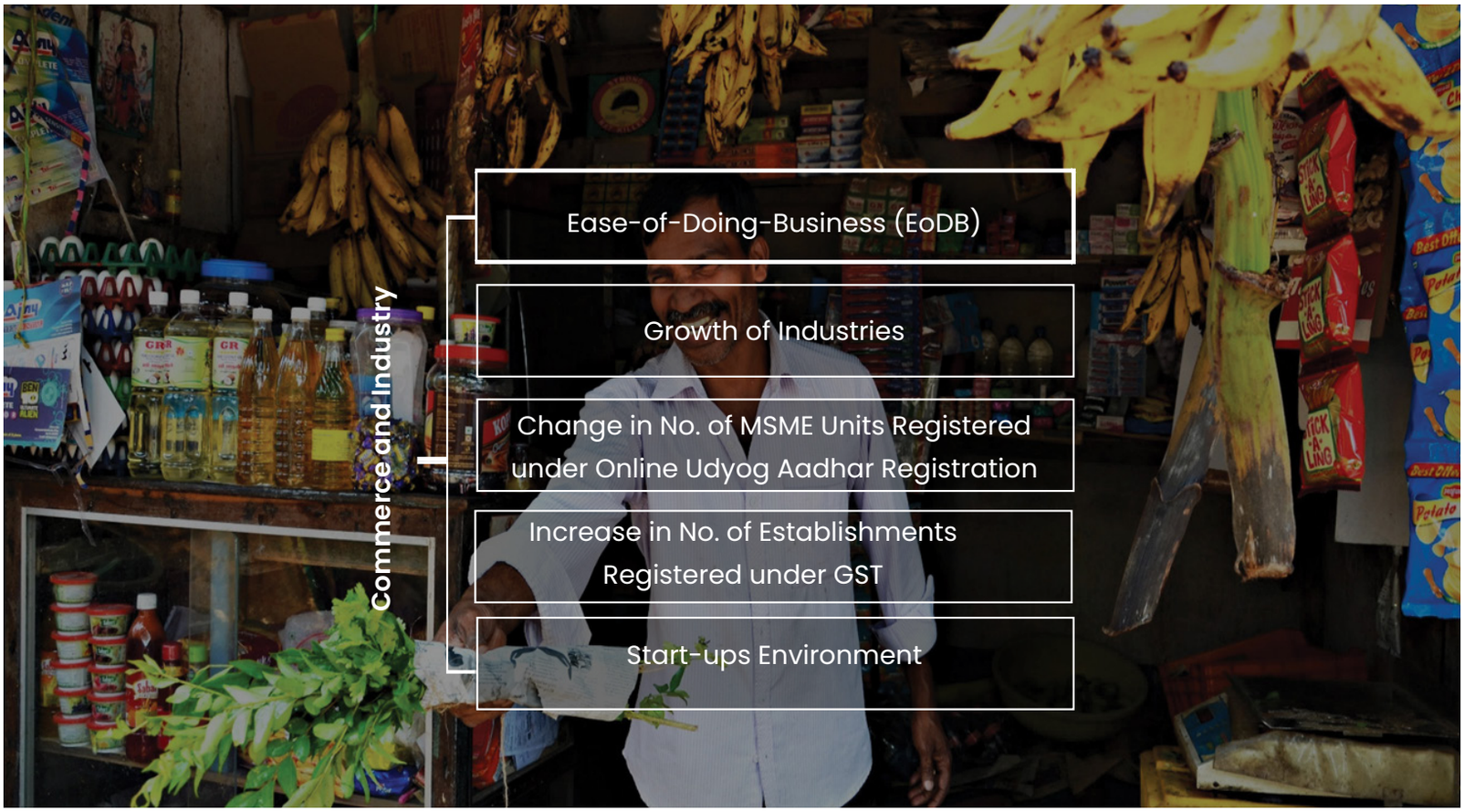
(i) No data was available for Growth Rate of Food Grain Production for Chandigarh and Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No data was available for Growth Rate of Horticulture Produce for any of the UTs and Goa, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(iii) No data was available for Growth Rate of Meat Production for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(iv) No data was available for Growth Rate of Egg/Poultry Production for Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Delhi, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(v) No data was available for Agri. Mandis enrolled in e-Market for North East States, UTs (except Chandigarh and Puducherry), Bihar, Goa, J&K, Karnataka and Kerala, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.



2 Commerce and Industry

2.1 Commerce and Industry Sector Indicators

This sector encompasses the governance aspects of industry and commerce covering EoDB, industrial growth, MSME establishments, number of Start-ups and establishments registered under GST.

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

The growth of commerce and industry in a State depends on the resources available, the laws favouring the development of the sector, etc. Measures are taken up by Government to simplify and rationalise the regulatory processes and introduce 'information technology' as enabler to make governance more efficient. Government is taking initiatives to catalyze startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India.

The State needs to encourage the establishments by liberalising their laws and by providing them with loans, subsidies, etc. Many new initiatives taken by the Government in the form of Make-in-India, Invest India, Start-up India and e-biz Mission Mode Project under the national e-governance plan are facilitating investment and ease of doing business in the country.

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

a. Ease of doing business

b. Growth of industries

c. Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration

d. Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST

e. Start-up Environment

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

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

Indicator	Growth Rate of Industries	
Rationale	Industries/businesses provide jobs, pay taxes to the government, contribute to GDP of the country and thus economic growth. Being most important factor for an economy, the sustained growth in number is very essential for development	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	(a) Gross State Value (GSV) Added by Economic Activity – Industry in reference year	(a) GSV Added by Economic Activity – Industry in reference year
	(b) GSV Added by Economic Activity – Industry in preceding year	(b) GSV Added by Economic Activity – Industry in base year
Formula	(a – b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2019-20, RBI, Government of India	

Indicator	Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration	
Rationale	MSME Sector is considered as key engine of economic growth in India and offers high potential for employment creation.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total number of MSMEs registered in reference year	(a)Total No. of MSMEs registered in reference year
	(b)Total number of MSMEs registered in preceding year	(b)Total No. of MSMEs registered in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	State-wise data Published by Ministry of MSME, Government of India	

Indicator	Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST	
Rationale	GST is a comprehensive tax reform designed to bring indirect taxation under one umbrella. Filing GSTR 3B form is mandatory for all those who have registered for the GST. Measuring growth in eligible establishment required to file GSTR 3B provides a good metric to assess progress of One National One Tax and expected revenue collection.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total number of establishments Registered under GST in reference year	(a)Total number of establishments Registered under GST in reference year
	(b)Total number of establishments Registered under GST in preceding year	(b)Total number of establishments Registered under GST in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Statistics from GST Portal, Govt. of India	

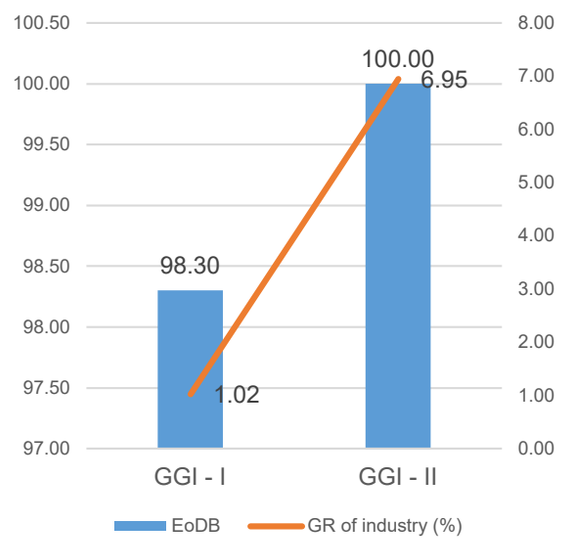
Indicator	Start-up Environment	
Rationale	Realising the importance of Start-ups in infusing innovations and significant improvements in self-employment and livelihood opportunities, States/UTs are enacting conducive policies that promote these initiatives. The increase in number of recognised start-ups would help in analysing the success of such measures	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	State Start-up Ranking Score	(a) State Start-up Ranking Score in reference year
		(b) State Start-up Ranking Score in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	States' Start-up Ranking by Dept. of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Startup India portal	

2.2 Commerce and Industry Sector Incremental Progress

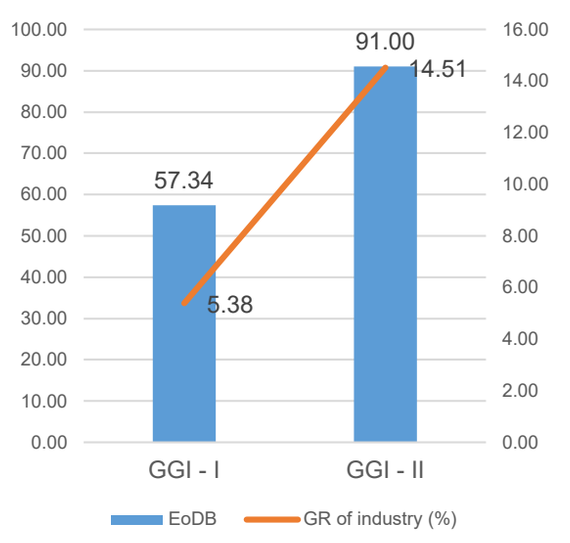
This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

Other States: Group A

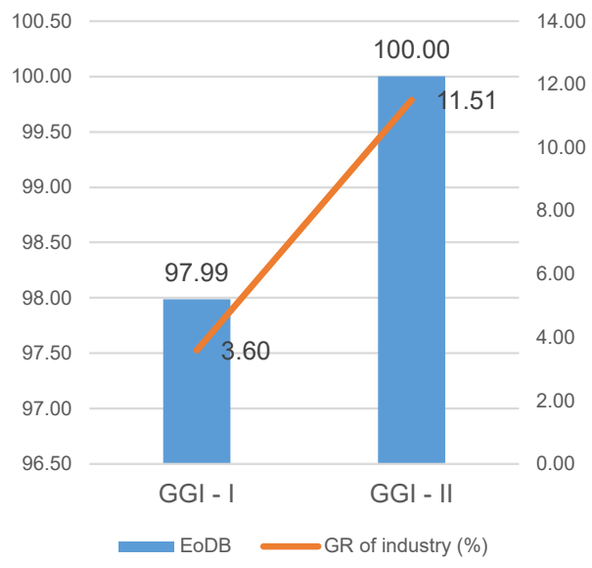
Andhra Pradesh



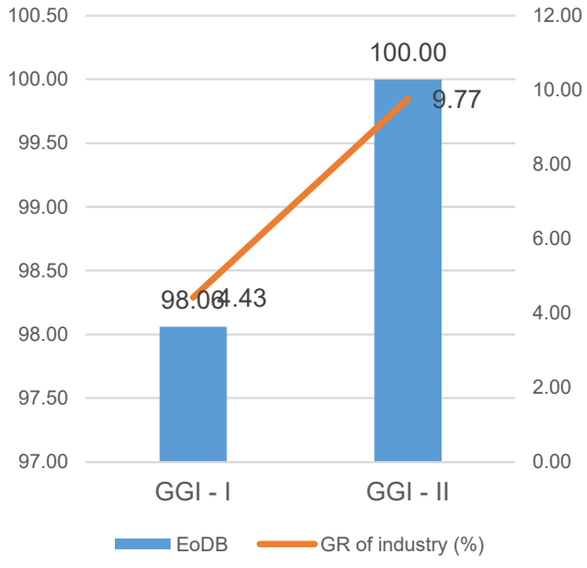
Goa



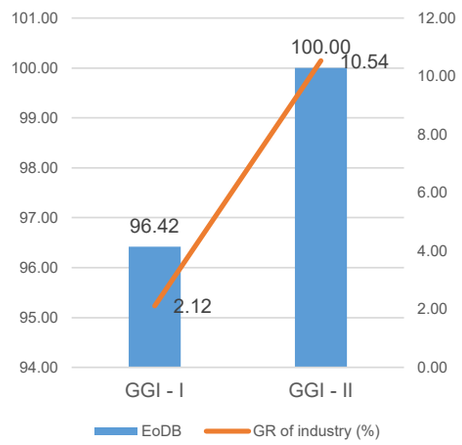
Gujarat



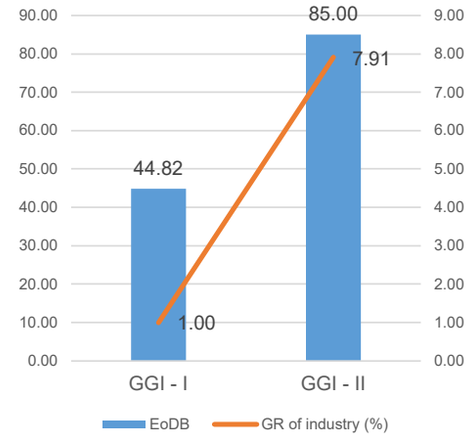
Haryana



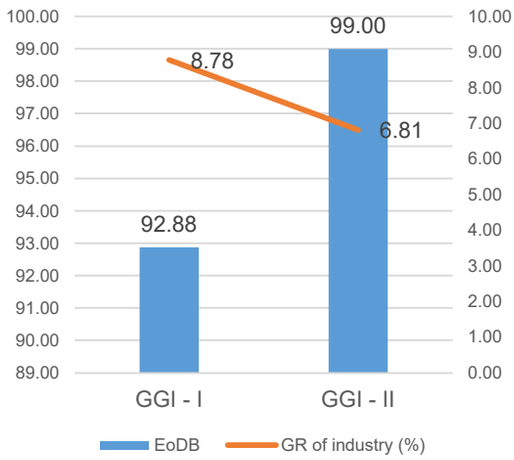
Karnataka



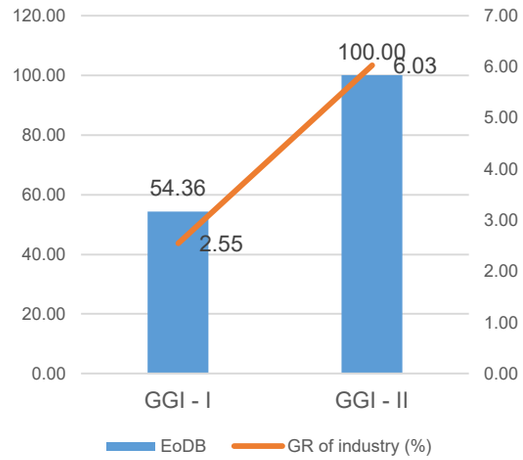
Kerala



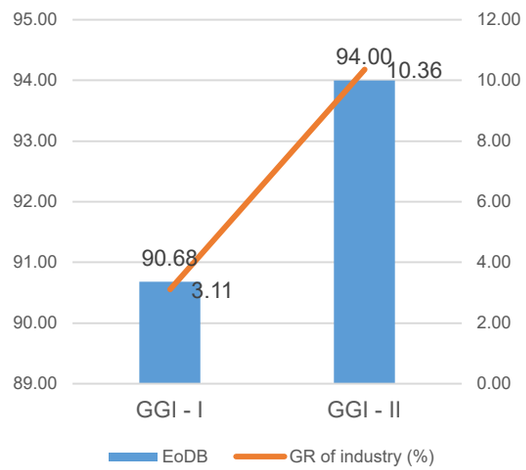
Maharashtra



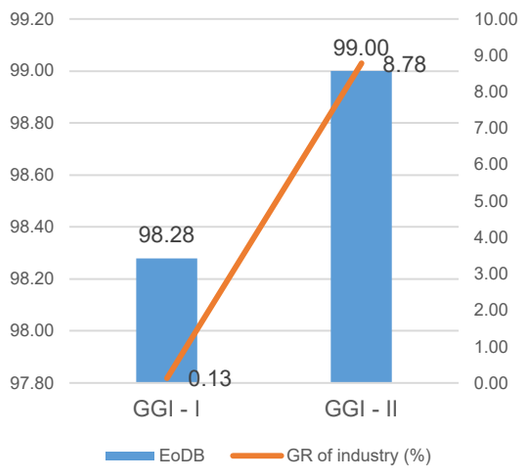
Punjab



Tamil Nadu



Telangana



Note:

(i) EoDB = Portal Score of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

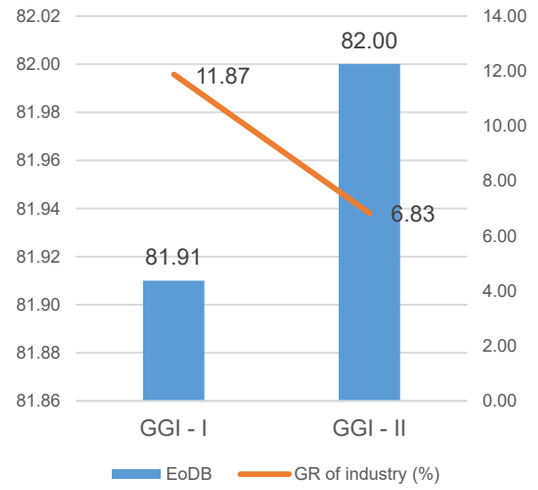
(ii) GR of Industry = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Industry

Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

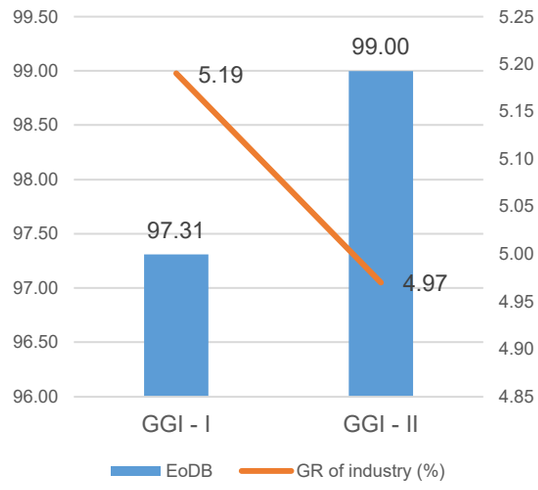
- Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab are reporting 100% achievement in Portal Score of EoDB.
- Kerala & Punjab is the most improved in Portal Score of EoDB from GGI-I to GGI-II
- All ten States have shown significant improvement in these Indicators except Maharashtra, there is minor dip in the growth rate of Industries.

Other States: Group B

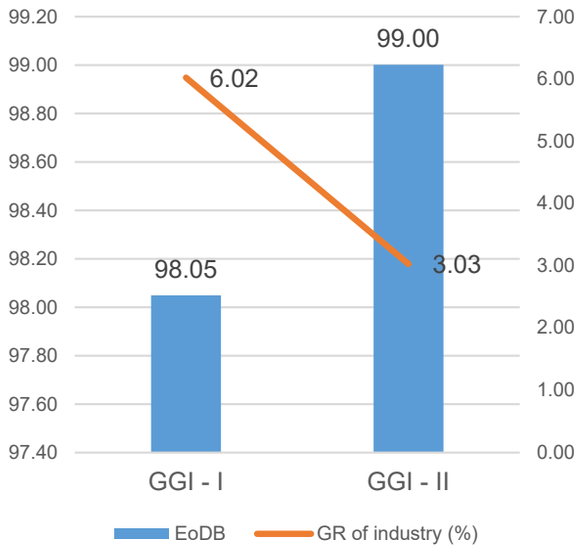
Bihar



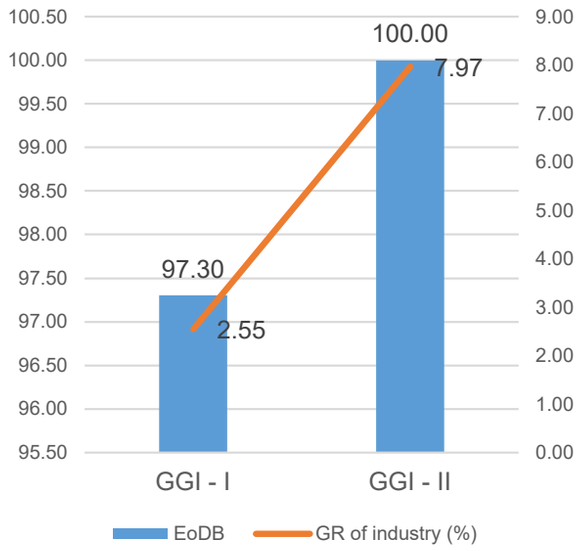
Chhattisgarh

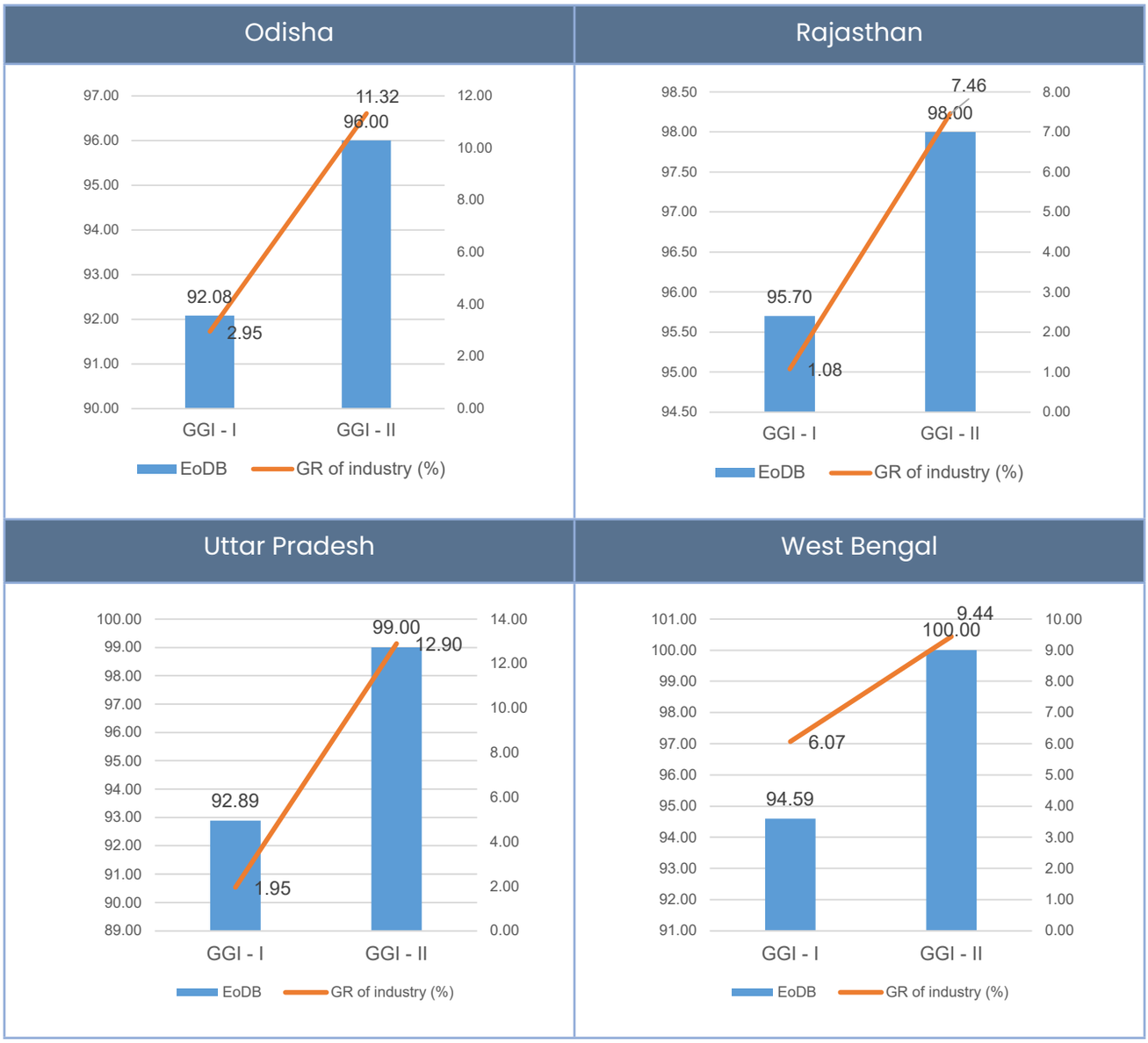


Jharkhand



Madhya Pradesh





Note:

(i) EoDB = Portal Score of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)
(ii) GR of Industry = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Industry

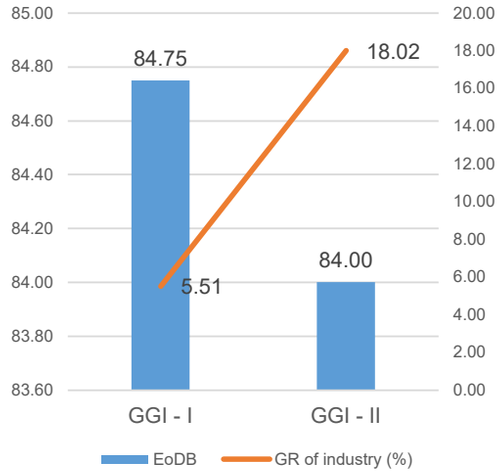
Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

- Uttar Pradesh and Odisha have an excellent growth rate of Industries. Uttar Pradesh has shown increase from 1.95 to 12.90 in GR of Industries and 99% Portal Score of EoDB followed by Odisha 2.95 to 11.32 and overall 96% Portal Score of EoDB.
- Madhya Pradesh is continuing to show significant change in Portal Score of EoDB from 97.30 to 100% and this is followed by West Bengal, the most improved state in Portal Score of EoDB from 94.59 to 100%.
- All eight States are showing significant improvement in these Indicators except Bihar and Chhattisgarh, there is minor dip in the growth rate of Industries.

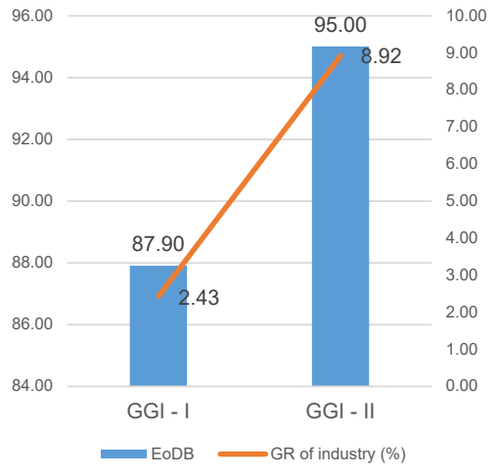
North-East and Hill States

Arunachal Pradesh

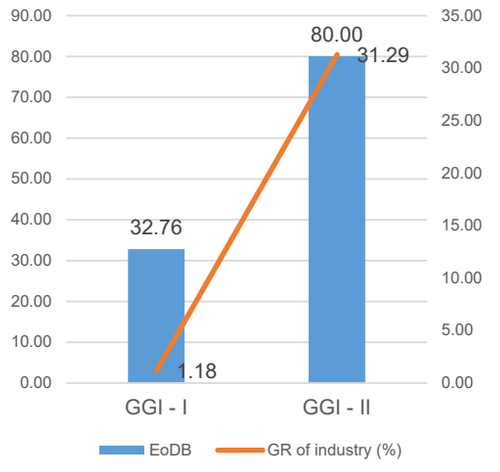
Assam



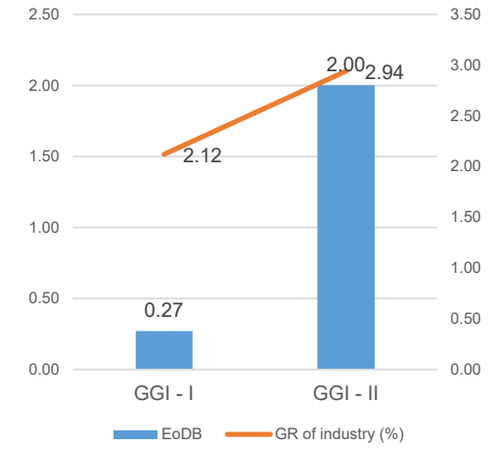
Himachal Pradesh



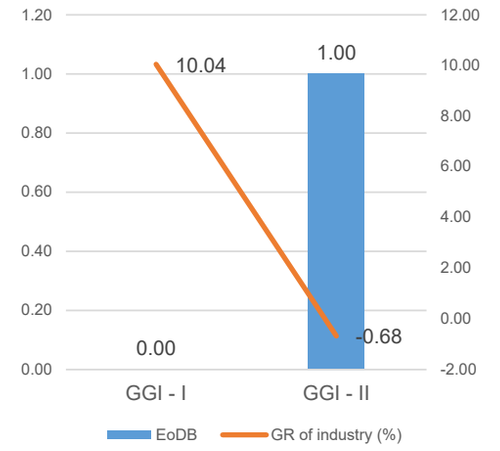
J & K



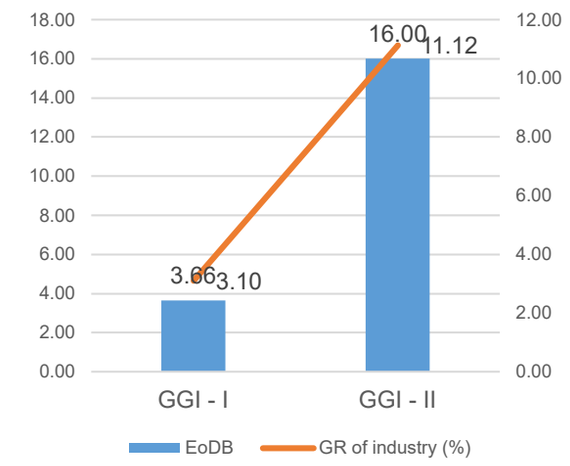
Manipur



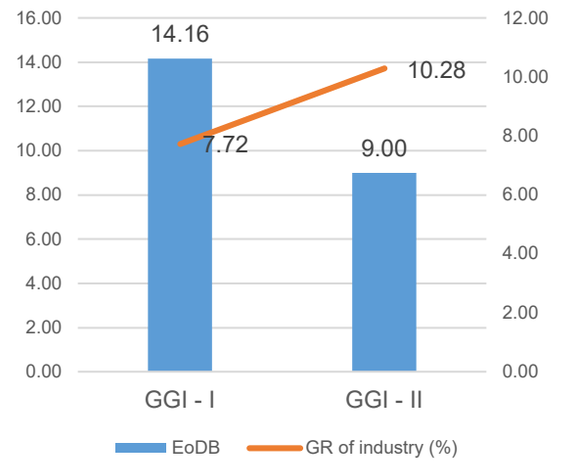
Meghalaya



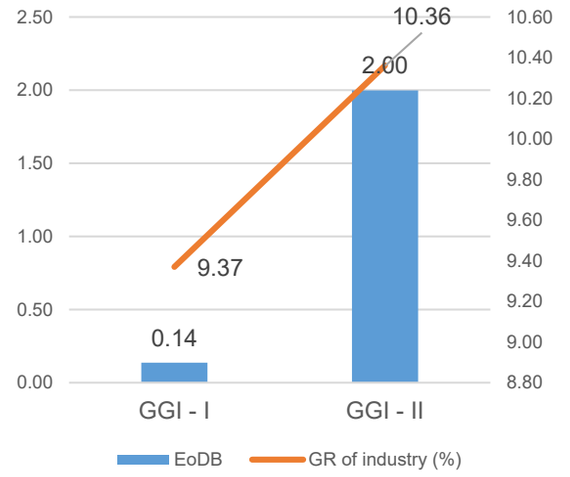
Mizoram



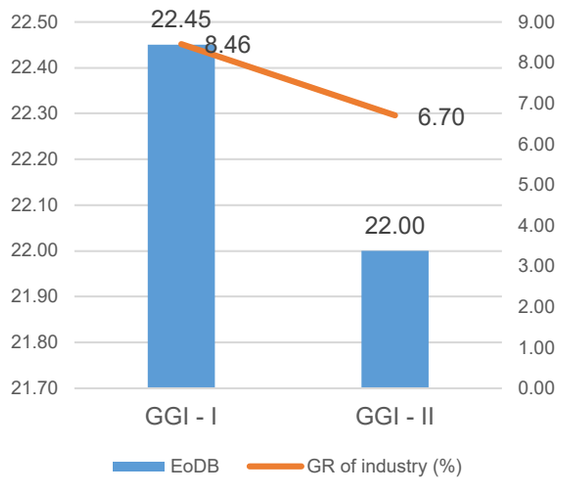
Nagaland



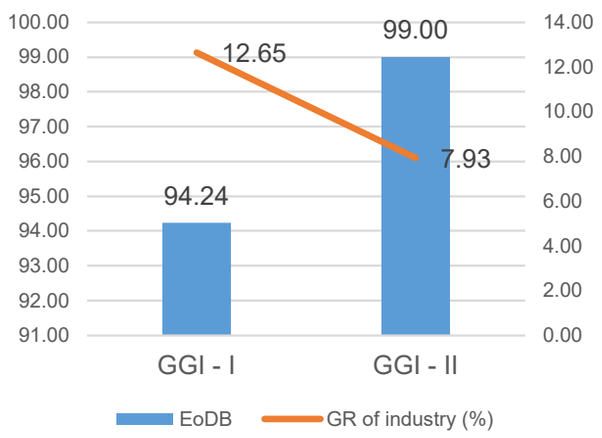
Sikkim



Tripura



Uttarakhand



Note:

(i) EoDB = Portal Score of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

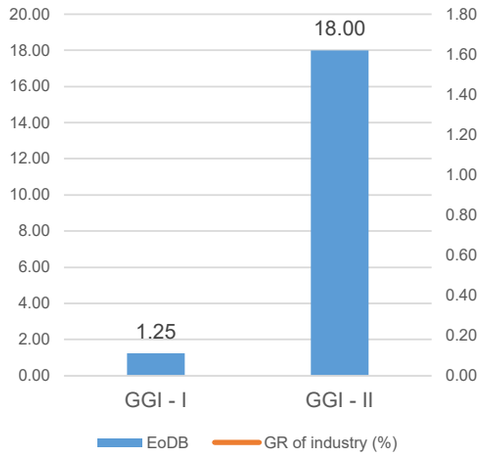
(ii) GR of Industry = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Industry

Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hills States:

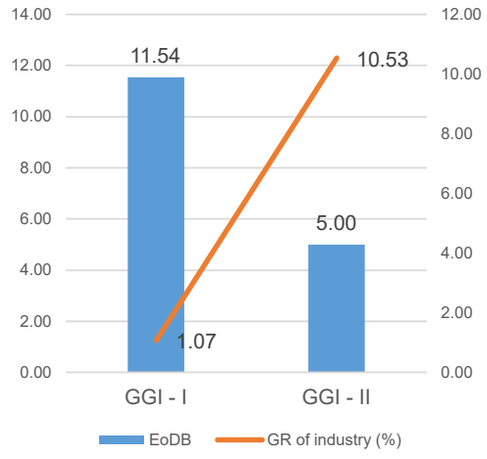
- Out of eight NE States, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura are showing decline in the growth rate of Industries.
- Except Assam and Tripura which have declined in Portal Score of EoDB, all States in this group are showing a healthy growth in Portal Score of EoDB

UTs

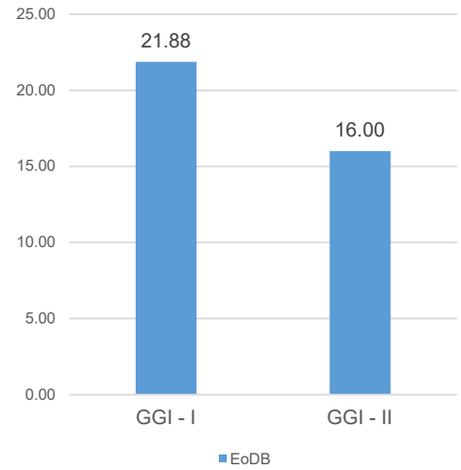
A&N Islands



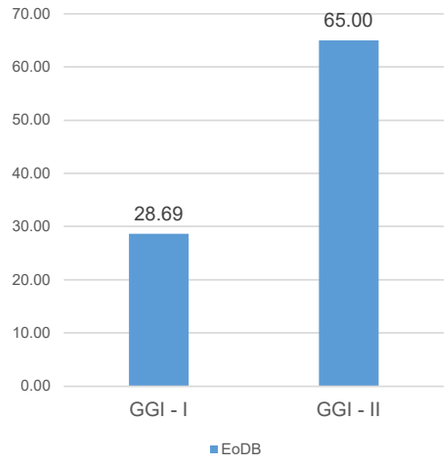
Chandigarh



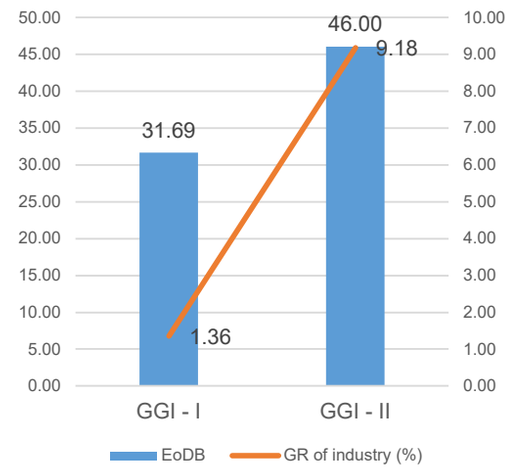
D&N Haveli



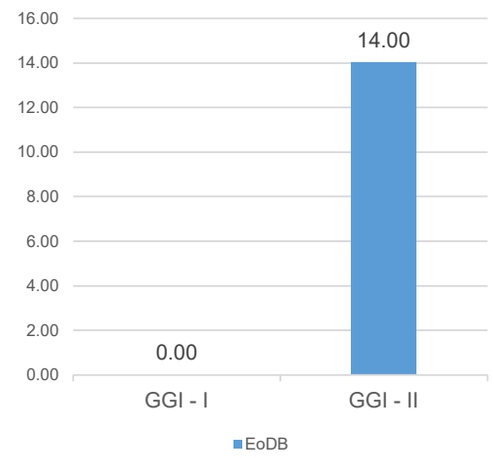
Daman & Diu



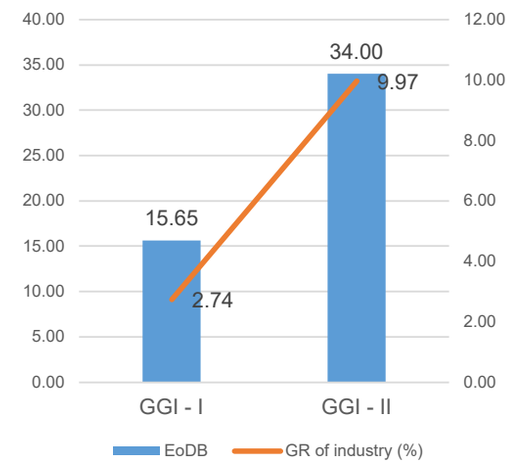
Delhi



Lakshadweep



Puducherry



Note:
(i) EoDB = Portal Score of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)
(ii) GR of Industry = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Industry

Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- Delhi and Chandigarh among the UTs has shown significant growth in Industries.

2.3 Commerce and Industry Sector Ranking

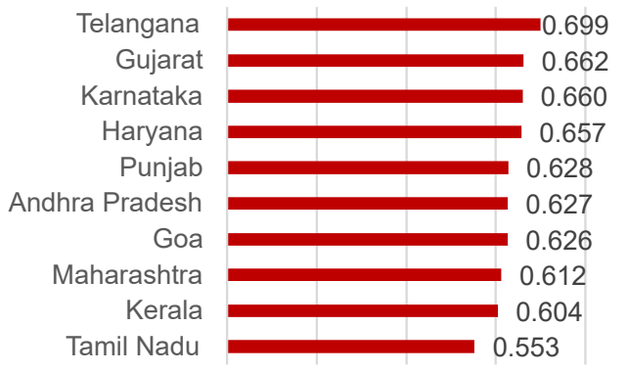
The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightage are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2.

The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Commerce and Industry Sector is presented as part of this section..

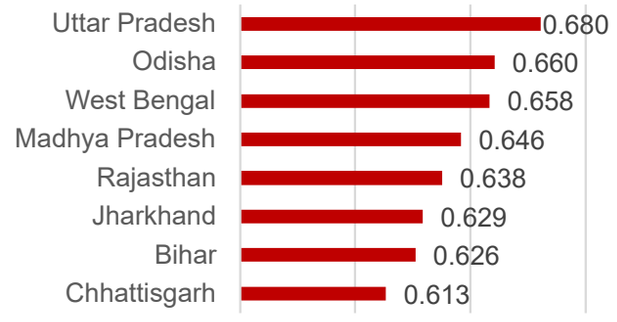
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Telangana	0.699
2	Gujarat	0.662
3	Karnataka	0.660
4	Haryana	0.657
5	Punjab	0.628
6	Andhra Pradesh	0.627
7	Goa	0.626
8	Maharashtra	0.612
9	Kerala	0.604
10	Tamil Nadu	0.553



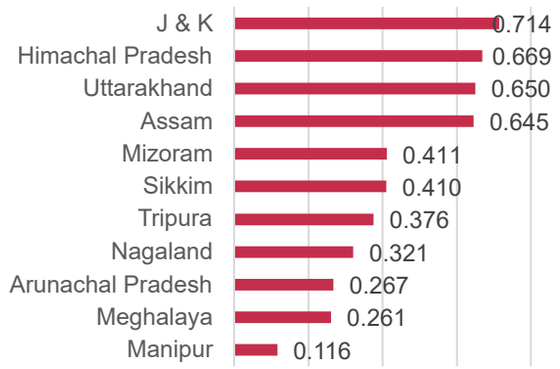
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Uttar Pradesh	0.680
2	Odisha	0.660
3	West Bengal	0.658
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.646
5	Rajasthan	0.638
6	Jharkhand	0.629
7	Bihar	0.626
8	Chhattisgarh	0.613



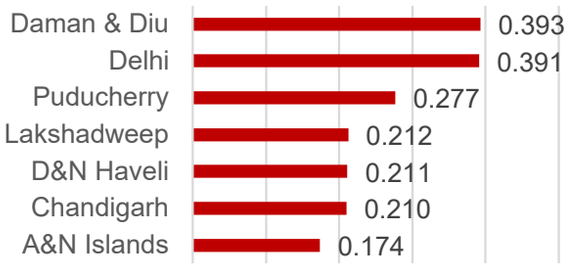
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	J & K	0.714
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.669
3	Uttarakhand	0.650
4	Assam	0.645
5	Mizoram	0.411
6	Sikkim	0.410
7	Tripura	0.376
8	Nagaland	0.321
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.267
10	Meghalaya	0.261
11	Manipur	0.116



UTs

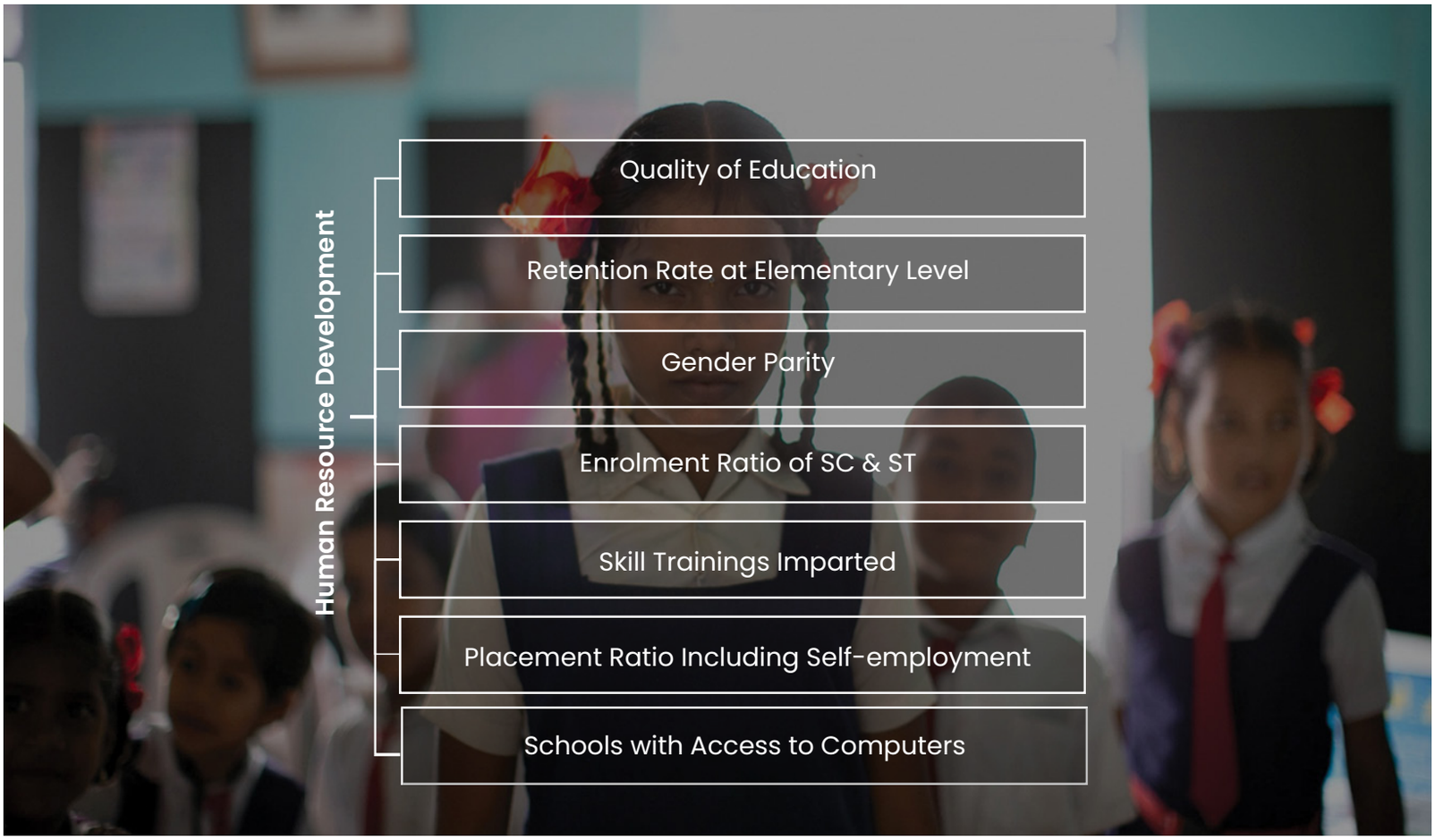
Rank	States	Score
1	Daman & Diu	0.393
2	Delhi	0.391
3	Puducherry	0.277
4	Lakshadweep	0.212
5	D&N Haveli	0.211
6	Chandigarh	0.210
7	A&N Islands	0.174



Notes:

(i) No data was available for Growth Rate of Industries for Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No data available for Start-up Environment for Arunachal, Jammu & Kashmir. Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Goa and West Bengal, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.



3 Human Resource Development

3.1 Human Resource Development Sector Indicators

Human Resource Development Sector covers the primary and secondary education, skill development and other related areas.

Education is one of the fundamental factors of development. Education lays foundation for sustainable and inclusive development. It is difficult to achieve sustainable development without substantial investment in human capital. Education plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution.

Education sector in India remains to be a strategic priority for the Government and country has made great strides in the field of education. India has over 250 million school going students, more than any other country. With the passage of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2005 (RTE), elementary education became a right. Under various provisions of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is made a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. The pressures of economic growth and the acute scarcity of skilled and trained manpower

must certainly have played a role to make the government take such a step.

While quantitatively India is inching closer to universal education, the quality of its education has been questioned particularly in its government run school system. Over the years the Government has taken steps to improve the access, equity and quality of education. Initiatives by the Central government include Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, Digital India, Skill India, etc.

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

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

Use of computers is also one of the necessary requirements and hence schools with access to computers is taken up as one of new indicators.

