



# Haryana Provisional District Good Governance Index 2023

 Agriculture and Allied Sectors	 Environment	 Commerce and Industry	 Judiciary and Public Safety
 Citizen Centric Governance	 Social Welfare and Development	 Public Health	 Public Infrastructure and Utilities
 Financial Inclusion	<b>District Good Governance Index</b>	 Human Resource Development	 Gender Equality



**Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre  
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management  
Government of Haryana**



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## Executive Summary

Effective governance plays a pivotal role in fostering comprehensive development. At the grassroots level, districts serve as fundamental units for field administration and governance. They play a crucial role in executing diverse programs and pioneering innovative projects to enhance the well-being of citizens. The assessment and evaluation of these initiatives' performance are essential for accurate analysis and future planning, ultimately contributing to the advancement of both the districts and the broader region.

Recognizing the significance of district-level governance, the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) has been developed. This index is designed to evaluate the governance standards across all 22 districts of Haryana, utilizing predefined sectors and specific indicators as evaluation criteria. The primary objective of this index is to facilitate district rankings, providing a comparative view of their governance performance. Such rankings instigate healthy competition among districts, motivating them to prioritize citizen-centric administration and governance.

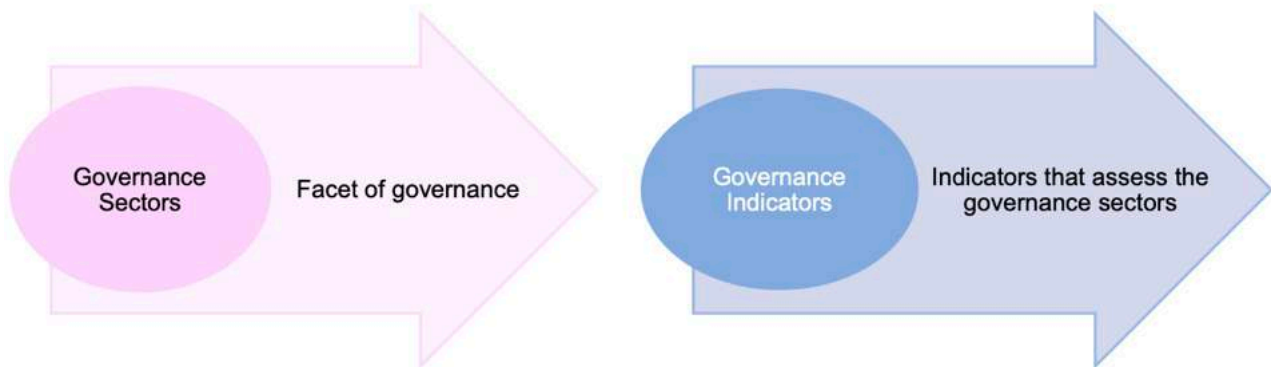
The DGGI serves as a valuable tool, offering insightful guidance to the State and district administrations of Haryana, along with other stakeholders. Its purpose is to help identify prevailing gaps and strategize plans to bridge them, empowering decision-makers with crucial insights to enhance governance and public services.

The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) draws its framework from the Good Governance Index (GGI) of 2021, with a deliberate adjustment of indicators and sectors to align with the unique regional context and effectively evaluate the ground reality while addressing the people's aspirations. In tailoring the DGGI, a meticulous process of revising indicators was undertaken to ensure a region-specific approach, one that accurately captures the prevailing governance conditions and the expectations of the populace.

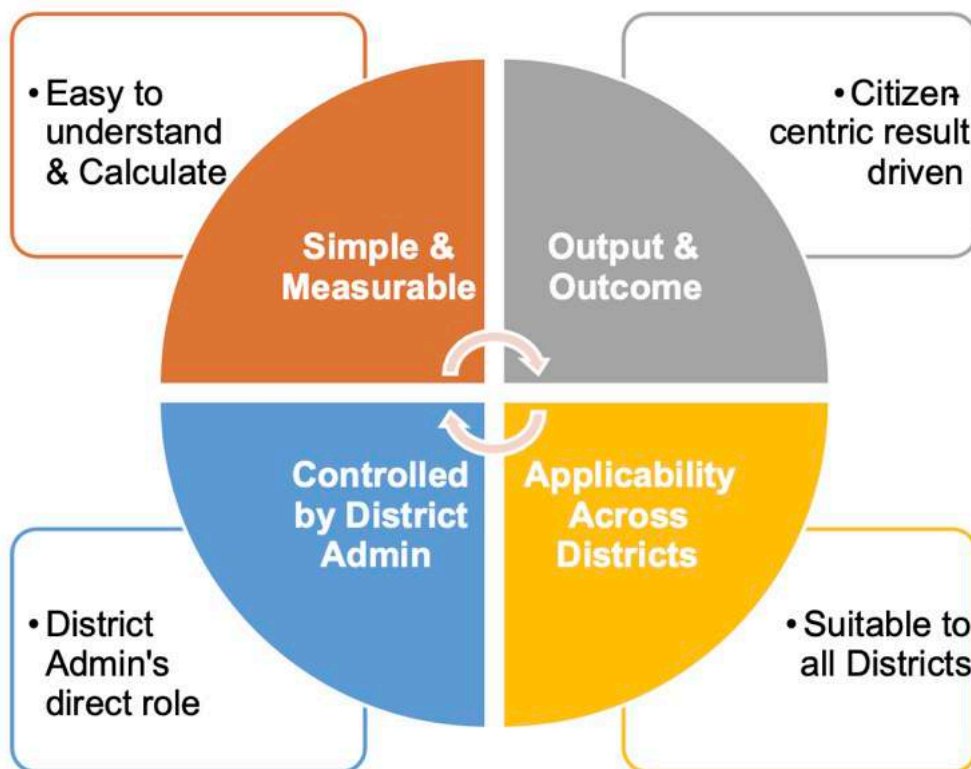
The development of DGGI involved consultations to finalize the specific sectors and indicators for assessment. The collaborative effort aimed to create a

meaningful and representative evaluation tool that can aptly guide governance initiatives and policy decisions at the district level.

The components of GGI framework includes:



The Principles of indicator selection are:



The DGGI of Haryana encompasses 11 Governance Sectors and 67 Indicators.

SNo	Sectors	No. Of Indicators
1	Agriculture and Allied	12
2	Commerce and Industry	5
3	Human Resource Development	9
4	Public Health	9
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	7
6	Social Welfare and Development	6
7	Financial Inclusion	3
8	Judiciary and Pubic Safety	4
9	Environment	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	3
11	Gender Equality	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

The data is sourced from the concerned departments, Statistical Report of Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Government of Haryana. The raw data collected is subjected to normalisation using the Dimensional Index Method, a technique chosen for its effectiveness in ensuring a fair evaluation across various dimensions. This normalised data is then utilised for the purpose of ranking, incorporating the respective weightage assigned to each indicator.

In determining the rankings, equal weightage is accorded to all sectors, acknowledging their collective significance in fostering comprehensive development within a region or district. Each sector is regarded as integral, contributing uniquely to the overall advancement of the area.

To compute the rankings, the scores of individual indicators within each sector are aggregated, yielding a Sector Score. These Sector Scores are fundamental in establishing a Sector Rank, reflecting the relative performance of each sector.

Furthermore, the aggregation process continues by consolidating the Sector Scores to calculate the Composite District Rank. This final rank comprehensively

integrates the performance of various sectors, providing a holistic assessment of the district's overall development standing.

Although the report provides an extensive breakdown of scores and corresponding ranks for each district, here is a concise summary of the top three districts in each sector:

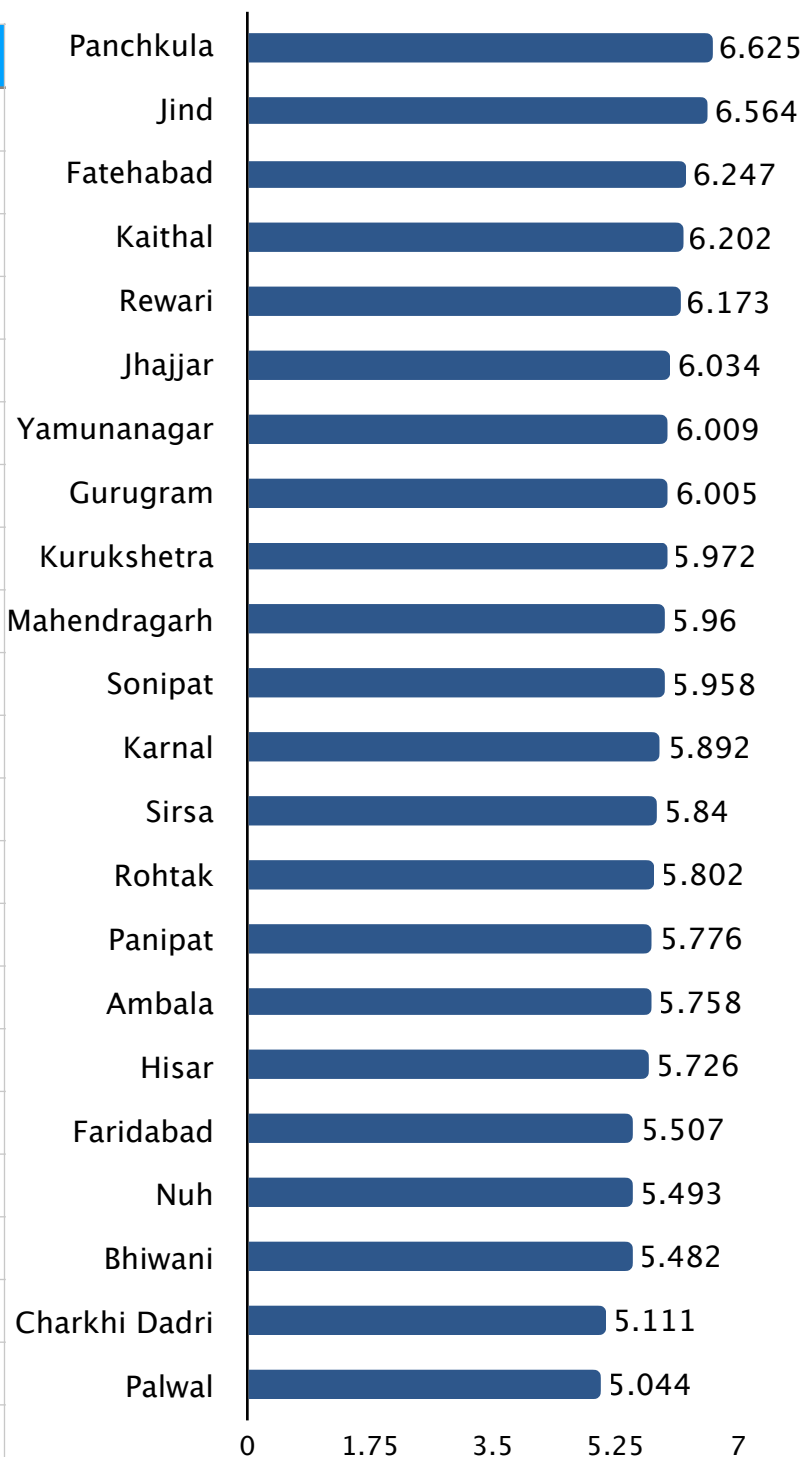
SNo	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
1	Agriculture and Allied	Bhiwani	Faridabad	Karnal
2	Commerce and Industry	Faridabad	Gurugram	Jhajjar
3	Human Resource Development	Mahendragarh	Jhajjar	Gurugram
4	Public Health	Panchkula	Bhiwani	Fatehabad
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	Panchkula	Nuh	Yamunanagar
6	Social Welfare and Development	Gurugram	Mahendragarh	Yamunanagar
7	Financial Inclusion	Gurugram	Karnal	Jind
8	Judiciary and Pubic Safety	Jind	Kaithal	Fatehabad
9	Environment	Panchkula	Jind	Sirsa
10	Citizen Centric Governance	Kurukshetra	Panipat	Rohtak
11	Gender Equality	Nuh	Jind	Palwal

The sector-wise scores achieved by the districts showcase significant strengths in specific sectors for each district. An in-depth analysis of the scoring further underscores a noteworthy observation: there exists only a minimal difference among the districts in their composite governance scores.



The composite ranking of DGGI is as follow:

Rank	District	Score
1	Panchkula	6.625
2	Jind	6.564
3	Fatehabad	6.247
4	Kaithal	6.202
5	Rewari	6.173
6	Jhajjar	6.034
7	Yamunanagar	6.009
8	Gurugram	6.005
9	Kurukshetra	5.972
10	Mahendragarh	5.960
11	Sonipat	5.958
12	Karnal	5.892
13	Sirsa	5.840
14	Rohtak	5.802
15	Panipat	5.776
16	Ambala	5.758
17	Hisar	5.726
18	Faridabad	5.507
19	Nuh	5.493
20	Bhiwani	5.482
21	Charkhi Dadri	5.111
22	Palwal	5.044



In the overall preparation of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), several challenges were encountered, particularly concerning indicator selection and the availability of comprehensive and accurate data. However, despite these hurdles, the successful development and implementation of the DGGI have provided a robust assessment of districts within the region.

Looking ahead, making the DGGI an annual endeavor and instituting a sustainable data collection protocol will be crucial. This approach will allow for the continuous development of baseline data, providing a solid foundation for evaluating performance and identifying areas for improvement. Additionally, maintaining real-time monitoring of data quality, authenticity, and governance outreach to citizens is essential for ensuring the accuracy and effectiveness of the index.

The DGGI of Haryana is an innovative and pioneering initiative. To enhance its efficacy and relevance, there is potential for expanding the design and scope of the index. This could involve incorporating district-specific additional indicators, broadening the dimensions to include input-based and perception-based parameters. Such expansions would enrich the DGGI, offering a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of governance at the district level.

The successful development of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) was made possible through collaboration and support from key organizations. The Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre played a crucial role by providing valuable assistance in the preparation and development of the index. Their expertise and guidance likely contributed significantly to the alignment of the index with sustainable development goals and best practices.

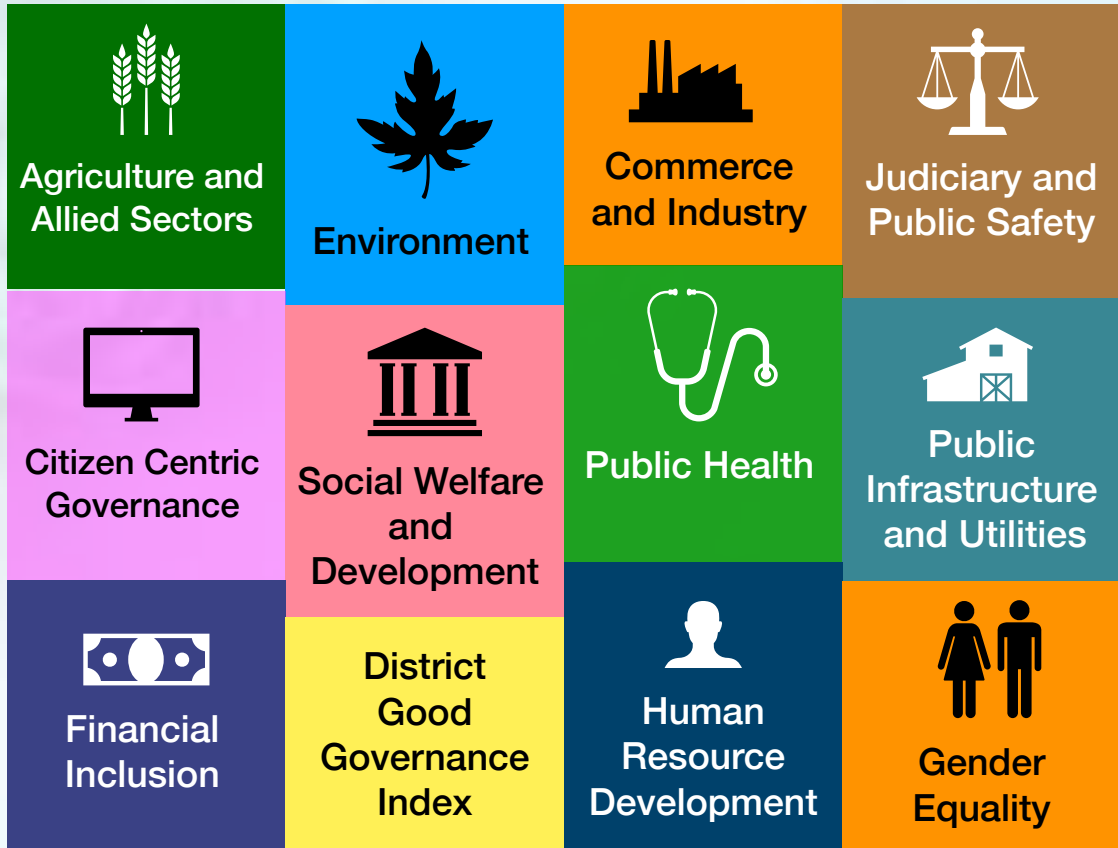
Additionally, the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management played a pivotal role in data collection from relevant departments. Their involvement underscores the importance of accurate and reliable data in the preparation of such indices. Efficient data collection and management are essential for ensuring the credibility and effectiveness of the DGGI, and the institute's contributions in this regard are highly valuable.

The collaboration between these organizations showcases the multidimensional approach taken in creating the DGGI, involving experts and institutions from various domains to produce a well-rounded and comprehensive governance index. This collaborative effort highlights the collective dedication toward enhancing governance and fostering sustainable development at the district level.

## Abbreviations

<b>ABPMJAY</b>	Ayushmann Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
<b>CAGR</b>	Compound Annual Growth Rate
<b>CGG</b>	Centre for Good Governance
<b>DARPG</b>	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
<b>DESA</b>	Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs
<b>DGGI</b>	District Good Governance Index
<b>EoDB</b>	Ease of Doing Business
<b>FRU</b>	First Referral Units
<b>GSDP</b>	Gross State Domestic Product
<b>GST</b>	Goods and Services Tax
<b>HWC</b>	Health and Wellness Center
<b>IPC</b>	Indian Penal Code
<b>ISSS</b>	Integrated Social Security Scheme
<b>LSL</b>	Local and Special Laws
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>NSAP</b>	National Social Assistance Programme
<b>PMAY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
<b>PMGSY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
<b>PMJJBY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
<b>PMMY</b>	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
<b>PMSBY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
<b>PRI</b>	Panchayati Raj Institutions
<b>PRI</b>	Panchayati Raj Institutions
<b>PWD</b>	Public Works Department
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDGCC</b>	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre
<b>SGoS</b>	Sectoral Group of Secretaries
<b>SHC</b>	Soil Health Card
<b>SJHIFM</b>	Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management
<b>ULB</b>	Urban Local Bodies





# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

India is rapidly evolving, embracing changes in both policy and economic outlook at a pace surpassing that of comparable nations. The impact of numerous reforms over the past two and a half decades has been nothing short of remarkable, transforming India from a predominantly closed and lethargic economy to an open and flourishing one. This transformation is not just qualitative but also quantifiable. Economic data indicates that India is set to become one of the world's fastest-growing economies, potentially securing the position of the second-largest economy by 2030, much sooner than anticipated. Definitive indices measure and assess India's economic growth and potential, underlining the clear connection with the adopted governance model.

India operates as a federal union, guided by the principles of federalism, demonstrating a significant decentralization of power between the Central and State Governments as outlined by the Indian Constitution. The current government's approach, focusing on 'Minimum Government but Maximum Governance,' propels the

idea of governance. The Central Government encourages State Governments to take the lead in India's success story by granting them more autonomy in terms of fiscal independence and devolving greater powers. To successfully meet the aspirations of its citizens, a State Government must ensure that all districts achieve various objectives and attain the expected outputs and outcomes. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct a comprehensive assessment of how effectively the governance mechanism at the district-level has delivered both output and outcomes.

## 1.2 Good Governance Index

Good governance can be defined as a highly effective and efficient decision-making process, wherein decisions prioritize the betterment of citizens. It encompasses the allocation of resources, establishment of formal entities with essential sustainability

### Good Governance Index

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

and autonomy, and the formulation of rules and regulations, all aimed at achieving this objective. The core principle is to ensure that decisions are made and executed in a manner that serves the best interests of the populace, ultimately leading to their improvement and overall well-being.

The development of the Good Governance Index (GGI) serves a critical purpose—to establish a comprehensive tool that can be consistently applied at both the state and district levels. This index aims to evaluate the state of governance and the effects of diverse interventions implemented by the Central and State Governments, as well as Union Territories (UTs) Administrations. The goal is to provide a standardized assessment mechanism that enables a systematic evaluation of governance performance, facilitating informed decision-making and targeted improvements across all regions. By adopting the GGI, policymakers can gain valuable insights into the effectiveness of interventions and tailor future strategies for enhancing governance and citizen well-being.

The Good Governance Index (GGI) was established based on the recommendations of the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) – 9 on Governance. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), a part of the Government of India, took the initiative to develop the GGI. Technical support for the development of the index was provided by the Centre for Good Governance (CGG) in Hyderabad. The GGI 2021 was officially released on Good Governance Day, which is observed on 25 December each year.

The primary objective behind developing the Good Governance Index (GGI) was to furnish valuable insights to states, districts, as well as relevant Central Ministries and Departments. This valuable information is instrumental in shaping and executing appropriate strategies aimed at enhancing the quality of life for citizens. The envisioned outcome is a conducive environment for well-informed policy discussions among the different tiers of government. The comparative assessment facilitated by GGI, both at the state and district levels, fosters a competitive spirit for improvement.

In this context, the assessment factors in the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, and initiatives. These elements are crucial in evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the governance framework. The success of GGI served as a catalyst for the conceptualization and development of a governance index at the district level. The Haryana Government took a proactive step in spearheading this initiative, underscoring their commitment to promoting effective governance at the grassroots level.

### **1.3 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)**

Districts serve as the fundamental unit of field administration, undertaking diverse functions including regulatory roles such as law and order, land revenue/reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies, and social welfare. They also coordinate and monitor various district/sub-district level offices of line departments and agencies of the State Government in areas like irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), and industries. Moreover, they supervise local bodies such as Panchayati Raj

Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other authorities. Evaluating and measuring their performance is essential for accurate assessment and planning, crucial for the overall development of the districts and the region.

The quality of governance at the district level is a key determinant of success or failure, assessed by how effectively the District Administration functions and delivers expected outcomes. Several essential dimensions or features of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, public participation, and the absence of corruption, are widely recognized and deemed significant.

While all districts are integral parts of the state, they exhibit variations in size, economic status, social and cultural attributes, topography, and other characteristics. Despite following common administrative practices and regulations set by the state government or UT administration, districts perform differently in achieving outcomes. It is vital to properly evaluate this performance gap to enable districts to measure



their progress and work on improving their weaker areas.

Hence, the imperative is to develop a comprehensive District Good Governance Index (DGGI) that encompasses essential criteria spanning administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial aspects. Additionally, integrating areas and targets set by India as a signatory of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for assessment purposes is proposed. The DGGI aims not only to provide a comparative view but also to offer valuable district-wise insights into their strengths and weaknesses. This information will assist in devising strategies for performance enhancement and fostering a culture of continuous improvement.

#### **1.4 DGGI for Haryana**

All states and union territories in India operate within the framework set by the Constitution. However, each has its unique administrative features—varying numbers and nomenclature of departments, responsibilities assigned to these departments, and the nomenclature of the Heads of Departments (HoDs). Despite these

differences, the primary responsibility of the government and district administration remains consistent: to fulfill the aspirations of citizens and provide efficient, quality services at an affordable cost. In this context, developing the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) stands as a crucial step towards improving service levels in each district by assessing their performance. The assessment and ranking of districts based on key indicators will drive enhancements in service delivery.

The objective is to create a comprehensive, measurable, and actionable DGGI encompassing administrative, economic, social, environmental, legal/judicial, and other essential criteria. This index will serve to evaluate the status of the governance mechanism at the district level, allowing for ranking and providing a comparative view for prompt actions.

The DGGI for Haryana will function as an assessment tool presenting both general and detailed insights into the state of governance across its 22 districts. The DGGI framework comprises carefully selected key

governance sectors with identified assessment parameters based on well-defined, measurable indicators that effectively capture various dimensions of governance quality.

The Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre established under Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM), Government of Haryana, is provided support in developing this index. SJHIFM is playing a pivotal role in the

collection of data from different departments/stakeholders for the development of this index.

The current DGGI framework for Haryana encompasses 58 indicators across ten sectors. Following a rigorous and robust process of data collection, screening, and validation, the data used for computing the index has been finalized.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Approaches for Developing DGGI

The design and development of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Haryana have incorporated the following approaches to ensure its successful accomplishment:

### ● Consultative Approach

The development of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for Haryana has been marked by a consultative and collaborative approach. The process involves engaging various government departments to obtain the latest and relevant data aligned with the indicators outlined in the State and District Indicator framework associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Haryana. This ensures that the index is grounded in reliable and up-to-date information, crucial for accurately assessing governance performance at the district level.

The collaboration with different departments highlights the importance of involving relevant stakeholders in the preparation of the DGGI. By incorporating the State and District Indicator framework of SDGs, the DGGI aims to measure governance against globally recognized goals, providing a

comprehensive evaluation of the state of governance in Haryana's districts. This consultative and data-driven approach enhances the accuracy and effectiveness of the index, contributing to its overall credibility and usefulness in assessing governance and driving improvements at the district level.

### ● Broad-to-Specific Approach

The design methodology for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) is structured around a "Broad-to-Specific" approach. This approach entails the initial identification of major themes or sectors that encompass the entire governance spectrum. These major sectors are then further dissected into several measurable indicators that collectively represent the nuances of governance within each sector. Finally, the indicators are mapped to specific data items that enable the quantifiable measurement of these indicators, along with identification of related measurement mechanisms.

This methodical approach ensures a clear and logical correlation among the sectors, indicators, and data items. It offers a rational drill-down into the intricacies of governance, providing a

structured framework for assessing and measuring governance performance at the district level. By starting with overarching themes and progressively breaking them down into measurable indicators and relevant data points, the DGGI framework achieves a coherent and comprehensive assessment structure that aids in capturing the diverse aspects of governance effectively.

### ● 360 Degree Approach

During the identification of major sectors and indicators for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), a comprehensive and inclusive approach is adopted. This involves thorough departmental consultations, where all possible dimensions related to governance are considered and explored. The goal is to ensure that the entire spectrum of governance is thoroughly covered and represented within the index.

Every potential aspect related to governance is carefully examined. These critical aspects serve as the foundation for determining the major sectors and indicators, ensuring that the DGGI encapsulates the most vital dimensions essential for an accurate

evaluation of governance at the district level.

### ● End-to-End Approach

In developing the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) Framework, a concerted effort is made to ensure comprehensiveness. The aim is to create a robust and end-to-end system that extends beyond the mere identification of major sectors and indicators. The framework is designed to encompass every stage of the process, providing a comprehensive roadmap.

This involves detailing not only the major sectors and indicators but also specifying the necessary data items required for each indicator. Furthermore, the framework defines the measurement criteria, outlines the data sources, and delineates the measurement mechanisms to be employed. By taking this approach, the DGGI Framework strives to offer a holistic and well-defined structure that guides the entire assessment process, leaving no gaps in understanding or implementation. The goal is to ensure a complete and effective evaluation of governance at the district level.

## ● Take-off from Existing Models

The development of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) Framework incorporates a strategic approach that leverages existing models of governance indices. This approach involves building upon the knowledge and insights gleaned from these established models, avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts and saving both time and resources. By drawing from existing governance indices, the DGGI Framework ensures that valuable learnings and best practices are integrated into its design.

Furthermore, this approach seeks to enhance the coverage both horizontally and vertically. Horizontal coverage implies a broader scope, encompassing a wider range of relevant sectors, indicators, and data points. Vertical coverage, on the other hand, involves a deeper understanding and analysis within each sector to capture a comprehensive view of governance at the district level.

