



# DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX FRAMEWORK — JAMMU & KASHMIR

## Introduction

India is transforming at a faster rate and embracing change both in policy and economic outlook faster than other comparable nations. The outcome of several reforms over the past two and half decades has shown a remarkable transformation of India from a largely closed and listless economy to an open and thriving economy. The country's progress is not only qualitative but measurable as well. With economic data projecting India to be one of the fastest growing economies and reaching the horizon of being the second biggest economy by 2030, faster than imagined, there are definitive indices that measure and give the assessment of India's economic growth and potential. It argued that it has clear linkage with the adopted governance model.

Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism and demonstrates a significant decentralization of power between the Central and State Governments based on the jurisdiction provided by the Indian Constitution. With present government's approach of 'minimum government but maximum governance', the idea of governance is pushed forward. The Central Government wants the State Governments to lead India's success story by giving them more autonomy in terms of fiscal independence and devolving more powers. For a State Government to be successful in meeting the aspirations of its citizens, it very important that all the Districts start achieving various objectives and attain outputs and outcomes. Therefore, it is high time for an overall assessment of how well the governance mechanism at the District- level has delivered output as well as outcomes.

## Good Governance Index

Good governance can be referred as an effective and efficient process of decision- making and the process by which decisions are made (or not made) for implementation keeping the amelioration of citizen as the top most priority. Resource allocation, creation of formal establishments with necessary sustenance and autonomy, setting up rules and regulations etc., are part of achieving this goal.





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

Based on the recommendation of Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) – 9 on Governance, the Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG),

Govt. of India has developed the GGI with technical support of Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. The GGI 2019 was published on the occasion of Good Governance Day on 25 December 2019 by the Hon'ble Minister State Dr. Jitendra Singh, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India.

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

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

### Good Governance Index

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

## Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

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

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



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

Therefore, there is a need to develop a comprehensive District Good Governance Index (DGGI) which encompasses administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial and other essential criteria. Further, it is proposed to include areas/targets, which India needs to achieve as signatory of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations, for assessment purpose. The proposed DGGI would not only present a comparative picture but could yield valuable District-wise insights into their strong and weak areas of performance, and help in generating performance improvement mechanism.

## DGGI for Jammu & Kashmir

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

The objective was to develop a comprehensive and implementable DGGI encompassing administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial and other essential criteria to assess the status of governance mechanism at District-level based on which Districts will be ranked and present a comparative picture for prompt actions.

DGGI for J&K will be an assessment tool aiming to offer a picture, both general and detailed, of the state of governance across the 20 Districts (Jammu and Kashmir having 10 Districts each). DGGI Framework is a set of carefully selected key governance sectors with identified parameters of assessment based on well defined as well as measurable indicators that best capture different dimensions of the quality of governance.

The DARPG, Govt. of India is guiding and providing financial support for the exercise. CGG, Hyderabad is roped in for extending technical support. The J&K Institute of Management for Public Administration and Rural Development (IMPARD) with active collaboration of Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Govt. of J&K are playing a pivotal role in developing this index.

The present DGGI Framework for J&K, includes 58 indicators in ten sectors. Data from each of the District has been collected. After completing data collation and validation process, the Index will be published with District Ranking.

These path breaking initiatives on development of District Good Governance Index for Jammu and Kashmir for improving the efficiency of governance across districts was announced in the conference on Replication of Good Governance Practices.

Jammu & Kashmir will be the first Union Territory in India to implement this Index to fulfil its commitment towards citizens on various contours of governance.

In order to develop this framework for formulation of Good Governance Index in Jammu & Kashmir, a series of 08-10 consultative meetings were held by Sh.V.Srinivas, IAS Special Secretary, DARPG, GoI and DG IMPARD Sh.Saurabh Bhagat, IAS with DG Economics & Statistics and its core team, NCGG New Delhi, CGG,





Hyderabad, District Development Commissioner of 20 districts of Jammu & Kashmir and academicians from various Universities. The consultations and brain storming exercises were held with regard to availability of data pertaining to various sectors which resulted into the finalization of 10 sectors, 58 indicators 116 data sets as per availability of data sets with DG, Economics & Statistics.