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

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

Indicator	Quality of Education	
Rationale	Number of years of schooling along with the cognitive abilities acquired during these school years for the children is a is critical measure to assess the quality of education. Comparing the performance and assessing the initiatives by the States in this important parameter must find inclusion in Education sector of GGI.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a) Percentage of Students of Std. III who can read Std. I Level Text (Language)	(a) Aggregated score of each data item for reference year
	(b) Percentage of Students of Std. III who can do subtraction (2 digit number)	(b) Aggregated score of each data item for base year

Formula*	Normalised score of each data-item considering each as individual indicator is to be calculated and aggregated. The aggregated score is used for ranking purpose after multiplication with assigned weight.	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source#	Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2019 by ASER Centre facilitated by Pratham	
Note: ** = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1* *# = As part of Human Resource Sector, this indicator is very critical. While identifying data source for the indicators, it was found that the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India has published a National Achievement Survey Report in 2012. The MHRD, GoI is in the process of rolling out similar exercise on annual basis. Till such exercise comes out with data source Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by ASER Centre is being used, which is endorsed by the MHRD, GoI during consultations.*		

Indicator	**Retention Rate at Elementary Level (Grade I to VIII)**	
Rationale	Children who do not complete at least five years of schooling are unlikely to retain literacy and numeracy skills in their adulthood thus adding to the pool of illiterate adults [8]. Thus, retention rate becomes very important aspects to be assessed.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year (b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2019-20, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

Indicator	**Gender Parity Index**	
Rationale	Access to education is key for ensuring women have access to economic opportunities, improved health care, enhanced decision-making skills, representation in political and economic processes, etc.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year (b) Normalised score of base year

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

Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2019-20, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

Indicator	**Enrolment Ratio of SC and ST**	
Rationale	Education is a very important tool for upliftment of vulnerable sections of our society. Enhanced enrolment of SC and ST would also indicate a win for the struggles for equal rights to some extent	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2019-20, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

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

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

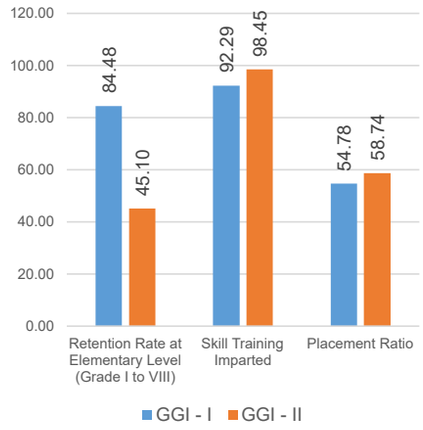
Indicator	Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogy Purposes / Working Computers	
Rationale	To bridge the gap in digital divide and to prepare for future technology needs, access to Computers in Government Schools is an important indicator of States' preparedness. Inclusion of this new indicator makes Human Resource Sector of GGI 2020 comprehensive and inclusive.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a) Total number of Schools (excluding primary schools) in reference year	(a) Schools with access to computers in reference year
	(b) Total number of schools with working computers (excluding primary schools) in reference year	(b) Schools with access to computers in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	*(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods*
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2019-20, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India	

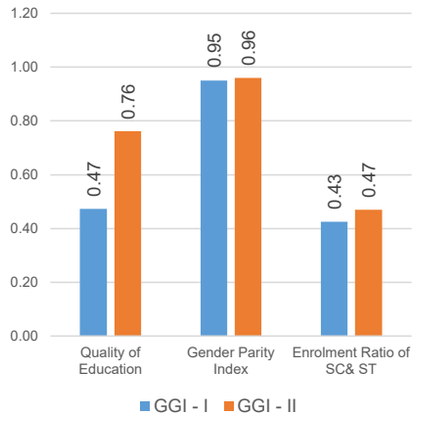
3.2 Human Resource Development Sector Incremental Progress

This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

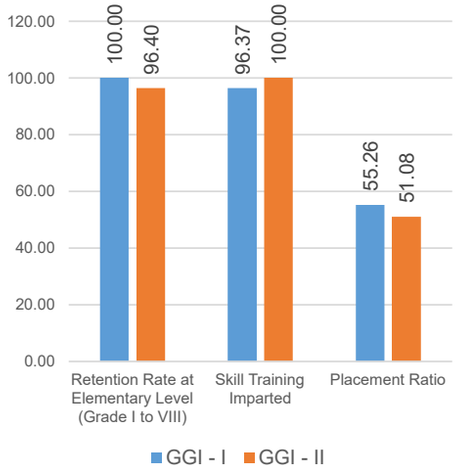
Other States: Group A

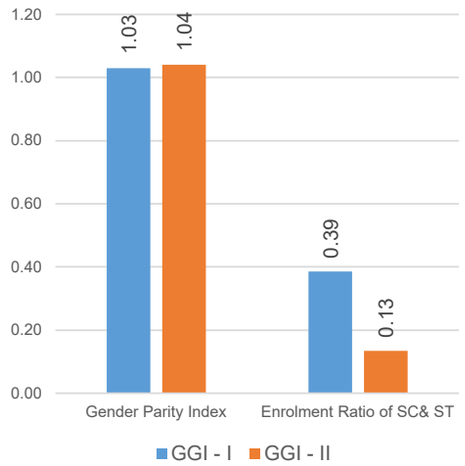
Andhra Pradesh



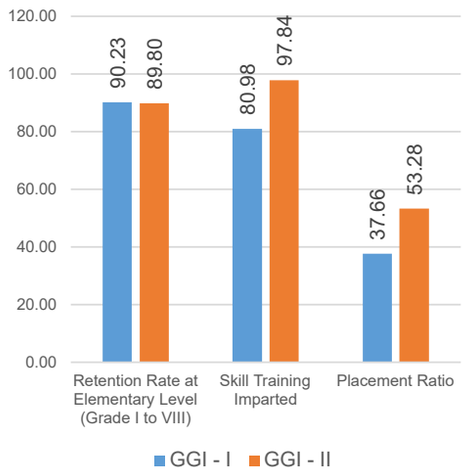


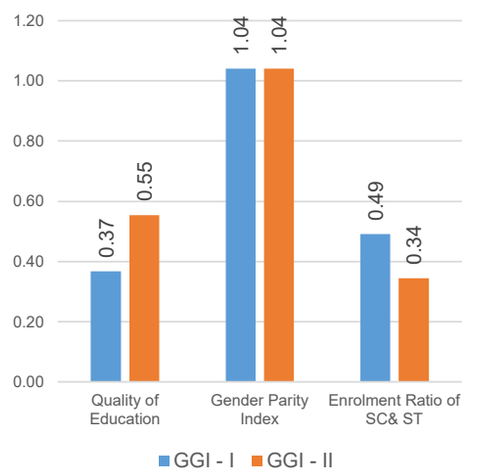
Goa



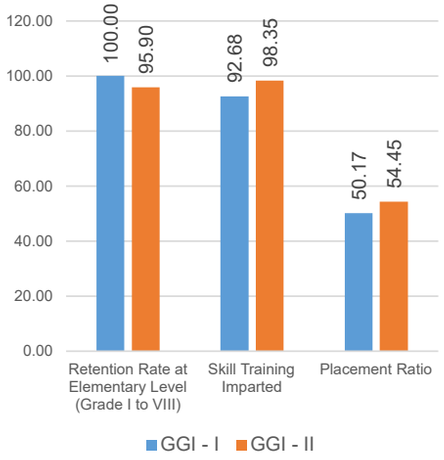


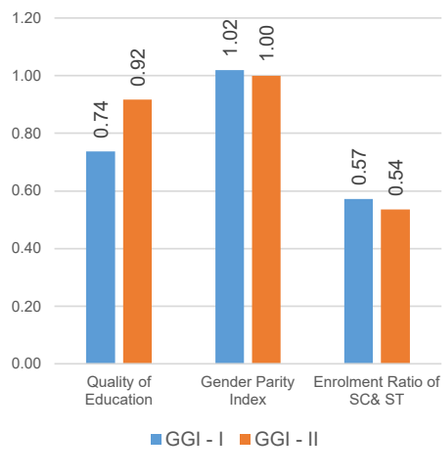
Gujarat





Haryana





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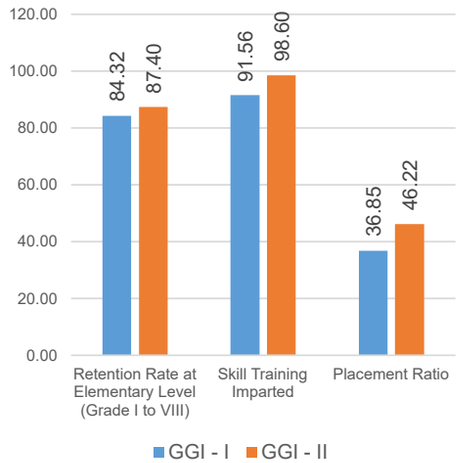

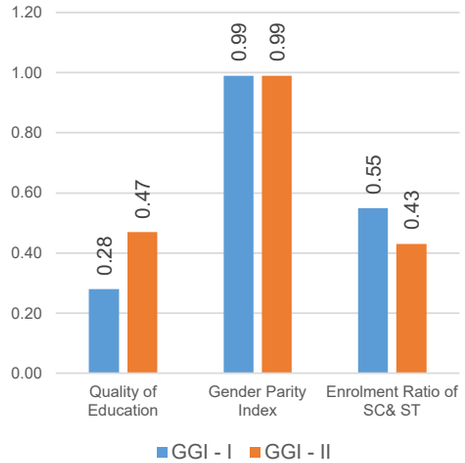

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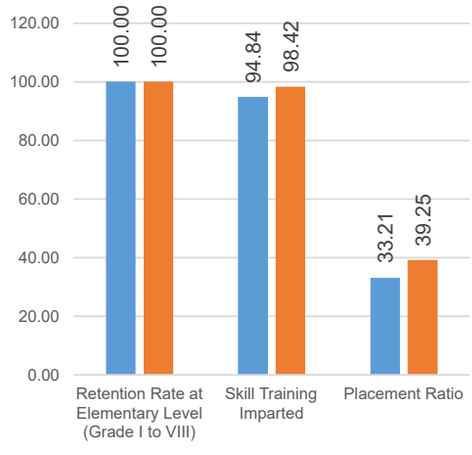
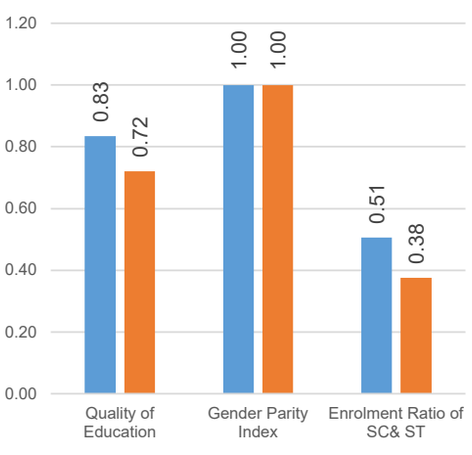
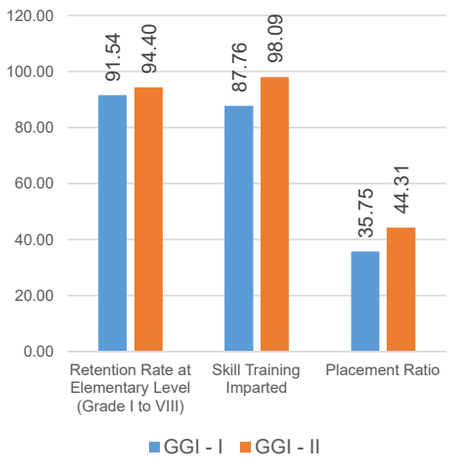
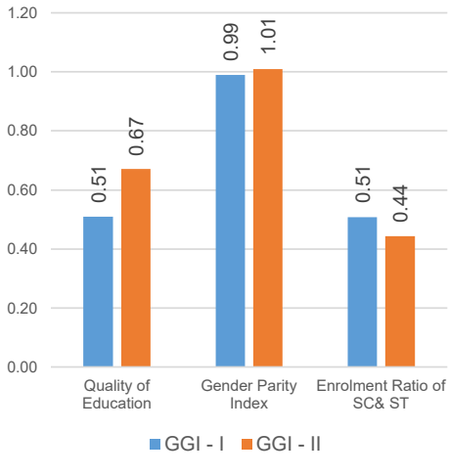




Maharashtra





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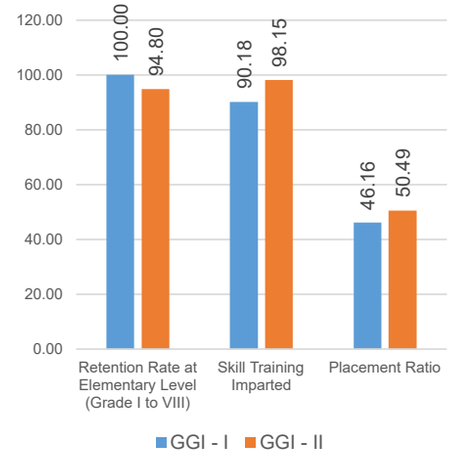

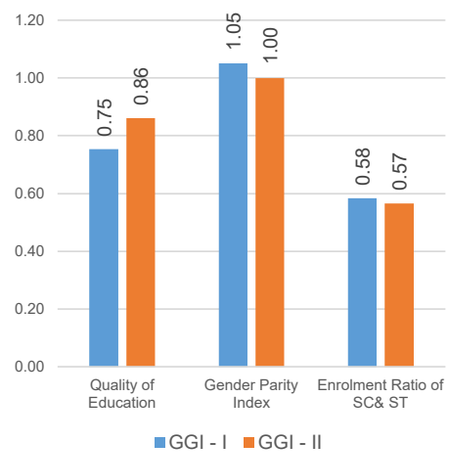

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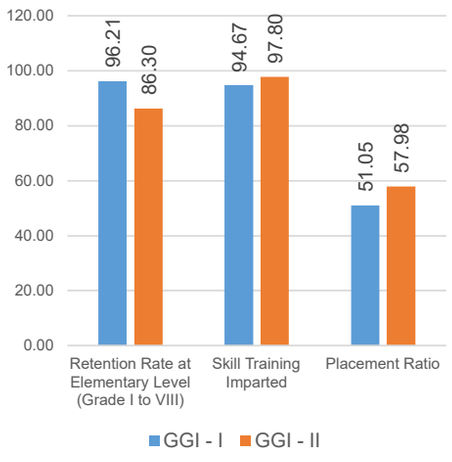
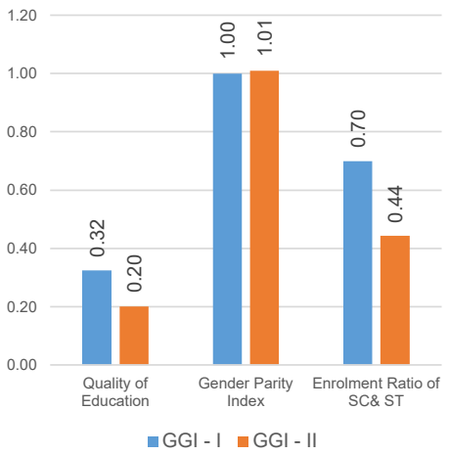
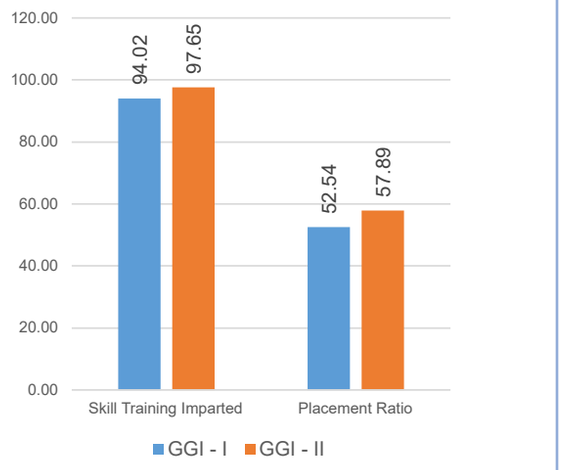
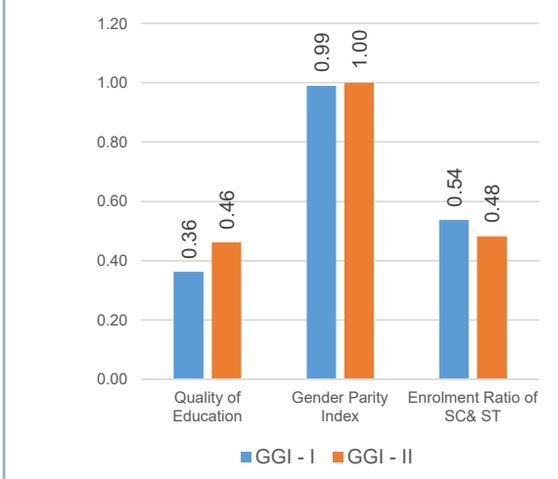




Telangana





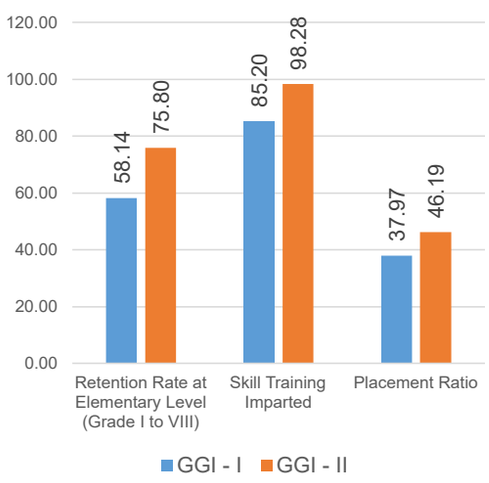
Note: Enrolment Ratio of SC&ST = GGI normalised score using Dimensional Index Method

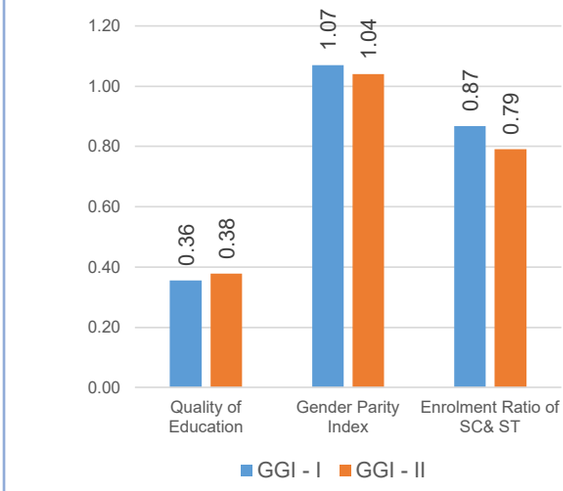
Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

- Gender Parity Index which is a directly calculated figure being used in GGI, is showing declining trend in Haryana and Punjab whereas in other States it is improving.
- Retention rate at elementary level which manifests the elementary school governance issue, is showing an overall declining trend. One of the reasons could be higher private school enrolment. But this is unverifiable.
- The Skill training imparted along with placement ratio are showing increasing trend in all the States.

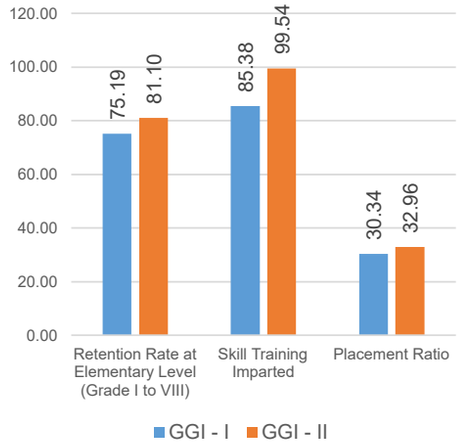
Other States: Group B

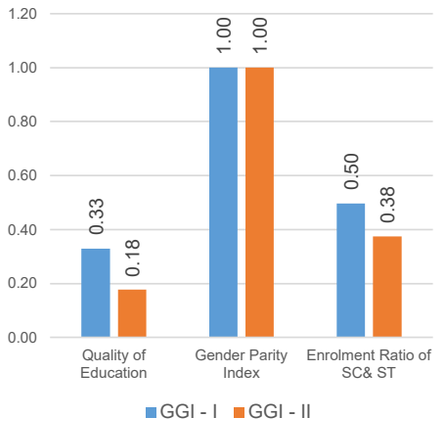
Bihar



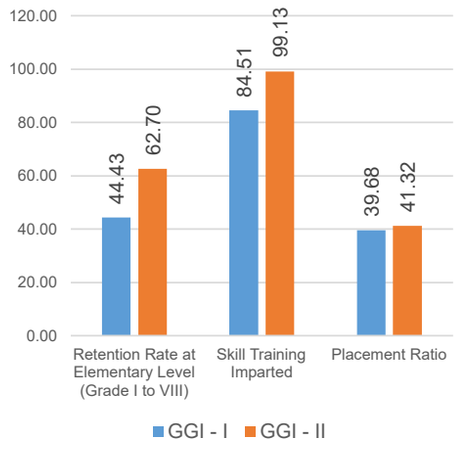


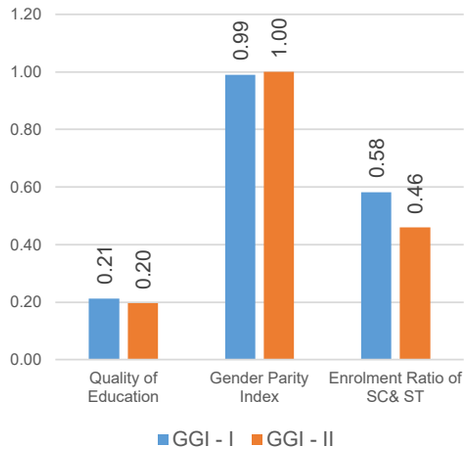
Chhattisgarh



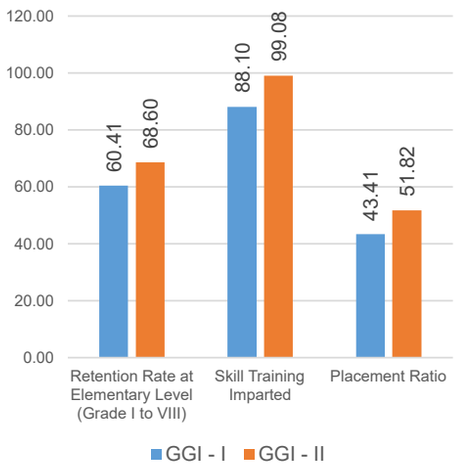


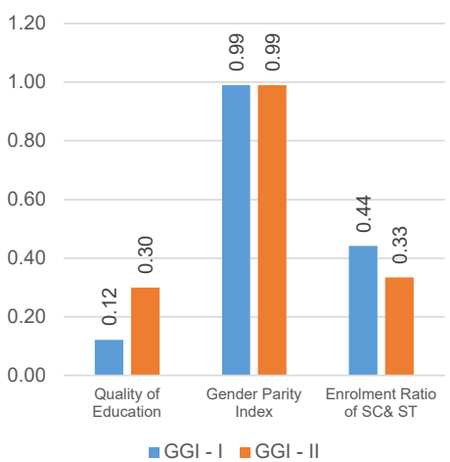
Jharkhand



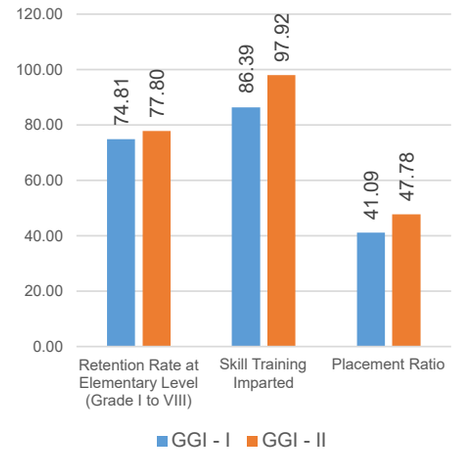


Madhya Pradesh

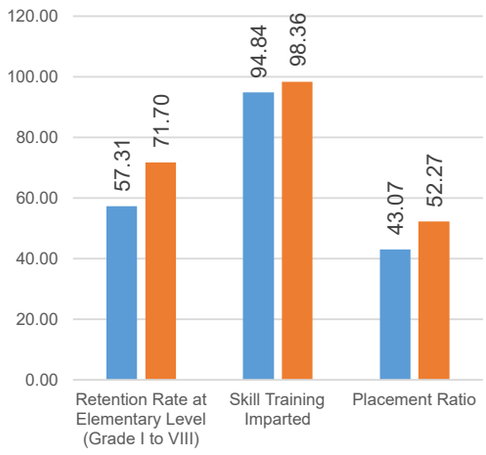


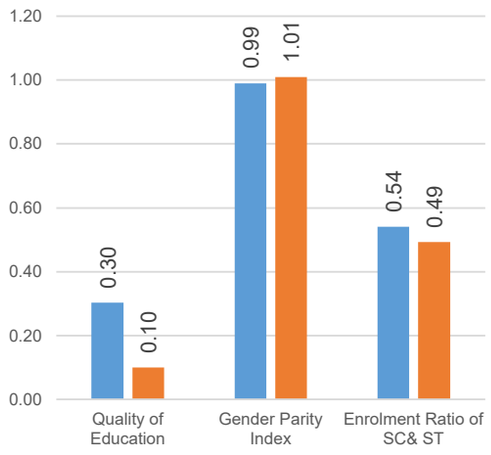


Odisha

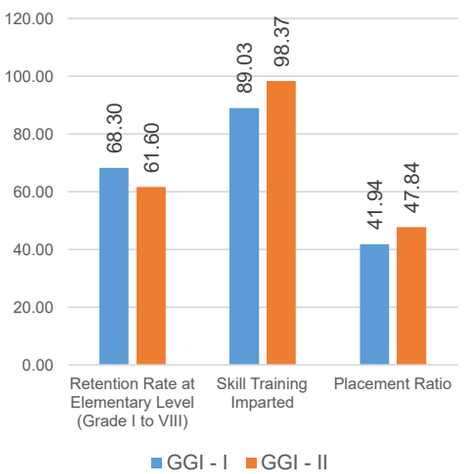


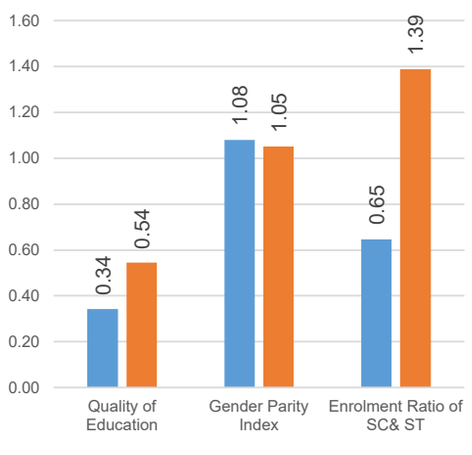
Rajasthan



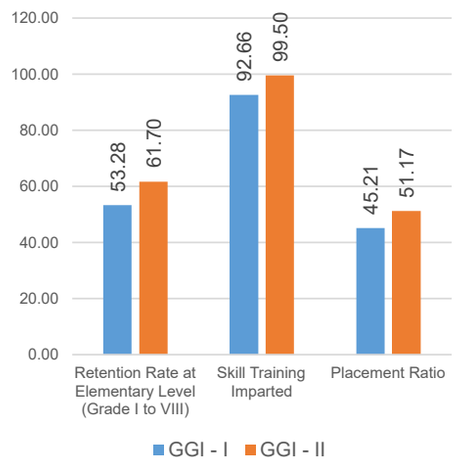


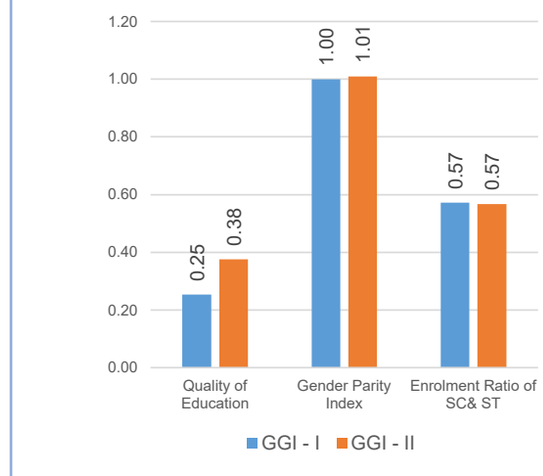
Uttar Pradesh





West Bengal





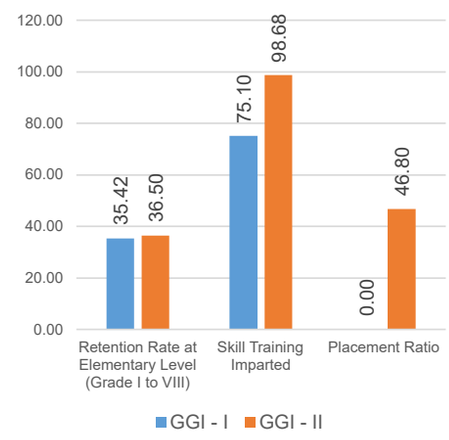
Note: Enrolment Ratio of SC&ST = GGI normalised score using Dimensional Index Method

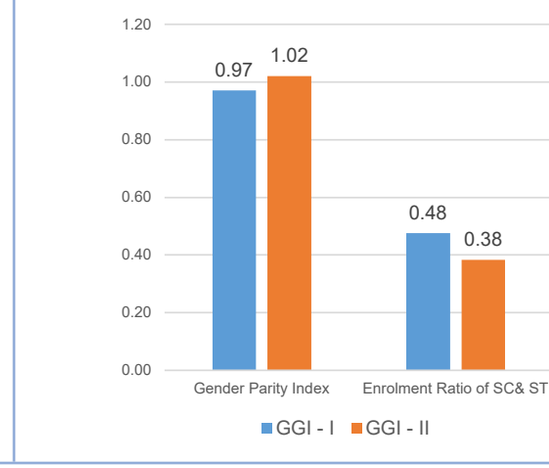
Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

- Contrary to the lower retention rate at elementary levels reported in the previous set of 10 States, this rate in these eight States is higher and improved especially in States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
- Gender Parity Index which is a directly calculated figure being used in GGI, has a steady growth or has either maintained at previous levels or in some States like Rajasthan it is marginally improved.
- The Skill training imparted along with placement ratio are showing increasing trend in all the States.

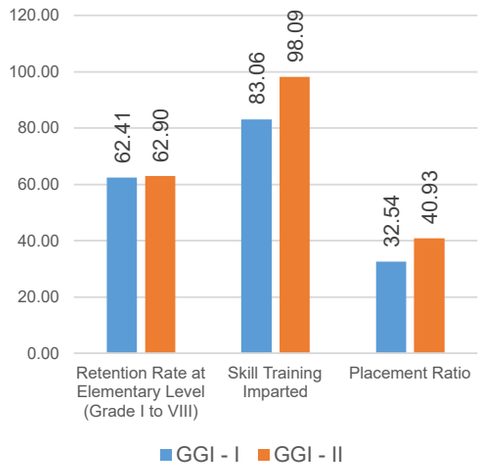
North-East and Hill States

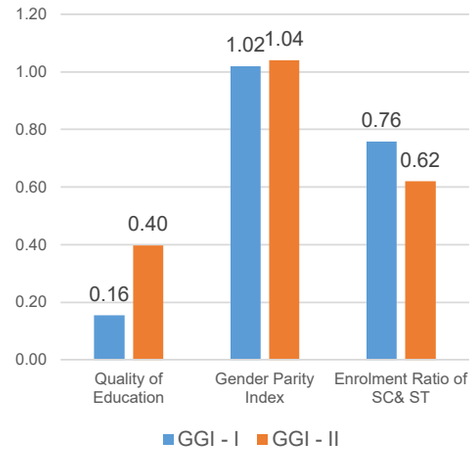
Arunachal Pradesh



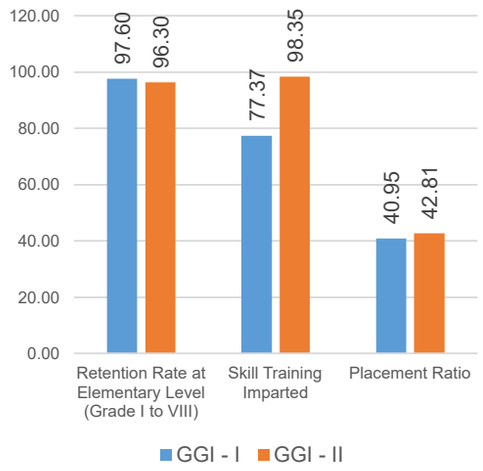


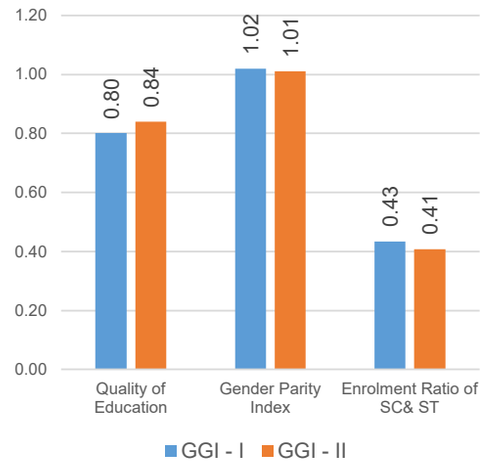
Assam



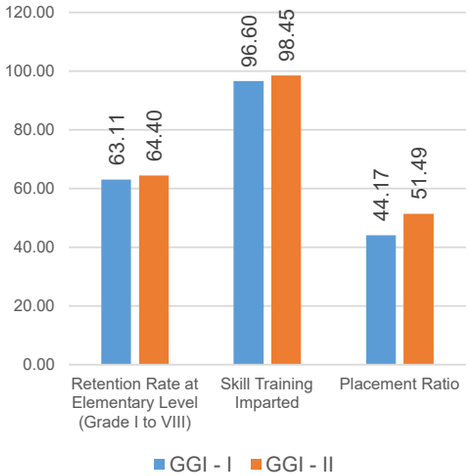


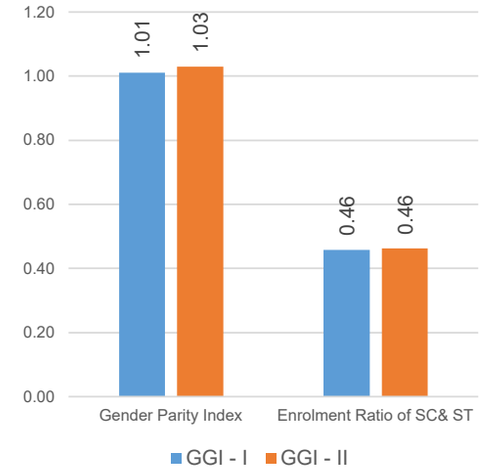
Himachal Pradesh



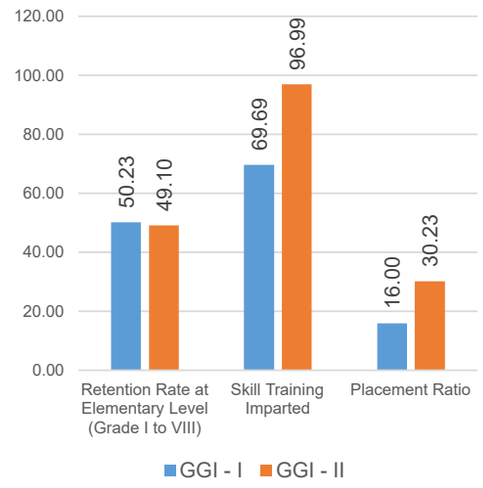


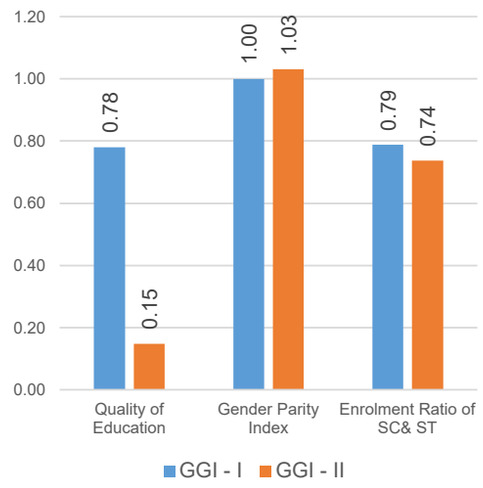
J & K



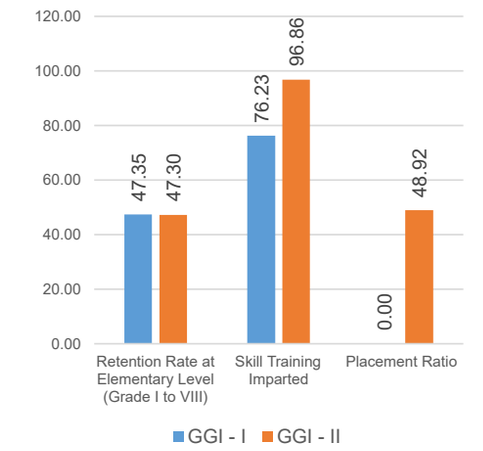


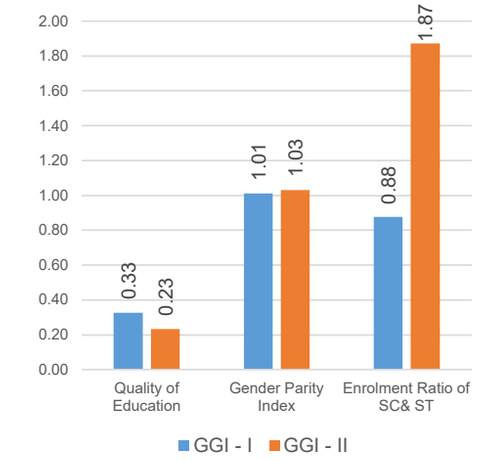
Manipur



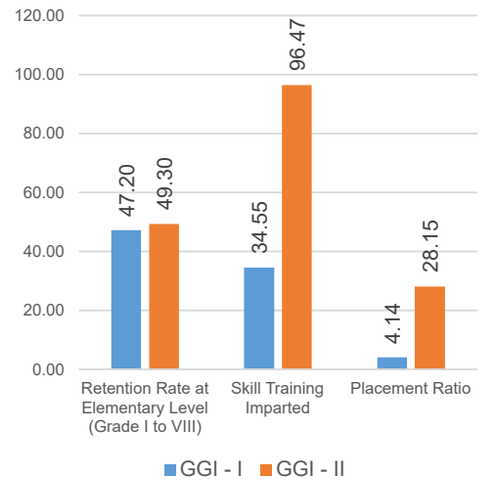


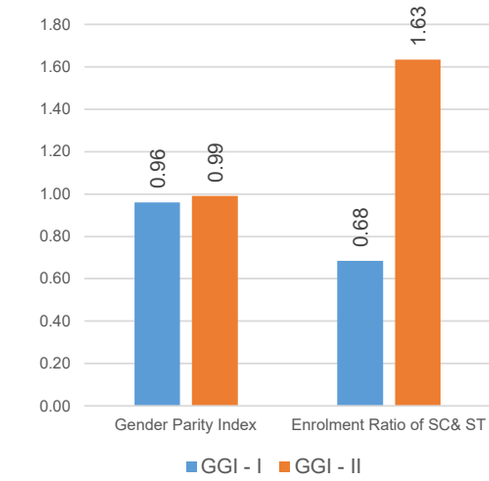
Meghalaya



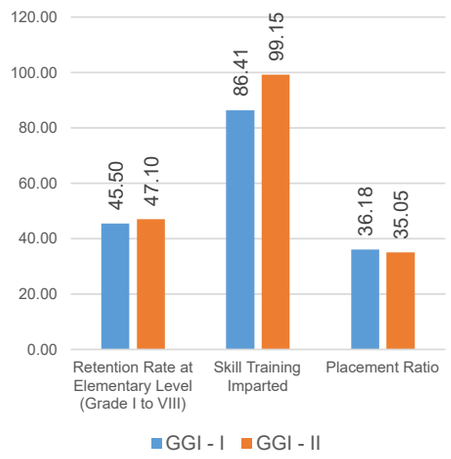


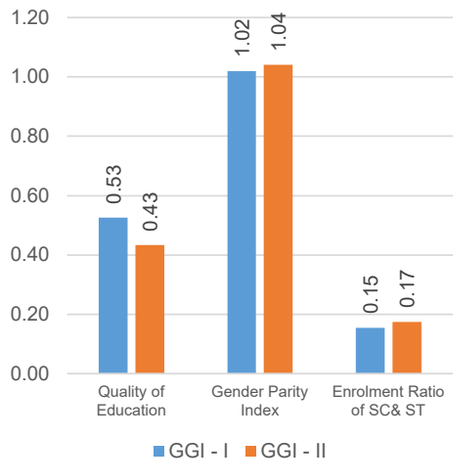
Mizoram



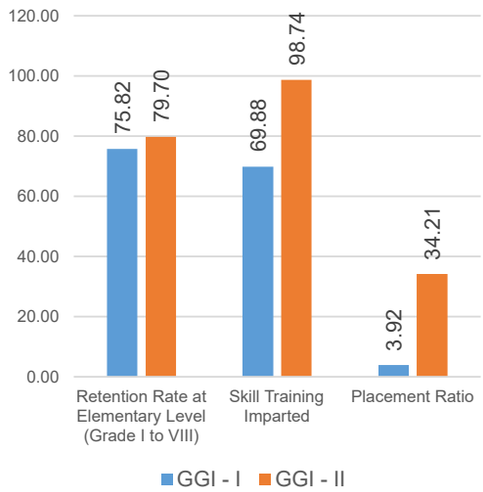


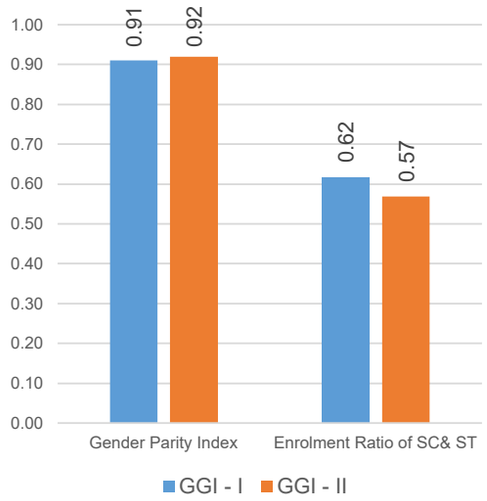
Nagaland



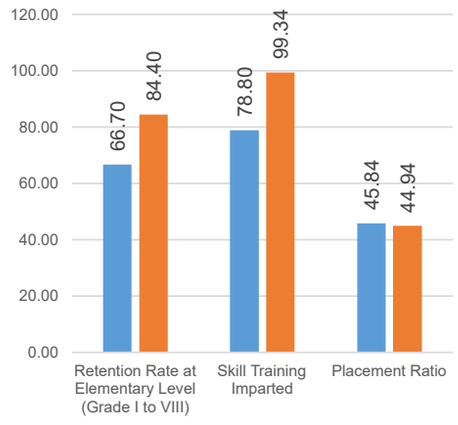


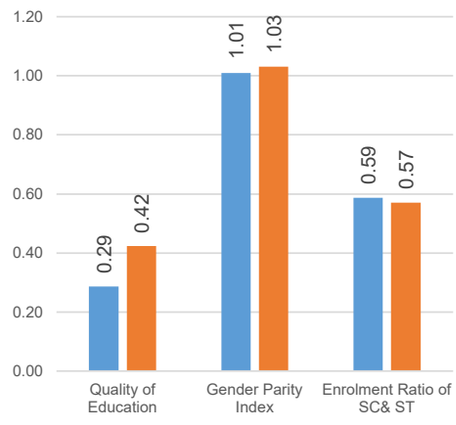
Sikkim



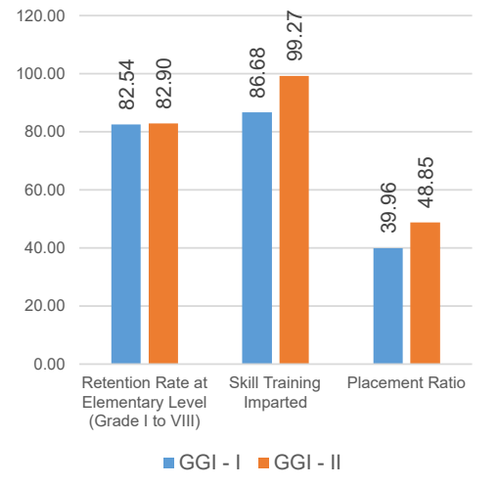


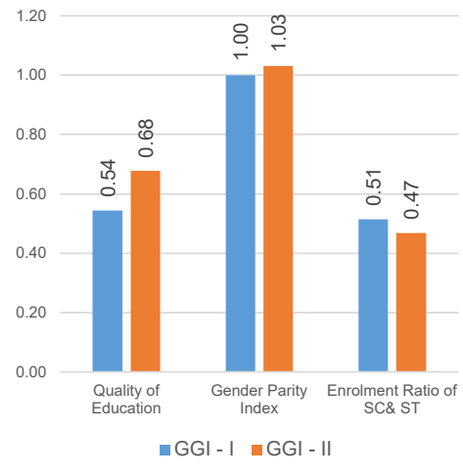
Tripura





Uttarakhand





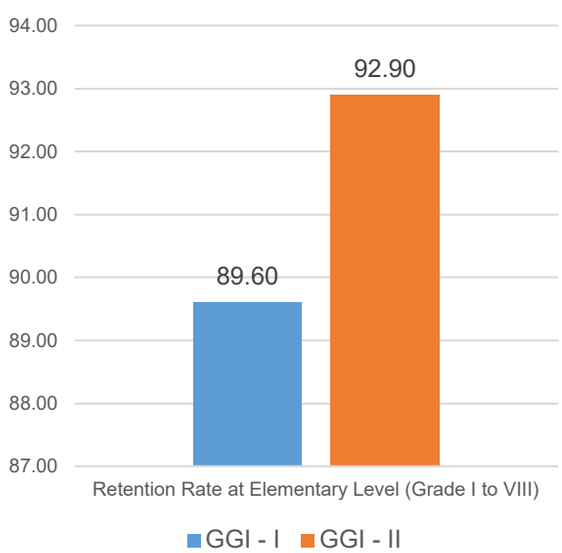
Note: Enrolment Ratio of SC&ST = GGI normalised score using Dimensional Index Method

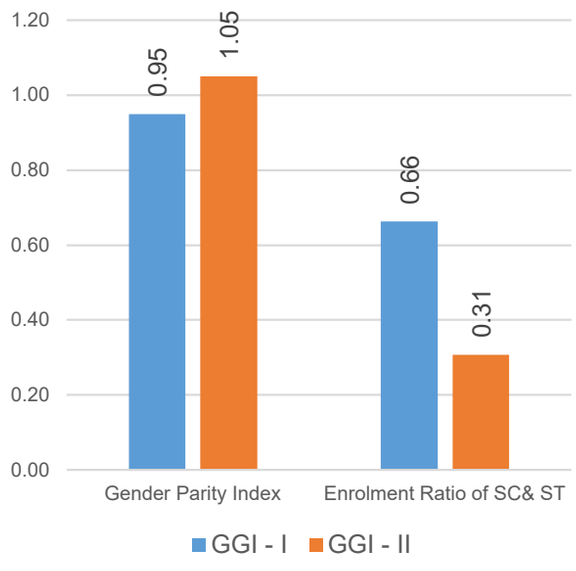
Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hills States:

- The retention rate at elementary levels in North-East and other hill States is maintained at higher level and there is marginal improvement from previous GGI.
- Gender Parity Index which is a directly calculated figure being used in GGI, has a steady growth or has either maintained at previous levels in all North-East and hill states.
- The Skill training imparted along with placement ratio are showing increasing trend in all the States.

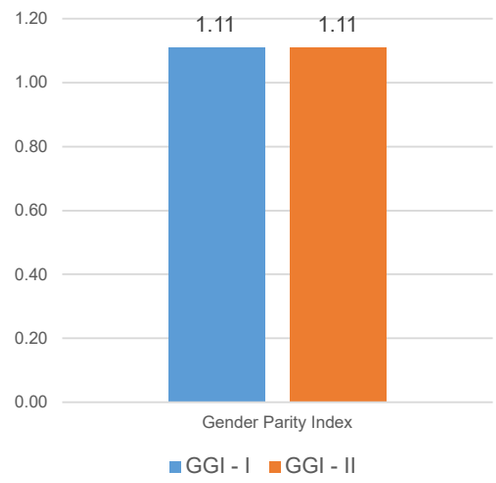
UTs

A&N Islands





Chandigarh



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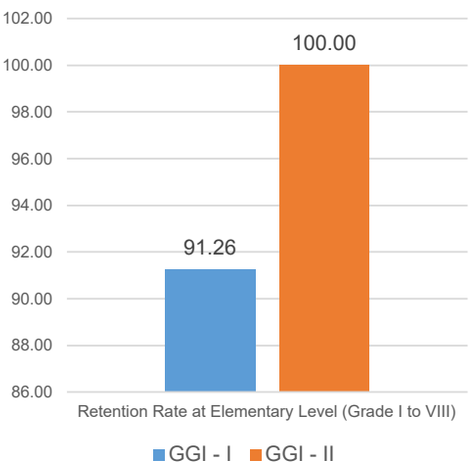

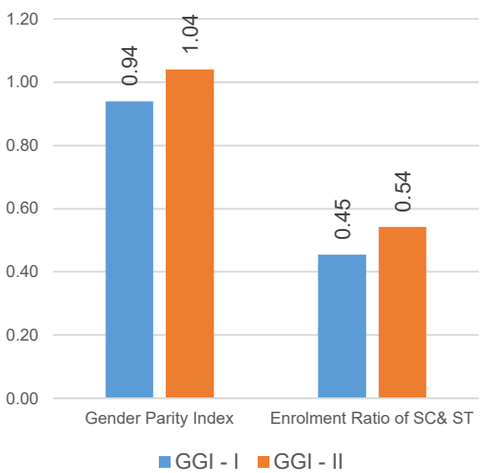

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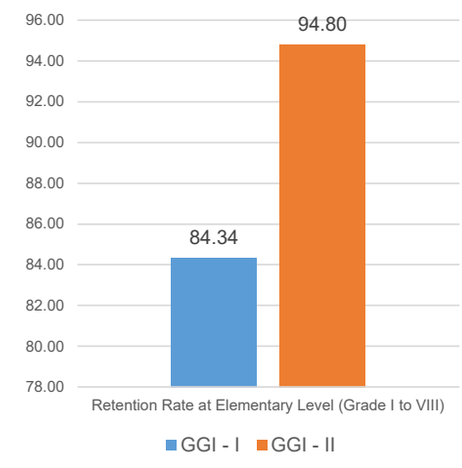

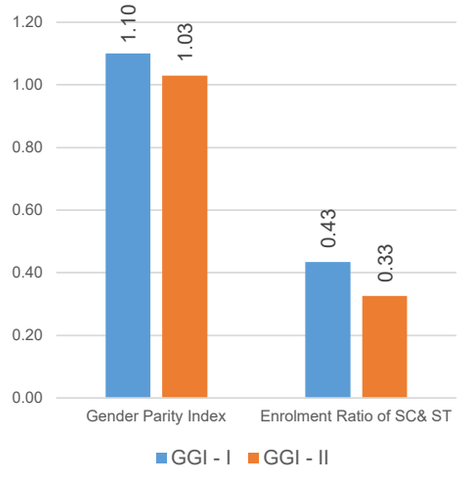

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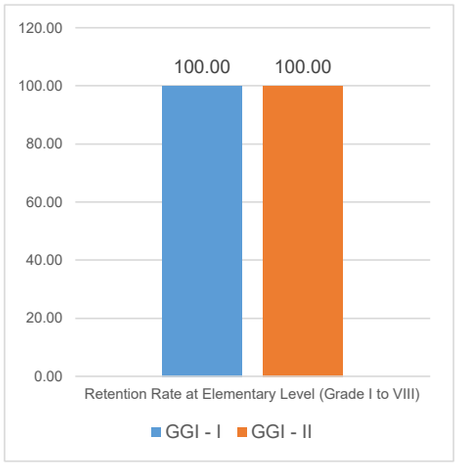
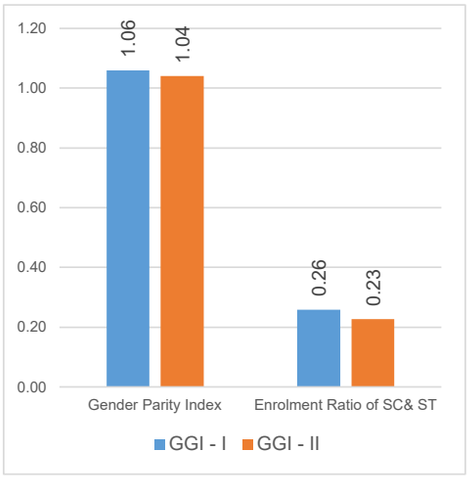
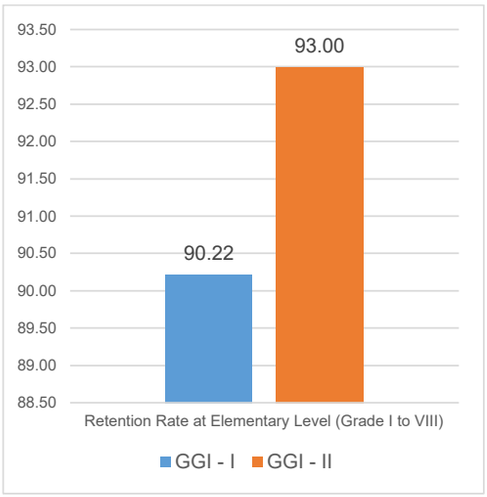
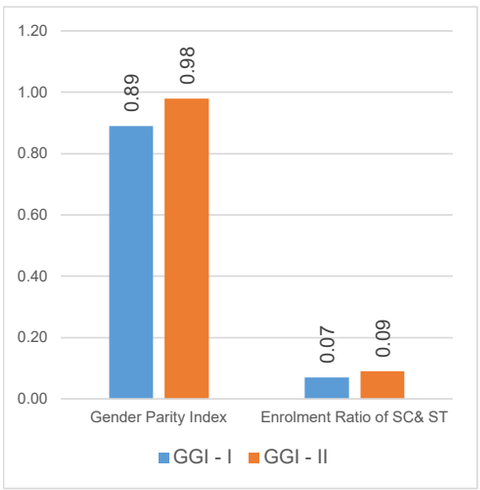


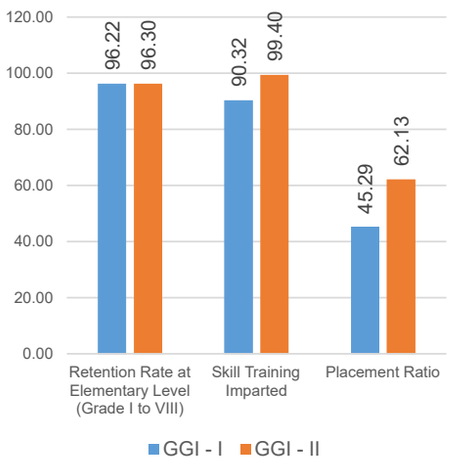


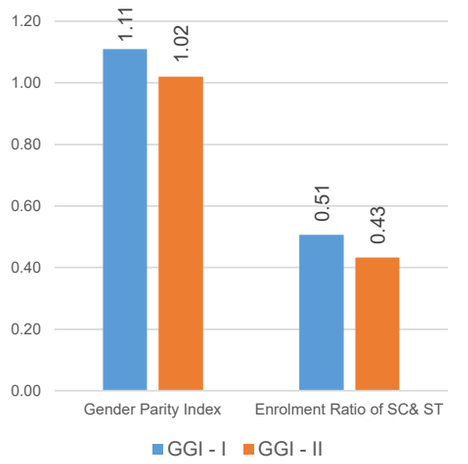
Lakshadweep





Puducherry





Note: Enrolment Ratio of SC&ST = GGI normalised score using Dimensional Index Method

Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- The retention rate at elementary levels in the UTs including high density UTs like Delhi and Puducherry is maintained at higher level and there is marginal improvement from previous GGI.
- Gender Parity Index which is a directly calculated figure being used in GGI, has a steady growth or has maintained at previous levels in all UTs.
- The Skill training imparted along with placement ratio are showing increasing trend in all the UTs.

