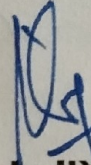**Government of Jammu and Kashmir**
General Administration Department
Civil Secretariat, J&K

O.M No:GAD-ADM0II/47/2022-09-GAD
Dated:09.02.2022

Subject:- Release of District Good Governance Index (DGGI) Booklet.

In connection with the subject cited above, the undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the DGGI 1.0 booklet to all Administrative Secretaries with the request to share the copies with their respective HODs so as to effectively monitor the progress of respective sectors of their Departments. A copy of the DGGI Book is also available on the official website of the General Administration Department for ready reference.

(Malik Suhail) JKAS
Deputy Secretary to the Government

All Administrative Secretaries.

Copy to:

1. Director, Anti Corruption Bureau.
2. Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Public Service Commission.
3. Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Service Selection Board.

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX
JAMMU & KASHMIR

Human Resource Development

Citizen Centric Governance

Environment

Judicial & Public Safety

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

Public Infra & Utilities

Financial Inclusion

Commerce & Industry

Social Welfare & Development

Public Health

DGGI
JAMMU & KASHMIR
JANUARY 2022

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

Government of Jammu & Kashmir

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX
JAMMU & KASHMIR

DGGI
JAMMU & KASHMIR
JANUARY 2022

- Human Resource Development
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- Commerce & Industry
- Public Infra & Utilities
- Judicial & Public Safety
- Citizen Centric Governance

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

Government of Jammu & Kashmir

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार),
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय,
पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय,
राज्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय,
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय,
परमाणु उर्जा विभाग तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग,
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

DR. JITENDRA SINGH
Minister of State (Independent Charge),
Ministry of Science & Technology,
Ministry of Earth Sciences,
Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions,
Department of Atomic Energy & Department of Space,
Government of India

It gives me immense pleasure to release the first District Good Governance Index for Jammu and Kashmir. Since the formation of Jammu & Kashmir as Union Territory (UT), the Central Government and UT Administration, in tandem, are directing all their efforts to enhance ease-of-living and holistic development of the region. There has been a sincere attempt to change the work culture and to follow the mantra of "Maximum Governance, Minimum Government".

District being a basic unit of field administration and governance, implementing various programmes and innovative projects for the well-being of citizens, its performance on various governance indicators must be measured to attest the development. Good Governance Index at the District-level will enable each of the 20 districts of Jammu & Kashmir to rise to the level of the best administered districts of the country.

The efforts of the Jammu & Kashmir Administration are laudable in actualising the District Good Governance Index for Jammu & Kashmir, which is the first of its kind for any State/UT in the country. I congratulate Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India for taking lead and guiding the entire process.

(**Dr. Jitendra Singh**)
MBBS (Stanley, Chennai)
M.D. Medicine, Fellowship (AIIMS, NDL)
MNAMS Diabetes & Endocrinology

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR

RAJ BHAVAN
JAMMU-180001

आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

The J&K UT Administration has developed a fast track mechanism to change the work culture and to follow the mantra of "**Maximum Governance Minimum Government**".

Since the formation of Jammu & Kashmir as a Union Territory, the Centre Government and J&K UT Administration in tandem are using all their efforts to enhance the ease of living and holistic development of the region.

J&K UT is adopting District Good Governance Index, which is for the first time launched in all the 20 districts of J&K, with the aim to judge the performance of each district in different areas, schemes, programmes announced by the Government from time to time for the well-being of people, and give opportunity to each district to rise to the level of some of the best administered districts of the country.

I appreciate the efforts of Institute of Management, Public Administration and Rural Development for taking lead in making the District Good Governance Index a success.

(Manoj Sinha)

10 January, 2022
Jammu

वी. श्रीनिवास, आई.ए.एस.
V. Srinivas, IAS
सचिव
SECRETARY

भारत सरकार,
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय,
प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत विभाग,
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110001
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

Benchmarking Governance represents Next Generation Administrative Reforms during the Amrit Kaal period. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has published the Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021 as a tool to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the Central and State Governments including UTs. Taking it to the next level, District Good Governance Index is modelled on the Good Governance Index 2021 launched on 25 December 2021. The indicators have been revised to make the Index region specific, assessing the ground realities and meeting the aspirations of the people. The UT Government of Jammu & Kashmir, the IMPARD and District Collectors of J&K have played critical roles in the development of the Index, in the selection of indicators and collation of authentic data.

The ranking of the Districts of the Union Territory of J&K would bring about healthy competition amongst Districts from which the citizens would be immensely benefitted. The DGGI ranks Districts in ten different Sectors. Extensive consultations in finalising the sectors and indicators were taken up ensuring participation of senior officials and Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts. This initiative is first of its kind. Districts would leverage the DGGI to make improvements in different areas to of governance.

The support received from Shri Arun Kumar Mehta, Chief Secretary, J&K enabled the development of the Index in a short span of 4 months. The efforts of DG, IMPARD, DG J&K Economics and Statistics and Director, Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in preparation of this Index are praiseworthy.

(V Srinivas)

सूचना का
अधिकार

Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta
IAS

Chief Secretary
Jammu & Kashmir

D.O. No. _____

Dated : _____

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Institute of Management and Public Administration, and Rural Development is releasing the first District Good Governance Index of Jammu and Kashmir. The new Index has been conceptualized to promote healthy competition among all the districts.

Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is committed to a holistic approach to Good Governance. It has taken a number of steps in this direction such as unprecedented transparency in financial management, enhanced use of Information Technology, outcome orientation, democratic decentralization through setting up of three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions for the first time in the history of Jammu and Kashmir, etc. The District Good Governance index is an another milestone in this direction and it is expected that it will provide a much needed robust framework for evidence based assessment of the performance of all the Districts of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

A district is the primary unit of field administration, engaged in the implementation of various welfare schemes and developmental programmes. The new District Good Governance Index will quantify the performance of all 20 districts of Jammu and Kashmir under respective sectors and will allow them to identify and suitably plug the local governance gaps to ensure their holistic development.

This initiative is the first of its kind in the country and I am confident that our districts will leverage the opportunity to improve their performances not only among the districts of J&K but also in comparison to other districts from all over India.

The efforts of the joint team of the J&K IMPARD, Economics & Statistics Department, and CGG, Hyderabad in formulation of this Index is praise worthy. I am also grateful to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India for their active support. I also urge all district administrations to use comparative analysis to improve their performances.

(Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta)

Jammu : 0191-2548773,2544338,2546188 (F)

Srinagar : 0194-2506033, 2506233, 2506133 (F)
Email:- cs-jandk@nic.in

एन बी एस राजपूत आई.ए.एस.

NBS Rajput IAS

संयुक्त सचिव

JOINT SECRETARY

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार,
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय,
प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत विभाग,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
& PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

Governance has been assessed by a host of organisation in different ways and through various parameters. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) is supporting Government of Jammu & Kashmir to come up with a District-level rankings on the lines of Good Governance Index released by the Department. The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) of Jammu & Kashmir aims to quickly and effectively transform all the 20 Districts.

DGGI focuses on the strength of each District, identifying strong and weak areas for immediate improvement and measuring progress by ranking the Districts. For the purpose, 10 Governance Sectors and 58 Indicators have been finalised after detailed consultation with stakeholders. It is envisaged that it will support the District Administrations in raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all.

The support and guidance extended by the Shri V. Srinivas, IAS, Secretary, DARPG has lead to development of DGGI. The keen interest taken up by the Chief Secretary to Government of J&K and his inputs helped the DGGI to take a comprehensive shape. The efforts of J&K IMPARD, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, J&K and Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in preparation of this Index are vital for preparation of DGGI.

(NBS Rajput)

सूचना का अधिकार

Please Visit our Website : http://darpg.gov.in, http://goicharters.nic.in

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MESSAGE

The formulation of DGGI is a pioneering and novel effort of the Government by which Jammu & Kashmir has attained the distinction of being the first Union Territory in India to adopt this under the aegis of Department of Administrative Reforms, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India. In Jammu & Kashmir, the data on 10 Sectors 58 indicators and 116 data sets was collected to assess the comparative performance of all the 20 districts. It was a process of comparing through a data driven platform, the quality of governance in districts though they are economically, socially, and culturally diverse and different.

I trust that the formulation of DGGI on empirical data and evidence based approach for measuring performance, will assist the government in addressing specific gaps through a dynamic process of assigning of weights and ranking to foster healthy competition among districts. It will immensely add value to decision making, allocation of resources and design of policies and programmes of the government. By making the DGGI an annual feature and a move towards sustainable data collection protocol, it is hoped that the base line data developed will assist in bridging the performance gaps while keeping the real-time check on the credibility, quality and outreach of governance to the citizenry.

I place my gratitude to Hon'ble MoS, PMO Shri Jitendra Singh Ji, Hon'ble Lt. Governor Shri Manoj Sinha and Secretary DARPG Shri V. Srinivas who not only initiated the DGGI but also constantly provide leadership and guidance for its development. Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad played a major role as consultant and technical partner for DARPG and J&K IMPARD.

I also place my gratitude to worthy Chief Secretary Shri Arun Kumar Mehta for initiation of the process by stressing the need of a Good Governance Index and regularly followed up the progress of development of DGGI.

It is also placed on record the cooperation of DDC's, DSEO's and Director General E&S and Director Trainings, IMPARD Jammu for providing much needed data sets to create and run the Mathematical Model for the Index

DGGI shall be used as an innovative tool for measuring performance of districts and also niche sectors. This shall help the UT in perspective planning, the developmental gaps thus shall be identified and funding anomalies can be corrected.

Saurabh Bhagat, IAS
Director General,
J&K IMPARD
(Commissioner/Secretary to
Government of J&K)

Contents

Acknowledgement

Executive Summary

Good Governance is very important factor in promoting a holistic development. Districts being a basic unit of field administration and governance, implementing various programmes and innovative projects for the well-being of citizens, measuring their performance becomes important for proper assessment and planning which will lead to the development of the Districts and the region as a whole.

The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) is aimed to assess the state of governance in all 20 Districts of Jammu and Kashmir based on certain Sectors and selected Indicators. It will enable ranking of Districts and present a comparative picture. The ranking would bring about healthy competition amongst Districts in the quest to provide citizen centric administration and governance. This DGGI is expected to provide guidance to the UT & District Administration of J&K and other stakeholders in their efforts to address existing gaps, plan to bridge these gaps and aid as decision making tool.

DGGI is modelled on the Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021 with revision in the indicators to make it more region specific, assessing the ground reality and meeting the aspiration of the people. Extensive consultations in finalising the sectors and indicators were taken up ensuring participation of senior officials and Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts.

The components of the DGGI are:

Governance Sectors
• Facet of Governance

Governance Indicators
• Indicators those assess the governance sectors

The principles of Indicator Selection are:

• Easy to understand & Calculate

• Citizen-centric result driven

Simple & Measurable

Output & Outcome

Controlled by District Admin

Applicability Across Districts

• District Admin's direct role

• Suitable to all Districts
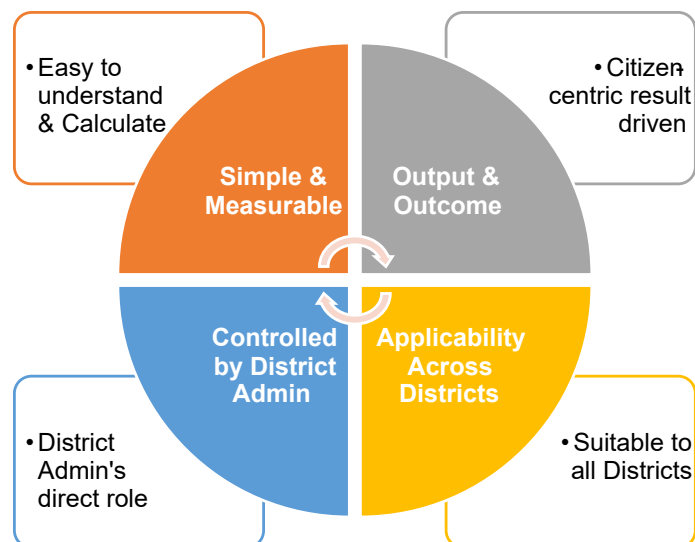
The DGGI of J&K encompasses 10 Governance Sectors and 58 Indicators with 116 data items.

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture & Allied	11
2	Commerce & Industry	05
3	Human Resource Development	09
4	Public Health	09
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	06
6	Social Welfare & Development	06
7	Financial Inclusion	03
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	04
9	Environment	02
10	Citizen Centric Governance	03
	Total	**58**

The data is sourced from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Govt. of J&K. The raw data is normalised using Dimensional Index Method and used for ranking purpose after applying the respective weightages assigned to the indicators. Sectors carry equal weights as all sectors are essential for an overall development of a region/District. Scores of indicators are aggregated to arrive at the Sector Score and thereby arriving at a Sector Rank. Sector Scores are aggregated for calculating the Composite District Rank.

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

#	Sectors	Top Ranking Districts		
		1	2	3
1	Agriculture & Allied	Kishtwar	Srinagar	Doda
2	Commerce & Industry	Jammu	Ramban	Kupwara
3	Human Resource Development	Pulwama	Ganderbal	Samba
4	Public Health	Reasi	Jammu	Srinagar
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	Srinagar	Jammu	Samba
6	Social Welfare & Development	Ramban	Kathua	Anantnag
7	Financial Inclusion	Ganderbal	Kulgam	Anantnag
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	Doda	Udhampur	Rajouri
9	Environment	Shopian	Doda	Budgam
10	Citizen Centric Governance	Jammu	Kishtwar	Srinagar

The sector-wise scores attained by the Districts indicates strong performance by them in one or the other sector. Analysis of scoring also suggests that there is a very marginal difference among the Districts in their composite governance scores.

The composite Ranking of DGGI is as follow:

Rank	Composite Ranks		Rank	Division-wise Rank
1	Jammu		1	Jammu
2	Doda		2	Doda
3	Samba		3	Samba
4	Pulwama		4	Kathua
5	Srinagar	Jammu Division	5	Kishtwar
6	Ganderbal		6	Udhampur
7	Anantnag		7	Reasi
8	Baramula		8	Ramban
9	Kathua		9	Poonch
10	Kupwara		10	Rajouri
11	Kishtwar		1	Pulwama
12	Badgam		2	Srinagar
13	Udhampur		3	Ganderbal
14	Reasi	Kashmir Division	4	Anantnag
15	Bandipora		5	Baramula
16	Ramban		6	Kupwara
17	Kulgam		7	Badgam
18	Shopian		8	Bandipora
19	Poonch		9	Kulgam
20	Rajouri		10	Shopian

Overall, while the preparation of DGGI have presented certain challenges, especially related to indicator selection and availability of data, there is no doubt that it has been successful in bringing out the assessment of the Districts. By making the DGGI an annual feature and a move towards sustainable data collection protocol, the base line data developed will assist in bridging the performance gaps while keeping the real-time check on the quality and authenticity and outreach of governance to the citizens.

DGGI of J&K is unique and first of its kind. The design and scope of the Index could be further expanded by including District/Division specific additional indicators. The DGGI may further be strengthened to include a lot more dimensions including input and perception-based parameters.

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

Abbreviations

ABPMJAY	:	Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
CAGR	:	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CGG	:	Centre for Good Governance
DARPG	:	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DES	:	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DGGI	:	District Good Governance Index
EoDB	:	Ease of Doing Business
FRUs	:	First Referral Units
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
GGI	:	Good Governance Index
Govt. of India	:	Government of India
Govt. of J&K	:	Government of Jammu and Kashmir
GST	:	Good and Service Tax
HHs	:	Households
HoD	:	Head of Department
HWC	:	Health & Wellness Center
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
ISSS	:	Integrated Social Security Scheme
KCC	:	Kisan Credit Card
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MSME	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme
PHC	:	Public Health Center
PMAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJJBY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY	:	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWD	:	Public Works Department
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
SEHAT Scheme	:	Social, Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine Scheme
SGoS	:	Sectoral Group of Secretaries
TPDS	:	Targeted Public Distribution System
UT	:	Union Territory

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1.1   Background

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

Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism and demonstrates a significant decentralisation of power between the Central and State Governments based on the jurisdiction provided by the Indian Constitution. With present government's approach of 'Minimum Government but Maximum Governance', the idea of governance is pushed forward. The Central Government wants the State Governments to lead India's success story by giving them more autonomy in terms of fiscal independence and devolving more powers. For a State Government to be successful in meeting the aspirations of its citizens, it very important that all the Districts start achieving various objectives and attain the

expected outputs and outcomes. Therefore, it is high time for an overall assessment of how well the governance mechanism at the District-level has delivered output as well as outcomes.