To carry forward the task of formulation of District Good Governance Index, a working / functional group of Director General, IMPARD, Director Training J&K IMPARD, Jammu, DG, Economics & Statistics, NCGG New Delhi and academicians from various Universities were set up to study the availability of data relating to various sectors, focus areas and development indicators vis-a-vis indicators of model good governance index shared by DARPG, GoI. This working group met frequently to take decisions regarding choice, selection of indicators, its weightage, relevance as per the national & J&K government priorities in order to firm up finalization of sectors, indicators and data sets.

While finalising the indicators to be included in DGGI frame work, following guiding principles were observed:-

- Degree of association with socio economic goals
- Applicability across territorial limits of J&K
- Output and outcome oriented.
- Availability of consisting the authentic data well defined methodology for statistical competition
- Data sources lucidly identified

The 10 sectors, 58 indicators and 116 indicators which were frozen were approved in principle by Government of Jammu & Kashmir in a high powered meeting chaired by Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta, IAS Chief Secretary, J&K. He gave nod to accord equal weightage to various sectors . He also directed DG, E&S to ensure that the data sets should be collected / updated regularly and captured in district statistical handbooks. He also emphasised on incorporating more indicators for District Good Governance Index 2.0 especially with regard to district plans and execution of works, percentage of plan expenditure, percentage of works completed, percentage of self employment, human resource development and delta changes on monthly and yearly basis. He also directed that corrections/gaps in the data sets if any, be revisited within two months time so that by January, 2022 the DGGI is published and brought in public domain.





## Approach & Methodology

### Approaches for Developing DGGI

The following approaches are incorporated as part of design and development methodology to ensure successful accomplishment of DGGI for J&K.

#### Consultative Approach

The development of DGGI for J&K has followed a consultative approach. There were seven rounds of extensive consultations with the Special Secretary, DARPG, Govt. of India and Director General of J&K IMPARD and senior colleagues of the institute. Director General and senior officials of DES, Govt. of J&K have contributed significantly during these consultations. Deputy Commissioners (DCs) of Districts were consulted particularly for sectors and indicators finalisation.

Secretaries and Head of Departments (HoDs) of line Departments, Governance Experts, Sr. Officers involved in governance/ administrative reforms, etc., were also consulted. The Chief Secretary to Government of J&K gave very valuable inputs during one of the consultative meetings for indicator finalisation and implementation strategy of DGGI.



**TABLE 1: DGGI FINALISATION PROGRESSION**

|                              | Initial Draft | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft | Final Framework |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Governance Sectors (Nos.)    | 20            | 10                    | 10              |
| Governance Indicators (Nos.) | 116           | 72                    | 58              |

#### ‘Broad-to-Specific’ Approach

Broad-to-Specific approach is followed in designing the DGGI Framework. Major Themes/Sectors that encompass the entire governance spectrum are identified first and then these major sectors are divided into several measurable Indicators. Accordingly, the Data Items that facilitate measurement of these Indicators and also the Measurement Mechanisms concerned are identified. This approach establishes a trenchant and logical correlation among the Sectors, Indicators and Data Items and provides a rational drill-down.

#### 360-Degree Approach

While identifying the major Sectors and Indicators, all possible dimensions are considered and brainstormed during above-mentioned consultations so that the entire spectrum can be covered. After considering all possible aspects, the most critical aspects are finalised for identification of major Sectors and Indicators.

#### End-to-End Approach

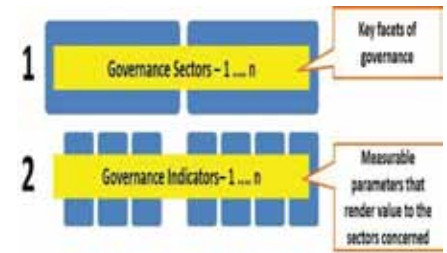
It is attempted to make DGGI Framework as comprehensive as possible so as to provide an end-to-end system. It does not stop with mere identification of major Sectors and Indicators but continues till the end of the process.

by specifying the Data Items Required, Measurement Criteria, Data Sources and Measurement Mechanisms etc.

## Take-off from Existing Models

The developed DGGI Framework takes sufficient knowledge from the existing models of Governance Indices, takes off from there and attempts to increase horizontal and vertical coverage. This approach saves the project from re-inventing the wheel and saves effort and time. For the purpose, detailed discussions with senior officials of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has been undertaken which has published its own Index for measuring the performance of Districts in the State.