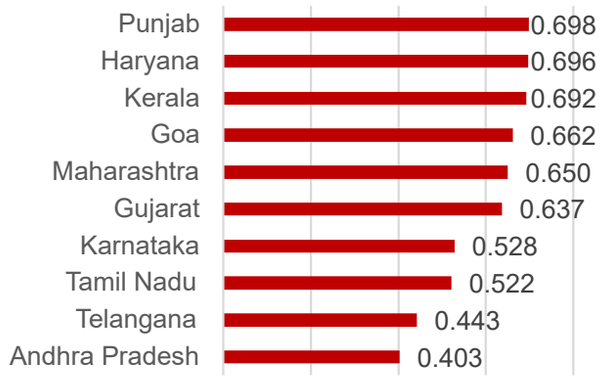
3.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Human Resource Development Sector is presented as part of this section.

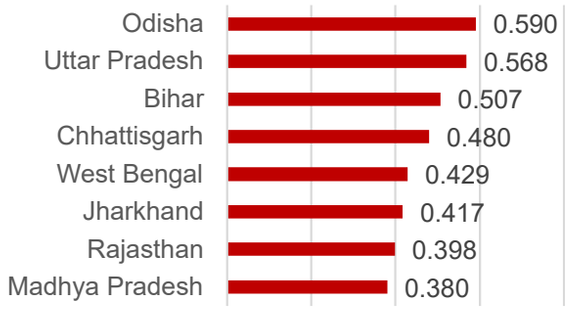
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Punjab	0.698
2	Haryana	0.696
3	Kerala	0.692
4	Goa	0.662
5	Maharashtra	0.650
6	Gujarat	0.637
7	Karnataka	0.528
8	Tamil Nadu	0.522
9	Telangana	0.443
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.403



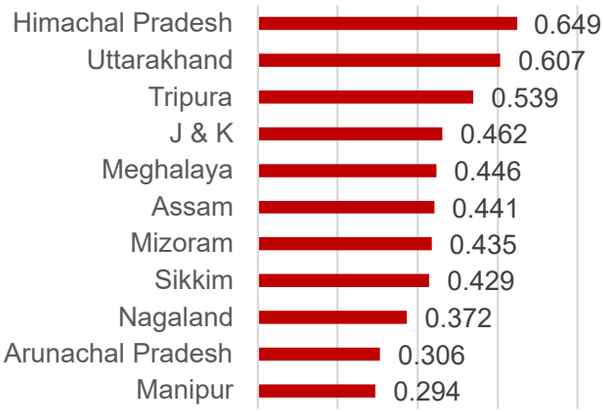
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Odisha	0.590
2	Uttar Pradesh	0.568
3	Bihar	0.507
4	Chhattisgarh	0.480
5	West Bengal	0.429
6	Jharkhand	0.417
7	Rajasthan	0.398
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.380



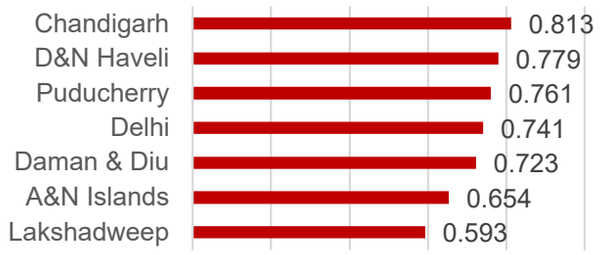
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.649
2	Uttarakhand	0.607
3	Tripura	0.539
4	J & K	0.462
5	Meghalaya	0.446
6	Assam	0.441
7	Mizoram	0.435
8	Sikkim	0.429
9	Nagaland	0.372
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.306
11	Manipur	0.294



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	Chandigarh	0.813
2	D&N Haveli	0.779
3	Puducherry	0.761
4	Delhi	0.741
5	Daman & Diu	0.723
6	A&N Islands	0.654
7	Lakshadweep	0.593

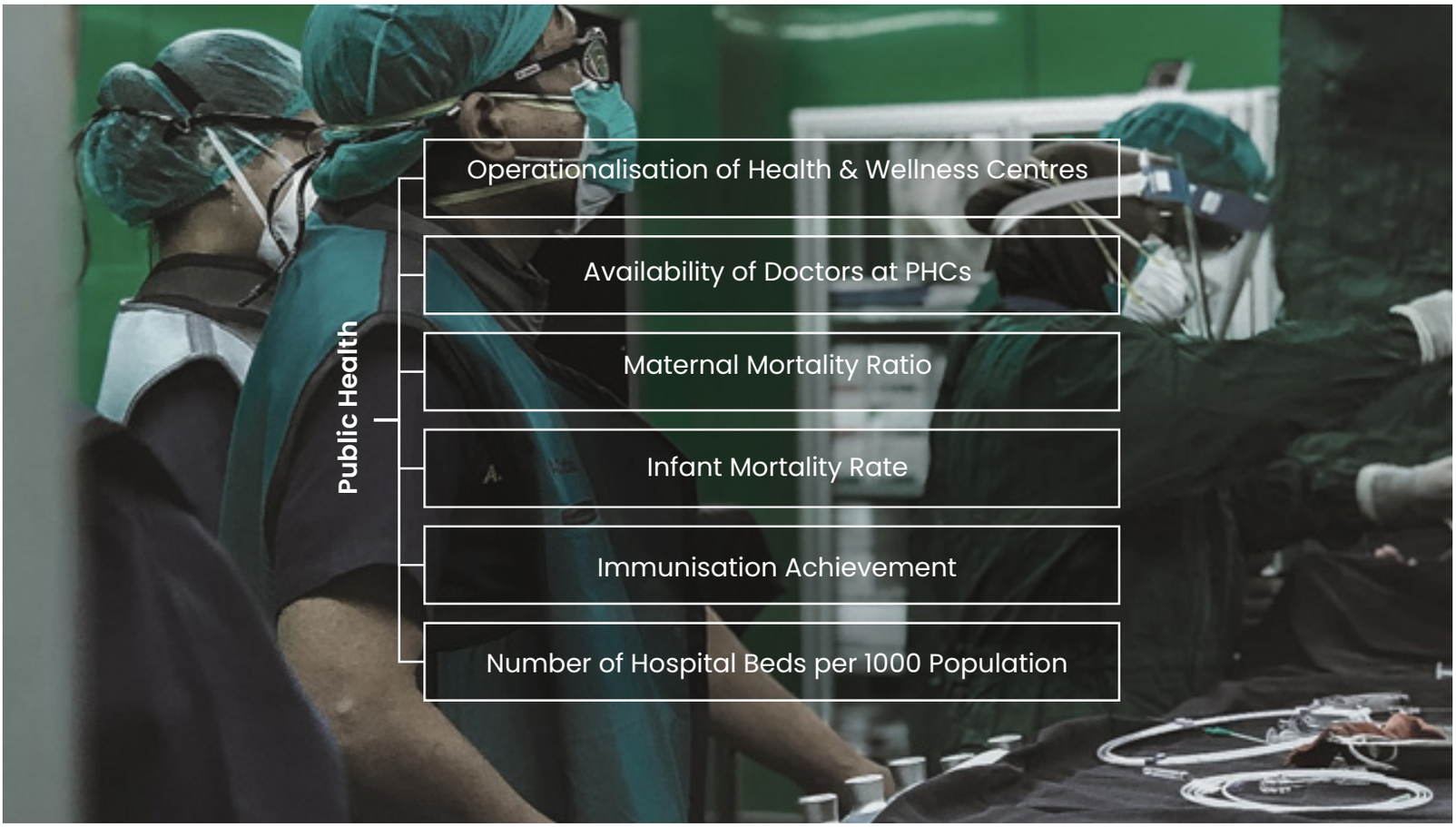


Notes:

(i) No data was available for Quality of Education for UTs, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, J&K, Mizoram and Sikkim, therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No data available for Retention rate for Telangana, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(iii) No data was available for Skill Training Imparted and Placement Ratio including Self-employment for UTs (except Puducherry), therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.



4 Public Health

4.1 Public Health Sector Indicators

Better health is central to happiness and well-being and it contributes to the growth of the nation. This sector encompasses the governance aspects of health covering primary, secondary and specialised healthcare, health infrastructure and other health administration aspects.

India has had a notable achievement in Health sector since independence. The Constitution of India makes health in India the responsibility of the State Governments, rather than the Central Government. It makes every State responsible for "raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties". Lack of health infrastructure and services impacts the overall wellbeing of an individual, burdens the family and weakens the society.

The National Health Mission (NHM) focuses on provision of good healthcare facilities both in rural as well as urban areas. Initiatives are taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector. Some of the initiatives are National Health Mission, Bal Swachta Mission, Indradhanush scheme, Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), etc. The health insurance in India is a growing

segment. In addition to the private insurers, Government has started the Ayushman Bharat Mission - National Health Protection Mission or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), an initiative in expanding the health insurance net and targets 10 crore poor and deprived rural population. The Centre declared the National Health Policy 2017, which promises to increase public health spending to 2.5% of GDP in a time-bound manner and guarantees health care services to all citizens, particularly the underprivileged.

The GGI 2020 included indicators which will assess the efficiency and availability of the healthcare facilities to common people in the States in addition to those related to gender, nutrition levels and immunisation.

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

Indicator	**Operationalisation of Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)**	
Rationale	HWCs are created to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care, that is universal and free to users, with a focus on wellness and the delivery of an expanded range of services closer to the community. HWC services go beyond Maternal and Child health care services and includes care for non-communicable diseases, palliative and rehabilitative care, Oral, Eye and ENT care, mental health and first level care for emergencies and trauma, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a) Total Number Operational Health and Wellness Centres	(a) Total Number Operational Health and Wellness Centres in reference year
	(b) Target Health and Wellness Centres	(b) Total Number Operational Health and Wellness Centres in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Health and Wellness Centres portal of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI	

Indicator	**Availability of Doctors at PHCs**
Rationale	Availability of competent professionals at PHCs is very critical from service delivery point of view. As per the norms issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it is necessary that all the required staff be posted at PHCs

Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in reference year	(a)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in reference year
	(b)Total Number of Doctors Sanctioned for PHCs in reference year	(b)Total Number of Doctors available at PHCs in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Rural Health Statistics 2019-20 published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI	

Indicator	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	
Rationale	It is annual number of female deaths for every 100,000 live births due to any reason concerned with or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. It directly reflects on availability of pre-natal care, infrastructure, human resources, etc.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) MMR of reference year
		(b) MMR of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Special SRS Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2016-18, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Government of India	

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

Indicator	Immunisation Achievement	
Rationale	In order to lead a healthy life, immunisation is very important factor. It not only assures a healthy future to a child but also helps in protecting the broader community by minimising the spread of disease.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	Directly calculated figure	(a) Normalised score of reference year
		(b) Normalised score of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0, MoHFW, GoI	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

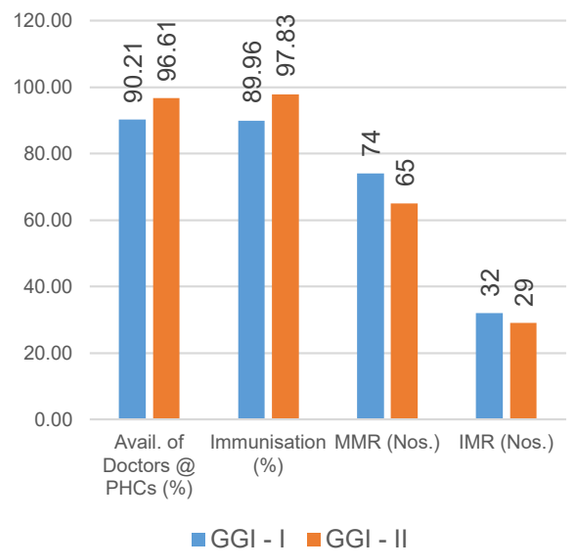
Indicator	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population	
Rationale	Health infrastructure is one of the primary needs and availability of the same is crucial for better service provision.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items*	(a)Total Number of Hospital Beds available in reference year (b)Total Population of the State	a)Total hospital beds per 1000 population in reference year
		(b) Total hospital beds per 1000 population in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Dashboard of Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0, MoHFW, GoI and Census of India 2011	

4.2 Public Health Sector Incremental Progress

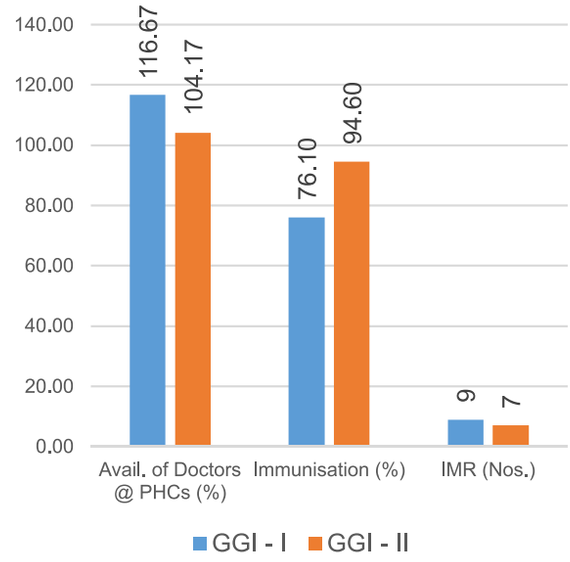
This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

Other States: Group A

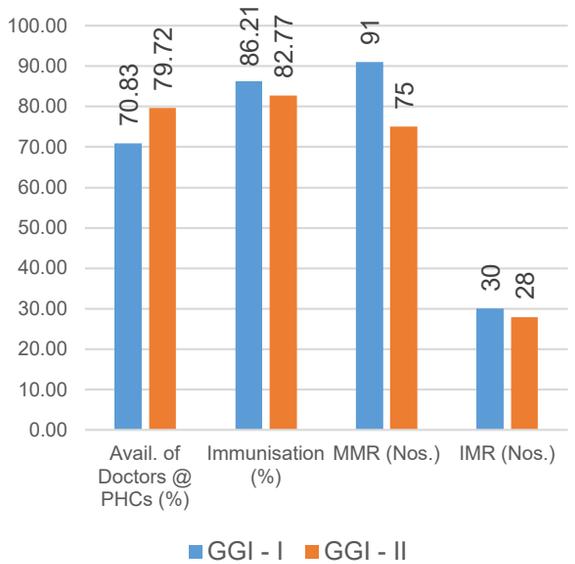
Andhra Pradesh



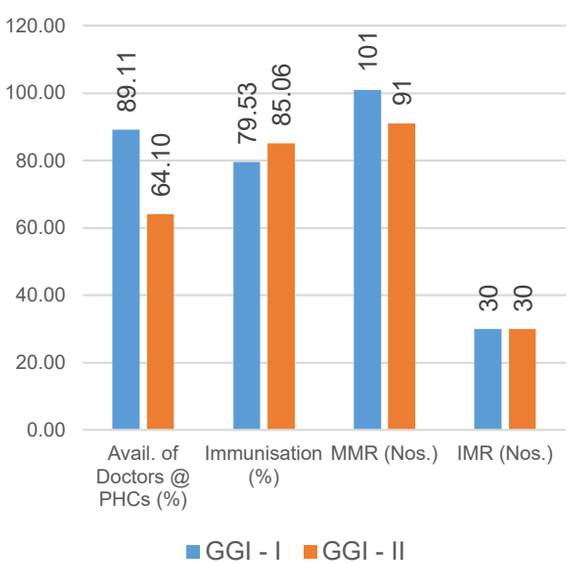
Goa



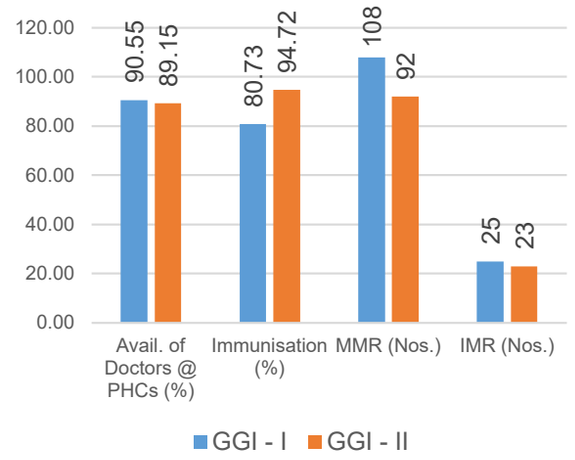
Gujarat



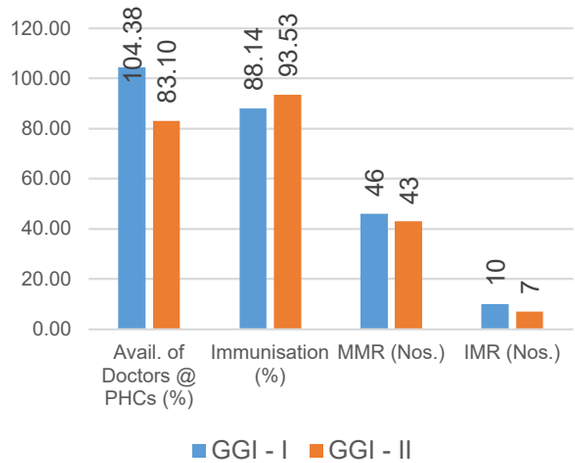
Haryana



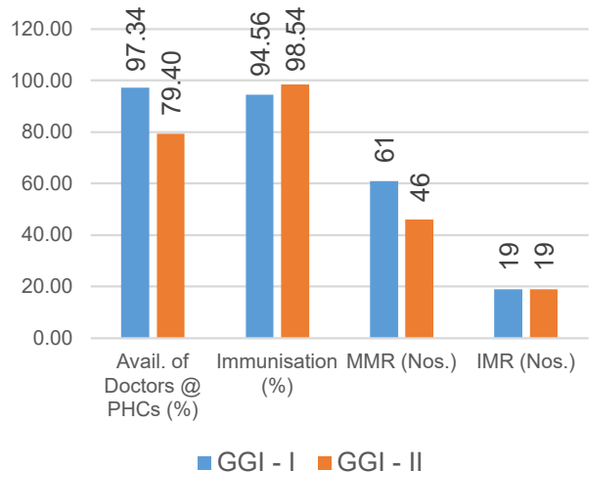
Karnataka



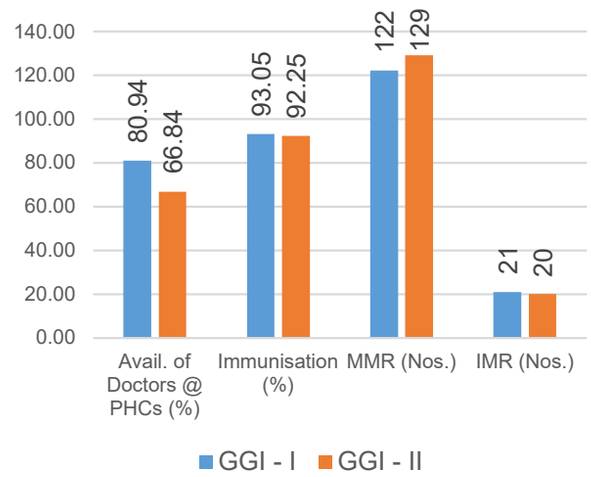
Kerala



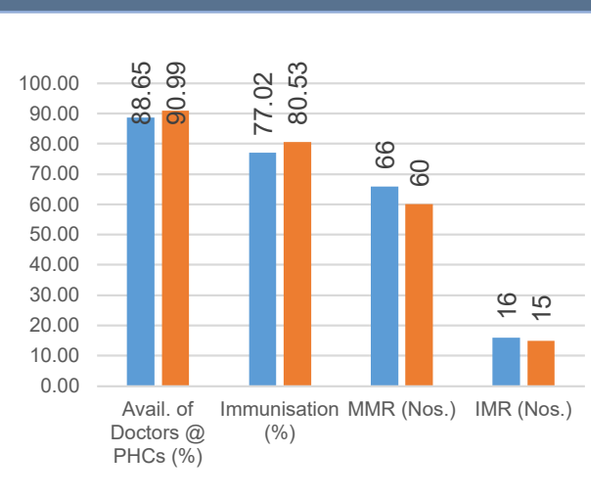
Maharashtra



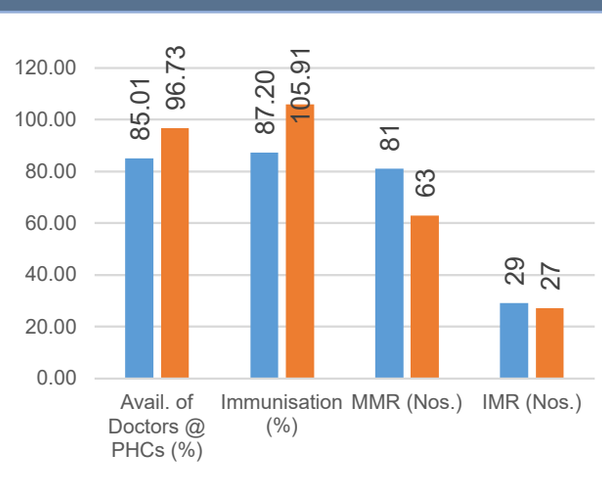
Punjab



Tamil Nadu



Telangana

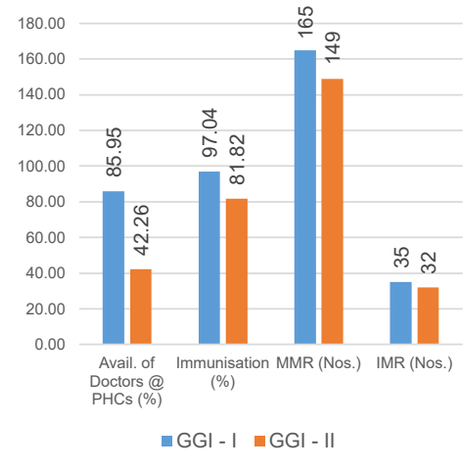


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

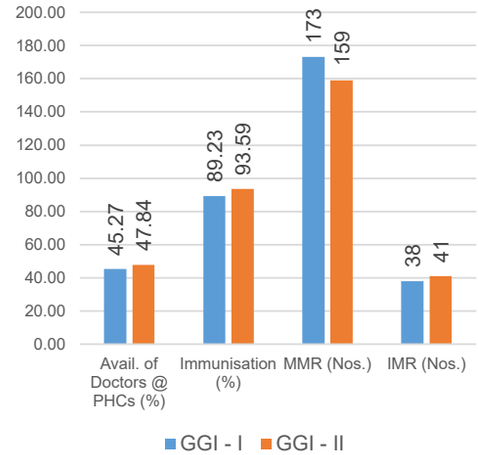
- Every State in this group, except Punjab, have shown significant improvement in MMR and IMR. Karnataka has shown the most improvement in IMR from 108 to 92, while Punjab has registered marginally higher infant mortality from previous GGI.
- The availability of Doctors at PHCs is showing a worrying trend of decline in all the States (except Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat). While Goa has been the leader in this indicator, even in this State there is marginal decrease in the percentage of doctors available at PHCs.
- Except Gujarat, which has registered lower Immunisation (86.21 to 82.77% in GGI – I & II respectively), all States have registered increased percentage of Immunisation of their residents.

Other States: Group B

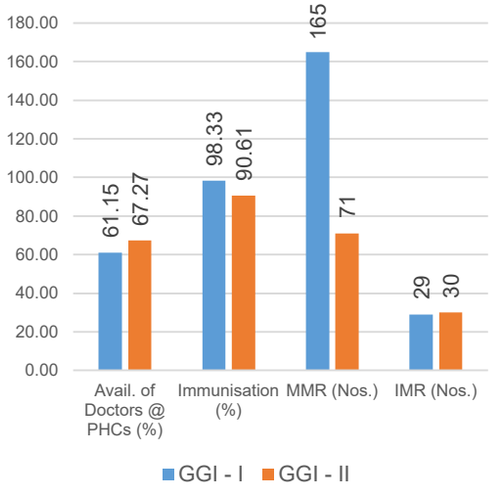
Bihar



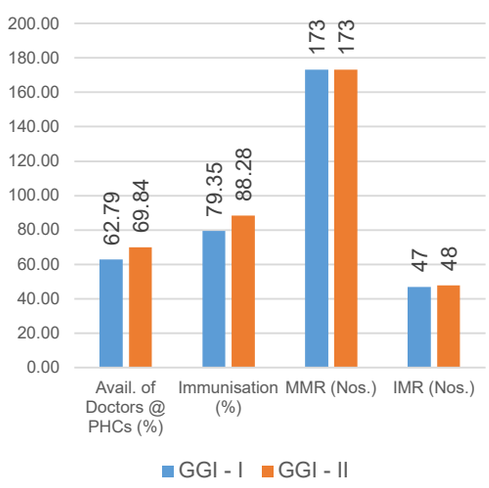
Chhattisgarh



Jharkhand



Madhya Pradesh

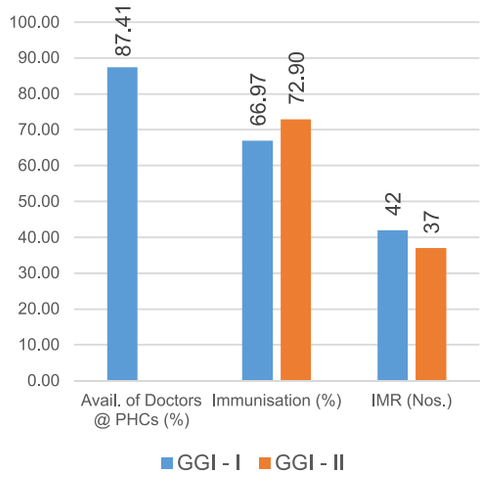


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

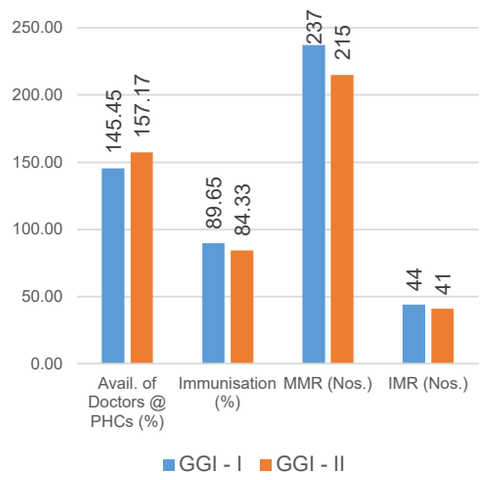
- Jharkhand has shown a significant drop in the MMR from 165 to 71. All other States either have maintained previous rates or have marginally improved their MMR. However, Chhattisgarh has registered a high rate of IMR from 38 to 41.
- Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest improvement in terms of % of Doctors Available at PHCs from 29.81% to 71.11%. Contrastingly, Bihar has lower % of doctors available at PHC from 85.95 to 42.26%.
- Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have increased their Immunisation percent. Other States in this Group of States are either maintaining previous GGI levels or have marginally declined with the exception of Bihar which has dropped its Immunisation percentage by 15.22 % points.

North-East and Hill States

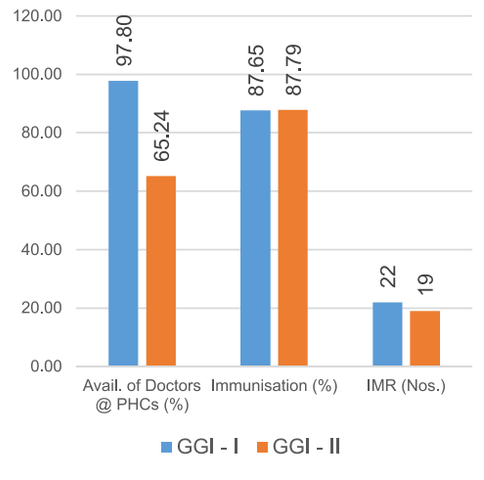
Arunachal Pradesh



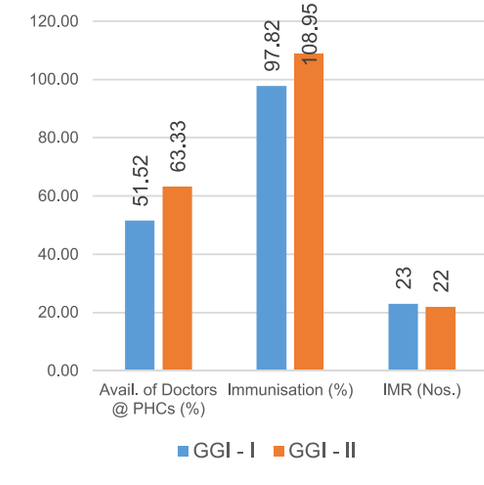
Assam



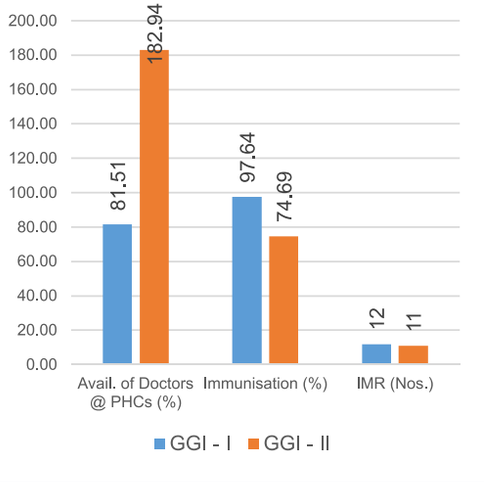
Himachal Pradesh



J & K



Manipur



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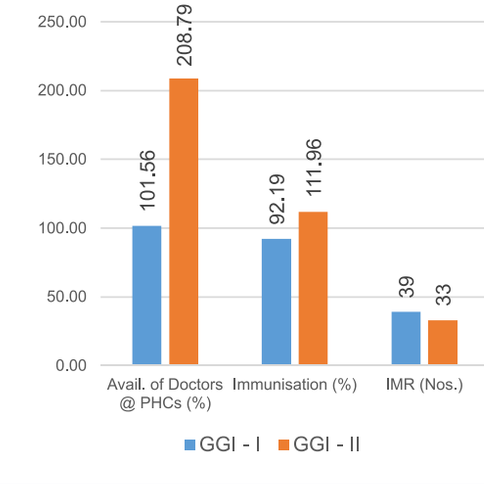
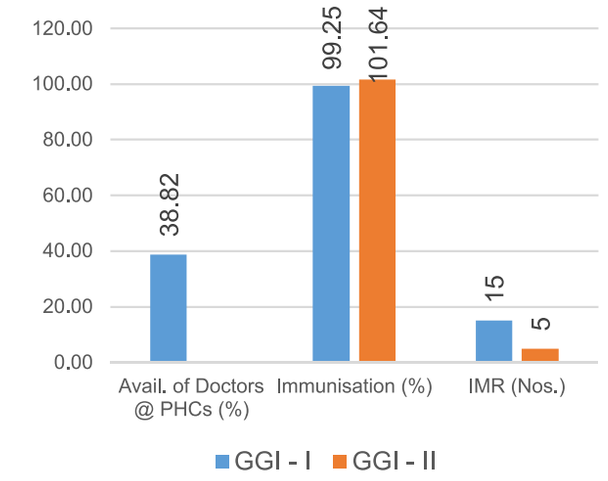
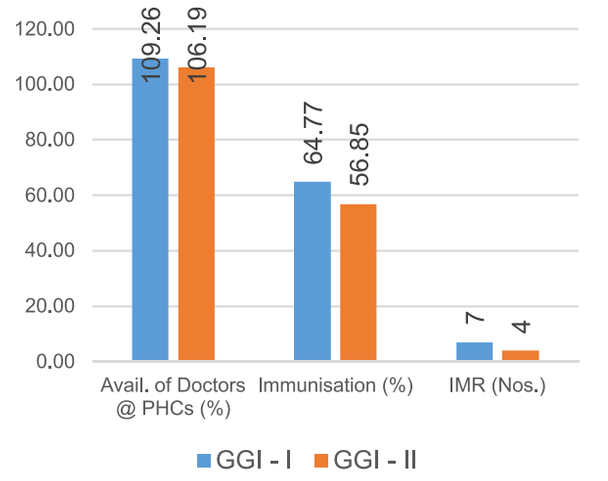


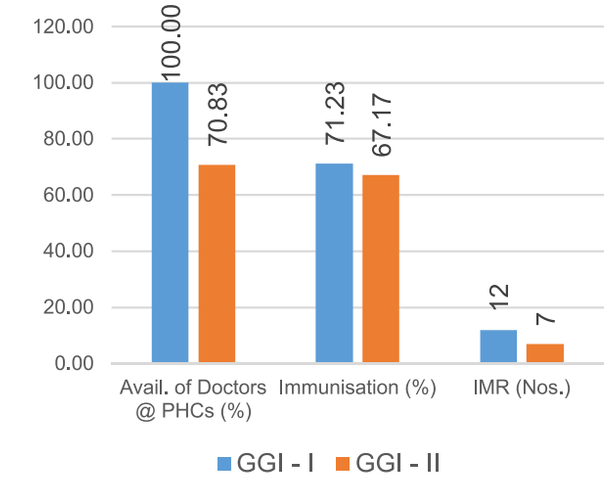
Mizoram



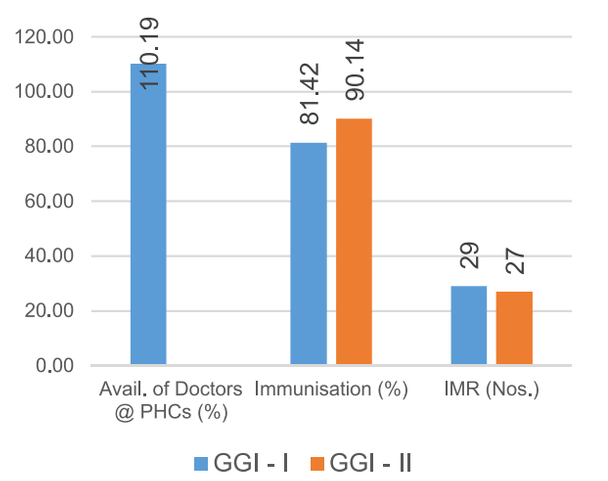
Nagaland



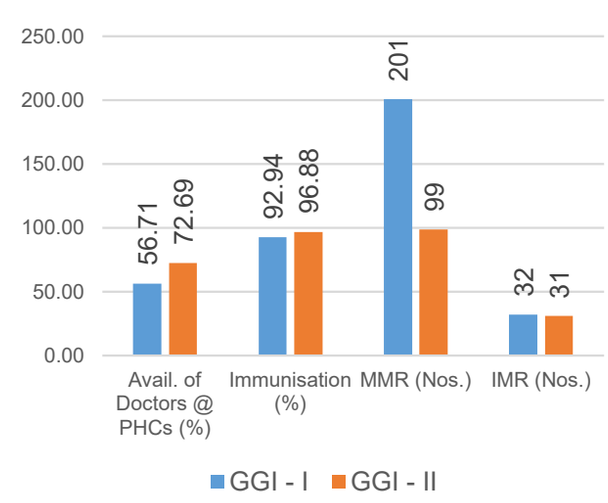
Sikkim



Tripura



Uttarakhand

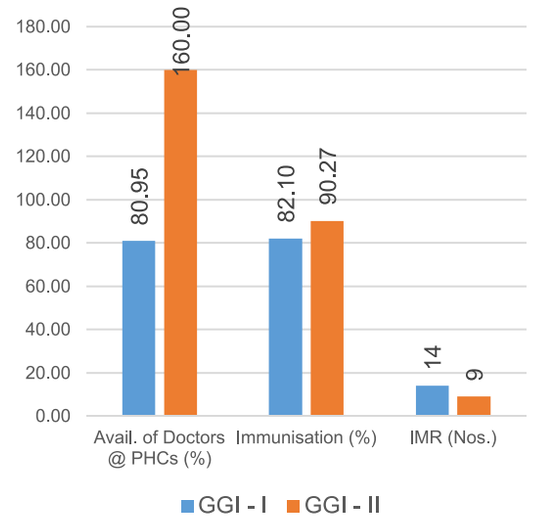


Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hill States:

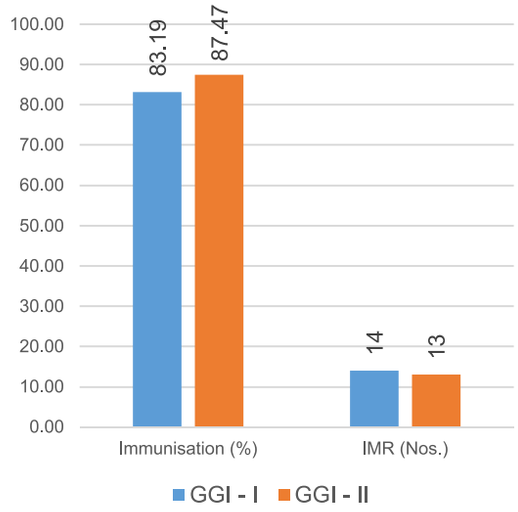
- All North-East States as well as the Hill States have registered a significant improvement in the IMR compared with previous GGI.
- The Immunisation rates in these States is also either maintained at the previous reported rates or there is minor improvement.
- The availability of Doctors at PHCs has improved in J&K, Manipur and Meghalaya and Uttarakhand. However, this is showing a declining trend in Himachal Pradesh.

UTs

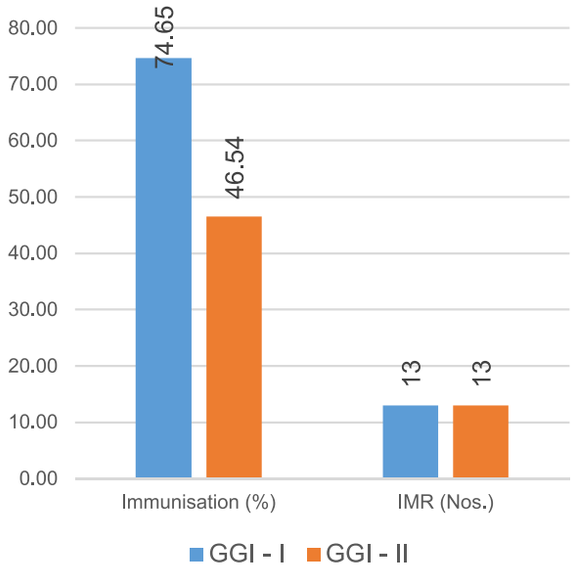
A&N Islands



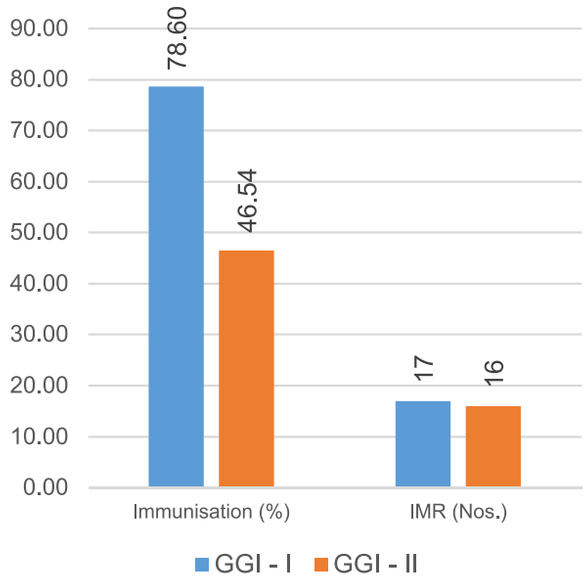
Chandigarh

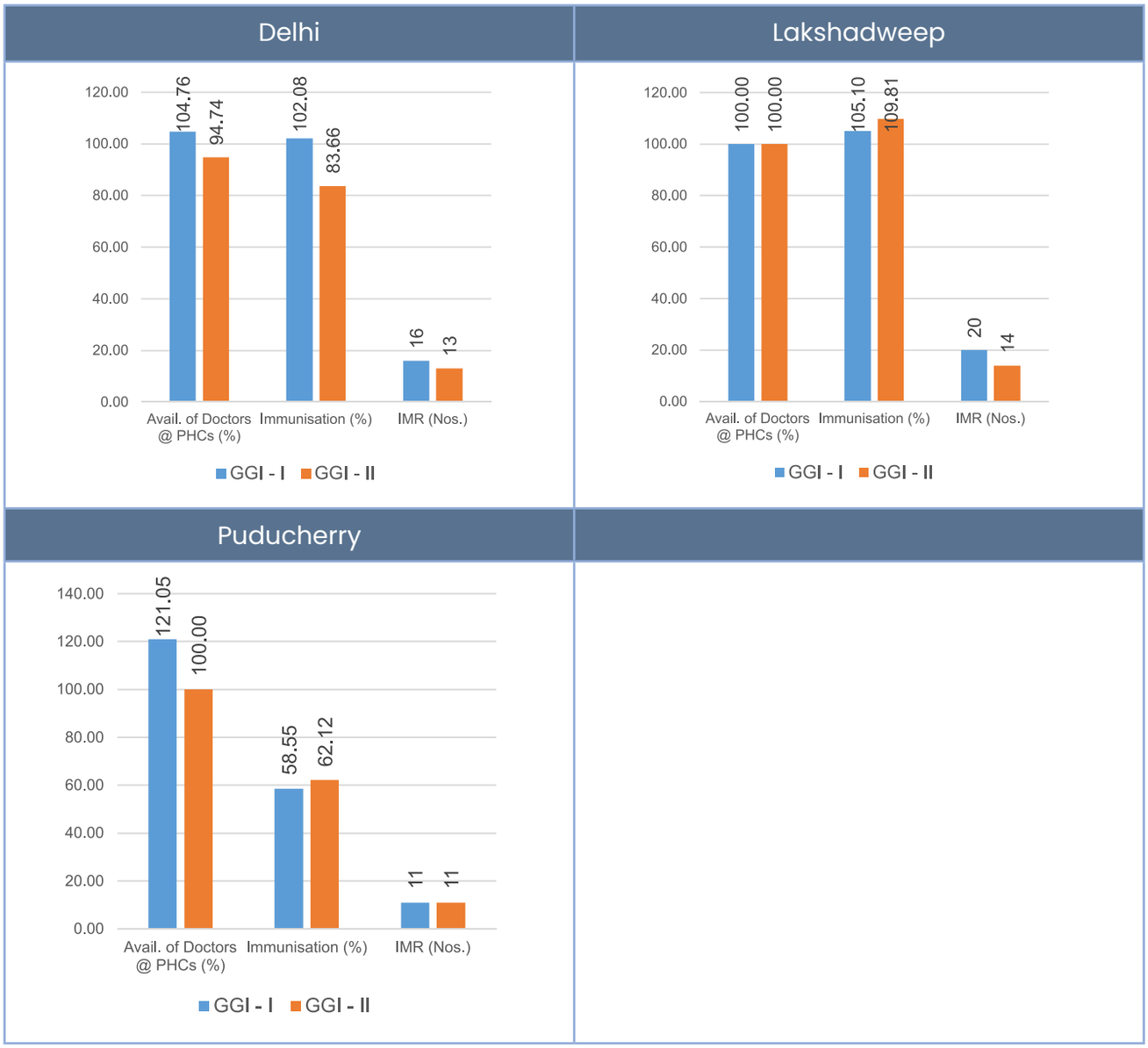


D&N Haveli



Daman & Diu





Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- All UTs for which IMR data is available, have shown improvement in infant mortality rate. Most UTs have shown significant improvement in Immunisation rates, most UTs have shown a decline in the Immunisation of their residents.
- Availability of Doctors at PHCs is steady without drastic changes.

4.3 Public Health Sector Ranking

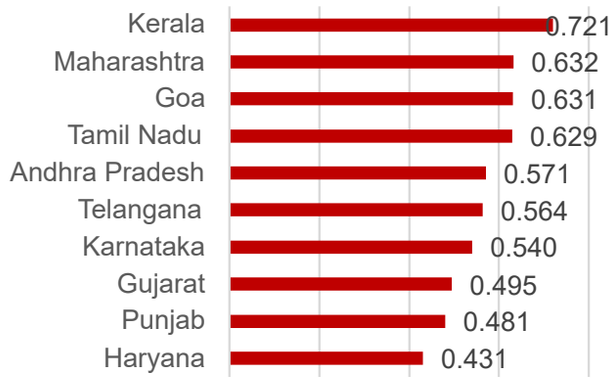
The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted

that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Public Health Sector is presented as part of this section.

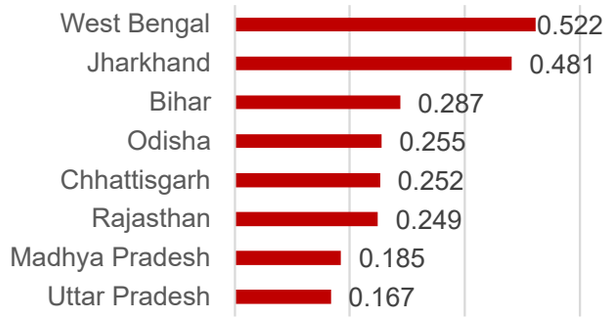
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Kerala	0.721
2	Maharashtra	0.632
3	Goa	0.631
4	Tamil Nadu	0.629
5	Andhra Pradesh	0.571
6	Telangana	0.564
7	Karnataka	0.540
8	Gujarat	0.495
9	Punjab	0.481
10	Haryana	0.431



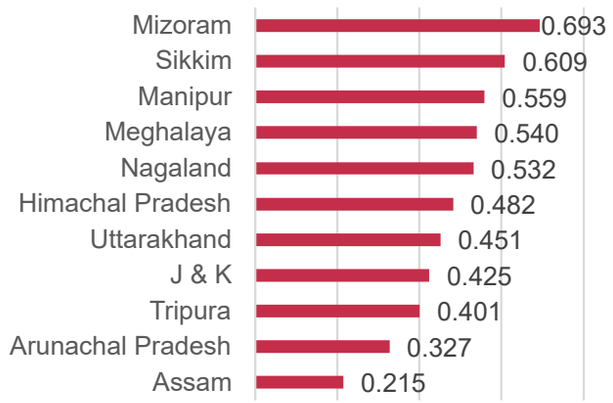
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	West Bengal	0.522
2	Jharkhand	0.481
3	Bihar	0.287
4	Odisha	0.255
5	Chhattisgarh	0.252
6	Rajasthan	0.249
7	Madhya Pradesh	0.185
8	Uttar Pradesh	0.167



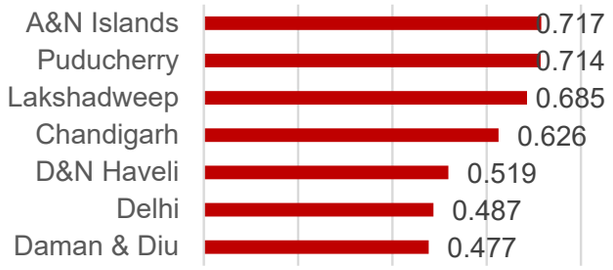
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Mizoram	0.693
2	Sikkim	0.609
3	Manipur	0.559
4	Meghalaya	0.540
5	Nagaland	0.532
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.482
7	Uttarakhand	0.451
8	J & K	0.425
9	Tripura	0.401
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.327
11	Assam	0.215



UTs

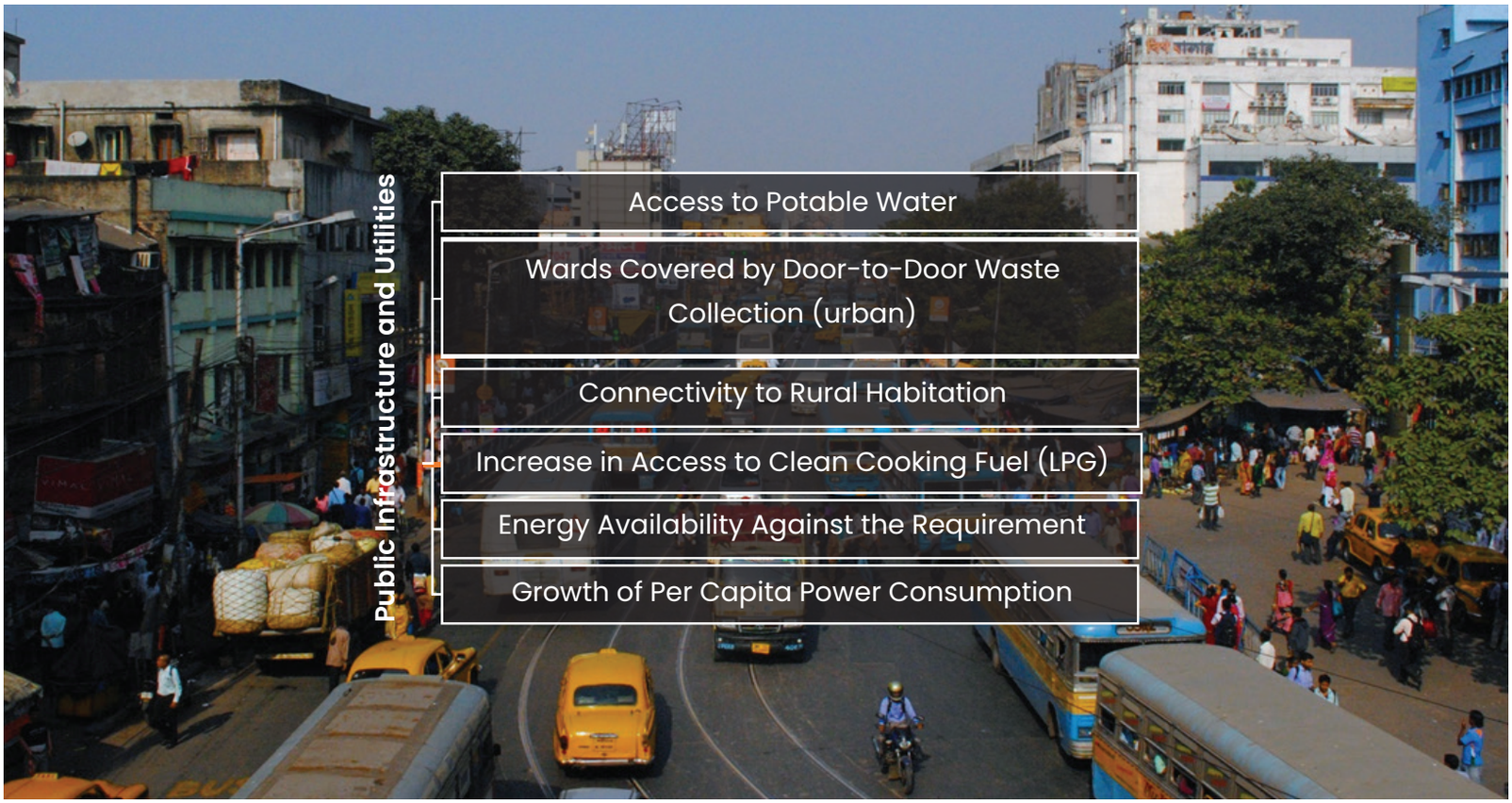
Rank	States	Score
1	A&N Islands	0.717
2	Puducherry	0.714
3	Lakshadweep	0.685
4	Chandigarh	0.626
5	D&N Haveli	0.519
6	Delhi	0.487
7	Daman & Diu	0.477



Notes:

(i) From the available latest data source for MMR (SRS Bulletin 2016-18), data is available for only 19 States – which has been considered for calculating the Sector score. For remaining States, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No Data available for Availability of Doctors for Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Mizoram and Tripura, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.