1.2   Good Governance Index

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

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

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

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

Govt. of India has developed the GGI with technical support of Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. The GGI 2021 was published on the occasion of Good Governance Day on 25 December 2021 by the Hon'ble Home Minister & Minister for Cooperation Shri Amit Shah and Hon'ble Minister of State Dr. Jitendra Singh, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India. First edition of GGI 2019 was published on 25 December 2019.

GGI was developed to provide useful information for the States and Districts as well as Central Ministries/Departments concerned, enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving living standards of the citizen. It is envisaged that the results would lead to healthy and more informed policy discussions between different tiers of Governments. Such assessment provides a comparative picture among the States and Districts while developing a competitive spirit for improvement. In this context, the outputs and outcomes of various decisions, policy measures, initiatives, etc., become an important factor for assessment. GGI provided the impetus to design and develop a District-level governance index. Jammu & Kashmir Administration took the initiative to move forward in the endeavour.

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1.3 Need for District Good Governance Index (DGGI)

Districts being a basic unit of field administration performing various functions, inter alia, regulatory functions such as law and order, land revenue / reforms, excise, registration, treasury, civil supplies and social welfare; coordinating and monitoring District / Sub-district level offices of the line departments of the State Government and their agencies like irrigation, health, Public Works Department (PWD), industries; etc., and supervising the local bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other authorities) measuring their performance becomes important for proper assessment and planning which will lead to the development of the Districts and region as a whole.

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

Though all the Districts are part of the State, they vary in size, economic status, social and cultural features, topography and other characteristics. Districts are governed by the same set of rules and regulations of State Government / UT Administration and

have almost similar public institutions and follow common administrative practices for the most part. Despite this, some Districts perform well in achieving various outcomes and some struggles. This gap in performance needs to be assessed properly so that the Districts can measure themselves and work on improvement of their lagging areas.

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

1.4 DGGI for Jammu & Kashmir

All the State and UTs are governed as per the provisions of our Constitution. However, each State / UT has some distinct feature of administration – be it number and nomenclature of Departments, responsibilities assigned to the Departments, nomenclature of Head of the Departments (HoDs), etc. Irrespective of their respective uniqueness, the prime responsibility of the Government / District Administration is to fulfil the aspiration of its citizens and provide them with efficient and quality services at

affordable cost. In this context, developing DGGI could be an important step for improving the service levels in each of the Districts by assessing their performance. Assessing and ranking the Districts on their performance based on key indicators will lead to improvement in service levels.

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

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

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

The present DGGI Framework of J&K, includes 58 indicators in ten sectors. following a rigorous and robust process of data collection, screening and validation by each of the Districts, the data used for computing the index has been finalised.

2
Approach & Methodology

OM Medical Hall

2.1 Approaches for Developing DGGI

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

- **Consultative Approach**

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

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

Table 1: DGGI Finalisation Progression

	Initial Draft	2nd Draft	Final Framework
Governance Sectors (Nos.)	20	10	10
Governance Indicators (Nos.)	116	72	58

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

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

Figure 1: Design of DGGI

● 360-Degree Approach

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

● End-to-End Approach

It is attempted to make DGGI Framework as comprehensive as possible so as to provide an end-to-end system. It does not stop with mere identification of major Sectors and Indicators but continues till the end of the process by specifying the Data Items Required, Measurement Criteria, Data Sources and Measurement Mechanisms etc.

● Take-off from Existing Models

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

● Pragmatic Approach

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

2.2 Principles of Selection of Governance Indicators

The above-mentioned approaches assisted in identification of broad spectrum / sectors for index. The selection of measurable aspects under each sector is broadly driven by the data availability. During the consultations, it was observed that the existing data has some limitations in terms of providing a comprehensive picture. In some cases, the data does not cover all Districts and limited to sample Districts, population, etc. Sometimes data is not available on a yearly basis and some indicators do not reflect a time-series data. The significance of ready data availability through Departments of Govt. of J&K and office of DCs is premised on the fact that the DGGI should be implementable without having to depend on primary data collection through primary surveys. The secondary data complied from above-mentioned sources is authentic reliable and accounted for, leading to easy roll-out of the index.

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

- **Simple and measurable:** Easy to understand and calculate; should not include more than two to three data-points as numerator / denominator.
- **Output and outcome-oriented:** Citizen's requirements from governments in terms of actual services delivered.

- **Applicability across the Districts:** Applicable to all Districts; not favouring one or a set of Districts and availability of dataset covering all the Districts.
- **Controlled by the District Administration:** Effecting the performance / status change should be under the purview / authority of District Administration.

Figure 2: Indicator Selection Principles
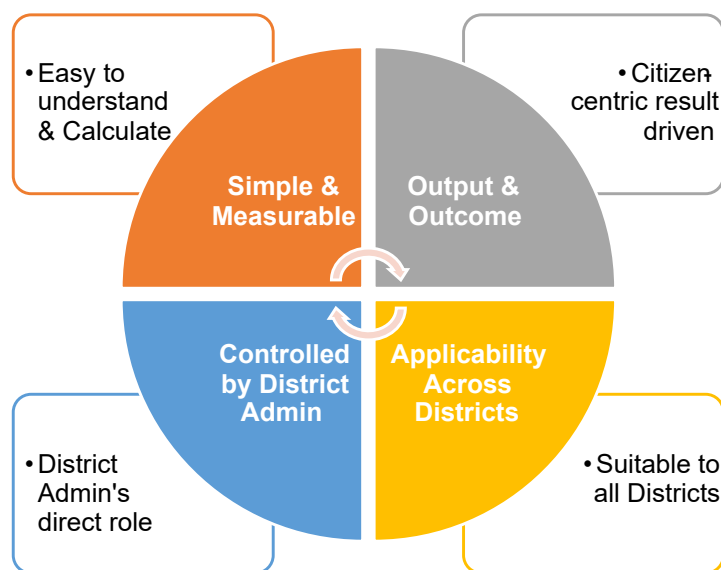
In addition to the main principles followed for selecting the indicators, mandate of line Departments of Govt. of J&K, latest District-level data availability with DES, Govt. of J&K and linking outputs of ongoing flagship programmes and missions are also considered.

2.3　Data Source

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

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

2.4   Components of Good Governance Index Framework

The developed DGGI Framework includes:

Figure 3: Components of DGGI

Governance Sectors

• Facet of Governance

Governance Indicators

• Indicators those assess the governance sectors

Based on the inputs received during the consultations With detailed deliberations through an iterative process with various stakeholders, 58 indicators clubbed as part of 10 sectors are finalised for inclusion as part of DGGI of J&K. However, some critical and important indicators, which were suggested during consultations could not be included as part of present framework due to various factors such as limitations and unavailability across all Districts.

Table-2: DGGI Sectors and Indicators

#	Sectors	No. of Indicators
1	Agriculture & Allied	11
2	Industry & Commerce	05
3	Human Resource Development	09
4	Public Health	09
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	06
6	Social Welfare & Development	06
7	Financial Inclusion	03
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	04
9	Environment	02
10	Citizen Centric Governance	03
	Total	**58**

It is envisaged that the DGGI in its future iterations will have higher number of indicators which will not only be division specific but will also help in differentiating the growth paradox between the divisions. Given time and timely data collection capabilities, both input and process driven indicators can be included in the future iterations of DGGI. If such indicators are to be included, the framework of data collection templates for both input and process indicators as well as perception driven indicators need to be modelled on GGI 2021 brought out by DARPG, GoI.

Additionally, DGGI also provides opportunity to the DES and UT Administration to streamline periodic data collection, updation and publishing in their annual J&K Digest of Statistics. When this exercise is streamlined, a dynamic and real-time DGGI could be designed with a dashboard as user interface for the senior executive officials to track the performance of Districts. Going further, scheme specific data and its progress in implementation by the Districts could be planned as by-product of DGGI exercise.

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 I: Compilation of Necessary Data/ Information

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

As mentioned before, criteria of selection of indicators, inter-alia, is the availability of time-series data (invariably necessary for Growth-based indicators) with the line Departments of Govt. of J&K and DES,

Govt. of J&K. These secondary sources include annual reports, statistical reports, MIS, factsheets, etc. For indicators which are based on population (or total number of households), it is decided to use the latest data available, which is based on recent estimation / survey / study with the line Departments concerned. Otherwise data from Census of India 2011 should be considered.

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

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

Step II: Normalisation of Indicator Values

Statistically, there is no sanity in comparing variables which are expressed in different units. Therefore, it is required to convert the variables with mixed scales into dimensionless entities, so that they can be compared and used for ranking purpose

easily. This way of conversion is known as normalisation. It helps in measuring and comparing composite indicators with ease. It also makes the aggregation of indicators meaningful. There are various methods available to normalise variables and attain scores for the Districts based on their performance on the 58 indicators and compiling them sector-wise. For the purpose of ranking the Districts as part of DGGI, the Dimensional Index Methodology is proposed to be used.

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

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

Dimensional Score for Positive Indicators:

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

Dimensional Score for Negative Indicators:

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

Where:

Positive Indicator = for which Higher Value is better
Negative Indicator = for which Lower Value is better
Indicator Value = Available through Secondary Sources
Maximum Value = Highest Indicator Value among the 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:

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

Where:

n = number of periods

Step III: Assigning Weightages

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

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

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

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, Govt. of J&K in consultation with DARPG, Govt. of India or the respective line Departments could intervene to change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus. Revising the assigned weightage would certainly become necessity, whenever the index implementing agency decides to include additional indicators or exclusion of indicators from the existing list.

Step IV: Computation of Scores and Ranking

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

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

Figure 4: DGGI Computation Methodology
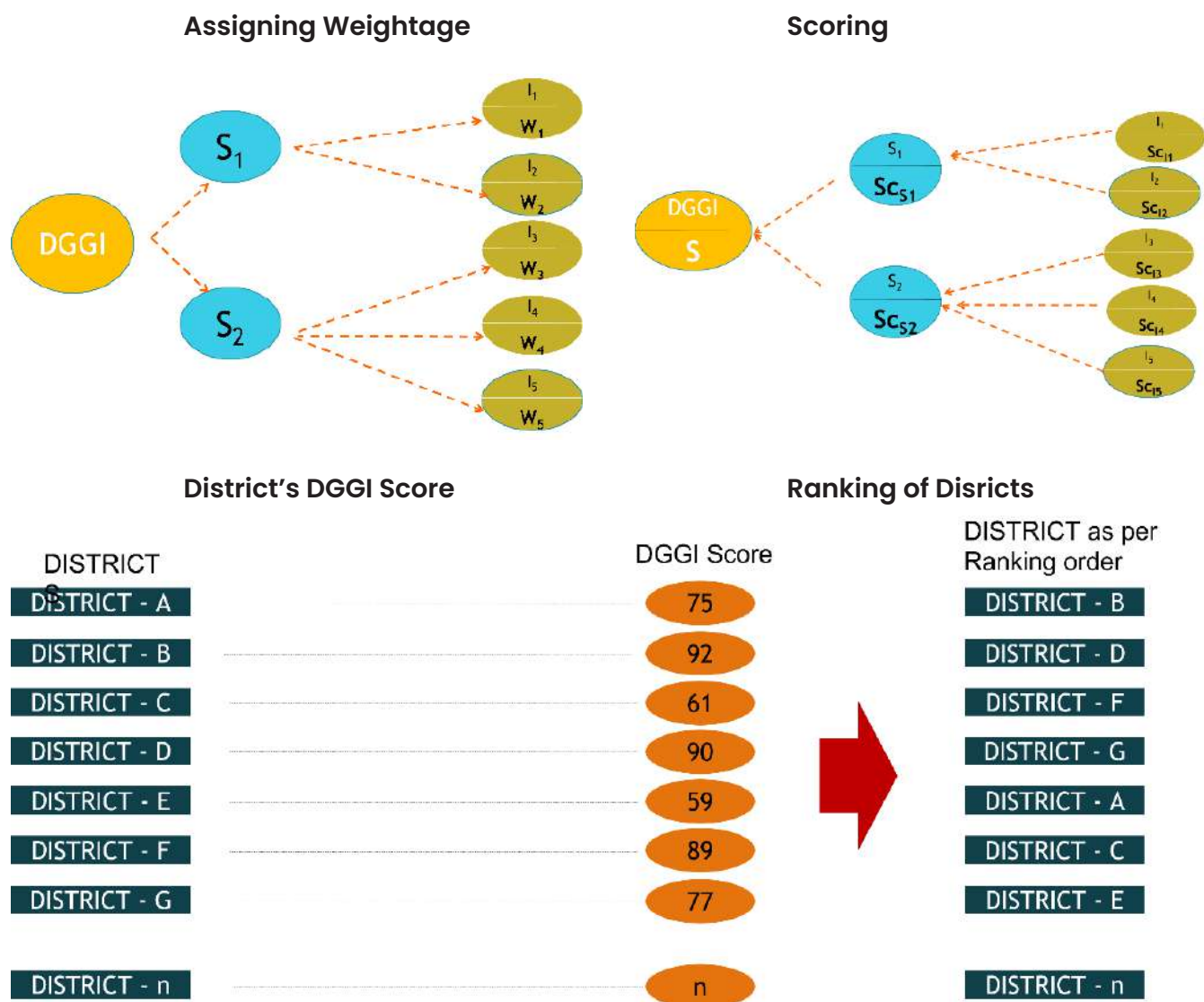
3.1 Sectors of DGGI of J & K

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

● **Agriculture & Allied Sectors**

In Agriculture and allied sector, eleven indicators have been identified with a focus on output and institutional support like crop insurance, animal vaccination, etc. This is a primary sector and by nature is dependent on large external factors such as topography; agro-climatic zones; rainfall; traditional cropping pattern; soil, etc. In order to maintain parity and have a sense of commonality, attempt is made to aggregate the production by way of including generic indicators such as growth rate; food grains production, etc.

● **Commerce & Industry**

Central and State Governments are coming up with a number of schemes for the development of commerce and industries to, *inter-alia,* boost the economy, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and employment. Govt. of J&K is continuously making efforts to improve Ease-of-Doing-Business (EoDB) and achieving higher scores. Most of the indicators for this particular sector are calculated at UT-level, therefore, for the purpose of DGGI some proxy indicators such as establishment registered for Good and Service Tax (GST), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) establishments, etc., are included. Tourism being an important economic and commercial activity of

J&K's, an indicator pertaining to number of tourist is being included. Combinedly, these indicators would reflect the achievement of a particular District for promoting economic activities in the District. To overcome decades old perception of not industry friendly State (earlier), it is critical that the recent heightened interventions of attracting good number of diverse industries needs to be measured. Including indicators like growth in GST registered establishments, MSMEs are an effort towards above stated objective.

● **Human Resource Development**

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

● **Public Health**

Public Health is one of the priority areas for development. Under this sector, nine key indicators are identified looking at the outcomes like Maternal Mortality

Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), immunisation achievement, etc. While J&K in general is above performing UT in terms of Health parameters such as MMR and IMR. Measuring the performance of these critical indicators and comparing between the Districts provides opportunity to design targeted intervention in lagging Districts. Overall operationalisation and resources availability are also captured through indicator such as Health and Wellness (HWCs), Anganwadis with own buildings, etc. Similarly, other indicators in this sector are outcome of available infrastructure, right policies and streamlined processes.

● **Public Infrastructure & Utilities**

The basic infrastructure and utility services like water, sanitation, road connectivity and power supplies which are priority areas are captured in this sector with the help of six indicators. The indicators include access to housing, water, road connectivity and access to and availability of power supply.

● **Social Welfare & Development**

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

● **Financial Inclusion**

Financial inclusion refers to providing greater access to financial services for poor and low-income individuals, as well as

businesses with limited resources. Financial inclusion initiatives help boost the local economy. The financial inclusion of poor and marginalised is assessed through various indicators included under this sector.

● **Judicial & Public Safety**

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

● **Environment**

Realising the criticality of environmental sustainability for sustainable development, environment has been taken as a separate sector. As depleting forest area is a main area of concern, the change in forest area has been included as an indicator in the sector. Indicator selection under this sector was particularly constrained due to limited availability of homogeneous data/information across the Districts. However, a beginning has been made through DGGI Framework, which would be built-upon in subsequent editions of the Index.

● **Citizen Centric Governance**

The expectation of the citizen in terms of more transparent, accessible, and responsive services from the public sector is increasing. In response, Government is also making efforts to improve service delivery through use of information technology,

online portals, use of mobile applications, etc. The citizen centric governance sector has included indicator to capture the same.