## ● Pragmatic Approach

In the development of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) Framework, a pragmatic approach is

adopted to ensure feasibility and effectiveness. While the entire spectrum of governance is considered during discussions, the finalization of aspects for inclusion is guided by a focus on the most critical elements where practical and pragmatic measurement is viable.

Practicality and availability of reliable data are key considerations. The framework emphasizes the selection of critical aspects that can be accurately measured based on existing, available, or realistically obtainable data.

## 2.2 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

The approaches outlined above were pivotal in identifying the broad spectrum of sectors for the index. Within each sector, the selection of measurable aspects is pragmatically guided by data availability. During consultations, it became apparent that existing data has limitations in providing a comprehensive picture of governance. These limitations include data covering only sample districts or specific population segments, irregular availability on a yearly basis, and indicators lacking time-series data.

Recognizing the importance of data availability and accessibility, the focus was on utilizing existing data sources provided by the Departments. The aim was to design the DGGI in a way that it could be implemented without relying on primary data collection through extensive surveys. Instead, reliance on secondary data compiled from these reliable sources was emphasized. This approach ensures that the DGGI can be easily rolled out, as the compiled secondary data is authentic, reliable, and readily accessible, enabling a practical and efficient assessment of governance across districts.

In finalizing the indicators for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), several key principles were adhered to, considering the context and objectives of the index:

- **Simplicity and Measurability:**

Indicators were designed to be simple and easily measurable. They needed to be straightforward, making it easy to comprehend and calculate. Each indicator typically involved only two to three data points, ensuring a manageable numerator/denominator structure for measurement.

- **Output and Outcome Orientation:**

The indicators were crafted with a focus on outputs and outcomes. They aimed to capture what citizens truly require from governments in terms of actual services delivered. This emphasis ensured that the indicators aligned with the end goals of governance—providing tangible benefits to the populace.

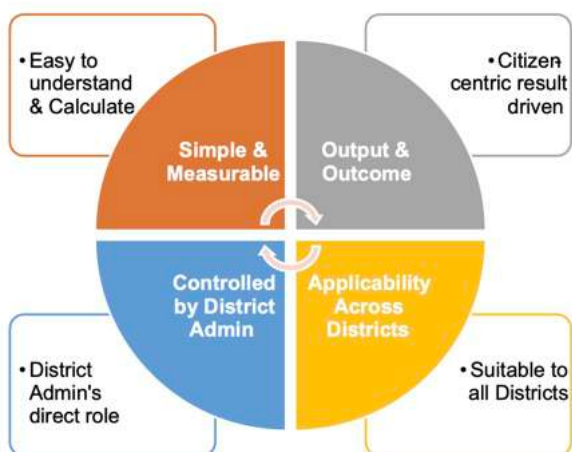
- **Applicability Across Districts:**

The selected indicators were designed to be universally applicable across all districts, avoiding any bias or favoritism toward specific districts. It was essential that the indicators could be measured consistently in every district, allowing for a fair and comprehensive comparison.

- **Controlled by District Administration:**

Indicators were chosen in a way that the performance or status change could be influenced and controlled by the District Administration. It was critical that the indicators were within the purview and authority of the District Administration, enabling them to drive improvements and initiatives to positively impact the measured

aspects of governance.



In addition to the main principles followed for selecting the indicators, mandate of line department of Government of Haryana, latest District-level data availability and linking outputs of ongoing flagship programmes and missions are also considered.

### 2.3 Data Source

Data collection for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) heavily relies on existing data sources and data available in the Statistical Abstract of Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs (DESA), Government of Haryana. DESA is a key source of comprehensive and regularly published statistical publications that cover various crucial social and economic aspects. These publications serve as a fundamental data source for

the DGGI, providing credible and up-to-date information for the assessment.

Furthermore, data compilation also encompasses secondary sources from line departments. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information System (MIS) data, factsheets, and other official documents. By collating data from these diverse secondary sources, the DGGI aims to ensure a comprehensive and accurate representation of governance-related parameters and indicators.

### 2.4 Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed DGGI framework includes:



A total of 67 indicators, categorized into 11 sectors, were identified for inclusion in the DGGI framework. The careful selection and finalization of



indicators were guided by a balance between comprehensiveness and feasibility, ensuring that the included indicators were practical, measurable, and applicable across all districts. This approach aims to maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the DGGI while acknowledging and addressing any limitations posed by data availability and uniformity.

Table-2: DGGI Sectors and Indicators

SNo	Sectors	No. Of Indicators
1	Agriculture and Allied	12
2	Commerce and Industry	5
3	Human Resource Development	9
4	Public Health	9
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	7
6	Social Welfare and Development	6
7	Financial Inclusion	3
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	4
9	Environment	4
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	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

In envisioning the future iterations of the District Good Governance Index

(DGGI), the goal is to enhance the number of indicators, including district-specific ones. These indicators will play a crucial role in differentiating the growth paradox among districts, providing a more nuanced understanding of governance dynamics.

The plan is to incorporate a wider array of indicators, encompassing both input and process-driven indicators, with a special focus on timely data collection capabilities. Modeling the data collection templates based on the Governance Good Index (GGI) 2021 by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India, is a strategic approach to ensure consistency and alignment with established best practices.

Furthermore, DGGI aims to facilitate the streamlining of periodic data collection, updating, and publishing in the annual reports by the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM). This streamlining would enable the development of a dynamic and real-time DGGI, empowering officials to

monitor and track district performance seamlessly.

Moreover, the future vision for DGGI involves integration with scheme-specific data, allowing for a comprehensive view of the progress and implementation of various schemes at the district level. This integration would position DGGI not only as an assessment tool but also as a strategic tool for informed decision-making and efficient governance across the regions.

## **2.5 Methodology for Computation of Ranks**

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

### **Step 1: Compilation of Necessary Data/Information**

The calculation of the 67 different indicators under the 11 sectors

prescribed in the DGGI Framework necessitates data from various facets of governance at the district level. To initiate this process, the index implementing agency must establish a reference year for ranking the districts and compile data accordingly. Specifically, for growth-based indicators, data should be compiled for a minimum of two years, or potentially five years (based on data availability), preceding the reference year. However, the agency should retain flexibility to set exceptions for certain indicators in cases where the latest data is unavailable.

As mentioned earlier, one of the selection criteria for indicators is the availability of time-series data, which is particularly vital for growth-based indicators. This data is sourced from line departments of the Government of Haryana and the Directorate of Economics and Statistical Affairs (DESA), Government of Haryana. Secondary sources, such as annual reports, statistical reports, Management Information Systems (MIS), factsheets, etc., play a crucial role in data compilation.

The raw data collected at this stage should be aggregated through a Management Information System (MIS) database, facilitating year-on-year comparisons and district-wise documentation of progress. It is imperative that data collection becomes a periodic exercise, establishing a framework for reliable and regular data collection across all indicators and districts. This process ensures the consistency and quality of data used for calculating indicator scores and ultimately ranking the districts in the DGGI.

## **Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values**

Statistically, comparing variables expressed in different units can be misleading and challenging. To address this, converting variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities is necessary. This process, known as normalization, ensures that these variables can be easily compared and utilized for ranking purposes. Normalization not only facilitates measurement and comparison of composite indicators but also makes the aggregation of indicators more meaningful.

There are various methods available for normalizing variables and deriving scores for the districts based on their performance across the 67 indicators, subsequently aggregating them sector-wise. In the context of ranking the districts within the DGGI, the proposed methodology is the Dimensional Index Method.

The Dimensional Index Method is a widely used approach for the normalization of values and subsequent ranking. In this method, the normalized value for each indicator is calculated by subtracting the minimum value of the indicator from the raw value and then dividing it by the data range (maximum value minus the minimum value). The maximum and minimum values for each indicator are determined based on the raw values for that indicator across all districts. This approach allows for comparisons across all districts and facilitates the generation of overall ranks without being limited by categorization.

The following two equations are 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*= Higher 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:**

In the conceptualization of the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), it's imperative to measure various critical aspects of governance that significantly contribute to growth, development, and inclusiveness. These aspects have been carefully grouped into ten sectors. Each of these ten sectors is considered of equal importance from the perspective of a citizen-centric approach for a comprehensive index at the district level.

It's recognized that during a specific period, a district might prioritize and channel its resources towards certain sectors due to regional issues or requirements. Conversely, another district might distribute its resources equally or proportionately among all sectors, reflecting a different approach. In such cases, there may be variations in the outcomes achieved by different districts.

To ensure a fair and unbiased ranking, it's essential that the index doesn't provide any advantage or disadvantage to districts based on their

prioritization approach. Hence, equal weightage assigned to all sectors, regardless of the resource allocation approach followed by a district.

#### • **Differential Weightages for Indicators:**

In the selection of indicators for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), a priority was given to outcome and output-based indicators. This approach was tempered by the constraint of data availability. Consequently, higher weightage has been assigned to outcome and output-based indicators, while lower weightage has been assigned to proxy indicators that represent input and process-based elements in line with Government of India report methodology define in GGI .

This weighting strategy places emphasis on the performance and achievements of the districts, aligning with a citizen-centric approach. However, it's important to acknowledge that assigning weights to indicators is a subjective and debatable process. Despite the assigned and suggested weights, it's vital to recognize that these weights are not final. Adjusting the assigned

weightage becomes necessary when additional indicators are included or existing indicators are excluded from the list. This flexibility ensures that the DGGI remains adaptable and reflective of evolving priorities and requirements.

#### **Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking**

Following the data normalization process, the next step involves calculating the final indicator score for each indicator. This is achieved by multiplying the normalized value of each indicator by the weightage assigned to that particular indicator. Consequently, these individual indicator scores are then aggregated to obtain a value for the corresponding sector.

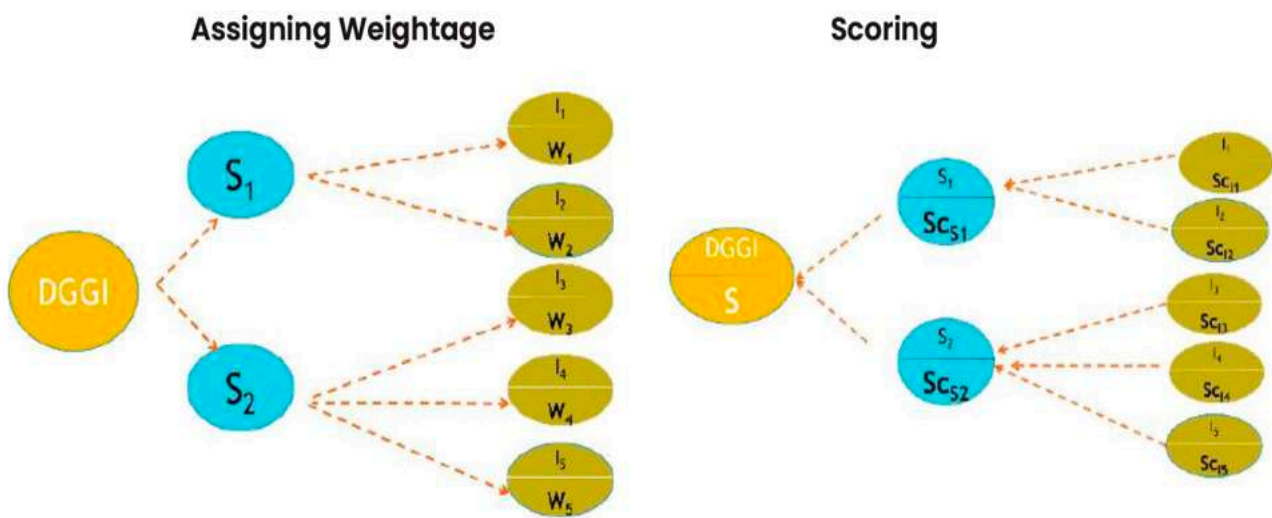
Subsequently, the aggregated sector values are multiplied by the weightage assigned to each sector. This resulting value represents the score for the sector. When these sector-wise scores are aggregated, they form the District's DGGI score, which serves as the basis for ranking the districts.

By meticulously following this methodology, the rank all the districts

calculated. Importantly, this approach allows for ranking districts without any categorization, enabling a comprehensive assessment of each district in comparison to others. The

DGGI score provides a holistic view of district performance, aiding in fair and informed rankings across the board.

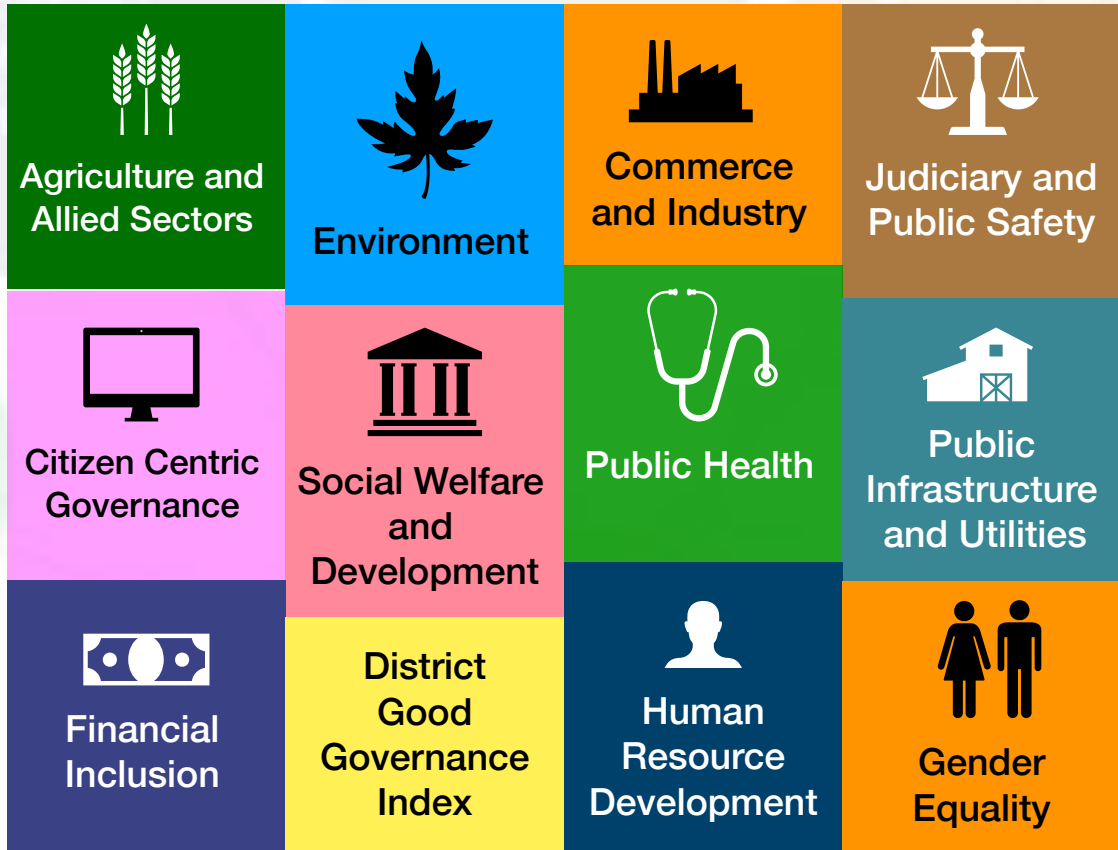
Figure 4: DGGI Computation Methodology



District's DGGI Score

Ranking of Disricts

DISTRICT	DGGI Score	DISTRICT as per Ranking order
DISTRICT - A	75	DISTRICT - B
DISTRICT - B	92	DISTRICT - D
DISTRICT - C	61	DISTRICT - F
DISTRICT - D	90	DISTRICT - G
DISTRICT - E	59	DISTRICT - A
DISTRICT - F	89	DISTRICT - C
DISTRICT - G	77	DISTRICT - E
DISTRICT - n	n	DISTRICT - n



### 3. SECTORS AND INDICATORS OF DGGI HARYANA



### 3.1 Sectors of DGGI of Haryana

A brief description of sectors which are included as part of DGGI Framework for Haryana is provided below:

#### ● Agriculture and Allied Sectors

In the Agriculture and Allied Sector, the DGGI Framework focuses on twelve key indicators. These indicators prioritize output and institutional support, encompassing aspects like productivity, micro irrigation, animal vaccination, and other critical elements. Agriculture is a primary sector heavily influenced by external factors such as topography, agro-climatic zones, rainfall, traditional cropping patterns, and soil composition. To ensure comparability and a sense of uniformity, efforts are made to aggregate production data using generic indicators like growth rate and food grains production. These indicators provide valuable insights into the performance and governance within the agriculture and allied sector, accounting for the unique characteristics of the region.

#### ● Commerce and Industry

The Commerce and Industries sector in the DGGI Framework aims to assess

the efforts made by both the Central and State Governments to promote economic development, boost the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), and enhance employment opportunities. The Government of Haryana is actively working to improve Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB) and achieve higher scores in this regard. Since most of the indicators for this sector are typically calculated at the state level, the DGGI incorporates proxy indicators like the increase in establishments registered under GST, count of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) etc. These proxy indicators provide insights into the economic and commercial activities within each district, reflecting their efforts to attract diverse industries.

Given the significance of tourism in the economic landscape of Haryana, an indicator related to the number of tourists is included to comprehensively evaluate the economic activities within the district. Overall, these indicators collectively shed light on the achievements of a specific district in promoting economic activities and fostering an industry-friendly environment, aiming to overcome historical perceptions and demonstrate



recent endeavors to attract a diverse range of industries.

### ● Human Resource Development

In the context of inclusive development, quality education plays a pivotal role. It equips individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary for social and civic responsibilities, cultivates social capital, and fosters cognitive development. The provision of quality school education depends on various factors, including a targeted focus on learning outcomes, efficient governance structures, adequate infrastructure, and equal academic opportunities. The Education sector in the DGGI Framework recognizes these aspects and incorporates indicators such as enrolment ratio, gender parity, and skill training.

Enrolment ratio reflects the accessibility and inclusivity of the education system, providing insights into the proportion of students enrolled in schools. Gender parity emphasizes the importance of equal educational opportunities for all genders. Additionally, the inclusion of skill development indicators is crucial, as it measures the State's readiness to

meet the demand for skilled labor, aligning with the evolving needs of the workforce and economy. These indicators collectively contribute to a comprehensive assessment of the education sector, emphasizing its role in fostering inclusive development and preparing individuals for a productive and empowered future.

### ● Public Health

The Public Health sector is a priority for development, and in the DGGI Framework, it is vital to measure the outcomes and effectiveness of healthcare services. This sector encompasses nine key indicators, focusing on critical outcomes such as Anaemia, Underweight, and immunization achievements. Although Haryana generally performs well in health parameters like Institutional deliveries, assessing the performance of these indicators at the district level allows for targeted interventions in districts that may be lagging behind.

The inclusion of indicators like Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs), Anganwadis with own buildings, and others provides a holistic view of operationalization and resource availability within the public health

sector. These indicators reflect the quality of infrastructure, policy effectiveness, and streamlined processes. Evaluating these factors at the district level enables a comprehensive assessment of the public health sector's performance, guiding strategies for improvement and ensuring effective healthcare services for all citizens.

### ● **Public Infrastructure and Utilities**

The Infrastructure and Utility Services sector within the DGGI Framework focuses on essential aspects like water supply, sanitation, road connectivity, and power supply, which are priority areas for development. This sector comprises six key indicators that assess various aspects of infrastructure and utility services. By considering these indicators, the DGGI provides valuable insights into the state of infrastructure and utility services within districts, helping identify areas that require attention and improvement to enhance the overall quality of life for residents.

### ● **Social Welfare and Development**

The Social Welfare and Development sector within the DGGI Framework

focuses on encompassing various aspects of social protection, public distribution system (PDS) for foodgrains, employment opportunities, and empowerment of marginalized and economically disadvantaged segments of society. This sector comprises six key indicators designed to provide a comprehensive view of welfare and development initiatives. These indicators aim to cover the broad spectrum of welfare and development activities, ensuring a holistic assessment of this crucial sector. By considering these indicators, the DGGI helps in evaluating the effectiveness and reach of social welfare and development efforts, ultimately contributing to the enhancement of societal well-being and empowerment

### ● **Financial Inclusion**

Financial inclusion is a vital component of socioeconomic development, focusing on ensuring that individuals and businesses, especially those with limited resources and from marginalized communities, have access to essential financial services. These services can range from banking and credit facilities to insurance and

other financial tools. By facilitating greater access to financial services, financial inclusion initiatives aim to uplift local economies and promote equitable growth.

Within the DGGI Framework, the Financial Inclusion sector assesses the extent of financial inclusion for the poor and marginalized. It utilizes various indicators to evaluate the accessibility and effectiveness of financial services provided to these segments of society. By comprehensively evaluating financial inclusion, the DGGI contributes to a better understanding of the financial landscape and helps policymakers design strategies that enhance financial access and inclusivity, ultimately benefiting the overall economy and society.

### ● **Judicial and Public Safety**

The Judicial and Public Safety sector within the DGGI Framework is a critical aspect that assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system and public safety measures. It encompasses various dimensions related to law and order, judicial processes, criminal justice, and the safety of the public. This sector plays a

vital role in evaluating the overall state of law enforcement and the justice system within districts.

The sector comprises four key indicators carefully selected to provide insights into the judicial and public safety landscape:

- **Conviction Rate:** This indicator assesses the effectiveness of the judicial process in securing convictions, reflecting the efficiency of the legal system in bringing offenders to justice.
- **Incidences of Crime Against Women and Children:** This indicator sheds light on the prevalence of crimes targeting women and children, highlighting the need for enhanced safety measures and law enforcement to protect these vulnerable segments of society.

By focusing on these indicators, the DGGI contributes to a better understanding of the state of the judicial system and public safety within districts. It assists in identifying areas for improvement and implementing targeted interventions to enhance the overall safety and justice for all citizens.

## ● Environment

The Environment sector within the DGGI Framework recognizes the vital importance of environmental sustainability in achieving overall sustainable development. It focuses on evaluating environmental aspects critical to long-term well-being and progress. Given the concern of depleting forest areas, change in forest area has been identified as a key indicator in this sector.

However, it is acknowledged that indicator selection within this sector was constrained due to limited availability of homogeneous data and information across the districts. Despite these limitations, the DGGI Framework lays the foundation for future editions of the index to further build upon and enhance the assessment of environmental sustainability.

By incorporating the environment as a standalone sector, the DGGI underscores the significance of sustainable environmental practices and encourages the integration of environmentally responsible actions into development strategies, aiming

for a balanced and sustainable approach to progress.

## ● Citizen Centric Governance

The Citizen-Centric Governance sector within the DGGI Framework recognizes the evolving expectations of citizens in terms of public service delivery. With advancements in technology and the increasing demand for transparency, accessibility, and responsiveness, governments are actively striving to enhance service delivery through various means such as information technology, online portals, mobile applications, and more.

In response to these changing dynamics, the DGGI Framework has included indicators within the Citizen-Centric Governance sector to capture the efforts made by the government to meet citizen expectations. These indicators assess the extent to which services are accessible, transparent, and responsive to the needs of the citizens.

By evaluating citizen-centric governance, the DGGI contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the government's efforts to provide efficient and citizen-focused services.

It emphasizes the importance of leveraging technology and innovation to enhance public service delivery, aligning with the changing expectations and needs of the citizens.

### ● Gender Equality

The inclusion of the Gender Equality section in the DGGI Framework underscores the critical role of women empowerment in the state. This sector focuses on service delivery centered around women's needs and encompasses five key indicators.

By assessing gender equality, the DGGI adds to a thorough assessment of the

government's initiatives in providing services for women empowerment. It underscores the objective of narrowing gender gaps, reducing crimes against women, enhancing women's participation in schemes, and providing skill development training to enhance job opportunities and bolster women empowerment efforts.

### 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:

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	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

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
1		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)	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		7	Productivity of Wheat (in kg per hectare)	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		8	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land	0.05	Total Net Sown Area
					Total Cultivable Land
		9	Percentage of area under Micro Irrigation	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure
		10	Percentage use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers to Total Fertilisers (NPK)	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
11	Percentage of Soil Health Card (SHC) distributed	0.1	Total number of SHC to be distributed (Target) in reference year		
			Total number of SHC distributed (Achievement) in reference year		
12	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated	0.05	Total number of animals eligible for vaccination		
			Total number of animals vaccinated		
	Commerce and Industry (including Tourism)	13	Increase in number 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
		14	Number of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration per 1 lakh population	0.2	Number of MSME units registered under ODM + OEM-1 + OEM-2 in reference year
Total population of District					

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
2		15	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSVVA	0.3	Directly Calculated Figure
		16	Amount sanctioned per account opened under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)	0.15	Number of Accounts opened in reference year
					Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh) in reference year
17	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	18	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure
		19	Percentage of correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students	0.25	Directly Calculated Figure
		20	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		21	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Education	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		22	Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE Specified)	0.15	Directly Calculated Figure
		23	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	0.2	Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) having drinking water in reference year
					Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) in reference year
24	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	0.05	Total number of schools with access to computer in reference year		
			Total number of schools in reference year		

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
		25	No. of Children served Mid-Day Meals	0.1	Number of children served mid-day meals in reference year Total number of eligible children for mid-day meals/ number of students enrolled in schools
		26	Skill Trainings imparted to Students	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		27	Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are underweight	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure
		28	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure
		29	Full Immunization	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure
		30	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	0.2	Directly Calculated Figure
		31	Percentage of Sub-Centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0.1	Total number of Sub-centres/ PHCs converted into HWCs Total number of Sub-Centres/ PHCs
		32	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	0.05	Total number of Anganwadis Number of Anganwadis with own buildings
		33	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/ Booster + 180 IFA	0.05	Directly Calculated Figure
		34	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 in hilly areas)	0.05	Number of functional FRUs operational Number of sanctioned FRUs as per norms
		35	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

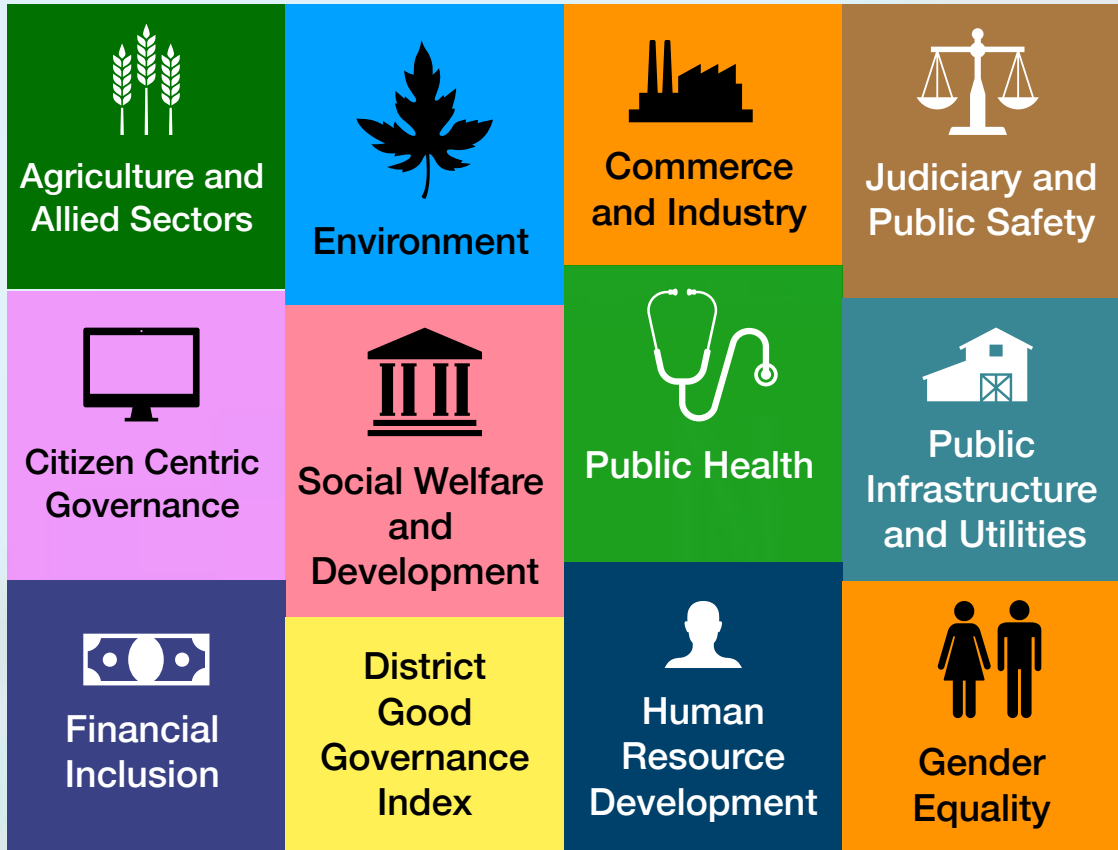


SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
5	Public Infrastructure & utilities	36	Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen	0.3	Directly Calculated Figure
		37	Percentage of households with Access to Safe Drinking Water	0.1	Total number of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source – Rural + Urban
					Total number of Households (HHs) – Rural + Urban
		38	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)
		39	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	0.1	Total number of households electrified
					Total number of households
		40	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					
41	Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure		
42	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure		
	Social	43	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.25	Directly Calculated Figure
		44	Increase in Procurement of Wheat	0.25	Wheat Procurement in reference year
					Wheat Procurement in reference year – 1
45	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		

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
6	Welfare & Development	46	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
		47	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
		48	Number of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme per 1 lakh population	0.1	Total number of beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme Total number of eligible beneficiaries
7	Financial Inclusion	49	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana (No. Of Jan Dhan Yojana account per 1 lakh population)	0.35	Total number of bank accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana Total number of eligible beneficiaries
		50	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	0.35	Total disbursement under Mudra Loan Total population of District
		51	Total Disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment Funds to SHGs	0.3	Total Disbursement in lakhs on CIF in reference year Total number of SHG in reference year
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	52	Number of Road Accidental death per 1 lakh population	0.1	Total number of road accident deaths in reference year Total population of District
		53	Incidence of Crime against Women	0.25	Total number of registered crimes against women in reference year Total women population of the district
		54	Incidence of Crime against Children	0.25	Total number of registered crimes against Children in reference year Total children population of the district
		55	Percentage of cases worked out (IPC+LSL)	0.4	Directly Calculated Figure
		56	Change in Forest Cover	0.4	Total area under forest cover in reference year Total area under forest cover in reference year-1

SNo	Sector	No	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
9	Environment	57	Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money	0.2	Directly Calculated Figure
		58	Percentage of Ground Water Withdrawal against Availability	0.2	Directly Calculated Figure
		59	Water Bodies and Wetland Protection	0.2	Total number of water bodies protected Total number of water bodies
10	Citizen Centric Governance	60	Status of online application completed (SARAL Portal)	0.3	Total number of applications received in the reference year Total number of applications completed in the reference year
		61	Percentage of Grievances Resolved	0.35	Total number of grievances received in the reference year Total number of grievances resolved in the reference year
		62	Online Appointment for Marriage Registration	0.35	Total number of application received online in reference year Total number of appointments provided online in reference year
11	Gender Equality	63	Percentage of women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	0.2	Total beneficiaries registered under PMMY Total women beneficiaries registered under PMMY
		64	Sex Ratio at Birth	0.3	Directly Calculated Figure
		65	Seats held by women in Local Bodies (Sarpanch + Panch)	0.2	Total Panch and Sarpanch Women elected Panch and Sarpanch
		66	Per lakh women experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative	0.2	Directly Calculated Figure
		67	Percentage of women certified trained under Skill Development and Training	0.1	Directly Calculated Figure





## 4. RANKINGS

## 4.1 Overall Ranking with Final Score

The DGGI serves as a tool to evaluate governance status and intervention impact by Districts and State Administration. It offers a framework for assessing performance in specific sectors, aiding districts in devising strategies to enhance ease-of-living and service delivery. Districts can utilize the information provided by DGGI to formulate and implement targeted strategies. Additionally, the ranking system fosters healthy competition among districts, benefiting citizens through improved governance and service accessibility. The DGGI significantly contributes to effective governance and the overall well-being of citizens.