5 Public Infrastructure and Utilities

5.1 Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Indicators

The public infrastructure and utilities sector focus mainly on the governance aspects of the basic services provided by the government such as water supply, sanitation, roads and highways, power and other societal infrastructure.

To improve the delivery of services and create infrastructure for meeting the needs of the citizen, Government of India has taken up a number of initiatives like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Jalshakti Mission, Ujala Scheme, Urban Jyoti Abhiyan (URJA), etc. All these initiatives are focussed on holistic and inclusive development and not just limited to one but covering the entire gamut of infrastructure and utilities like water, sewerage, sanitation, storm water drainage, public transport, housing, amenities, power supply, etc.

Provision of clean water and sanitation is one of the key objectives of SDGs and various development plans. Access to clean water and sanitation protects people from diseases and enables them to be more economically productive. The social cost of not having access to clean water and sanitation are significant.

Keeping that in mind, the following two indicators are included as part of GGI–2020.

a. Access to potable water

b. Wards covered by door-to-door waste collection (urban)

In addition to basic services like water and sanitation, connectivity plays a major role in development, especially for rural areas, where most of the people travel to nearby towns or cities for work on daily basis, to avail work, services, sell their products, etc. Focusing on this aspect, another indicator which contributes towards the measurement of physical development in various States is:

c. Connectivity to rural habitations

Government has an important focus on provision of clean energy as it has rippling social and economic effect in terms of saving time for the women, health benefit, etc. Thus, the indicator on access to clean cooking fuel assumes importance.

d. Increase of access to clean cooking fuel (LPG)

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

e. Energy availability against requirement

f. Growth of per capita power consumption

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

Indicator	**Access to Potable Water**	
Rationale	The importance of availability of clean drinking water at household-level cannot be overstated when it comes to preventing infection, illness and death. Provision of piped water facility within premise from treated source is considered best way of provision of water services as per recommendations of various national and international organisations from health and economic aspects.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure	(a) Total No. of HHs having access to potable water supply connection within premise from treated source in reference year
		(b) Total No. of HHs having access to potable water supply connection within premise from treated source in base year

Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	NSS Report No. 584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India by MoSPI, GoI and Jal Jeewan Mission Dashboard	

Indicator	**Wards Covered by Door-to-Door Waste Collection (Urban)**	
Rationale	Lack of proper sanitation services breeds diseases. Door to door waste collection is one of the main components under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). Doorstep level collection is critical starting point in the entire chain of scientific Solid Waste Management (SWM) services. Clean roads and drains, recycling and disposal can all be achieved in a sustainable manner only if door-to-door collection of waste is sustained.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	(a)Total number of wards with door-to-door waste collection in reference year	(a)Wards covered by Door-to-Door waste collection in reference year
	(b)Total number wards in reference year	(b)Wards covered by Door-to-Door waste collection in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	SBM Dashboard of MoH&UA, GoI	

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

Indicator	Growth in Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)	
Rationale	The traditional chulha is one of the major causes for household air pollution leading to various adverse health impacts. LPG/PNG being a clean cooking fuel, addresses the issue of household air pollution.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total number of households with LPG connection in reference year	(a)Total number of households with LPG connection in reference year
	(b) Total number of households with LPG connection in preceding year	(b)Total number of households with LPG connections in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	{(a) – (b)}/(b) X 100
Unit	%	
Data Source	Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2018-19 and 2019-20 by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI	

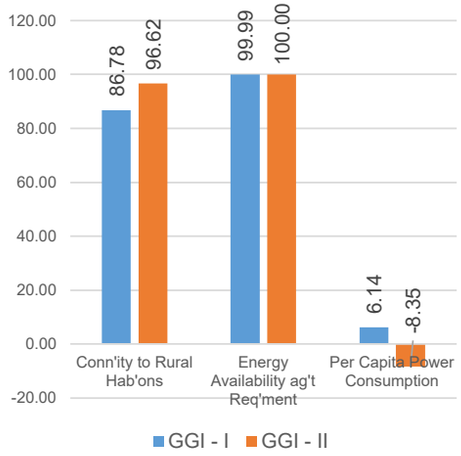
Indicator	Energy Availability Against the Requirement	
Rationale	Energy demand changes on a minute-by-minute, daily and seasonal basis. The electrical system must have enough availability/capacity to supply energy exactly when it is needed.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total energy available from all sources in reference year	(a)Total energy available from all sources in reference year
	(b) Actual energy required in reference year	(b)Total energy available from all sources in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Load Generation Balance Report 2020-21 published by the Central Electricity Authority, Government of India	

Indicator	Growth in per capita power consumption	
Rationale	Increase in per capita power consumption is one of the indicators for assessing the economic development	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Ultimate electricity consumption in reference year	(a)Ultimate electricity consumption in reference year
	(b)Mid-year population of current year	(b)Ultimate electricity consumption in base year
Formula	(a) / (b)	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	All India Electricity Statistics, General Review 2020 by Ministry of Power, Government of India	

5.2 Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Incremental Progress

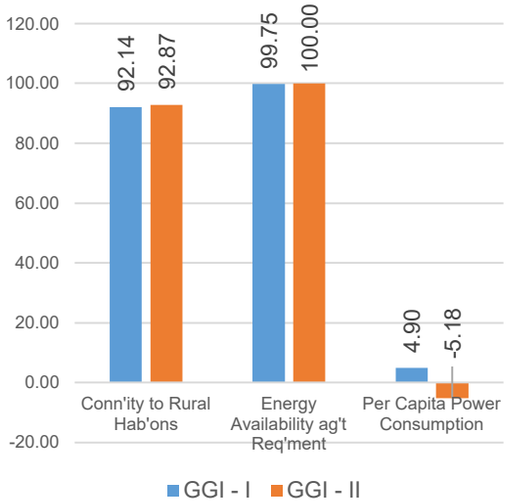
This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

Gujarat

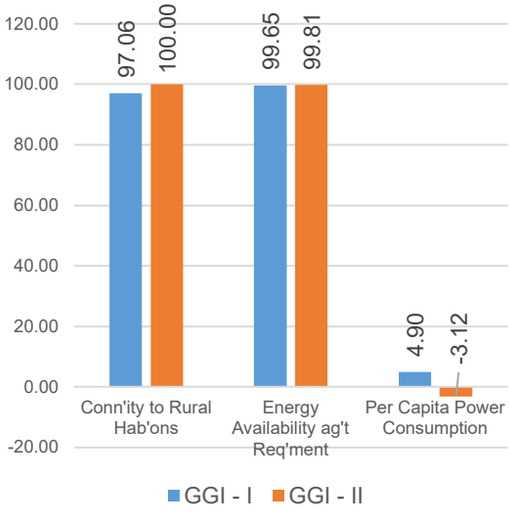


Haryana

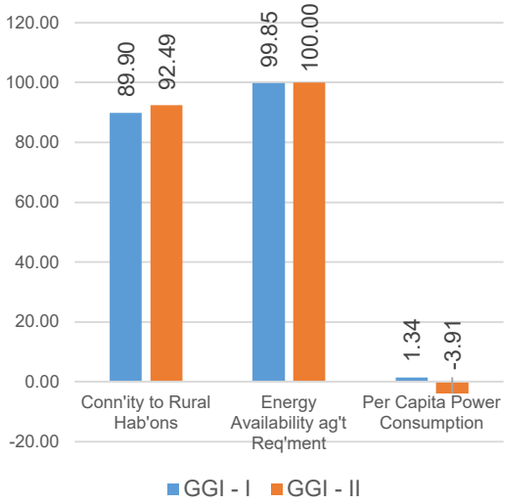
Karnataka



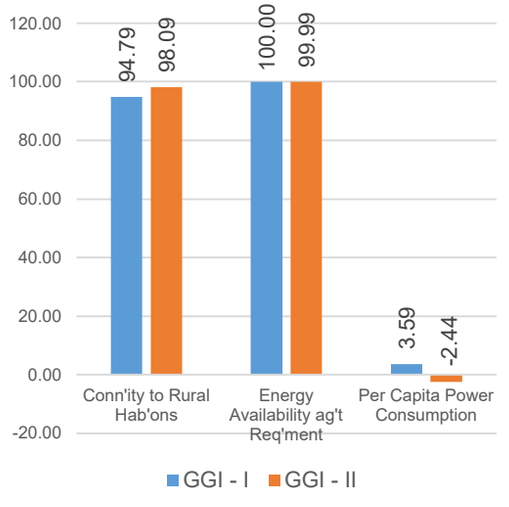
Kerala

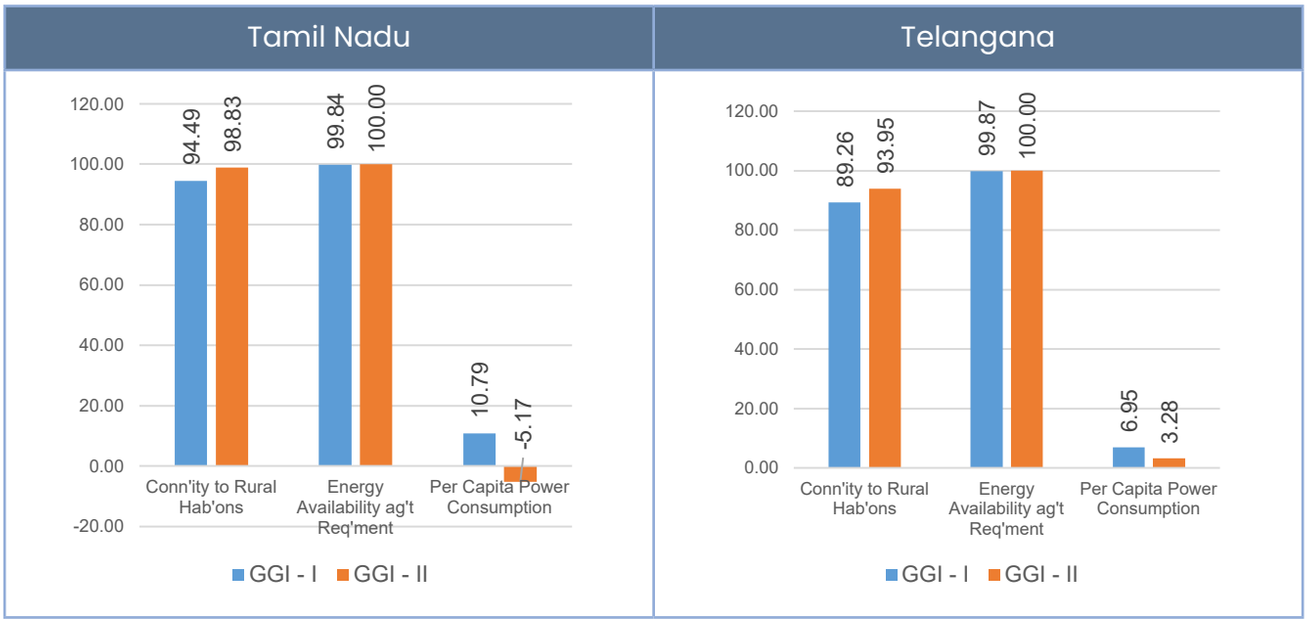


Maharashtra



Punjab





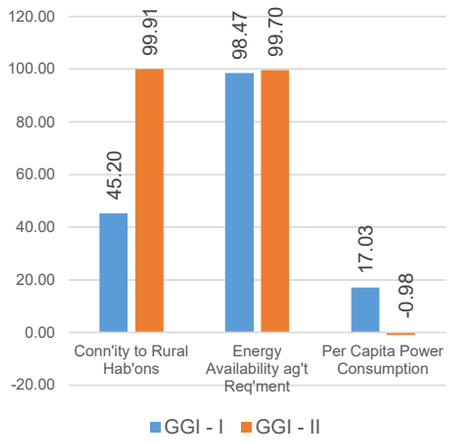
Note:
Conn'ity to Rural Hab'ons = Connectivity of Rural Habitations
Energy Availability ag't Req'ment = Energy Availability against the Requirement
Per Capita Power Consumption = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Per Capita Power Consumption

Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

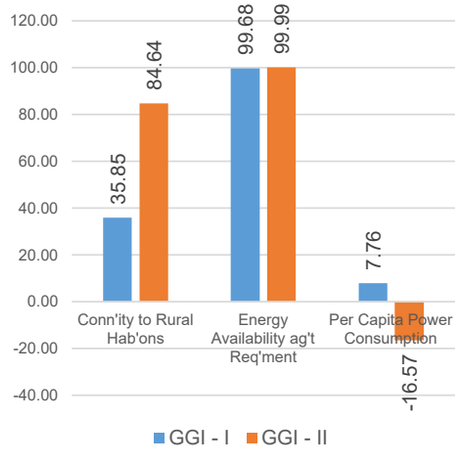
- In the indicators that form the core of Public Infrastructure and Utilities, all ten States are showing increasing trend except in the per capita power consumption which is showing lower than the previous GGI. Among the Indicators, Connectivity to Rural Habitations is the most improved Indicator manifesting improved and focused thrust on improving rural connectivity through roads.

Other States: Group B

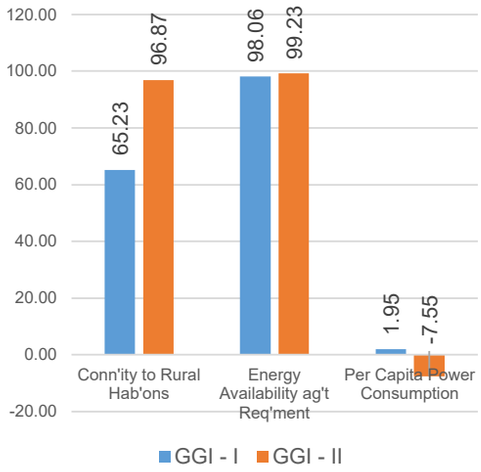
Bihar



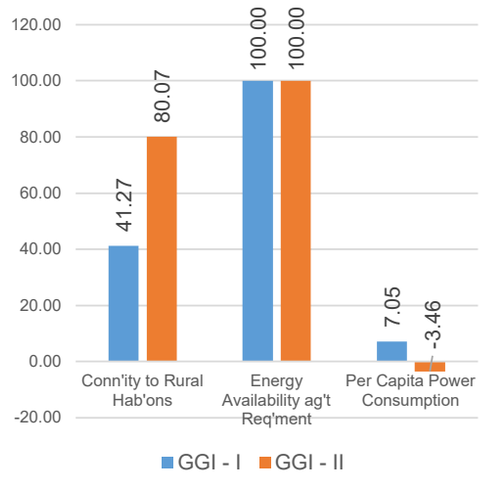
Chhattisgarh



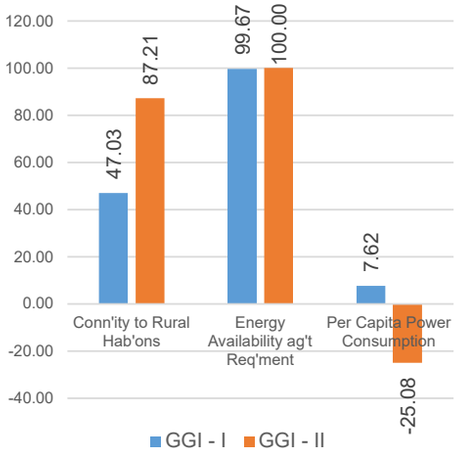
Jharkhand



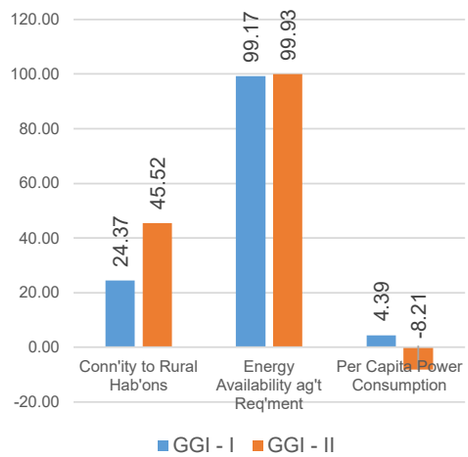
Madhya Pradesh

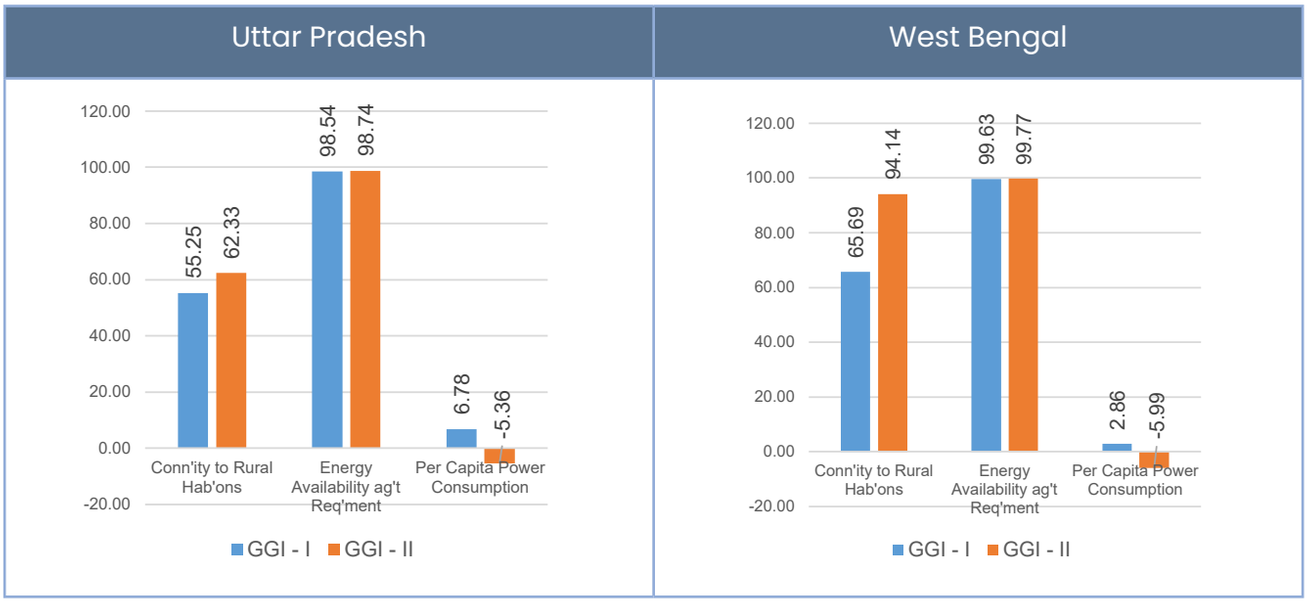


Odisha



Rajasthan

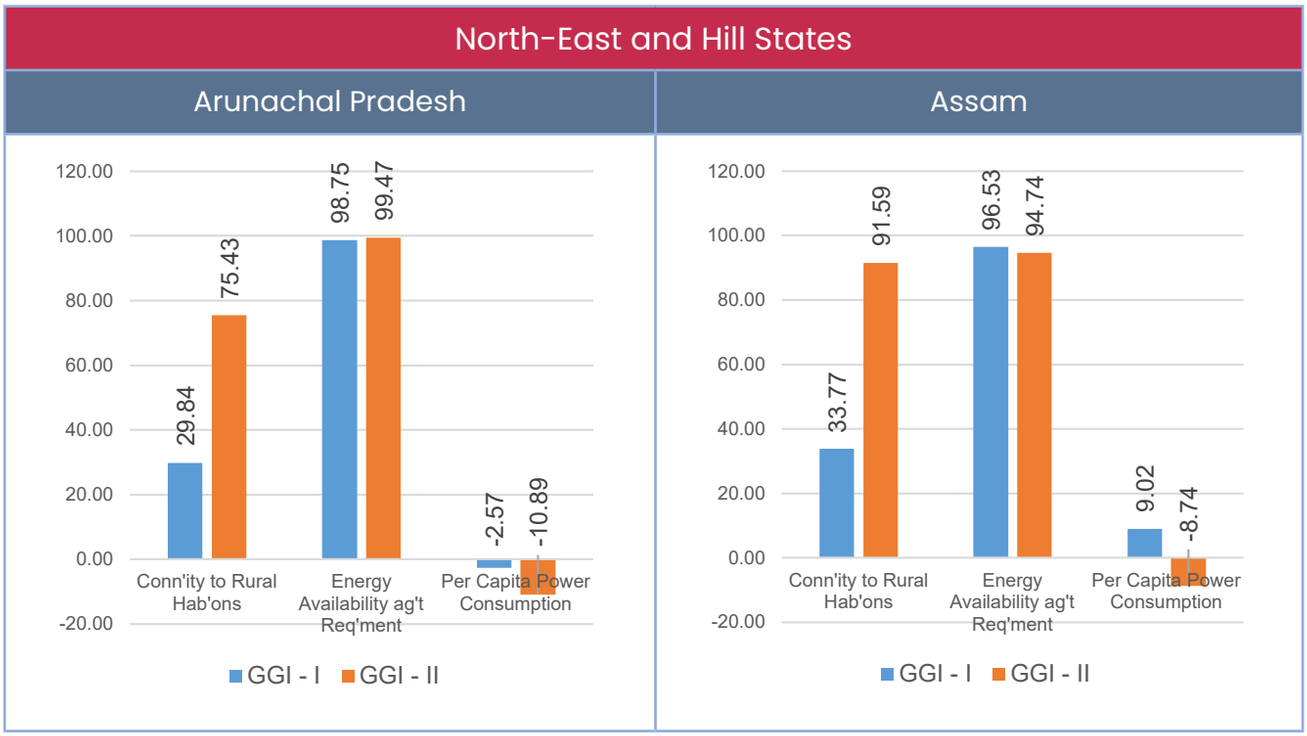




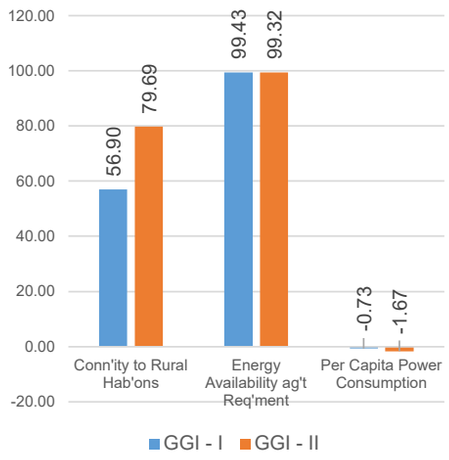
Note:
Conn'ity to Rural Hab'ons = Connectivity of Rural Habitations
Energy Availability ag't Req'ment = Energy Availability against the Requirement
Per Capita Power Consumption = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Per Capita Power Consumption

Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

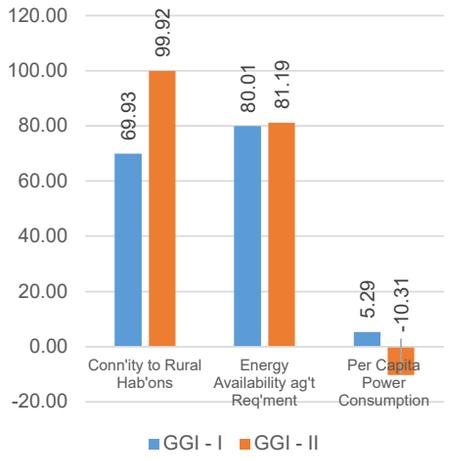
- Similar to the previous set of States, in all eight States there is significant increase in the connectivity to rural habitations, energy availability against the requirement. However, the growth is not as much as shown by the previous set of States. The per capita consumption is showing lower than the previous GGI similar to the previous set of States.



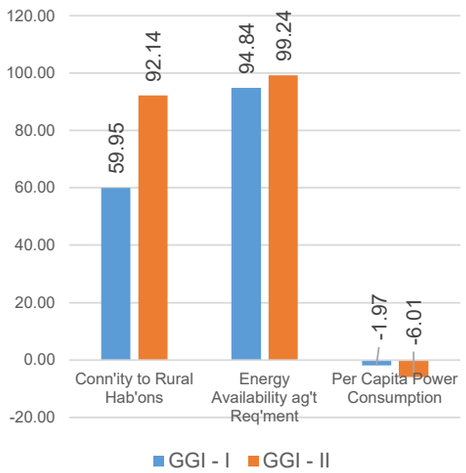
Himachal Pradesh



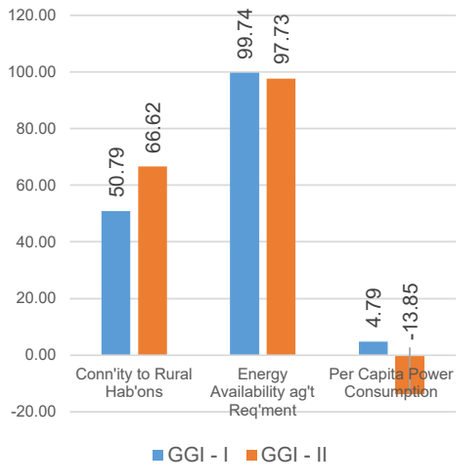
J & K



Manipur



Meghalaya



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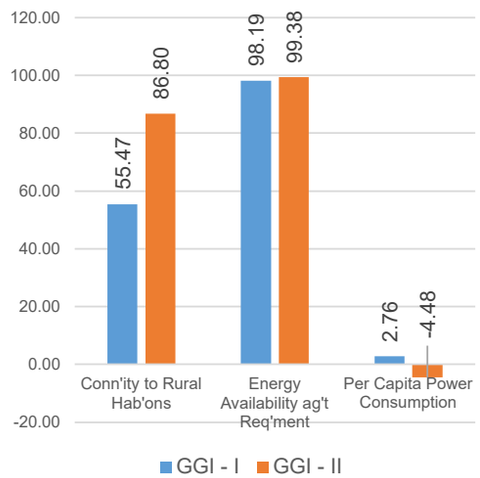

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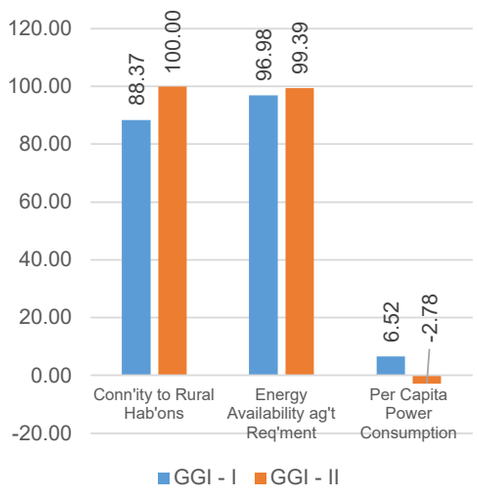
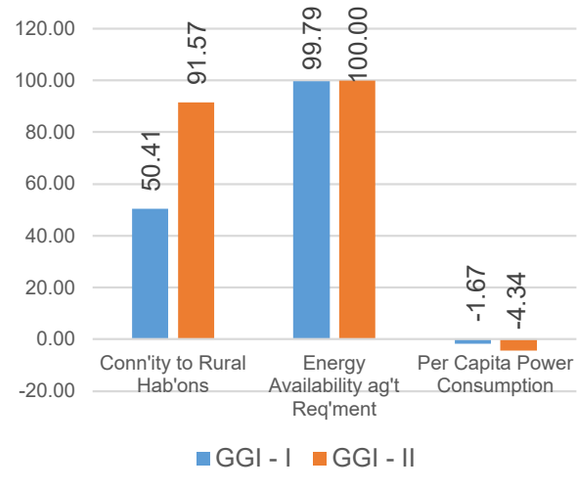
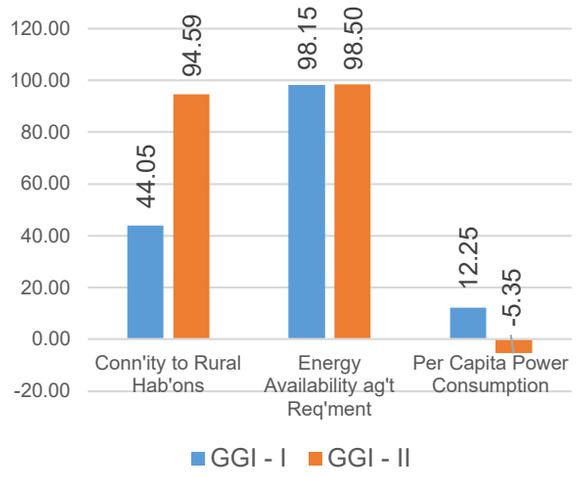


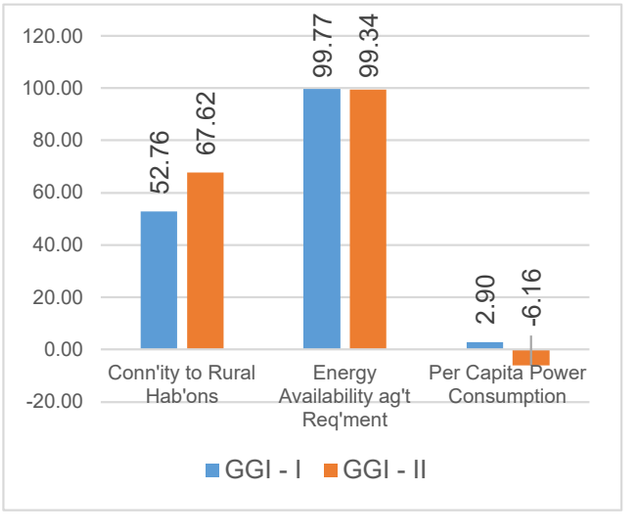
Sikkim



Tripura



Uttarakhand



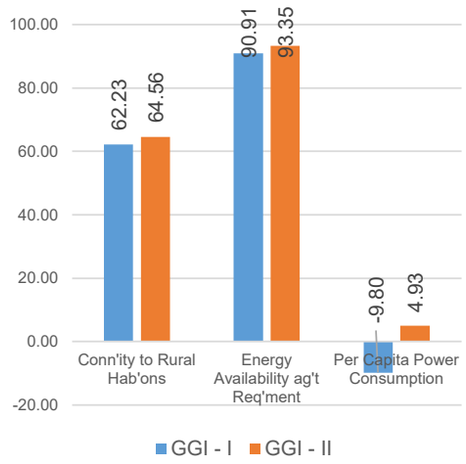
Note:
Conn'ity to Rural Hab'ons = Connectivity of Rural Habitations
Energy Availability ag't Req'ment = Energy Availability against the Requirement
Per Capita Power Consumption = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Per Capita Power Consumption

Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hill States:

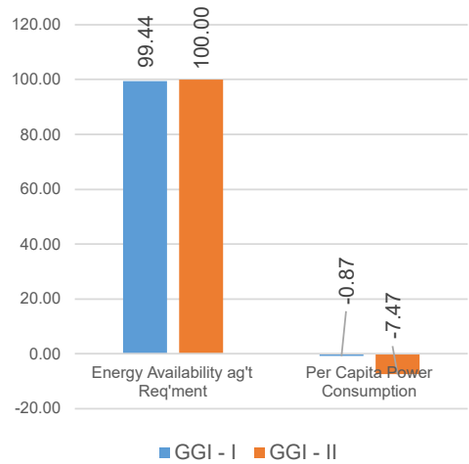
- All North-East and Hill states also are showing increasing trend in the form of increased rural habitations connectivity, increased energy availability against the requirement. However, the per capita consumption is lower than the previous GGI.
- Similar to the previous two sets of States, Connectivity to Rural Habitations is the most improved Indicator manifesting improved and focused thrust on improving rural connectivity through roads.

UTs

A&N Islands

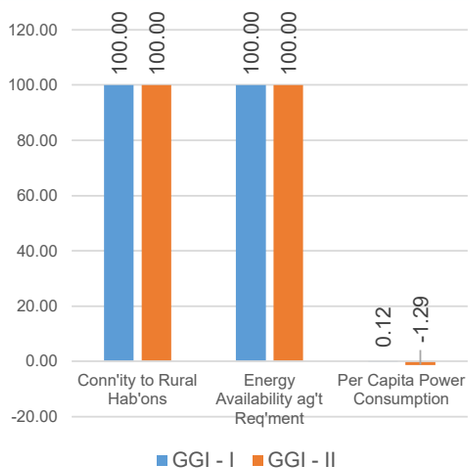


Chandigarh

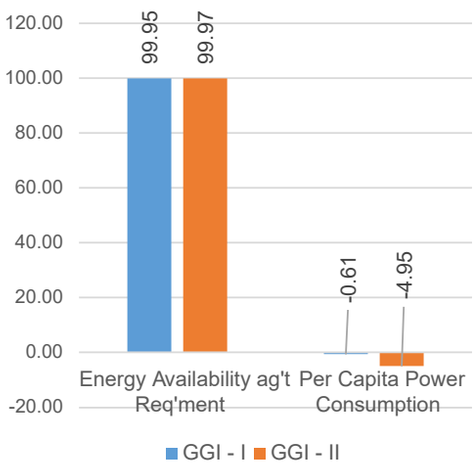


D&N Haveli

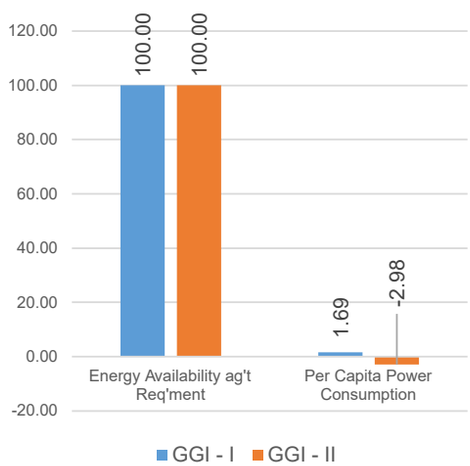
Daman & Diu

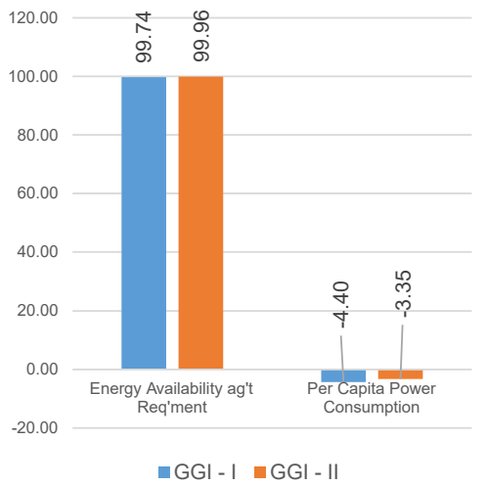


Delhi



Lakshadweep



Puducherry	
	**Note:** *Conn'ity to Rural Hab'ons = Connectivity of Rural Habitations* *Energy Availability ag't Req'ment = Energy Availability against the Requirement* *Per Capita Power Consumption = Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Per Capita Power Consumption*

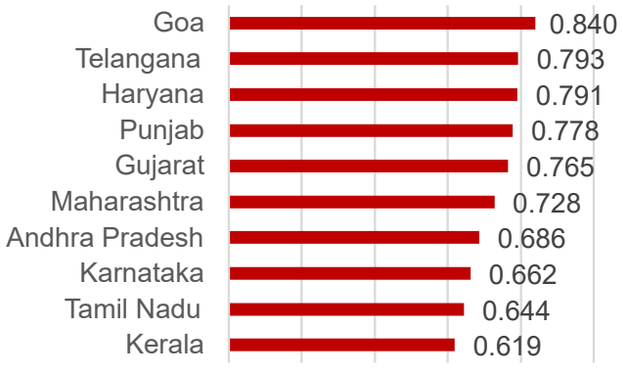
5.3 Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector is presented as part of this section.

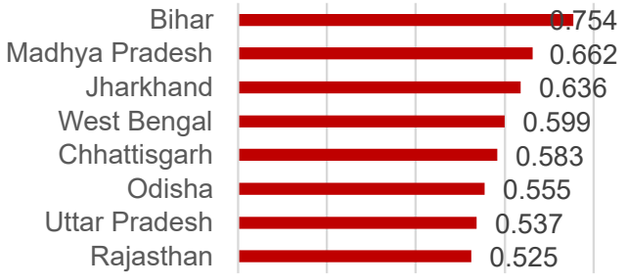
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Goa	0.840
2	Telangana	0.793
3	Haryana	0.791
4	Punjab	0.778
5	Gujarat	0.765
6	Maharashtra	0.728
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.686
8	Karnataka	0.662
9	Tamil Nadu	0.644
10	Kerala	0.619



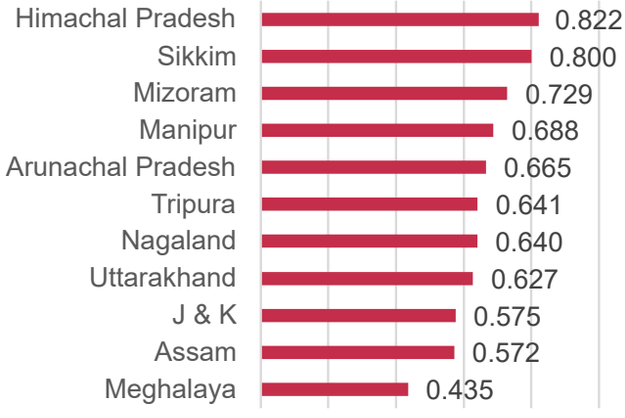
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Bihar	0.754
2	Madhya Pradesh	0.662
3	Jharkhand	0.636
4	West Bengal	0.599
5	Chhattisgarh	0.583
6	Odisha	0.555
7	Uttar Pradesh	0.537
8	Rajasthan	0.525



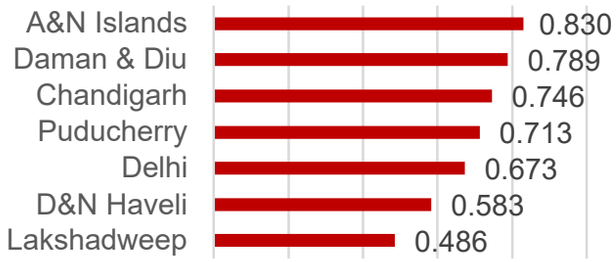
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.822
2	Sikkim	0.800
3	Mizoram	0.729
4	Manipur	0.688
5	Arunachal Pradesh	0.665
6	Tripura	0.641
7	Nagaland	0.640
8	Uttarakhand	0.627
9	J & K	0.575
10	Assam	0.572
11	Meghalaya	0.435



UTs

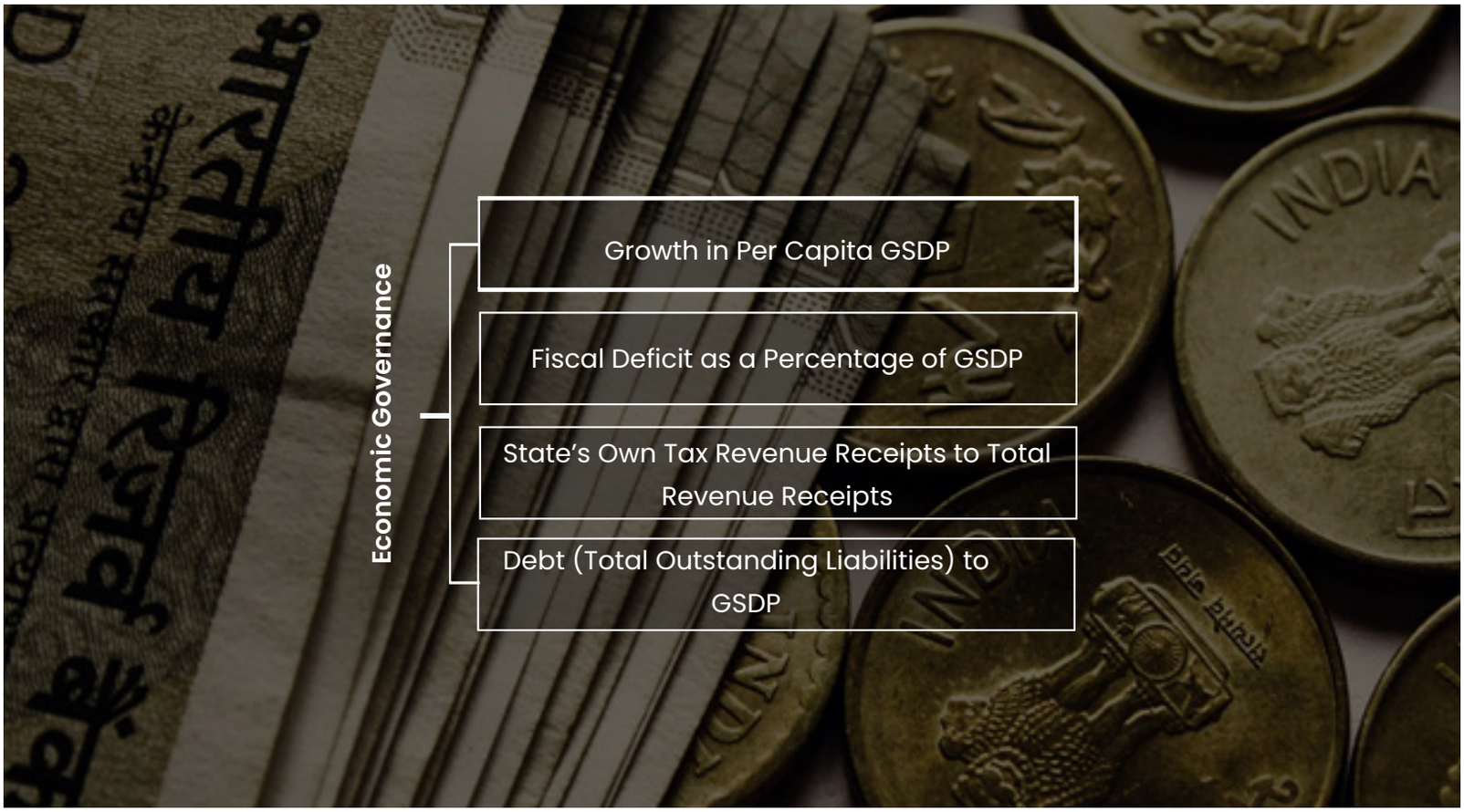
Rank	States	Score
1	A&N Islands	0.830
2	Daman & Diu	0.789
3	Chandigarh	0.746
4	Puducherry	0.713
5	Delhi	0.673
6	D&N Haveli	0.583
7	Lakshadweep	0.486



Notes:

(i) Data for Wards (Urban) covered by D-t-D waste collection is not available for Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) Data was not available for Connectivity to Rural Habitations for Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.



6 Economic Governance

6.1 Economic Governance Sector Indicators

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

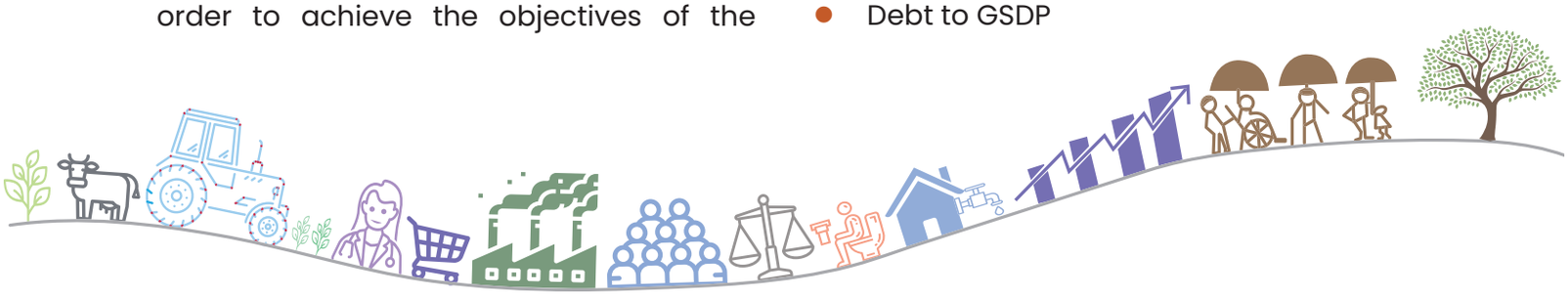
Economy plays a major role in order to measure the development and governance among States. Each and every other sector will have an indicator which measures that respective sectoral contribution towards the economy. Economy indicates the achievement of long-term goals. With a better financial management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

The economy of a state must be assessed in order to identify and compare the developments. In order to measure the economic growth rate, few indicators are required such as:

- Growth in per capita GSDP

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

- Fiscal deficit to GSDP
- Debt to GSDP



Apart from these, there is one other indicator which measures the economic development of the state, that is:

- State's own tax revenue receipt to total revenue receipts

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

Indicator	Growth in Per Capita GSDP	
Rationale	The more the per capita GSDP, the better is the condition of people and better is the development.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in reference year	(a) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in reference year
	(b) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in preceding year	(b) Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices in base year
Formula	(a - b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	(i) Publication of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India (ii) Census of India 2011	

Indicator	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP	
Rationale	It is an indication on how far the government is spending beyond its means. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act stipulates the allowed fiscal deficit to be adhered by the States.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Fiscal deficit	(a) Fiscal deficit in reference year
	(b) GSDP (at constant prices) for current year	(b) Fiscal deficit in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2020-21 published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

Indicator	State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts	
Rationale	It represents buoyancy of the state's own revenue and state's dependence on central government.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) State own tax revenue receipts	(a) State own tax revenue receipts in reference year
	(b) Total revenue receipts (all sources)	(b)State own revenue receipts in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2020-21 published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

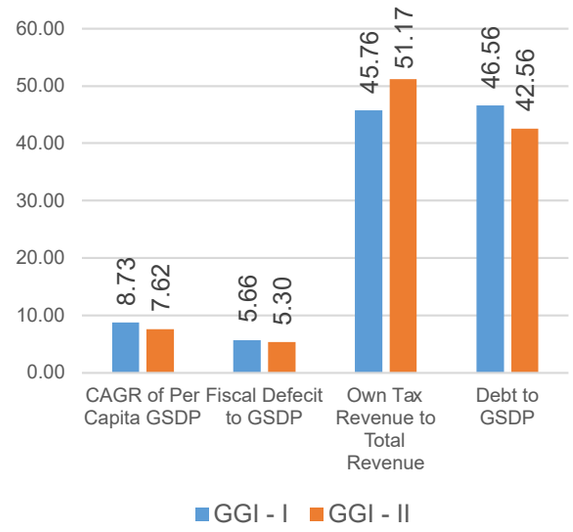
Indicator	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	
Rationale	It represents an economy that produces and sells goods and services sufficient to pay back debts without incurring further debts.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Total debt liability in reference year	(a) Total debt liability in reference year
	(b) Nominal GSDP (at constant prices) for reference year	(b)Total debt liability in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	*(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods*
Unit	%	
Data Source	State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2020-21 published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

6.2 Economic Governance Sector Incremental Progress

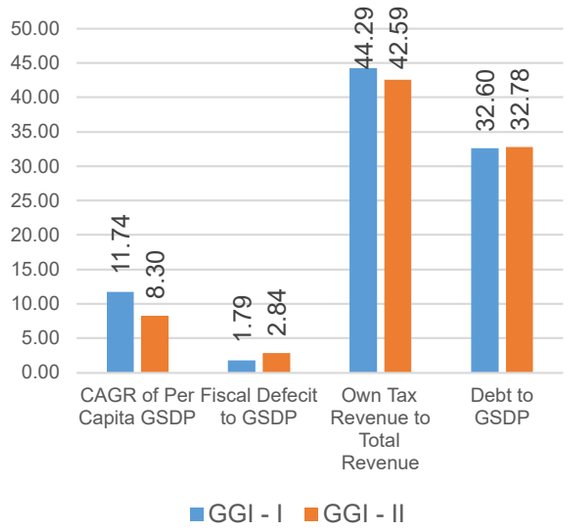
This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices

Other States: Group A

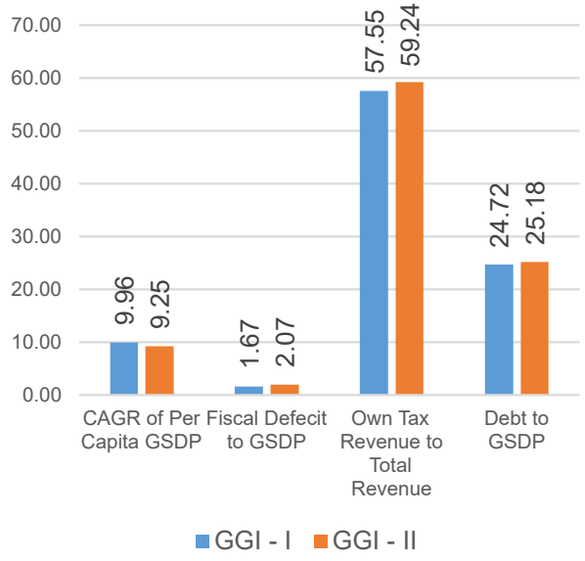
Andhra Pradesh



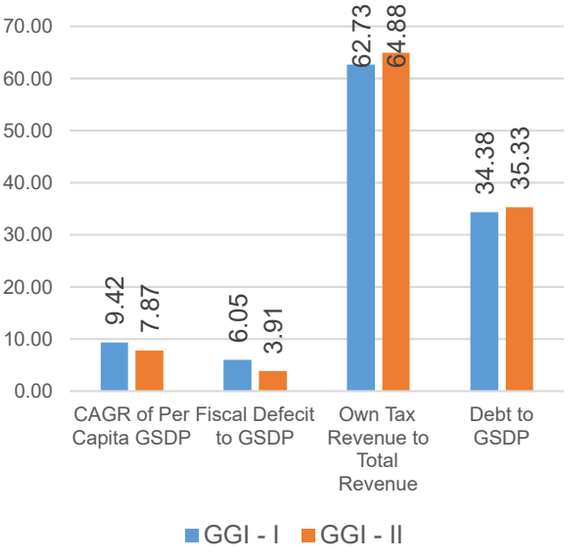
Goa



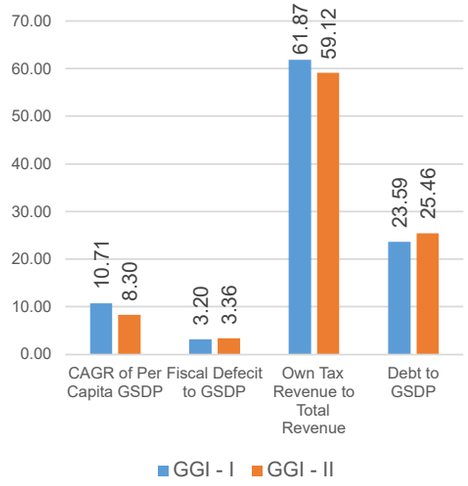
Gujarat



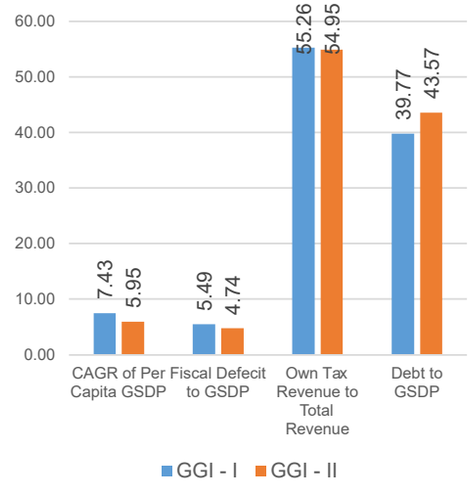
Haryana



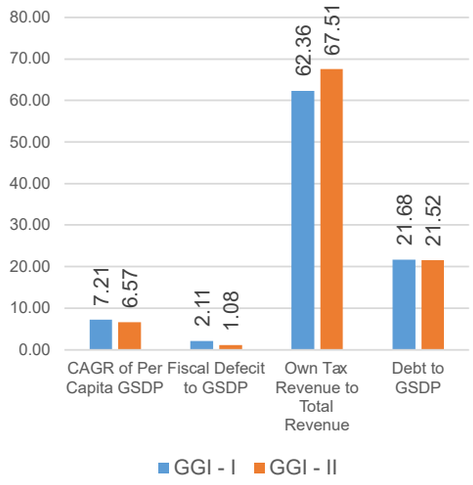
Karnataka



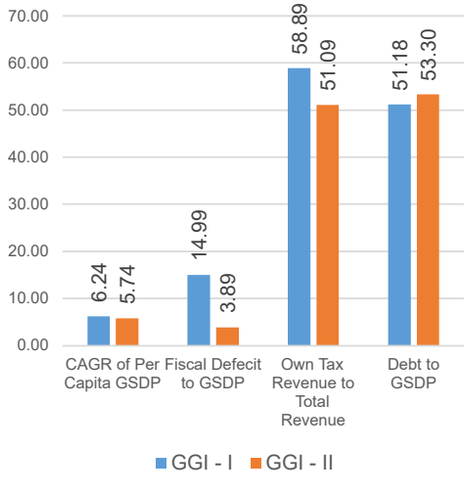
Kerala



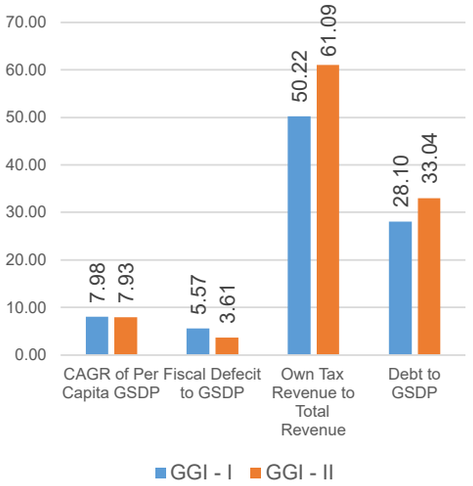
Maharashtra



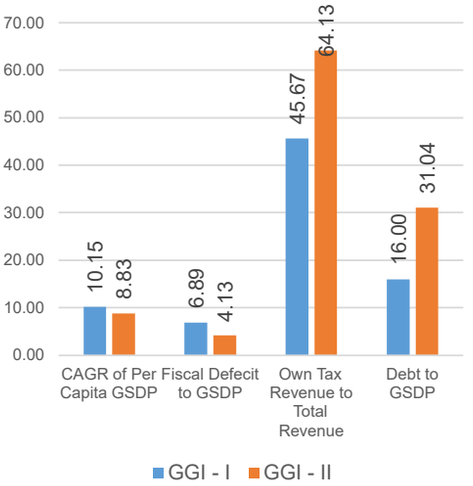
Punjab



Tamil Nadu



Telangana

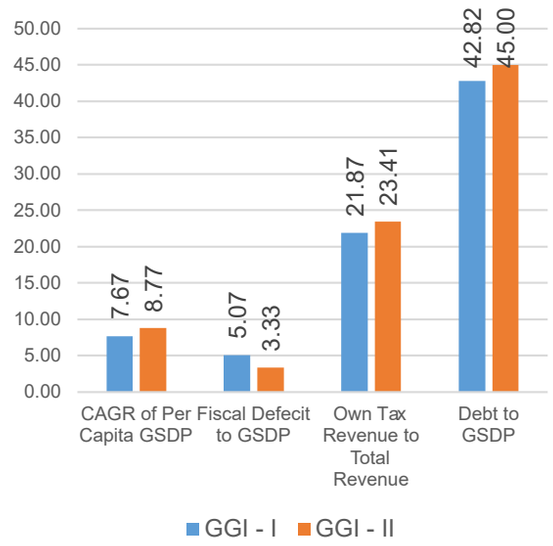


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

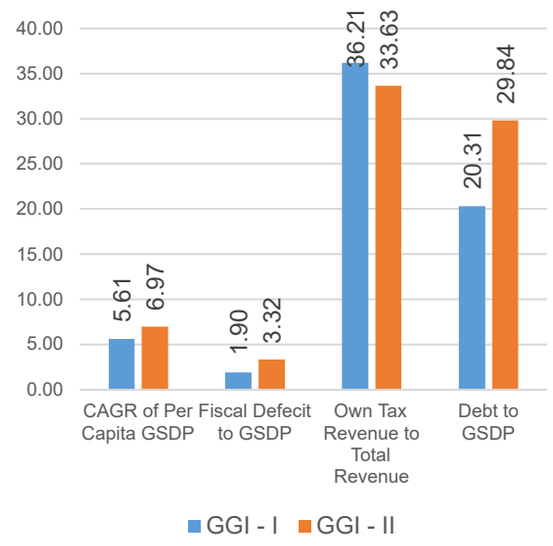
- Maharashtra (67.51), Telangana (64.13) and Tamil Nadu (61.09) have registered exception growth in own tax revenues to total revenues.
- Telangana and Gujarat which are placed 1 and 2 in this sector and have done well in all the indicators that are factored in computing Economic Governance Sector.
- A significant observation from the data presented all States have higher debt to GSDP compared to previous GGI (except Gujarat and Maharashtra).