3.2 Sector-wise List of Indicators

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

Table 3: List of Sector-wise Indicators with Weightages

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
1.	**Agriculture & Allied Sector**	1.	Growth of Production of Food Grains	0.2	Total food grains production of reference year
					Total food grains production of reference year – 1
					Total food grains production of reference year – 2
		2.	Growth in Production of Major Horticulture Produce	0.2	Total horticulture production of reference year
					Total horticulture production of reference year – 1
					Total horticulture production of reference year – 2
		3.	Growth in Milk Production	0.05	Total milk production of reference year
					Total milk production of reference year – 1
					Total milk production of reference year – 2
		4.	Growth in Meat Production	0.05	Total meat production of reference year
					Total meat production of reference year – 1
					Total meat production of reference year – 2
		5.	Growth in Poultry Production	0.05	Total poultry production of reference year
					Total poultry production of reference year – 1
					Total poultry production of reference year – 2

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
		6.	Percentage of Mandis Linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM)	0.1	Total number of Mandis linked to e-Mandis (e-NAM) till reference year
					Total number of Mandis in reference year
		7.	Crop Insurance	0.05	Total area sown in the reference year (Rabi + Kharif)
					Total area insured out of total area sown in the reference year (Rabi + Kharif)
		8.	Percentage Increase in Agricultural Credit	0.05	Total amount of agriculture credit provided in reference year
					Total amount of agriculture credit provided in reference year – 1
		9.	Percentage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Issued	0.1	Total number of eligible farmers for KCC
					Total number of KCC issues to farmers
		10.	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
		11.	% of Animals Vaccinated	0.05	Total number of animals eligible for vaccination
					Total number of animals vaccinated

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
2.	**Commerce & Industry (including Tourism)**	12.	Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST	0.2	Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year
					Number of Establishment registered under GST in reference year - 1
		13.	Percentage Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration	0.2	Number of MSME Units Registered under ODM + OEM-1 + OEM-2 in reference year
					Number of MSME Units Registered under ODM + OEM-1 + OEM-2 in reference year - 1
		14.	Percentage Increase in credit to handicrafts and allied sectors	0.3	Credit provided to handicrafts and allied sectors in reference year
					Credit provided to handicrafts and allied sectors in reference year – 1
		15.	Increase in credit for self-employment	0.15	Credit provided for self-employment in reference year
					Credit provided for self-employment in reference year – 1
		16.	Increase in Tourist Footfall	0.15	Number of tourists visited in reference year
					Number of tourists visited in reference year – 1
3.	**Human Resource Development**	17.	Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level	0.1	Directly Calculated figure
		18.	Retention rate at Secondary Level	0.25	Directly Calculated figure
		19.	Enrolment Ratio of SC	0.05	Directly Calculated figure
		20.	Enrolment Ratio of ST	0.05	Directly Calculated figure
		21.	Pupil Teacher Ratio (RTE Specified)	0.15	Directly Calculated figure

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
		22.	Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water, Separate Toilet and Electricity Facilities	0.2	Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) having all three facilities (drinking water + separate toilets + electricity) in reference year
					Total number of government schools (including Government Aided) in reference year
		23.	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
		24.	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 student enrolled in schools
		25.	Skill Trainings Imparted to Students	0.05	Target allocated (persons) in reference year
					Training done (persons) in reference year
4.	Public Health	26.	IMR per 1000 live births	0.1	Directly Calculated figure
		27.	MMR per 1000 live births	0.1	Directly Calculated figure
		28.	Full Immunisation	0.1	Achievement – total number of children vaccinated
					Target – total number of children eligible for vaccination
		29.	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	0.2	Total number of institutional deliveries in reference year
					Total number of estimated deliveries in reference year
		30.	Percentage of Sub-centers / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)	0.1	Total number of sub-centers/ PHCs converted into HWCs

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
					Total number of sub-centers/ PHCs
		31.	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	0.05	Total number of Anganwadis
					Number of Anganwadis with own buildings
		32.	Percentage of Pregnant Woman Received 4 or More Complete ANC check-ups + TT2/Booster + 180 IFA	0.05	Total number of pregnant women received 4 or more complete ANC check-ups + TT2/ Booster + 180 IFA in reference year
					Total number of pregnant women registered in reference year
		33.	Proportion of Functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 Population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	0.05	Number of functional FRUs operational
					Number of sanctioned FRUs as per norms
		34.	Percentage of Golden Card Issued under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme	0.25	Number of eligible beneficiaries for golden card under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme
					Number of Golden card issued
5.	**Public Infrastructure & Utilities**	35.	Housing for All under PMAY Urban and PMAY Grameen	0.3	Total number of houses constructed/grounded out of sanctioned for construction PMAY (Grameen)
					Total number of houses constructed/grounded out of sanctioned for construction – PMAY (Urban)
					Total number of houses sanctioned for construction – PMAY (Grameen)
					Total number of houses sanctioned for construction – PMAY (Urban)

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
		36.	Percentage of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water	0.2	Total number of HHs having access to water supply connection within premise from treated source- Rural + Urban
					Total number of Households (HHs) - Rural + Urban
		37.	Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility	0.2	Total number of HHs having access to sanitation - Rural + Urban
					Total number of HHs (Rural + Urban)
		38.	Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households	0.1	Total number of households electrified
					Total number of households
		39.	Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY	0.1	Total length of all-weather road work sanctioned in the district under PMGSY
					Total length of all-weather road work completed in the district under PMGSY
		40.	Percentage Increase in Black Top Roads as Percentage of Total Roads	0.1	Total length of black top roads in reference year
					Total length of all roads in reference year
6.	**Social Welfare & Development**	41.	% of Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards	0.25	Total number of Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards
					Total number of Ration Cards
		42.	Off-take of Grains	0.25	Total quantity of grain lifted out of sanctioned quantity under TPDS and SSS in reference year
					Total quantity of grain sanctioned for lifting under TPDS and SSS for reference year
		43.	Average Days of Employment provided per household under MGNREGA	0.1	Total number of person-days as employment provided in reference year

#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
					Total number of registered persons provided employment (worked) in reference year
		44.	Atal Pension Yojana: No. of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	0.2	Total number of beneficiaries covered under Atal Pension Yojana
					Total number of eligible beneficiaries
		45.	Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population under - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	0.1	Total number of beneficiaries (PMSBY + PMJJBY)
					Total number of eligible beneficiaries
		46.	Percentage of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme	0.1	Total number of beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme
					Total number of eligible beneficiaries
7.	**Financial Inclusion**	47.	Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana	0.35	Total number of bank accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana
					Total number of eligible beneficiaries
		48.	Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population	0.35	Total disbursement under Mudra Loan
					Total population of District
		49.	Total Disbursement (in Lakhs) on Self-employment Schemes	0.3	Total disbursement under self-employment
					Total population of District

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#	Sectors	#	Indicators	Weights	Data Items Required
8.	**Judiciary and Public Safety**	50.	Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population	0.1	Total number of road accidents in reference year
					Total population of the District
		51.	Incidence of Crime against Women	0.25	Total number of registered crimes against women in reference year
					Total women population of the District
		52.	Incidence of Crime against Children	0.25	Total number of registered crimes against children in reference year
					Total children population of the District
		53.	Conviction Rate	0.4	Cases convicted in reference year
					Cases in which trials were completed in reference year
9.	**Environment**	54.	Change in Forest Cover	0.6	Total area under forest cover in reference year
					Total area under forest cover in reference year - 1
		55.	Water Bodies and Wetland Protection	0.4	Total number of water bodies protected
					Total number of water bodies
10.	**Citizen Centric Governance**	56.	Status of Grievance Redressal	0.3	Total number of grievances redressed in the reference year
					Total number of grievances registered in the reference year
		57.	Percentage of Govt. Services Provided to Citizens Online to total services as per Guarantee Act	0.35	Total number of Govt. services provided online
					Total number of Govt. services to be provided as per Guarantee Act
		58.	Percentage of Government offices converted to e-office	0.35	Total number of Government offices
					Total number of Government offices converted to e-office

4.1 Overall Ranking with Final Score

The DGGI is a tool which can be used to assess the status of governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the Districts and UT Administration. DGGI would provide a framework to assess the performance of the Districts in specific sectors and provide useful information to the Districts enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies to improve ease-of-living and service delivery. The ranking of the Districts would bring about healthy competition amongst Districts from which the citizens would be immensely benefitted.

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

(i)   Agriculture & Allied Sectors

(ii)   Commerce & Industries

(iii)   Human Resource Development

(iv)   Public Health

(v)   Public Infrastructure & Utilities

(vi)   Financial Inclusion

(vii)   Social Welfare & Development

(viii) Judicial & Public Safety

(ix)   Environment

The Districts are scored and ranked based on the data shared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir.

The data obtained for different indicators are not in the same format/measurement units across sectors and hence it has been normalised by using Dimensional Index Method. Respective weightages are assigned to get the indicator score. These individual indicator scores are aggregated to obtain a value for the sector. And once the sector-wise scores are aggregated, it becomes District score to be used for ranking purpose.

As mentioned earlier, the DGGI framework assigns equal weightage to all sectors providing equal platform to all Districts. However, differential weightages are assigned for Indicators. The outcome / output-based indicators are assigned higher weightage whereas input/process-based indicators are assigned relatively lower weightage. In arriving at the weights, care is taken to be rationale and the weights are derived from extensive reading/study of the available research in the sectors. In addition, attempts have been made to arrive at a consensus on assigned weightages during consultative meetings. The assigned weightages for present scoring and ranking are given in Chapter 3.

It is important to note that if data is missing for a District for a particular indicator or the indicator is not applicable to a particular District/s, that indicator is discounted from

the score calculation of that District, and the indicator weight is re-allocated/re-distributed to the other indicators within the same sector for that District.

By no means the assigned/suggested weights are final. At any given point of implementation, the UT Administration can change the weights as per the need/requirement/focus.

In the following sections, Sector-wise ranks of the Districts is presented followed by composite District Good Governance Index ranking the Districts.

4.2   Sector-wise Ranking

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

4.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Kishtwar	0.772
2	Srinagar	0.724
3	Doda	0.657
4	Pulwama	0.626
5	Ramban	0.543
6	Udhampur	0.532
7	Badgam	0.525
8	Rajouri	0.521
9	Kulgam	0.504
10	Jammu	0.504
11	Anantnag	0.496
12	Ganderbal	0.489
13	Kathua	0.486
14	Samba	0.485
15	Poonch	0.477
16	Bandipora	0.472
17	Baramula	0.467
18	Reasi	0.433
19	Kupwara	0.315
20	Shopian	0.310

District	Score
Kishtwar	0.772
Srinagar	0.724
Doda	0.657
Pulwama	0.626
Ramban	0.543
Udhampur	0.532
Badgam	0.525
Rajouri	0.521
Kulgam	0.504
Jammu	0.504
Anantnag	0.496
Ganderbal	0.489
Kathua	0.486
Samba	0.485
Poonch	0.477
Bandipore	0.472
Baramula	0.467
Reasi	0.433
Kupwara	0.315
Shopian	0.310

530423/2022/O/o ARD
530483/2022/OMP CRD
530423/2022/O/o ARD Medical Hall

Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Kishtwar	0.772
2	Doda	0.657
3	Ramban	0.543
4	Udhampur	0.532
5	Rajouri	0.521
6	Jammu	0.504
7	Kathua	0.486
8	Samba	0.485
9	Poonch	0.477
10	Reasi	0.433

Kishtwar 0.772
Doda 0.657
Ramban 0.543
Udhampur 0.532
Rajouri 0.521
Jammu 0.504
Kathua 0.486
Samba 0.485
Poonch 0.477
Reasi 0.433

Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Srinagar	0.724
2	Pulwama	0.626
3	Badgam	0.525
4	Kulgam	0.504
5	Anantnag	0.496
6	Ganderbal	0.489
7	Bandipora	0.472
8	Baramula	0.467
9	Kupwara	0.315
10	Shopian	0.310

Srinagar 0.724
Pulwama 0.626
Badgam 0.525
Kulgam 0.504
Anantnag 0.496
Ganderbal 0.489
Bandipore 0.472
Baramula 0.467
Kupwara 0.315
Shopian 0.310

Note: Bandipore, Doda, Kishtwar, Poonch and Rajouri have not reported any Mandis in the District with regard to indicator for Mandis linked to e-NAM; therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators.

Salient Features of Agriculture & Allied Sector

- **Growth of Food Grain Production** – Seven Districts have shown positive Cumulative Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over Financial Year (FY) 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. **Kishtwar** District has registered the highest CAGR of 19.40%.

- **Growth of Horticulture Produce** – Seven District have shown positive CAGR over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. **Pulwama** District has registered the highest CAGR of 8.95%.

- **Growth of Milk Production** – Total 17 Districts have shown improvement in terms of CAGR, while **Kishtwar** has registered a phenomenal CAGR of 117.86%.

- **Growth of Meat Production** – Out of total 20 Districts, 14 Districts have shown registered

positive CAGR over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. **Kishtwar** District have registered the highest CAGR of 5.40%.

- **Growth of Poultry Production** – Total 14 Districts have shown positive trend while **Anantnag** District has registered the highest CAGR of 25.20% over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21.

- **Percentage of Mandis Linked to e-NAM** – It is being reported that Bandipora, Doda, Kishtwar, Poonch and Rajouri Districts does not have any Mandis. It is being reported that Jammu District has the highest number of Mandis (23) out of which only one is linked to e-NAM. Srinagar District has reported that two Mandis are linked to e-NAM out of the total five Mandis.

- **Crop Insurance** – For FY 2020-21 only two Districts namely **Poonch** and **Udhampur** have reported area under Crop Insurance.

- **Increase in Agriculture Credit** – Almost all the Districts have shown positive trend while 10 Districts have registered CAGR of more than 15% over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. Poonch District has registered the highest CAGR of 43.15%.

- **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Issued** – Total 13 Districts have distributed KCC to more than 75% of the farmers with **Reasi** with highest percentage of 98.88%.

- **Soil Health Card (SHC) Distributed** – Total 16 Districts have distributed more than 95% of SHC.

- **Animal Vaccination** – Total seven Districts have achieved the target by 100% and remaining are very close to the target.