**FIGURE 1: Design of DGGI**



## Pragmatic Approach

Even though the entire spectrum of governance is considered for brainstorming, only the most critical aspects are finalised, where pragmatic measurement is possible. In cases where required data is not available presently, a practical measurement mechanism will be suggested through which data can be generated.

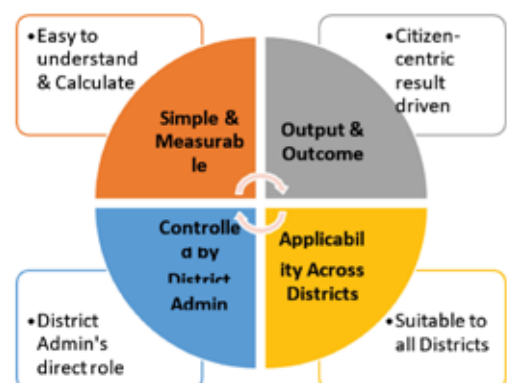
## Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

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 the data availability. During the consultations, it was observed that the existing data has some limitations in terms of providing a comprehensive picture. In some cases, the data does not cover all Districts and limited to sample Districts, 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 Departments of Govt. of J&K and office of DCs is premised on the fact that the DGGI should be implementable without having to depend on primary data collection through primary surveys. The secondary data compiled from above-mentioned sources is authentic 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: Easy to understand and calculate; should not include more than two to three data-points as numerator / denominator.
- Output and outcome-oriented: Citizen's requirements from governments in terms of actual services delivered.
- Applicability across the Districts: Applicable to all Districts; not favouring one or a set of Districts and availability of dataset covering all the Districts.
- Controlled by the District Administration: Effecting the performance / status change should be under the purview / authority of District Administration.

**Figure 2: Indicator Selection Principles**



In addition to the main principles followed for selecting the indicators, mandate of line Departments of Govt. of J&K, latest District-level data availability with DES, Govt. of J&K and linking outputs of ongoing flagship programmes and missions are also considered.



## Data Source

For the purpose of data collection, the DGGI will be heavily dependent on the data already available with DES, Govt. of J&K. The DES, Govt. of J&K regularly publishes statistical publications with regard to various important social and economic aspects.

In addition, data will be compiled from existing sources of line departments as well as District-level offices of line Departments concerned. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information System (MIS), factsheets, etc.

**Figure 3: Components of DGGI**



## Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed DGGI Framework includes:

Based on the inputs received during the consultations With detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders, 50 indicators clubbed as part of 10 sectors are finalised for inclusion as part of DGGI for J&K. However, some critical and important indicators, which were suggested during consultations could not be included as part of present framework due to various factors.

**TABLE 2: DGGI Sectors and Indicators**

| #   | SECTORS                           | NO. OF INDICATORS |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | Agriculture & Allied              | 11                |
| 2.  | Industry & Commerce               | 05                |
| 3.  | Human Resource Development        | 09                |
| 4.  | Public Health                     | 09                |
| 5.  | Public Infrastructure & Utilities | 06                |
| 6.  | Social Welfare & Development      | 06                |
| 7.  | Financial Inclusion               | 03                |
| 8.  | Judiciary & Public Safety         | 04                |
| 9.  | Environment                       | 02                |
| 10. | Citizen Centric Governance        | 03                |
|     | Total                             | 58                |

## Methodology for Computation of Ranks

This section provides details about data capture from various sources of data and the process to be followed for calculating sector and indicator-wise scores for final ranking of the Districts. The DGGI consists of a limited set of relevant indicators categorised in 10 sectors. The process of ranking is to be completed by following the below mentioned four steps:

Step I: Compilation of Necessary Data/Information





Calculation of the 58 different indicators under 10 sectors prescribed in the DGGI Framework requires data on a large number of facets covering various aspects of governance at District-level. To begin with, the index implementing agency needs to fix the reference year for ranking the Districts for data compilation purpose. Particularly, for Growth-based indicators, data has to be compiled for three (at least) or five years (to be decided based on the data availability) preceding the reference year. However, the index implementing agency has to keep scope for making exceptions as far as reference year is concerned for some indicators due to unavailability of latest data-sets.