Other States: Group B

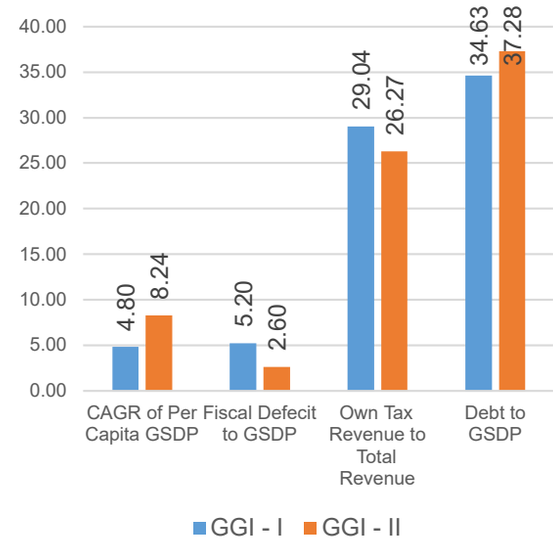
Bihar



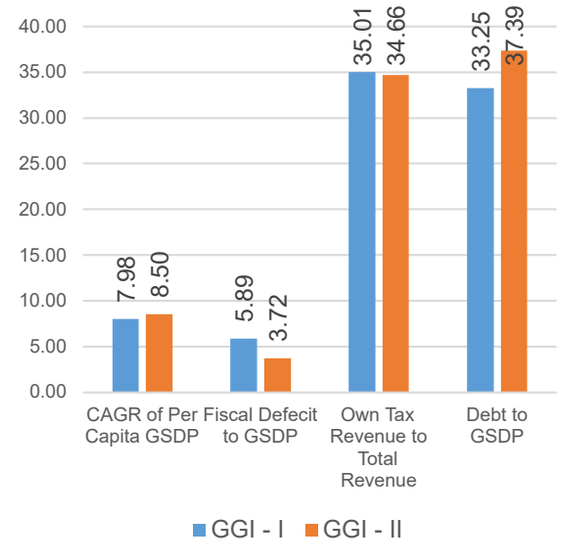
Chhattisgarh

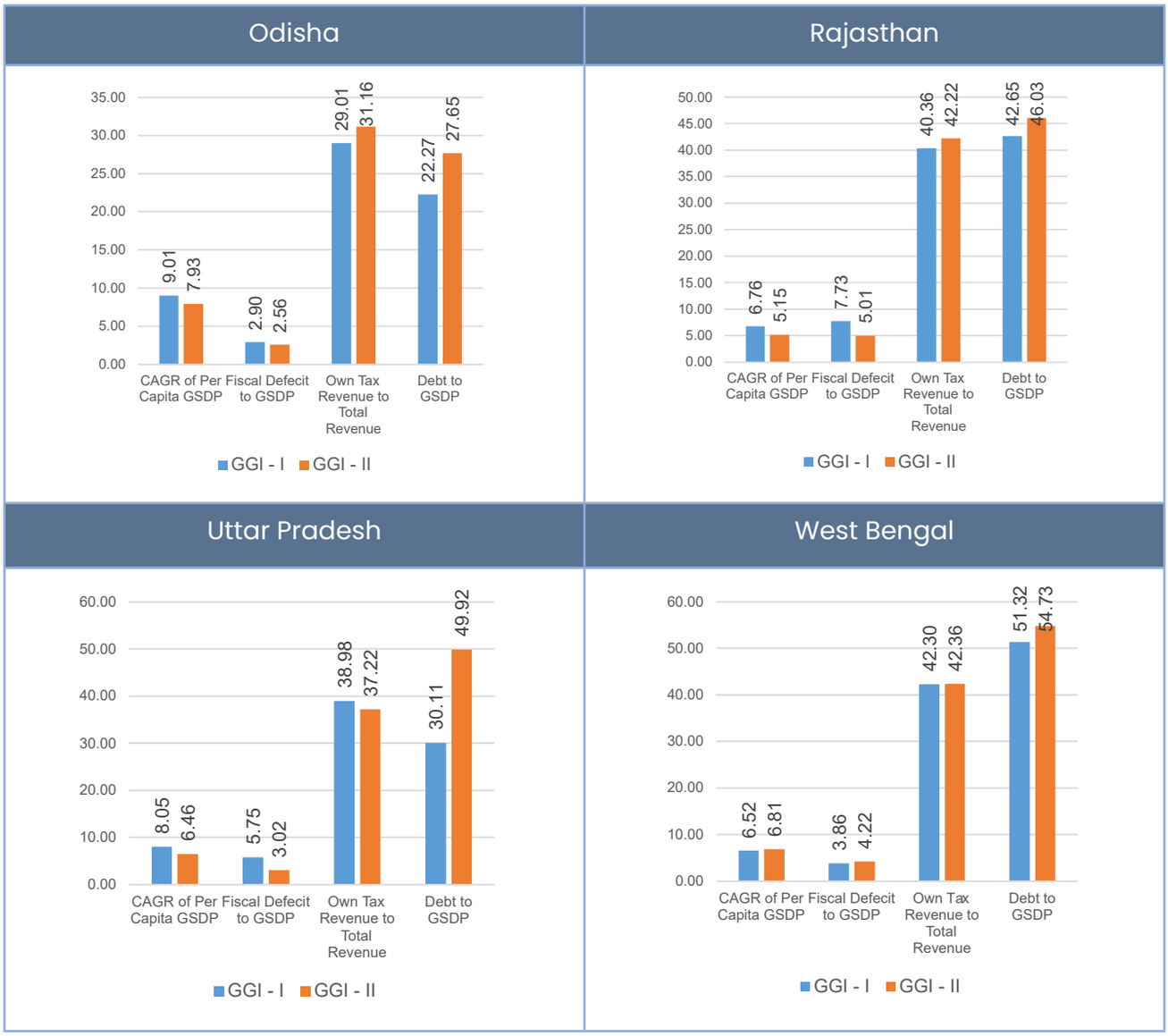


Jharkhand



Madhya Pradesh



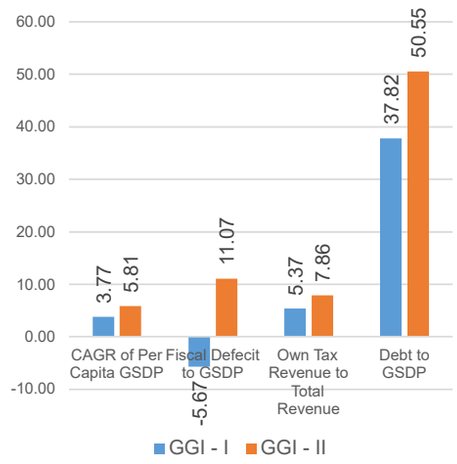


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

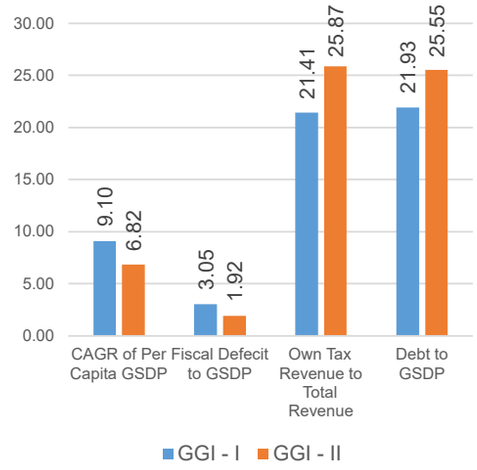
- West Bengal (42.36) followed by Rajasthan (42.22) and Odisha (31.16) have improved their own tax revenue to total revenue.
- While all eight States in this Group have higher debt to GSDP over previous GGI.

North-East and Hill States

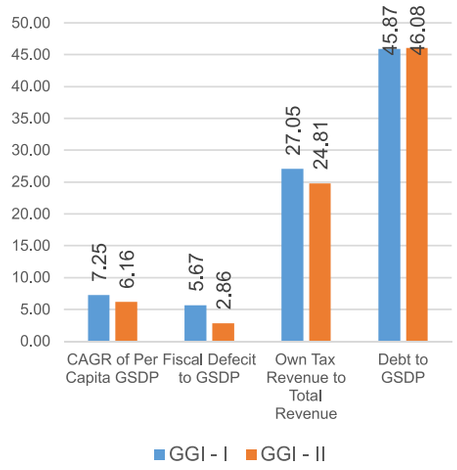
Arunachal Pradesh



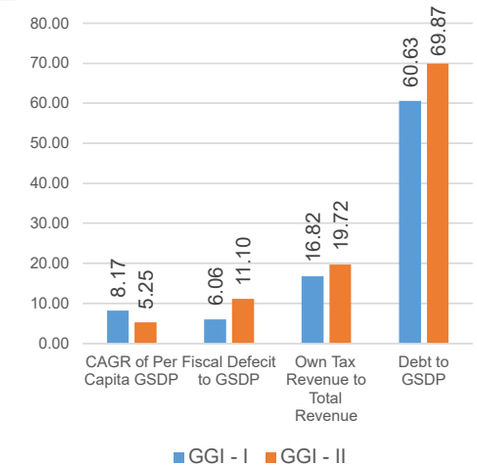
Assam



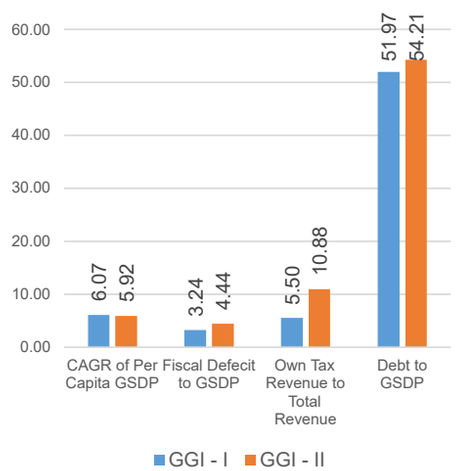
Himachal Pradesh



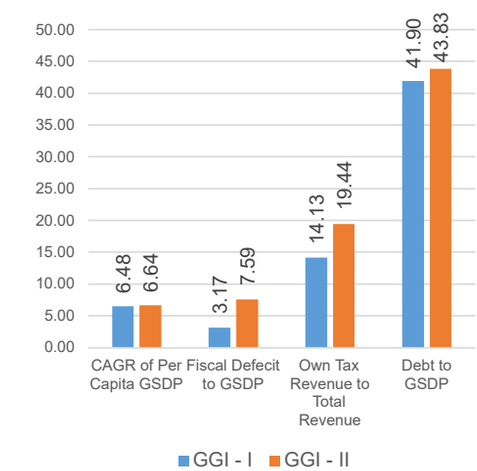
J & K



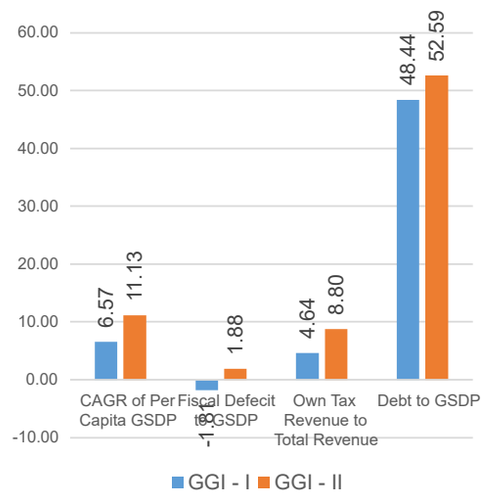
Manipur



Meghalaya



Mizoram



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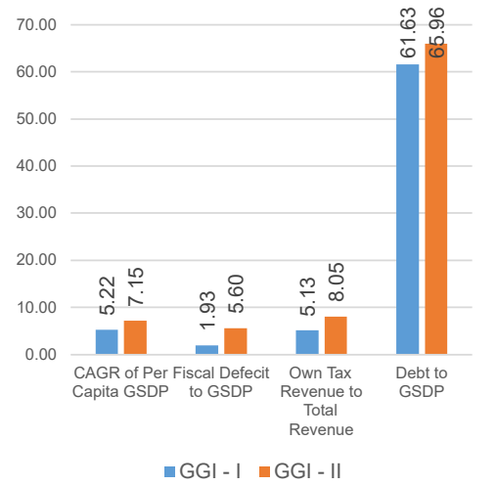

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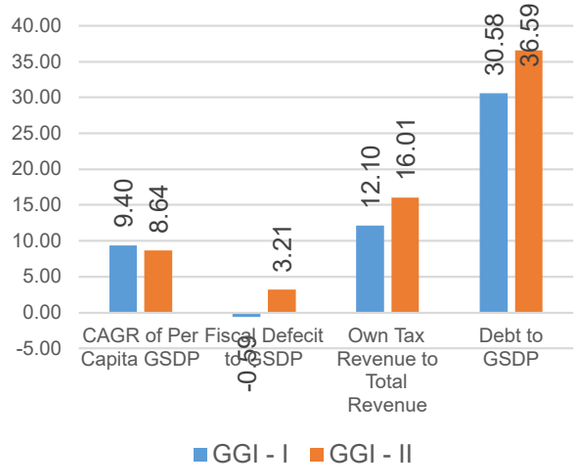
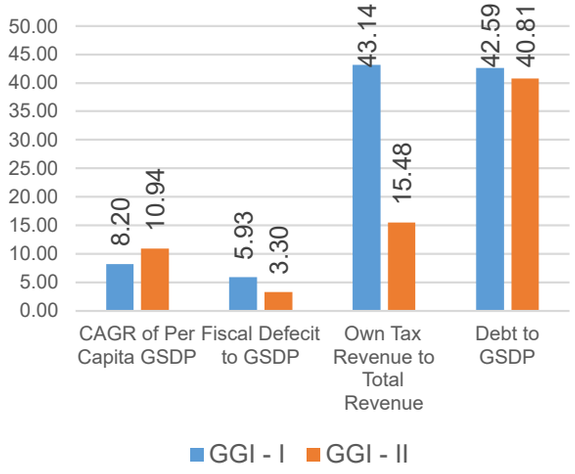
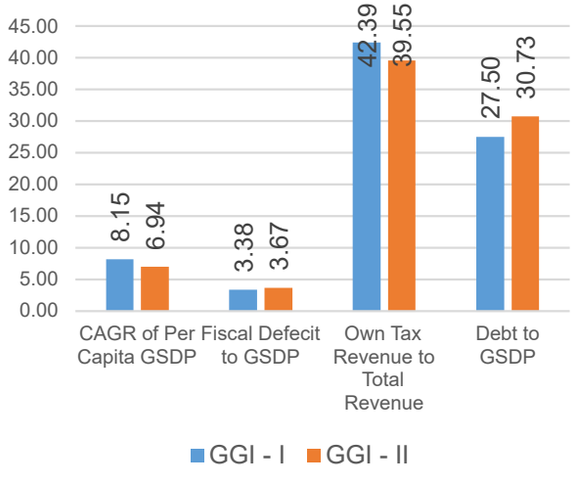


Tripura



Uttarakhand

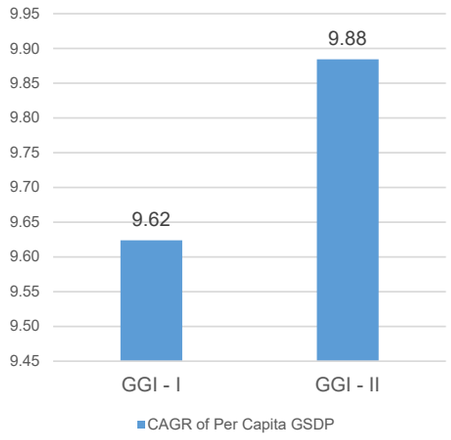


Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hill:

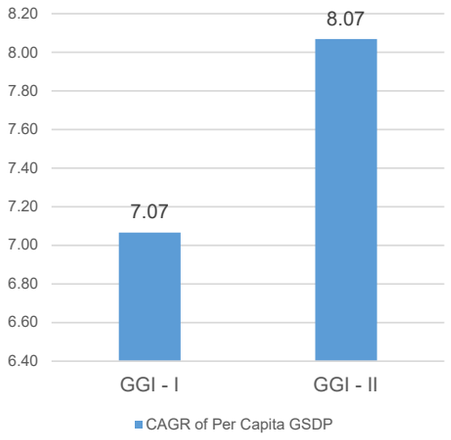
- All eight North-East States have registered higher debt to GSDP compared to previous GGI.
- Assam (25.41) followed by Manipur (10.88), Meghalaya (19.44), Sikkim (16.01) and Mizoram (8.80) have registered growth in own tax revenues to total revenues.

UTs

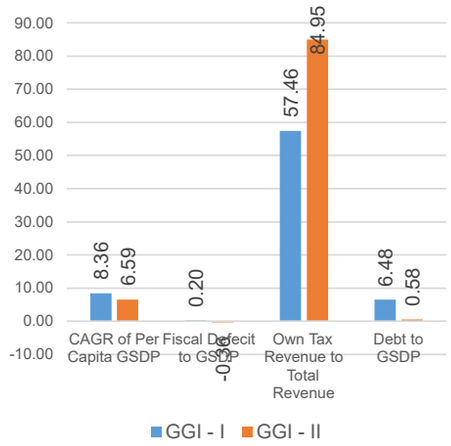
A&N Islands



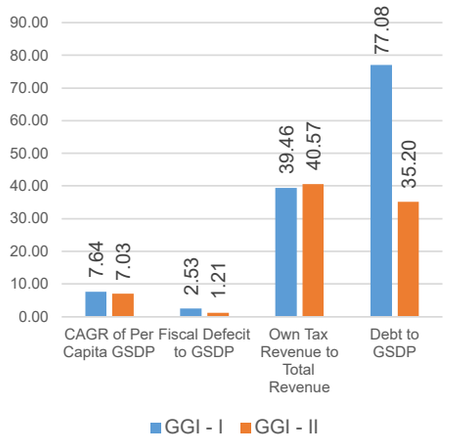
Chandigarh



Delhi



Puducherry



Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- From available/reported data, Delhi and Puducherry have improved their own tax revenue to total revenue. Significantly, both these two UTs, have also reduced their Debt to GSDP from previous GGI.

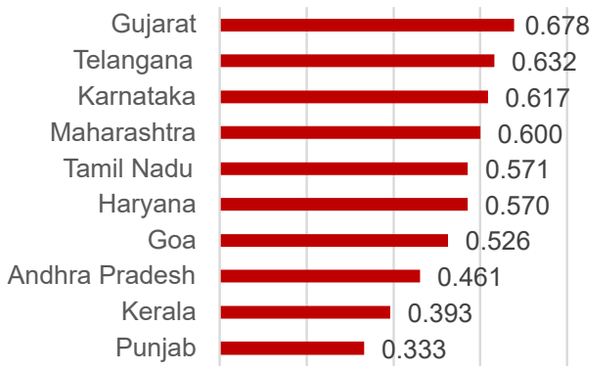
6.3 Economic Governance Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/ Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Economic Governance Sector is presented as part of this section.

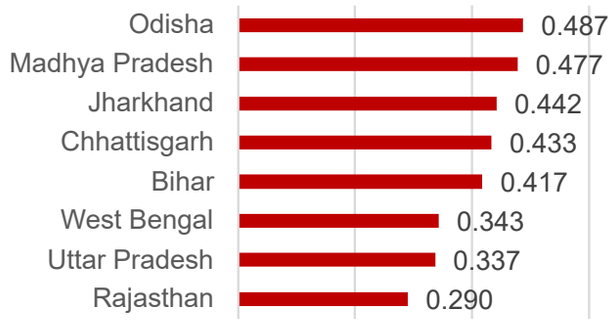
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Gujarat	0.678
2	Telangana	0.632
3	Karnataka	0.617
4	Maharashtra	0.600
5	Tamil Nadu	0.571
6	Haryana	0.570
7	Goa	0.526
8	Andhra Pradesh	0.461
9	Kerala	0.393
10	Punjab	0.333



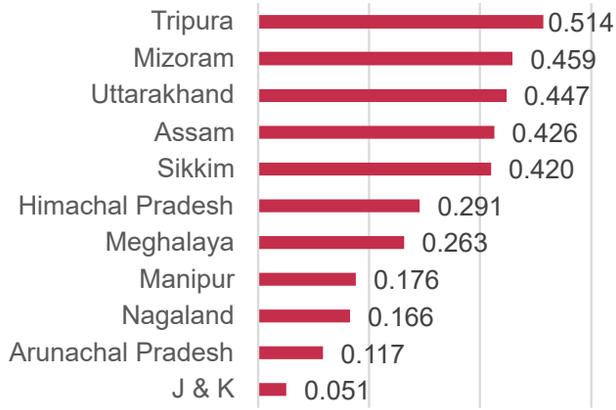
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Odisha	0.487
2	Madhya Pradesh	0.477
3	Jharkhand	0.442
4	Chhattisgarh	0.433
5	Bihar	0.417
6	West Bengal	0.343
7	Uttar Pradesh	0.337
8	Rajasthan	0.290



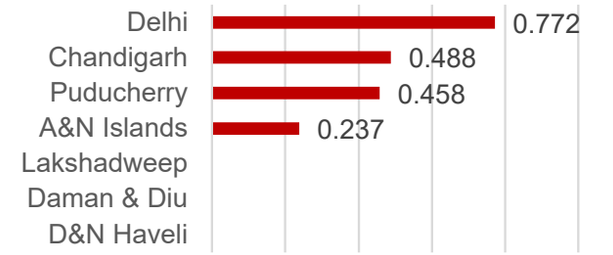
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Tripura	0.514
2	Mizoram	0.459
3	Uttarakhand	0.447
4	Assam	0.426
5	Sikkim	0.420
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.291
7	Meghalaya	0.263
8	Manipur	0.176
9	Nagaland	0.166
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.117
11	J & K	0.051



UTs

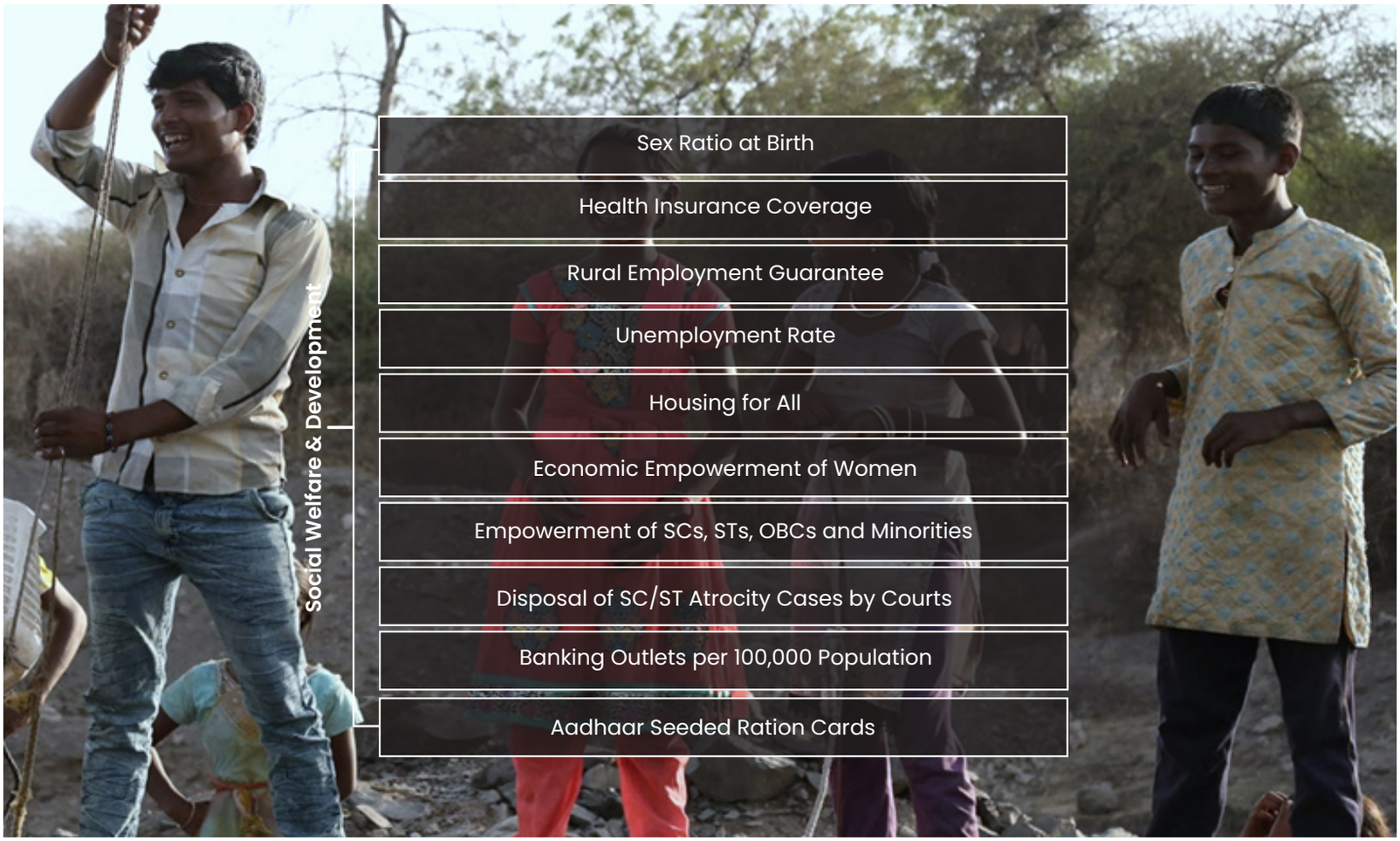
Rank	States	Score
1	Delhi	0.772
2	Chandigarh	0.488
3	Puducherry	0.458
4	A&N Islands	0.237
5	Lakshadweep	
6	Daman & Diu	
7	D&N Haveli	



Notes:

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

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



7 Social Welfare and Development

7.1 Social Welfare and Development Sector Indicators

Welfare of the citizens belonging to different sections of society plays an important role in the overall development of the State. Welfare involves different aspects such as health, education, economy, employment, etc.

In India, it is necessary to ensure that all sections of the society would benefit out from the policies which the government generates. Government support intended to ensure that members of a society can meet basic human needs such as food and shelter in addition to other needs like employment, access to banking outlets, empowerment of vulnerable sections, etc.

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

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

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

Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth	
Rationale	Gender imbalance causes serious negative consequences for the society in the long run. Sex ratio at birth – or the number of girl children born for every 1,000 boys born; assumes importance in the Indian context and there is a need to increase the same. To counter discrimination both against female foetuses and girl children, Government are making interventions in the form of schemes, campaigns and adherence to stringent laws and these efforts are reflected in increase in the sex ratio.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Number of female births per 1000 male births	(a)Sex Ratio at Birth in reference year
		(b)Sex Ratio at Birth in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	

Indicator	Health Insurance Coverage	
Rationale	Poor and vulnerable families often fall in the trap of financial risk arising out of catastrophic health episodes which leads to economic loss and thus the vicious cycle continues. Health insurance coverage ensures protecting the citizen against such situations.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Ratio of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme / insurance	(a)Health Insurance coverage in reference year
		(b)Health Insurance coverage in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	National Family Health Survey (Round 5)	

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

Indicator	Unemployment Rate	
Rationale	Rising unemployment is seen as a sign of a weak economy. Unemployment is also highly predictive of an increase in crime and uneasiness in the populace and can also lead to long term systemic issues which are difficult to resolve. With a number of interventions in the form of enabler and creating opportunities, government is trying to tackle the increase in unemployment rate. The lower the unemployment rate, the better progressive and productive the state will be.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly Calculated Figure: Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above	(a) Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above according to usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach in reference year
		(b) Number of unemployed per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above according to usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	

Data Source	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) published by MoSPI, Govt. of India

Indicator	**Housing for All**	
Rationale	Shortage of adequate and affordable housing leads to unprecedented proliferation of slums/informal settlements and increase in homelessness. The SDG 11 indicates to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and targets to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. Government is working towards provision of affordable housing to all.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Total number of Dwelling Units Sanctioned in urban areas in reference year	(a) Normalised score for reference year
	(b) Total number of Dwelling Units Completed in urban areas in reference year	
	(c) Total number of Dwelling Units Sanctioned in rural areas in reference year	(b) Normalised score for base year
	(d) Total number of Dwelling Units Completed in rural areas in reference year	
Formula	{(a) + (c)} / {(b) + (d)} X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Dashboards	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

Indicator	Economic Empowerment of Women	
Rationale	The participation of female in work force does not just supports social equality and women's independence but also a huge contribution in the economy. Low female labour force participation rate has been a longstanding issue of concern. Women participation in the labour market is therefore encouraged. Higher participation of female in labour force reflects changes in economic activity, educational attainment, fertility rates, social norms, and other factors.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly Calculated Female Labour force participation Rate	(a) Number of Female Labour Force Participation in reference year
		(b) Number of Female Labour Force Participation in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) published by MoSPI, GoI	

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

Indicator	Disposal of SC/ST atrocity cases by courts	
Rationale	The social empowerment, especially of SCs and STs are measured through this indicator.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Number of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to SCs	(a)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year related to SCs
	(b) No. of cases in courts including brought forward of SCs reference year	(b)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year of STs
	(c)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the reference year of STs	(c)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the base year related to SCs
	(d) No. of cases in courts including brought forward related to STs in the reference year	(d)No. of cases in which trial completed (Convicted + Acquitted or Discharged) at the end of the base year related to STs
Formula	{(a) + (c)} / {(b) + (d)} X 100	{(a + c) / (b + d)} (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is the number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Crime in India 2019: Statistics published by National Crime Record Bureau	

Indicator	Banking outlets per 100,000 population	
Rationale	Banks play a vital role in the economic development. Banks also serve as alternative gateways for making payments for income-tax, online bills like the telephone, electricity, etc. with multiple roles to play this inclusion of this indicator assumes importance.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth-based
Data Items	(a)Total Number of banking outlets in reference year	(a)Total banking outlets per 1000 population in reference year
	(b)Total Population	(b) Total banking outlets per 1000 population in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	SDGs-National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 by MoSPI, GoI	

Indicator	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards	
Rationale	Ration cards are used by the individuals to get the food at a subsidized rate. Duplicate ration cards and un-checked issuance of ration cards meant for BPL families burdens the exchequer as well as deprives the service to the most needy. As a citizen centric governance measure, States are in the process of seeding the Ration cards with the Aadhar numbers of the citizens. To measure the progress achieved, this indicator is included.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly calculated figure	(a) Aadhaar seeded ration card in reference year
		(b) Aadhaar seeded ration card in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Annual Report of Dept. of Food and Public Distribution, GoI	

7.2 Social Welfare and Development Sector Incremental Progress

This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

Other States: Group A

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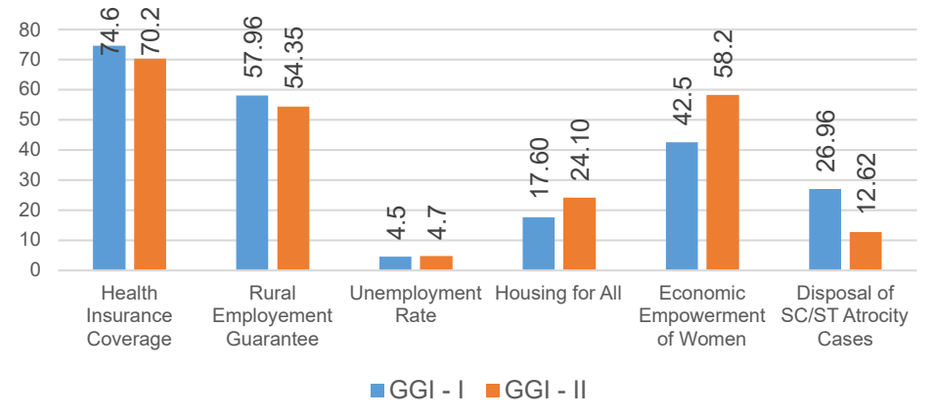
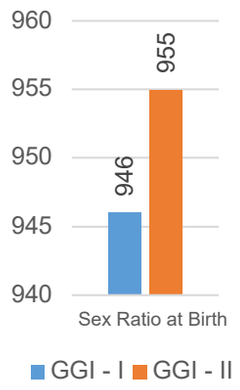
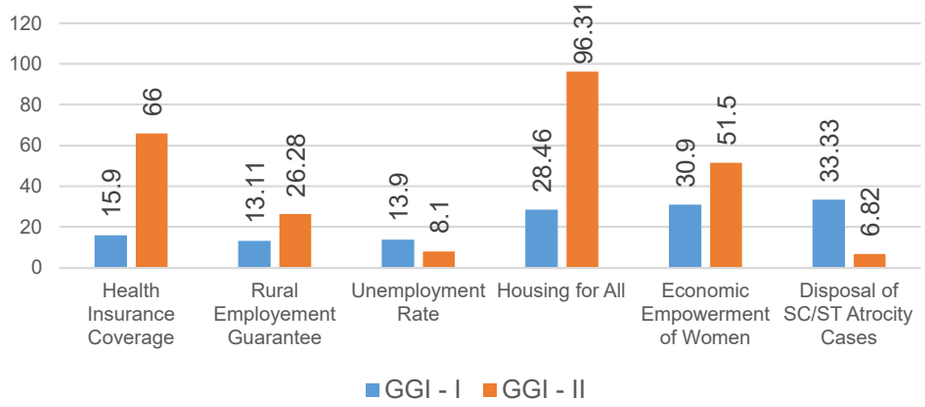
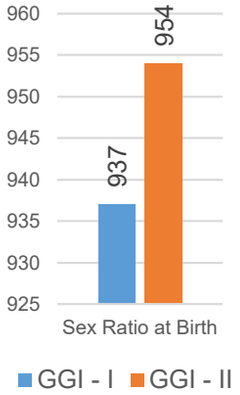


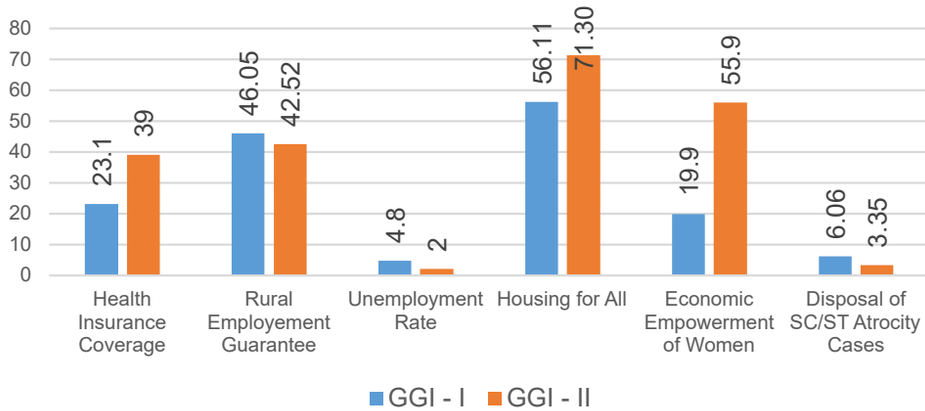


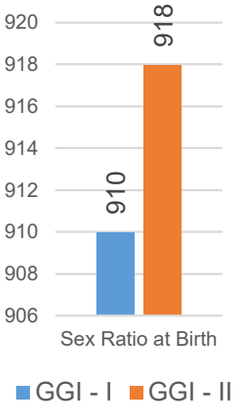
Goa



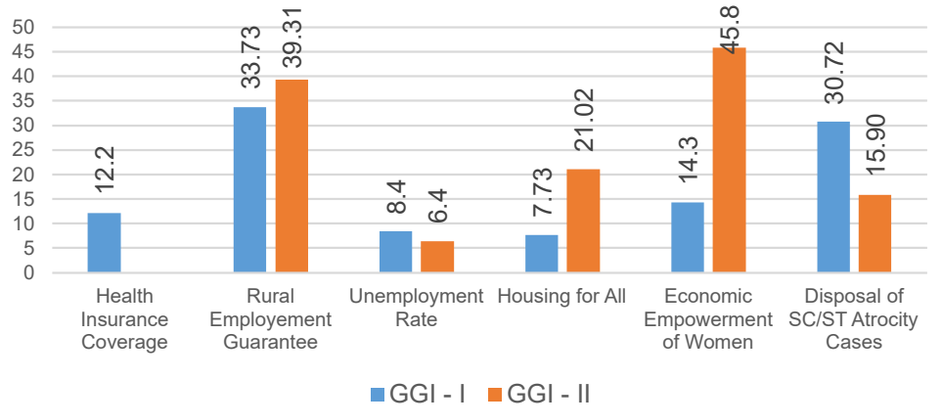


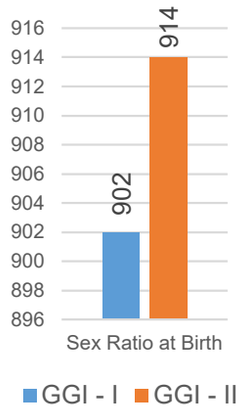
Gujarat



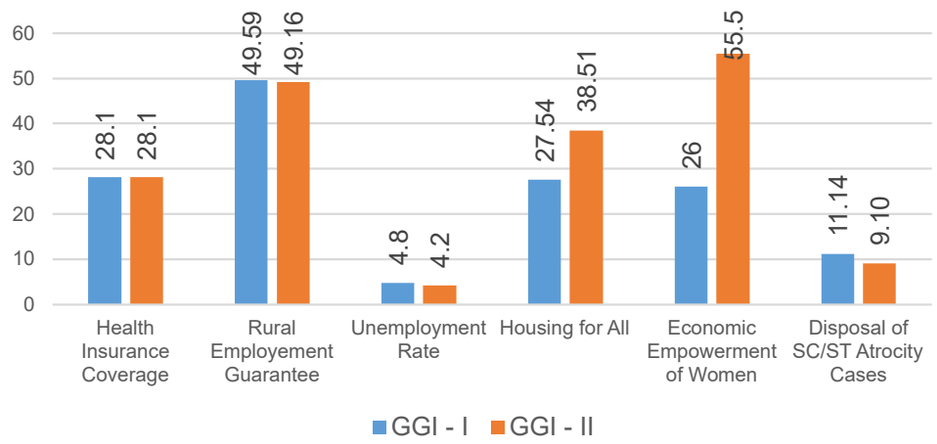


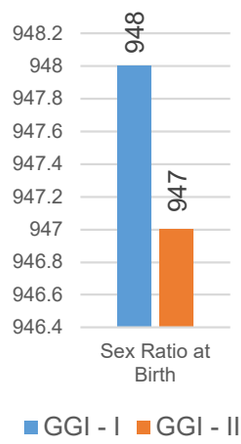
Haryana



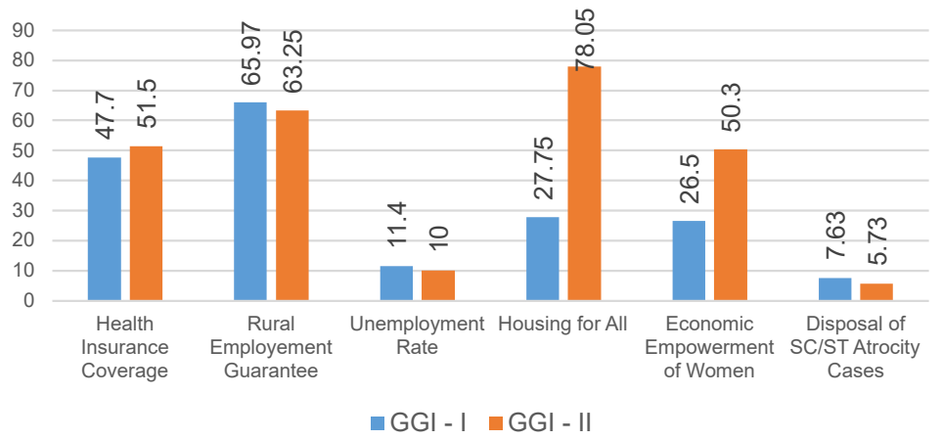


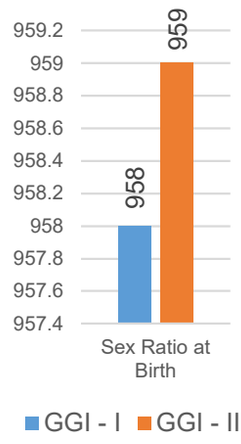
Karnataka



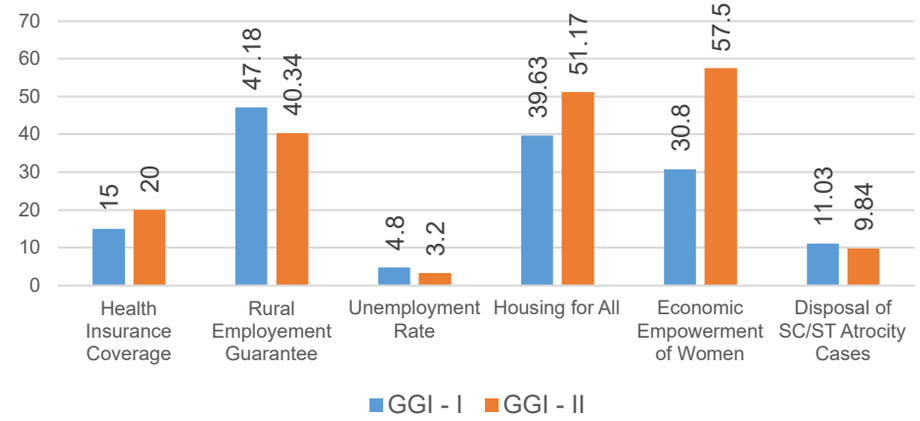


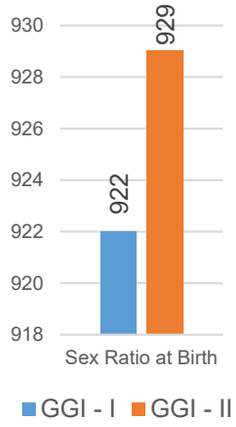
Kerala



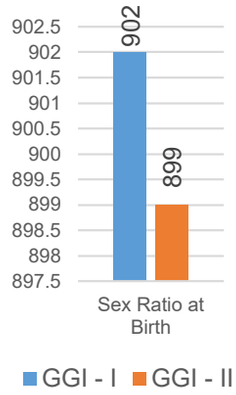


Maharashtra

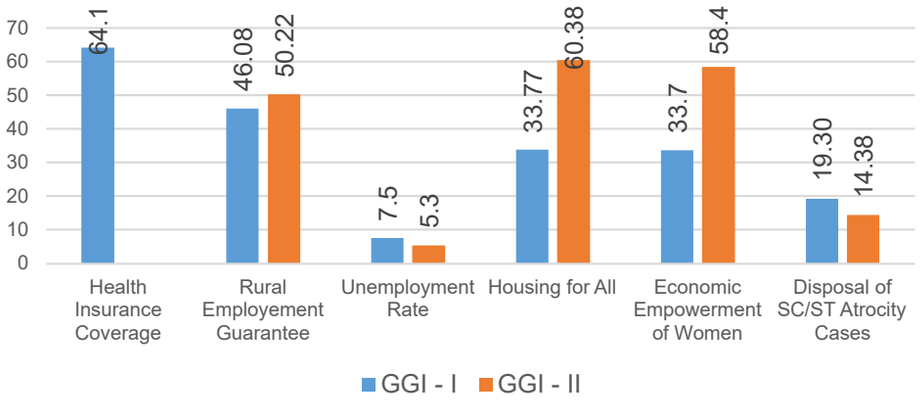


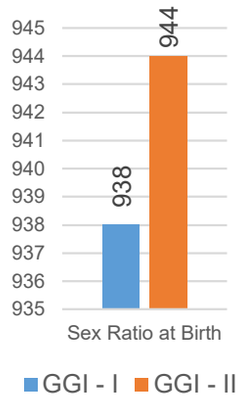


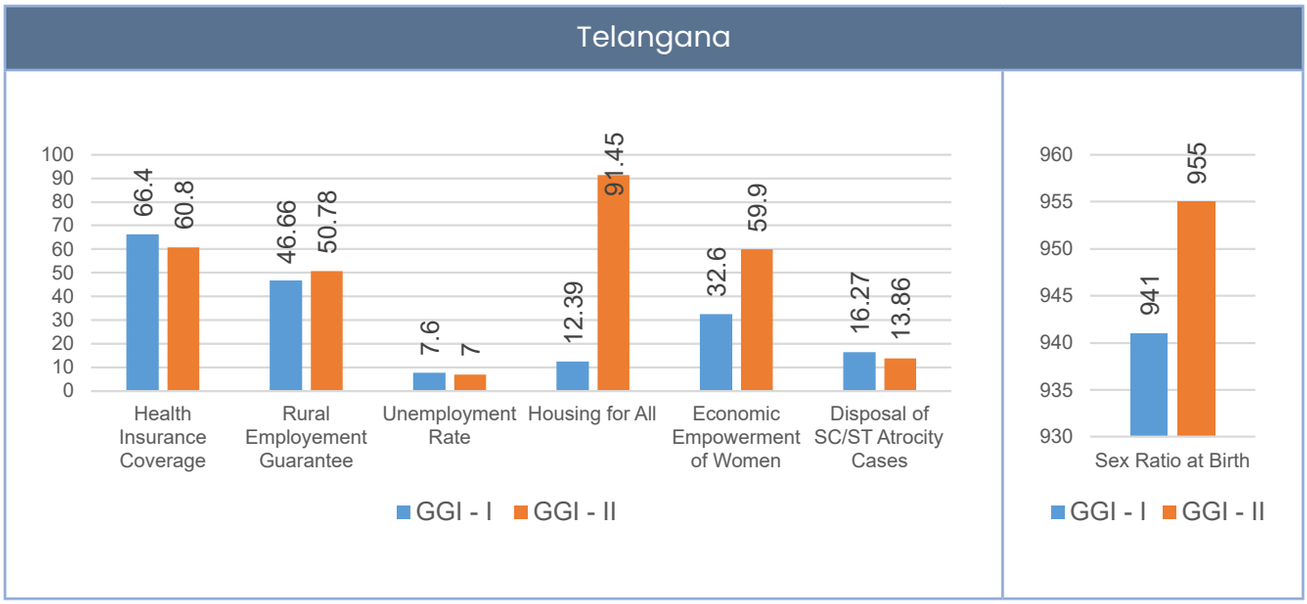
Punjab



Tamil Nadu





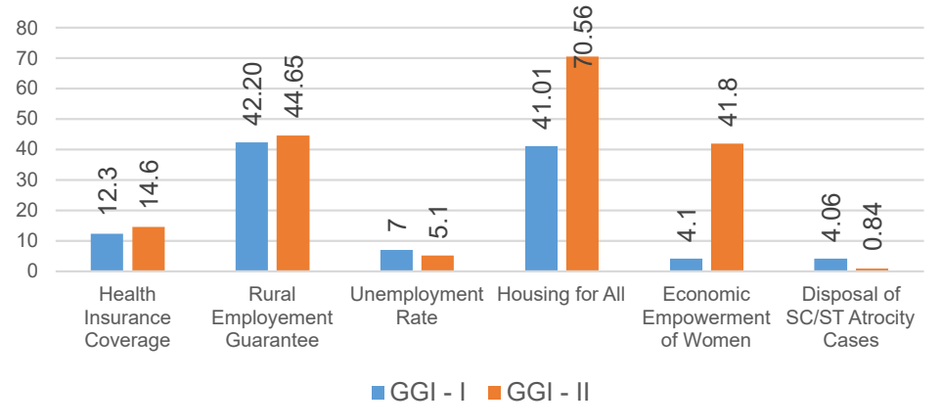


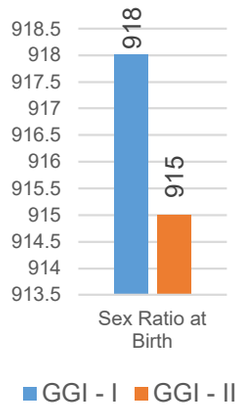
Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

- Social Welfare and Development is a critical Sector that measures the parameters that are key to the developmental paradigm and where citizens are the direct beneficiaries. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are the leading States with Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coming in the next cohort of States. Telangana has an excellent growth rate in Housing for all (a jump of 79.06 points), economic empowerment of women (change of 27.3) and marginal improvement in rural employment guarantee.
- All ten States in this Group of States have shown a healthy growth in Housing for all and Economic empowerment of women and in other indicators the decline if observed is only marginal which is statistically insignificant.
- Except for Punjab and Karnataka, there is increase in sex ratio at birth in remaining eight states of this group
- A declining trend in disposal of SC/ST atrocity cases is observed in all ten States and one plausible reason is due to lockdown and courts operating online during the reporting period.