4.2.2 Commerce & Industry Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	0.642
2	Ramban	0.618
3	Kupwara	0.600
4	Pulwama	0.594
5	Doda	0.586
6	Ganderbal	0.528
7	Badgam	0.509
8	Srinagar	0.493
9	Anantnag	0.441
10	Shopian	0.424
11	Samba	0.393
12	Baramula	0.388
13	Kathua	0.363
14	Poonch	0.347
15	Reasi	0.336
16	Bandipora	0.323
17	Udhampur	0.301
18	Kulgam	0.285
19	Rajouri	0.223
20	Kishtwar	0.160

Jammu — 0.642
Ramban — 0.618
Kupwara — 0.600
Pulwama — 0.594
Doda — 0.586
Ganderbal — 0.528
Badgam — 0.509
Srinagar — 0.493
Anantnag — 0.441
Shopian — 0.424
Samba — 0.393
Baramula — 0.388
Kathua — 0.363
Poonch — 0.347
Reasi — 0.336
Bandipora — 0.323
Udhampur — 0.301
Kulgam — 0.285
Rajouri — 0.223
Kishtwar — 0.160
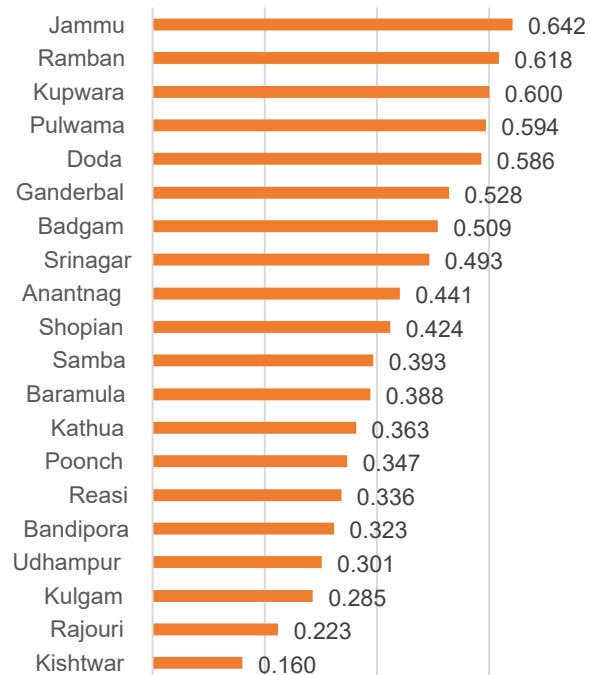
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	0.642
2	Ramban	0.618
3	Doda	0.586
4	Samba	0.393
5	Kathua	0.363
6	Poonch	0.347
7	Reasi	0.336
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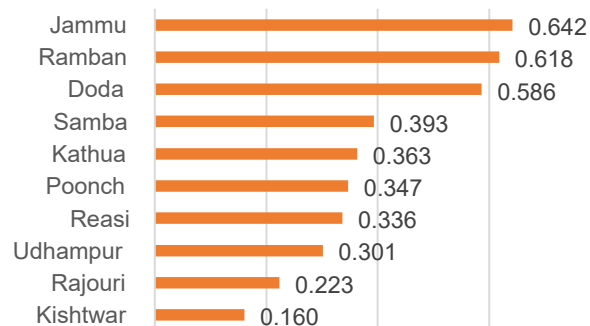
Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Kupwara	0.600
2	Pulwama	0.594
3	Ganderbal	0.528
4	Badgam	0.509
5	Srinagar	0.493
6	Anantnag	0.441
7	Shopian	0.424
8	Baramula	0.388
9	Bandipora	0.323
10	Kulgam	0.285

Note: As reported, the MSME units were 0 for 2018-19 in Badgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Jammu, Kathua, Kistwar, Kulgam, Poonch, Samba and Udhampur Districts and hence the change in MSME registration could not be computed. Therefore, indicator weightage has been equally distributed to other indicators

Salient Features of Commerce & Industry Sector

- **Increase in No. of Establishments Registered under GST** – Fifteen (15) Districts have shown improvement in registration for GST with nine District registering CAGR in double digits.
- **Percentage Change in No. of MSME Units Registered under Online Udyog Aadhar Registration** – Except Badgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Kulgam and Udhampur (which have not reported any data), all other districts have shown improvement in this indicator.
- **Increase in Credit to Handicrafts and Allied Sectors** – Nine Districts have shown growth. **Pulwama** District has registered the highest CAGR of 109.67% over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 in this indicator.
- **Increase in Credit for Self-Employment** – Seventeen (17) Districts have shown positive growth with **Shopian** District registering the highest CAGR of 62.91% over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21.
- **Increase in Tourist Footfall** – The tourist footfall has registered a general decline in all the District for FY 2020-21 – possibly due to Covid Pandemic restrictions. Therefore, growth in FY 2019-20 over FY 2018-19 been taken for Index computation.

530483/2022/OWP AND CR

53043/2022/OWP Medical Hall

4.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Pulwama	0.830
2	Ganderbal	0.790
3	Samba	0.772
4	Jammu	0.729
5	Baramula	0.728
6	Kulgam	0.679
7	Bandipora	0.640
8	Anantnag	0.596
9	Srinagar	0.573
10	Poonch	0.553
11	Reasi	0.533
12	Badgam	0.533
13	Shopian	0.532
14	Kathua	0.515
15	Doda	0.459
16	Kupwara	0.436
17	Kishtwar	0.391
18	Udhampur	0.387
19	Rajouri	0.381
20	Ramban	0.339

Pulwama 0.830
Ganderbal 0.790
Samba 0.772
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Kulgam 0.679
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Ramban 0.339
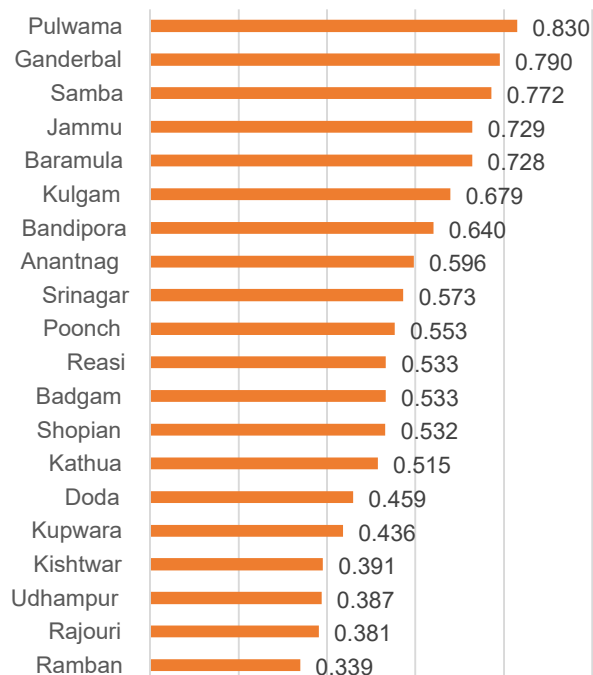
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Samba	0.772
2	Jammu	0.729
3	Poonch	0.553
4	Reasi	0.533
5	Kathua	0.515
6	Doda	0.459
7	Kishtwar	0.391
8	Udhampur	0.387
9	Rajouri	0.381
10	Ramban	0.339
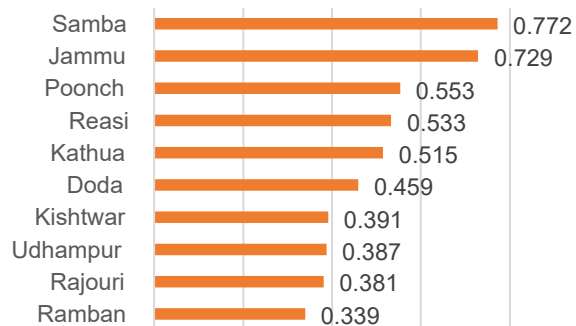
Samba 0.772
Jammu 0.729
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Reasi 0.533
Kathua 0.515
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Rajouri 0.381
Ramban 0.339

Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Pulwama	0.830
2	Ganderbal	0.790
3	Baramula	0.728
4	Kulgam	0.679
5	Bandipora	0.640
6	Anantnag	0.596
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Pulwama 0.830
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Kulgam 0.679
Bandipora 0.640
Anantnag 0.596
Srinagar 0.573
Badgam 0.533
Shopian 0.532
Kupwara 0.436

Salient Features of Human Resource Development Sector

- **Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level** – Almost all Districts have performed well index score of more than .80 for FY 2020-21.

- **Retention rate at Secondary Level** – Total 16 Districts have achieved Retention Rate of more than 80% with Jammu and Pulwama Districts showing 100% Retention Rate.

- **Enrolment Ratio of SC and ST** – All the Districts have shown positive trend in enrolling SCs and STs into education system.

- **Pupil Teacher Ratio (RTE Specified)** – Total 15 Districts have Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the range of 1:12 to 1:15.

- **Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water, Separate Toilet and Electricity Facilities** – Total 10 Districts have reported more than 75% of the schools having all three facilities and **Ganderbal** District has reported the highest percentage of 99.30%.

- **Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers** – With pandemic forcing schools to opt for online mode of education, schools of the all the Districts are improving access to computers. For FY 2020-21, **Srinagar** District has reported that about 58% (highest among all Districts) schools having access to computers.

- **No. 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** – Total 10 Districts have achieved their target for FY 2020-21 with 100% skill trainings provided to all registered students.

4.2.4 Public Health Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Reasi	0.751
2	Jammu	0.721
3	Srinagar	0.702
4	Shopian	0.699
5	Badgam	0.678
6	Kathua	0.676
7	Bandipora	0.673
8	Rajouri	0.641
9	Baramula	0.620
10	Ramban	0.595
11	Samba	0.587
12	Doda	0.572
13	Udhampur	0.547
14	Anantnag	0.526
15	Kishtwar	0.494
16	Kupwara	0.487
17	Poonch	0.481
18	Pulwama	0.426
19	Kulgam	0.400
20	Ganderbal	0.379
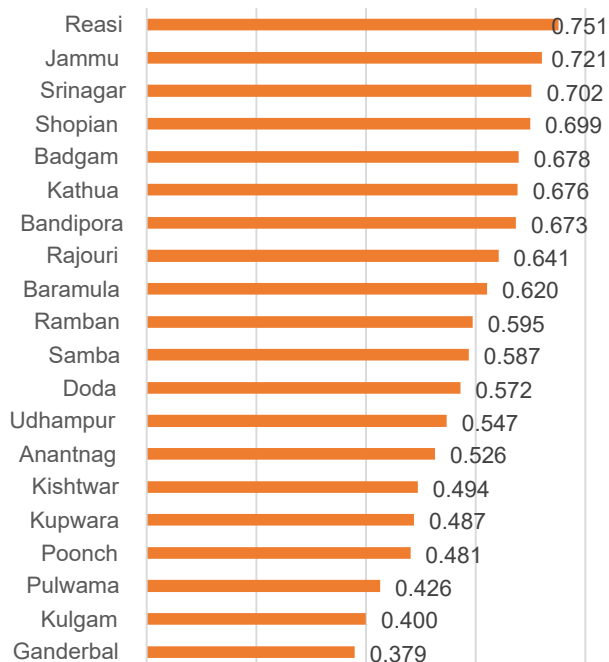
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Reasi	0.751
2	Jammu	0.721
3	Kathua	0.676
4	Rajouri	0.641
5	Ramban	0.595
6	Samba	0.587
7	Doda	0.572
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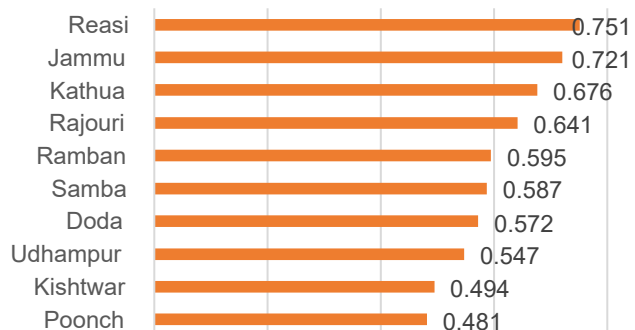
Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Srinagar	0.702
2	Shopian	0.699
3	Badgam	0.678
4	Bandipora	0.673
5	Baramula	0.620
6	Anantnag	0.526
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10	Ganderbal	0.379

Srinagar 0.702
Shopian 0.699
Badgam 0.678
Bandipora 0.673
Baramula 0.620
Anantnag 0.526
Kupwara 0.487
Pulwama 0.426
Kulgam 0.400
Ganderbal 0.379

Salient Features of Public Health Sector

- **IMR per 1000 live births** – All the Districts have shown improvement in FY 2020-21 over previous years with 16 Districts reporting IMR less than 5.0 per 1,000 live births which is well above all India average of 28.3 (2019).

- **MMR per 1000 live births** – Similar to IMR, most of the Districts have shown improvement in FY 2020-21 over previous years with seven Districts reporting MMR of 10 or less than 10 per 1,000 live births which is well above all India average of 113 (2018-19).

- **Full Immunisation** – Eleven (11) Districts have achieved Immunisation Rate of 95% and more. For remaining Districts, Immunisation Rate is between 65 to 94%.

- **Percentage of Institutional Delivery** – Thirteen (13) Districts have achieved more than 75% of institutional deliveries in their respective Districts.

- **Percentage of Sub-centers / PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs)** – With Government's support, all Districts are working on the target of converting all PHCs into HWCs. At present, **Reasi** District has covered all 24 PHCs into HWCs.

- **Proportion of Anganwadis with Own Buildings** – In Srinagar District about 23% of the Anganwadis are operational from own building which is highest among all the Districts.

- **Percentage of Golden Card Issued under ABPMJAY / SEHAT Scheme** – All Districts are attempting to issue Golden Cards to all the eligible beneficiaries. Till FY 2020-21, four Districts have issued Golden Cards to more than 50% of the beneficiaries.

4.2.5 Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Srinagar	0.944
2	Jammu	0.860
3	Samba	0.851
4	Pulwama	0.832
5	Anantnag	0.747
6	Kupwara	0.729
7	Ganderbal	0.696
8	Bandipora	0.670
9	Kulgam	0.611
10	Reasi	0.569
11	Badgam	0.563
12	Baramula	0.549
13	Kathua	0.526
14	Poonch	0.526
15	Shopian	0.499
16	Kishtwar	0.469
17	Udhampur	0.463
18	Doda	0.428
19	Rajouri	0.420
20	Ramban	0.330

Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	0.860
2	Samba	0.851
3	Reasi	0.569
4	Kathua	0.526
5	Poonch	0.526
6	Kishtwar	0.469
7	Udhampur	0.463
8	Doda	0.428
9	Rajouri	0.420
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Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Srinagar	0.944
2	Pulwama	0.832
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4	Kupwara	0.729
5	Ganderbal	0.696
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8	Badgam	0.563
9	Baramula	0.549
10	Shopian	0.499

Srinagar 0.944
Pulwama 0.832
Anantnag 0.747
Kupwara 0.729
Ganderbal 0.696
Bandipora 0.670
Kulgam 0.611
Badgam 0.563
Baramula 0.549
Shopian 0.499
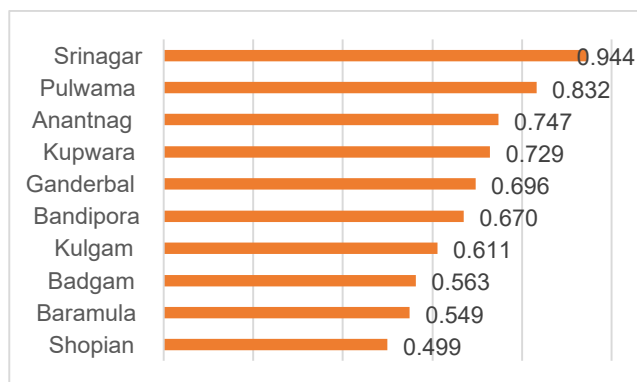
Salient Features of Public Infrastructure & Utilities Sector

- **Housing for All under PMAY (Urban and Grameen)** – All the Districts are focusing to initiate the work on sanctioned housing projects. Till FY 2020-21, twelve (12) Districts have constructed/grounded more than 50% of the sanctioned houses.

- **Percentage of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water** – **Ganderbal and Srinaga**r Districts have achieved 100% access to safe drinking water facilities to their rural and urban households. Total twelve (12) Districts have provided access to safe drinking water to more than 50% of their population.

- **Percentage of Households with Improved Sanitation Facility** – Nine (9) Districts have achieved 100% access to sanitation facilities; another nine Districts have achieved sanitation access between 90 to 99%. With 18 out of 20 districts achieving either 100% or between 90 and 99% access to sanitation facilities, J&K is one of the top UTs to have achieved this significant milestone.

- **Percentage of Households Electrified to Total Households** – Eleven (11) Districts have achieved the target of 100% and remaining Districts also have registered healthy improvement in household electrification.

- **Cumulative number of Kms of all-weather Road Work Completed as a Percentage of Total Sanctioned Kms in the District under PMGSY** – Ten (10) Districts have achieved the target with more than 75% of completion of work, while **Ganderbal** and **Srinagar** Districts have achieved 100%.

- **Percentage Increase in Black Top Roads as Percentage of Total Roads** – Fourteen (14) Districts have converted more than 50% of the roads to the Black Top Roads.