The subsequent sections present the comprehensive district rankings based on ten sectors, with calculations done in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2.5 of Chapter 2. These sectors are as follows:

- Agriculture & Allied Sectors
- Commerce & Industries
- Human Resource Development
- Public Health
- Public Infrastructure & Utilities
- Financial Inclusion

- Social Welfare & Development
- Judicial & Public Safety
- Environment

The rankings of the Districts are derived from data provided by the concerned department and statistical abstract of Department of Economics and Statistical Affairs, Govt. of Haryana. As the data for various indicators varies in format and measurement units across sectors, a normalisation process using the Dimensional Index Method has been applied. Each indicator is assigned a respective weightage to calculate the indicator score. These scores are aggregated for each sector, and when combined, they form the District score utilized for the purpose of ranking.

The DGGI framework follows a principle of equal weightage for all sectors, ensuring a level playing field for all Districts. However, different weightages are assigned to indicators within these sectors. Higher weightages are given to outcome/output-based indicators, emphasizing performance and achievements. The weightages are determined through careful consideration, drawing from extensive research and consensus reached during consultative meetings. For the current scoring and ranking,

specific weightages are provided in Chapter 3.

It's emphasized that if data is unavailable for a District for a specific indicator or the indicator isn't applicable, it's excluded from the score calculation for that District. The weight of the indicator is then redistributed to other applicable indicators within the same sector for that District.

Furthermore, the assigned or suggested weights aren't fixed and can

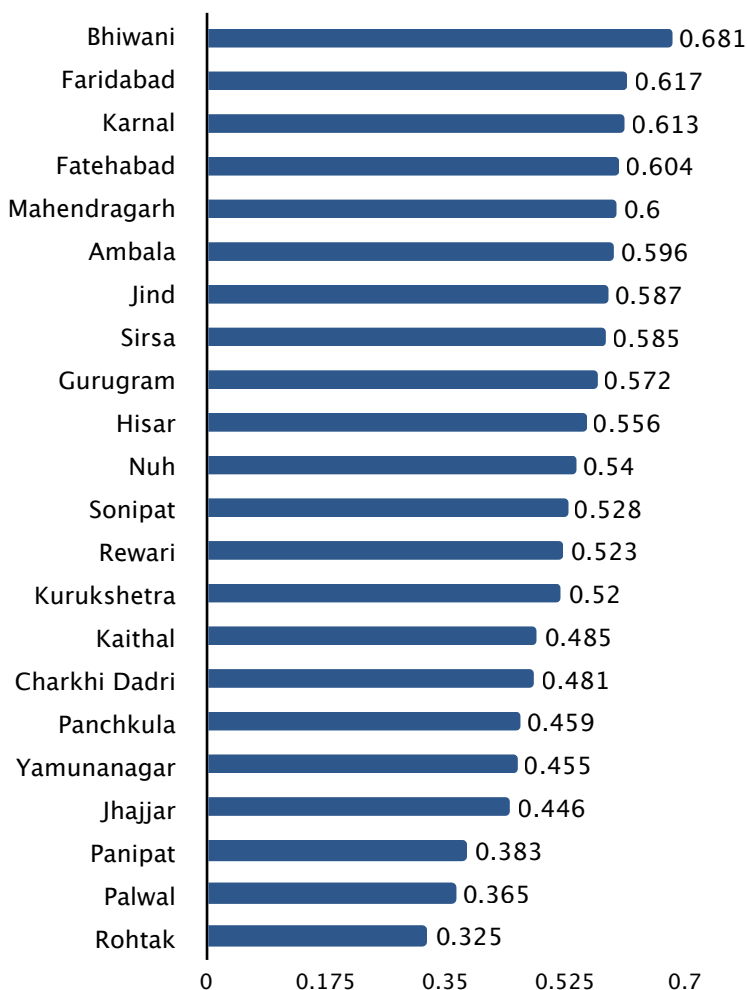
be adjusted by the State Administration based on evolving needs and focus areas. The subsequent sections provide sector-wise ranks of the Districts, culminating in the composite District Good Governance Index ranking for the Districts.

## 4.2 Sector-wise Ranking

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

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Bhiwani	0.681
2	Faridabad	0.617
3	Karnal	0.613
4	Fatehabad	0.604
5	Mahendragarh	0.600
6	Ambala	0.596
7	Jind	0.587
8	Sirsa	0.585
9	Gurugram	0.572
10	Hisar	0.556
11	Nuh	0.540
12	Sonipat	0.528
13	Rewari	0.523
14	Kurukshetra	0.520
15	Kaithal	0.485
16	Charkhi Dadri	0.481
17	Panchkula	0.459
18	Yamunanagar	0.455
19	Jhajjar	0.446
20	Panipat	0.383
21	Palwal	0.365
22	Rohtak	0.325



## Salient Features of Agriculture and Allied Sector

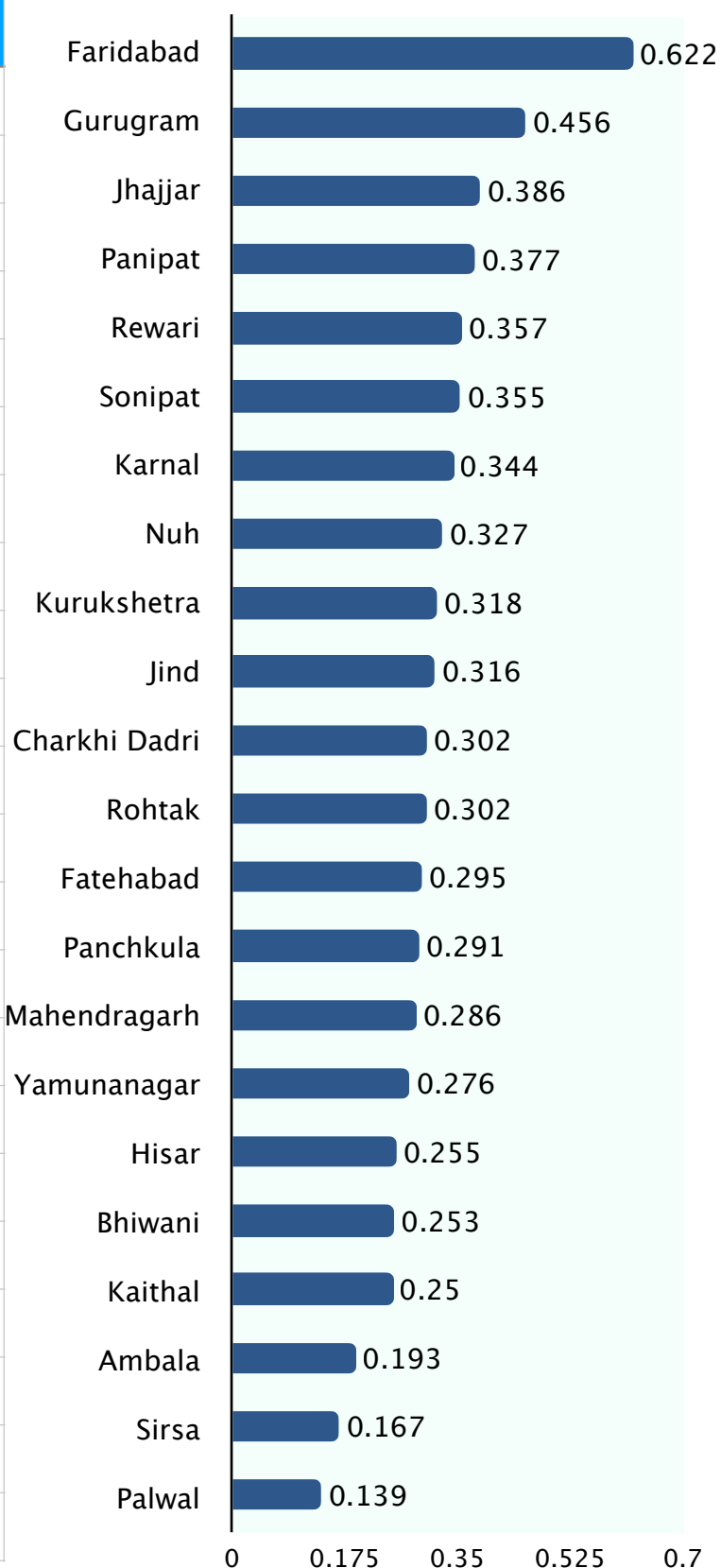
- **Growth of Food Grain Production** – Fourteen districts have shown positive growth rate over the Financial Year (FY) 2018–19 to FY 2020–21. Ambala district has registered the highest growth rate of 34.96%
- **Growth of Horticulture Produce** – Thirteen districts have shown positive growth rate over FY 2021–22 to FY 2022–23. Fatehabad district has registered the highest growth rate of 47.69%
- **Growth of Milk Production** – Total 21 districts have shown improvement in terms of growth rate, while Faridabad has registered the highest growth rate of 9.57%
- **Growth of Meat Production** – All 22 districts have shown positive growth rate over FY 2020–21 to FY 2021–22. Nuh district has registered a remarkable growth of 76.34%.
- **Growth in Poultry Production** – All 22 districts have shown positive growth rate over FY 2020–21 to FY 2021–22. Mahendragarh district has registered a growth of 9.85%.
- **Percentage of Mandis linked to e–NAM** – All districts have reported 100% of their Mandis being linked to e–Mandis (e–NAM), showcasing a successful adoption of technology and digital platforms in the agricultural marketing system
- **Productivity of Wheat** – In FY 2021–22, Karnal district achieved an impressive wheat productivity of 5105 kg per hectare, reflecting a commendable agricultural performance in wheat cultivation
- **Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land** – In FY 2020–21, four districts—Bhiwani, Gurugram, Kaithal, and Karnal—achieved a remarkable 100% net sown area to cultivable land ratio, showcasing efficient land utilization and agricultural productivity in these regions



- **Micro Irrigation** – Charkhi Dadri district reported an impressive 69.3% of its area under micro irrigation, while Bhiwani district achieved a commendable 49.43% coverage in the fiscal year 2022.
- **Nitrogenous Fertilizers used** – Kaithal district utilizing the highest proportion of nitrogenous fertilisers in its total fertiliser usage (NPK), about 85.72%. No data is available for district Charkhi Dadri so is not to include in the score calculation.
- **Soil Health Card (SHC) Distributed** – Six districts have distributed more than 80% of SHC
- **Animal Vaccinated** – Only two district have reported more than 50% coverage

## 4.2.2 Commerce and Industry Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Faridabad	0.622
2	Gurugram	0.456
3	Jhajjar	0.386
4	Panipat	0.377
5	Rewari	0.357
6	Sonipat	0.355
7	Karnal	0.344
8	Nuh	0.327
9	Kurukshetra	0.318
10	Jind	0.316
11	Charkhi Dadri	0.302
11	Rohtak	0.302
13	Fatehabad	0.295
14	Panchkula	0.291
15	Mahendragarh	0.286
16	Yamunanagar	0.276
17	Hisar	0.255
18	Bhiwani	0.253
19	Kaithal	0.250
20	Ambala	0.193
21	Sirsa	0.167
22	Palwal	0.139

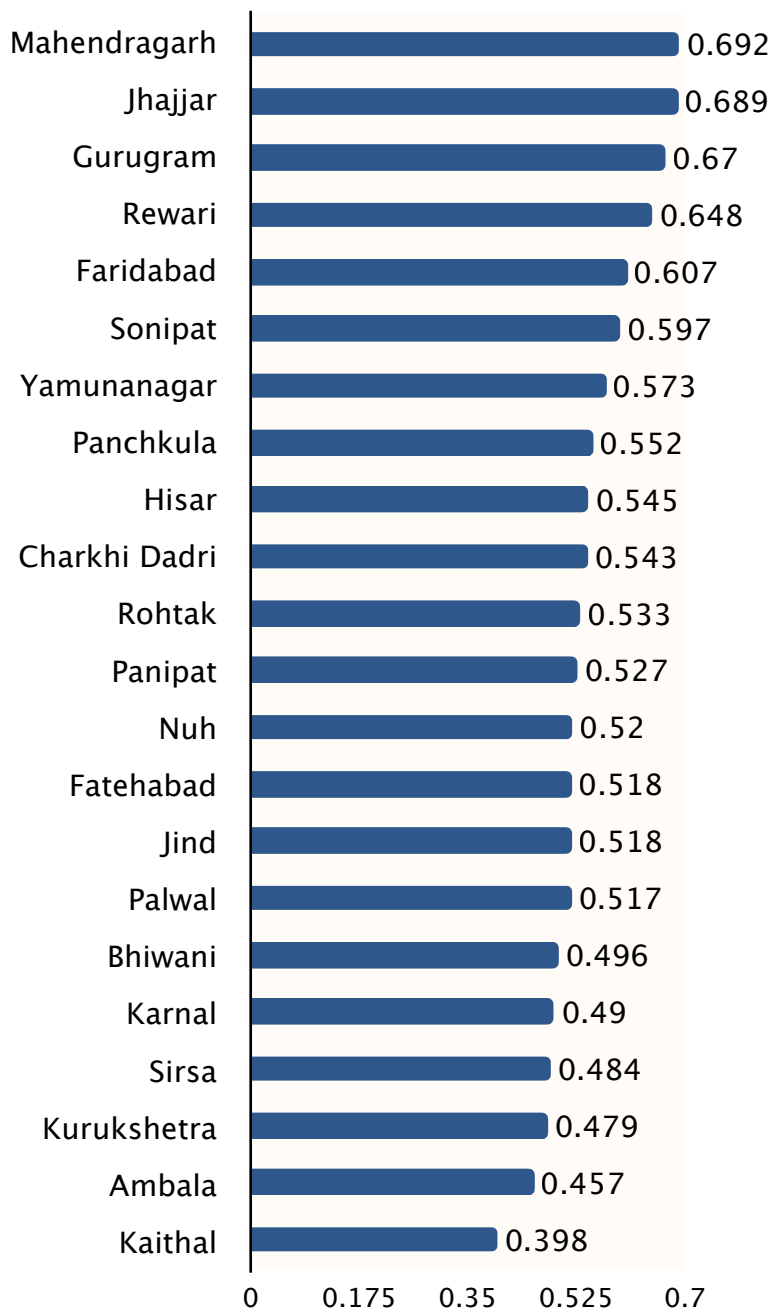


## Salient Features of Commerce and Industry Sector

- **Increase in number of establishments registered under GST** – In the domain of GST registration, remarkable progress has been witnessed in four districts, each displaying an improvement of over 9%. Fatehabad district stands out with the highest increase, boasting a notable growth of 10.14%. This surge in GST registration is a positive indicator, demonstrating a proactive involvement of businesses and entrepreneurs in the formal economy, thereby contributing to revenue generation and economic development. It reflects a positive response to government initiatives aimed at promoting tax compliance and fostering a business-friendly environment in these districts.
- **Number of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration** – In the realm of MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) registrations under Udyog Aadhaar per 1 lakh population, Gurugram district leads the charge with a remarkable count of 5309 registered units. Conversely, Charkhi Dadri reported the lowest registration rate in this category, with 797 units
- **Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at Current Price)** – Faridabad district has made a significant contribution to its Gross State Value Added (GSVA) through industries, reporting an impressive 56% share in the total GSVA, based on current price assessment. This underscores the robust industrial presence and economic vitality within the district. The substantial contribution from the industrial sector highlights its pivotal role in the economic landscape of Faridabad, contributing to job creation, revenue generation, and overall economic growth. It positions Faridabad as a key hub for industrial activities and emphasizes its vital role in the state's economy.
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)** – Among the districts, a majority, fourteen in total, have reported amounts sanctioned per account opened under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) being less than Rs. 1 lakh. Panchkula district, on the other hand, stands out by reporting the highest amount sanctioned, reaching an impressive figure of Rs. 2.15 lakh per account under PMMY.
- **Increase in Tourist Footfall** – Only 10 district has reported increase in tourist footfall for FY 2021–22.

### 4.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Mahendragarh	0.692
2	Jhajjar	0.689
3	Gurugram	0.670
4	Rewari	0.648
5	Faridabad	0.607
6	Sonipat	0.597
7	Yamunanagar	0.573
8	Panchkula	0.552
9	Hisar	0.545
10	Charkhi Dadri	0.543
11	Rohtak	0.533
12	Panipat	0.527
13	Nuh	0.520
14	Fatehabad	0.518
14	Jind	0.518
16	Palwal	0.517
17	Bhiwani	0.496
18	Karnal	0.490
19	Sirsa	0.484
20	Kurukshetra	0.479
21	Ambala	0.457
22	Kaithal	0.398



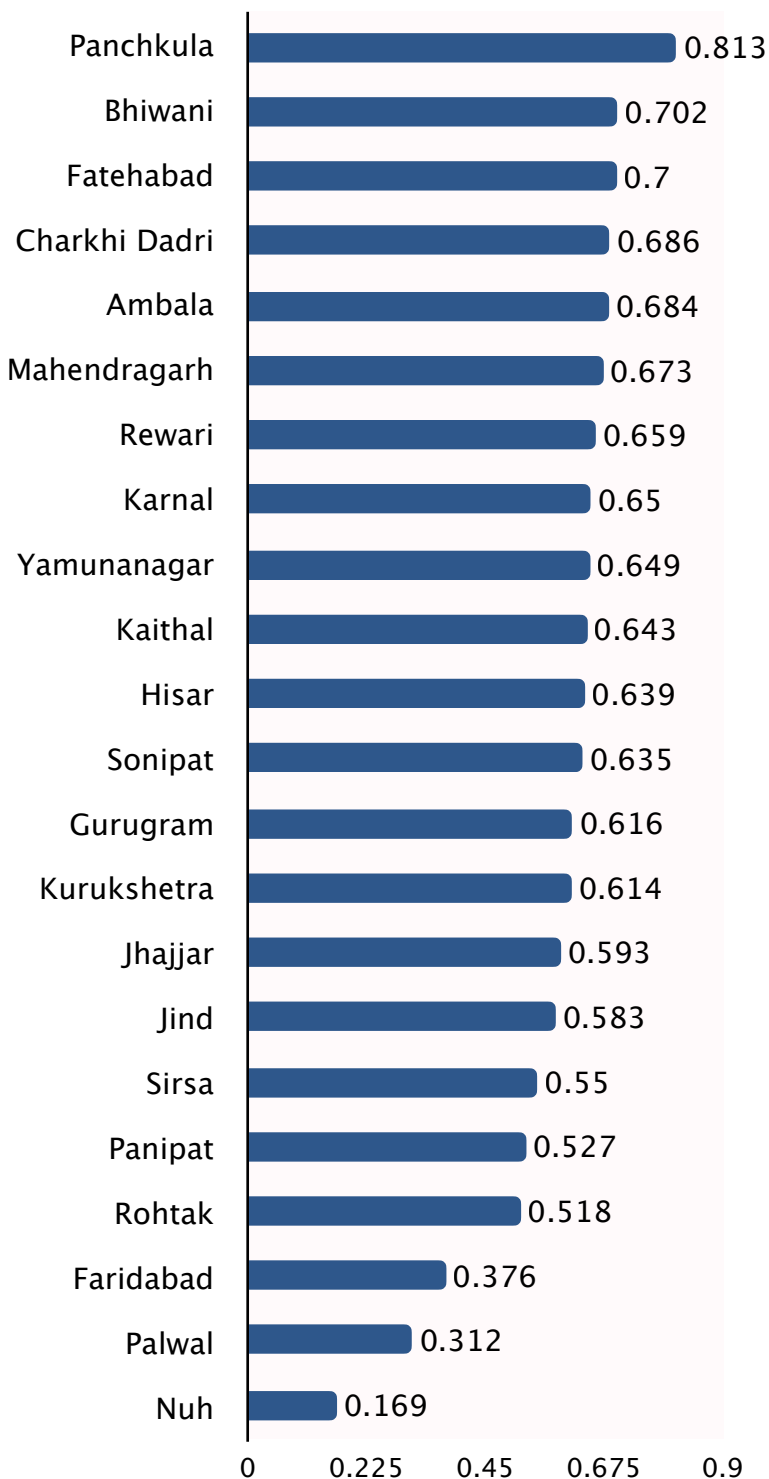
### Salient Features of Human Resource Development Sector

- **Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level** – Across districts, the Gender Parity Index for secondary education showcases positive outcomes, with the majority attaining scores exceeding 0.80, underscoring notable progress in promoting gender equality in education. However, Nuh district lags behind with a lower index score of 0.65, emphasizing the need for targeted initiatives to bridge gender disparities and enhance educational opportunities, particularly at the secondary level, for girls in the region

- **Learning Outcomes** – Among the 22 districts, a concerning pattern emerges where merely seven districts report that over 50% of class 8 students achieved correct responses in assessments related to language, mathematics, science, and social science. This indicates a significant challenge in ensuring comprehensive learning outcomes across these critical subjects for the majority of students, highlighting the necessity for focused interventions and improved educational strategies to enhance learning and knowledge acquisition among students in these districts
- **Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary** – In the fiscal year 2020–21, a notable achievement was seen in four districts, where the net enrolment ratio in primary education surpassed 100%. This signifies a commendable effort in ensuring a higher enrolment rate in primary education, potentially indicating effective initiatives and strategies that encourage more children to enroll and participate in the primary education system
- **Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Education** – It's unusual for districts to report over 100% Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education, as this would imply more students enrolled than the expected population. ANER usually takes values between 0 and 100%. It's possible there might be data reporting or calculation discrepancies in the provided information
- **Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE Specified)** – 15 districts have Pupil–Teacher Ratio below 1:25
- **Percentage of schools with Drinking Water facilities** – In 2022, drinking water facilities were reported to be present in all schools in just 8 districts.
- **Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers** – In terms of school computer accessibility, only 4 districts have reported that over 45% of schools have access to computers. The highest reported rate is by Rohtak district, with 51.21%.
- **Number of children served Mid–Day Meals** – Almost all the districts are serving mid–day meal to all school attending children
- **Skill Trainings Imparted to Students** – Only 3 districts have shown significant progress in providing skill training to students. A collective effort from all districts is essential to enhance this aspect

## 4.2.4 Public Health Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Panchkula	0.813
2	Bhiwani	0.702
3	Fatehabad	0.700
4	Charkhi Dadri	0.686
5	Ambala	0.684
6	Mahendragarh	0.673
7	Rewari	0.659
8	Karnal	0.650
9	Yamunanagar	0.649
10	Kaithal	0.643
11	Hisar	0.639
12	Sonipat	0.635
13	Gurugram	0.616
14	Kurukshetra	0.614
15	Jhajjar	0.593
16	Jind	0.583
17	Sirsa	0.550
18	Panipat	0.527
19	Rohtak	0.518
20	Faridabad	0.376
21	Palwal	0.312
22	Nuh	0.169