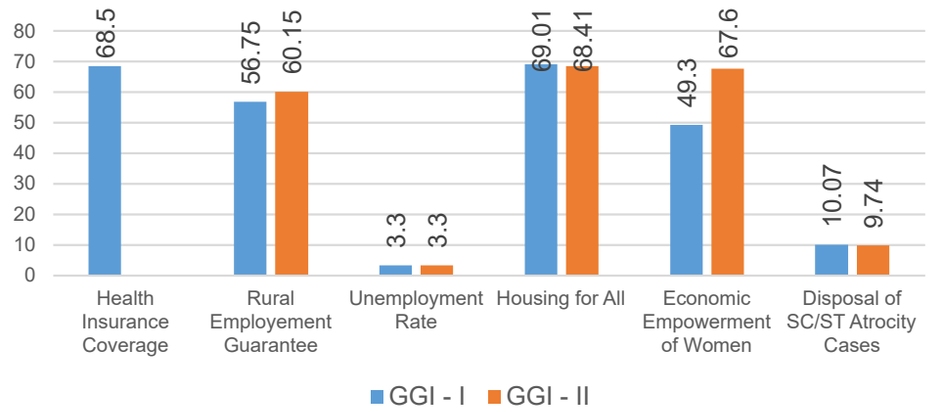
Other States: Group B

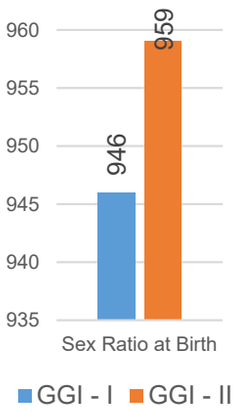
Bihar



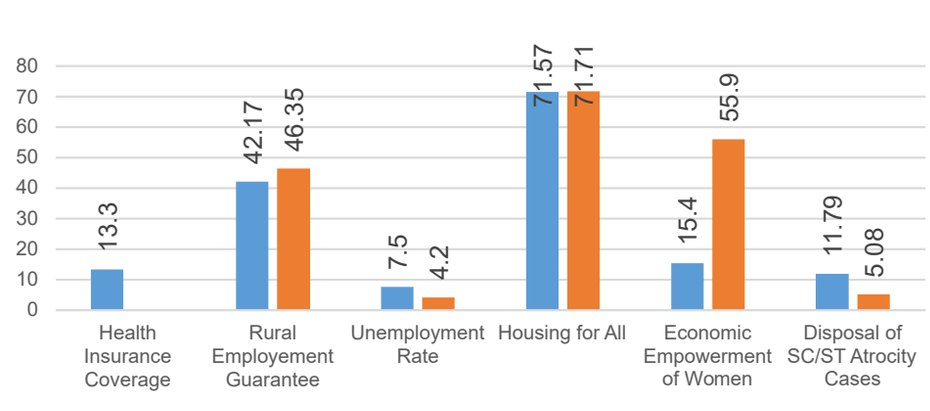


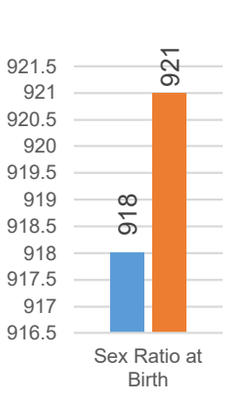
Chhattisgarh



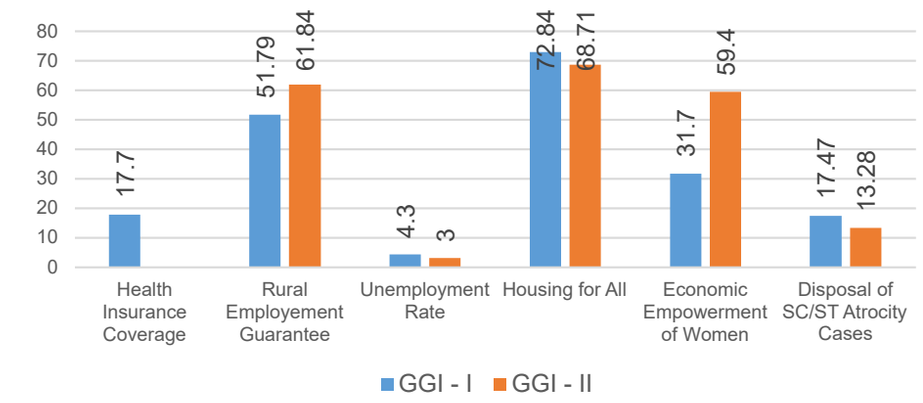


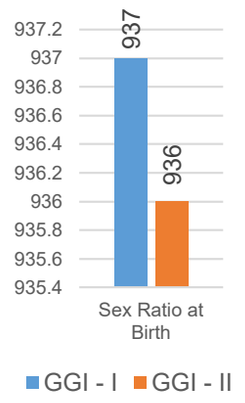
Jharkhand



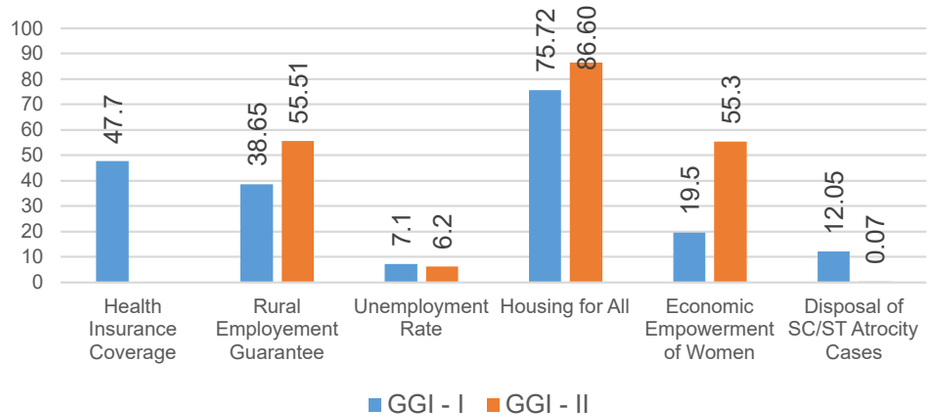


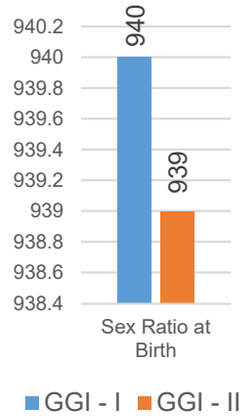
Madhya Pradesh



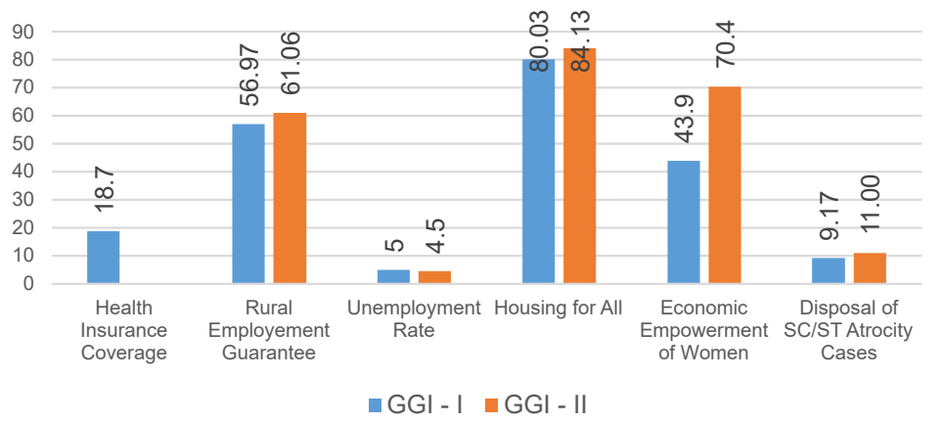


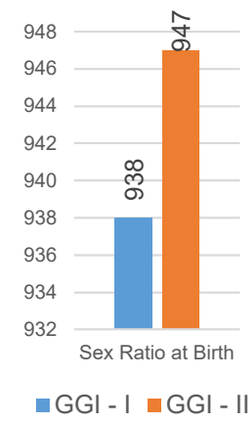
Odisha

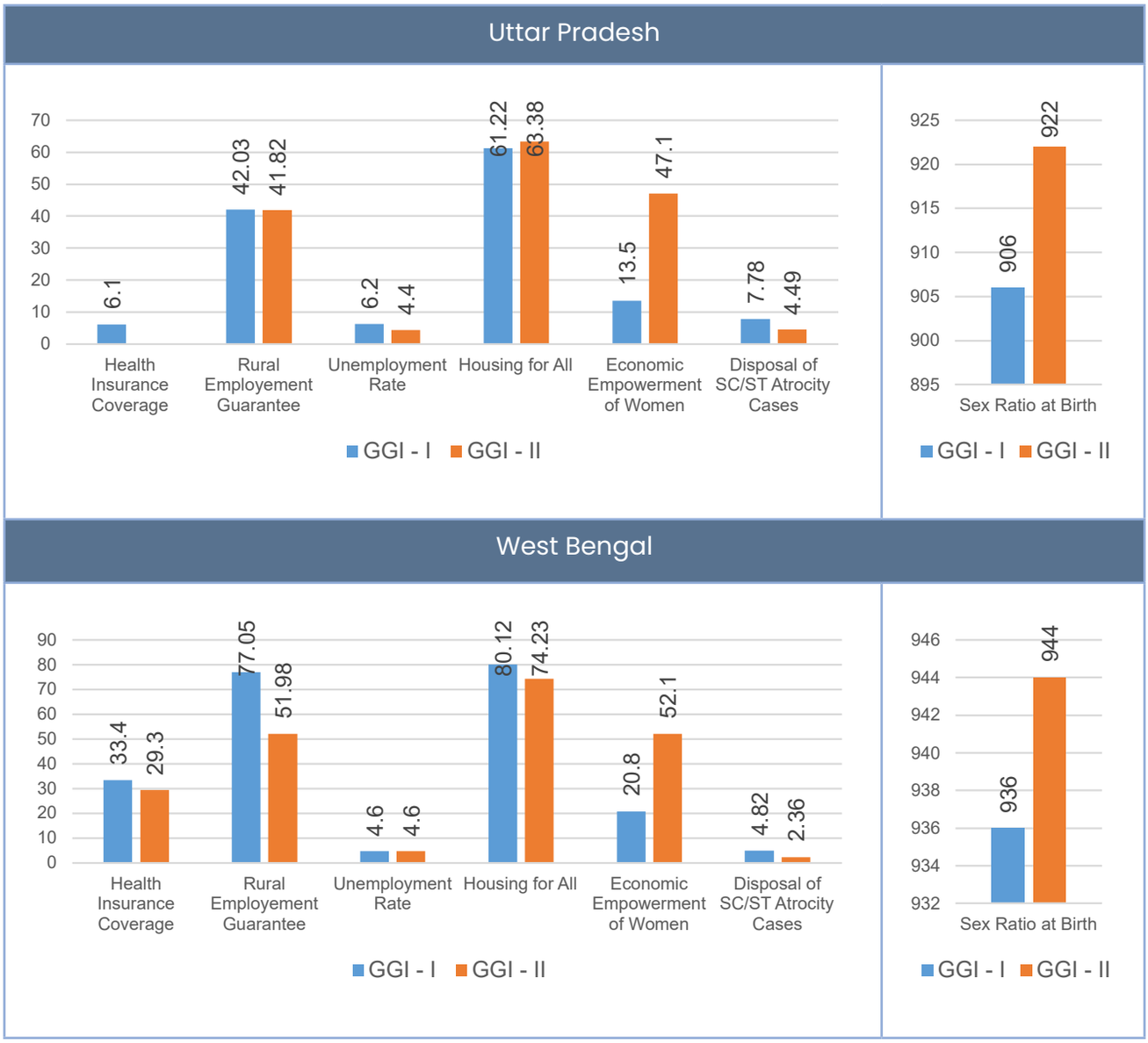




Rajasthan





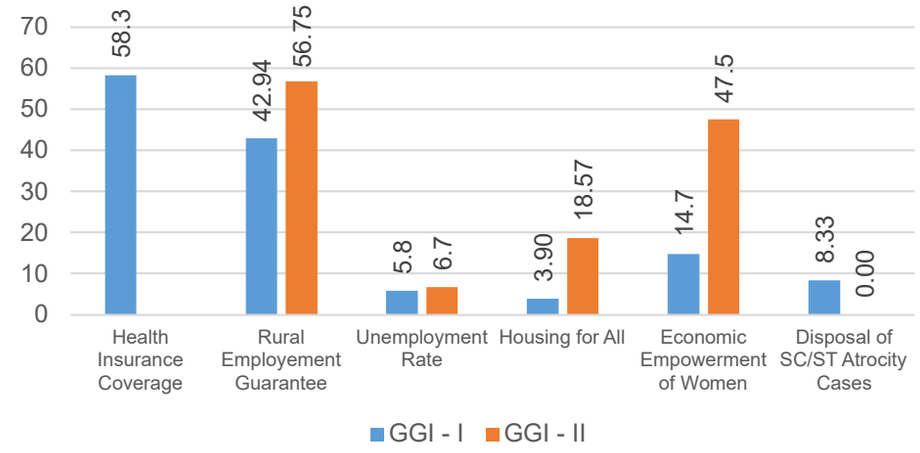


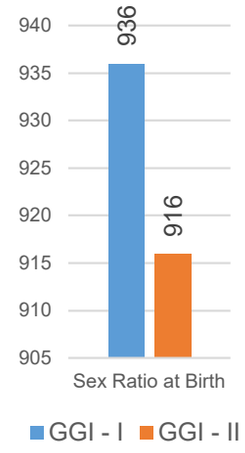
Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

- While there is distinct incremental change observed in some of the key parameters of Social Welfare and Development for Group B States, the change is less significant compared with previous set of States (Group A). Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are leading in indicator-wise improvement and are followed by Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have declined sex ratio at birth, whereas remaining six States have shown increase in this ratio.

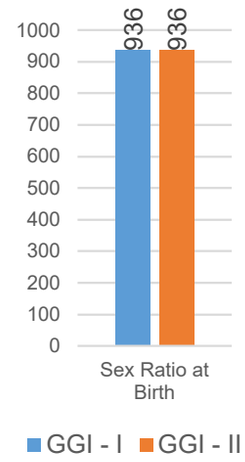
North-East and Hill States

Arunachal Pradesh

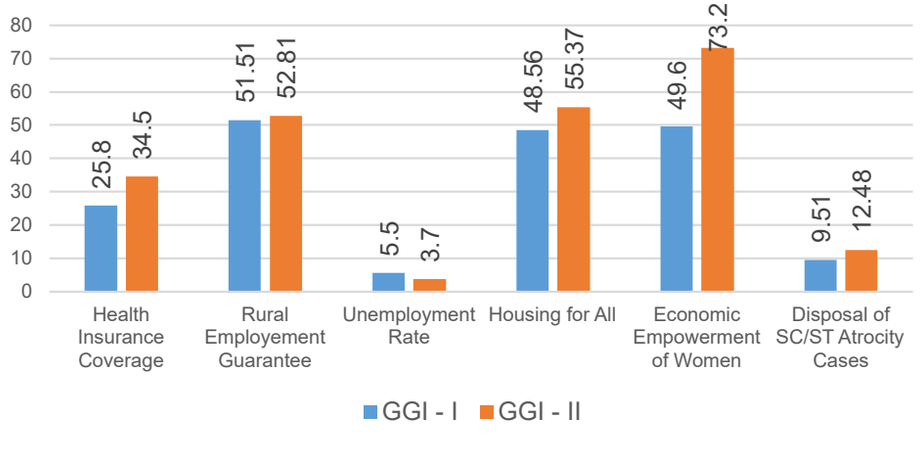


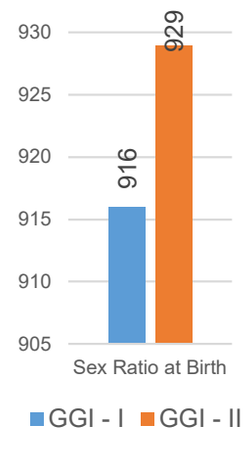


Assam

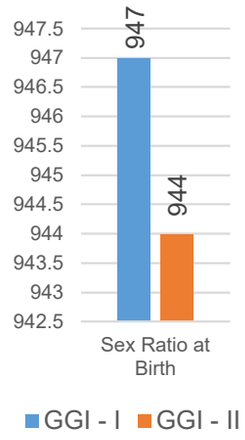


Himachal Pradesh

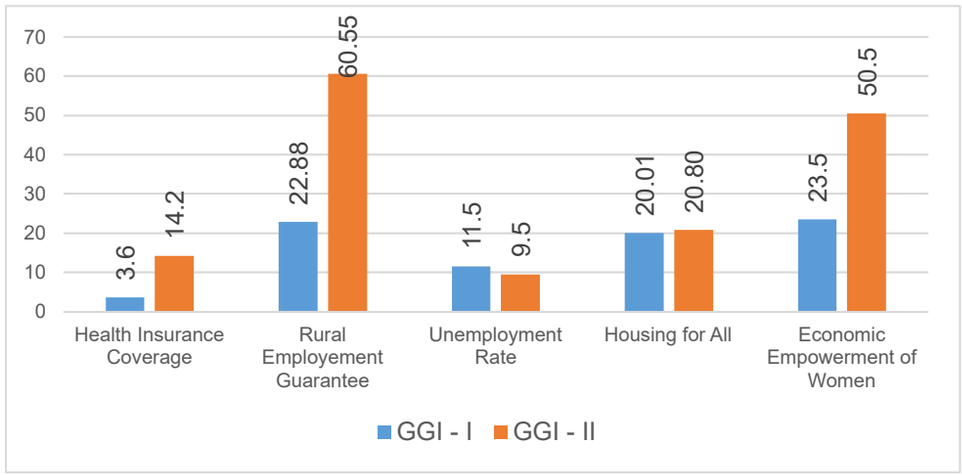


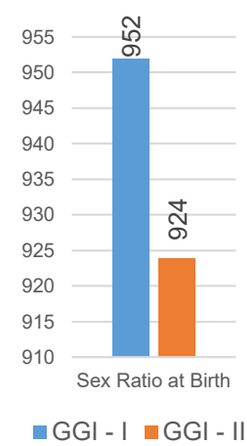


J & K

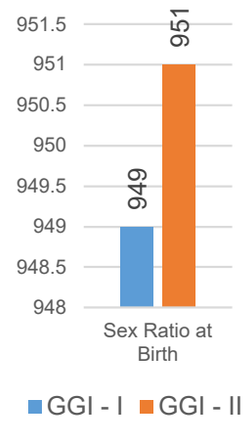


Manipur

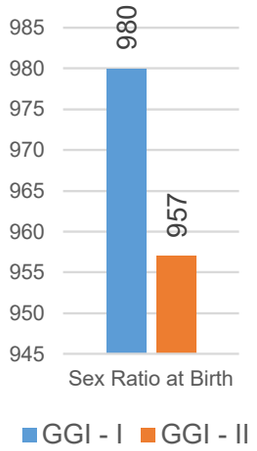




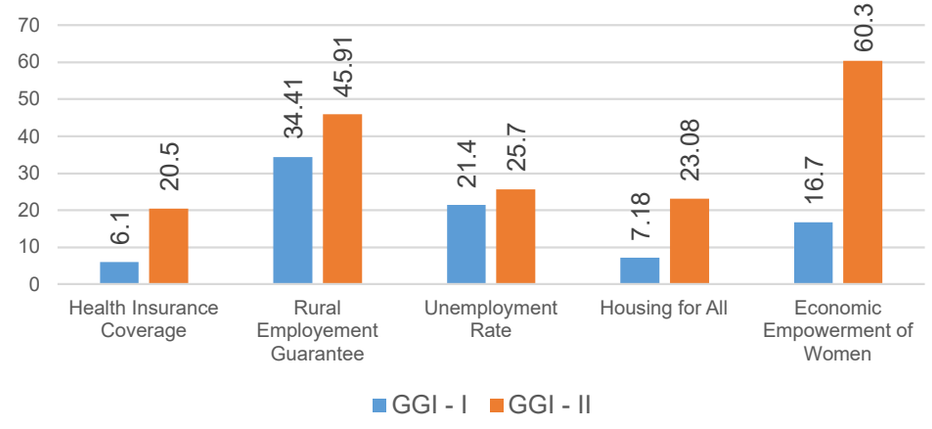
Meghalaya

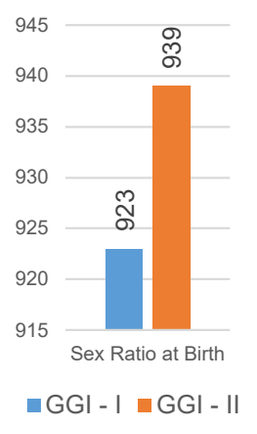


Mizoram

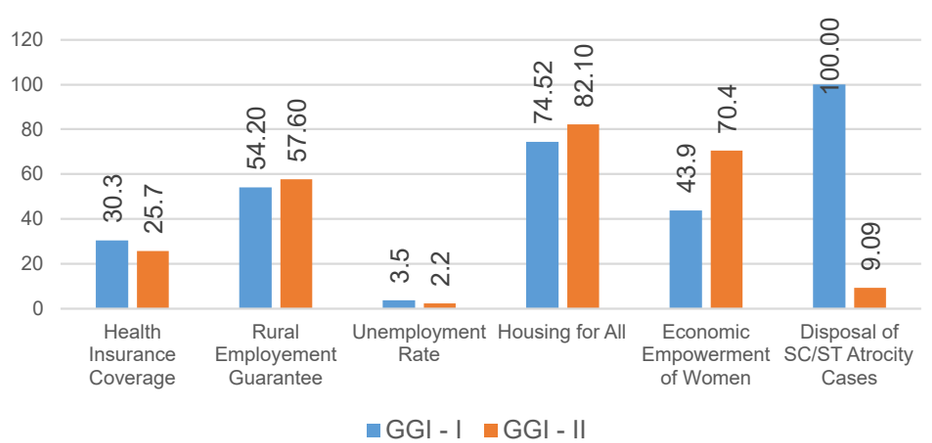


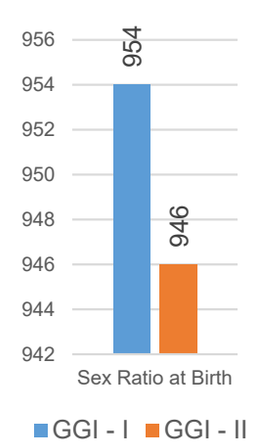
Nagaland

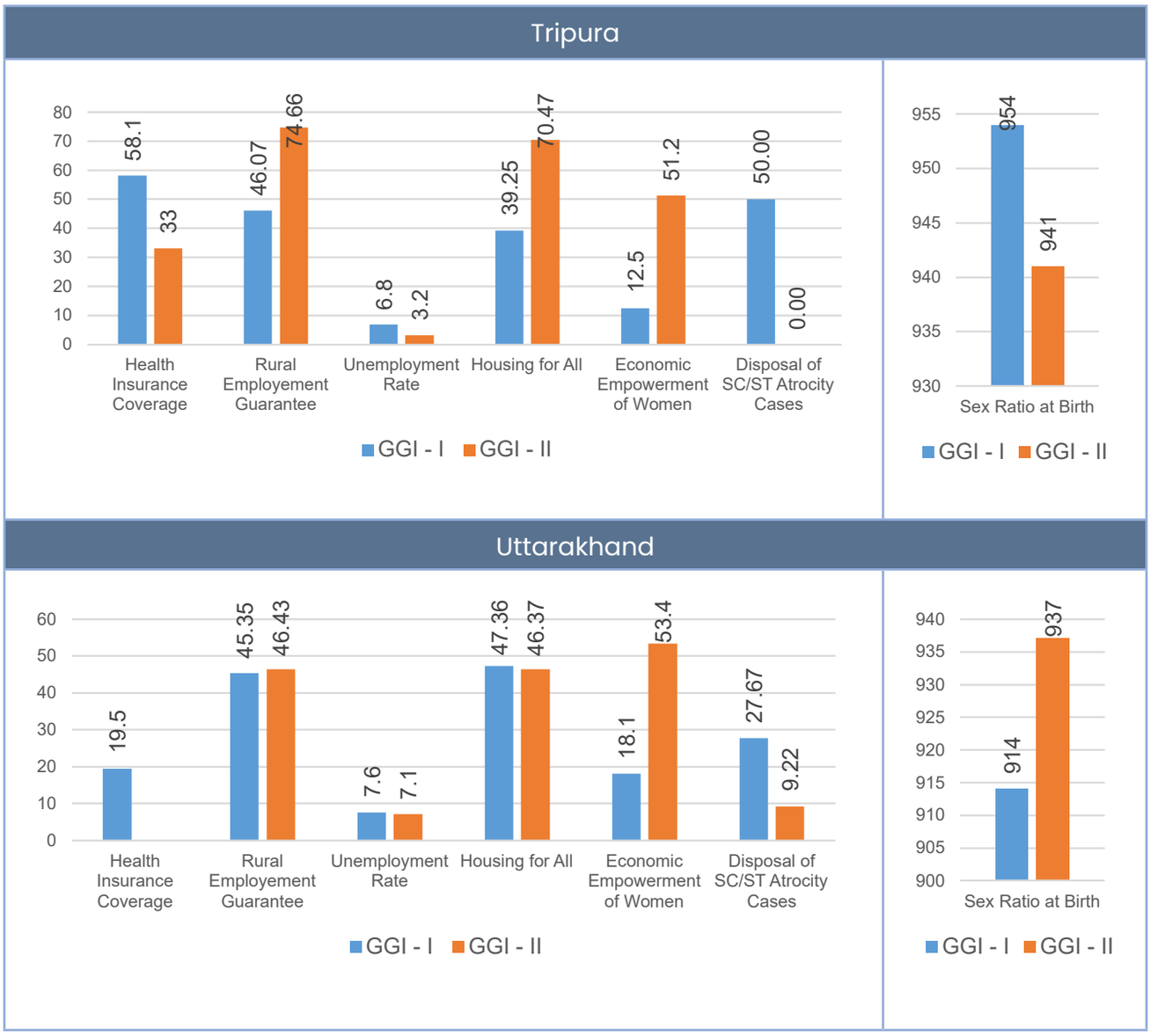




Sikkim





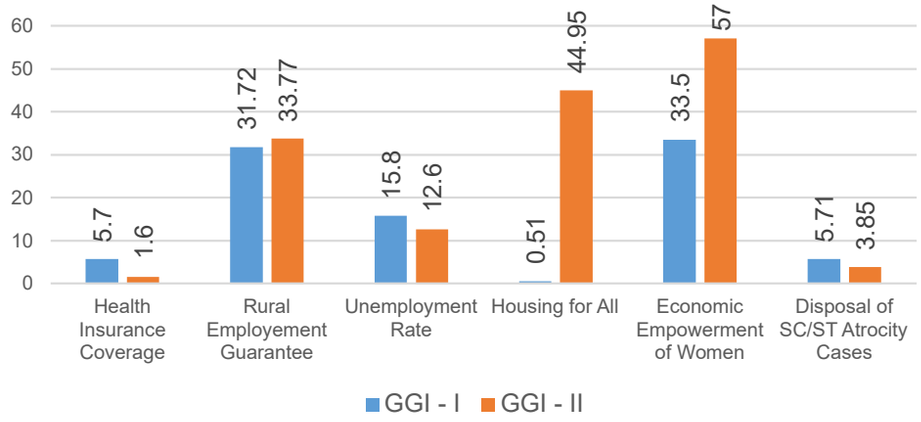


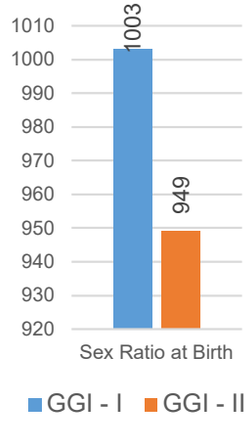
Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hill States:

- Except for Mizoram and Assam, all other North-East States have shown significant growth in Housing for All as well as Rural Employment Guarantee.
- All North-East States have registered growth in economic empowerment of women. A similar growth is also registered in rural employment guarantee in the North-East States including the hill states of HP and Uttarakhand.
- Except for Manipur and Mizoram, the sex ratio at birth in remaining NE States has registered growth.

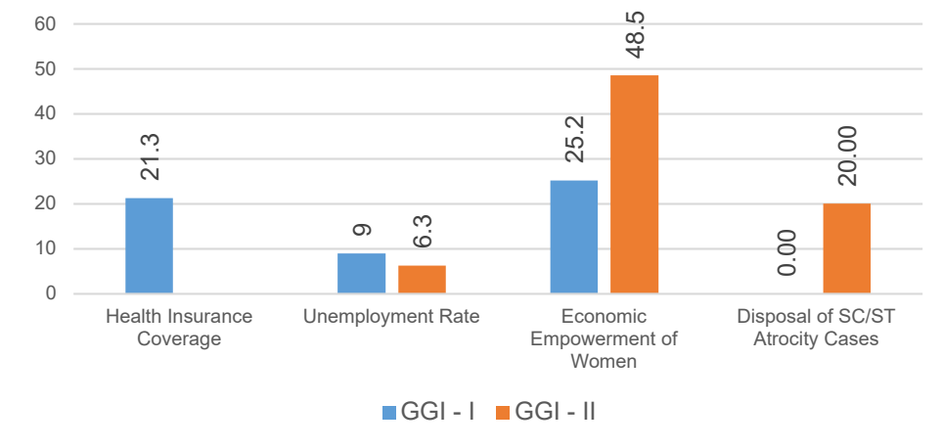
UTs

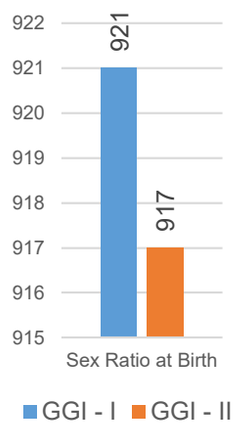
A&N Islands



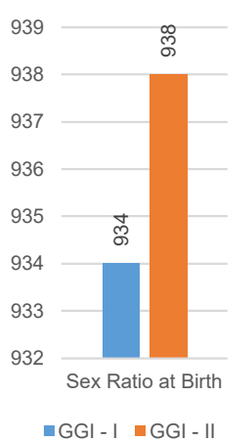


Chandigarh

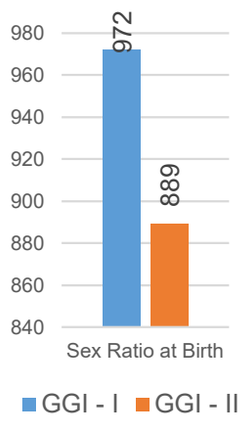




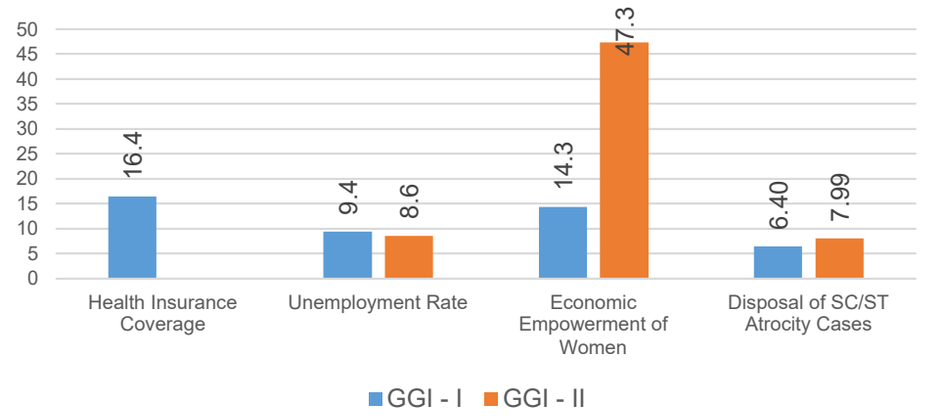
D&N Haveli

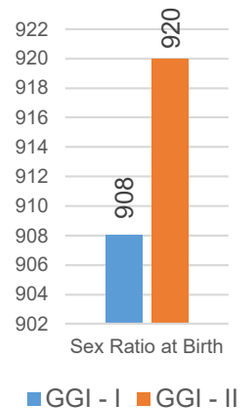


Daman & Diu

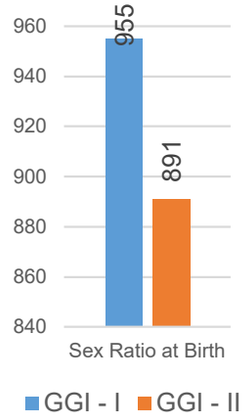


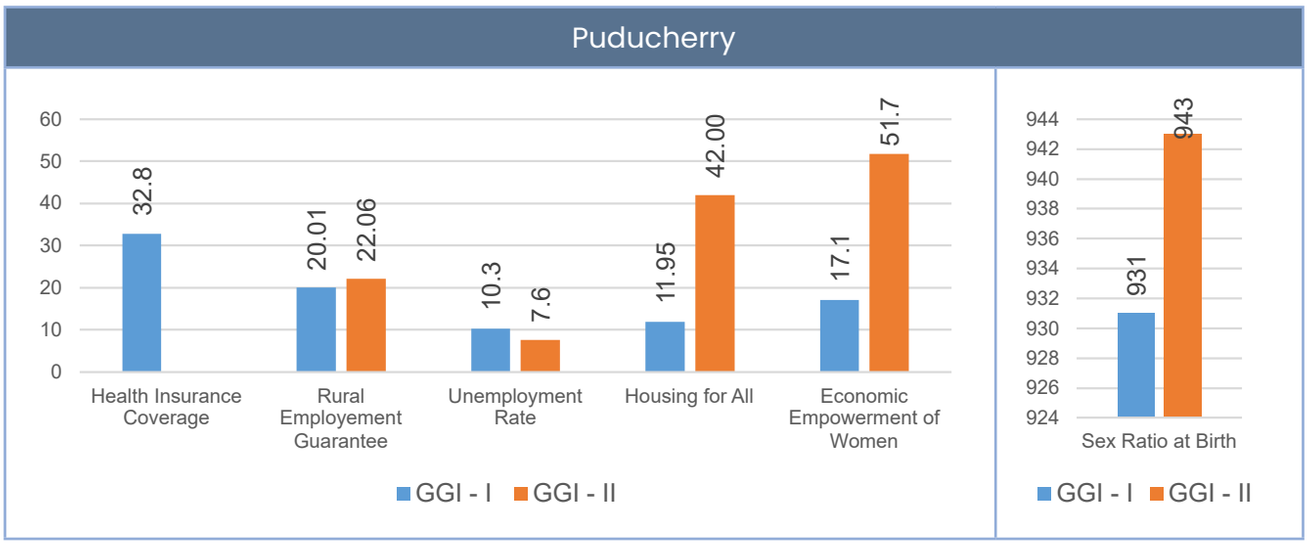
Delhi





Lakshadweep





Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- While not all UTs have data on Housing for All, UTs like A&N Islands, Damn & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are showing increase in the housing.
- In Economic Empowerment of Women, all UTs have registered a healthy growth along with marginal increase in health insurance coverage – although the coverage data is not reported by all the UTs.
- Reversing the trend of general increase in the sex ratio at birth of the previous three sets of States, all UTs except for Delhi, Puducherry and D&N Haveli are showing declining trend.

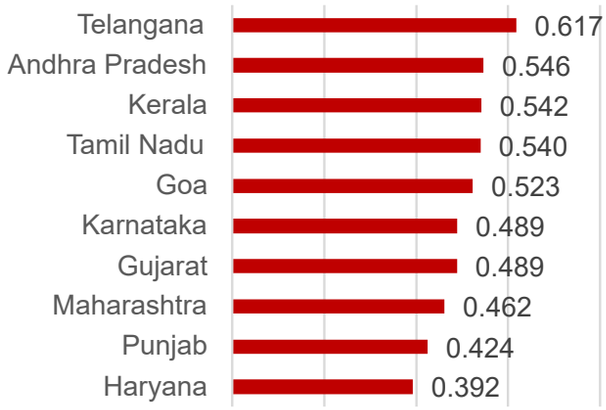
7.3 Social Welfare and Development Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Social Water and Development Sector is presented as part of this section

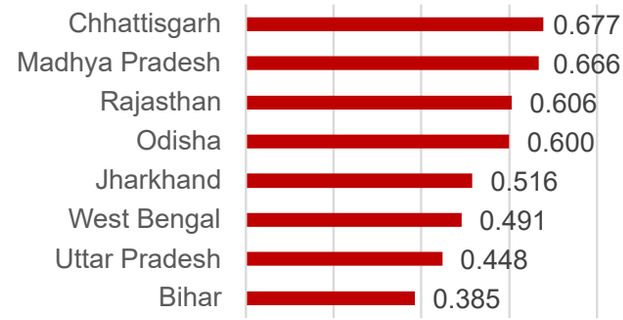
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Telangana	0.617
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.546
3	Kerala	0.542
4	Tamil Nadu	0.540
5	Goa	0.523
6	Karnataka	0.489
7	Gujarat	0.489
8	Maharashtra	0.462
9	Punjab	0.424
10	Haryana	0.392



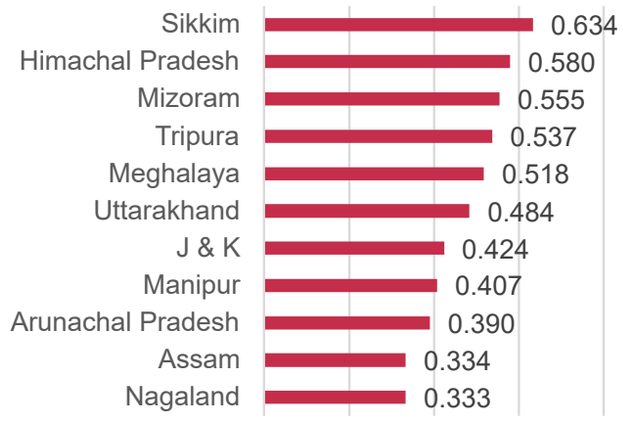
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Chhattisgarh	0.677
2	Madhya Pradesh	0.666
3	Rajasthan	0.606
4	Odisha	0.600
5	Jharkhand	0.516
6	West Bengal	0.491
7	Uttar Pradesh	0.448
8	Bihar	0.385



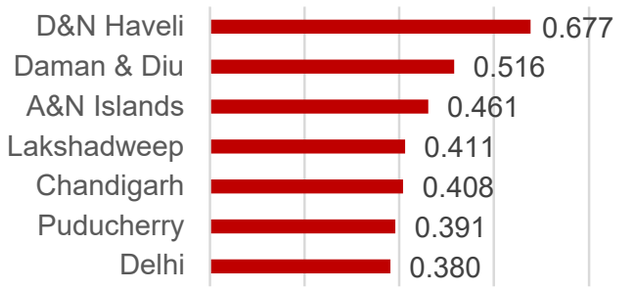
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Sikkim	0.634
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.580
3	Mizoram	0.555
4	Tripura	0.537
5	Meghalaya	0.518
6	Uttarakhand	0.484
7	J & K	0.424
8	Manipur	0.407
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.390
10	Assam	0.334
11	Nagaland	0.333



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	D&N Haveli	0.677
2	Daman & Diu	0.516
3	A&N Islands	0.461
4	Lakshadweep	0.411
5	Chandigarh	0.408
6	Puducherry	0.391
7	Delhi	0.380



Notes:

(i) No data was available for Health Insurance Coverage for Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No data was available for Empowerment of SC, St and OBC for Andaman Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, D&N Haveli, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators

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

8 Judiciary and Public Security

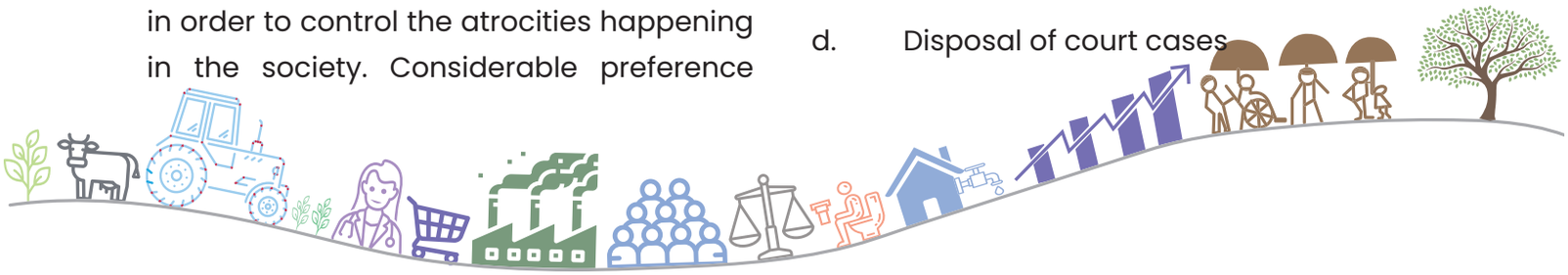
8.1 Judiciary and Public Safety Sector Indicators

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

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

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

d. Disposal of court cases



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

Indicator	Conviction Rate	
Rationale	Creating a supportive environment for a victim to report the crime, a victim-sensitive criminal justice system and certainty of conviction of accused are areas that will generate deterrence. In addition, higher conviction rate promotes the supportive environment and thereby instilling higher confidence in the system. It also reflects the efficiency of law implementing authorities.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly calculated figure – Number of convictions divided by number of criminal cases	(a) Normalised score for reference year
		(b) Normalised score for base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Crime in India 2019: Statistics published by National Crime Record Bureau	
Note: = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 3.5.1*		

Indicator	Availability of Police Personnel	
Rationale	Crime prevention and reduction is a critical component of public security and is directly proportional to the availability of adequate police personnel. Therefore, the availability of police personnel assumes importance from the public security point of view.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(a) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed) in reference year
	(b) Sanctioned strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(b) Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed) in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Data on Police Organisations in India: 2020 published by Bureau of Police Research & Development	

Indicator	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	
Rationale	To bridge the gender gap or correct the deficit in equality of opportunity to work in the police force, it is imperative to assess the proportion of women in police. In addition, change in society, crimes against women is increasing. Generally, women victims prefer to confide and report the atrocities related to physical and emotional traumas with women police. Their access to justice is negatively affected by lack of women in the police force to whom they can spell out their grievances. Higher proportion of women in police force would ensure more approachability. The increase in proportion of women would address the deficit in access to justice that women face.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed)	(a)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed) in reference year
	(b)Actual filled strength of Police (Civil + Armed)	(b)Actual filled strength of Women (Civil + Armed) in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	Data on Police Organisations in India: 2020 published by Bureau of Police Research & Development	

Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases	
Rationale	Judicial delay is a crucial problem in India as it involves huge transaction costs to the citizen as well as the government. The delay in timely resolution of cases has significant consequences for economic growth and development. Efficiency of court is judged by the number of court cases disposed. Improvement in efficiency would increase confidence in the courts.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in reference year	(a)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in reference year
	(b)Total cases pending for more than 0-3 years in the reference year (opening balance + cases filed in the reference year)	(b)Total cases disposed which were pending for 0-3 years in base year
Formula	(a) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	
Data Source	National Judicial Data Grid (District and Taluka Courts of India)	

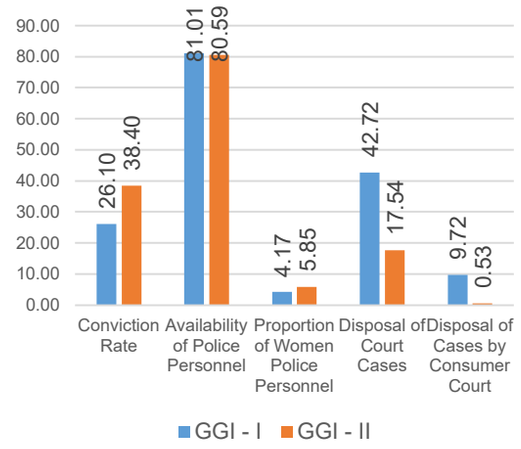
Indicator	Disposal of Court Cases by Consumer Court	
Rationale	Consumer Courts are set up by the Government to protect the consumer rights. Due to its simple process, a citizen can represent himself without hiring a lawyer. Being so, consumer courts have a larger bearing especially in Indian society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

8.2 Judiciary and Public Safety Sector Incremental Progress

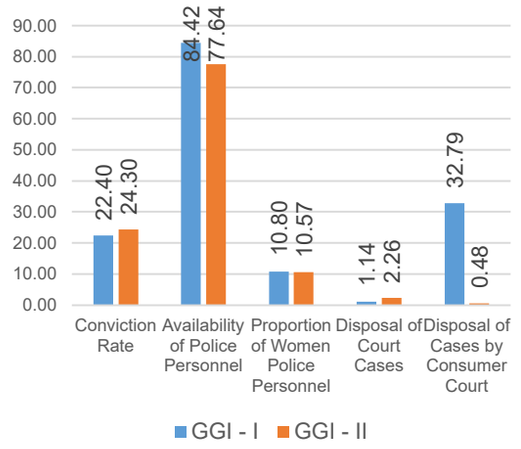
This section presents incremental change between GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21 for those indicators that are common in both indices.

Other States: Group A

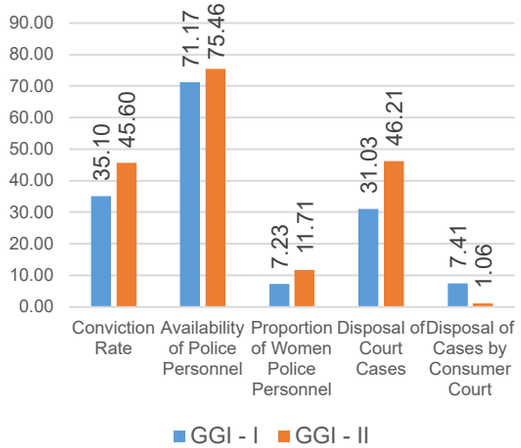
Andhra Pradesh



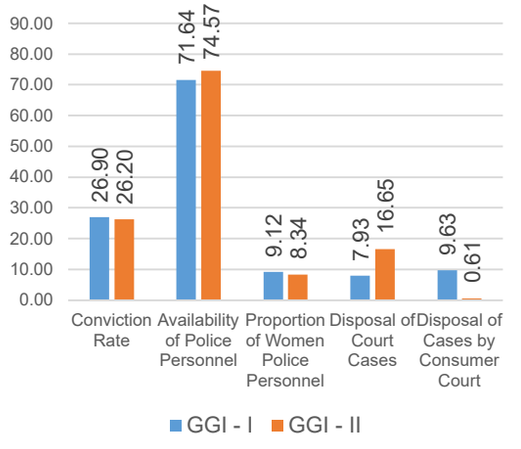
Goa



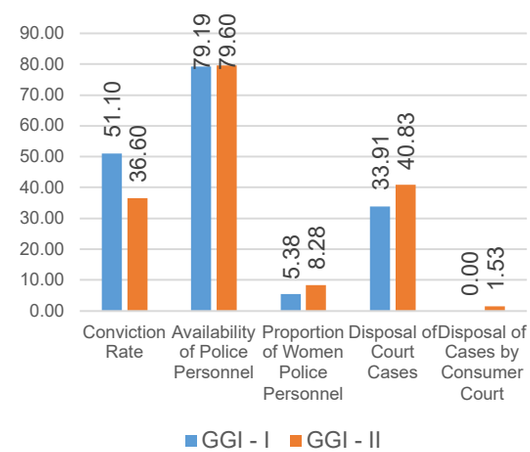
Gujarat



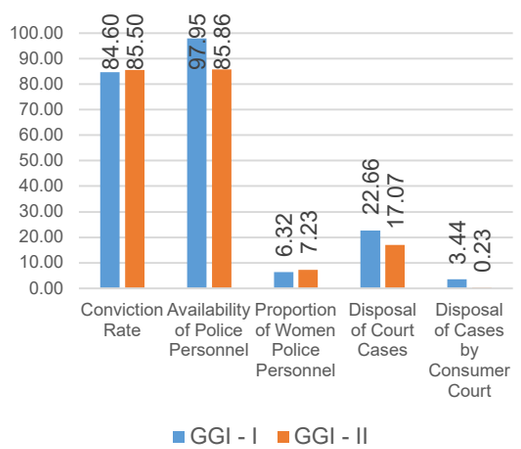
Haryana



Karnataka



Kerala

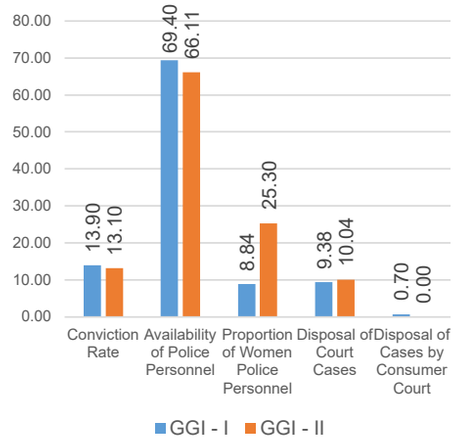


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group A States:

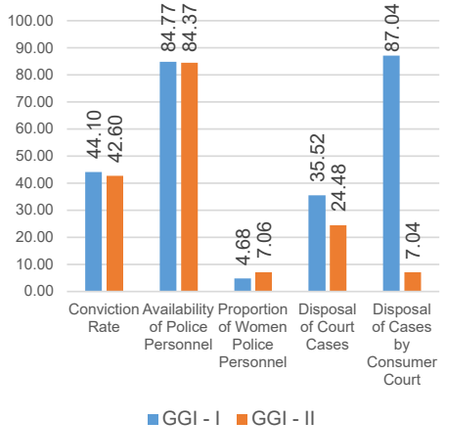
- Women police personnel availability in seven out of ten States is reported higher than previous GGI. However, the overall police personnel availability is showing a declining trend especially in States like Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab and Maharashtra, which could be due to increase in sanctioned strength. Gujarat, Haryana and Karnataka on the other hand have shown marginal improvement in this number.
- All States except Karnataka have higher conviction rate over the previous GGI. Contrastingly, Karnataka has higher disposal rate of consumer court cases, while other nine States have shown decline in this rate (which could be due to lockdowns as courts were operating online during the reporting period).