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, *inter-alia*, is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based indicators) with the line Departments of Govt. of J&K and DES, Govt. of J&K. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, MIS, factsheets, etc. 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 estimation / survey / study with the line Departments concerned. Otherwise data from Census of India 2011 should be considered.

There is a possibility that such centralised data may not be available for some indicators from these sources, in such cases data also needs to be compiled from District-level reports, Gazettes, etc., published by respective Districts which are already available in public domain. However, such data will be validated by the line Departments concerned or DES, Govt. of J&K.

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

- Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it 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. It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the Districts based on their performance on the 58 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the Districts as part of DGGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology is proposed to be used.

Dimensional Index Method is most commonly used for normalisation of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalised value of each indicator is obtained by subtracting the minimum value among the set from the raw value of indicators and then dividing it by the data range (maximum - minimum value). The maximum and minimum values for each indicator are ascertained based on the raw values for that indicator across the Districts - combining all Districts without considering the existing Divisional (Jammu and Kashmir Divisions) categorisation. This approach is specifically adopted so that such calculation would permit comparison across all Districts 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:

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

Dimensional Score for Negative Indicators:

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

Where:





Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better  
Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources

Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the Districts

Minimum Value = Lowest Indicator Value among the Districts

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

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

Where:

n = number of periods

### Step III: Assigning Weightages

- Equal Weightage to Sectors: As mentioned earlier, while conceptualising DGGI, various aspects of governance, which are critical for growth, development and inclusiveness need to be measured, have been clustered under ten sectors. All the identified ten sectors are facets of equal importance from the point of view of citizen-centric approach for such comprehensive index at District-level.

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

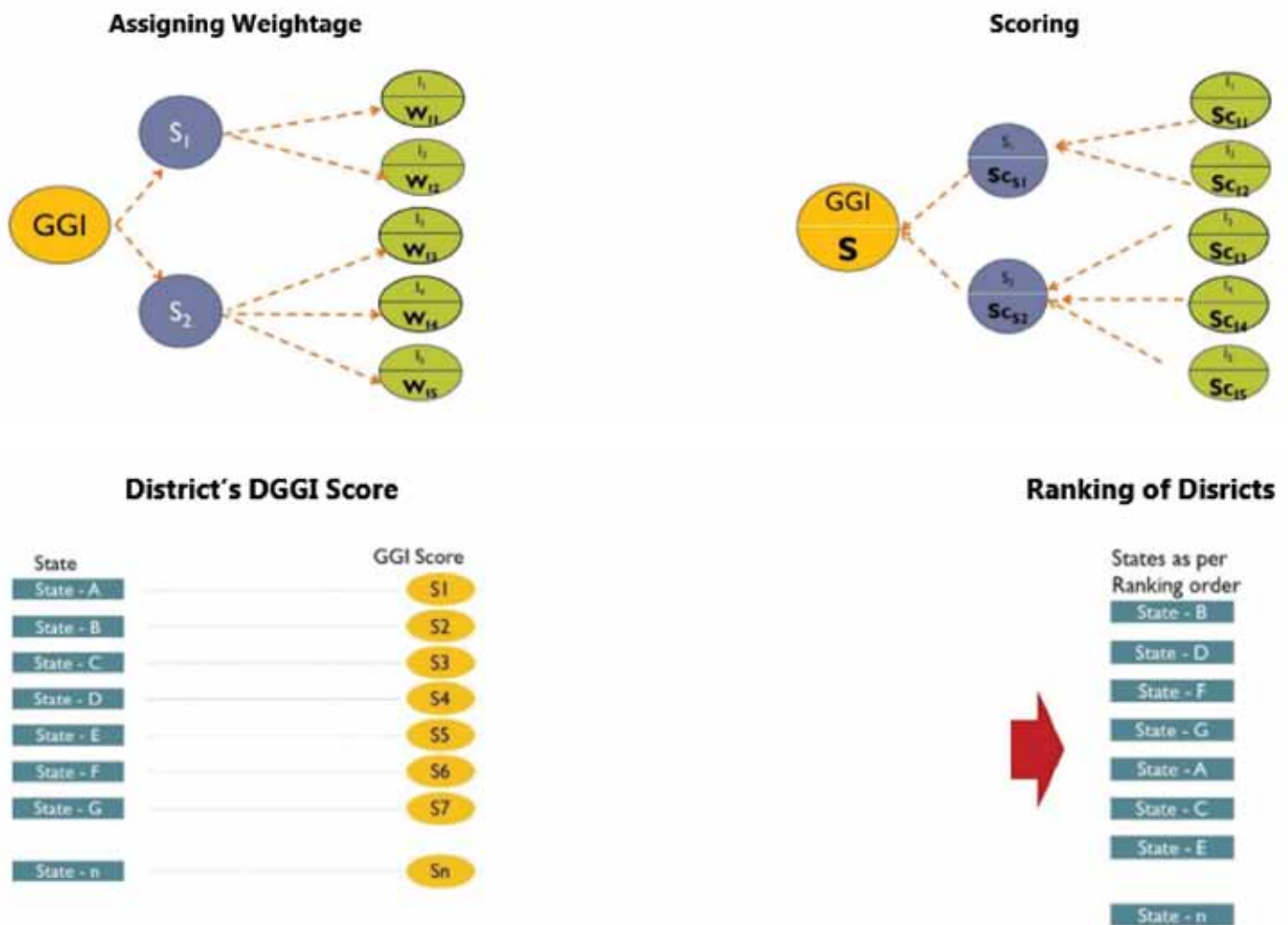
- Differential Weightages for Indicators: As already mentioned that outcome / output-based indicators were given priority for indicator selection and at the same time selection was restricted due to availability of data. Therefore, the outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas 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 the Districts. While assigning weightages citizen-centricity is remained at the core, however, still assigning weightages 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.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, Govt. of J&K in consultation with DARPG, Govt. of India or the respective line 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 the existing list.

### Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking

After completing data normalisation process, the normalised value of each indicator needs to be multiplied with weightage assigned to the indicator in order to obtain the final indicator score. These final individual

**FIGURE 4: DGGI Computation Methodology**



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 District's DGGI score to be used for ranking purpose.

By following the above-mentioned methodology, the index implementing agency can rank all the Districts without any categorisation to assess the standing of a District in comparison to other Districts (as explained in Step II).

## Sectors and Indicators of DGGI for J&K

A brief description of Sectors which are included as part of DGGI Framework for J&K is provided below:

- Agriculture & Allied Sectors

In Agriculture and allied sector, eleven indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like crop insurance, animal vaccination, etc. 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.



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.

- Commerce and Industries

Central and State governments are coming up with a number of schemes for the development of commerce and industries to, inter-alia, boost the economy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. Govt. of J&K is continuously making efforts to improve Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB) and achieving higher scores. Most of the indicators for this particular sector are calculated at UT-level, therefore, for the purpose of DGGI some proxy indicators such as establishment registered for Good and Service Tax (GST), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) establishments, etc., are included. Tourism being an important sector of J&K's, an indicator pertaining to number of tourist is being included. Combinedly, these indicators would reflect the achievement of a particular District for promoting economic activities in the District.

- Human Resource Development

Inclusive development hinges upon ensuring quality education. Proper schooling prepares individuals for social and civic responsibility, builds social capital and encourages effective cognitive development. Quality school education is a function of a targeted focus on learning outcomes, efficient governance structures, provision of necessary infrastructure and ensuring equitable academic opportunities. Thus, as part of this sector, indicators like enrolment ratio, gender parity, skill trainings and placement ratio are included. Skill development indicator is included to measure the readiness of the States to meet the skilled labour requirements.

- Public Health

Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, nine 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 Health and Wellness (HWCs), Anganwadis with own buildings, etc. Similarly, other indicators in this sector are outcome of available infrastructure, right policies and streamlined processes.

- Public Infrastructure & Utilities

The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, sanitation, road connectivity 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 housing, water, road connectivity to rural habitations and access to and availability of power supply.

- Social Welfare & Development

In social welfare and development sector, six indicators have been identified attempting to cover the overall gamut of the welfare and development arena. This sector covers the areas like social protection, Public Distribution System (PDS) for food grains, employment, empowerment of poor, etc.

- Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion refers to providing greater access to financial services for poor and low-income individuals, as well as businesses with limited resources. Financial inclusion initiatives help boost the local economy. The financial inclusion of poor and marginalised is assessed through various indicators included under this sector.

- Judicial & Public Safety

The judicial and public security sector is critical as it reflects upon law and order situation and looks into efficiency of judicial processes, matters related to police, criminal justice, public safety, etc. Four indicators are selected in this sector which include conviction rate, incidences of crime against women and children, etc.



- 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 Districts. However, a beginning has been made through DGGI Framework, which would be built-upon in subsequent editions of the Index.

- Citizen Centric Governance

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

## 3.2 Sector-wise List of Indicators

A sector-wise list of indicators with required data-items to calculate the indicator value is provided below:

| TABLE 3: LIST OF SECTOR-WISE INDICATORS WITH WEIGHTAGES |                               |    |  |         |   |
|---|-------------------------------|----|--|---------|---|
| #   | Sectors                       | #  | Indicators   | Weights | Data items Required   |
| 1.  | Agriculture and Allied Sector | 1. | Growth of Production of Food Grains                | 0.2     | Total food grains production of reference year                        |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total food grains production of reference year - 1                    |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total food grains production of reference year - 2                    |
|   |                               | 2. | Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce | 0.2     | Total horticulture production of reference year                       |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total horticulture production of reference year - 1                   |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total horticulture production of reference year - 2                   |
|   |                               | 3. | Growth in Milk Production                          | 0.05    | Total milk production of reference year                               |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total milk production of reference year - 1                           |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total milk production of reference year - 2                           |
|   |                               | 4. | Growth in Meat Production                          | 0.05    | Total meat production of reference year                               |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total meat production of reference year - 1                           |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total meat production of reference year - 2                           |
|   |                               | 5. | Growth in Poultry Production                       | 0.05    | Total poultry production of reference year                            |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total poultry production of reference year - 1                        |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total poultry production of reference year - 2                        |
|   |                               | 6. | Percentage of Mandis Linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)    | 0.1     | Total number of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM) till reference year |
|   |                               |    |  |         | Total number of Mandis in reference year                              |





| #  | Sectors                                   | #   | Indicators   | Weights | Data Items Required   |
|----|---|-----|--|---------|---|
|    |   | 7.  | Crop Insurance   | 0.05    | Total area sown in the reference year (Rabi + Kharif)                           |
|    |   |     |  |         | Total area insured out of total area sown in the reference year (Rabi + Kharif) |
|    |   | 8.  | Percentage Increase in Agricultural Credit   | 0.05    | Total amount of agriculture credit provided in reference year                   |
|    |   |     |  |         | Total amount of agriculture credit provided in reference year - 1               |
|    |   | 9.  | Percentage of Kisan CreditCard (KCC) Issued  | 0.1     | Total number of eligible farmers for KCC  |
|    |   |     |  |         | Total number of KCC issues to farmers   |
|    |   | 10. | Percentage of Soil HealthCard Distributed  | 0.1     | Total number of Soil Health Card to be Distributed (Target) in reference year   |
|    |   |     |  |         | Total number of Soil Health Card Distributed (Achievement) in reference year    |
|    |   | 11. | % of Animals Vaccinated  | 0.05    | Total number of animals eligible for vaccination                                |
|    |   |     |  |         | Total number of animals vaccinated  |
|    |   |     |  |         |   |
| 2. | Industry and Commerce (including Tourism) | 12. | Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST                                   | 0.2     | Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year                  |
|    |   |     |  |         | Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year - 1              |
|    |   | 13. | Percentage Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration | 0.2     | Number of MSME Units Registered under ODM + OEM-1 + OEM-2 in reference year     |
|    |   |     |  |         | Number of MSME Units Registered under ODM + OEM-1 + OEM-2 in reference year - 1 |

| # | Sectors | #   | Indicators  | Weights | Data Items Required   |
|---|---------|-----|---|---------|---|
|   |         | 14. | Percentage Increase in credit to handicrafts and allied sectors | 0.3     | Credit provided to handicrafts and allied sectors in reference year     |
|   |         |     |   |         | Credit provided to handicrafts and allied sectors in reference year - 1 |
|   |         | 15. | Increase in credit for self-employment                          | 0.15    | Credit provided for self-employment in reference year                   |
|   |         |     |   |         | Credit provided for self-employment in reference year - 1               |
|   |         | 16. | Increase in Tourist Footfall                                    | 0.15    | Number of tourists visited in reference year                            |
|   |         |     |   |         | Number of tourists visited in reference year - 1                        |
|   |         |     |   |         |   |