4.2.6 Social Welfare & Development Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Ramban	0.801
2	Kathua	0.697
3	Anantnag	0.664
4	Samba	0.653
5	Kupwara	0.623
6	Shopian	0.621
7	Baramula	0.578
8	Kulgam	0.574
9	Ganderbal	0.566
10	Poonch	0.496
11	Badgam	0.478
12	Bandipora	0.454
13	Rajouri	0.436
14	Kishtwar	0.422
15	Udhampur	0.413
16	Doda	0.408
17	Pulwama	0.379
18	Srinagar	0.346
19	Reasi	0.302
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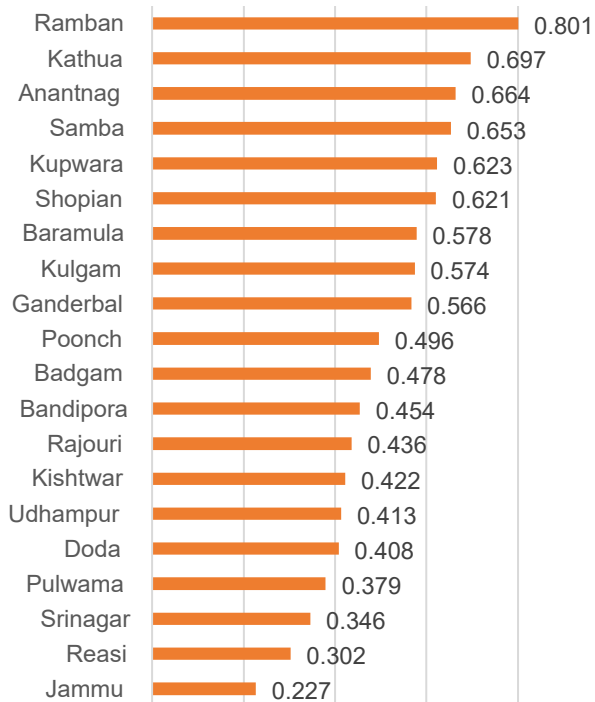
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Ramban	0.801
2	Kathua	0.697
3	Samba	0.653
4	Poonch	0.496
5	Rajouri	0.436
6	Kishtwar	0.422
7	Udhampur	0.413
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10	Jammu	0.227
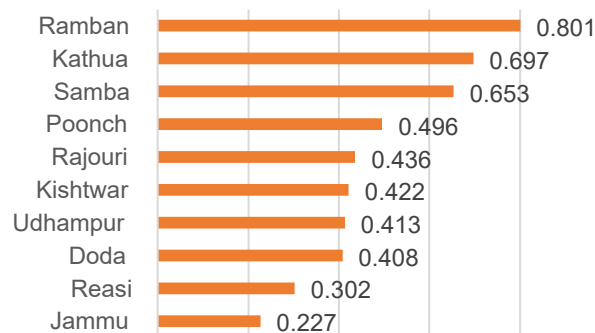
Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Anantnag	0.664
2	Kupwara	0.623
3	Shopian	0.621
4	Baramula	0.578
5	Kulgam	0.574
6	Ganderbal	0.566
7	Badgam	0.478
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Anantnag 0.664
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Baramula 0.578
Kulgam 0.574
Ganderbal 0.566
Badgam 0.478
Bandipora 0.454
Pulwama 0.379
Srinagar 0.346

Salient Features of Social Welfare & Development Sector

- **Aadhaar seeded Ration Cards** – All the Districts have achieved more than 80% of Aadhar seeding of ration cards with **Kulgam** and **Rajouri** Districts have achieved the target of 100%.

- **Off-take of Grains** – Twelve (12) out of 20 Districts have lifted 100% of sanctioned food grains under TPDS and SSS for FY 2020-21.

- **Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population under** - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) – All Districts are making efforts to enrol all the eligible persons under PMSBY and PMJJBY with **Ramban** achieving the highest percentage of 64.78.

- **Percentage of Beneficiaries under NSAP and ISSS Scheme** – Seven Districts have achieved the target of 100% while remaining Districts have attained the percentage more than 82%.

4.2.7 Financial Inclusion Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Ganderbal	0.740
2	Kulgam	0.670
3	Anantnag	0.658
4	Pulwama	0.632
5	Doda	0.631
6	Kishtwar	0.628
7	Baramula	0.469
8	Samba	0.458
9	Ramban	0.450
10	Bandipora	0.424
11	Reasi	0.403
12	Jammu	0.402
13	Udhampur	0.399
14	Kupwara	0.396
15	Srinagar	0.369
16	Shopian	0.360
17	Kathua	0.355
18	Rajouri	0.355
19	Poonch	0.268
20	Badgam	0.096

Ganderbal 0.740
Kulgam 0.670
Anantnag 0.658
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Doda 0.631
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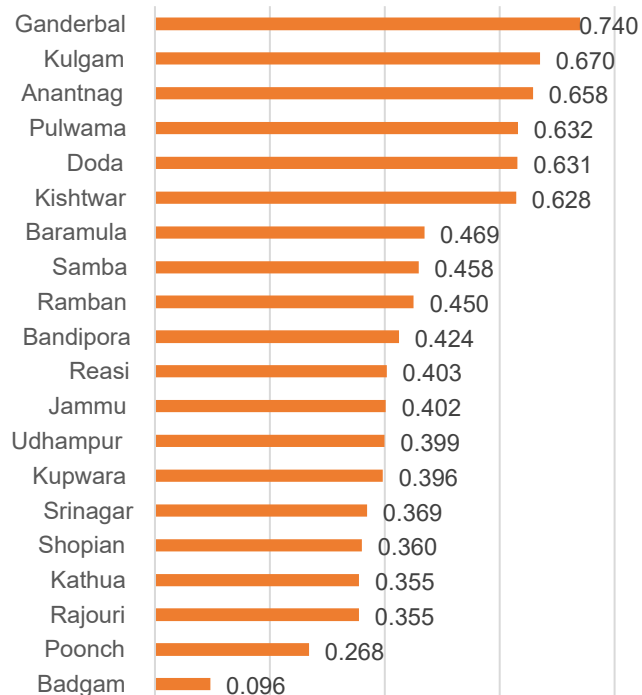
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Doda	0.631
2	Kishtwar	0.628
3	Samba	0.458
4	Ramban	0.450
5	Reasi	0.403
6	Jammu	0.402
7	Udhampur	0.399
8	Kathua	0.355
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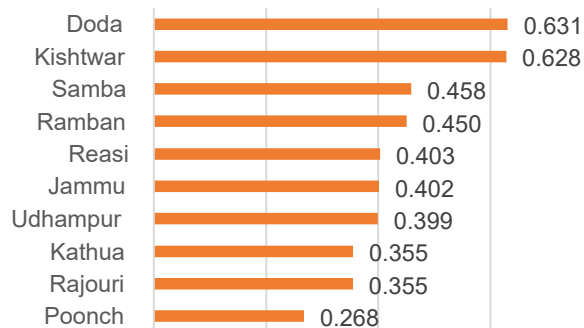
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Kupwara 0.396
Srinagar 0.369
Shopian 0.360
Badgam 0.096

Salient Features of Financial Inclusion Sector

- **Financial Inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana** – While four (4) Districts have ensured to open Jan Dhan Account of 100% eligible beneficiaries, twelve (12) other Districts have opened Jan Dhan accounts of more than 50% eligible beneficiaries.

- **Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan per one lakh population** – All Districts are providing loans to beneficiaries under Mudra Scheme with **Pulwama** and **Kulgam** extended the highest financial support.

- **Total Disbursement on Self-employment Schemes** – Almost all the Districts have shown positive growth in extending financial support under self-employment schemes. Sixteen (16) Districts have registered double digit CAGR over FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 with **Kishtwar** registering the highest CAGR of 78.38%.

4.2.8 Judicial and Public Safety Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Doda	0.872
2	Udhampur	0.832
3	Rajouri	0.817
4	Jammu	0.773
5	Kishtwar	0.758
6	Reasi	0.753
7	Samba	0.744
8	Badgam	0.724
9	Poonch	0.687
10	Kupwara	0.686
11	Baramula	0.660
12	Kathua	0.633
13	Srinagar	0.608
14	Bandipora	0.592
15	Pulwama	0.560
16	Anantnag	0.532
17	Ramban	0.386
18	Ganderbal	0.381
19	Kulgam	0.370
20	Shopian	0.062
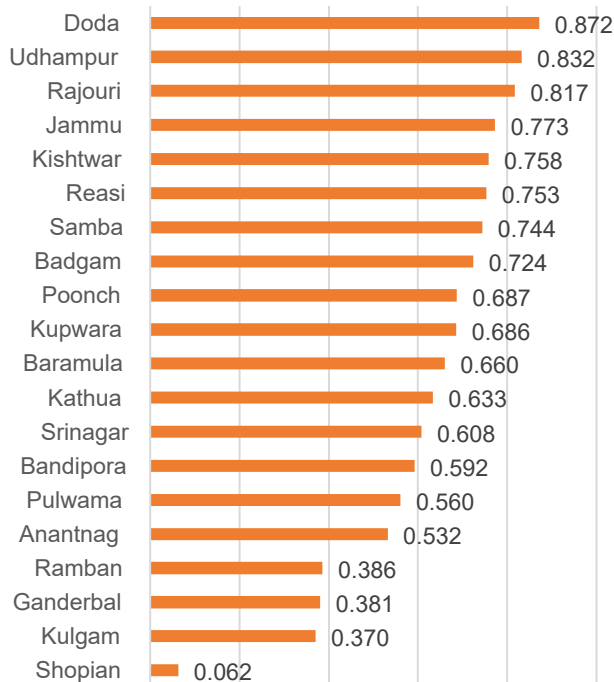
Doda 0.872
Udhampur 0.832
Rajouri 0.817
Jammu 0.773
Kishtwar 0.758
Reasi 0.753
Samba 0.744
Badgam 0.724
Poonch 0.687
Kupwara 0.686
Baramula 0.660
Kathua 0.633
Srinagar 0.608
Bandipora 0.592
Pulwama 0.560
Anantnag 0.532
Ramban 0.386
Ganderbal 0.381
Kulgam 0.370
Shopian 0.062

Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Doda	0.872
2	Udhampur	0.832
3	Rajouri	0.817
4	Jammu	0.773
5	Kishtwar	0.758
6	Reasi	0.753
7	Samba	0.744
8	Poonch	0.687
9	Kathua	0.633
10	Ramban	0.386

Doda 0.872
Udhampur 0.832
Rajouri 0.817
Jammu 0.773
Kishtwar 0.758
Reasi 0.753
Samba 0.744
Poonch 0.687
Kathua 0.633
Ramban 0.386

Medical Hall

Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Badgam	0.724
2	Kupwara	0.686
3	Baramula	0.660
4	Srinagar	0.608
5	Bandipora	0.592
6	Pulwama	0.560
7	Anantnag	0.532
8	Ganderbal	0.381
9	Kulgam	0.370
10	Shopian	0.062
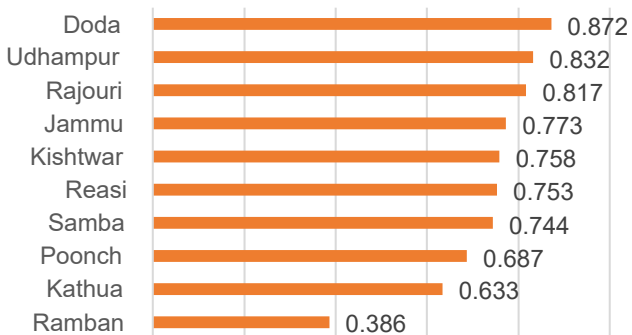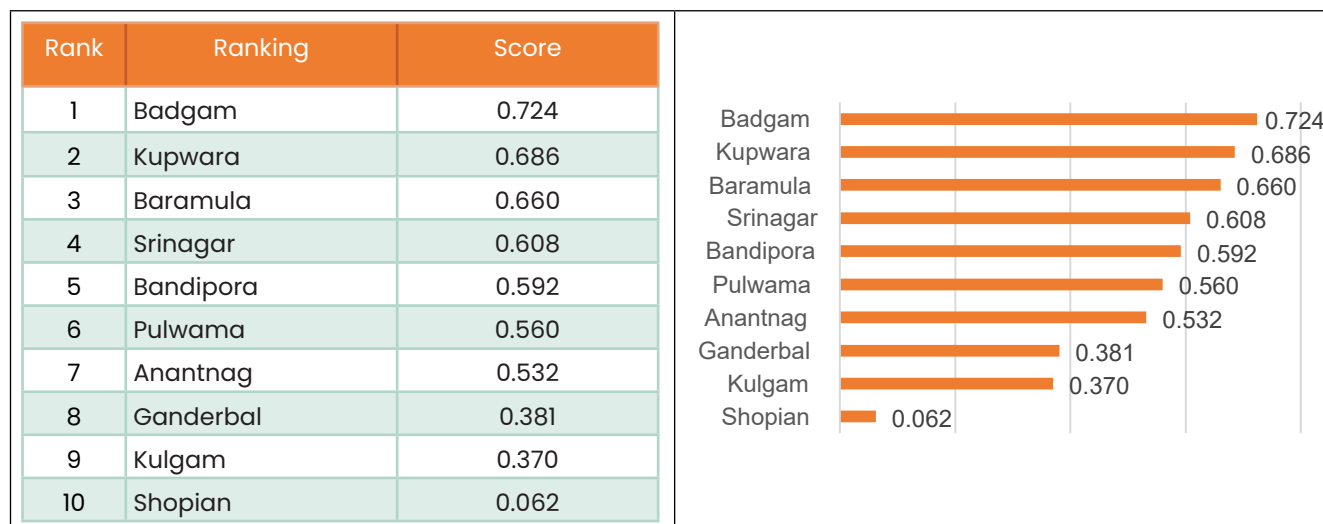
Salient Features of Judiciary & Public Safety Sector

- **Number of Road Accidental Death per 1 lakh population** – From the perspective of safety on roads, it is desired that the number of road accidents are as low as possible. All the Districts are making efforts to reduce accidents. For the FY 2020-21, **Samba** District has reported lowest Road Accidental Death of 4.70 per one lakh population.

- **Incidence of Crime against Women** – The magnitude of Crime against Women, both in the lives of individuals and families and society as a whole, is immeasurable, thus, it must be as minimum as possible even if not nil. All Districts with authority under their command are trying to reduce the crime against women. **Kishtwar** Districts has reported the minimum about 25 crimes against per one lakh women population in the District for FY 2020-21.

- **Incidence of Crime against Children** – Indian Penal Code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. All Districts with authority under their command are trying to reduce the crime against children. **Kulgam** Districts has reported the minimum of only 2 crimes against per one lakh child population in the District for FY 2020-21.

- **Conviction Rate** - Conviction rate, indicator of disposal of crime cases by the courts is defined as such cases as a percentage of those in which trail was completed by the courts. The higher conviction rate is desirable so the criminals get punished and/or innocents are acquitted. Among the 20 Districts, eight Districts have achieved a conviction rate of more than 50% with **Udhampur** District with highest conviction rate of 81.26% for FY 2020-21.

4.2.9 Environment Sector Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Shopian	0.600
2	Doda	0.400
3	Badgam	0.390
4	Udhampur	0.387
5	Kupwara	0.323
6	Baramula	0.237
7	Reasi	0.232
8	Kathua	0.210
9	Ramban	0.189
10	Samba	0.169
11	Ganderbal	0.169
12	Rajouri	0.166
13	Jammu	0.158
14	Pulwama	0.128
15	Anantnag	0.109
16	Srinagar	0.065
17	Bandipora	0.048
18	Kulgam	0.021
19	Poonch	0.017
20	Kishtwar	0.000
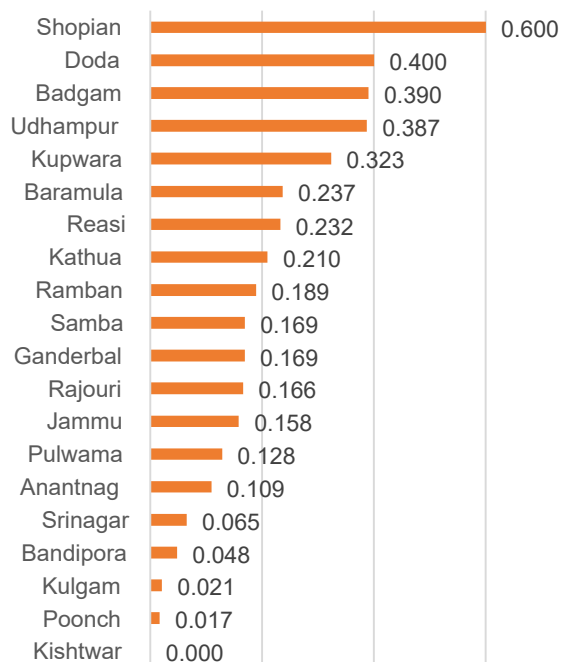
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Doda	0.400
2	Udhampur	0.387
3	Reasi	0.232
4	Kathua	0.210
5	Ramban	0.189
6	Samba	0.169
7	Rajouri	0.166
8	Jammu	0.158
9	Poonch	0.017
10	Kishtwar	0.000
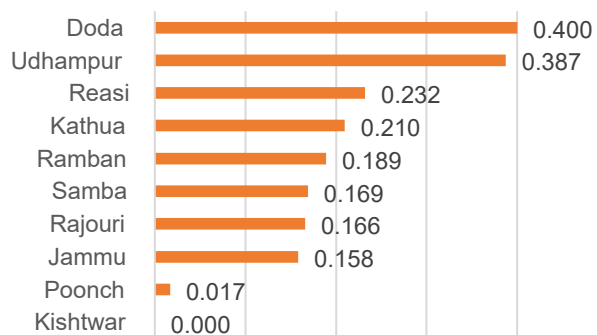
Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Shopian	0.600
2	Badgam	0.390
3	Kupwara	0.323
4	Baramula	0.237
5	Ganderbal	0.169
6	Pulwama	0.128
7	Anantnag	0.109
8	Srinagar	0.065
9	Bandipora	0.048
10	Kulgam	0.021