Other States: Group B

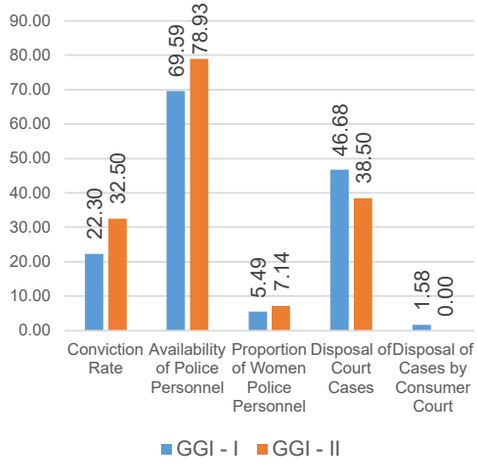
Bihar



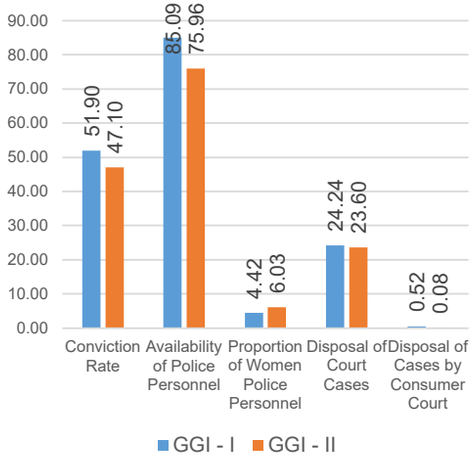
Chhattisgarh



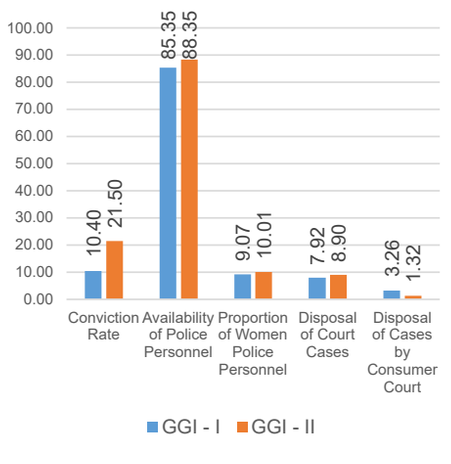
Jharkhand



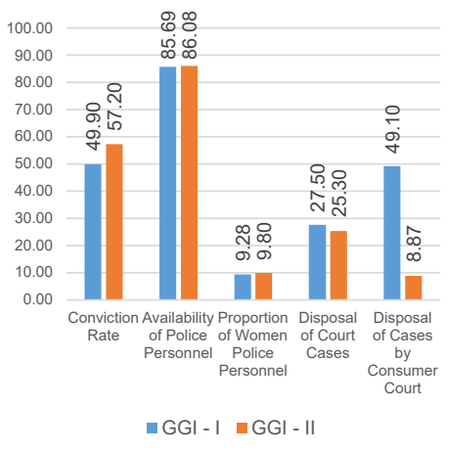
Madhya Pradesh



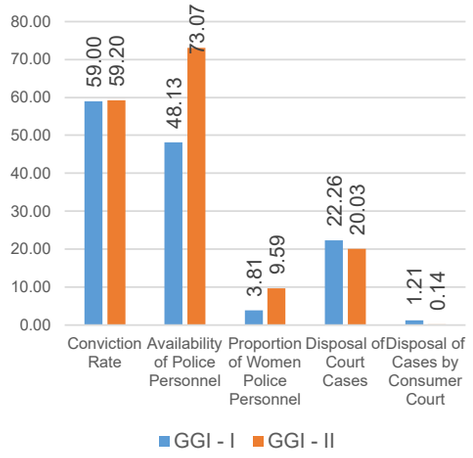
Odisha



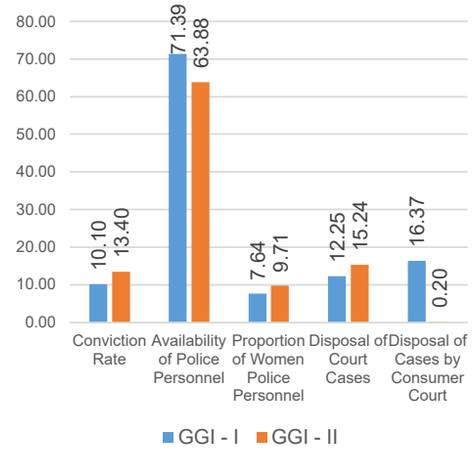
Rajasthan



Uttar Pradesh



West Bengal

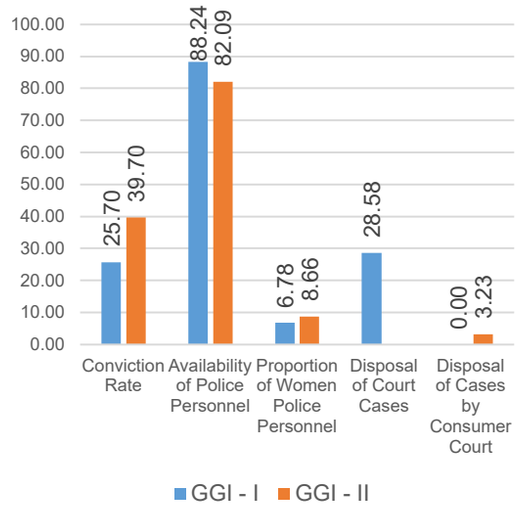


Salient Features of incremental growth in Group B States:

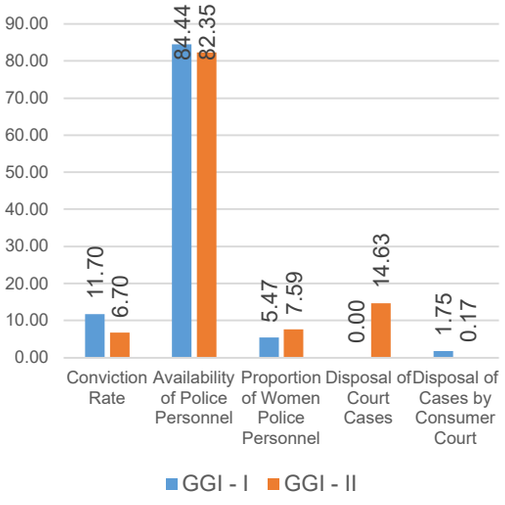
- Women police personnel availability in all eight States is higher than previous GGI. However, the overall police personnel availability is either at same levels as previous GGI or in States like Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha, there is marginal improvement. Similar to the conviction rate improvement in the previous set of States, all eight states in this group also have higher conviction rate.
- The disposal rate of consumer court cases is showing steady decline and one of the reasons could be lockdown of the States.

North-East and Hill States

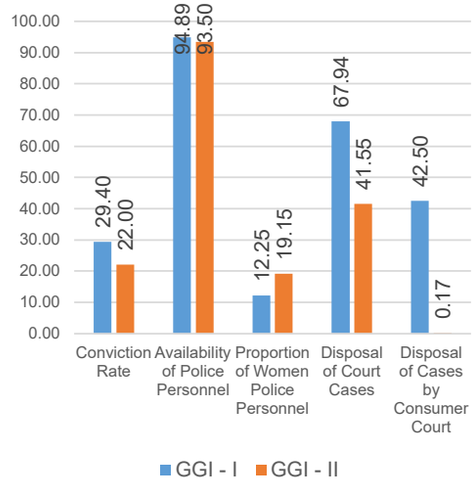
Arunachal Pradesh



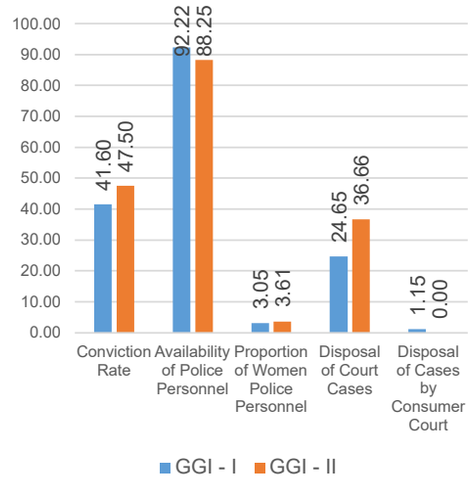
Assam



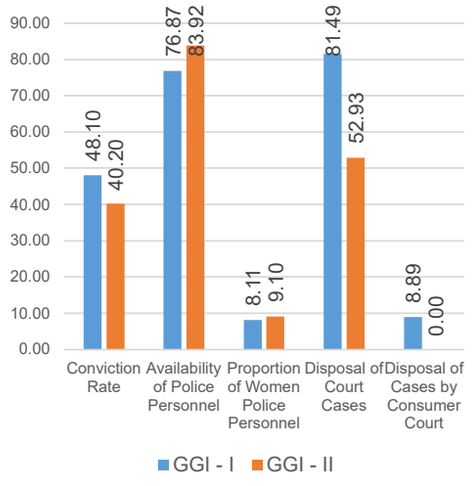
Himachal Pradesh



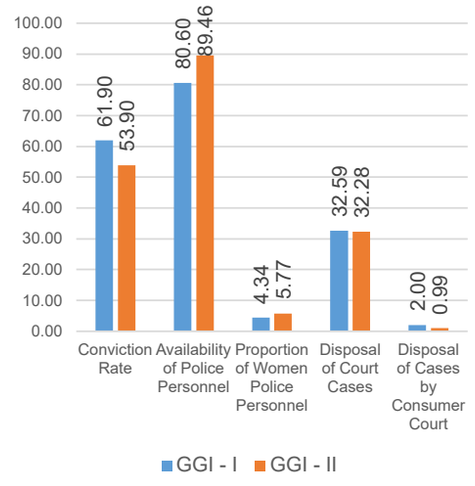
J & K



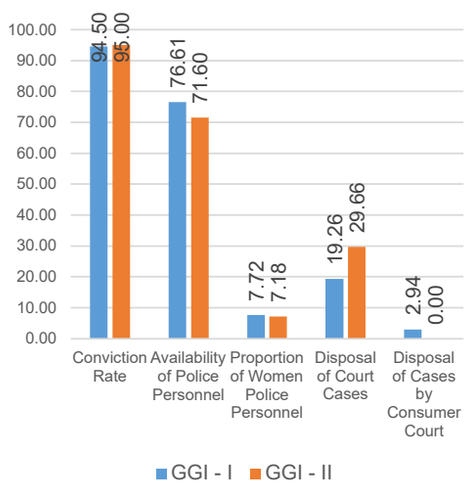
Manipur



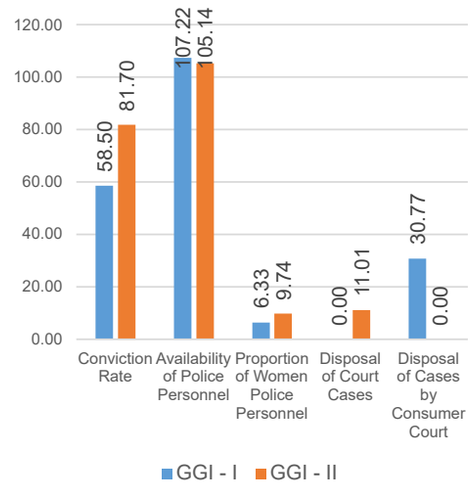
Meghalaya



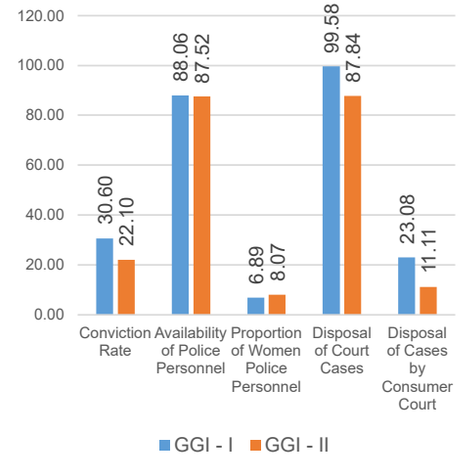
Mizoram



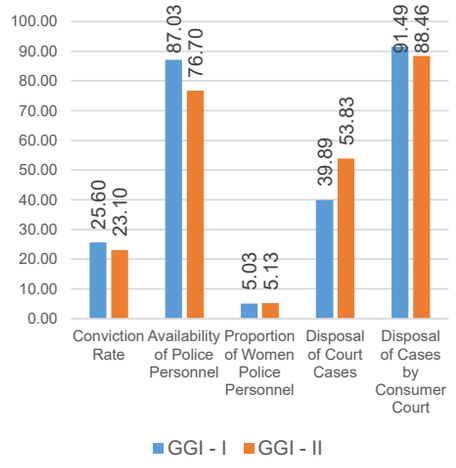
Nagaland



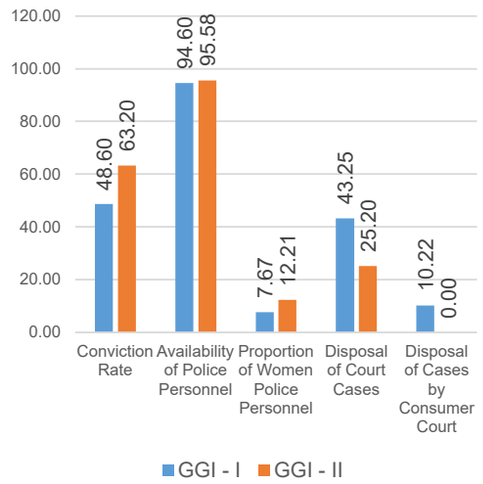
Sikkim



Tripura



Uttarakhand

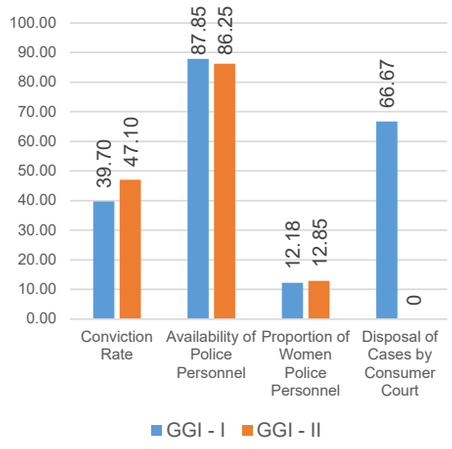


Salient Features of incremental growth in North-East and Hill States:

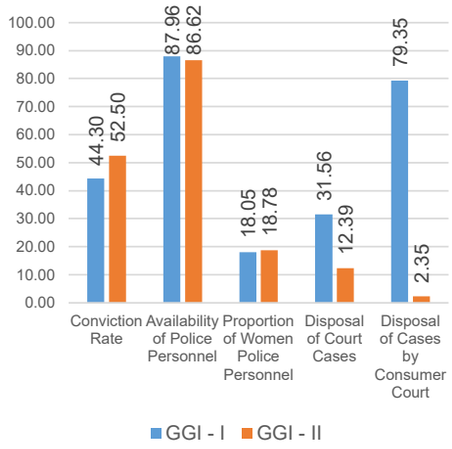
- Women police personnel availability in the North-East and other Hill States have increased over the previous GGI. However, the overall police personnel availability is showing a general trend of decline although it is improved in Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram.
- The conviction rate along with disposal of cases by consumer courts are showing a general declining trend in all the North-East States although in J&K hill UT, the conviction rate is slightly higher than previous GGI

UTs

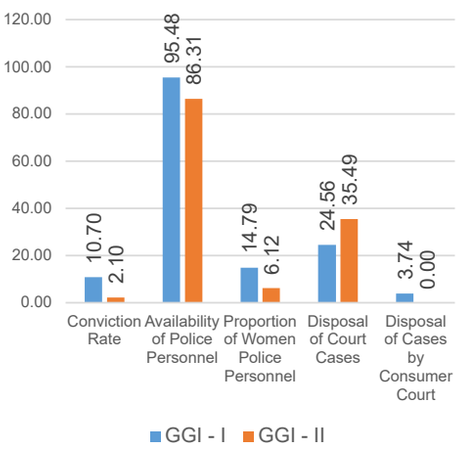
A&N Islands



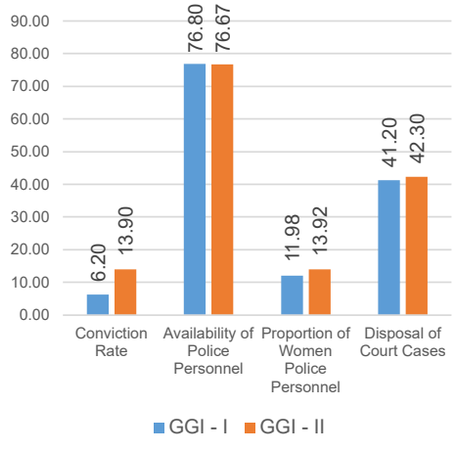
Chandigarh



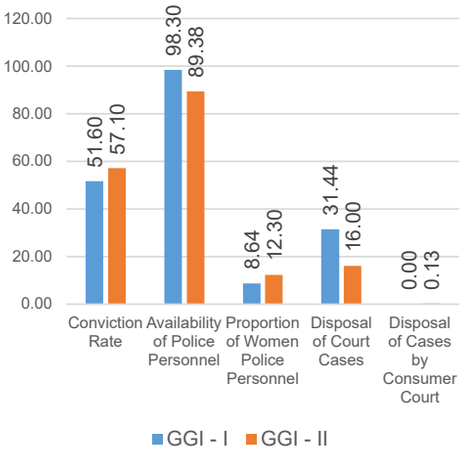
D&N Haveli



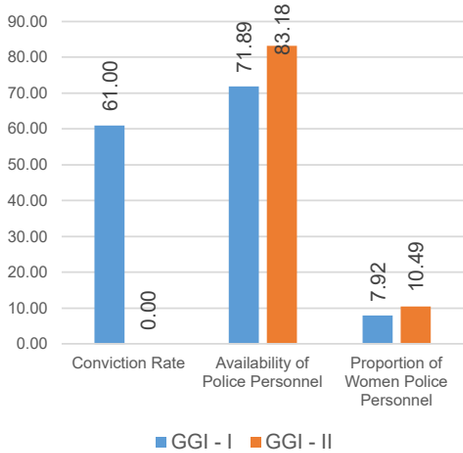
Daman & Diu

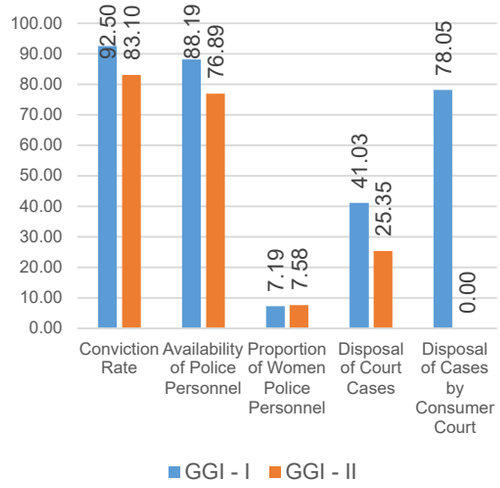


Delhi



Lakshadweep



Puducherry	
	

Salient Features of incremental growth in Union Territories:

- Women police personnel availability in high density UTs like Delhi and Puducherry is registered higher number compared with previous GGI. However, the overall police personnel availability is showing a general trend of decline which could be due to increase in sanctioned strength although it is improved in Lakshadweep.
- Similar to other set of States, the conviction rate along with disposal of cases by consumer courts is showing a general declining trend with the exception of Puducherry where the Conviction Rate is higher than previous GGI.

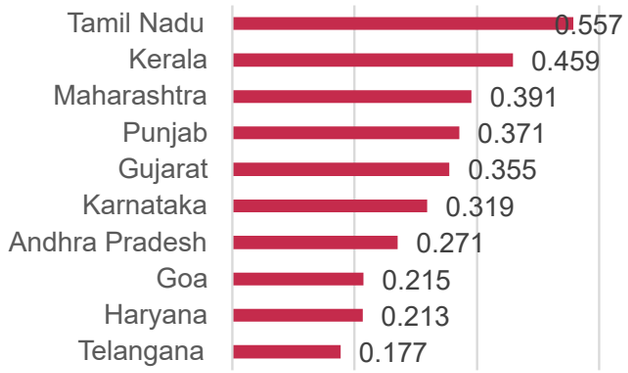
8.3 Judiciary and Public Safety Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Judiciary and Public Safety Sector is presented as part of this section.

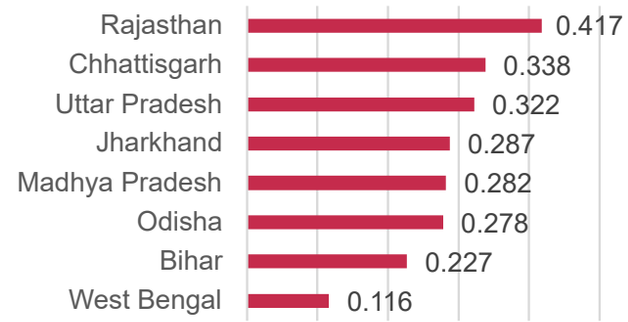
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	0.557
2	Kerala	0.459
3	Maharashtra	0.391
4	Punjab	0.371
5	Gujarat	0.355
6	Karnataka	0.319
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.271
8	Goa	0.215
9	Haryana	0.213
10	Telangana	0.177



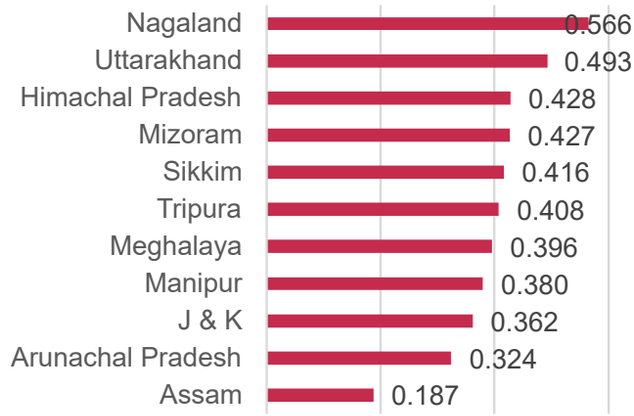
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Rajasthan	0.417
2	Chhattisgarh	0.338
3	Uttar Pradesh	0.322
4	Jharkhand	0.287
5	Madhya Pradesh	0.282
6	Odisha	0.278
7	Bihar	0.227
8	West Bengal	0.116



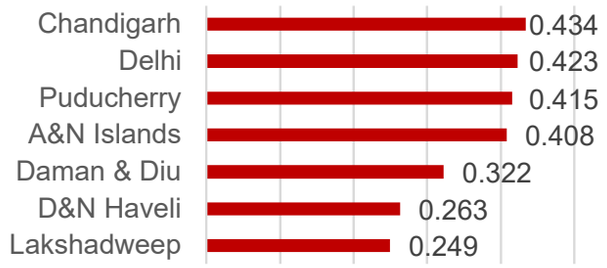
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Nagaland	0.566
2	Uttarakhand	0.493
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.428
4	Mizoram	0.427
5	Sikkim	0.416
6	Tripura	0.408
7	Meghalaya	0.396
8	Manipur	0.380
9	J & K	0.362
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.324
11	Assam	0.187



UTs

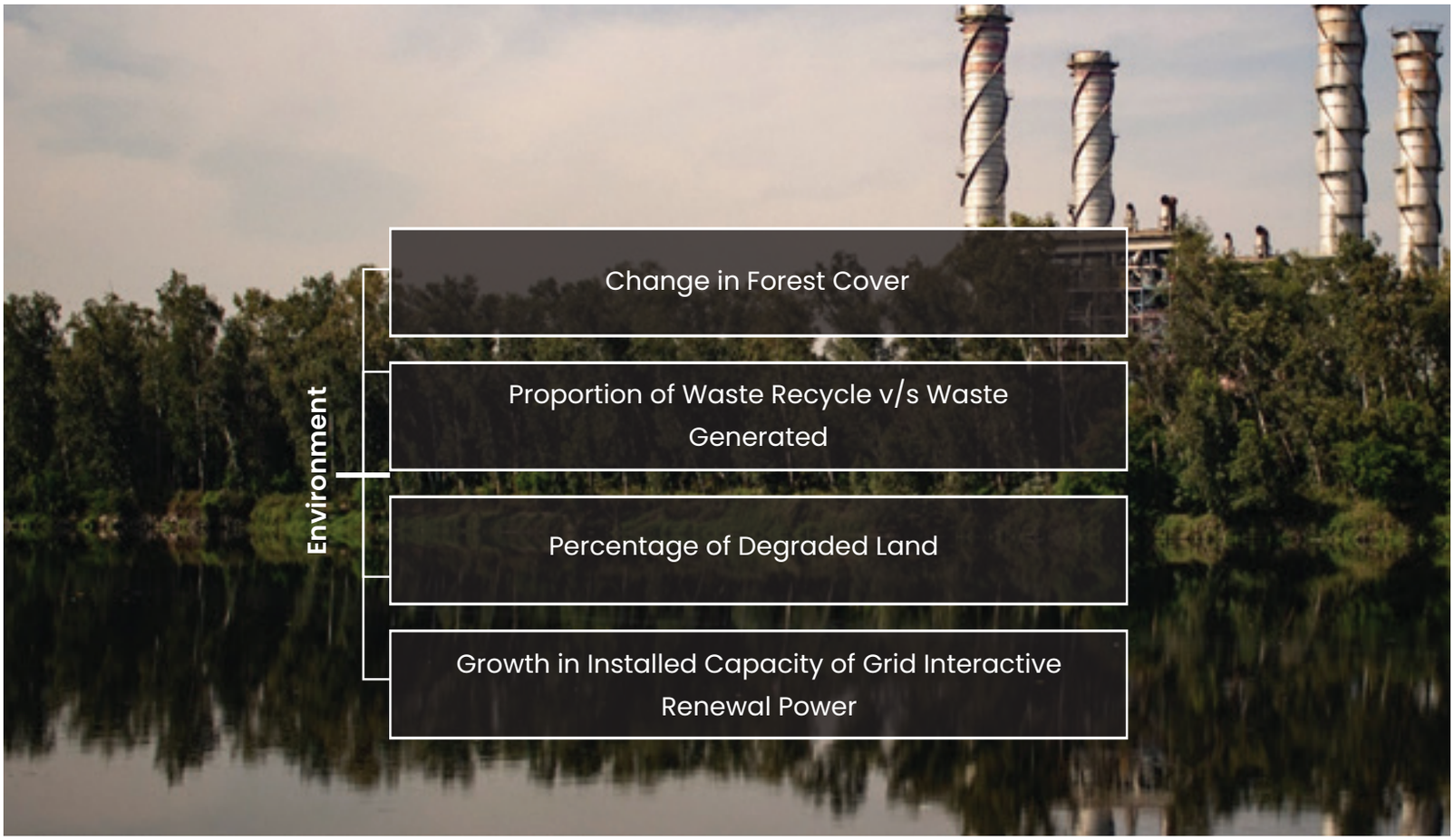
Rank	States	Score
1	Chandigarh	0.434
2	Delhi	0.423
3	Puducherry	0.415
4	A&N Islands	0.408
5	Daman & Diu	0.322
6	D&N Haveli	0.263
7	Lakshadweep	0.249



Notes:

(i) No data was available for Disposal of Court Cases for Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) No data was available for Disposal of Court Cases by Consumer Court for Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.



9 Environment

9.1 Environment Sector Indicators

Environment Sector deals with the growing concerns on global warming, pollution, extreme weather conditions, etc. Forest conservation and development plays a major role in the economy. 20% of the geographical area in India is covered by forests[9] .

Actions are needed to mitigate the climate change impacts through polices and planning. Initiatives taken by the Government of India in order to improve the effectiveness of the sector include Namami Gange, National Mission for Green India, etc.

At present, all the States are aiming to increase their forest cover to 33% for sustainable development. To achieve these objectives, States have to put in efforts. Few indicators which measure the progress of the States towards environmental conservation include:

a. Change in Forest Cover

b. Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated

c. Percentage of degraded land

d. Growth in Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewal Power

9 http://fsi.nic.in/

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

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

Indicator	Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated	
Rationale	With increase in urbanisation and lifestyle change, the waste generated is reaching epic proportions. Environmental sustainability demands that the maximum amount of waste should be either recycled, reused or processed. Inclusion of this indicator is to assess comprehensive environmental protection preparedness by the States.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	(a)Total waste recycled in reference year	(a)Total proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated in reference year
	(b)Total waste generated in reference year	(b)Total proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated in base year
Formula	(a) - (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
Data Source	Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020	

Indicator	Percentage of Degraded Land	
Rationale	To mitigate climate change, control on percentage of degraded land is important. It is also an outcome of overuse of land and unplanned development.	
Ranking Approach	Absolute	Growth
Data Items	Directly calculated figure	(a)Percentage of degraded land in reference year
		(b) Percentage of degraded land in base year

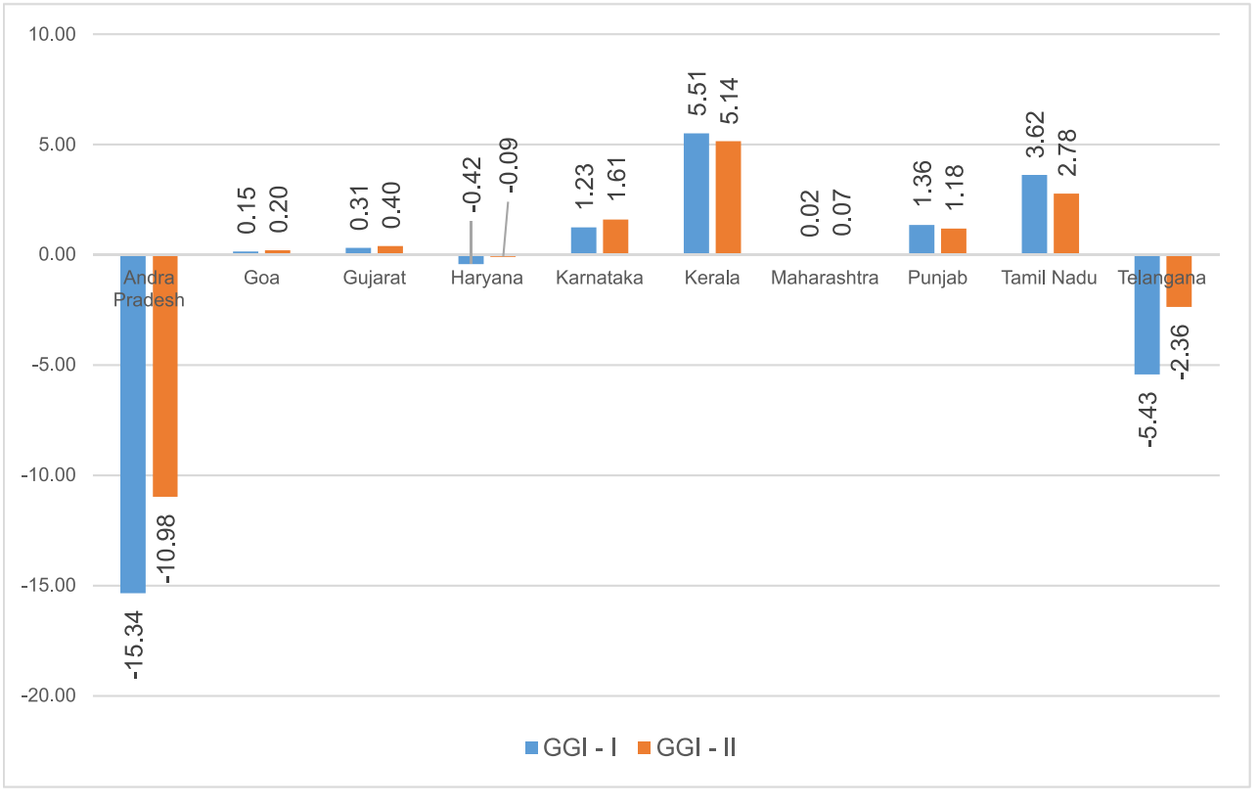
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
Data Source	EnviStats India 2019 (Environment Accounts) published by MoSPI, GoI	

Indicator	**Growth in Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewal Power**	
Rationale	Renewable energy is very crucial for sustainable development and this indicator measures the growth in installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Directly calculated figure - Growth Rate (2017-18 to 2018-19) of cumulative installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power	(a) Cumulative installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power in reference year
		(b) Cumulative installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power in base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
Data Source	Energy Statistics 2020 by MoSPI, GoI	

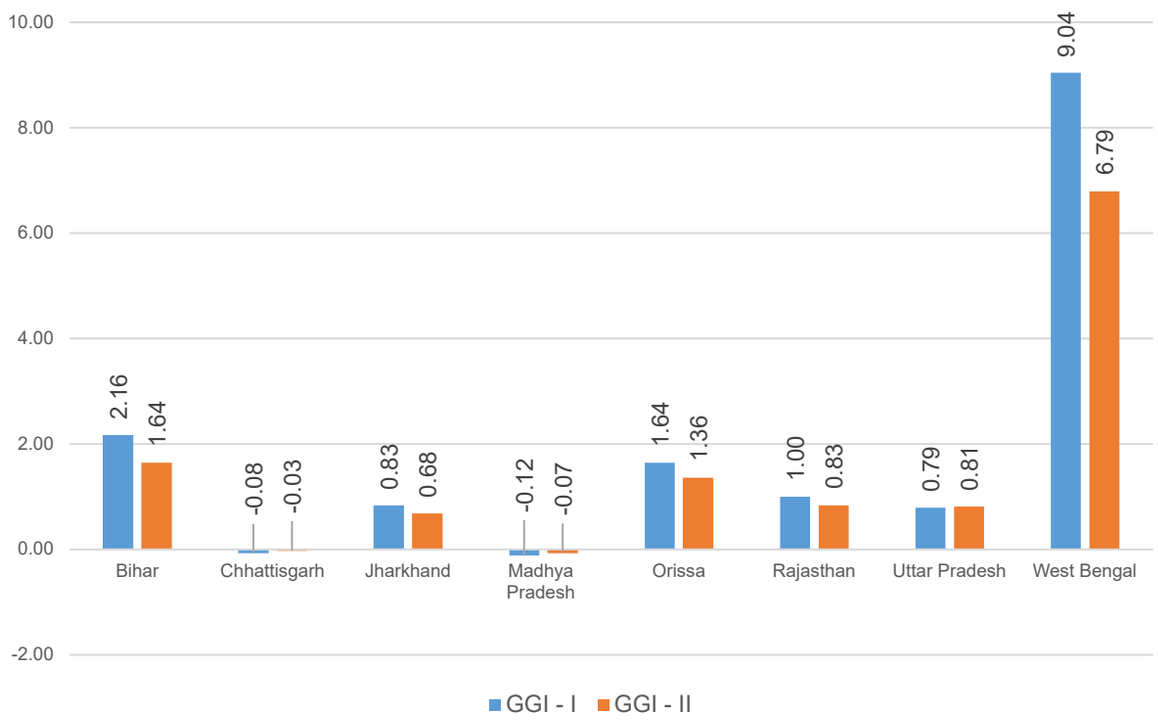
9.2 Environment Sector Incremental Progress

This section presents a comparative picture of Change in Forest Cover registered by States and UTs as per by-annual India State of Forest Reports of 2015 to 2017 and 2017 to 2019 which is captured in GGI 2019 to GGI 2020-21.

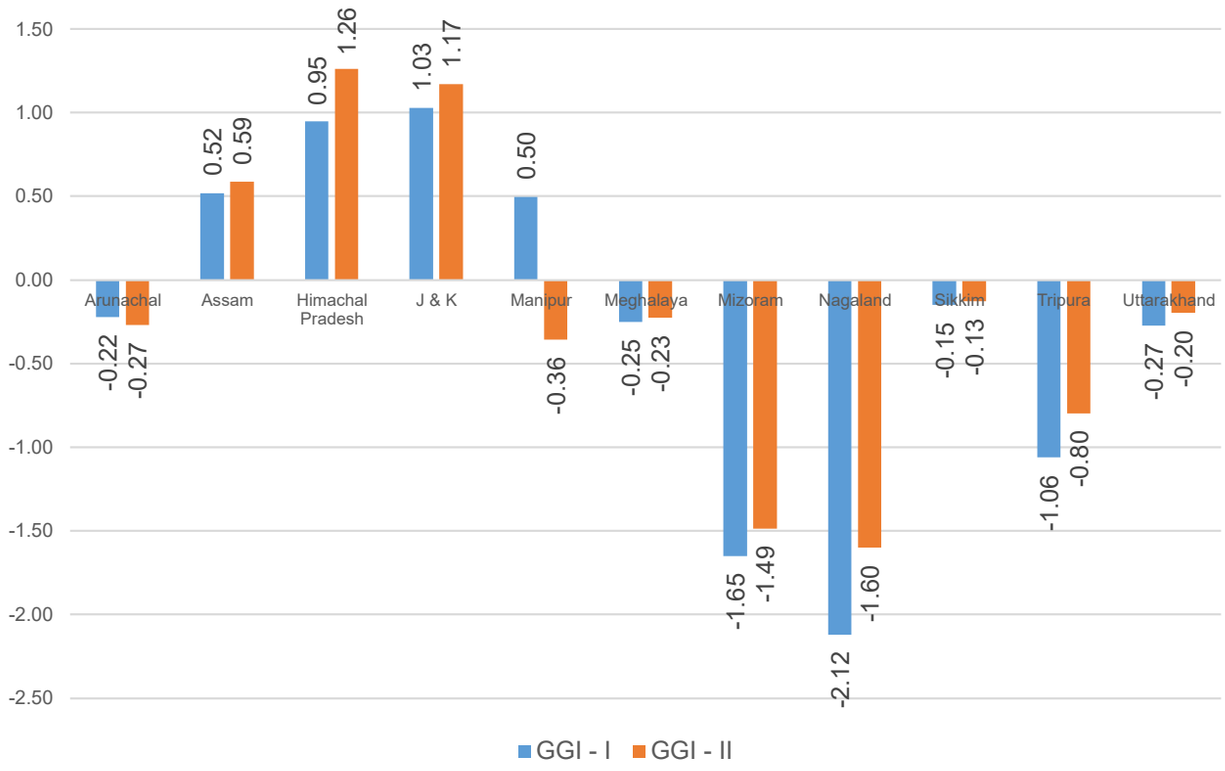
Other States – Group A



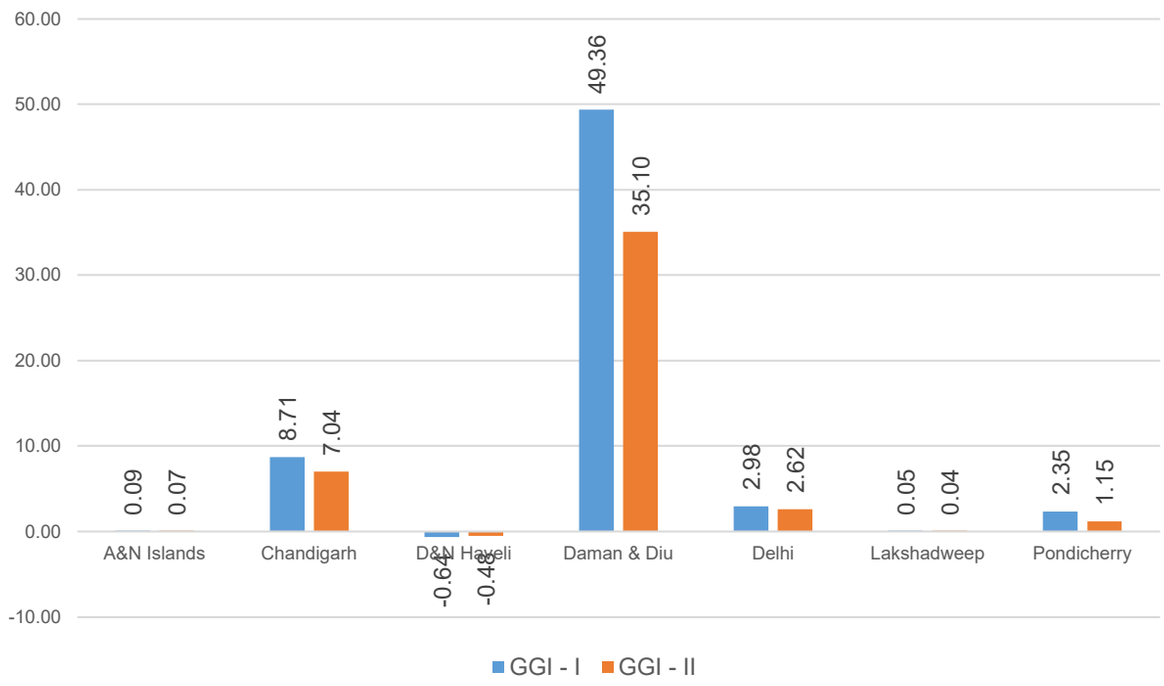
Other States – Group B



North East and Hill States



UTs



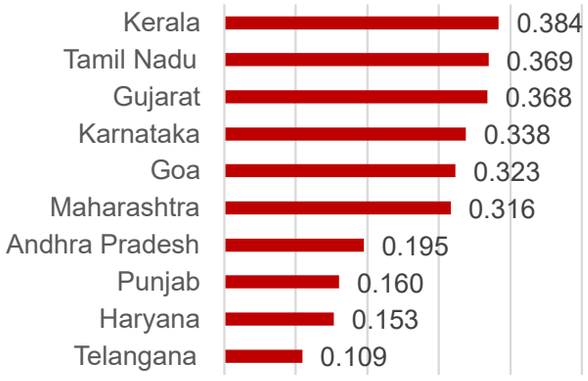
9.3 Environment Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. It should be noted that with inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators, weightages are reassigned to even retained indicators of GGI 2019 in GGI 2020-21. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Annexure 1.

The States and UTs are scored and ranked based on the published data collated from various sources as mentioned in the preceding chapters. GGI takes into consideration only data which is available with the Central Ministries / Departments which has a time series measurement. The identified secondary sources were cross-checked with Central Ministries/Departments once again for any other updated secondary sources. Data-point-wise sources are provided as Annexure 2. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Environment Sector is presented as part of this section

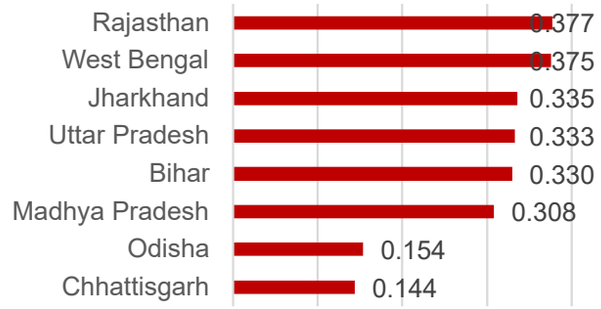
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Kerala	0.384
2	Tamil Nadu	0.369
3	Gujarat	0.368
4	Karnataka	0.338
5	Goa	0.323
6	Maharashtra	0.316
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.195
8	Punjab	0.160
9	Haryana	0.153
10	Telangana	0.109



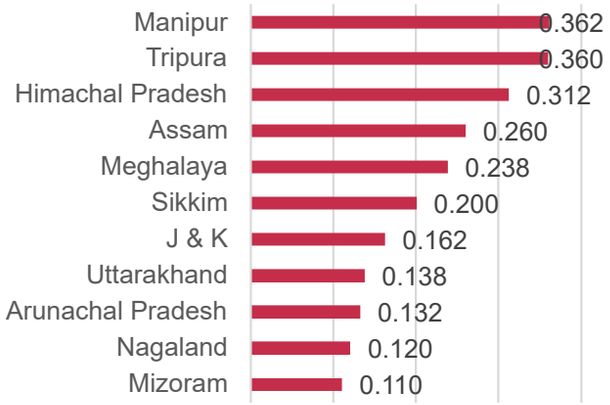
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Rajasthan	0.377
2	West Bengal	0.375
3	Jharkhand	0.335
4	Uttar Pradesh	0.333
5	Bihar	0.330
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.308
7	Odisha	0.154
8	Chhattisgarh	0.144



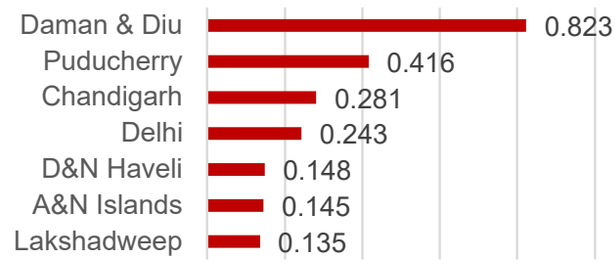
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Manipur	0.362
2	Tripura	0.360
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.312
4	Assam	0.260
5	Meghalaya	0.238
6	Sikkim	0.200
7	J & K	0.162
8	Uttarakhand	0.138
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.132
10	Nagaland	0.120
11	Mizoram	0.110



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	Daman & Diu	0.823
2	Puducherry	0.416
3	Chandigarh	0.281
4	Delhi	0.243
5	D&N Haveli	0.148
6	A&N Islands	0.145
7	Lakshadweep	0.135



Notes:

(i) No data was available for Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated for Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

(ii) From the available latest data source for Percentage of Degraded Land from EnviStats India 2021 published by MoSPI, data is available for only 20 States – which has been considered for calculating the Sector score. For remaining States, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators

10 Citizen Centric Governance

10.1 Citizen Centric Governance Sector Indicators

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

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

Indicator	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States	
Rationale	Right to Services Act is the first step in curbing corruption by ensuring time-bound delivery of public services to the citizen by the Government. It brings more effective and efficient governance and enactment of the Act is considered very crucial.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	Information regarding whether the State has enacted the Right to Services Act	(a) Normalised score for the reference year
		(b) Normalised score for the base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Yes / No	
Data Source	DARPG	
*Note: * = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

Indicator	Grievance Redressal Status	
Rationale	Grievance Redress Mechanism is an important component of good governance. It is an instrument to measure efficient and effectiveness of the governance system. This indicator measures the number of grievances redressed against the received.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a)Total grievances redressed in reference year	(a)Percentage of grievance redressal in reference year
	(b)Total grievances receives in reference year	(b) Percentage of grievance redressal in base year
Formula	(a) - (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
*Note: * = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

Indicator	Grievance Redressal Status	
Rationale	Grievance Redress Mechanism is an important component of good governance. It is an instrument to measure efficient and effectiveness of the governance system. This indicator measures the number of grievances redressed against the received.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth**
Data Items	(a)Total grievances redressed in reference year	(a)Percentage of grievance redressal in reference year
	(b)Total grievances receives in reference year	(b) Percentage of grievance redressal in base year
Formula	(a) - (b) / (b) X 100	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	%	%
*Note: * = Method for calculating normalised score is provided in Section 2.6.1*		

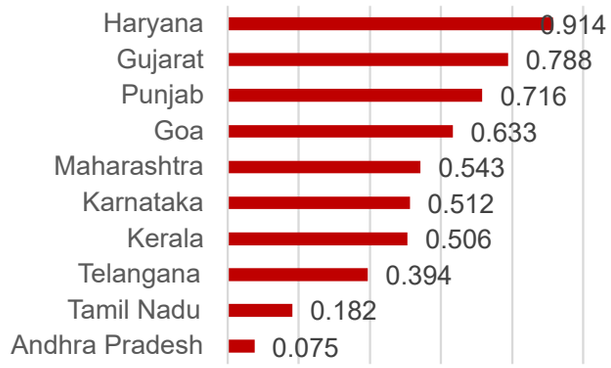
Indicator	Government Services Provided Online to Citizens	
Rationale	This indicator measures the progress made by the State Governments in providing services online to citizens.	
Ranking Approach	**Absolute**	**Growth-based**
Data Items	NESDA Score of current year	(a) NESDA Score of reference year
		(b) NESDA Score of base year
Formula	-	(a / b) (1 / n) – 1 X 100 where n is number of periods
Unit	Nos.	%
Data Source	National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) Score by DARPG, Government of India	

10.2 Citizen Centric Governance Sector Ranking

The GGI framework assigns differential weightages for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage and attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. The category-wise ranking of States and UTs for Citizen Centric Governance Sector is presented as part of this section.

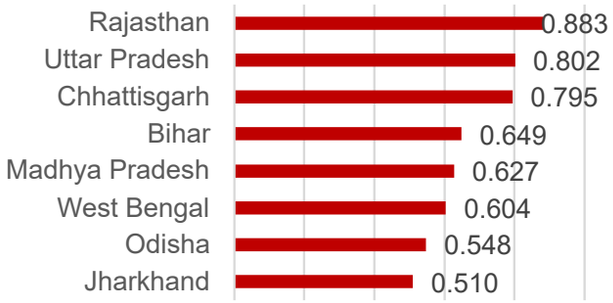
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Haryana	0.914
2	Gujarat	0.788
3	Punjab	0.716
4	Goa	0.633
5	Maharashtra	0.543
6	Karnataka	0.512
7	Kerala	0.506
8	Telangana	0.394
9	Tamil Nadu	0.182
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.075



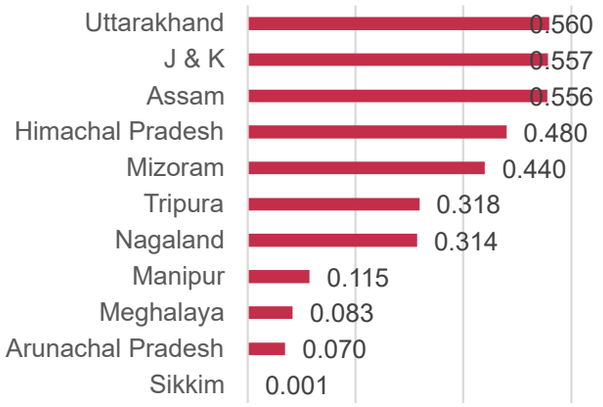
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Rajasthan	0.883
2	Uttar Pradesh	0.802
3	Chhattisgarh	0.795
4	Bihar	0.649
5	Madhya Pradesh	0.627
6	West Bengal	0.604
7	Odisha	0.548
8	Jharkhand	0.510



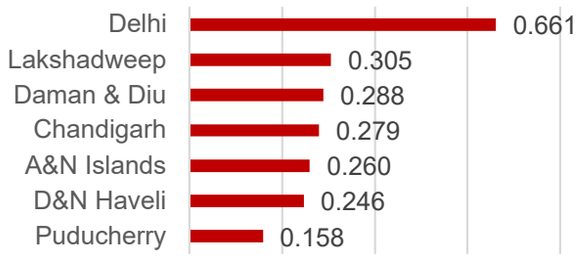
North East and Hill States

Rank	States	Score
1	Uttarakhand	0.560
2	J & K	0.557
3	Assam	0.556
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.480
5	Mizoram	0.440
6	Tripura	0.318
7	Nagaland	0.314
8	Manipur	0.115
9	Meghalaya	0.083
10	Arunachal Pradesh	0.070
11	Sikkim	0.001



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	Delhi	0.661
2	Lakshadweep	0.305
3	Daman & Diu	0.288
4	Chandigarh	0.279
5	A&N Islands	0.260
6	D&N Haveli	0.246
7	Puducherry	0.158



Note:

(i) No data was available for number of Government services provided online to citizens from NeSDA Report 2019 for J&K and Uttarakhand, therefore, indicator weightages have been equally distributed to other indicators.