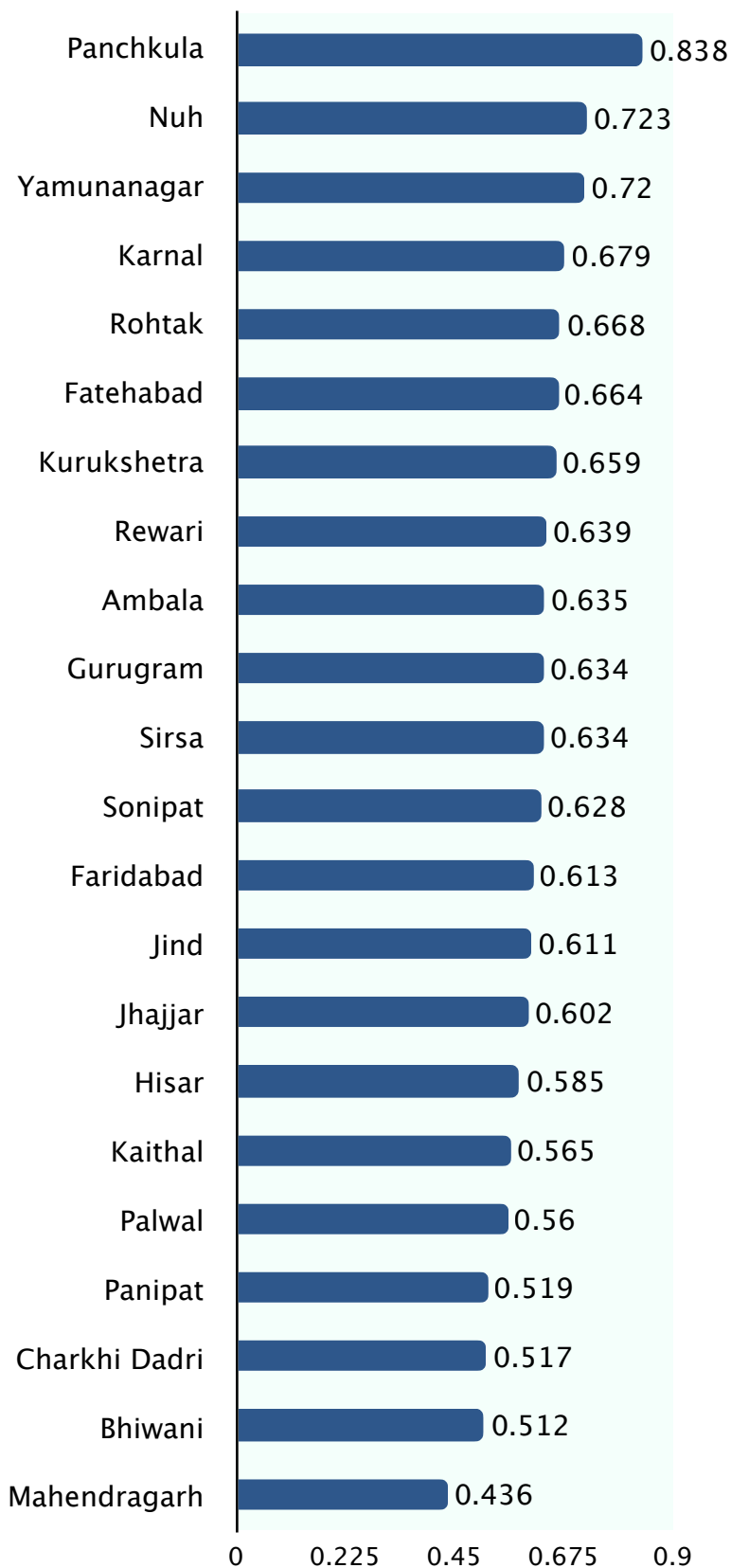
## Salient Features of Public Health Sector

- **Underweight Children** – Palwal district has the highest percentage of underweight children under the age of 5 years, with 18.19%, while Charkhi Dadri has the lowest percentage, at 3.26%

- **Anaemic Children** – Twelve districts reported that over 70% of children aged 6–59 months were anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) in FY 2020–21
- **Full Immunisation** – Seven districts reported below 90% coverage of full immunisation, with Nuh District reporting the lowest coverage at 54%
- **Percentage of Institutional Delivery** – All districts have achieved more than 95% coverage of institutional delivery, except Nuh and Palwal, where the coverage is 85.46% and 87.77%, respectively
- **Percentage of Sub-Centers/ PHCs converted into Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs)** – Districts like Fatehabad and Nuh have converted all subcenters/PHCs into HWCs. In contrast, districts like Rohtak, Rewari, Panipat, Jhajjar, and Faridabad have not even reached a coverage of 40%
- **Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings** – Only three districts have reported having above 50% Anganwadis with their own building
- **Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA** – Karnal has the highest coverage of ANC checkups for pregnant women at 84.7%, whereas Nuh lags behind with a coverage of just 45.9%. Emphasizing the quality of healthcare services across all districts is crucial to further reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio
- **Proportional of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population** – Twelve districts have already achieved this healthcare standard, while the remaining districts need to intensify their efforts to enhance healthcare services.
- **Percentage of Golden Card issued under AB-PMJAY/Sehat Scheme** – Only six districts have issued golden cards to less than 70% of eligible beneficiaries. A more focused and timely delivery of services is needed to cover all eligible beneficiaries and provide them with golden cards for accessing healthcare services

## 4.2.5 Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Panchkula	0.838
2	Nuh	0.723
3	Yamunanagar	0.720
4	Karnal	0.679
5	Rohtak	0.668
6	Fatehabad	0.664
7	Kurukshetra	0.659
8	Rewari	0.639
9	Ambala	0.635
10	Gurugram	0.634
10	Sirsa	0.634
12	Sonipat	0.628
13	Faridabad	0.613
14	Jind	0.611
15	Jhajjar	0.602
16	Hisar	0.585
17	Kaithal	0.565
18	Palwal	0.560
19	Panipat	0.519
20	Charkhi Dadri	0.517
21	Bhiwani	0.512
22	Mahendragarh	0.436



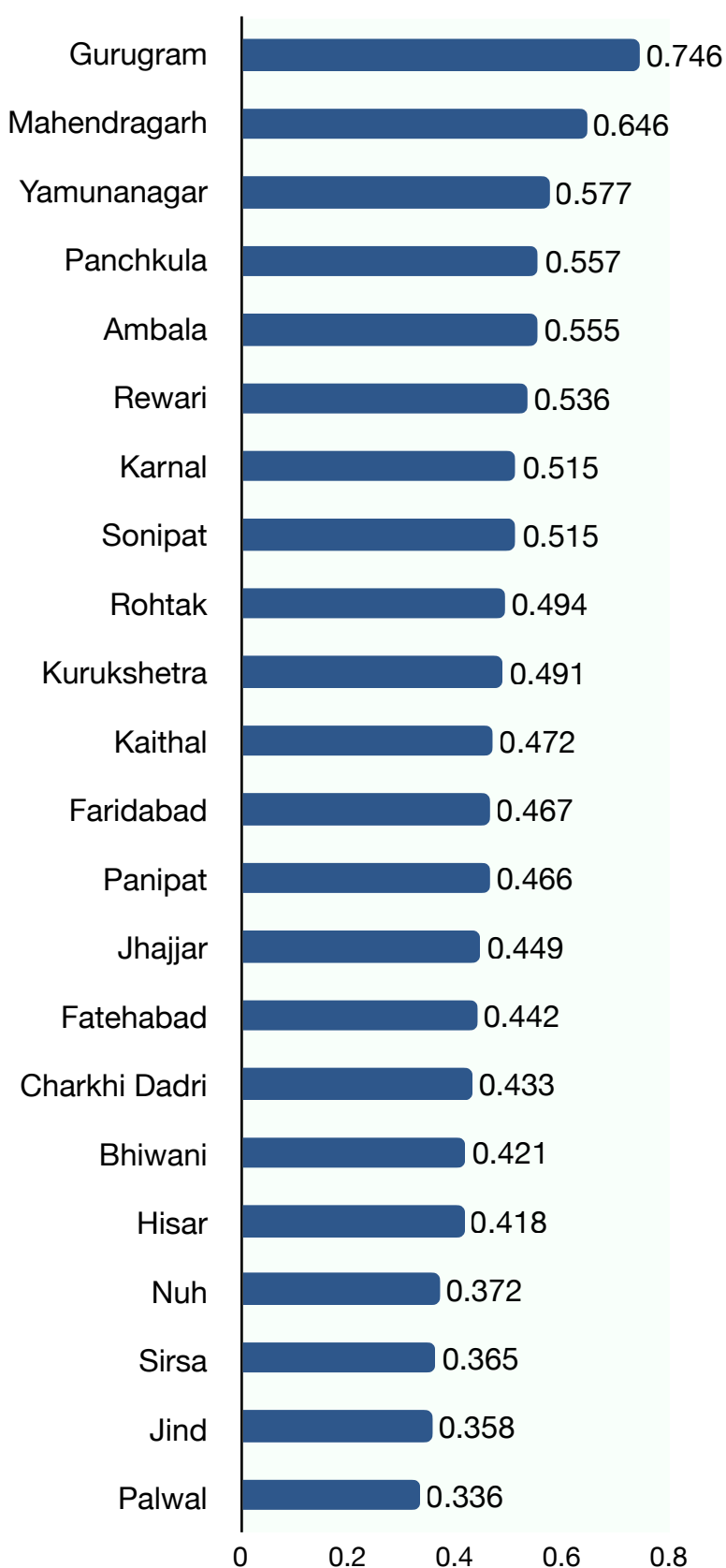


## Salient Features of Public Infrastructure and Utilities Sector

- **Housing for All under PMAY (Urban and Grameen)** – All the districts are focusing to complete the work on sanctioned housing projects. Only 5 district has reported more than 50% of work completed against sanctioned.
- **Percentage of Households with access to Safe Drinking Water** – Nine districts have achieved 100% access to safe drinking water facilities for households. However, only two districts, Nuh and Palwal, have reported below 85% coverage, with 81% and 83.85%, respectively.
- **Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility** – Nine districts have achieved 100% access to sanitation facilities, while another six districts have achieved sanitation access between 90% to 99%
- **Percentage of households electrified to total households** – All District have achieved the target of 100% household electrification
- **Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY** – Fourteen districts have achieved the target with more than 90% of completion of work, while five districts have achieved 100%
- **Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water** – Only five districts—Ambala, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Palwal, and Yamunanagar—have not achieved 100% coverage of rural habitation with access to adequate quantity of potable drinking water.
- **Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection** – All gram panchayats are connected with Bharat Net Internet across all districts.

## 4.2.6 Social Welfare and Development Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Gurugram	0.746
2	Mahendragarh	0.646
3	Yamunanagar	0.577
4	Panchkula	0.557
5	Ambala	0.555
6	Rewari	0.536
7	Karnal	0.515
7	Sonipat	0.515
9	Rohtak	0.494
10	Kurukshetra	0.491
11	Kaithal	0.472
12	Faridabad	0.467
13	Panipat	0.466
14	Jhajjar	0.449
15	Fatehabad	0.442
16	Charkhi Dadri	0.433
17	Bhiwani	0.421
18	Hisar	0.418
19	Nuh	0.372
20	Sirsa	0.365
21	Jind	0.358
22	Palwal	0.336

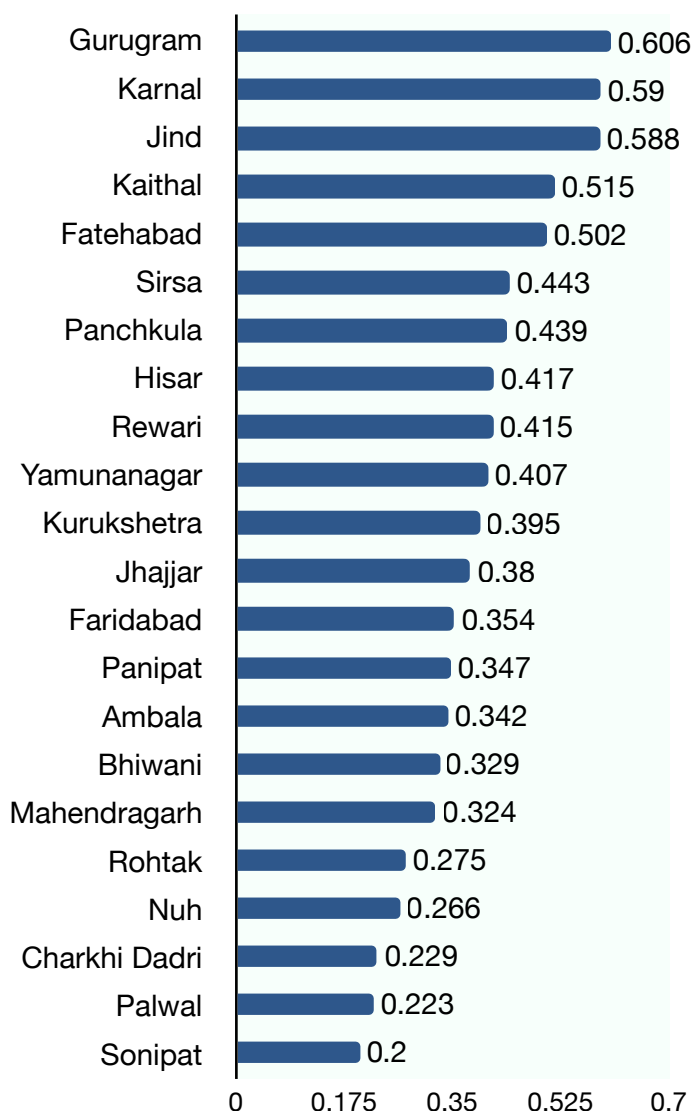


## Salient Features of Social Welfare and Development Sector

- **Head Count Ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index** – Panchkula district has reported the lowest poverty head count ratio of 1.42, while Nuh has reported the highest poverty head count ratio of 39.99, as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index report released in 2023
- **Increase in Procurement of Wheat** – Only three districts have reported a decline in the trend of wheat procurement from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22. Conversely, districts like Mahendragarh and Nuh have reported an almost 100% increase in wheat procurement during this period
- **Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA** – Sonipat district has reported the highest number of days of employment, while Palwal has reported the lowest.
- **Atal Pension Yojana** – District Gurugram has the highest number of beneficiaries covered under Atal Pension Yojana, while Charkhi Dadri has reported the lowest number
- **Number of enrolments per 1 lakh population under – Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)** – District Gurugram has reported the highest number of beneficiaries coverage under PMSBY and PMJJBY, whereas Palwal has reported the lowest number
- **Number of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme per 1 lakh population** – Kaithal district has reported the highest number of beneficiaries, whereas Panchkula has reported the lowest number.

## 4.2.7 Financial Inclusion Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Gurugram	0.606
2	Karnal	0.590
3	Jind	0.588
4	Kaithal	0.515
5	Fatehabad	0.502
6	Sirsa	0.443
7	Panchkula	0.439
8	Hisar	0.417
9	Rewari	0.415
10	Yamunanagar	0.407
11	Kurukshetra	0.395
12	Jhajjar	0.380
13	Faridabad	0.354
14	Panipat	0.347
15	Ambala	0.342
16	Bhiwani	0.329
17	Mahendragarh	0.324
18	Rohtak	0.275
19	Nuh	0.266
20	Charkhi Dadri	0.229
21	Palwal	0.223
22	Sonipat	0.200

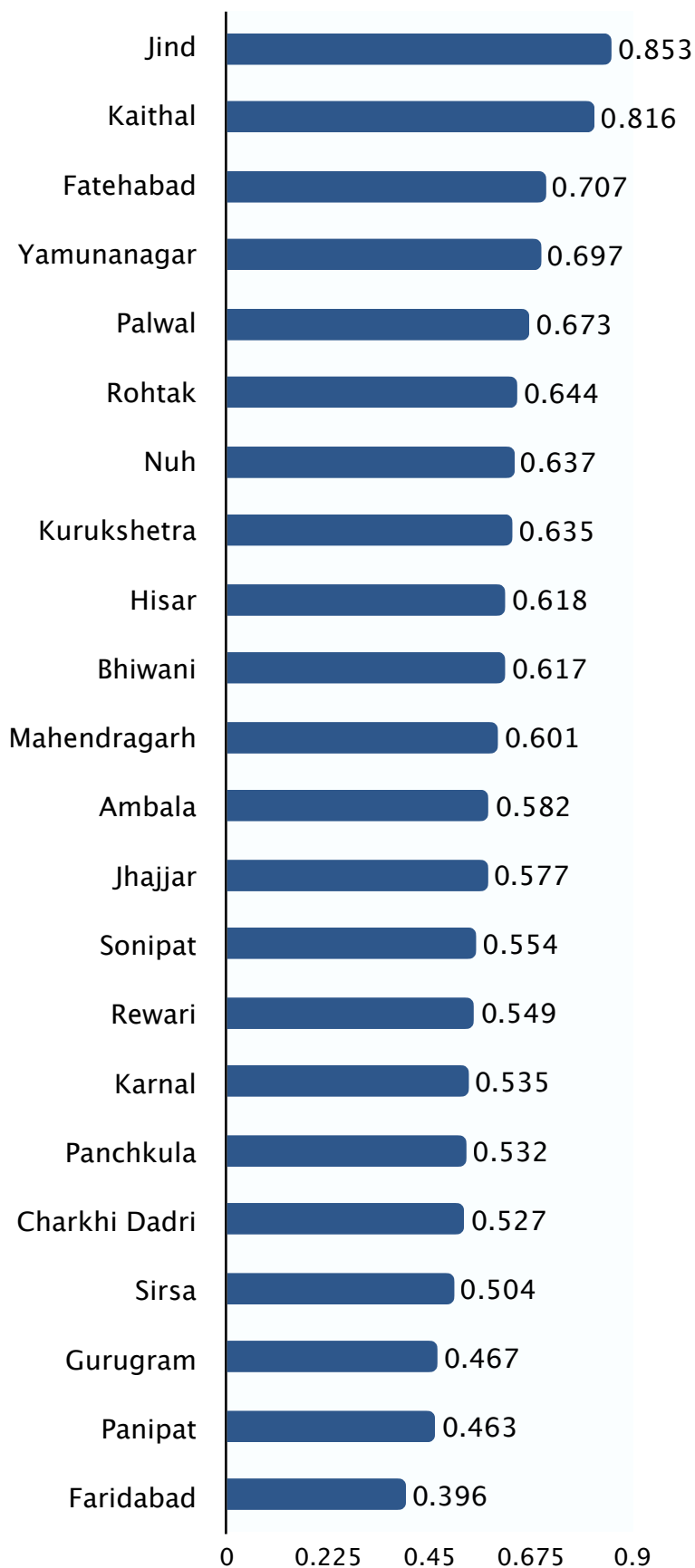


## Salient Features of Financial Inclusion Sector

- **Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana Account per 1 lakh population** – Gurugram District has opened the highest number of accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana, whereas Rohtak has opened the lowest number of accounts
- **Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population** – Rewari district has the highest disbursement of Mudra loans, whereas Nuh has the lowest among all districts.
- **Total disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment funds to SHGs** – Jind district has disbursed the highest amount in Community Investment funds to Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

## 4.2.8 Judiciary and Public Safety Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Jind	0.853
2	Kaithal	0.816
3	Fatehabad	0.707
4	Yamunanagar	0.697
5	Palwal	0.673
6	Rohtak	0.644
7	Nuh	0.637
8	Kurukshetra	0.635
9	Hisar	0.618
10	Bhiwani	0.617
11	Mahendragarh	0.601
12	Ambala	0.582
13	Jhajjar	0.577
14	Sonipat	0.554
15	Rewari	0.549
16	Karnal	0.535
17	Panchkula	0.532
18	Charkhi Dadri	0.527
19	Sirsa	0.504
20	Gurugram	0.467
21	Panipat	0.463
22	Faridabad	0.396

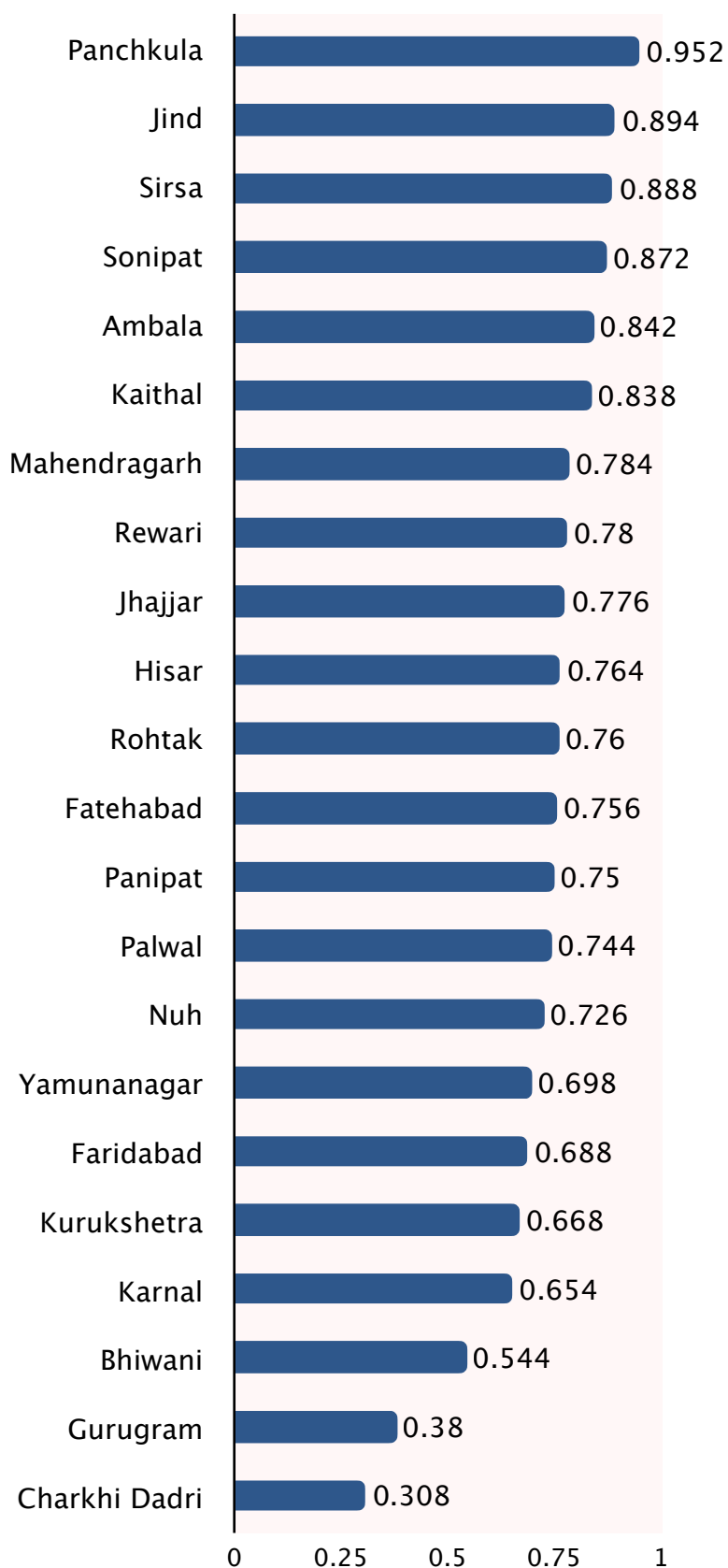


## Salient Features of Judiciary and Public Safety Sector

- **Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population** – From a road safety perspective, minimizing the number of road accidents is a priority. All districts are actively working towards reducing accidents. In 2022, Fatehabad, Hisar, and Sirsa reported the lowest road accident deaths, with a rate of 9 per one lakh population.
- **Incidence of Crime against women** – The extent of crime against women is a deeply concerning issue, impacting individuals, families, and society at large. Efforts to minimize these occurrences are crucial. In 2022, Nuh District reported the lowest incidence, with approximately 55.39 crimes against women per one lakh women in the population. It is essential to continue striving for a society where such crimes are as close to nonexistent as possible.
- **Incidence of Crime against Children** – Addressing offenses where children are victims is of paramount importance. The Indian Penal Code and related laws outline these offenses, emphasizing the need for their prevention and mitigation. All districts are diligently working to minimize crimes against children. Palwal District stands out with the lowest reported incidents, approximately 60.85 crimes against children per one lakh child population for the fiscal year 2022. Continuing efforts to protect and support children are crucial for a safer and more nurturing society.
- **Percentage of cases worked out under IPC + LSL** – Efficient and swift action by the police and administration is essential in addressing reported crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Local Special Laws (LSL). All districts are diligently striving for swift responses to reported incidents. Charkhi Dadri district has showcased remarkable efficiency, with the highest percentage of cases, at 86.61%, being successfully worked out under IPC and LSL in the year 2022. This highlights the commitment and dedication of the district in ensuring timely and effective law enforcement

## 4.2.9 Environment Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Panchkula	0.952
2	Jind	0.894
3	Sirsa	0.888
4	Sonipat	0.872
5	Ambala	0.842
6	Kaithal	0.838
7	Mahendragarh	0.784
8	Rewari	0.780
9	Jhajjar	0.776
10	Hisar	0.764
11	Rohtak	0.760
12	Fatehabad	0.756
13	Panipat	0.750
14	Palwal	0.744
15	Nuh	0.726
16	Yamunanagar	0.698
17	Faridabad	0.688
18	Kurukshetra	0.668
19	Karnal	0.654
20	Bhiwani	0.544
21	Gurugram	0.380
22	Charkhi Dadri	0.308



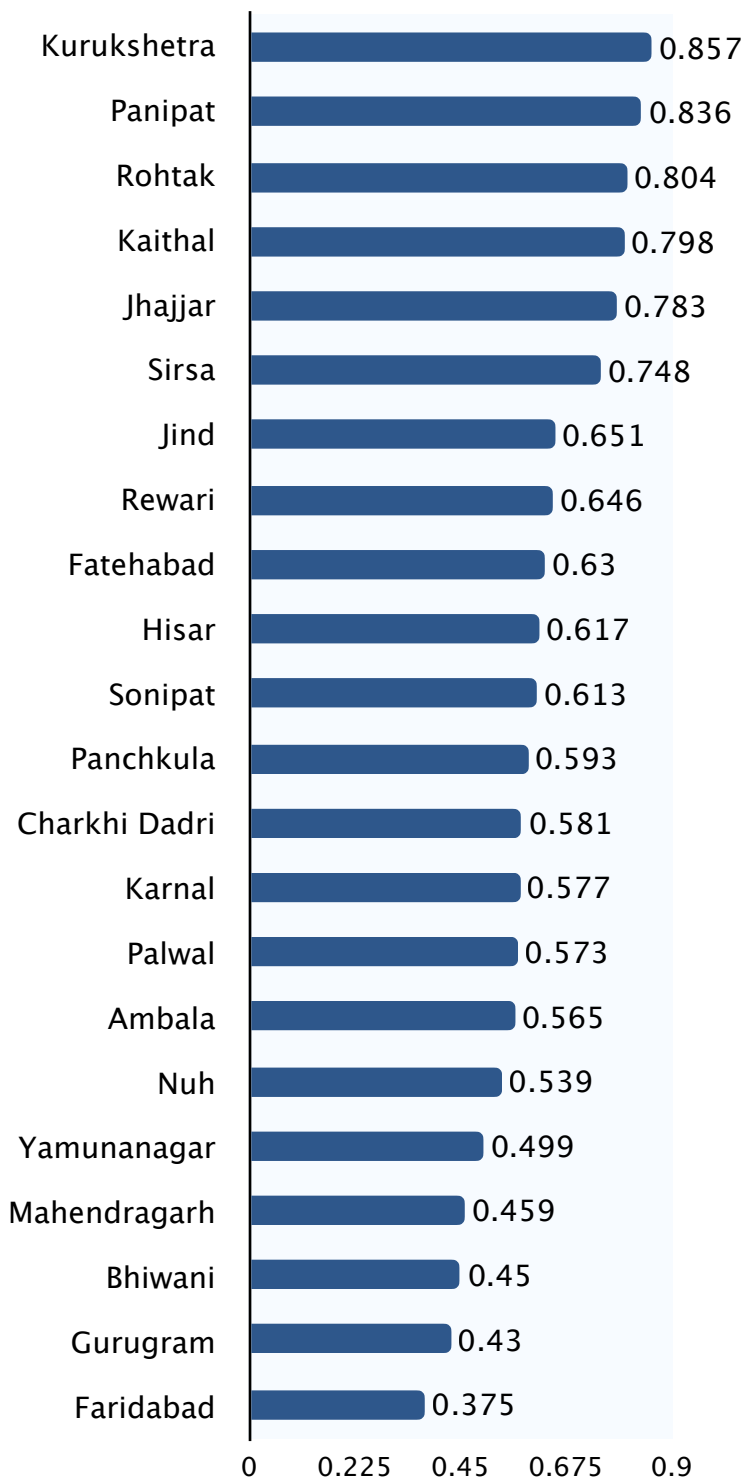
## Salient Features of Environment Sector

- **Change in Forest Cover** – Preservation and enhancement of forest cover are crucial for maintaining ecological balance and sustainability. Unfortunately, ten districts have witnessed a decline in forest cover. This alarming trend necessitates collaborative efforts among districts to collectively focus on conservation and reforestation initiatives. A unified approach will help in not only halting the decline but also fostering the growth of forested areas, thus preserving the ecological integrity and ensuring a sustainable environment for the future.
- **Percentage of Plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money** – Efforts to enhance green cover through compensatory afforestation are commendable. It's heartening to note that all districts are actively participating in this endeavor. The progress made by 17 districts in achieving the target is laudable. However, there is room for improvement, especially in districts where the coverage is below 90%. Charkhi Dadri's coverage of 72% indicates the need for intensified efforts to achieve the desired green cover targets. A concerted approach, with a focus on sustainable afforestation practices, is essential to enhance the ecological balance and promote a healthier environment for all.
- **Percentage of Ground Water withdrawal against Availability** – Preservation of groundwater is indeed crucial for maintaining the ecological balance and sustaining life systems. Excessive withdrawal of groundwater can significantly disrupt this balance and have adverse effects on both the environment and communities. It's concerning that three districts have reported over 200% groundwater withdrawal, emphasizing the urgent need for action. Implementing measures to recharge groundwater resources is vital to restore balance and ensure a sustainable water supply for all. A collective effort is necessary to address this issue, emphasizing responsible usage and efficient management of this precious resource.
- **Water Bodies and Wetland Protection** – All the districts are making efforts to protect the water bodies in their respective districts.