Shopian 0.600
Badgam 0.390
Kupwara 0.323
Baramula 0.237
Ganderbal 0.169
Pulwama 0.128
Anantnag 0.109
Srinagar 0.065
Bandipora 0.048
Kulgam 0.021

Salient Features of Environment Sector

- **Change in Forest Cover** – Except two Districts – **Kathua** and **Shopian** which have shown increase in forest cover, remaining Districts have maintained the same area under forest cover for the last three years.
- **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

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	0.726
2	Kishtwar	0.600
3	Srinagar	0.490
4	Poonch	0.489
5	Kathua	0.374
6	Udhampur	0.359
7	Doda	0.355
8	Pulwama	0.353
9	Rajouri	0.331
10	Baramula	0.321
11	Reasi	0.300
12	Ganderbal	0.298
13	Bandipora	0.276
14	Shopian	0.255
15	Anantnag	0.254
16	Samba	0.253
17	Kulgam	0.252
18	Ramban	0.168
19	Badgam	0.167
20	Kupwara	0.156

Jammu 0.726
Kishtwar 0.600
Srinagar 0.490
Poonch 0.489
Kathua 0.374
Udhampur 0.359
Doda 0.355
Pulwama 0.353
Rajouri 0.331
Baramula 0.321
Reasi 0.300
Ganderbal 0.298
Bandipora 0.276
Shopian 0.255
Anantnag 0.254
Samba 0.253
Kulgam 0.252
Ramban 0.168
Badgam 0.167
Kupwara 0.156

Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	0.726
2	Kishtwar	0.600
3	Poonch	0.489
4	Kathua	0.374
5	Udhampur	0.359
6	Doda	0.355
7	Rajouri	0.331
8	Reasi	0.300
9	Samba	0.253
10	Ramban	0.168

Jammu 0.726
Kishtwar 0.600
Poonch 0.489
Kathua 0.374
Udhampur 0.359
Doda 0.355
Rajouri 0.331
Reasi 0.300
Samba 0.253
Ramban 0.168

Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Srinagar	0.490
2	Pulwama	0.353
3	Baramula	0.321
4	Ganderbal	0.298
5	Bandipora	0.276
6	Shopian	0.255
7	Anantnag	0.254
8	Kulgam	0.252
9	Badgam	0.167
10	Kupwara	0.156

Salient Features of Citizen Centric Governance Sector

- **Status of Grievance Redressal** – All the Districts have made concentrated efforts to redressed the registered grievances as 10 Districts have achieved grievance redressal percentage as 100% and remaining are in the range of 90 to 99%. This is one of the focus areas of DARPG, GoI to redress as many grievances and eventually reach to a level of minimum grievance regime where all services due to citizens are available seamlessly, removing room for any grievance. With majority of the districts in J&K achieving 90-99% redressal, the goal of DARPG is near fully achieved.

- **Percentage of Govt. Services Provided to Citizens Online** – Efforts to provide maximum services online are being taken by the UT Administration as well as District Administration. Seven Districts are able to render more than 50% of services online.

- **Percentage of Government offices converted to e-Office** – Momentum to covert government offices to e-Office system is accelerating with Jammu leading the way with about 9% government offices being converted to e-Office system.

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4.3   Composite Ranking

J&K UT

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	5.740
2	Doda	5.367
3	Samba	5.364
4	Pulwama	5.360
5	Srinagar	5.313
6	Ganderbal	5.037
7	Anantnag	5.022
8	Baramula	5.017
9	Kathua	4.835
10	Kupwara	4.751
11	Kishtwar	4.695
12	Badgam	4.664
13	Udhampur	4.622
14	Reasi	4.615
15	Bandipora	4.573
16	Ramban	4.418
17	Kulgam	4.366
18	Shopian	4.362
19	Poonch	4.340
20	Rajouri	4.291
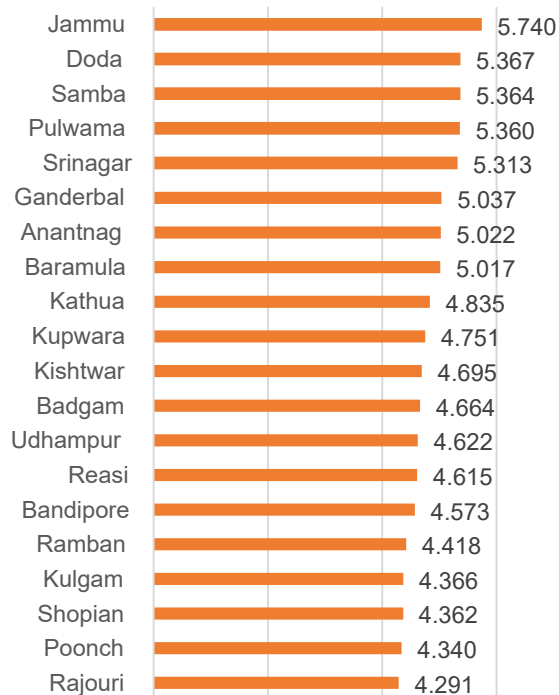
Jammu Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Jammu	5.740
2	Doda	5.367
3	Samba	5.364
4	Kathua	4.835
5	Kishtwar	4.695
6	Udhampur	4.622
7	Reasi	4.615
8	Ramban	4.418
9	Poonch	4.340
10	Rajouri	4.291
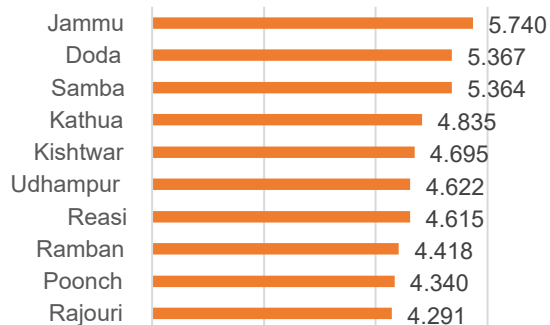
Kashmir Division

Rank	Ranking	Score
1	Pulwama	5.360
2	Srinagar	5.313
3	Ganderbal	5.037
4	Anantnag	5.022
5	Baramula	5.017
6	Kupwara	4.751
7	Badgam	4.664
8	Bandipora	4.573
9	Kulgam	4.366
10	Shopian	4.362

Pulwama 5.360
Srinagar 5.313
Ganderbal 5.037
Anantnag 5.022
Baramula 5.017
Kupwara 4.751
Badgam 4.664
Bandipore 4.573
Kulgam 4.366
Shopian 4.362

5
District Profile

Anantnag

2022

Anantnag District

DGGI Rank: 7   Score: 5.022

LOCATION MAP OF ANANTNAG DISTRICT

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

Profile

Anantnag District, Gateway of Kashmir valley, is located in the Southern part of the Jhelum river basin and located at the centre of the UT. It is the oldest District of the J&K.

The District is bounded by Pulwama in the North, Kishtwar in the South and Kulgam in the West. District's name has been derived from the great spring Anantnag. It is popularly known as the land of springs, shrines and tourist resorts.

Agriculture and industry are the main sources of income for the District. Wheat, paddy, maize, oil seeds are the main agriculture produce of the District.

The District is very rich in the landscape of lush greens. The District is also famous for the Holy cave Amarnath. Lidder River flows through the District. The major tourist attractions in the district are Pahalgam, Verinag, Achabal, Daksum and Kokernag.
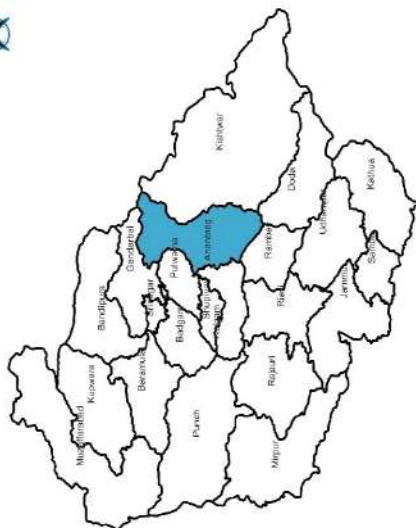
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq. Km)	3,574
Population (No.)	10,78,692
Urban Population (%)	26.2
Rural Population (%)	73.7
Density (Persons Per Sq. Km)	370
Literacy Rate (%)	62.69
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	927

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	12
Municipalities (No.)	10
Panchayats (No.)	335
Revenue Villages (No.)	387
Forest Cover area (Sq. km)	2,068
No. of Registered Industrial Units	4,144

Badgam

Badgam District

DGGI Rank:12   Score: 4.664

2022

LOCATION MAP OF ANANTNAG DISTRICT

Profile

Budgam is located at the centre of the UT. The District is bounded by Baramulla District in the North-West and North, Srinagar District in the North-East, Pulwama in the East, Shopian and Kulgam Districts in South and Punch District in West.

The District was formed in the year of 1979 by bifurcating from the Srinagar District. The District area used to be called Sri Pratap. The District has a mixed topography with both mountains and plain areas.

The economy of the District is dependent on Agriculture and trading. Horticulture also plays a significant role in the economy.

The District is famous for Sheik Noor-ud-din Noorani's tomb popularly known as Alamdar-e-Kashmir.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	7
2	Commerce & Industry	7
3	Human Resources Development	12
4	Public Health	5
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	11
6	Social Welfare & Development	11
7	Financial Inclusion	20
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	8
9	Environment	3
10	Citizen Centric Governance	19
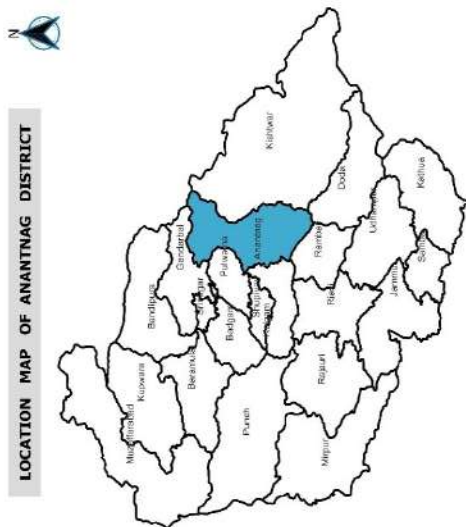
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,371
Population (No.)	7,53,745
Urban Population (%)	12.99
Rural Population (%)	87.01
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	544
Literacy Rate (%)	56.1
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	894

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	NA
Villages (No.)	504
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	4.77
No. of Registered Industrial units	2,374

Bandipora

Bandipora District

DGGI Rank: 15   Score: 4.573

LOCATION MAP OF BANDIPURA DISTRICT

Profile
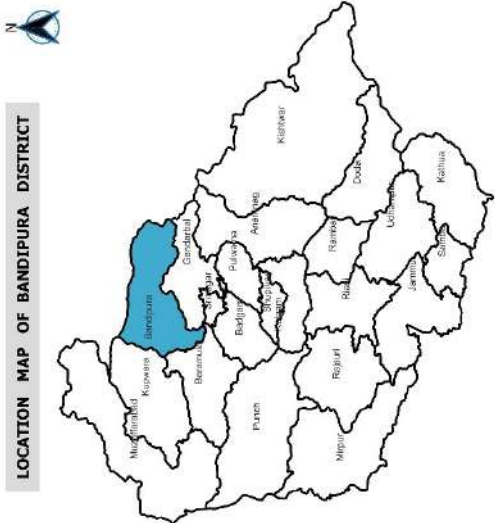
Bandipora is located in the northern part of the UT. The District is bounded by Kargil District of Ladakh in North, North-East and East, Ganderbal District in South-East and South, Baramulla District in South-West and Kupwara Distinct in North-West.

Bandipora District is also known as Gateway of Gilgit. The District has the internationally famous lake "Wular" which is the largest freshwater lake in both the UTs – Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

The District has a Forest Training and Research Institute. Climate of the District remains pleasant almost throughout the year.

Agriculture, tourism and small-scale industries are the major sources of income of the District.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	16
2	Commerce & Industry	16
3	Human Resources Development	7
4	Public Health	7
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	8
6	Social Welfare & Development	12
7	Financial Inclusion	10
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	14
9	Environment	17
10	Citizen Centric Governance	13

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	345
Population (No.)	3,85,089
Urban Population (%)	16.66
Rural Population (%)	83.34
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	1,137
Literacy Rate (%)	49.18
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	889

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	151
Revenue Villages (No.)	124
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	1,993.96
No. of Registered Industrial units	118

Baramula

Baramula District

DGGI Rank: 8   Score: 5.017

2022

LOCATION MAP OF BARAMULA DISTRICT

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

Profile

Baramulla District is the largest District in the entire valley both with reference to the population and area. The District is bounded by Kupwara District in the North, Bandipora District in the North-East and East, Budgam District in South-East and South, Poonch District in South, South-West and West. Baramula District used to be called as Varamulla in ancient times and it was mentioned in the epic Rajatarangini. River Jhelum flows through the District and is spread on both banks.

The climate of the District is cold, snowy winters and mild summers.

The District's main source of income is from agriculture and horticultural products. The District is famous for apple production.

The lake Manasbal is located in the District, which is the deepest lake and is said to be formed along with Manasarovar.
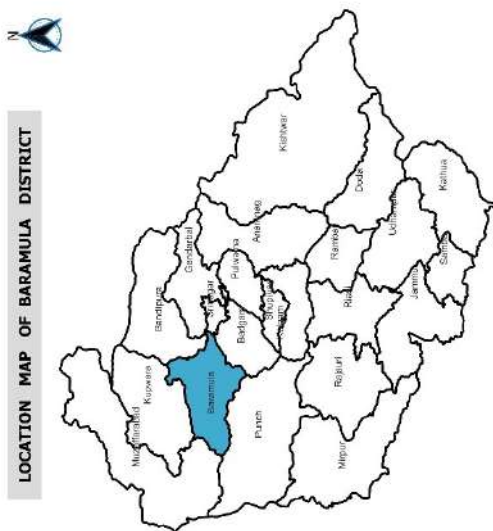
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	4,190
Population (No.)	10,08,039
Urban Population (%)	18.1
Rural Population (%)	81.9
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	238
Literacy Rate (%)	66.93
Sex Ratio (Per 1000 males)	885

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	18
Municipalities (No.)	7
Panchayats (No.)	402
Revenue Villages (No.)	554
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	870.26
No. of Registered Industrial units	NA

Doda

2022

Doda District

DGGI Rank: 2   Score: 5.367
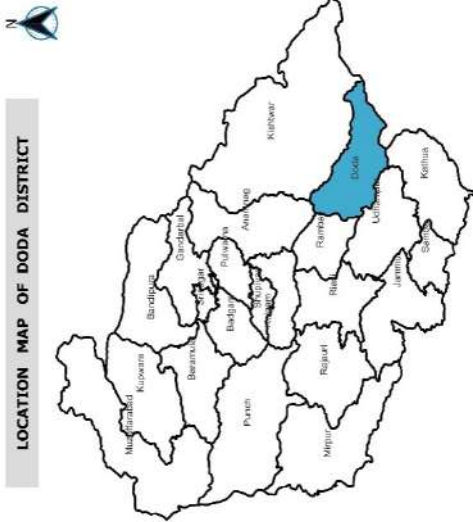

LOCATION MAP OF DODA DISTRICT

Profile

Doda is located in the south of the UT. The District is bounded by Kisthwar District in the North and North-East, Himachal Pradesh, Kathua District in the South, Udhampur District in the South-West, Ramban in the West and Anantnag in the North-West.

Doda District derived its name from its headquarters town Doda. The temple Vasuki Nag is one of the oldest and famous temples in the District.

Industries are the main source of the income to the District. Secondly, tourism also contributes to the economy. The District is also rich in mineral resources such as lead, mica and gypsum.

Badharwah is a place famously known as Mini Kashmir located in the District.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	3
2	Commerce & Industry	5
3	Human Resources Development	15
4	Public Health	12
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	18
6	Social Welfare & Development	16
7	Financial Inclusion	5
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	1
9	Environment	2
10	Citizen Centric Governance	7

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	8,912
Population (No.)	4,09,936
Urban Population (%)	7.97
Rural Population (%)	92.03
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	46
Literacy Rate (%)	64.68
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	919

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	17
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	237
Revenue Villages (No.)	406
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	172.73
No. of Registered Industrial units	277

Ganderbal

Ganderbal District

DGGI Rank: 6   Score: 5.037

LOCATION MAP OF GANDARBAL DISTRICT

Profile

Ganderbal is formed in 2007 by carving out the areas of Ganderbal and Kangan from the former Srinagar District. The District is bounded on the west by Baramulla, on the south by Srinagar, on the North-West by the newly formed Bandipora District, on the north by the Arohoma forest, and on the East by Kargil District.