4 Incremental Progress and Ranking

TThe ranking for GGI 2020-21 is based on ten sectors, adding 'Citizen Centric Governance' as a new Sector to the set of nine sectors , which formed the core of GGI 2019.

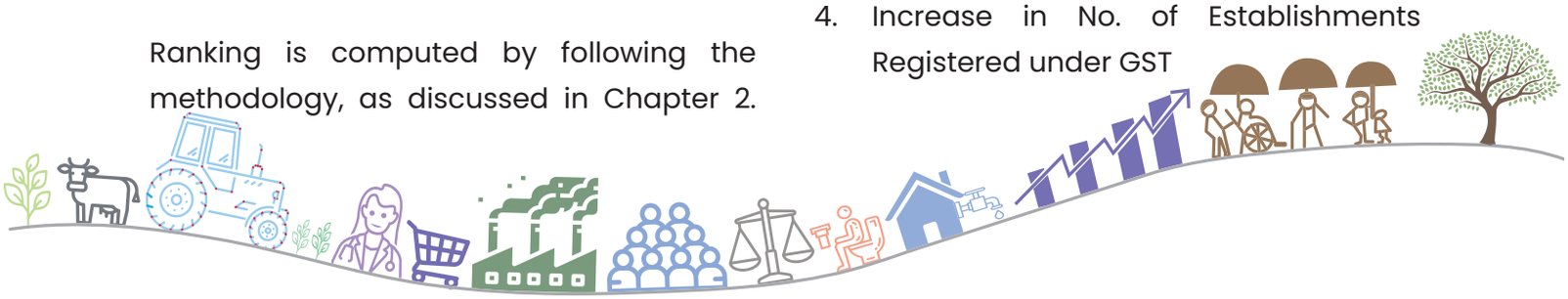
(i) Agriculture & Allied Sectors
(ii) Commerce and Industries
(iii) Human Resource Development
(iv) Public Health
(v) Public Infrastructure & Utilities
(vi) Economic Governance
(vii) Social Welfare & Development
(viii) Judicial & Public Safety
(ix) Environment
(x) Citizen Centric Governance

Ranking is computed by following the methodology, as discussed in Chapter 2.

The GGI 2020-21 has overall 58 indicators spread over ten sectors. A total of 42 indicators remains the same as GGI 2019 while there were seven indicators in GGI 2019 which got obsolete and were not included as part of GGI 2020-21.

A total of 16 new indicators are included in GGI–2020 which includes the suggestions received from the consultations.

1. Agriculture Mandis Enrolled in e-Market
2. Growth of Egg/Poultry production
3. Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online under Udyog Aadhar Registration
4. Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST



5. Start-up Environment
6. Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers
7. No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population
8. Operationalization of Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
9. Wards (Urban) Covered by D-t-D Waste Collection
10. Banking outlets per 100,000 population
11. Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards
12. Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s Waste Generated
13. Percentage of Degraded Land
14. Growth in Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power
15. Grievance Redressal Status
16. Government Services Provided Online to Citizens

The eight indicators of GGI 2019 which are not included in GGI 2020-21 are:

1. Total Fertility Rate
2. Operationalisation of 24X7 facility at PHC
3. Towns Declared ODF
4. Village Declared ODF 5. Access to Power Supply
6. Availability of 24X7 power Supply
7. Availability of State-level Action Plan for Climate Change
8. Growth in MSME establishments

4.1 Incremental Change

The primary objective of GGI is to present State of Governance in the States as well as to initiate healthy competition amongst States and UTs. The end results are to improve citizen services and make the government inclusive and accountable. Towards meeting this objective, the comparative analysis presented in the following sections depicts the change. From GGI 2020-21, it is easily observed that in most of the sectors and indicators, States and UTs have shown significant improvement and progress from previous Index.

As discussed under Section 2.7, for a limited purpose of GGI 2020-21, the eighteen States which otherwise were grouped as Other States are now sub-grouped into two – Group A and Group B.

In the following sections and tables, it is attempted to present incremental change of computed scores between 2019 and 2020-21. Along with presenting this change, sectors that have propelled this change have also been identified under 'Improved Sectors' column.

Other States – Group A					
#	States	Score 2020-21*	Score 2019	Change	Improved Sectors
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.47	5.05	-0.58 (-11.4)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Public Infrastructure & Utilities
2	Goa	5.35	4.29	1.06 (24.7)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance • Social Welfare & Development • Environment
3	Gujarat	5.66	5.04	0.62 (12.3)	• Human Resource Development • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
4	Haryana	5.33	5.00	0.33 (6.6)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance • Social Welfare & Development
5	Karnataka	5.11	5.10	0.01 (0.2)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
6	Kerala	5.22	4.98	0.24 (4.8)	• Commerce & Industry • Social Welfare & Development
7	Maharashtra	5.43	5.40	0.03 (0.5)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Human Resource Development • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
8	Punjab	4.97	4.57	0.40 (8.7)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
9	Tamil Nadu	5.05	5.62	-0.57 (-10.1)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
10	Telangana	4.84	4.83	0.01 (0.2)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance • Social Welfare & Development

*Note: * = Score arrived as per the indicators included in GGI 2020-21 and assigned weightages*

In Group A States, Goa has shown the highest incremental change of 24.7% in 2020-21 over 2019. This is followed by Gujarat with second highest incremental change of 12.3% change over 2019. While Goa and Gujarat have registered a double-digit incremental percentage, Haryana (6.6%) and Kerala (4.8%) are close second cohort of states with impressive growth. Maharashtra (0.5%), Punjab (0.4%), both Telangana and Karnataka (0.2%) are the remaining four States that are registering a incremental growth albeit a marginal growth.

When absolute computational numbers are analysed, Gujarat with 5.66 score tops the list of the States followed by Maharashtra (5.43), Goa (5.35), Haryana (5.33), Kerala (5.22) and Tamil Nadu (5.05). Because the scores are computed to compare and rank the states in descending order of scores, States may be arranged in the pecking descending order. However, the scores themselves do not significantly differ. The scores of seven States are in the scoring bracket of 5.0 (ranging between 5.66 and 5.05). The next level of States in the upper 4.0 bracket also are in the range between 4.97 and 4.47).

Other States – Group B					
#	States	Score 2020-21*	Score 2019	Change	Improved Sectors
1	Bihar	4.62	4.40	0.22 (5.0)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
2	Chhattisgarh	4.86	5.05	-0.18 (-3.7)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
3	Jharkhand	4.76	4.23	0.53 (12.6)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Human Resource Development • Public Health • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
4	Madhya Pradesh	4.89	4.85	0.04 (0.7)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
5	Odisha	4.58	4.44	0.14 (3.2)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Human Resource Development • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
6	Rajasthan	4.88	4.80	0.08 (1.7)	• Social Welfare & Development
7	Uttar Pradesh	4.63	4.25	0.38 (8.9)	• Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
8	West Bengal	4.52	4.84	-0.32 (-6.6)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities

*Note: * = Score arrived as per the indicators included in GGI 2020-21 and assigned weightages*

In Group B States, Jharkhand has shown the highest incremental change of 12.6% in 2020-21 over 2019. This is followed by Uttar Pradesh with second highest incremental change of 8.9% change over 2019. Bihar (5.0%), Odisha (3.2%) and Rajasthan (1.7%) are the next cohort of States that have registered impressive growth. However, West Bengal (-6.6%) followed by Chhattisgarh (-3.7%) have declined in their growth over 2019.

When absolute computational numbers are analysed, Madhya Pradesh with 4.89 score tops the list of eight States in Group B followed by Rajasthan (4.88), Chhattisgarh (4.86), Jharkhand (4.76), Uttar Pradesh (4.63), Bihar (4.62) Maharashtra (5.43) and West Bengal (4.52). Again, because the scores are computed to compare and rank the states in descending order of scores, States may be arranged in the pecking descending order. However, the scores themselves do not significantly differ. All eight States in this Group are within the scoring bracket of upper 4.0 (ranging between 4.89 to 4.52).

North-East and Hill States					
#	States	Score 2020-21*	Score 2019	Change	Improved Sectors
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.84	3.03	-0.19 (-6.2)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Judiciary & Public Safety
2	Assam	4.04	4.07	-0.03 (-0.6)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities
3	Himachal Pradesh	5.08	5.22	-0.13 (-2.6)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
4	J & K	4.19	4.04	0.15 (3.7)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Judiciary & Public Safety
5	Manipur	3.49	3.93	-0.44 (-11.2)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
6	Meghalaya	3.48	3.81	-0.33 (-8.8)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health
7	Mizoram	4.87	4.41	0.46 (10.4)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health • Economic Governance
8	Nagaland	3.62	3.55	0.07 (1.9)	• Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety
9	Sikkim	4.40	4.21	0.20 (4.7)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Economic Governance
10	Tripura	4.51	4.50	0.01 (0.1)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
11	Uttarakhand	4.84	4.87	-0.03 (-0.5)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Public Health • Social Welfare & Development • Judiciary & Public Safety

*Note: * = Score arrived as per the indicators included in GGI 2020-21 and assigned weightages*

Among the North-East States, Mizoram has registered highest incremental change of 10.4% followed by Sikkim at 4.7%, Nagaland (1.9%) and a marginal growth of 0.1% in Tripura. On the other hand, Manipur with highest decline of -11.2% tops the list of NE States that have registered negative growth over 2019 followed by Meghalaya at -8.8%, Arunachal Pradesh (-6.2%) and Assam (-0.6%).

The Commerce and Industry Sector is one of the important pillars to Good Governance Index that is being developed. In 2019, when suitable indicators meeting the indicator selection principles were finalized, only three met the criteria. Between 2019 and now, data from all States for other relevant indicators was being published by concerned Ministries. Data on GST registered industrial establishments due to roll out of GST in July 2017, start-up data because of GoI proactive promotion through incentives as well as data related to linking MSME with Udyog Aadhar registration offered opportunity to make this sector more wholistic. Among the Sectors that have propelled growth in North-East States, Commerce and Industries Sector figures in all the NE States and is one of the key factors of growth in GGI 2020-21 over GGI 2019. Ease of Doing Business along with increase in setting up Industries activity is generally improved in these States.

Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are part of this group of States, the growth is similar or even better than some of the Group A and Group B States. HP with a score of 5.08 in 2020-21 (although declined from 2019 from 5.22) is performing better than most Group B States. Uttarakhand with a score of 4.84 is comparable with all the top performing States in Group B States. In GGI 2020-21, J&K Hill UT has registered a growth of 3.7%.

UTs					
#	States	Score 2020-21*	Score 2019	Change	Improved Sectors
1	A&N Islands	4.22	4.12	0.10 (2.5)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Judiciary & Public Safety
2	Chandigarh	4.54	4.68	-0.14 (-3.1)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities
3	D&N Haveli	3.95	3.12	0.83 (26.6)	• Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
4	Daman & Diu	4.54	4.33	0.21 (5.0)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Judiciary & Public Safety

UTs					
#	States	Score 2020-21*	Score 2019	Change	Improved Sectors
5	Delhi	5.00	4.39	0.61 (14.0)	• Agriculture & Allied Sector • Commerce & Industry • Public Infrastructure & Utilities • Social Welfare & Development
6	Lakshadweep	3.35	2.97	0.38 (12.8	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health
7	Puducherry	4.71	4.69	0.02 (0.4)	• Commerce & Industry • Human Resource Development • Public Health • Economic Governance

*Note: * = Score arrived as per the indicators included in GGI 2020-21 and assigned weightages*

Similar to NE and Hill States, in UTs also Commerce and Industry Sector is largely contributing to the growth in 2020-21. Dadar Nagar Haveli with 26.6% followed by Delhi at 14.0% are the top two UTs that have registered an excellent growth. Lakshadweep with 12.8% is not far behind these two states. Daman Diu (5.0%), A&N Islands (2.5%) and Puducherry (0.4%) have also registered incremental growth over 2019.

When absolute computational numbers are analysed, Delhi (5.00) followed by Puducherry (4.71) are the two top UTs and incidentally these two also have higher density of population. Daman & Diu (4.54), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (4.22) followed by D&N Haveli (3.95 and Lakshadweep at 3.35 are the bottom cohort UTs. Like Group B States, the overall computed score of UTs is also in the range between 5.00 and 4.22 with the exception of Lakshadweep and D&N Haveli which are in upper 3.0 bracket, making them very competitive and achieving better penetration of programme implementation.

4.2 Composite Ranking

The ranking for GGI 2020-21 is based on ten sectors which is computed by following the methodology, as discussed in Chapter 2. To ensure rationality, equity and level-playing field, States and UTs are grouped into four categories and ranking has been presented in following four groups:

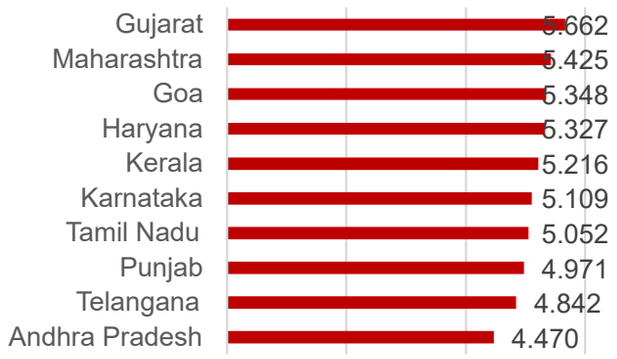
(i) Other States – Group A (10);
(ii) Other States – Group B (8);
(iii) North-East and Hill States (11); and
(iv) Union Territories (7).

As detailed out in respective sections that the score and ranks for GGI 2020-21 are computed based on 58 indicators and ten sectors instead of 50 Indicators and

nine sectors of GGI 2019 after inclusion of new indicators and omission of obsolete indicators. In addition, the Other State category is further bifurcated into two categories Group A and Group B, which were not part of GGI 2019, therefore, comparison of ranks of GGI 2019 and GGI 2020-21 between of States and UTs is neither been taken-up or presented. In the following sections, category-wise ranks of the States/ UTs for GGI 2020-21 are presented:

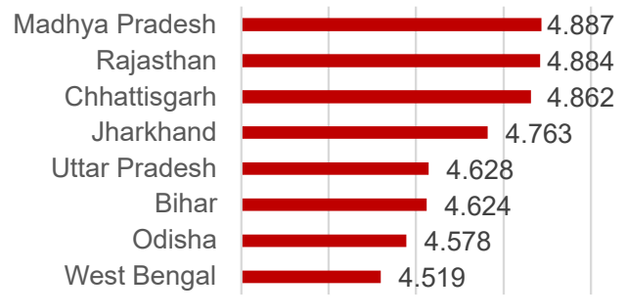
Other States – Group A

Rank	States	Score
1	Gujarat	5.662
2	Maharashtra	5.425
3	Goa	5.348
4	Haryana	5.327
5	Kerala	5.216
6	Karnataka	5.109
7	Tamil Nadu	5.052
8	Punjab	4.971
9	Telangana	4.842
10	Andhra Pradesh	4.470



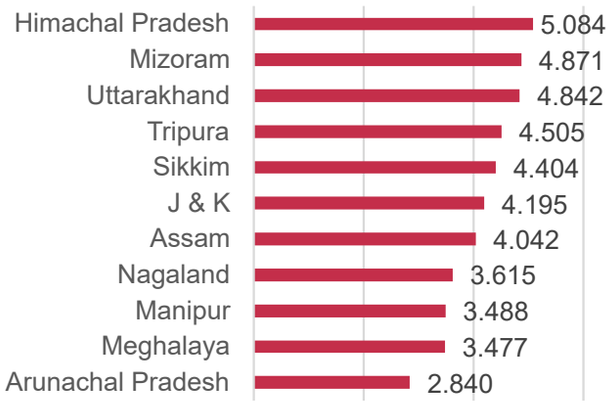
Other States – Group B

Rank	States	Score
1	Madhya Pradesh	4.887
2	Rajasthan	4.884
3	Chhattisgarh	4.862
4	Jharkhand	4.763
5	Uttar Pradesh	4.628
6	Bihar	4.624
7	Odisha	4.578
8	West Bengal	4.519



North East and Hill States

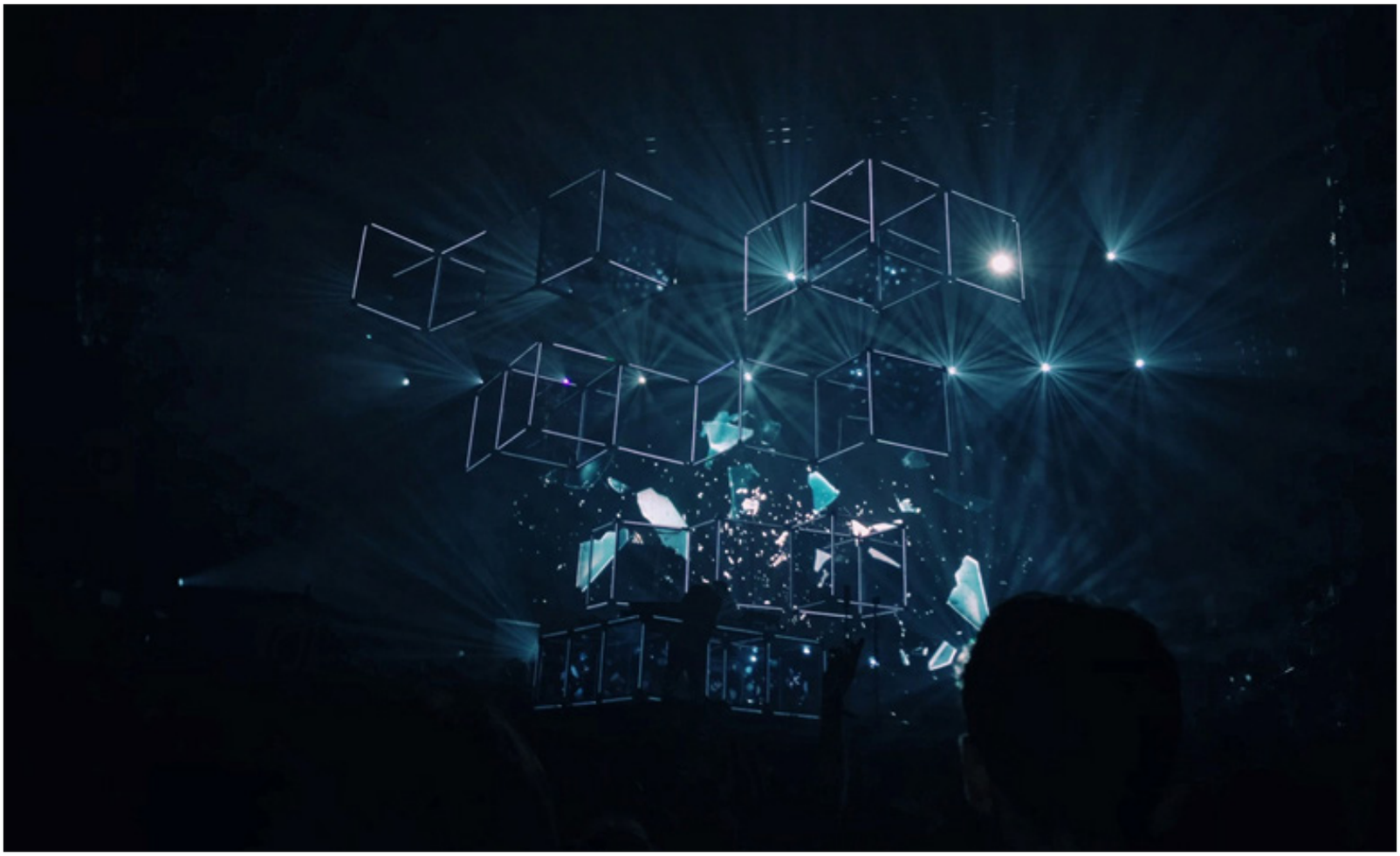
Rank	States	Score
1	Himachal Pradesh	5.084
2	Mizoram	4.871
3	Uttarakhand	4.842
4	Tripura	4.505
5	Sikkim	4.404
6	J & K	4.195
7	Assam	4.042
8	Nagaland	3.615
9	Manipur	3.488
10	Meghalaya	3.477
11	Arunachal Pradesh	2.840



UTs

Rank	States	Score
1	Delhi	5.005
2	Puducherry	4.710
3	Daman & Diu	4.543
4	Chandigarh	4.537
5	A&N Islands	4.225
6	D&N Haveli	3.945
7	Lakshadweep	3.355

Note: Detailed Notes are provided as part of Sector Ranking



5 Approach for Futuristic Governance Index: Inclusion of Qualitative Assessment

5.1 Background

The concept of "Governance" has been around in both political and academic discourse for a long time, referring in a generic sense to the task of running a government, or any other appropriate entity with reference to governing in the service of citizens. The word governance means, a set of rules for controlling or managing the country's affairs with authority. By this, government designs the policy, conducts affairs of its own and different organisations of the country. It influences and / or determines a course of action. It gives authority to check or control and be the predominating influence, be a standard or principle for, constitute a law for and serve to decide. If in this term, "effective or good" is added which makes a new term – Effective Governance or Good Governance, with certain change in the meaning, now it becomes good management of nation or the State.

Many scholars give definition of good governance by different perspective. The GGI 2019 and GGI 2020-21 have adopted a simpler but comprehensive definition which refers Good Governance as an efficient and effective administration and programme delivery mechanism leading to improvement in quality of life of citizen. As part of the endeavour to make the GGI germane, moving forward for subsequent editions of the GGI, the said definition is proposed to be broadened and encompasses the process/es followed to produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at Governments' disposal.

5.2 Rationale for Amendment

It was very well recognised at the time of developing the GGI Framework that it is a first step in the journey and the Framework, once implemented, would be subject to serious scrutiny and debate and over a period of time with gradual improvements based on inputs received will become more robust and rooted. So far, as a principle, GGI 2019 and GGI 2020-21 have included Output and Outcome-based Indicators only which were selected based on life-cycle approach. Additionally, across the ten sectors, only those indicators were finalised for which data/information is regularly published by the Central Ministry/ Department. As part of evolution process and to make the assessment more wholistic, some additional aspects (inclusion of input and process-based indicators) are being proposed to be covered in amended edition of GGI Framework. While the argument of indexing the state of governance as a means of comparing same indicators across States would be in jeopardy if the quantitative aspects/parameters are blended with qualitative parameters. By nature, the qualitative parameters are perceptions based or inference driven. Any 'index' by design would have to have quantifiable indicators for comparative analysis. However, Governance as a whole would be 'whole' if both qualitative and quantitative parameters are balanced, even if it means converting the qualitative dimensions into quantifiable data points. There are several methods available by which this conversion is possible. When in future iterations/generations of GGI is introducing the qualitative parameters, the best possible methods will be deployed to convert these into quantifiable dimensions/ parameters.

The new GGI Framework for assessing the state of governance discussed in this Chapter is an attempt at developing a home-grown futuristic assessment model that would find acceptance among the State Governments as Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Rankings, Swachh Survekshan, etc. Based on international discourse and practice on governance measurement and in consultations with the senior officials of DARPG, GoI, Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, leading experts from

different fields, etc., a new Framework for assessing governance at the State-level is being contemplated.

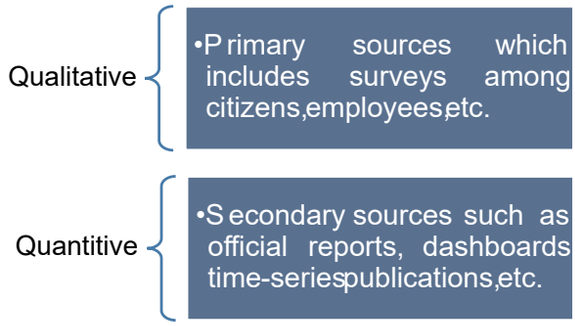
This chapter attempts to identify additional set of Governance Indicators (which may be included in addition to the existing 58 Governance Indicators) under the present ten GGI Sectors and these additional indicators may be based on the secondary data sources and primary data collection as well. As some of these additional indicators may not have readily available data from secondary sources, a strategy to compile them at Central Ministry/Department-level and methodology to collect primary data is also discussed in brief. There may also be a need to take up sector specific studies by selecting States that are performing at high, medium and low levels in the quantifiable indicators. Such complementary studies will allow the analysts to identify the reasons of performance or lack thereof.

5.3 Aspects for Inclusion

While it is easy to understand governance at a conceptual level, the difficult part is to break it down into its elements that are measurable. Since the inception, one of the objectives of GGI Framework is to not only enable assessment of the state/quality of governance in a particular State, but also to encourage States to initiate specific reform measures that improve the governance and quality of life of citizen.

To achieve the said objective and a wholistic assessment, it is important that the assessment Framework should provide effective tools for policy formulation and programme monitoring and evaluation, which are inclusive of inputs, process and impact-based indicators, in addition to the output and outcome-oriented indicators. Input and process-based indicators refer to the quality of governance in terms of how the output and outcomes are achieved.

Both types, i.e., qualitative and quantitative indicators will be included as part of new Framework. The qualitative indicators will be included to provide a measure through citizen's opinions and perceptions and quantitative indicators (similar to existing indicators) will be based on numerical or statistical facts that are monitor or evaluate some phenomenon. For both types of indicators, data/information will be derived from the following sources.



Based on the inputs received during various consultations, the new Framework will be a judicious mix of qualitative/subjective (primary data) and quantitative/objective (secondary data) indicators. However, the new Framework does not suggest use of expert group assessments for governance measurements not only because they have minimum statistical relevance, but they might also be highly biased. Subjective perceptions of people have value when they are scientifically collated through robust sampling methodologies. Thus, the indicator framework recommends a combination of objective data from secondary sources and subjective data from people's survey. Qualitative data or perceptions data will be subjected to a means of conversion to quantifiable data using appropriate methods without losing the essence of perceptions/inputs/ processes adopted in achieving the level of Governance in the States. However, at this point, this is at a nascent stage and further research and deliberations are required before finalising this method/approach.

Additionally, with inclusion of above-mentioned new aspects with qualitative indicators, the new Framework will attempt to provide a clear differentiation between governance dimensions and governance characteristics / principles. In other words, a distinction will be made between output/outcome-oriented indictors that refer to quality of governance in terms of a normative performance (e.g. level of literacy) and process indicators that refer to quality of governance in terms of how the outcomes are achieved (e.g. whether the process of recruitment of teachers ensured equity and transparency).

A sector-wise list of indicative additional indicators, which were either proposed during various consultations or identified during literature review, is being provided to make the new Framework comprehensive.

Table: List of Identified Additional set of Governance Indicators

#	Sectors	#	Additional Indicators
1	Agriculture and Allied	1.	Contribution of Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) in infrastructure creation, information dissemination, etc., to farmers at State-level
		2.	Per acre/hectare usage of pesticides
		3.	Adoption of Organic Farming or percentage of gross cropped area increased under organic farming
		4.	State Agriculture policy addressing crop diversification
		5.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - area brought under micro irrigation (to be calculated against the potential area available for irrigation)
		6.	Growth of Food Processing Sector
		7.	Percentage of digitisation of land records- Data to be obtained from Department of Land Resources (DoLR), GoI
		8.	Crop Insurance – percentage of non-loanee farmers brought under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
		9.	Quality seeds distributed per hectare
		10	Percentage of farmers issued Kisan Credit Cards
		11.	Number of households under Milk Cooperatives
		12.	Percentage of artificial insemination
		13.	Innovation/reforms undertaken in the State in Agriculture
		14.	Access to Inputs: Seeds, Fertilizers, Credit, Pesticides, Insecticides, Irrigation Facilities, etc.
		15.	Growth in Fish Production
		16.	Access to Agriculture Market / weather/ soil information
		17.	Access to Information
		18.	Public Expenditure on agriculture as % of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Agriculture
		19.	Procurement by public agencies
		20.	State wise food grain storage capacity
		21.	Agriculture loan disbursement
		22.	% of share expenditure increased in R&D
2	Commerce and Industries	1.	Percentage increase/growth in Export
		2.	Growth of industries
		3.	Number of Start-ups with UNICORN Status in the State

#	Sectors	#	Additional Indicators
3	Human Resource Development	1.	Capacity of human resource involved in service provision to citizen
		2.	Pass % at Under Graduate (UG) level
		3.	Pass % at Post Graduate (PG) level
		4.	% of universities in which curriculum is revised at least once in last three years
		5.	% of teachers having publications of at least one paper per year in last five years
		6.	Ratio of Filled vs vacant positions in State universities
		7.	% of teachers having Ph.D. degree
		8.	% of students who take admission in higher education institutions to the number of students who passed 12th class (separately for boys and girls)
		9.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC, ST and OBC students
		10.	% of students who went for skill training after 12th class
		11.	% of students who completed skill courses
		12.	% of students who got placement after skill training
4	Public Health	1.	Delivery Attended by Skilled Birth Personnel / Proportion of Institutional Deliveries
		2.	Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully immunised
		3.	Percentage of Population Receiving Ayushman Scheme benefits vs Eligible
		4.	Registration System of Births and Deaths
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	1.	Availability of broadband services at village-level
		2.	Mechanism to increase Jan Bhagidari
		3.	Measuring performance of Urban and Rural Local Bodies
		4.	Grievance Redressal mechanism adopted in implementation of schemes and programmes
		5.	Use of ICT in Service Delivery
		6.	Ease of living

#	Sectors	#	Additional Indicators
6	Economic Governance	1.	Mechanism to improve financial literacy
		2.	Mechanism for addressing the grievances of citizen related to digital transaction
		3.	Preventive Mechanisms/ Systems set up by the States in promoting digital transaction and reducing cyber crimes
		4.	Ratio of capital expenditure of the State to the total expenditure of the State or GSDP
		5.	Ratio of social sector expenditure of the state to the total expenditure of the State or GSDP
		6.	Growth in per capita income – can be treated as repeated indicator
		7.	Development of Rural and Far flung areas
7	Social Welfare and Development	1.	Performance in "One National One Ration Card"
		2.	Consumer Grievance Redressal architecture and performance
		3.	Number of SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Getting Skill Training during the Year
		4.	Percentage of Skilled SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Getting Placement (Wage/Self-Employment)
		5.	Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Pre-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar
		6.	Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Pre-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar Seeded Back Account
		7.	Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Post-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar
		8.	Measures of Service Delivery and Citizen Centric Policies in the States and their effectiveness/ Impact
		9.	Percentage of Total SC/ST/OBC Beneficiaries Received Post-Metric Scholarship through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and having Aadhar Seeded Back Account

#	Sectors	#	Additional Indicators
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	1.	No. of Information-Communication Technology (ICT) enabled e-Courts
		2.	Online availability of court case
9	Environment	1.	Availability of implementation mechanism, timeline for monitoring the State Level Action Plan for Climate Change
		2.	Total number of cities with Air Quality Index (AQI) between 0 to 15 to the total number of cities in the State
		3.	Percentage of degraded land converted into fertile land
		4.	Change in Carbon Stock
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1.	Sense of Duty "Kartavya" among the officials of State Governments
		2.	Mechanism to provide services in transparent and seamless manner
		3.	Adaption of technology towards furtherance delivery of services
		4.	Complaint redressal mechanism and its performance
		5.	Integration of new tools/innovation into the existing system toward prevention of hardship faced by the citizen in assessing their entitlements
		6.	Use of ICT in Citizen Centric Services

The above-mentioned indicators will further go-through the elaborate refinement process which includes consultations and interactions with various stakeholders such as Central Ministries/Departments concerned, State Governments and UTs, sectoral experts, secondary research, etc., before finalising them as part of new Framework.

5.4 Data Collection Process

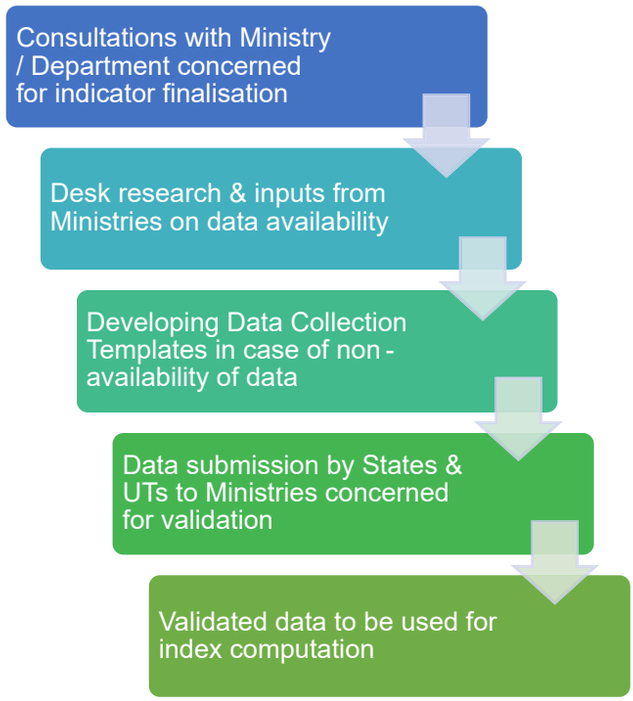
After the detailed consultations with stakeholders, the list of indicators will be finalised. The data collection process for the indicators which get finalised from the above-mentioned list will primarily be dependent on their type, i.e., quantitative and qualitative.

- ***Data Collection for Quantitative Indicators***

  As a first step for compiling the data for quantitative indicator, a thorough secondary research will be undertaken for ensuring the data availability from existing resources such as annual

reports, dashboards or any other regular publication (statistical) of Central Ministry/Department concerned, NITI Aayog, MoSPI, Govt. of India, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, etc. If such data is already available, it will be used for Index computation. This exercise will be an extension of the present methodology of identifying data sources, getting the data validated by the respective line Ministries / Departments, and including it as part of index computation matrix.

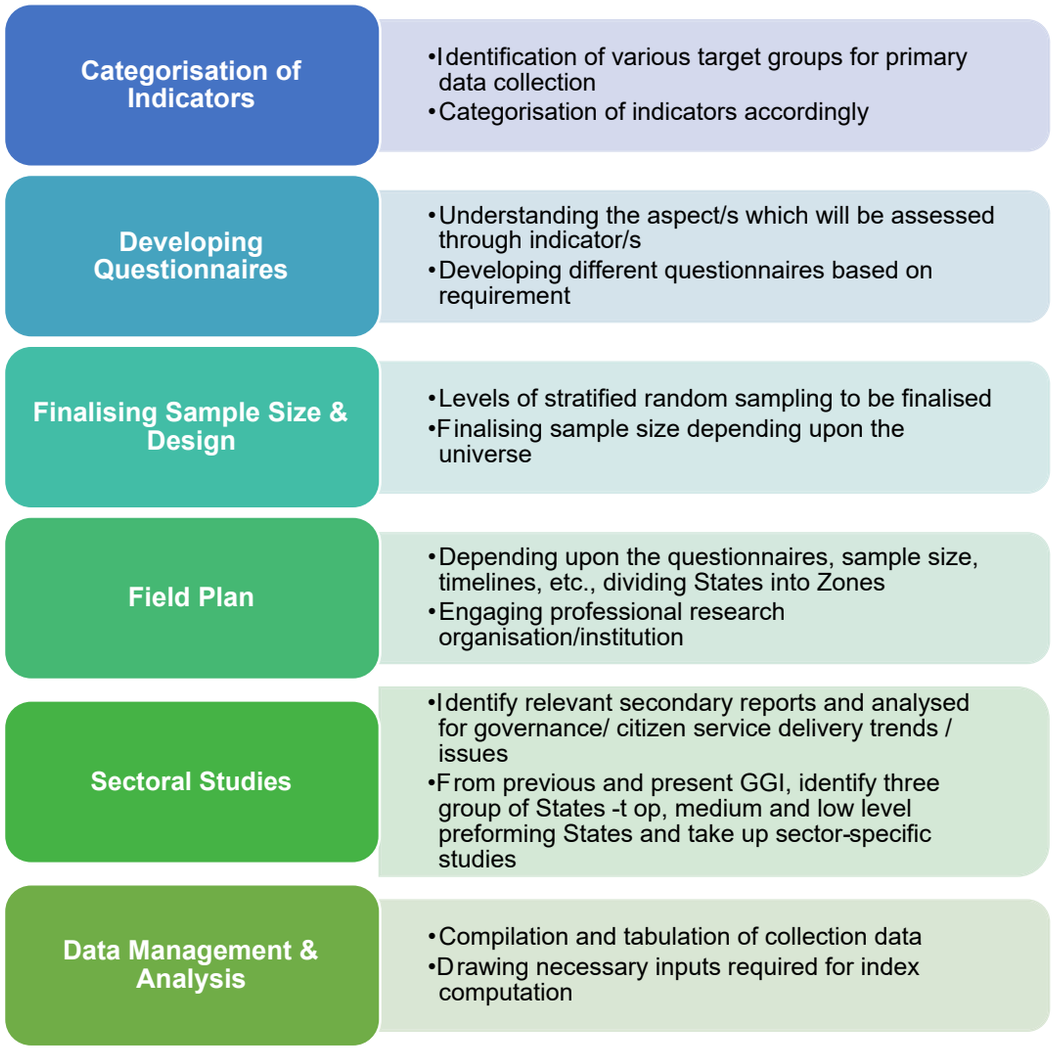
From among the list of finalised new quantitative indicators, for those indicators where no data is readily available, either at the Ministry concerned or at the State level, a data collection template will be developed in consultation with Ministry/Department concerned. The approved template will also include an explanatory note for States and UTs to support them in data compilation. The Ministry/Department concerned will be requested to circulate the template to the States and UTs and receive the data within pre-set timeframes. The Ministry/Department concerned will also be requested to verify / validate the data received from the States and UTs. The approved data received through this process will be used for computing the Index. The process flow diagram depicting the steps is presented below:



- ***Data Collection Process for Qualitative Indicators***

The objective of including qualitative indicators with primary data is that they validate and supplement the secondary data and also provide valuable insight into why and how the stakeholders perceive governance in a particular way. This is very valuable information/ feedback to the policy makers to take up suitable measures for improving areas where the governance is relatively poor.

A detailed primary sample survey across the States and UTs will be undertaken to capture data pertaining to the qualitative indicators. Some of the key steps for compiling data for qualitative indicators are discussed in the above figure.



- ***Categorisation of Qualitative Indicators***

  Firstly, the qualitative indicators will be segregated as per the target groups which could be citizen, Government employees, etc. Depending upon the indicator, these target groups can be further be categorised as women, youth, economically weaker section (EWS), etc.

- ***Developing Questionnaire/s***

  To operationalise the sample survey, a user-friendly research tools, i.e., questionnaire needs to be developed. The list of indicators should be converted into questions which can easily elicit the response. Prior to framing the questions, it must be comprehended that what aspect of governance is being assessed through the indicator. The framing of questions should be done carefully to ensure that the questions are easily understood by the respondents.

  The number of questionnaires to be developed will depend on the various target groups/categories to be interviewed since separate questionnaires need to be designed for

each of the groups. Each of the specific question should be directly linked with the indicators and care must be taken that the interpretation of the question remains the same. Most of the questions can be measured on a Likert scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst and 5 being the best).

Depending on the requirement, these questionnaires may have to be translated into vernacular languages. Before beginning the data collection process, a pilot testing of the questionnaires need to be done to ensure they are working optimally. Additionally, it is suggested that this pilot testing of questionnaires should be conducted by a researcher or a person who understand the assessment Framework.

- ***Finalising Sample Size and Design***

  It is essential to obtain data from people that are as representative as possible. The stratified random sampling is suggested to be followed for proper representation. Sample size needs to be decided considering heterogeneity in the population for better representation which can be handled by stratifying the universe in to required number of strata. Since the chance of variation within a homogenous group is low, the universe/target groups can be stratified into several homogeneous strata and a multistage stratified random sampling may be followed in the States with Districts as the first stage, villages/ cities as the second stage, wards within the villages/cities as third stage and households as the fourth stage units.

  It is useful to note that there are certain States which have high regional diversities and heterogeneous population. It is extremely important to make sure that the sample represents all section of the society. Thus the number of Districts/Villages/Cities/ Wards and the sample size may vary from State to State.

- ***Field Plan***

  For conducting primary surveys, it is advised to use the services of professional research agencies that have strong field operations and professional investigators. Depending on the number of questionnaires, number of questions under each questionnaires, sample size, the States and UTs can be divided into different zones for engaging the research organisation/s for survey work. The engaged research agencies should ensure that the process of data collection subscribes an operational planning with road map, proper training of investigators, monitoring and supervision with backchecks.

- ***Sectoral Studies***

  From GGI 2019 and the present GGI 2020-21, there are a set of top performing, medium and low performing States.

Further, in each Sector, there are some States that have outperformed over the others. There are inherent reasons for this trend which is both historical as well as recent concerted efforts by the States. Many research studies carried out independently or by the line Ministries related to these sectors present compelling reasons and causes. Where such readily available secondary data is available, a detailed sectoral analysis to identify the trends and the interventions which resulted in the performance will be done. However, in Sectors, where readily available research studies area not available, it is proposed to take up sectoral studies in pre-defined timeframe as well as with clear objectives of studying the top, medium and low performing states in these sectors.

- ***Data Management and Analysis***

  The goal of the data preparation stage is to get the data ready for analysis. Data analysis enables the extraction of useful information from the collected data. The collected data will be tabulated in order generate meaningful results which can be used for index computation.

It is a challenge to come up with a framework for assessing governance given the complexity and controversy involving the subject. The new framework discussed in this chapter tries to provide a sound conceptual basis for deconstructing governance and the indicators to measure it based on valuable inputs received from various stakeholders during consultations. It adopts a rights-based approach enshrined in India's Constitution and attempt to focus the assessment from the perspective of citizen's aspirations. The new GGI index will duly focus on process reengineering efforts at the State level, improvement in service delivery mechanism in terms of use of ICT, access to information, etc. and efficient grievance redressal mechanism. Even though the new Framework is conceptualised based on the inputs received, once the draft structure is ready, it will be put up for greater discussion with all stakeholders for finalisation.

Annexures

Annexure 1: Sectors, Indicators and Weightages

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	1	Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector	0.3
		2	Growth of Food Grains Production	0.1
		3	Growth of Horticulture Produce	0.1
		4	Growth of Milk Production	0.1
		5	Growth of Meat Production	0.1
		6	Growth of Egg/Poultry production	0.1
		7	Crop Insurance	0.15
		8	Agri. Mandis enrolled in e-Market	0.05
2	Commerce and Industry	1	Ease-of-Doing Business (EoDB)	0.4
		2	Growth of industries	0.15
		3	Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration	0.15
		4	Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST	0.2
		5	Start-up Environment	0.1
3	Human Resource Development	1	Quality of Education	0.25
		2	Retention Rate at Elementary School Level	0.25
		3	Gender Parity	0.2
		4	Enrolment Ratio of SC & ST	0.1
		5	Skill Trainings Imparted	0.05
		6	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment	0.05
		7	Schools with Access to Computers for Pedagogical Purposes / Working Computers	0.1

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
4	Public Health	1	Operationalization of Health and Wellness Centres	0.1
		2	Availability of Doctors at PHCs	0.1
		3	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0.3
		4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	0.3
		5	Immunisation Achievement	0.1
		6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 Population	0.1
5	Public infrastructure & Utilities	1	Access to Potable Water	0.25
		2	Connectivity to Rural Habitation	0.2
		3	Increase in access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)	0.15
		4	Energy Availability Against the Requirement	0.15
		5	Growth of Per Capita Power Consumption	0.15
		6	Wards (Urban) covered by D-t-D waste collection	0.1
6	Economic Governance	1.	Growth in Per capita GSDP	0.3
		2	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP	0.1
		3	State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts	0.3
		4	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	0.3

Sl. No.	Sectors	Sl. No.	Indicator	Weightage
7	Social Welfare & Development	1	Sex Ratio at Birth	0.1
		2	Health Insurance Coverage	0.05
		3	Rural Employment Guarantee	0.15
		4	Unemployment Rate	0.1
		5	Housing for All	0.1
		6	Economic Empowerment of Women	0.1
		7	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	0.1
		8	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts	0.1
		9	Banking outlets per 100,000 population	0.1
		10	Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards	0.1
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	1	Conviction Rate	0.3
		2	Availability of Police Personnel	0.25
		3	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	0.15
		4	Disposal of Court Cases	0.15
		5	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts	0.15
9	Environment	1	Change in Forest Cover	0.5
		2	Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s waste generated	0.1
		3	Percentage of degraded land	0.2
		4	Growth in Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power	0.2
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States	0.4
		2	Grievance Redressal Status	0.3
		3	Government Services Provided Online to Citizens	0.3

Annexure 2: Data Source of Indicators

#	Indicators	Data Year	Year of publication	Source
Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
01	Growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sector	2017-18	2020	Value of Output from Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing by National Statistical Office, MoSPI
02	Growth rate of Food Grains Production	2018-19	2020	Agriculture Statistics at a Glance – 2020 by Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, MoAFW
03	Growth rate of Horticulture Produce	2019-20	2020	
04	Growth rate of Milk Production	2018-19	2020	Statistics by NDDB with Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, MoFAHD
05	Growth rate of Meat Production	2018-19	2019	Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics – 2019 by Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, MoFAHD
06	Growth rate of Egg/Poultry production	2018-19	2019	
07	Crop Insurance	2019-20	2020	Agriculture Statistics at a Glance – 2020 by Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, MoAFW
08	% of Agri. Mandis Enrolled in e-Market	2017-18	2021	Sustainable Development Goals- National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 by MoSPI, GoI
Commerce & Industry				
01	Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB)	2019	2019	DPIIT (Latest data to be made available by DPIIT)

#	Indicators	Data Year	Year of publication	Source
02	Growth rate of Industries	2018-19	2020	Handbook on Statistics on Indian States: 2019-20 Publication of RBI
03	% Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration	2021	2021	State-wise data Published by Ministry of MSME
04	Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST	2020	2021	Dashboard of the Goods and Services Tax
05	Start-up Environment	2018	2019	States' Start-up Ranking 2019, by DIPP, MoC&I
Human Resource Development				
01	Quality of Education	2019	2019	Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2019 by ASER Centre facilitated by Pratham
02	Retention Rate at Elementary Level (Grade I to VIII)	2019-20	2020	UDISE+ 2019-20, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy
03	Gender Parity Index	2019-20	2020	
04	Enrolment Ratio of SC and ST	2019-20	2020	
05	% of Schools with Access to Computers	2019-20	2020	
06	Skill Trainings Imparted	2021	2021	System (SDMS); Ministry of Skill Development
07	Placement Ratio Including Self-employment	2021	2021	
Public Health				
01	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	2018	2020	SRS Bulletin, Volume 53
02	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	2016-18	2020	Special SRS Bulletin on Maternal Mortality

#	Indicators	Data Year	Year of publication	Source
03	Immunization Achievement	2021	2021	Dashboard of Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0
04	No. of Govt. Hospital Beds per 1000 Population	2019	2020	National Health Profile 2020 by CBHI, MoHFW
05	Availability of Doctors at PHCs	2019-20	2020	Rural Health Statistics 2019-20; MoHFW
06	Operationalization of Health and Wellness Centres	2021	2021	HWC portal of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Public Infrastructure and Utilities				
01	Access to Potable Water	2018	2019	Urban - NSS Report No.584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Condition in India by MoSPI
		2021	2021	Rural - Jal Jeewan Mission Dashboard
02	Wards (Urban) Covered by D-t-D Waste Collection	2020	2020	Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban
03	Connectivity to Rural Habitations	2021	2021	Dashboard cumulatively upto date Data of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
04	Increase in Access to Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG)	2019	2020	Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2018-19 and 2019-20 by MoP&NG
05	Energy Availability against the Requirement	2018-19	2021	Load Generation Balance Report 2020-21 by CEA
06	Growth in per capita Power Consumption	2018-19	2020	All India Electricity Statistics, General Review 2020 by Ministry of Power

#	Indicators	Data Year	Year of publication	Source
Economic Governance				
01	Growth in per capita GSDP	2019-20	2021	MoSPI, GoI
02	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP	2018-19	2021	State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2020-21, Annual Publication of RBI
03	State's Own Revenue Receipts to Total Revenue Receipts	2018-19	2021	
04	Debt (Total Outstanding Liabilities) to GSDP	2018-19	2021	
Welfare and Development				
01	Sex Ratio at Birth	2018-19	2019	HMIS; MoHFW
02	Health Insurance Coverage	2019-20	2020	National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (Round 5)
03	Rural Employment Guarantee	2020-21	2021	MIS of MNREGA
04	Unemployment Rate	2019-20	2021	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20, by MoSPI
05	Housing for All	2021	2021	Report of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI
06	Economic Empowerment of Women	2019-20	2021	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20, by MoSPI
07	Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	2019-20	2021	Annual Reports of Ministries concerned
08	No. of Banking Outlets per 100,000 Population	2019-201	2021	Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 by MoSPI
09	% of Aadhaar-seeded Ration Cards	2019	2020	Dept. of Food and Public Distribution
10	Disposal of SC/ST Atrocity Cases by Courts	2019	2020	Crime in India 2019: Statistics published by NCRB

#	Indicators	Data Year	Year of publication	Source
Judiciary and Public Safety				
01	Conviction Rate	2019	2020	Crime in India 2019: Statistics published by NCRB
02	Availability of Police Personnel	2020	2020	Data on Police Organisations in India: 2020 published by BPRD
03	Proportion of Women Police Personnel	2020	2020	
04	Disposal of Court Cases	2021	2021	National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) – District and Taluka Courts of India
05	Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts	2021	2021	Dashboard of Computerisation and computer networking of consumer forum in country
Environment				
01	Change in Forest Cover	2019	2019	India State of Forest Report published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
02	Proportion of Waste Recycle v/s Waste Generated	2018-19	2021	Sustainable Development Goals- National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 by MoSPI
03	Percentage of Degraded Land	2018	2021	EnviStats India 2021 by MoSPI
04	% Increase in Grid Interactive Renewable Energy	2020	2021	Energy Statistics 2021 by MoSPI
Citizen Centric Governance				
01	Enactment of Right to Services Act by the States			Data from DARPG
02	Grievance Redressal Status (CPGRAMS)	2020	2020	Dashboard of DARPG
03	Number of Government Services Provided Online to Citizens (NeSDA Based Indicator)	2019	2019	NeSDA Score from NeSDA Report 2019 published by DARPG

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Design and Development of Good Governance Index (GGI) 2020-21

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