## 4.2.10 Citizen Centric Governance Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Kurukshetra	0.857
2	Panipat	0.836
3	Rohtak	0.804
4	Kaithal	0.798
5	Jhajjar	0.783
6	Sirsa	0.748
7	Jind	0.651
8	Rewari	0.646
9	Fatehabad	0.630
10	Hisar	0.617
11	Sonipat	0.613
12	Panchkula	0.593
13	Charkhi Dadri	0.581
14	Karnal	0.577
15	Palwal	0.573
16	Ambala	0.565
17	Nuh	0.539
18	Yamunanagar	0.499
19	Mahendragarh	0.459
20	Bhiwani	0.450
21	Gurugram	0.430
22	Faridabad	0.375



## Salient Features of Citizen Centric Governance Sector

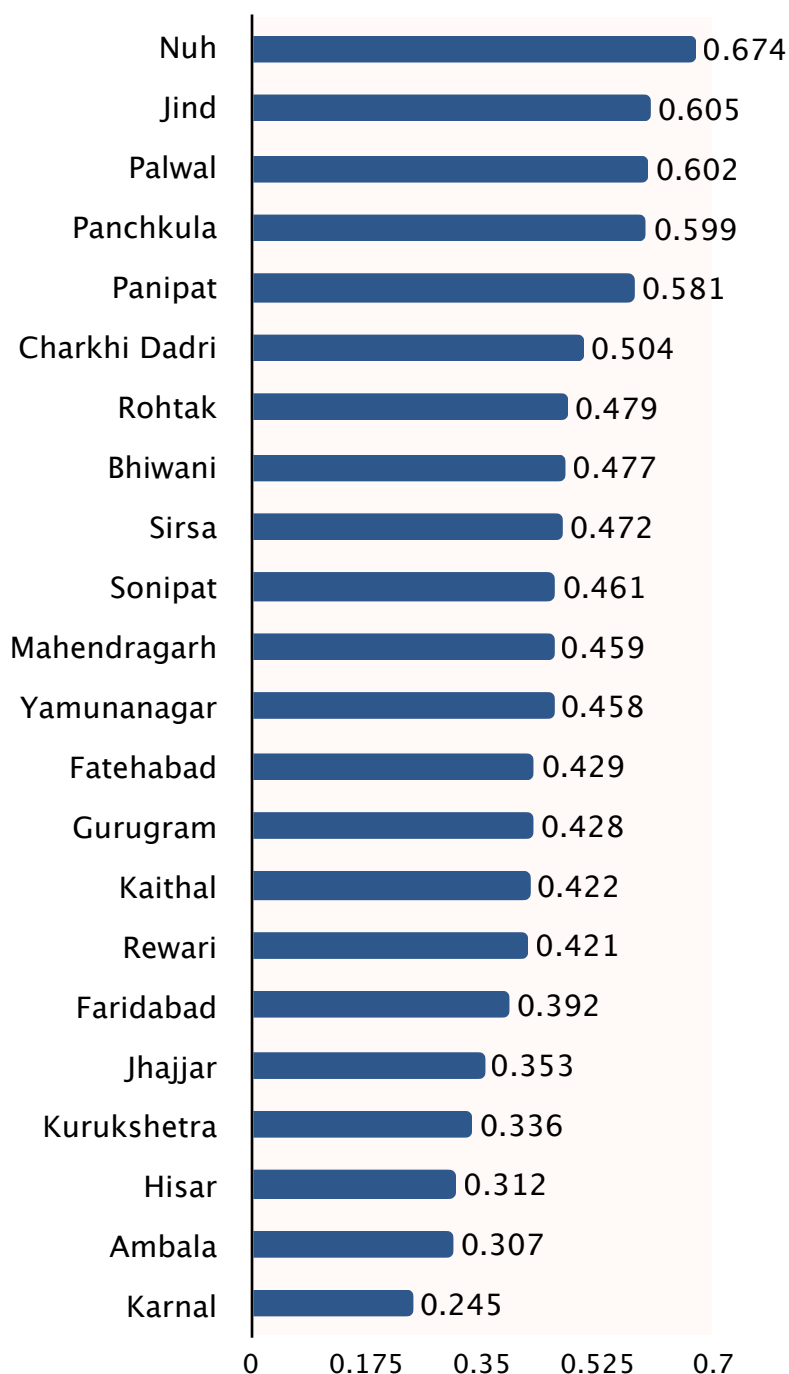
- **Percentage of completed application against received under SARAL portal –** Efficient handling of online applications is essential for providing timely services to the public. It's commendable that all districts have made concerted efforts to

address online applications promptly. Achieving above 98% completion of online applications received through the SARAL portal indicates a high level of efficiency and dedication in managing these requests. This demonstrates a commitment to leveraging technology for streamlined processes and ensuring that citizens receive the services they need in a timely and effective manner.

- **Percentage of Grievances Resolved** – Establishing a robust grievance redressal mechanism is crucial for addressing citizens' concerns and ensuring prompt action. It's encouraging to note that all districts have implemented such mechanisms. However, there's a notable variance in the grievance resolution rate among districts, with 12 districts achieving a commendable resolution rate of over 90%. To further enhance service quality and responsiveness, districts with lower resolution rates should focus on streamlining their grievance handling processes and promptly addressing citizen concerns. This proactive approach will contribute to greater citizen satisfaction and a more efficient governance system.
- **Online appointment issued for registration of marriage** – Leveraging technology to enhance citizen-centric services is a forward-looking approach. The adoption of online application systems and appointment scheduling not only streamlines the service delivery process but also significantly contributes to efficient time management. These digital platforms empower citizens to conveniently submit their requests and schedule appointments, facilitating a smoother interaction with the administration. By embracing technology in this manner, districts are demonstrating a commitment to delivering services that are accessible, timely, and aligned with the needs and expectations of the citizens.

## 4.2.11 Gender Equality Sector Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Nuh	0.674
2	Jind	0.605
3	Palwal	0.602
4	Panchkula	0.599
5	Panipat	0.581
6	Charkhi Dadri	0.504
7	Rohtak	0.479
8	Bhiwani	0.477
9	Sirsa	0.472
10	Sonipat	0.461
11	Mahendragarh	0.459
12	Yamunanagar	0.458
13	Fatehabad	0.429
14	Gurugram	0.428
15	Kaithal	0.422
16	Rewari	0.421
17	Faridabad	0.392
18	Jhajjar	0.353
19	Kurukshetra	0.336
20	Hisar	0.312
21	Ambala	0.307
22	Karnal	0.245



## Salient Features of Citizen Centric Governance Sector

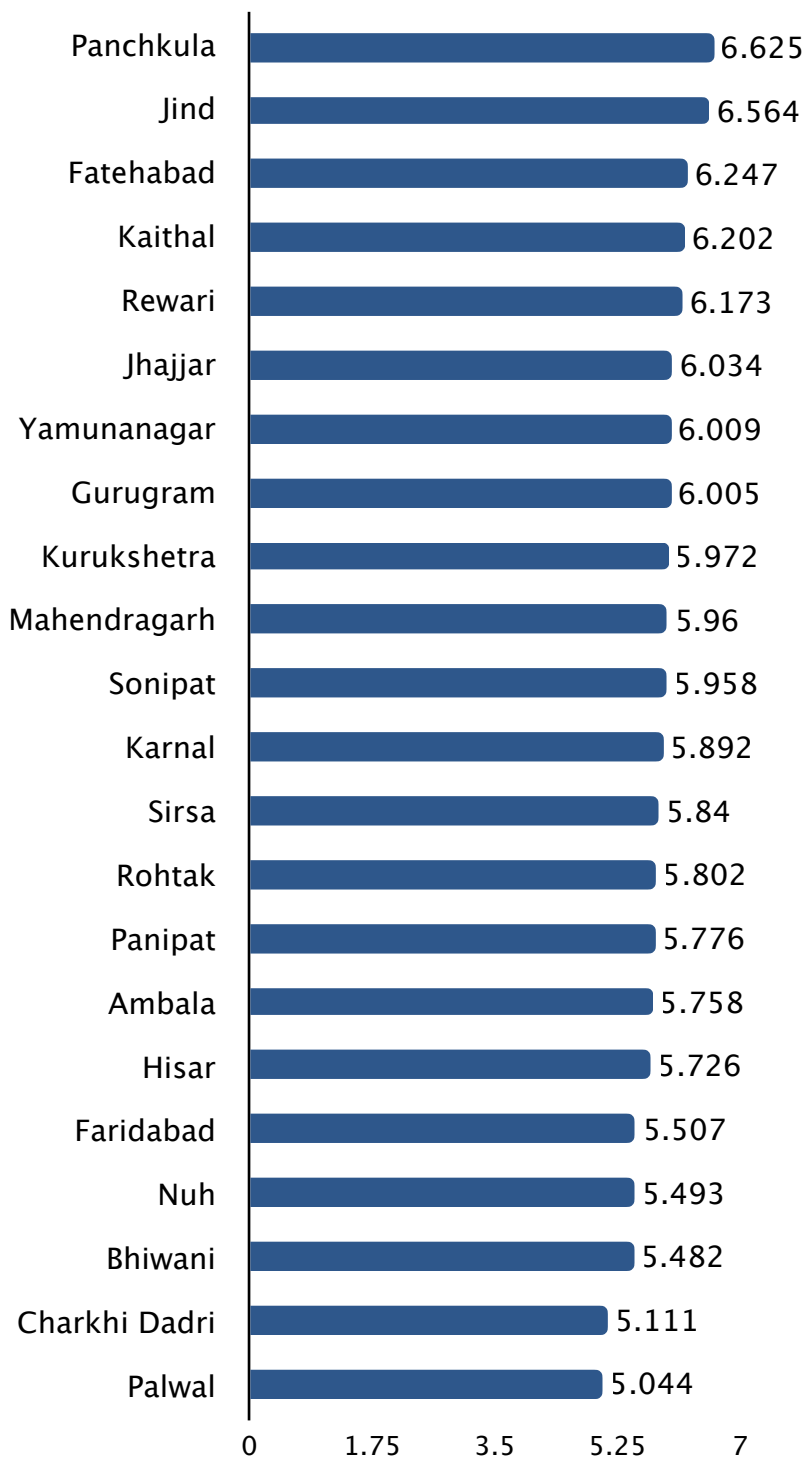
- **Percentage of women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)** – Empowering women and recognizing their crucial role in societal progress is a fundamental objective. Districts are actively striving to enhance services that cater to the needs and empowerment of women. A notable effort has been observed in District Panipat, which has achieved a commendable

62.42% representation of women beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). This signifies a step towards fostering gender inclusivity and enabling economic growth and self-reliance among women. It's vital to continue and expand these efforts across all districts to ensure a more equitable and empowered society.

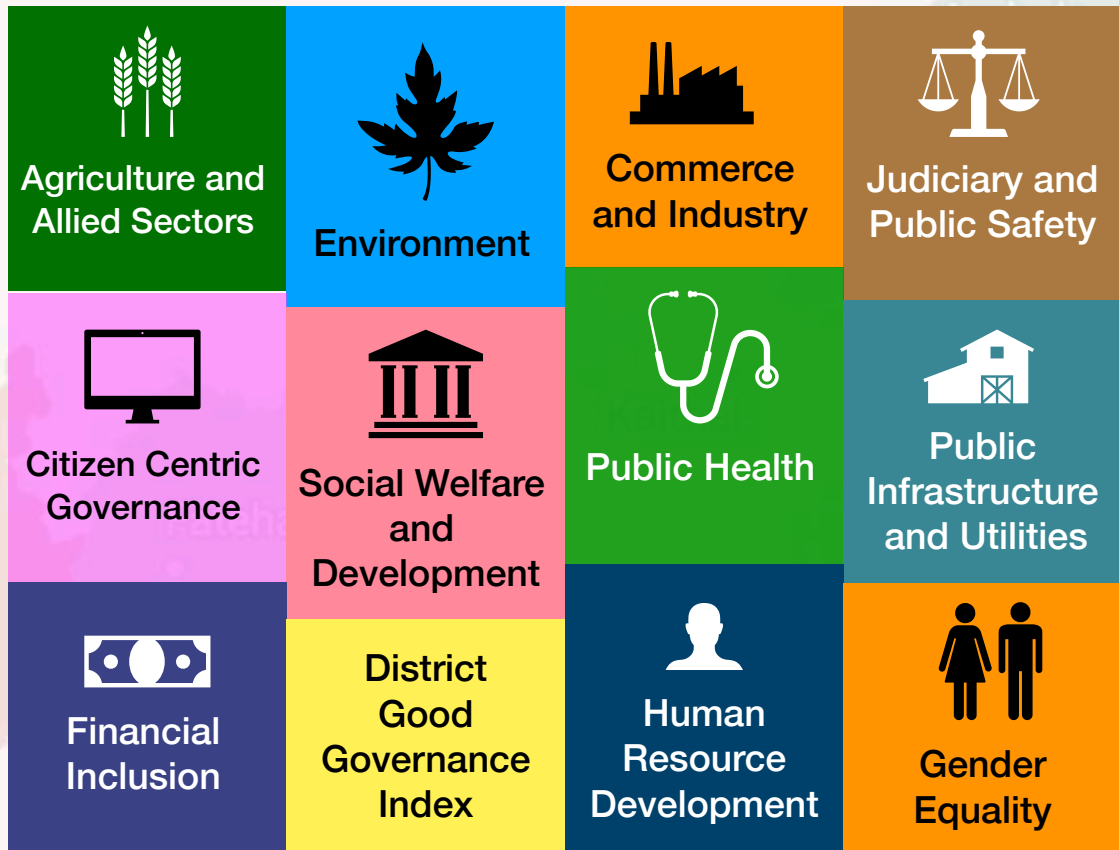
- **Sex Ratio at Birth** – Ensuring gender equality is a cornerstone of a balanced and just society. Districts are actively striving for gender equality through concerted efforts involving multiple stakeholders and government departments. Notably, District Jind has made significant strides, reporting the highest sex ratio of 996 in the year 2022. This achievement is a testament to the collective endeavor to create a more equitable environment where both genders are valued and provided with equal opportunities. Sustained efforts and collaboration will continue to be vital in advancing gender parity and societal harmony across all districts.
- **Seats held by women in Local Bodies (Sarpanch and Panch)** – The significant role of women in leadership cannot be overstated, particularly in shaping robust livelihood mechanisms within communities. Districts are actively working to enhance women's involvement and influence in decision-making processes at all levels. One notable progress is the rise in women's representation as Sarpanches and Panches, exceeding 45% across all districts. This advancement underscores the concerted efforts to empower women and enable their active participation in governance and community development. Continued initiatives and support will further bolster women's leadership and pave the way for more inclusive and equitable societies.
- **Per lakh women experiences cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative** – Efforts are being diligently made across all districts to combat and diminish crimes against women in all their manifestations. District Nuh has notably reported the lowest incidence of instances where women experience cruelty or physical violence by their husband or a relative, standing at 12.55 per lakh women in the year 2022.
- **Percentage of women certified trained under Skill Development and Training** – In a commendable stride towards empowering women through skill development and training, Rewari district has taken the lead by reporting an impressive 74% of women who have successfully completed certification programs.

### 4.3 Composite Ranking

Rank	District	Score
1	Panchkula	6.625
2	Jind	6.564
3	Fatehabad	6.247
4	Kaithal	6.202
5	Rewari	6.173
6	Jhajjar	6.034
7	Yamunanagar	6.009
8	Gurugram	6.005
9	Kurukshetra	5.972
10	Mahendragarh	5.960
11	Sonipat	5.958
12	Karnal	5.892
13	Sirsa	5.840
14	Rohtak	5.802
15	Panipat	5.776
16	Ambala	5.758
17	Hisar	5.726
18	Faridabad	5.507
19	Nuh	5.493
20	Bhiwani	5.482
21	Charkhi Dadri	5.111
22	Palwal	5.044







## 5. DISTRICT PROFILE







## Ambala

Ambala District, located in the northern Indian state of Haryana, holds a rich historical and cultural legacy. Split into Ambala City and Ambala Cantt, it's renowned for its strategic location as a major transport and trade hub. The district seamlessly blends urban development with natural beauty, boasting lush greenery and scenic landscapes. Ambala is also recognized for its educational institutions and military presence due to its cantonment. The Ghaggar River traverses its



boundaries, adding to the picturesque setting. With its unique blend of heritage, modernity, and connectivity, Ambala stands as a key district in Haryana's social and economic fabric.

### District At a Glance

	<b>Area:</b> 1569 sq km
	<b>Population:</b> 1,128,350
	<b>Literacy Rate:</b> 87.46%
	<b>Block:</b> 6
	<b>Villages:</b> 499
	<b>Municipality:</b> 4

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	6
2	Commerce and Industry	20
3	Human Resources Development	21
4	Public Health	5
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	9
6	Social Welfare and Development	5
7	Financial Inclusion	15
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	12
9	Environment	5
10	Citizen Centric Governance	16
11	Gender Equality	21



## Bhiwani

**DGGI Rank: 20**  
**Score: 5.482**

Bhiwani District, situated in the heart of Haryana, India, is a region steeped in historical and cultural significance. Known for its ancient roots, the district holds a deep connection to Hindu mythology and folklore. Today, it is a blend of tradition and modernity, boasting a strong agricultural base and emerging industries. Bhiwani is renowned for its sports culture, particularly boxing, with many champions hailing from here. The district's educational institutions



contribute to its allure. With a mix of urban development and rural landscapes, Bhiwani encapsulates the essence of Haryana's heritage and progress.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 32,83 sq km



**Population:** 11,32,169



**Male:** 6,00,723



**Female:** 5,31,446



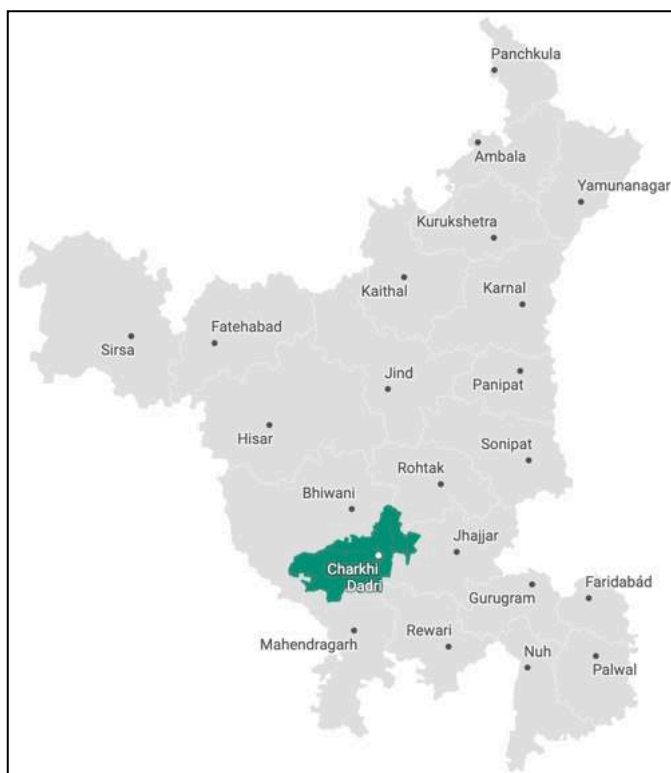
**Literacy :** 74.6%

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	1
2	Commerce and Industry	18
3	Human Resources Development	17
4	Public Health	2
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	21
6	Social Welfare and Development	17
7	Financial Inclusion	16
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	10
9	Environment	20
10	Citizen Centric Governance	20
11	Gender Equality	8

## Charkhi Dadri

**DGGI Rank: 21**  
**Score: 5.111**

Charkhi Dadri District, a prominent region in Haryana, India, embodies a unique blend of history and contemporary growth. Its historical roots trace back to ancient times, and it's known for its cultural diversity. The district has made significant strides in agriculture, with a focus on wheat, rice, and mustard cultivation. Charkhi Dadri is recognized for its strong industrial presence, contributing to the state's economic growth. The district also emphasizes education, nurturing talent and intellect. Surrounded by natural beauty and complemented by a rich heritage, Charkhi Dadri District stands as a testament to Haryana's evolving landscape.



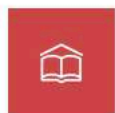
### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,370 sq km



**Population:** 5,02,276



**Male:** 2,65,949



**Female:** 2,36,327



**Literacy :** 67.04 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	16
2	Commerce and Industry	11
3	Human Resources Development	10
4	Public Health	4
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	20
6	Social Welfare and Development	16
7	Financial Inclusion	20
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	18
9	Environment	22
10	Citizen Centric Governance	13
11	Gender Equality	6

## Faridabad

**DGGI Rank: 18**  
**Score: 5.507**

Faridabad District, a bustling industrial and commercial hub in Haryana, India, epitomizes rapid urbanization and economic vigor. Situated adjacent to the national capital, Delhi, it has emerged as a key player in the National Capital Region (NCR). Faridabad is renowned for its thriving industrial sectors, including manufacturing, electronics, and automotive industries. The district is also making strides in education and healthcare, fostering a balanced development approach. Its proximity to Delhi ensures a strategic advantage in terms of connectivity and accessibility, fueling further growth. Faridabad District embodies the dynamism and progress characterizing modern urban landscapes.



### District at a Glance

	<b>Area:</b> 741 sq km
	<b>Population:</b> 18,09,733
	<b>Male:</b> 9,66,110
	<b>Female:</b> 8,43,623
	<b>Literacy :</b> 81.7 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	2
2	Commerce and Industry	1
3	Human Resources Development	5
4	Public Health	20
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	13
6	Social Welfare and Development	12
7	Financial Inclusion	13
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	22
9	Environment	17
10	Citizen Centric Governance	22
11	Gender Equality	17

## Fatehabad

**DGGI Rank: 3**  
**Score: 6.247**

Fatehabad District, located in Haryana, India, boasts a rich historical and cultural heritage. It's marked by a blend of rural landscapes and growing urban centers. The district is known for its agricultural prowess, with a focus on wheat, cotton, and sugarcane cultivation. Fatehabad also emphasizes education, with several institutions contributing to knowledge dissemination. The region is committed to improving healthcare and infrastructure to enhance the quality of life for its residents. With



ongoing development initiatives and a vibrant community, Fatehabad District represents a promising future while cherishing its historical roots.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 2,538 sq km



**Population:** 942,011



**Male:** 495,360



**Female:** 446,651



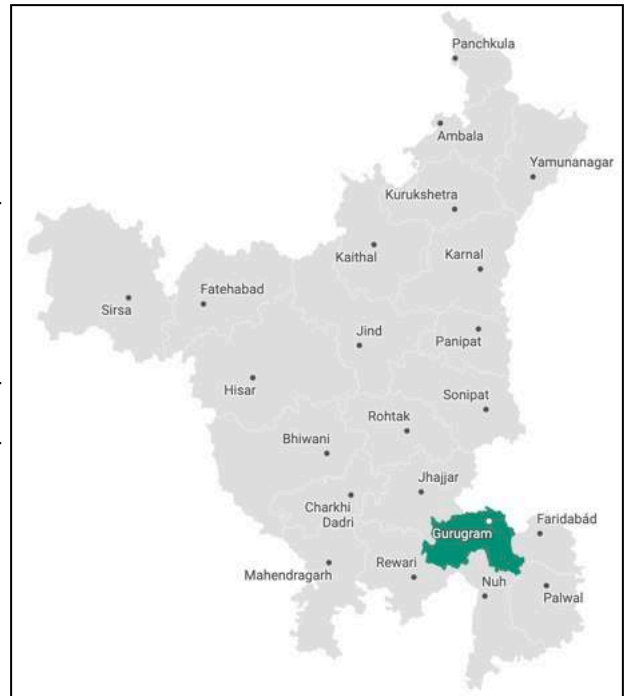
**Literacy :** 67.92%

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	4
2	Commerce and Industry	13
3	Human Resources Development	14
4	Public Health	3
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	6
6	Social Welfare and Development	15
7	Financial Inclusion	5
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	3
9	Environment	12
10	Citizen Centric Governance	9
11	Gender Equality	13

## Gurugram

**DGGI Rank: 8**  
**Score: 6.005**

Gurugram District, often dubbed the 'Millennium City,' epitomizes modernity and rapid urbanization. Situated in Haryana, India, it's a thriving economic hub and a crucial part of the National Capital Region (NCR). Known for its towering skyscrapers, multinational corporate offices, and a burgeoning tech industry, Gurugram is a magnet for professionals and businesses. The district's infrastructure, connectivity, and cosmopolitan culture contribute to its allure. Despite its urban character,



Gurugram also preserves green spaces and cultural heritage. It symbolizes India's embrace of contemporary development while respecting its traditional essence, making it a dynamic and sought-after destination.

### District At a Glance



**Area:** 1258 sq. km



**Population:** 15,14,085



**Literacy Rate:** 84.4%



**Sub Divisions :** 4



**Development Blocks:** 4



**Revenue Estates :** 291

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	9
2	Commerce and Industry	2
3	Human Resources Development	3
4	Public Health	13
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	10
6	Social Welfare and Development	1
7	Financial Inclusion	1
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	20
9	Environment	21
10	Citizen Centric Governance	21
11	Gender Equality	14






# Hisar

**DGGI Rank: 17**  
**Score: 5.726**

Hisar District, located in Haryana, India, is a blend of historical richness and modern growth. Steeped in history, it has witnessed various civilizations and holds artifacts from the Harappan era. Presently, it's a prominent educational, industrial, and agricultural center. Known for its steel industry, agri-based economy, and academic institutions like Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar is vital for the region's development. Its unique cultural tapestry, with influences from various communities, adds to its vibrancy. Balancing its heritage and progress, Hisar continues to evolve as a significant hub in the state of Haryana.