|    |                            |     |   |      |  |
|----|----------------------------|-----|---|------|--|
| 3. | Human Resource Development | 17. | Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level  | 0.1  | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |                            | 18. | Retention rate at Secondary Level   | 0.25 | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |                            | 19. | Enrolment Ratio of SC   | 0.05 | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |                            | 20. | Enrolment Ratio of ST   | 0.05 | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |                            | 21. | Pupil Teacher Ratio (RTESpecified)  | 0.15 | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |                            | 22. | Percentage of Schools with drinking water, separate Toilet and electricity Facilities | 0.2  | Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) having all three facilities (drinking water + separate toilets + electricity) in reference year<br>Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) in reference year |

| #  | Sectors       | #   | Indicators   | Weights | Data Items Required  |
|----|---------------|-----|--|---------|--|
|    |               | 23. | Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers                                   | 0.05    | Total number of schools with access to computer in reference year<br>Total number of schools in reference year   |
|    |               | 24. | No. of children served Mid-Day Meals   | 0.1     | Number of children served mid-day meals in reference year<br>Total number of eligible children for mid-day meals / number of student enrolled in schools |
|    |               | 25. | Skill Trainings Imparted to Students   | 0.05    | Target allocated (persons) in reference year<br>Training done (persons) in reference year  |
|    |               |     |  |         |  |
|    |               |     |  |         |  |
|    |               |     |  |         |  |
| 4. | Public Health | 26. | IMR per 1000 live births   | 0.1     | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |               | 27. | MMR per 1000 live births   | 0.1     | Directly Calculated figure   |
|    |               | 28. | Full Immunisation  | 0.1     | Achievement - total number of children vaccinated<br>Target - total number of children eligible for vaccination  |
|    |               | 29. | Percentage of Institutional Delivery   | 0.2     | Total number of institutional deliveries in reference year<br>Total number of estimated deliveries in reference year                                     |
|    |               | 30. | Percentage of Sub-centers / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) | 0.1     | Total number of sub-centers/PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)<br>Total number of sub-centers/PHCs                                     |
|    |               | 31. | Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings                                      | 0.05    | Total number of Anganwadis<br>Number of Anganwadis with own buildings  |
|    |               |     |  |         |  |
|    |               |     |  |         |  |



| # | Sectors                              | #   | Indicators  | Weights | Data Items Required  |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|---|---------|--|
|   |                                      | 32. | Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups +TT2/Booster + 180 IFA   | 0.05    | Total number of pregnant women received 4 or more complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA in reference year |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Total number of pregnant women registered in reference year  |
|   |                                      | 33. | Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000<br><br>Population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas) | 0.05    | Number of functional FRUs operational  |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Number of sanctioned FRUs as per norms   |
|   |                                      | 34. | Percentage of Golden Card Issued under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme   | 0.25    | Number of eligible beneficiaries for golden card under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme                                      |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Number of Golden card issued   |
|   | 5. Public Infrastructure & Utilities | 35. | Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen   | 0.3     | Total number of houses constructed/grounded out of sanctioned for construction PMAY (Grameen)                      |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Total number of houses constructed/grounded out of sanctioned for construction - PMAY (Urban)                      |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Total number of houses sanctioned for construction - PMAY (Grameen)  |
|   |                                      |     |   |         | Total number of houses sanctioned for construction - PMAY (Urban)  |
|   |                                      | 36. |   | 0.2     | Total number of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source- Rural + Urban     |