Ganderbal District is the final station of the scenic features of the Kashmir valley.

Its beauty is enhanced by the presence of well-known health resorts, Sonamarg and Mansbal lakes, and the Sindh Nalah flowing through it. Tourism and small-scale industries are the main source of income to the district.

One of the highest peak, i.e. Harmukh Mountain is situated close by.

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

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	112
Revenue Villages (No.)	117
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	379.01
No. of Registered Industrial units	428

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,045
Population (No.)	2,97,446
Urban Population (%)	15.81
Rural Population (%)	84.19
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	1,148
Literacy Rate (%)	48.1
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	874

Jammu

Jammu District

DGGI Rank: 1   Score: 5.740

LOCATION MAP OF JAMMU DISTRICT

Profile

Jammu is the most populous District Jammu and Kashmir and the city of Jammu serves as the UT's winter capital. Jammu is the District headquarter, which is also known as the city of temples.

The District is bounded on the North and North-East by the Reasi and Udhampur Districts, on the East and South-East by the Kathua District, and on the South by the Punjab State.

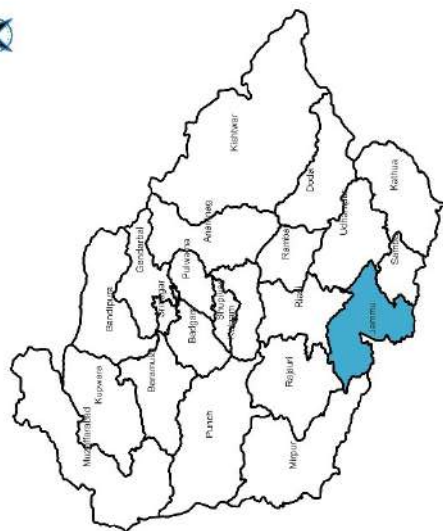Tourism and small-scale industries mainly weaving, embroidery, and wooden work industries are the main source of income to the District.

The District is located in a sub-mountainous region. The famous Vaishno Devi temple is in Katra at the Trikuta Mountains.
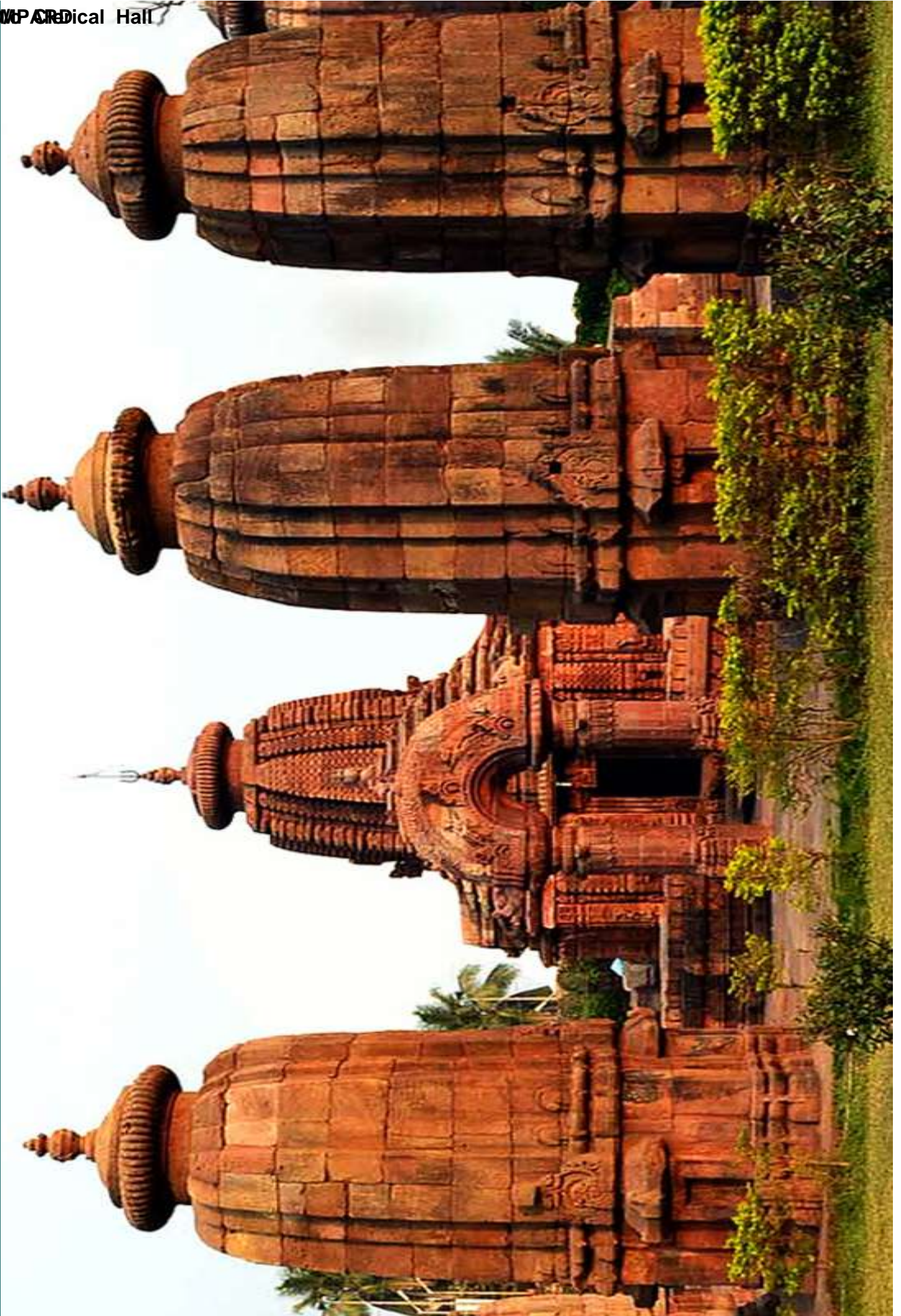
#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	10
2	Commerce & Industry	1
3	Human Resources Development	4
4	Public Health	2
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	2
6	Social Welfare & Development	20
7	Financial Inclusion	12
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	4
9	Environment	13
10	Citizen Centric Governance	1

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	2,342
Population (No.)	15,29,958
Urban Population (%)	50
Rural Population (%)	50
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	654
Literacy Rate (%)	74.32
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	880

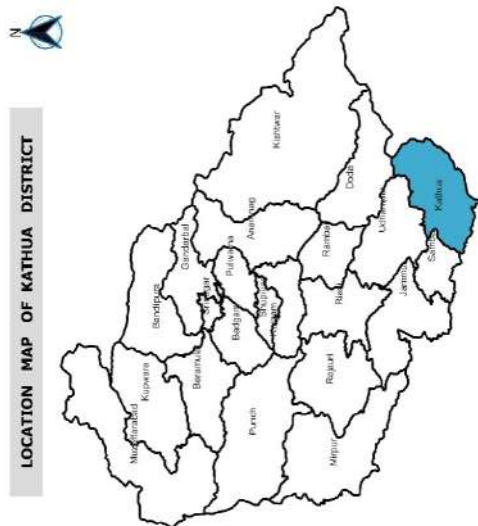| Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	21
Municipalities (No.)	9
Panchayats (No.)	05
Villages (No.)	852
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	571.72
No. of Registered Industrial units	10,531

Kathua

Kathua District

Profile

Kathua District has a boundary with Punjab in the South–East, Himachal Pradesh in North–East, District Doda and Udhampur in North and North–West, Jammu in the West and Pakistan in the South–West.

Kathua District is known as the gateway of Jammu and Kashmir because two national highways viz., Jammu–Pathankot–Delhi Road and Dhar Udhampur–Srinagar Road run through the District.

Primarily, agriculture is main source of income. Paddy, maize, millets, wheat and oil seeds are majorly produced in the District. State Industrial Corporation is situated in this District.

Places like recreation park, Ujh Barrage, Fort of Jasrota and Jasrota temple are famous tourist attractions.

LOCATION MAP OF KATHUA DISTRICT

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	13
2	Commerce & Industry	13
3	Human Resources Development	14
4	Public Health	6
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	13
6	Social Welfare & Development	2
7	Financial Inclusion	17
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	12
9	Environment	8
10	Citizen Centric Governance	5

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	2,502
Population (No.)	6,16,435
Urban Population (%)	14.55
Rural Population (%)	85.45
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	246
Literacy Rate (%)	73.09
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	890

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	11
Municipalities (No.)	6
Panchayats (No.)	257
Revenue Villages (No.)	512
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	467.27
No. of Registered Industrial units	4,775

Kishtwar

Kishtwar District

DGGI Rank: 11   Score: 4.695

LOCATION MAP OF KISHTWAR DISTRICT

Profile

The District is full of mountains, forest and hills and has four Tehsils namely Marwah, Paddar, Chhatroo and Kishtwar. The District is also known as the land of saffron, sapphire and shrines and was an independent hilly state during the medieval period.

Kishtwar District was once part of Doda District and was carved out in year 2007–08. Kishtwar has its boundaries with the valleys of Himachal in the South–East and Doda on the South–
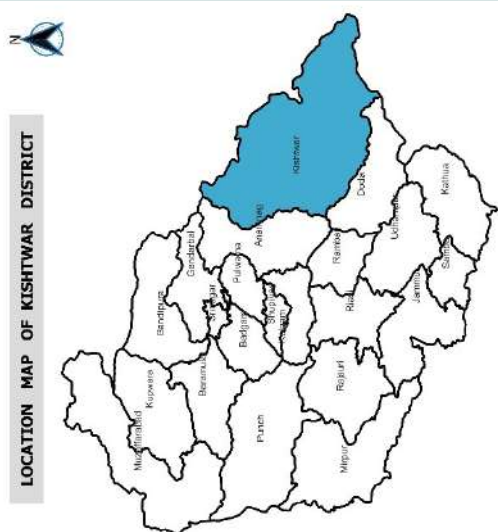
West.

The climate of the District is pleasant throughout the year. The economy of the District is dependent on tourism and small–scale industries. Vegetables, pulses, peas, etc., are the main agricultural products.

The District also has Sapphire mines. The oldest and the biggest Jamma Masjid is also located in the District.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	1
2	Commerce & Industry	20
3	Human Resources Development	17
4	Public Health	15
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	16
6	Social Welfare & Development	14
7	Financial Inclusion	6
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	5
9	Environment	20
10	Citizen Centric Governance	2

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,644
Population (No.)	2,30,696
Urban Population (%)	6.4
Rural Population (%)	93.6
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	140
Literacy Rate (%)	58.54
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	920

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	3
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	136
Revenue Villages (No.)	156
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	583.94
No. of Registered Industrial units	15

Kulgam

Kulgam District

2022

DGGI Rank: 17   Score: 4.366
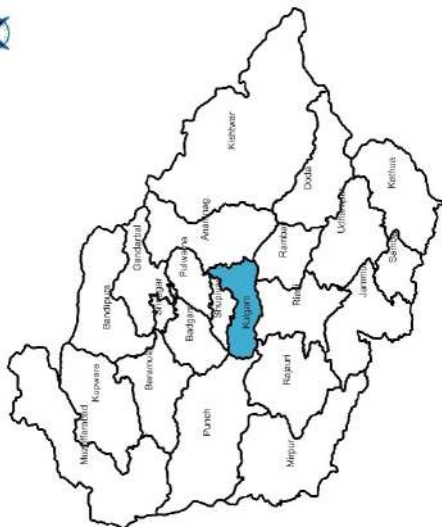

LOCATION MAP OF KULGAM DISTRICT

Profile

Nestled, in the foothills of pirpanchal mountains, Kulgam District is an amalgam of various Ideas, beliefs and a host of different socio– religious and religo–ethenic groups .All these groups have made Kulgam their abode and have retained their distinctive cultural flavour which adds a new dimension to the existing diversity of the District. Kulgam came into existence as a separate district in the year 2007.

The District Head quarter is at a distance of 70 KMs from the summer capital Srinagar and shares its boundaries with District Shopian, Pulwama, Anantnag and Peer– Panjal Range of Ramban District.

The District's economy is agriculture and horticulture–produce oriented. Kulgam the "Land of Streams" has a rich potential for Agro– Economic activities. Livestock and sheep rearing is a subsidiary occupation of the rural population.

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

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,067
Population (No.)	4,24,483
Urban Population (%)	18.99
Rural Population (%)	81.01
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	1,051
Literacy Rate (%)	59.23
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	951

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	178
Revenue Villages (No.)	273
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	440.78
No. of Registered Industrial units	205

Kupwara

Kupwara District

DGGI Rank: 10   Score: 4.751

LOCATION MAP OF KUPWARA DISTRICT

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	19
2	Commerce & Industry	3
3	Human Resources Development	16
4	Public Health	16
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	6
6	Social Welfare & Development	5
7	Financial Inclusion	14
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	10
9	Environment	5
10	Citizen Centric Governance	20

Profile

Kupwara was once a part of Baramulla District and carved out in 1979. District is bound by the Line of Actual Control (L.O.C) in the North-West while the Southern portion is bound by the Baramulla District. Kupwara is located at an altitude of 5,300 meter above level.

District has a lot of forest produce, medicinal plants and herbs which can be commercially explored by the Districts to strengthen its economy.

Being situated in Kashmir valley, the District is bestowed with dense forests and has rich wildlife which make it significant from tourism and wildlife.

The famous Lolab valley is located in Kupwara. It is stunted with natural beauty and warm, hospitable locals.
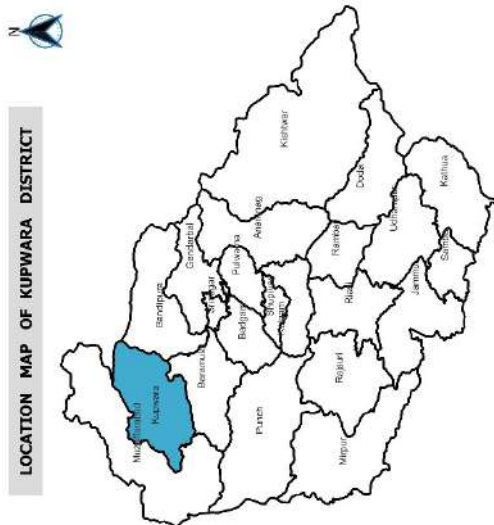
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	2,379
Population (No.)	8,70,354
Urban Population (%)	12.03
Rural Population (%)	87.97
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	366
Literacy Rate (%)	66.92
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	843

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	16
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	356
Revenue Villages (No.)	367
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	3.40
No. of Registered Industrial units	810

Pulwama District

DGGI Rank: 4   Score: 5.360

2022

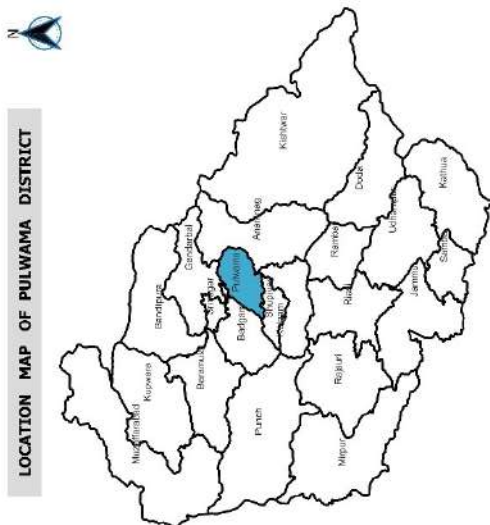LOCATION MAP OF PULWAMA DISTRICT

Profile

District Pulwama established in the year 1979. Pulwama is a part of the beautiful valley bounded by Srinagar in the North, by Budgam and Poonch Districts in the West and by Anantnag Districts in the South and East.

The District is surrounded by hilly terrains, which are 2,000 mtrs. above sea level. The District is known for maximum production of rice grains in the Kashmir Division.

Paddy, oil seeds, fodder and saffron are the major products grown here.

Pulwama is often called the 'Anand of Kashmir' or 'Dudha–Kul of Kashmir' on account of its high milk production.