## District at a Glance

-  **Area:** 3,983 sq km
-  **Population:** 17,43,931
-  **Male:** 9,31,562
-  **Female:** 8,12,369
-  **Literacy :** 72.89 %

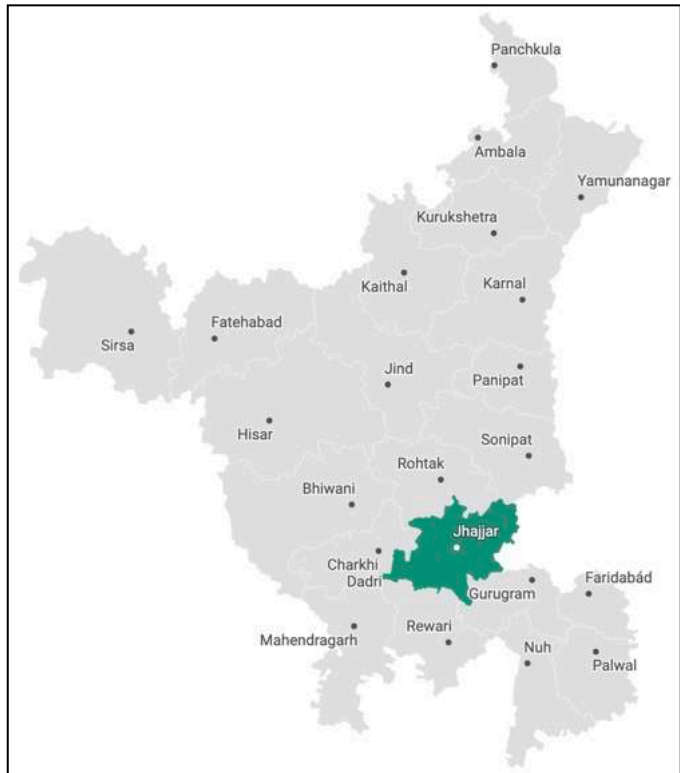
#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	10
2	Commerce and Industry	17
3	Human Resources Development	9
4	Public Health	11
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	16
6	Social Welfare and Development	18
7	Financial Inclusion	8
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	9
9	Environment	10
10	Citizen Centric Governance	10
11	Gender Equality	20



# Jhajjar

**DGGI Rank: 6**  
**Score: 6.034**

Jhajjar District, situated in Haryana, India, is a burgeoning region known for its industrial growth and agricultural heritage. It's a blend of rural tranquility and urban progress, showcasing a rapid transition in recent years. The district is making strides in industrialization, housing various manufacturing units and industries. Agriculture remains a fundamental pillar of the economy, with a focus on innovative farming practices. The cultural fabric is rich and diverse, with various festivals and traditions celebrated with enthusiasm. Jhajjar's journey reflects the evolving dynamics of modernization while cherishing its roots and traditions.



## District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,834 sq km



**Population:** 9,58,405



**Male:** 5,14,667



**Female:** 4,43,738



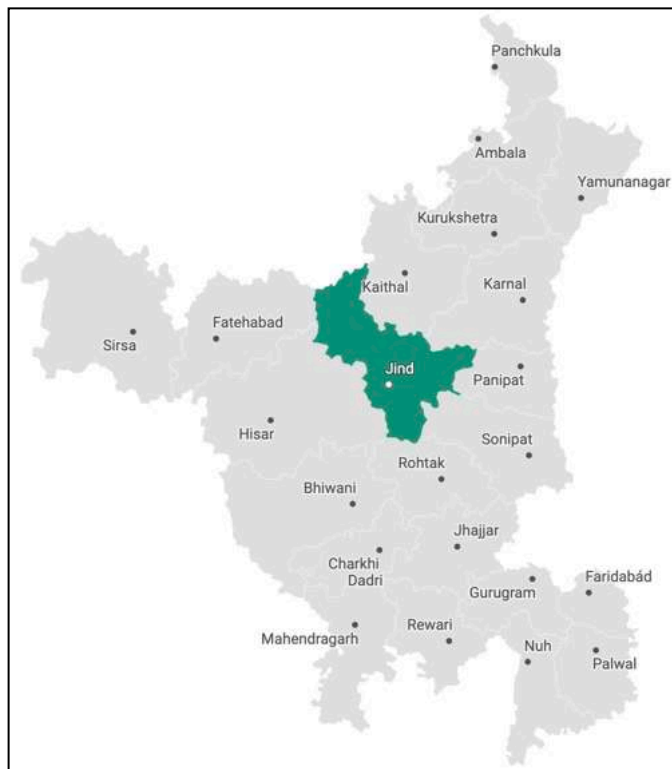
**Literacy:** 80.65 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	19
2	Commerce and Industry	3
3	Human Resources Development	2
4	Public Health	15
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	15
6	Social Welfare and Development	14
7	Financial Inclusion	12
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	13
9	Environment	9
10	Citizen Centric Governance	5
11	Gender Equality	18

## Jind

**DGGI Rank: 2**  
**Score: 6.564**

Jind District, located in Haryana, India, epitomizes a blend of cultural heritage and modern development. Renowned for its historical significance and ancient forts, it stands as a testament to the region's glorious past. The district is primarily agricultural, with a strong focus on wheat, rice, and cotton cultivation. Jind is also embracing economic growth, witnessing progress in trade, commerce, and education. The district's socio-cultural fabric is adorned with colorful festivals and traditions, reflecting the vibrant spirit of its people. Jind District encapsulates the essence of tradition evolving harmoniously with contemporary advancements.



### District at a Glance

	<b>Area:</b> 2,702 sq km
	<b>Population:</b> 13,34,152
	<b>Male:</b> 7,13,006
	<b>Female:</b> 6,21,146
	<b>Literacy :</b> 80.11 %

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



## Kaithal

DGGI Rank: 4  
Score: 6.202

Kaithal District, situated in Haryana, India, embodies a rich historical tapestry interwoven with modern aspirations. Historically significant, it has witnessed the ebb and flow of various civilizations and empires, leaving behind an indelible cultural imprint. Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy, prominently producing wheat, rice, and sugarcane. Kaithal is gradually transitioning into an urban hub with burgeoning trade, commerce, and educational activities. The district's cultural heritage is showcased through festivals, traditions, and folk art. Kaithal District encapsulates a harmonious coexistence of its ancient legacy and aspirations for a progressive future.



### DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

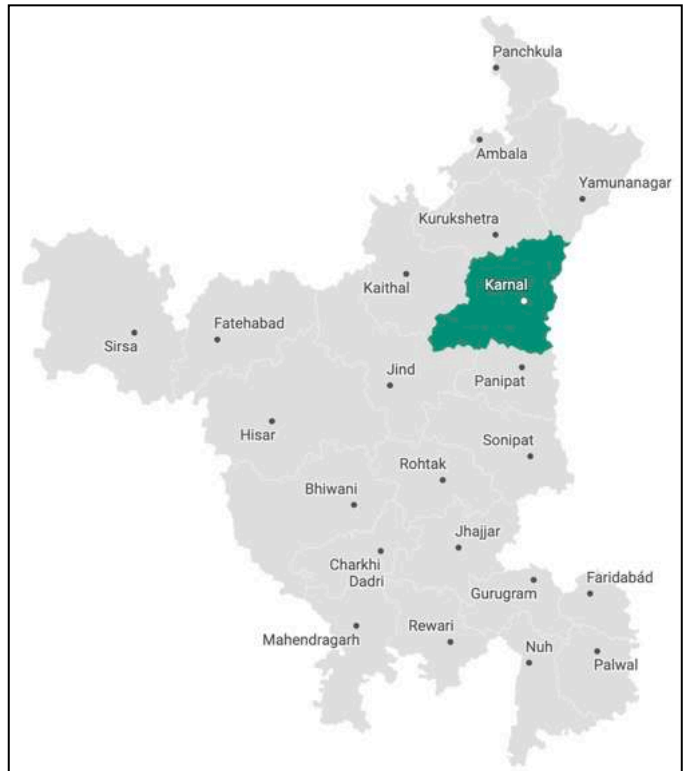
-  **Area:** 2317 sq km
-  **Population:** 10,72,861
-  **Literacy Rate:** 69.2%
-  **Block:** 7
-  **Revenue Villages:** 278
-  **Sub Divisions:** 3

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	15
2	Commerce and Industry	19
3	Human Resources Development	22
4	Public Health	10
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	17
6	Social Welfare and Development	11
7	Financial Inclusion	4
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	2
9	Environment	6
10	Citizen Centric Governance	4
11	Gender Equality	15

## Karnal


**DGGI Rank: 12**  
**Score: 5.892**

Karnal District, located in Haryana, India, is a blend of historical significance and modern development. Historically renowned for its association with legendary warrior Karna from the epic Mahabharata, the district has evolved into a thriving urban center. Agriculture is the linchpin of its economy, primarily focusing on rice, wheat, and sugarcane cultivation. Karnal is also an emerging industrial and educational hub, fostering growth and employment opportunities. The district's culture is



a vibrant mosaic of festivals, traditional music, and dance, offering a glimpse into its rich heritage. Karnal embodies a balance between tradition and progress, symbolizing growth and prosperity.

### District At a Glance

-  **Area:** 2,520 sq km
-  **Population:** 1,505,324
-  **Literacy Rate:** 74.73%
-  **Blocks:** 9
-  **Villages:** 435

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	3
2	Commerce and Industry	7
3	Human Resources Development	18
4	Public Health	8
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	4
6	Social Welfare and Development	7
7	Financial Inclusion	2
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	16
9	Environment	19
10	Citizen Centric Governance	14
11	Gender Equality	22

## Kurukshetra

**DGGI Rank: 9**  
**Score: 5.972**

Kurukshetra District, steeped in historical and mythological significance, is located in Haryana, India. It is revered as the legendary battlefield of the epic Mahabharata and the birthplace of the ancient scripture, the Bhagavad Gita. The district boasts a rich cultural heritage, hosting various fairs and festivals that reflect the essence of its history. Besides its spiritual and cultural prominence, Kurukshetra is known for its agriculture, predominantly focusing on wheat, rice, and sugarcane cultivation.



The city's educational institutions draw students from across India, establishing it as an educational center. Kurukshetra harmonizes ancient tales with modern growth, embodying a blend of tradition and progress.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,530 sq km



**Population:** 9,64,655



**Male:** 5,10,976



**Female:** 4,53,679



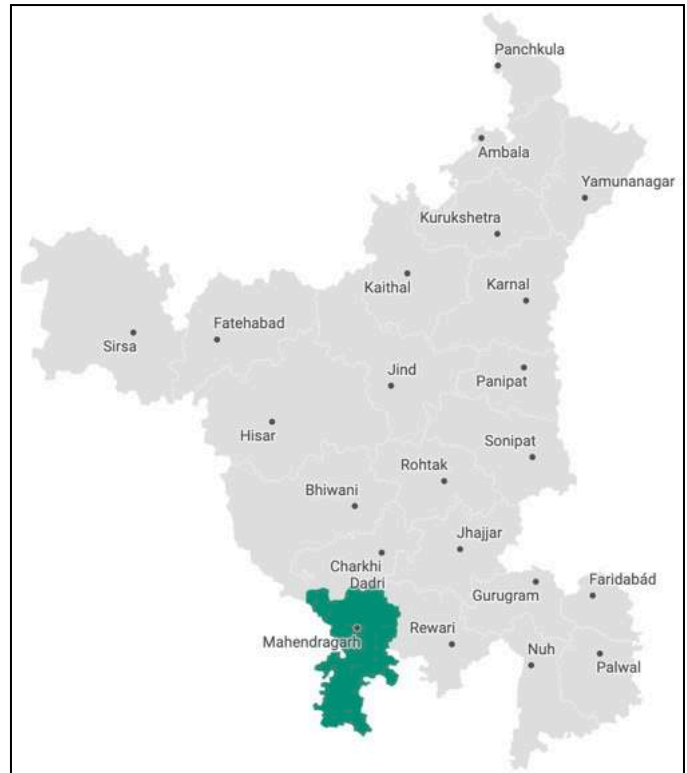
**Literacy:** 76.31 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	14
2	Commerce and Industry	9
3	Human Resources Development	20
4	Public Health	14
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	7
6	Social Welfare and Development	10
7	Financial Inclusion	11
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	8
9	Environment	18
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1
11	Gender Equality	19

## Mahendragarh

**DGGI Rank: 10**  
**Score: 5.960**

Mahendragarh District, situated in Haryana, India, holds a blend of historical heritage and contemporary development. Historically, it was part of the ancient Matsya kingdom, mentioned in the Mahabharata. The region is known for its flourishing agriculture, primarily cultivating crops like wheat, bajra, and mustard. The district is gradually progressing in education and industrial sectors, attracting students and businesses. The local culture is a medley of traditional art, music, and folk dances, showcasing the vibrant ethos of the community. Mahendragarh encapsulates a tapestry of past traditions, modern aspirations, and a promising future.



### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,899 sq km



**Population:** 9,22,088



**Male:** 4,86,665



**Female:** 4,35,423



**Literacy :** 77.72 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	5
2	Commerce and Industry	15
3	Human Resources Development	1
4	Public Health	6
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	22
6	Social Welfare and Development	2
7	Financial Inclusion	17
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	11
9	Environment	7
10	Citizen Centric Governance	19
11	Gender Equality	11

# Nuh

**DGGI Rank: 19**  
**Score: 5.493**

Nuh District, nestled in the state of Haryana, India, is a burgeoning hub of cultural diversity and historical significance. Known for its rich Mewati culture, the district is a blend of traditional values and contemporary aspirations. Agriculture forms the backbone of its economy, with a focus on crops like millet, wheat, and mustard. However, challenges like low literacy rates and limited healthcare facilities persist. Efforts are underway to enhance education and infrastructure, striving to uplift the standard of living for its residents. Nuh is a tapestry of heritage, resilience, and ongoing transformation towards a brighter future.



## District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,507 sq km



**Population:** 10,89,406



**Male:** 5,71,480



**Female:** 5,17,926



**Literacy:** 56.10 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	11
2	Commerce and Industry	8
3	Human Resources Development	13
4	Public Health	22
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	2
6	Social Welfare and Development	19
7	Financial Inclusion	19
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	7
9	Environment	15
10	Citizen Centric Governance	17
11	Gender Equality	1

## Palwal

**DGGI Rank: 22**  
**Score: 5.044**

Palwal District, situated in the state of Haryana, India, is a region steeped in history and culture. It's an agrarian district, with agriculture being a primary occupation. Known for its educational institutions and recent industrial growth, Palwal is on the path of development. The district showcases a blend of traditional values and modern progress, with a focus on enhancing education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Palwal is also famous for its historic sites, reflecting its ancient roots. The district is poised for growth, with concerted efforts to improve the quality of life and foster economic development.



### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,359 sq km



**Population:** 10,42,708



**Male:** 5,54,497



**Female:** 4,88,211



**Literacy:** 70.3 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	21
2	Commerce and Industry	22
3	Human Resources Development	16
4	Public Health	21
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	18
6	Social Welfare and Development	22
7	Financial Inclusion	21
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	5
9	Environment	14
10	Citizen Centric Governance	15
11	Gender Equality	3



## Panchkula

**DGGI Rank: 1**  
**Score: 6.625**

Panchkula District, located in the northern state of Haryana, India, is a hub of urban development and scenic beauty. Known for its well-planned cityscape, it stands as a testimony to modern urban planning. Surrounded by the Shivalik Hills, it offers a picturesque landscape. Panchkula is part of the Chandigarh Tricity, along with Chandigarh and Mohali, forming a prominent economic and cultural region. The district boasts a mix of industries, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities. The blend of urban amenities and natural beauty makes Panchkula an attractive place for both residents and visitors.



### District at a Glance

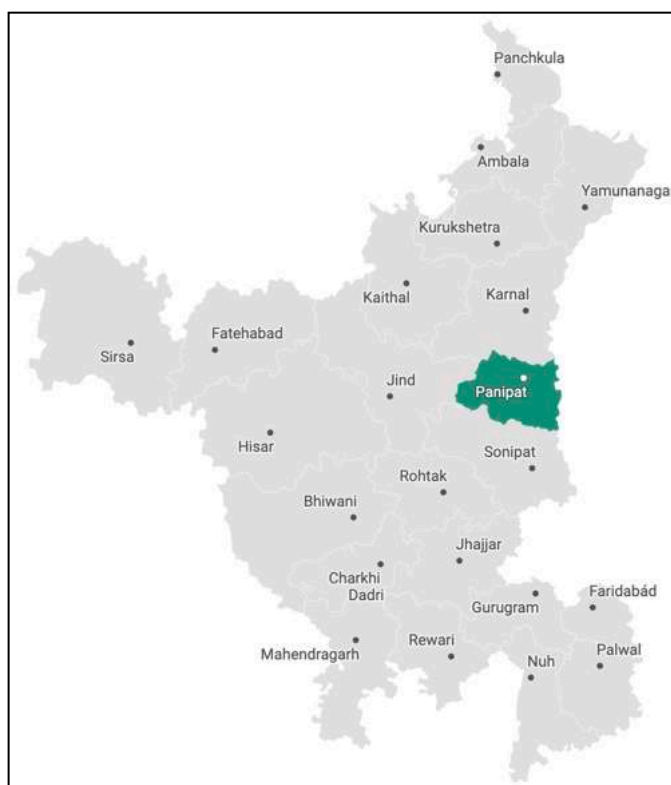
	<b>Area:</b> 898 sq km
	<b>Population:</b> 5,61,293
	<b>Male:</b> 2,99,679
	<b>Female:</b> 2,61,614
	<b>Literacy:</b> 74.0 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	17
2	Commerce and Industry	14
3	Human Resources Development	8
4	Public Health	1
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	1
6	Social Welfare and Development	4
7	Financial Inclusion	7
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	17
9	Environment	1
10	Citizen Centric Governance	12
11	Gender Equality	4

## Panipat

**DGGI Rank: 15**  
**Score: 5.776**

Panipat District, situated in the northern Indian state of Haryana, is renowned for its historical significance and vibrant textile industry. It has played a pivotal role in India's history, witnessing the famous battles of Panipat. The district is characterized by a rich cultural heritage, including several monuments and museums that narrate its past. The textile industry in Panipat is famous for producing a wide range of textiles and blankets, contributing significantly to the region's economy. Apart from its



historical and industrial importance, Panipat District offers a blend of urban and rural landscapes, with agriculture being a prominent occupation for its residents.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,268 sq km



**Population:** 12,02,811



**Male:** 6,46,324



**Female:** 5,56,487



**Literacy:** 75.94 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	20
2	Commerce and Industry	4
3	Human Resources Development	12
4	Public Health	18
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	19
6	Social Welfare and Development	13
7	Financial Inclusion	14
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	21
9	Environment	13
10	Citizen Centric Governance	2
11	Gender Equality	5



## Rewari

**DGGI Rank: 5**  
**Score: 6.173**

Rewari District, located in the state of Haryana, is a region steeped in history and cultural heritage. Recognized as the "Brass Capital of India," it holds a significant position in the industrial landscape, especially in brass, copper utensils, and sanitary wares production. The district is renowned for its role in the First War of Indian Independence in 1857, commonly known as the Sepoy Mutiny. Rewari boasts a mix of urban and rural areas, with agriculture being a primary occupation. Its



proximity to Delhi, the national capital, adds to its economic importance and provides ample opportunities for trade and commerce.

### District at a Glance

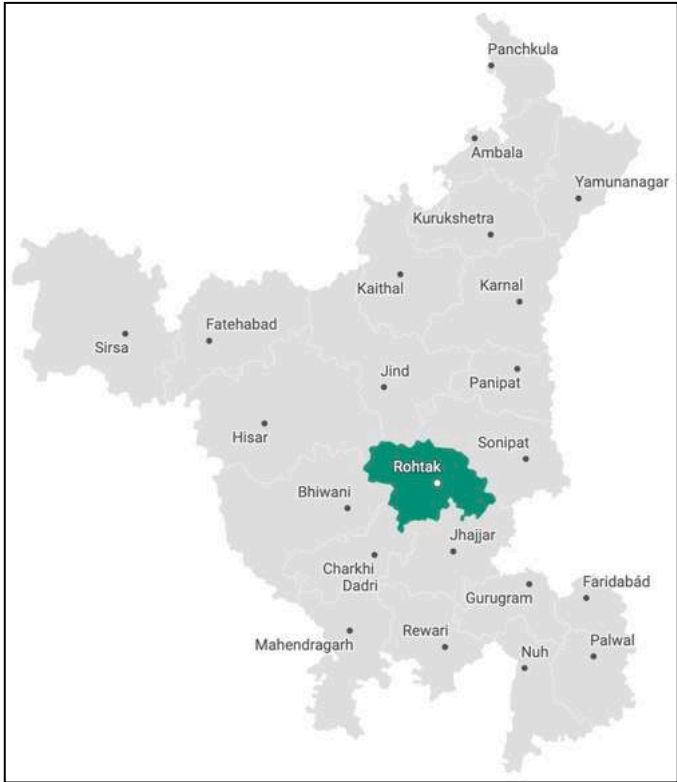
	<b>Area:</b> 1,594 sq km
	<b>Population:</b> 9,00,332
	<b>Male:</b> 4,74,335
	<b>Female:</b> 4,25,997
	<b>Literacy :</b> 80.99 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	13
2	Commerce and Industry	5
3	Human Resources Development	4
4	Public Health	7
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	8
6	Social Welfare and Development	6
7	Financial Inclusion	9
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	15
9	Environment	8
10	Citizen Centric Governance	8
11	Gender Equality	16

# Rohtak

**DGGI Rank: 14**  
**Score: 5.802**

Rohtak District, situated in the heart of Haryana, embodies a blend of tradition and modernity. It holds a rich historical and cultural heritage, evident in its association with the ancient city of Mahabharata, Thanesar. Rohtak is a significant educational hub, hosting prestigious institutions like Maharshi Dayanand University and Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences. Agriculture forms the economic backbone, with a focus on crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton.



The district's strategic location near Delhi contributes to its industrial growth, attracting investment and fostering commerce, making it a prominent player in Haryana's development story.

## District at a Glance

-  **Area:** 1,745 sq km
-  **Population:** 10,58,683
-  **Male:** 5,66,687
-  **Female:** 4,91,975
-  **Literacy :** 80.4 %

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

## Sirsa

**DGGI Rank: 13**  
**Score: 5.840**

Sirsa District, located in the northwest of Haryana, is a region steeped in history and culture. It's known for its rich agricultural landscape, primarily cultivating crops like cotton, wheat, rice, and sugarcane. The district is renowned for its religious importance, housing the revered Gurudwara of Sirsa and Dera Sacha Sauda, attracting pilgrims and tourists alike. Additionally, Sirsa is making strides in education and healthcare, with various schools, colleges, and medical facilities. Its



developing industrial sector contributes to economic growth, reflecting a promising future while cherishing its historical roots and spiritual significance.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 4,277 sq km



**Population:** 12,95,189



**Male:** 6,82,582



**Female:** 6,12,607



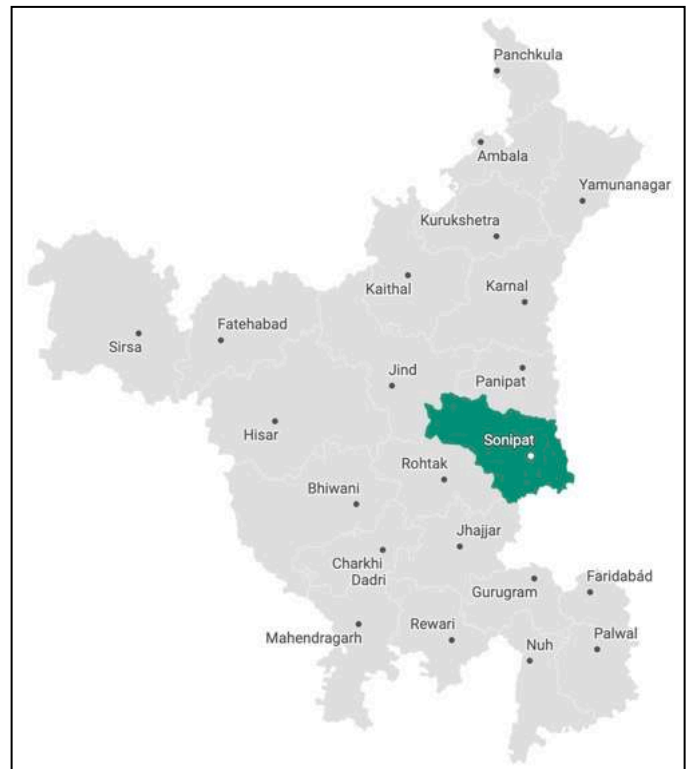
**Literacy :** 68.82 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	8
2	Commerce and Industry	21
3	Human Resources Development	19
4	Public Health	17
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	10
6	Social Welfare and Development	20
7	Financial Inclusion	6
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	19
9	Environment	3
10	Citizen Centric Governance	6
11	Gender Equality	9

## Sonipat

**DGGI Rank: 11**  
**Score: 5.958**

Sonipat District, situated in Haryana, northern India, is a blend of tradition and modernity. Renowned for its educational institutions, it's an academic hub attracting students from across the nation. Agriculture forms a vital part of the district's economy, with crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, and vegetables being major produce. Sonipat is historically significant, boasting of ancient sites like Khwaja Khizr Tomb. The district's proximity to Delhi has fueled urbanization and industrial growth,



making it a key player in the National Capital Region's development. Sonipat embodies a dynamic spirit, rooted in history while embracing progress.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 2,260 sq km



**Population:** 14,50,001



**Male:** 7,81,229



**Female:** 6,68,702



**Literacy :** 83.90 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	12
2	Commerce and Industry	6
3	Human Resources Development	6
4	Public Health	12
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	12
6	Social Welfare and Development	7
7	Financial Inclusion	22
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	14
9	Environment	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	11
11	Gender Equality	10

## Yamunanagar

DGGI Rank: 7  
Score: 6.009

Yamunanagar District, located in Haryana, India, is named after the sacred Yamuna River. Known for its flourishing plywood and paper industries, it's an industrial hub. The district boasts abundant natural beauty with lush greenery and the Shivalik mountain range in the backdrop. Agriculture, with crops like sugarcane, wheat, and rice, is a significant contributor to the local economy. The district holds historical importance, with various ancient temples and sites like Kapal Mochan.



With a blend of nature, industry, and history, Yamunanagar is a multifaceted district contributing to the state's cultural and economic tapestry.