| # | Sectors | #   | Indicators  | Weights | Data Items Required  |
|---|---------|-----|---|---------|--|
|   |         |     | Percentage of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water   |         | Total number of Households (HHs) - Rural + Urban                             |
|   |         | 37. | Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility  | 0.2     | Total number of HHs having access to sanitation - Rural + Urban              |
|   |         |     |   |         | Total number of HHs (Rural + Urban)  |
|   |         | 38. | Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households  | 0.1     | Total number of households electrified                                       |
|   |         |     |   |         | Total number of households   |
|   |         | 39. | Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY | 0.1     | Total length of all-weather road work sanctioned in the district under PMGSY |
|   |         |     |   |         | Total length of all-weather road work completed in the district under PMGSY  |
|   |         | 40. | Percentage Increase in Black Top Roads as Percentage of Total Roads   | 0.1     | Total length of black top roads in reference year                            |
|   |         |     |   |         | Total length of all roads in reference year                                  |
|   |         |     |   |         |  |



|    |                              |     |                                  |      |  |
|----|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|------|--|
| 6. | Social Welfare & Development | 41. | % of Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards | 0.25 | Total number of Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards  |
|    |                              |     |                                  |      | Total number of Ration Cards   |
|    |                              | 42. | Off-take of Grains               | 0.25 | Total quantity of grain lifted out of sanctioned quantity under TPDS and SSS in reference year |

| #  | Sectors             | #   | Indicators  | Weights | Data Items Required  |
|----|---------------------|-----|---|---------|--|
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total quantity of grain sanctioned for lifting under TPDS and SSS for reference year |
|    |                     | 43. | Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA   | 0.1     | Total number of person-days as employment provided in reference year                 |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total number of registered persons provided employment (worked) in reference year    |
|    |                     | 44. | Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population   | 0.2     | Total number of beneficiaries covered under Atal Pension Yojana                      |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total number of eligible beneficiaries   |
|    |                     | 45. | Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) | 0.1     | Total number of beneficiaries (PMSBY + PMJJBY)                                       |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total number of eligible beneficiaries   |
|    |                     | 46. | Percentage of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme  | 0.1     | Total number of beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme                             |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total number of eligible beneficiaries   |
|    |                     |     |   |         |  |
| 7. | Financial Inclusion | 47. | Financial Inclusion under JanDhan Yojana  | 0.35    | Total number of bank accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana                           |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total number of eligible beneficiaries   |
|    |                     | 48. | Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population  | 0.35    | Total disbursement under Mudra Loan  |
|    |                     |     |   |         | Total population of District   |







| #   | Sectors                     | #   | Indicators   | Weights | Data Items Required   |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--|---------|---|
|     |                             | 49. | Total Disbursement (in Lakhs) on Self-employment Schemes | 0.3     | Total disbursement under self-employment<br>Total population of District  |
|     |                             |     |  |         |   |
| 8.  | Judiciary and Public Safety | 50. | Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population    | 0.1     | Total number of road accidents in reference year<br>Total population of the District                              |
|     |                             | 51. | Incidence of Crime against Women                         | 0.25    | Total number of registered crimes against women in reference year<br>Total women population of the District       |
|     |                             | 52. | Incidence of Crime against Children                      | 0.25    | Total number of registered crimes against children in reference year<br>Total children population of the District |
|     |                             | 53. | Conviction Rate  | 0.4     | Cases convicted in reference year<br>Cases in which trials were completed in reference year                       |
|     |                             |     |  |         |   |
| 9.  | Environment                 | 54. | Change in Forest Cover                                   | 0.6     | Total area under forest cover in reference year<br>Total area under forest cover in reference year - 1            |
|     |                             | 55. | Water Bodies and Wet-land Protection                     | 0.4     | Total number of water bodies protected<br>Total number of water bodies  |
|     |                             |     |  |         |   |
| 10. |                             | 56. | Status of Grievance Redressal                            | 0.3     | Total number of grievances redressed in the reference year  |

| # | Sectors                    | #   | Indicators  | Weights | Data Items Required  |
|---|----------------------------|-----|---|---------|--|
|   | Citizen Centric Governance |     |   |         | Total number of grievances registered in the reference year  |
|   |                            | 57. | Percentage of Govt. Services Provided to Citizens Online to total services as per Guarantee Act | 0.35    | Total number of Govt. services provided online<br>Total number of Govt. services to be provided as per Guarantee Act |
|   |                            | 58. | Percentage of Government offices converted to e-office  | 0.35    | Total number of Government offices<br>Total number of Government offices converted to e-office                       |
|   |                            |     |   |         |  |



## **Core Team for Development of District Good Governance in J&K**

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