### District at a Glance



**Area:** 1,756 sq km



**Population:** 12,14,205



**Male:** 6,46,718














**Female:** 5,67,487



**Literacy :** 78.90 %

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture and Allied Sector	18
2	Commerce and Industry	16
3	Human Resources Development	7
4	Public Health	9
5	Public Infrastructure and Utilities	3
6	Social Welfare and Development	3
7	Financial Inclusion	10
8	Judiciary and Public Safety	4
9	Environment	16
10	Citizen Centric Governance	18
11	Gender Equality	12



 <b>Agriculture and Allied Sectors</b>	 <b>Environment</b>	 <b>Commerce and Industry</b>	 <b>Judiciary and Public Safety</b>
 <b>Citizen Centric Governance</b>	 <b>Social Welfare and Development</b>	 <b>Public Health</b>	 <b>Public Infrastructure and Utilities</b>
 <b>Financial Inclusion</b>	<b>District Good Governance Index</b>	 <b>Human Resource Development</b>	 <b>Gender Equality</b>

## 6. DATA TABLES

## 6.1 DGGI Sectors and Indicators Data

### Agriculture and Allied Sector

Indicators	Growth Production of Food Grains				Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce			Growth in Milk Production			Growth in Meat Production		
	Growth Production of Food Grains	Total Food grains production of reference year-1	Total Food grains production of reference year-2	Total Food grains production of reference year-19	Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce	Total horticulture production of reference year	Total horticulture production of reference year-1	Growth in Milk Production	Total milk production of reference year	Total milk production of reference year-1	Growth in Meat Production	Total meat production of reference year	Total meat production of reference year-1
Period	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2018-19	2022-23	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2020-21
Haryana	2.4	18321	18156	18156	0.18	5350803	5340957	3.07	11629.52	11283.55	7.45	641.056	596.6
Ambala	34.96	743	695.1	695.1	-0.66	433176	436049	0.93	441.51	437.45	5.95	35.048	33.08
Bhiwani	7.6	660.5	664.3	664.3	4.79	193010.5	184195	3.09	656.85	637.19	8.35	40.783	37.64
Charkhi Dadri	-54.06	370.4	375.9	375.9	4.88	21862	20845	4.28	365.08	350.11	5.84	17.559	16.59
Faridabad	-21.75	181	199.5	199.5	33.54	141877	106240	9.57	323.32	295.09	6.75	1.345	1.26
Fatehabad	-0.78	1440.7	1509.8	1509.8	47.69	132115.5	89452	2.5	562.1	548.4	4.73	8.295	7.92
Gurugram	3.01	316.2	306.1	306.1	-11.91	150162	170471	2.77	373.05	362.99	5.93	11.96	11.29
Hisar	8.15	1326.7	1376	1376	-4.89	101350	106564	7.06	940.25	878.22	5.7	85.551	80.94
Jhajjar	-1.93	740.3	721.3	721.3	-13.66	76337	88418	3.29	490.5	474.86	3.98	10.117	9.73
Jind	0.78	1479	1534.1	1534.1	28.29	321550	250642	4.89	784.86	748.29	6.62	100.897	94.63
Kaithal	2.99	1461.2	1563	1563	0.07	136210	136110	-2.75	670.35	689.3	8.74	35.97	33.08
Karnal	10.35	1546.2	1593.4	1593.4	35.06	352450	260965	0.34	705.18	702.81	6.27	62.082	58.42
Kurukshetra	16.13	1063.2	976.1	976.1	21.94	569838	467320	3.1	473.91	459.67	1.81	36.378	35.73
Mahendragarh	10.2	456.4	430.4	430.4	15.6	103411.4	89459	1.35	482.84	476.43	9.51	24.639	22.5
Nuh	-4.15	481.1	453.5	453.5	-6.98	610600	656433	6.78	422.94	396.09	76.34	23.03	13.06
Palwal	-57.8	631.8	526.6	526.6	-5.72	165060.4	175072	4.16	512.63	492.14	2	1.122	1.1
Panchkula	5.53	137.3	130.2	130.2	14.56	37385.5	32634	6.05	158.72	149.67	5.35	22.07	20.95
Panipat	14.18	692	650.8	650.8	-29	722867.7	1018121	3.96	450.79	433.62	2.94	10.644	10.34
Rewari	12.03	319	346.5	346.5	-8.89	94497	103714	3.78	433.31	417.51	3.26	19.723	19.1
Rohtak	-32.74	652.3	636.8	636.8	-19.12	118261	146212	0.57	443.18	440.69	6.43	11.186	10.51
Sirsa	-4.43	1757.5	1828.1	1828.1	33.79	166103	124154	5.31	781.8	742.35	8.96	15.537	14.26
Sonipat	12.62	1048	974.2	974.2	26.2	86017	68157	0.57	654.71	650.97	4.4	26.005	24.91
Yamunanagar	32.54	817.2	664.2	664.2	1.14	616662	609730	0.39	501.64	499.7	3.85	41.113	39.59



Data Items	Growth in Poultry Production				Percentage of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)	Productivity of Wheat	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land	Micro Irrigation	Percentage use of Nitrogenous Fertilizers to total fertilizers (NPK)	Percentage of Soil Health Card (SHC) Distributed	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated
	Growth in Poultry Production	Total poultry production of reference year	Total poultry production of reference year-1	Percentage of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)							
Period		2021-22	2020-21	2023	2021-22	2020-21	2022	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2022-23
Haryana	5.99	596.932	563.21	100	4533	92.9	11.21	78.41	78.2	45.97	
Ambala	5.98	33.521	31.63	100	4107	99.3	0.52	78.19	87.3	42.6	
Bhiwani	8.45	39.637	36.55	100	4271	100	49.43	70.69	85.1	49.84	
Charahi Dadri	5.8	17.119	16.18	100	4124	81.6	69.3	Null	83.9	48.54	
Faridabad	9.68	0.691	0.63	100	3916	98.6	0.3	73.55	82.7	46.13	
Fatehabad	5.07	7.46	7.1	100	4665	99.1	1.35	78.53	81.5	3.41	
Gurugram	6.37	11.094	10.43	100	4673	100	29.15	73.17	80.3	52.4	
Hisar	5.73	84.555	79.97	100	4644	94.1	6.46	75.04	79.1	45.22	
Jhajjar	3.89	9.267	8.92	100	4400	60.4	5.93	72.89	77.9	47.95	
Jind	6.64	99.899	93.68	100	4660	99.2	0.34	82.82	76.7	46.25	
Kaithal	8.96	35.02	32.14	100	4623	100	0.27	85.72	75.5	42.09	
Karnal	6.34	60.69	57.07	100	5105	100	0.46	82.06	74.3	45.13	
Kurukshetra	1.79	35.128	34.51	100	4256	83.7	0.41	81.2	73.1	43.32	
Mahendragrah	9.85	23.288	21.2	100	4647	82.6	23.4	75.53	71.9	43.26	
Nuh	6.09	0.732	0.69	100	4262	98.2	15.62	76.01	70.7	43.75	
Palwal	7.06	0.182	0.17	100	4641	88.9	0.18	73	69.5	49.55	
Panchkula	5.37	21.359	20.27	100	3772	50	0.87	79.4	68.3	51.5	
Panipat	2.86	9.947	9.67	100	4632	78.9	1.39	82.13	67.1	45.7	
Rewari	3.05	18.457	17.91	100	4579	96.9	34	71.64	65.9	45.6	
Rohtak	6.56	10.613	9.96	100	4373	97.5	1.78	80.29	64.7	45.52	
Sirsa	9.45	14.25	13.02	100	4293	98	2.93	72.87	63.5	47.42	
Sonapat	4.39	24.897	23.85	100	4720	98.7	0.51	80.9	62.3	46.07	
Yamunanagar	3.9	39.128	37.66	100	4150	88.8	2.1	83.3	61.1	42.89	

# Commerce and Industry

Indicators	Increase in no. of establishments registered under GST			Percentage change in No. of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSDVA	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)				Increase in Tourist Footfall		
	Increase in no. of establishments registered under GST	Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year	Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year-1			No. of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration per 1 lakh population	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSDVA	Amount sanctioned per account opened under PMMY	Account	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Increase in Tourist Footfall	Number of tourists visited in reference year
<b>Period</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>1962160</b>	<b>2152160</b>	<b>2571</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>378348</b>	<b>298178</b>	<b>23.32</b>	<b>2081938</b>	<b>1688290</b>	
Ambala	7.29	123456	132456	2727	19	1	13527	13484.46	-4.04	4797	4999	
Bhiwani	8.9	112345	122345	2031	24	0.66	21157	13943.17	-21.27	6585	8364	
Charkhi Dadri	9.88	101234	111234	797	22	1.4	2578	3618.87				
Faridabad	7.43	134567	144567	3918	56	1.65	9005	14894.75	30.71	111359	85194	
Fatehabad	10.13	98765	108765	2007	21	0.47	27806	12943.94	-4.37	175	183	
Gurugram	6.86	145678	155678	5309	40	1.05	20007	21032.57	4.42	86592	82928	
Hisar	8.03	124567	134567	2304	18	0.88	30521	27009.12	89.13	24440	12922	
Jhajjar	8.81	113456	123456	1865	38	0.91	13212	12036.11	-4.04	24995	26047	
Jind	9.77	102345	112345	1979	28	0.54	28428	15335.43	-29.94	7074	10097	
Kaithal	7.37	135678	145678	2595	27	0.66	17189	11265.69	38.95	8794	6329	
Karnal	6.81	146789	156789	3336	25	0.75	34951	26075.31	203.66	346259	114027	
Kurukshetra	7.96	125678	135678	3246	28	0.81	12431	10115.77	15.18	1171694	1017234	
Mahendragrah	8.73	114567	124567	1607	32	0.73	18865	13852.64				
Nuh	9.67	103456	113456	946	19	2.03	878	1784.76				
Palwal	7.31	136789	146789	1450	22	0.58	10222	5953.9	23.04	19134	15551	
Panchkula	6.76	147890	157890	3091	22	2.15	3678	7915.45	-22.63	134501	173842	
Panipat	7.89	126789	136789	3485	33	1.17	9421	11016.48	-18.03	38308	46735	
Rewari	8.64	115678	125678	1969	38	0.62	26585	16591.48	-1.21	24887	25191	
Rohtak	7.25	137890	147890	2070	29	1.17	13009	15167.63	72.08	42448	24668	
Sirsa	7.82	127901	137901	2091	20	0.58	29544	17056.75	0.79	4956	4917	
Sonipat	8.56	116789	126789	2136	38	0.81	17053	13795.65	-31.2	12986	18874	
Yamunanagar	7.2	138901	148901	2694	32	0.73	18281	13286.07	17.33	11954	10188	

## Human Resource Development

Indicators	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	Learning Outcomes	Net Enrolment Ratio	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio	Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE Specified)	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	No. of Children served Mid-Day Meals	Skill Trainings imparted to Students
Data Items	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	Percentage of correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Education	Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE Specified)	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	No. of Children served Mid-Day Meals	Skill Trainings imparted to Students
Period	2020	2021	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22 (P)	2022	2021-22 (P)	2020-21	Apr-22 to Mar 23
Haryana	0.96	48	81.96	98.42	25	99.1	34.30	100	4.1
Ambala	0.98	44.75	71.59	85.13	24	99.5	30.49	100	3.92
Bhiwani	0.99	48.25	69.13	92.56	26	98.5	37.21	100	1.18
Charkhi Dadri	0.96	49.25	58.75	80.67	24	99.7	41.03	100	3.46
Faridabad	0.98	47.75	111.09	130.22	23	100	43.8	100	2.68
Fatehabad	0.97	47	76.2	89.72	26	99.4	34.41	100	3.85
Gurugram	0.98	51.5	105.69	125.8	19	100	46.24	100	7.61
Hisar	1.03	47.5	71.52	89.96	23	100	46.03	100	6.91
Jhajjar	0.94	54	73.89	92.27	25	100	45.76	100	6.05
Jind	1.03	47.25	65.55	83.38	27	100	37.22	100	3.76
Kaithal	1.01	41	76.81	93.77	24	99.7	36.09	100	1.95
Karnal	0.96	45.25	79.63	93.76	26	99.5	35.97	100	1.88
Kurukshetra	0.93	45	74.42	92.38	24	99.6	28.2	100	3.04
Mahendragrah	0.88	55.5	65.73	87.24	22	100	28.97	100	8.53
Nuh	0.65	43.75	120.25	115.7	46	92.5	15.83	100	6.17
Palwal	0.87	43.75	108.41	116.19	27	98.9	27.3	100	2.83
Panchkula	1.05	50	95.23	108.83	23	100	26.56	100	0.26
Panipat	1.01	47.25	87.12	105.39	24	99.1	40.36	100	3.77
Rewari	0.9	52.25	76.85	99.64	24	99.4	38.18	100	6.17
Rohtak	1.02	48	67.78	86.77	25	99.8	51.21	100	2.49
Sirsa	0.99	45	72.18	88.33	25	99.2	32.16	100	7.84
Sonipat	0.96	51	76.83	96.13	24	100	42.08	100	0.84
Yamunanagar	1	50.5	74.19	85.83	26	99.9	23.99	100	4.92

## Public Health

Indicators	Underweight Children	Anaemic Children	Full Immunization	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	Percentage of Sub-Centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 in hilly areas)	Percentage of Golden Card issued under ABPMJAY/ SEHAT Scheme	Number of eligible beneficiaries for golden card under ABPMJAY/ SEHAT Scheme	Number of Golden Card issued
Data Items	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are underweight	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	Full Immunization	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	Percentage of Sub-Centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 in hilly areas)	Percentage of Golden Card issued under ABPMJAY/ SEHAT Scheme	Number of eligible beneficiaries for golden card under ABPMJAY/ SEHAT Scheme	Number of Golden Card issued
Period	March-2023	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21	2022-23	March 2023	2020-21	Apr-22 to Feb-23	Mar-2023	Mar-2023	Mar-2023
Haryana	12.06	70.4	90.4	97.4	70.27	38.32	60.4	79	70.56	11760323	8298641
Ambala	12.12	64.2	97.8	99.99	78.05	43	57.4	100	74.57	490705	365912
Bhiwani	10.69	69.2	92.2	99.86	97.78	35	60.4	67	79.07	572058	452326
Charkhi Dadri	3.26	67.2	86	99.89	69.44	24	53.4	NA	78.56	218523	171664
Faridabad	14.14	68.4	95.8	97.02	20.69	17	51.2	100	54.87	615498	337730
Fatehabad	16.69	59.3	95.4	99.81	106.78	44	60.1	100	74.08	524050	388228
Gurgaon	8.19	67.7	110.2	99.83	73.12	27	48.1	100	65.03	436481	283829
Hisar	12.48	70.5	90.1	99.62	75.92	39	69.9	33	75.78	905344	686063
Jhajjar	6.14	76.9	95.2	99.37	36.49	41	60.1	100	71.18	358634	255292
Jind	13.39	68.9	96.6	99.5	50.66	43	49.6	33	73.14	656196	479922
Kaithal	13.9	61.4	92.8	99.88	60.61	35	68.8	50	73.8	583147	430362
Karnal	13.82	78.3	96.5	99.91	80	49	84.7	33	75.63	764676	578358
Kurukshetra	14.25	73.7	91.4	99.94	62.39	54	59.8	100	74.03	485914	359703
Mahendragrah	10.97	72.3	95.1	99.59	50.74	41	55.2	100	83.95	405293	340240
Nuh	13.75	76.4	54	85.46	108.14	33	45.9	100	46.29	760787	352163
Palwal	18.19	71.6	81.8	87.77	69.41	22	53.4	100	64.48	541820	349372
Panchkula	11.14	53.1	112.4	99.77	89.19	54	76.9	300	70.49	180736	127394
Panipat	12.6	73.4	85	98.91	28.87	39	49.2	50	74.79	575356	430283
Rewari	9.76	71.3	84.4	99.8	90.43	38	63.8	100	74.21	332057	246404
Rohtak	9.29	76.2	88	99.67	26.37	37	72.3	50	66.03	458936	303040
Sirsa	14.41	70.1	89.6	99.65	71.05	61	61.9	67	70.29	669954	470920
Sonapat	6.47	68.7	92.8	99.92	72.5	25	64.1	100	68.65	614980	422194
Yamunanagar	14.63	72.9	97.5	99.71	84	42	66.4	50	76.7	609178	467242

## Public Infrastructure and Utilities

Indicators	Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen	Percentage of households with Access to Safe Drinking Water	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road work completed as a percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY	Rural Habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd)	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection
<b>Data Items</b>	<b>Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen</b>	<b>Percentage of households with Access to Safe Drinking Water</b>	<b>Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility</b>	<b>Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households</b>	<b>Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road work completed as a percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY</b>	<b>Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water</b>	<b>Percentage of Gram Panchayat With Internet Connection</b>
Period	2020	Dec-2021	2021-22	2020-21	March-2023	2022	2022
Haryana	26.1	98.06	93.63	100	93.05	98.22	100
Ambala	30.4	99.09	97.37	100	96	98.06	100
Bhiwani	19.2	100	57.46	100	97	100	100
Charkhi Dadri	16.7	100	58.71	100	99	100	100
Faridabad	1.4	100	96.37	100	93	100	100
Fatehabad	25.1	99.64	100.94	100	100	100	100
Gurugram	0.2	100	98.38	100	100	100	100
Hisar	19.6	98	81.86	100	99	100	100
Jhajjar	17	99.54	116.85	95.7	91	100	100
Jind	20.2	96.18	98.52	100	90	100	100
Kaithal	51.5	100	94.15	95	97	100	100
Karnal	47.3	98.45	102.9	100	97	100	100
Kurukshetra	73.1	100	100.97	98	93	100	100
Mahendragraha	20.5	97.84	61.86	100	76	93.67	100
Nuh	274.1	81	105.31	100	100	83.54	100
Palwal	20.3	83.85	100.55	100	97	98.39	100
Panchkula	308.2	99.15	100.61	100	52	100	100
Panipat	30.9	97.65	64.39	98.94	100	100	100
Rewari	16.4	100	99.21	100	94	100	100
Rohtak	28.4	99.14	104.92	99.82	97	100	100
Sirsa	113.8	100	75.7	100	82	100	100
Sonapat	30.6	100	89.1	100	97	100	100
Yamunanagar	31.8	99.6	118.64	100	100	98.75	100

## Social Welfare and Development

Indicators	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Procurement of Wheat			Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA			Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	Number of enrolments per 1 lakh population under – Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	Number of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme per 1 lakh population	
		Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index	Increase in Procurement of Wheat	Wheat Procurement in 2020-21 (in Lakh MT)	Wheat Procurement in 2021-22 (in Lakh MT)	Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA	Total number of registered persons provided employment (worked) in reference year				2020-21
<b>Period</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>74.01</b>	<b>84.93</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>9650536</b>	<b>4105</b>	<b>46362</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
Haryana	7.07	14.75	74.01	84.93	17.63	9650536	547406	4105	46362	2021-22	2021-22
Ambala	3.83	37.39	2.38	3.27	26.52	137575	5188	4365	45686	4365	1311.56
Bhiwani	6.62	29.38	2.11	2.73	15.25	524569	34395	2770	39426	2770	1186.13
Charahi Dadri	2.85	29.69	0.64	0.83	20.42	120726	5912	2232	37239	2232	1085.06
Faridabad	7.42	25	1.16	1.45	26.93	34045	1264	4868	48102	4868	644.79
Fatehabad	7.51	-2.38	7.13	6.96	17.77	1694987	95385	3350	51412	3350	1867.49
Gurugram	3.29	33.9	0.59	0.79	32	39679	1240	10283	76299	10283	946.36
Hisar	5.62	8.45	5.21	5.65	19.08	1547053	81082	3154	49138	3154	1189.44
Jhajjar	3.2	17.22	1.8	2.11	24.37	291783	11972	3460	33838	3460	1210.45
Jind	7.42	-0.68	7.33	7.28	16.94	736272	43460	3047	37829	3047	1248.66
Kaithal	3.62	2.89	6.57	6.76	18.15	738605	40687	3493	49252	3493	1771.57
Karnal	3.43	20.13	7.6	9.13	21.1	926872	43918	4485	48882	4485	1365.55
Kurukshetra	4.6	22.58	4.96	6.08	16.31	348337	21352	4455	49243	4455	1287.92
Mahendragrah	5.04	105.26	0.19	0.39	16.54	109385	6614	2364	41199	2364	1703.85
Nuh	39.99	106.35	0.63	1.3	9.62	249199	25908	3674	29039	3674	1316.39
Palwal	14.71	50.68	2.92	4.4	1.23	379	309	2875	26931	2875	1029.91
Panchkula	1.42	30.77	0.39	0.51	24	85173	3549	6435	53516	6435	634.43
Panipat	7.39	18.21	2.8	3.31	25.48	422380	16574	4074	49761	4074	1048.67
Rewari	2.91	55.56	0.45	0.7	22.31	74676	3347	3393	41559	3393	1083.49
Rohtak	4.69	36.96	2.3	3.15	25.6	509570	19908	3569	42352	3569	1001.41
Sirsa	7.16	-1.88	10.11	9.92	8.67	559267	64469	3287	46955	3287	1382.96
Sonapat	4.01	10.68	3.84	4.25	27.43	309182	11272	3978	42718	3978	1757.17
Yamunanagar	4.7	36.55	2.9	3.96	19.88	190822	9601	4195	60943	4195	1629.3

## Financial Inclusion

Indicators	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	Total Disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment Funds to SHGs
<b>Data Items</b>	<b>Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana (No. of Jan Dhan Yojana Account per 1 lakh population)</b>	<b>Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population</b>	<b>Total Disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment Funds to SHGs</b>
<b>Period</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>36027</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>0.68</b>
Ambala	32821	1195	0.58
Bhiwani	30909	1232	0.56
Charkhi Dadri	24222	720	0.77
Faridabad	44553	823	0.5
Fatehabad	42047	1374	0.65
Gurugram	57927	1389	0.5
Hisar	31713	1549	0.61
Jhajjar	23940	1256	0.87
Jind	30880	1149	1.29
Kaithal	42891	1049	0.84
Karnal	39699	1732	0.75
Kurukshetra	38898	1049	0.63
Mahendragraha	24270	1502	0.58
Nuh	42823	164	0.67
Palwal	34207	571	0.57
Panchkula	33502	1410	0.7
Panipat	41864	914	0.5
Rewari	26096	1843	0.59
Rohtak	23011	1429	0.53
Sirsa	39715	1317	0.59
Sonapat	26396	951	0.5
Yamunanagar	38529	1094	0.66

## Judiciary and Public Safety

Indicators	Number of Road Accidental death per 1 lakh population		Incidence of Crime against Women		Incidence of Crime against Children			Percentage of cases worked out (IPC + LSL)			
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Data Items	Number of Road Accidental death per 1 lakh population	Incidence of Crime against Women	Incidence of Crime against Children	Total number of registered crimes against Children in reference year	Total children population of the district	Percentage of cases worked out	Cases Registered (IPC+LSL)	Cases Worked Out (IPC+LSL)			
<b>Period</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>			
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>102.96</b>	<b>151.42</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>3380721</b>	<b>75.12</b>	<b>120561</b>	<b>90568</b>			
Ambala	15	113.28	73.62	94	127689	79.28	5150	4083			
Bhiwani	10	113.38	142.33	209	146842	76.12	4037	3073			
Charkhi Dadri	13	69.51	73.68	48	65145	86.62	1353	1172			
Faridabad	11	97.56	298.07	751	251955	79.71	10409	8297			
Fatehabad	9	60.45	134.68	163	121024	78.24	3028	2369			
Gurugram	21	147.19	280.35	568	202602	69.4	13472	9350			
Hisar	9	118.42	86.44	186	215167	78.41	9207	7219			
Jhajjar	20	121.69	152.44	183	120051	73.36	3923	2878			
Jind	12	66.49	96.11	162	168554	72.21	4077	2944			
Kaithal	12	69.34	104.74	146	139393	73.07	3766	2752			
Karnal	19	119.98	184.12	362	196610	74.27	8946	6644			
Kurukshetra	19	136.66	72.68	85	116957	73.37	4795	3518			
Mahendragraha	14	59.25	76.45	85	111181	83.79	2856	2393			
Nuh	14	55.39	66.9	166	248128	83.23	3083	2566			
Palwal	19	111.84	60.85	108	177494	74.71	4453	3327			
Panchkula	16	97.47	266.96	177	66302	73.83	3213	2372			
Panipat	17	162.02	271.72	461	169662	69.83	7531	5259			
Rewari	23	88.73	121.17	138	113893	78.49	3296	2587			
Rohtak	17	101.88	218.05	282	129330	70.38	5455	3839			
Sirsa	9	80.48	117.97	186	157667	85.55	5825	4983			
Sonapat	22	112.76	120.05	226	188262	76.12	6408	4878			
Yamunanagar	13	103.79	164.18	241	146789	71.64	4933	3534			



## Environment

Indicators	Change in Forest Cover		Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money		Ground Water Withdrawal		Water Bodies and Wetland Protection	
	2021	2021-22	2020	2023	2020	2023	2023	2023
Data Items	Change in Forest Cover	Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money	Percentage of Ground Water Withdrawal against availability	Water Bodies and Wetland Protection	Total number of water bodies protected	Total number of water bodies protected	Total number of water bodies	Total number of water bodies
Period	2021	2021-22	2020	2023	2020	2023	2023	2023
Haryana	1.04	100	135	100	19466	19466	19466	19466
Ambala	0.92	100	124	100	843	843	843	843
Bhiwani	-2.39	100	110	100	1339	1339	1339	1339
Charkhi Dadri	Null	72	139	100	476	476	476	476
Faridabad	-0.71	100	126	100	362	362	362	362
Fatehabad	0.49	100	170	100	779	779	779	779
Gurugram	-2.47	91	203	100	650	650	650	650
Hisar	-0.28	100	91	100	1444	1444	1444	1444
Jhajjar	-0.52	99	46	100	1068	1068	1068	1068
Jind	1.34	100	113	100	1233	1233	1233	1233
Kaithal	1.75	100	208	100	742	742	742	742
Karnal	-0.6	100	168	100	1051	1051	1051	1051
Kurukshetra	0.37	100	246	100	764	764	764	764
Mahendragraha	0.09	100	106	100	1083	1083	1083	1083
Nuh	-0.77	100	81	100	862	862	862	862
Palwal	-0.41	100	99	100	988	988	988	988
Panchkula	1.4	100	62	100	305	305	305	305
Panipat	0.57	99	176	100	610	610	610	610
Rewari	0.65	95	127	100	1068	1068	1068	1068
Rohtak	-0.74	100	50	100	701	701	701	701
Sirsa	1.65	100	150	100	945	945	945	945
Sonapat	1.07	100	110	100	1237	1237	1237	1237
Yamunanagar	-0.37	100	149	100	916	916	916	916

## Citizen Centric Governance

Indicators	Status of online application completed	Percentage of Grievances Resolved	Online Appointment for Marriage Registration
<b>Data Items</b>	<b>Status of application completed</b>	<b>Percentage of Grievances resolved</b>	<b>Online appointment issued for registration of marriage</b>
<b>Period</b>	As on 26/09/2023	As on 25.09.2023	As on 25.09.2023
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>98.85</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>98.53</b>
Ambala	99.45	74.78	98.27
Bhiwani	98.13	86.4	98.47
Charkhi Dadri	98.37	94.17	98.42
Faridabad	98.95	78.23	97.4
Fatehabad	98.15	96.74	98.89
Gurugram	99.1	87.08	96.93
Hisar	98.44	91.13	98.82
Jhajjar	99.13	97.1	98.53
Jind	98.9	93.83	98.19
Kaithal	99.07	94.11	98.93
Karnal	99.39	67.6	98.97
Kurukshetra	99.51	90.53	99
Mahendragraha	98.67	72.86	98.78
Nuh	98.05	96.88	98.4
Palwal	98.1	95.43	98.66
Panchkula	99.44	84.66	97.75
Panipat	99.39	96.05	98.6
Rewari	98.83	79.92	99.31
Rohtak	99.31	96.62	98.46
Sirsa	98.8	99.28	98.6
Sonapat	99.28	85.5	98.02
Yamunanagar	98.61	76.61	98.89

# Gender Equality

Indicators	Women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)			Sex Ratio at Birth		Women in Local Bodies (Sarpanch+Panch)						Women experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relative		Certified Trained Women	
	Percentage of women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	Total Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Sex Ratio at Birth	Seats held by women in Local Bodies (Sarpanch + Panch)	Total Panch	Women Panch	Total Sarpanch	Women Sarpanch	Per Lakh Women experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relative	Percentage of women certified trained under Skill Development and Training				
Period	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	
Haryana	20	378348	75651	921	47.11	58825	27614	6201	3017	38.6	50				
Ambala	28.98	13527	3920	908	45.75	3011	1367	399	193	47.77	46				
Bhiwani	27.36	21157	5789	959	47.27	3109	1465	312	152	65.62	59				
Charkhi Dadri	34.33	2578	885	915	48.08	1636	786	165	80	30.09	0				
Faridabad	45.52	9005	4099	888	45.89	1031	474	100	45	32	51				
Fatehabad	10.18	27806	2830	944	45.78	2600	1186	257	122	23.28	52				
Gurugram	8.45	20007	1690	944	47.91	1348	644	157	77	56.47	42				
Hisar	18.27	30521	5577	891	46.42	3592	1663	305	146	41.61	57				
Jhajjar	11.51	13212	1521	904	47.49	2249	1066	246	119	57.24	70				
Jind	22.77	28428	6472	996	46.4	3269	1509	296	145	27.05	38				
Kaithal	11.32	17189	1946	907	46.65	2814	1307	277	135	19.47	53				
Karnal	6.8	34951	2375	884	47.38	3825	1806	394	193	47.62	17				
Kurukshetra	14.79	12431	1838	895	47.39	3270	1542	402	198	48.71	47				
Mahendragrah	16.91	18865	3190	869	48.36	2982	1440	341	167	15.62	38				
Nuh	25.17	878	221	934	48.7	3320	1616	325	159	12.55	36				
Palwal	29.41	10222	3006	973	46.84	2694	1258	263	127	30.52	47				
Panchkula	32.93	3678	1211	931	48.44	955	462	133	65	39.75	55				
Panipat	62.42	9421	5881	925	47.45	2119	1002	178	88	55.14	69				
Rewari	4.31	26585	1146	881	48.6	3168	1537	365	180	38.97	74				
Rohtak	16.2	13009	2108	946	46.84	1790	836	142	69	34.7	49				
Sirsa	16.84	29544	4976	950	46.53	3317	1535	339	166	35.59	52				
Sonipat	44.63	17053	7610	899	46.89	2998	1403	316	151	35.44	44				
Yamunanagar	40.26	18281	7360	922	46.24	3728	1710	489	240	41.06	61				

## 6.2 DGGI Sectors and Indicators Score

### Agriculture and Allied Sector

Indicators	Growth Production of Food Grains	Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce	Growth in Milk Production	Growth in Meat Production	Growth in Poultry Production	Percentage of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)	Productivity of Wheat	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land	Micro Irrigation	Percentage use of Nitrogenous Fertilizers to total fertilizers (NPK)	Percentage of Soil Health Card (SHC) Distributed	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated
Ambala	0.2	0.074	0.015	0.003	0.026	0.05	0.013	0.05	0	0.025	0.1	0.04
Bhiwani	0.142	0.088	0.024	0.005	0.042	0.05	0.019	0.05	0.071	0.05	0.092	0.048
CharKhi Dadri	0.008	0.088	0.029	0.003	0.025	0.05	0.013	0.032	0.1	-	0.087	0.046
Faridabad	0.078	0.164	0.05	0.004	0.049	0.05	0.006	0.049	0	0.041	0.082	0.044
Fatehabad	0.122	0.2	0.022	0.002	0.021	0.05	0.034	0.049	0.002	0.024	0.078	0
Gurugram	0.132	0.044	0.023	0.003	0.029	0.05	0.034	0.05	0.042	0.042	0.073	0.05
Hisar	0.142	0.062	0.04	0.003	0.025	0.05	0.033	0.044	0.009	0.036	0.069	0.043
Jhajjar	0.12	0.04	0.025	0.002	0.013	0.05	0.024	0.011	0.008	0.043	0.064	0.046
Jind	0.126	0.15	0.031	0.003	0.03	0.05	0.034	0.049	0	0.01	0.06	0.044
Kaithal	0.132	0.076	0	0.005	0.045	0.05	0.032	0.05	0	0	0.055	0.04
Karnal	0.146	0.168	0.013	0.003	0.028	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0.012	0.05	0.043
Kurukshetra	0.16	0.132	0.024	0	0	0.05	0.018	0.034	0	0.015	0.046	0.041
Mahendragra h	0.146	0.116	0.017	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.033	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.041	0.041
Nuh	0.116	0.058	0.039	0.05	0.027	0.05	0.019	0.048	0.022	0.033	0.037	0.041
Palwal	0	0.06	0.028	0	0.033	0.05	0.033	0.039	0	0.043	0.032	0.047
Panchkula	0.136	0.114	0.036	0.003	0.022	0.05	0	0	0.001	0.021	0.027	0.049
Panipat	0.156	0	0.027	0.001	0.007	0.05	0.033	0.029	0.002	0.012	0.023	0.043
Rewari	0.15	0.052	0.027	0.001	0.008	0.05	0.031	0.047	0.049	0.047	0.018	0.043
Rohtak	0.054	0.026	0.014	0.003	0.03	0.05	0.023	0.048	0.002	0.018	0.014	0.043
Sirsa	0.116	0.164	0.033	0.005	0.048	0.05	0.02	0.048	0.004	0.043	0.009	0.045
Sonipat	0.152	0.144	0.014	0.002	0.016	0.05	0.036	0.049	0	0.016	0.005	0.044
Yamunanagar	0.194	0.078	0.013	0.002	0.013	0.05	0.014	0.039	0.003	0.008	0	0.041

## Commerce and Industry

Indicators	Increase in no. of establishments registered under GST	Percentage change in No. of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSDVA	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)	Increase in Tourist Footfall
Ambala	0.032	0.086	0.009	0.048	0.018
Bhiwani	0.128	0.054	0.048	0.017	0.006
Charkhi Dadri	0.186	0	0.033	0.083	
Faridabad	0.04	0.138	0.3	0.105	0.039
Fatehabad	0.2	0.054	0.024	0	0.017
Gurugram	0.006	0.2	0.174	0.053	0.023
Hisar	0.076	0.066	0	0.036	0.077
Jhajjar	0.122	0.048	0.159	0.039	0.018
Jind	0.178	0.052	0.078	0.006	0.002
Kaithal	0.036	0.08	0.072	0.017	0.045
Karnal	0.002	0.112	0.054	0.026	0.15
Kurukshetra	0.072	0.108	0.078	0.03	0.03
Mahendragraha	0.116	0.036	0.111	0.023	
Nuh	0.172	0.006	0.009	0.14	
Palwal	0.032	0.028	0.033	0.011	0.035
Panchkula	0	0.102	0.033	0.15	0.006
Panipat	0.068	0.12	0.117	0.063	0.009
Rewari	0.112	0.052	0.159	0.014	0.02
Rohtak	0.03	0.056	0.087	0.063	0.066
Sirsa	0.062	0.058	0.015	0.011	0.021
Sonapat	0.106	0.06	0.159	0.03	0
Yamunanagar	0.026	0.084	0.111	0.023	0.032

## Human Resource Development

Indicators	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	Learning Outcomes	Net Enrolment Ratio	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio	Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE Specified)	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	No. of Children served Mid-Day Meals	Skill Trainings imparted to Students
Ambala	0.018	0.065	0.011	0.005	0.029	0.186	0.021	0.1	0.022
Bhiwani	0.015	0.125	0.009	0.012	0.039	0.16	0.03	0.1	0.006
Charkhi Dadri	0.023	0.143	0	0	0.029	0.192	0.036	0.1	0.02
Faridabad	0.018	0.118	0.043	0.05	0.023	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.015
Fatehabad	0.02	0.103	0.014	0.009	0.039	0.184	0.027	0.1	0.022
Gurugram	0.018	0.18	0.038	0.046	0	0.2	0.043	0.1	0.045
Hisar	0.005	0.113	0.011	0.01	0.023	0.2	0.043	0.1	0.04
Jhajjar	0.028	0.225	0.013	0.012	0.033	0.2	0.043	0.1	0.035
Jind	0.005	0.108	0.006	0.003	0.045	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.021
Kaithal	0.01	0	0.015	0.013	0.029	0.192	0.029	0.1	0.01
Karnal	0.023	0.073	0.017	0.013	0.039	0.186	0.029	0.1	0.01
Kurukshetra	0.03	0.07	0.013	0.012	0.029	0.19	0.018	0.1	0.017
Mahendragrah	0.043	0.25	0.006	0.007	0.017	0.2	0.019	0.1	0.05
Nuh	0.1	0.048	0.05	0.036	0.15	0	0	0.1	0.036
Palwal	0.045	0.048	0.041	0.036	0.045	0.17	0.016	0.1	0.016
Panchkula	0	0.155	0.03	0.029	0.023	0.2	0.015	0.1	0
Panipat	0.01	0.108	0.023	0.025	0.029	0.176	0.035	0.1	0.021
Rewari	0.038	0.195	0.015	0.019	0.029	0.184	0.032	0.1	0.036
Rohtak	0.008	0.12	0.008	0.006	0.033	0.194	0.05	0.1	0.014
Sirsa	0.015	0.07	0.011	0.008	0.033	0.178	0.023	0.1	0.046
Sonipat	0.023	0.173	0.015	0.016	0.029	0.2	0.037	0.1	0.004
Yamunanagar	0.013	0.165	0.013	0.005	0.039	0.198	0.012	0.1	0.028

## Public Health

Indicators	Underweight Children	Anaemic Children	Full Immunization	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	Percentage of Sub-Centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 in hilly areas)	Percentage of Golden Card issued under ABPMJAY/ SEHAT Scheme
Ambala	0.041	0.056	0.075	0.2	0.066	0.03	0.015	0.013	0.188
Bhiwani	0.05	0.036	0.065	0.198	0.088	0.021	0.019	0.007	0.218
Charkhi Dadri	0.1	0.044	0.055	0.198	0.056	0.008	0.01	-	0.215
Faridabad	0.027	0.039	0.072	0.16	0	0	0.007	0.013	0.058
Fatehabad	0.01	0.075	0.071	0.198	0.098	0.031	0.019	0.013	0.185
Gurugram	0.067	0.042	0.096	0.198	0.06	0.012	0.003	0.013	0.125
Hisar	0.038	0.031	0.062	0.194	0.063	0.025	0.031	0	0.195
Jhajjar	0.081	0.006	0.071	0.192	0.018	0.028	0.019	0.013	0.165
Jind	0.032	0.037	0.073	0.194	0.034	0.03	0.005	0	0.178
Kaithal	0.029	0.067	0.066	0.198	0.046	0.021	0.03	0.003	0.183
Karnal	0.029	0	0.073	0.198	0.068	0.037	0.05	0	0.195
Kurukshetra	0.026	0.018	0.064	0.2	0.048	0.042	0.018	0.013	0.185
Mahendragraha	0.048	0.024	0.07	0.194	0.034	0.028	0.012	0.013	0.25
Nuh	0.03	0.008	0	0	0.1	0.018	0	0.013	0
Palwal	0	0.027	0.048	0.032	0.056	0.006	0.01	0.013	0.12
Panchkula	0.047	0.1	0.1	0.196	0.078	0.042	0.04	0.05	0.16
Panipat	0.037	0.019	0.053	0.186	0.009	0.025	0.005	0.003	0.19
Rewari	0.056	0.028	0.052	0.198	0.08	0.024	0.023	0.013	0.185
Rohtak	0.06	0.008	0.058	0.196	0.006	0.023	0.034	0.003	0.13
Sirsa	0.025	0.033		0.196	0.058	0.05	0.021	0.007	0.16
Sonapat	0.078	0.038	0.066	0.2	0.059	0.009	0.024	0.013	0.148
Yamunanagar	0.024	0.021	0.074	0.196	0.072	0.029	0.027	0.003	0.203

## Public Infrastructure and Utilities

Indicators	Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen	Percentage of households with Access to Safe Drinking Water	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road work completed as a percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY	Rural Habitations with access to adequate quantity of portable water (40 lpcd)	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection
Ambala	0.03	0.095	0.13	0.1	0.092	0.088	0.1
Bhiwani	0.018	0.1	0	0.1	0.094	0.1	0.1
Charahi Dadri	0.015	0.1	0.004	0.1	0.098	0.1	0.1
Faridabad	0	0.1	0.128	0.1	0.085	0.1	0.1
Fatehabad	0.024	0.098	0.142	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurugram	0	0.1	0.134	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hisar	0.018	0.089	0.08	0.1	0.098	0.1	0.1
Jhajjar	0.015	0.098	0.194	0.014	0.081	0.1	0.1
Jind	0.018	0.08	0.134	0.1	0.079	0.1	0.1
Kaithal	0.051	0.1	0.12	0	0.094	0.1	0.1
Karnal	0.045	0.092	0.148	0.1	0.094	0.1	0.1
Kurukshetra	0.072	0.1	0.142	0.06	0.085	0.1	0.1
Mahendragrah	0.021	0.089	0.014	0.1	0.05	0.062	0.1
Nuh	0.267	0	0.156	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Palwal	0.021	0.015	0.14	0.1	0.094	0.09	0.1
Panchkula	0.3	0.096	0.142	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Panipat	0.03	0.088	0.022	0.079	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rewari	0.015	0.1	0.136	0.1	0.088	0.1	0.1
Rohtak	0.027	0.095	0.156	0.096	0.094	0.1	0.1
Sirsa	0.111	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.063	0.1	0.1
Sonapat	0.03	0.1	0.104	0.1	0.094	0.1	0.1
Yamunanagar	0.03	0.098	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.092	0.1



## Social Welfare and Development

Indicators	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Procurement of Wheat	Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA	Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	Number of enrolments per 1 lakh population under – Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	Number of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme per 1 lakh population
Ambala	0.235	0.093	0.082	0.052	0.038	0.055
Bhiwani	0.218	0.073	0.046	0.014	0.025	0.045
Charkhi Dadri	0.24	0.073	0.062	0	0.021	0.037
Faridabad	0.21	0.063	0.084	0.066	0.043	0.001
Fatehabad	0.21	0	0.054	0.028	0.05	0.1
Gurugram	0.238	0.083	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.025
Hisar	0.223	0.025	0.058	0.022	0.045	0.045
Jhajjar	0.238	0.045	0.075	0.03	0.014	0.047
Jind	0.21	0.005	0.051	0.02	0.022	0.05
Kaithal	0.235	0.013	0.055	0.032	0.045	0.092
Karnal	0.238	0.053	0.065	0.056	0.044	0.059
Kurukshetra	0.23	0.058	0.049	0.056	0.045	0.053
Mahendragraha	0.228	0.248	0.05	0.004	0.029	0.087
Nuh	0	0.25	0.027	0.036	0.004	0.055
Palwal	0.165	0.123	0	0.016	0	0.032
Panchkula	0.25	0.075	0.074	0.104	0.054	0
Panipat	0.213	0.048	0.079	0.046	0.046	0.034
Rewari	0.24	0.133	0.069	0.028	0.03	0.036
Rohtak	0.23	0.09	0.079	0.034	0.031	0.03
Sirsa	0.213	0	0.024	0.026	0.041	0.061
Sonapat	0.233	0.03	0.085	0.044	0.032	0.091
Yamunanagar	0.228	0.09	0.061	0.048	0.069	0.081

## Financial Inclusion

Indicators	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	Total Disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment Funds to SHGs
Ambala	0.098	0.214	0.03
Bhiwani	0.081	0.224	0.024
Charkhi Dadri	0.011	0.116	0.102
Faridabad	0.217	0.137	0
Fatehabad	0.193	0.252	0.057
Gurugram	0.35	0.256	0
Hisar	0.088	0.287	0.042
Jhajjar	0.011	0.228	0.141
Jind	0.081	0.207	0.3
Kaithal	0.2	0.186	0.129
Karnal	0.168	0.326	0.096
Kurukshetra	0.161	0.186	0.048
Mahendragrah	0.014	0.28	0.03
Nuh	0.2	0	0.066
Palwal	0.112	0.084	0.027
Panchkula	0.105	0.259	0.075
Panipat	0.189	0.158	0
Rewari	0.032	0.35	0.033
Rohtak	0	0.263	0.012
Sirsa	0.168	0.242	0.033
Sonapat	0.035	0.165	0
Yamunanagar	0.154	0.193	0.06

## Judiciary and Public Safety

Indicators	Number of Road Accidental death per 1 lakh population	Incidence of Crime against Women	Incidence of Crime against Children	Percentage of cases worked out (IPC + LSI)
Ambala	0.057	0.115	0.238	0.172
Bhiwani	0.093	0.115	0.165	0.244
Charkhi Dadri	0.071	0.218	0.238	0
Faridabad	0.086	0.15	0	0.16
Fatehabad	0.1	0.238	0.173	0.196
Gurugram	0.014	0.035	0.018	0.4
Hisar	0.1	0.103	0.223	0.192
Jhajjar	0.021	0.095	0.153	0.308
Jind	0.079	0.225	0.213	0.336
Kaithal	0.079	0.218	0.203	0.316
Karnal	0.029	0.098	0.12	0.288
Kurukshetra	0.029	0.06	0.238	0.308
Mahendragraha	0.064	0.24	0.233	0.064
Nuh	0.064	0.25	0.243	0.08
Palwal	0.029	0.118	0.25	0.276
Panchkula	0.05	0.153	0.033	0.296
Panipat	0.043	0	0.028	0.392
Rewari	0	0.173	0.188	0.188
Rohtak	0.043	0.14	0.085	0.376
Sirsa	0.1	0.19	0.19	0.024
Sonapat	0.007	0.115	0.188	0.244
Yamunanagar	0.071	0.138	0.14	0.348

## Environment

Indicators	Change in Forest Cover	Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money	Ground Water Withdrawal	Water Bodies and Wetland Protection
Ambala	0.32	0.2	0.122	0.2
Bhiwani	0.008	0.2	0.136	0.2
Charkhi Dadri	-	0	0.108	0.2
Faridabad	0.168	0.2	0.12	0.2
Fatehabad	0.28	0.2	0.076	0.2
Gurugram	0	0.136	0.044	0.2
Hisar	0.208	0.2	0.156	0.2
Jhajjar	0.184	0.192	0.2	0.2
Jind	0.36	0.2	0.134	0.2
Kaithal	0.4	0.2	0.038	0.2
Karnal	0.176	0.2	0.078	0.2
Kurukshetra	0.268	0.2	0	0.2
Mahendragraha	0.244	0.2	0.14	0.2
Nuh	0.16	0.2	0.166	0.2
Palwal	0.196	0.2	0.148	0.2
Panchkula	0.368	0.2	0.184	0.2
Panipat	0.288	0.192	0.07	0.2
Rewari	0.296	0.164	0.12	0.2
Rohtak	0.164	0.2	0.196	0.2
Sirsa	0.392	0.2	0.096	0.2
Sonapat	0.336	0.2	0.136	0.2
Yamunanagar	0.2	0.2	0.098	0.2

## Citizen Centric Governance

Indicators	Status of online application completed	Percentage of Grievances Resolved	Online Appointment for Marriage Registration
Ambala	0.288	0.081	0.196
Bhiwani	0.015	0.207	0.228
Charkhi Dadri	0.066	0.294	0.221
Faridabad	0.186	0.119	0.07
Fatehabad	0.021	0.322	0.287
Gurugram	0.216	0.214	0
Hisar	0.081	0.259	0.277
Jhajjar	0.222	0.326	0.235
Jind	0.174	0.291	0.186
Kaithal	0.21	0.294	0.294
Karnal	0.276	0	0.301
Kurukshetra	0.3	0.252	0.305
Mahendragrah	0.126	0.06	0.273
Nuh	0	0.322	0.217
Palwal	0.009	0.308	0.256
Panchkula	0.285	0.189	0.119
Panipat	0.276	0.315	0.245
Rewari	0.159	0.137	0.35
Rohtak	0.258	0.322	0.224
Sirsa	0.153	0.35	0.245
Sonipat	0.252	0.2	0.161
Yamunanagar	0.114	0.098	0.287

## Gender Equality

Indicators	Women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	Sex Ratio at Birth	Women in Local Bodies (Sarpanch+Panch)	Women experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative	Certified Trained Women
Ambala	0.084	0.093	0	0.068	0.062
Bhiwani	0.08	0.213	0.104	0	0.08
Charkhi Dadri	0.104	0.108	0.158	0.134	0
Faridabad	0.142	0.045	0.01	0.126	0.069
Fatehabad	0.02	0.177	0.002	0.16	0.07
Gurugram	0.014	0.177	0.146	0.034	0.057
Hisar	0.048	0.051	0.046	0.09	0.077
Jhajjar	0.024	0.084	0.118	0.032	0.095
Jind	0.064	0.3	0.044	0.146	0.051
Kaithal	0.024	0.09	0.062	0.174	0.072
Karnal	0.008	0.036	0.11	0.068	0.023
Kurukshetra	0.036	0.06	0.112	0.064	0.064
Mahendragrah	0.044	0	0.176	0.188	0.051
Nuh	0.072	0.153	0.2	0.2	0.049
Palwal	0.086	0.246	0.074	0.132	0.064
Panchkula	0.098	0.147	0.182	0.098	0.074
Panipat	0.2	0.132	0.116	0.04	0.093
Rewari	0	0.027	0.194	0.1	0.1
Rohtak	0.04	0.183	0.074	0.116	0.066
Sirsa	0.044	0.192	0.052	0.114	0.07
Sonipat	0.138	0.072	0.078	0.114	0.059
Yamunanagar	0.124	0.126	0.034	0.092	0.082

### 6.3 Meta Data

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Growth Production of Food Grains
Indicator Data Source	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Computation Approach	[(Current Year – Base Year)/Base Year ] * 100
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2020–21, Base Year: 2018–19
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce
Indicator Data Source	Horticulture Department
Computation Approach	[(Current Year – Base Year)/Base Year ] * 100
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2022–23, Base Year: 2021–22
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Growth in Milk Production
Indicator Data Source	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Computation Approach	[(Current Year – Base Year)/Base Year ] * 100
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2021–22, Base Year: 2020–21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Growth in Meat Production
Indicator Data Source	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Computation Approach	[(Current Year – Base Year)/Base Year ] * 100
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2021–22, Base Year: 2020–21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Indicator	Growth in Poultry Production
Indicator Data Source	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Computation Approach	[(Current Year – Base Year)/Base Year] * 100
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2021–22, Base Year: 2020–21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Indicator	Percentage of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)
Indicator Data Source	Haryana Agricultural Marketing Board
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Indicator	Productivity of Wheat
Indicator Data Source	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021–22
Data Unit	In Kg per hectare
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Agriculture and Allied Sector	
Indicator	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare)
Computation Approach	Directly from Source
Data Period (Year)	2020–21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Percentage of Area under Micro Irrigation
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (MICADA)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Percentage use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers to Total Fertilisers (NPK)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	21
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Percentage of Soil Health Card Distributed
Indicator Data Source	Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
Computation Approach	Directly from Source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
Indicator	Percentage of Animals Vaccinated
Indicator Data Source	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Computation Approach	Directly from Source
Data Period (Year)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Commerce and Industry
Indicator	Increase in no. of establishments registered under GST
Indicator Data Source	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Computation Approach	$[(\text{Current Year} - \text{Base Year}) / \text{Base Year}] * 100$
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2022, Base Year: 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Commerce and Industry
Indicator	Percentage change in no. of MSME units registered under Online Udyog Aadhaar Registration
Indicator Data Source	MSME
Computation Approach	Numerator: No. Of MSME Registered Denominator: Population of the district
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Commerce and Industry
Indicator	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industrial Sector (at current price)
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Commerce and Industry
Indicator	Amount sanctioned per account opened under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Amount (Rs in Lakhs) sanctioned Denominator: Total Account Opened
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Rs. in Lakhs
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Commerce and Industry
Indicator	Increase in Tourist Footfall
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Tourism Department)
Computation Approach	$[(\text{Current Year} - \text{Base Year}) / \text{Base Year}] * 100$
Data Period (Year)	Current Year: 2021-22, Base Year: 2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	19
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level
Indicator Data Source	Department of Education (DSE Academics)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Number
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Percentage of correct responses on learning outcomes in Mathematics, Science and Social Science for class 8 students
Indicator Data Source	National Achievement Survey 2021, GoI
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education
Indicator Data Source	Department of Education (DSE Academics)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio
Indicator Data Source	Department of Education (DSE Academics)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Pupil Teacher Rate (RTE specified)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Education (DSE Academics)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22(P)
Data Unit	Rate
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facilities
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Education Department)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Education Department)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22 (P)
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Human Resource Development	
Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	No. Of Children Served Mid-Day Meals
Indicator Data Source	Mid-Day Meal Programme
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Human Resource Development	
Sector	Human Resource Development
Indicator	Skill Training Imparted to Students
Indicator Data Source	Skill Development and Industrial Training Department
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	Apr-22 to Mar-23
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Public Health	
Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are underweight
Indicator Data Source	Women and Child Development Department
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	March 2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Public Health	
Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator Data Source	National Family Health Survey, GoI
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Full Immunisation
Indicator Data Source	National Family Health Survey, GoI
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of Institutional Delivery
Indicator Data Source	National Family Health Survey, GoI
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of Sub Centres/ PHCs converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Proportion of Anganwadis with Own Buildings
Indicator Data Source	Women and Child Development
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	March 2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of Pregnant Women received 4 or more complete ANC checkups + TTS/Booster + 180 IFA
Indicator Data Source	National Family Health Survey, GoI
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Health
Indicator	Percentage of Golden Card issued under AB-PMJAY/ Sehat Scheme
Indicator Data Source	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Computation Approach	(Number of Golden Card issued/Number of eligible beneficiaries)*100
Data Period (Year)	March-2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Housing for all under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen
Indicator Data Source	Housing for All
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Percentage of households with Access to Safe Drinking Water
Indicator Data Source	Irrigation and Water Resources Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	Dec-2021
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Percentage of households with improved Sanitation Facility
Indicator Data Source	Urban Local Bodies
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Percentage of households electrified to total households
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Power Dept)
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Cumulative number of KMs of all weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned KMs in the district under PMGSY
Indicator Data Source	PWD (Building and Roads)
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	March - 2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Public Infrastructure and Utilities
Indicator	Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water
Indicator Data Source	Public Health Engineering
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



Public Infrastructure and Utilities	
Indicator	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection
Indicator Data Source	Information Technology Electronics & Communication Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Social Welfare and Development	
Indicator	Head Count Ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog MPI Report, GoI
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Social Welfare and Development	
Indicator	Increase in Procurement of Wheat
Indicator Data Source	Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
Computation Approach	$[(\text{Current Year} - \text{Baseline Year}) / \text{Baseline year}] * 100$
Data Period (Year)	Current: 2021-22, Baseline: 2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Social Welfare and Development	
Indicator	Average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA
Indicator Data Source	Rural Development
Computation Approach	Total number of person days as employment provided / Total number of registered person provided employment (worked)
Data Period (Year)	Current: 2021-22, Baseline: 2020-21
Data Unit	Ratio
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Social Welfare and Development
Indicator	Atal Pension Yojana: No. Of beneficiaries
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Beneficiaries Denominator: Total Population of district
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Social Welfare and Development
Indicator	Number of enrolments under PMSBY and PMJJBY
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Beneficiaries PMSBY+PMJJBY Denominator: Total population of district
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Social Welfare and Development
Indicator	Number of beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Beneficiaries NSAP+ISSS Denominator: Total population of district
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Financial Inclusion
Indicator	No. Of Jan Dhan Yojana Account
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Beneficiaries Jan Shan Yojana Denominator: Total population of district
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Financial Inclusion
Indicator	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total disbursement of Mudra loan Denominator: Total population of district
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Per 1 Lakh Population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Financial Inclusion
Indicator	Total disbursement (in lakhs) on Community Investment Funds to SHGs
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total disbursement of CIF to SHGs Denominator: Total number of SHGs
Data Period (Year)	2022-23
Data Unit	In Lakhs
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Judiciary and Public Safety
Indicator	Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 Lakh Population
Indicator Data Source	Police Department
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total no. of road accidental deaths Denominator: Total population of district
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1 lakh population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Judiciary and Public Safety
Indicator	Incidence of Crime against Women
Indicator Data Source	Police Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1 lakh women population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Judiciary and Public Safety	
<b>Sector</b>	Judiciary and Public Safety
Indicator	Incidence of Crime against Children
Indicator Data Source	Police Department
Computation Approach	Total number of registered crimes against children/ total children population of district
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1 lakh children population
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Judiciary and Public Safety	
<b>Sector</b>	Judiciary and Public Safety
Indicator	Percentage of cases worked out (IPC+LSL)
Indicator Data Source	Police Department
Computation Approach	[Cases Worked Out (IPC+LSL)/ Cases Registered (IPC+LSL)]*100
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Environment	
<b>Sector</b>	Environment
Indicator	Change in Forest Cover
Indicator Data Source	Forest Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	21
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Environment	
<b>Sector</b>	Environment
Indicator	Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money
Indicator Data Source	Forest Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Environment
Indicator	Percentage of Ground Water Withdrawal against Availability
Indicator Data Source	Irrigation and Water Resources Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Environment
Indicator	Water Bodies and Wetland Protection
Indicator Data Source	Irrigation and Water Resources Department
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Water bodies protected Denominator: Total Water bodies
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Citizen Centric Governance
Indicator	Status of online application completed
Indicator Data Source	SARAL Portal
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	As on 26/09/2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Citizen Centric Governance
Indicator	Percentage of Grievances resolved
Indicator Data Source	SARAL Portal
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	As on 25/09/2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Citizen Centric Governance
Indicator	Online application issued for registration of marriage
Indicator Data Source	SARAL Portal
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	As on 25/09/2023
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Gender Equality
Indicator	Percentage of women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Women Beneficiaries PMMY Denomination: Total Beneficiaries PMMY
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Gender Equality
Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth
Indicator Data Source	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Gender Equality
Indicator	Percentage of seats held by women in local bodies (Sarpanch + Panch)
Indicator Data Source	Statistical Abstract of Haryana
Computation Approach	Numerator: Total Women (Sarpanch+Panch) Denomination: Total Sarpanch+Panch
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Sector	Gender Equality
Indicator	Women Experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative
Indicator Data Source	Police Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Sector	Gender Equality
Indicator	Percentage of women certified trained under Skill Development and Training
Indicator Data Source	Skill Development and Industrial Training Department
Computation Approach	Direct from source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
District Covered	22
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS COORDINATION  
CENTRE**

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