Tourist places like Payar Temple, the Shrine of Shah Hamdan, Swami Batuknath Temple, and monuments in Awaintipora are famous tourist attractions.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	4
2	Commerce & Industry	4
3	Human Resources Development	1
4	Public Health	18
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	4
6	Social Welfare & Development	17
7	Financial Inclusion	4
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	15
9	Environment	14
10	Citizen Centric Governance	8

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,090
Population (No.)	5,60,440
Urban Population (%)	14.3
Rural Population (%)	85.7
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	516
Literacy Rate (%)	63.48
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	912

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	8
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	NA
Revenue Villages (No.)	327
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	412
No. of Registered Industrial units	397

Poonch

Poonch District

DGGI Rank: 19   Score: 4.340

2022

LOCATION MAP OF PUNCH DISTRICT

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

Profile

Poonch District is bounded by Baramula and Pulwama Districts of Kashmir valley in the North-East, occupied areas by neighbouring nation in the North-West and by the Rajouri in the South.

District mainly depends on agriculture activities as source of income and some small-scale industries such as leather, paper and rubber-based industries are another set of economic activities.

The climate of Poonch is generally cold. Poonch is called Kashmir-e-Sagheer which means Mini Kashmir because it has a lot of similarities with respect to natural beauty, climatic conditions and geographical aspects with Kashmir.
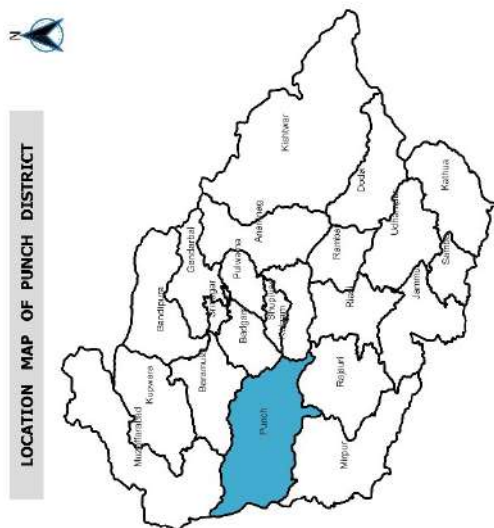
District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,674
Population (No.)	4,76,835
Urban Population (%)	8.1
Rural Population (%)	91.9
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	285
Literacy Rate (%)	66.74
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	893

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	2
Panchayats (No.)	228
Revenue Villages (No.)	178
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	951
No. of Registered Industrial units	610

Rajauri

2022

Rajauri District

DGGI Rank: 20   Score: 4.291
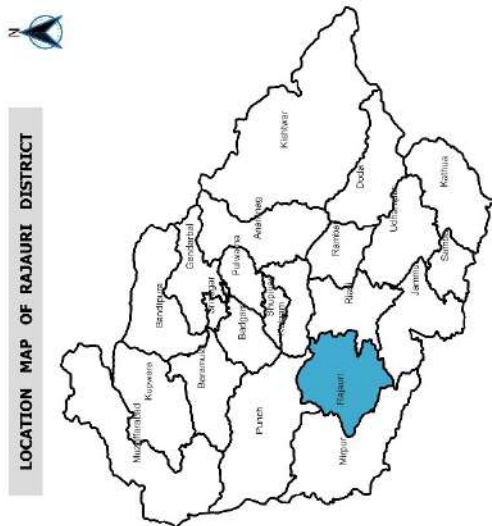
LOCATION MAP OF RAJAURI DISTRICT

Profile

Rajouri District was carved out from Poonch District in 1968 and is bounded by Poonch District in the north, Jammu District in the south, Udhampur District in the East and the area occupied by neighbouring nation (Mirpur) in the West. Rajouri town is believed to have evolved from the word 'Rajouri,' which means "Land of Kings" in Hindi.

District's main source of income is from agriculture. It has a very fertile land with rice and maize as main produce.

The climate varies from semi-tropical to temperate. The sub-tropical region receives regular monsoons whereas the northern part prone to excessive rains.

Rajouri fort, Gurudwara Chhati Padshahi, Balidan Bhavan, Shri Ram Temple, Jama Masjid and Shiv Mandir are some tourist attraction places in the District.

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

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	2,630
Population (No.)	6,42,415
Urban Population (%)	8.14
Rural Population (%)	91.86
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	244
Literacy Rate (%)	68.17
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	860

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	13
Municipalities (No.)	5
Panchayats (No.)	312
Revenue Villages (No.)	386
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	1,267
No. of Registered Industrial units	989

Ramban

Ramban District

DGGI Rank: 16   Score: 4.418

LOCATION MAP OF RAMBAN DISTRICT

Profile

District Ramban was carved out of the erstwhile District Doda in April 2007. District Ramban shares its boundary with Reasi, Udhampur, Doda, Anantnag and Kulgam Districts. District is also a gateway to the valley of Kashmir and located at an altitude of 1,000 meters.
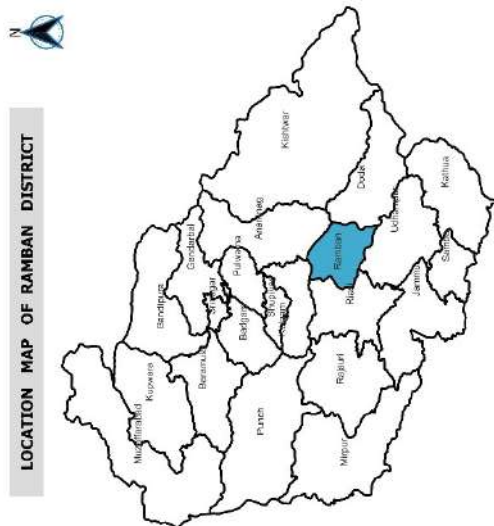
Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism and Small-scale industries play a significant role in income generation.

It has a major hydroelectric project known as Baglihar Dam.

The climate of the District varies according to the altitude. The temperature increases as high as 420c during summer in the low-lying areas and decrease to 1.50c in the high altitude areas during winter.

Dogantop, Tattapani, Sanasar, and Patnitop are some of the famous tourist places in this District.

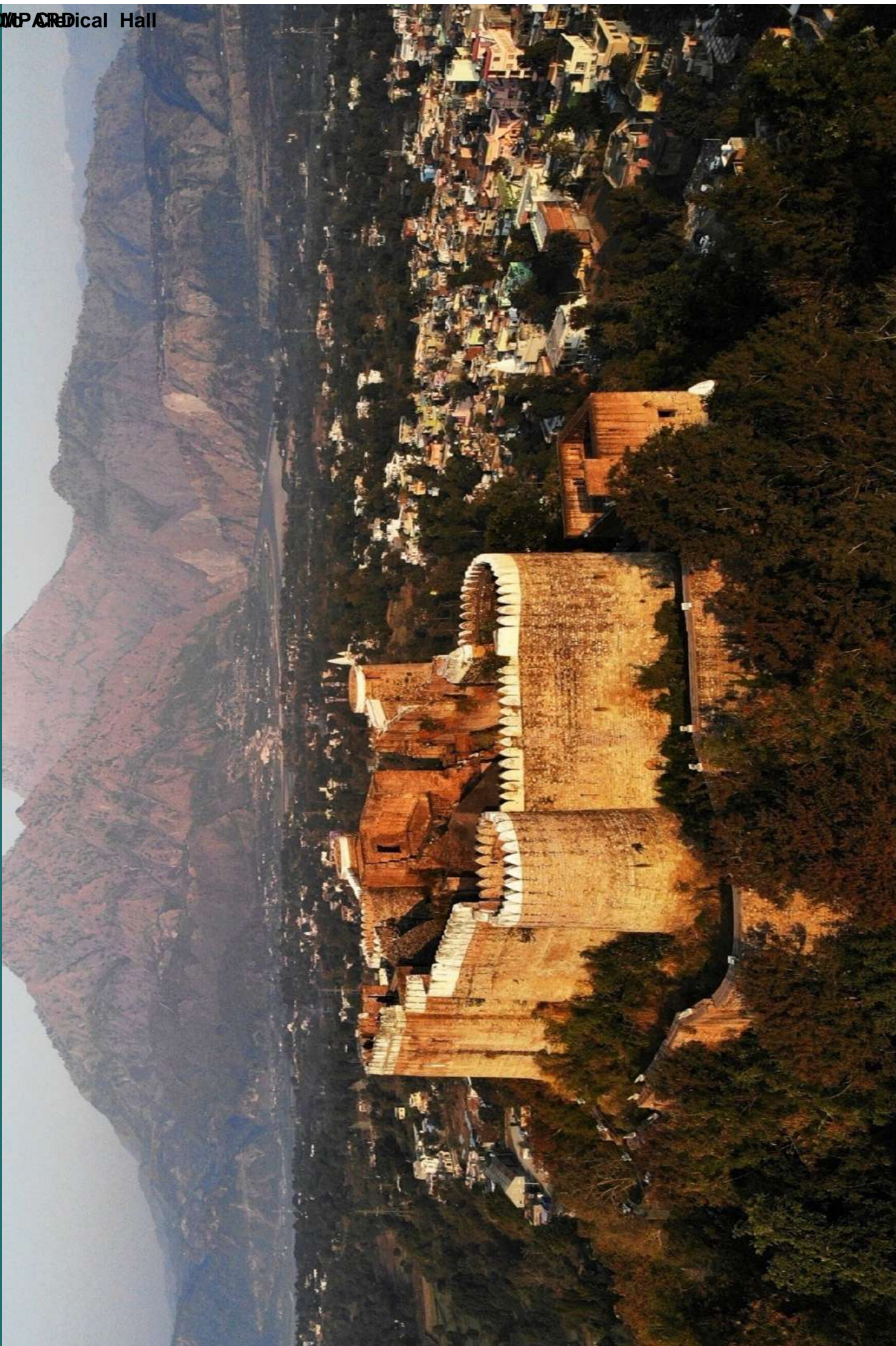| #	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	5
2	Commerce & Industry	2
3	Human Resources Development	20
4	Public Health	10
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	20
6	Social Welfare & Development	1
7	Financial Inclusion	9
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	17
9	Environment	9
10	Citizen Centric Governance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

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,329
Population (No.)	2,83,713
Urban Population (%)	4.16
Rural Population (%)	95.84
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	213
Literacy Rate (%)	54.27
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	902

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	8
Municipalities (No.)	3
Panchayats (No.)	143
Revenue Villages (No.)	131
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	821.18
No. of Registered Industrial units	26

Reasi
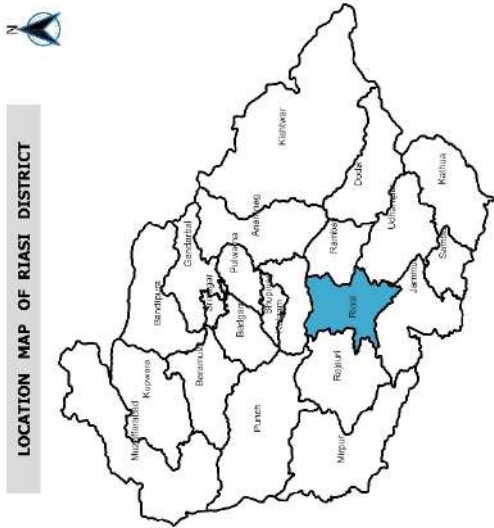
Reasi District

DGGI Rank: 14   Score: 4.615

LOCATION MAP OF RIASI DISTRICT

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

Profile

Reasi is bounded by Gool of Ramban District in the North region and Tehsil Sunderbani and Kalakote of District Rajouri in the West region, Tehsil Udhampur in the East region, Tehsils Jammu and Akhnoor of Jammu District in the South region.

Reasi experience a different type of climate as temperature in summer is lower than most of the other Districts in Jammu Division, and its temperature in winter is higher than other Districts of the Division.

Agriculture and tourism are the main source of income. District is rich in minerals. Bauxite and iron ore are main minerals present here.

The District host for world's tallest bridge named as Kouri Bridge on River Chenab. Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine, Katra, Shiva Khori Shrine, Nab Devian, Baba Dhansar, Sula Park, Siar Baba are some tourist attraction places. Some of the small reivers or rivulets are also seen in the District which finally merge to River Chenab viz., Ans, Rudd, Plassu, Ban Ganga, Pai and Aji.

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,719
Population (No.)	3,14,667
Urban Population (%)	8.58
Rural Population (%)	91.42
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	183
Literacy Rate (%)	58.15
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	890

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	9
Municipalities (No.)	2
Panchayats (No.)	153
Revenue Villages (No.)	259
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	775.61
No. of Registered Industrial units	33

Samba

Samba District

DGGI Rank: 3 Score: 5.365

2022

LOCATION MAP OF SAMBA DISTRICT

Profile
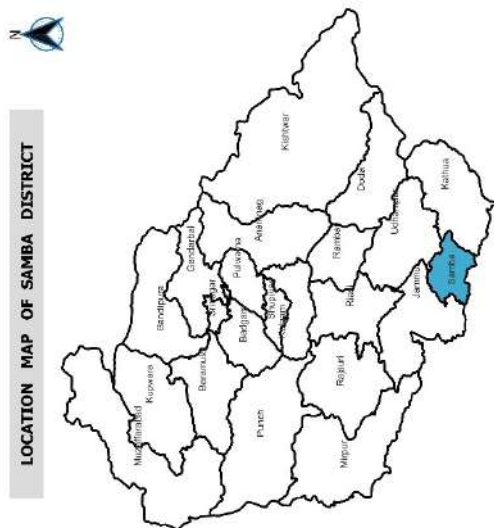
Samba is located at a height of 384 metres. Samba is situated on the Shivalik hills range, on the bank of the river Basantar.

The District is bounded to the North by Udhampur District, to the East by Kathua District, to the West by Jammu District, and to the South by Pakistan.

Agriculture and industries both play significant role in generating income to the District. Tourism is also a source of income.

Samba is well-known for being a Treasure House of Ancient Monuments. There are numerous forts with historical significance, including Mohargarh Fort, Dhergarh Fort, Bhupnergarh Fort and Samba Fort.

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

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	904
Population (No.)	3,18,898
Urban Population (%)	16.81
Rural Population (%)	83.19
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	353
Literacy Rate (%)	81.41
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	886

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	6
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	101
Revenue Villages (No.)	382
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	294.75
No. of Registered Industrial units	1645

Shopian

2022

Shopian District

DGGI Rank: 18   Score: 4.362

LOCATION MAP OF SHUPIYAN DISTRICT

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	20
2	Commerce & Industry	10
3	Human Resources Development	13
4	Public Health	4
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	15
6	Social Welfare & Development	6
7	Financial Inclusion	16
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	20
9	Environment	1
10	Citizen Centric Governance	14

Profile

Shopian District is located in the southern part of Kashmir Valley and bounded by Pulwama, Kulgam and Anantnag Districts.

Peer Ki Gali is a tourist destination where temperature often drops to as low as –7°C in winter, which is one of the extremely coldest towns of Jammu and Kashmir.

Most of its area is occupied by forests and covered by orchards especially apple and walnut which contribute to the economy of the Districts particularly of its rural community. The economy of the District depends on agriculture and horticulture, particularly apple.

The Jamia Masjid and Kripal Mochan Mandir are famous tourist attraction place.

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	612.87
Population (No.)	2,66,215
Urban Population (%)	6.15
Rural Population (%)	93.85
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	853
Literacy Rate (%)	62.49
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	951

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	7
Municipalities (No.)	1
Panchayats (No.)	98
Revenue Villages (No.)	221
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	324.05
No. of Registered Industrial units	237

Srinagar

Srinagar District

DGGI Rank: 5   Score: 5.313

2022

LOCATION MAP OF SRINAGAR DISTRICT
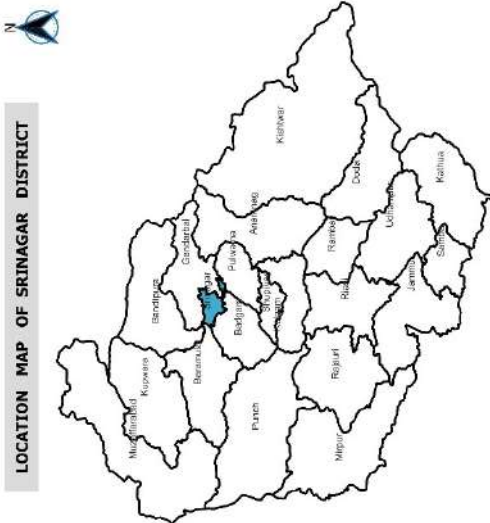
Profile

Srinagar District is situated in the centre of Kashmir Valley and surrounded by four Districts – Ganderbal District in the North, Pulwama District in the South and Budgam in the North–West. The capital city of Srinagar is located 1,585 metres above sea level.

The city is famous for its gardens, lakes and houseboats. It is also famous for its traditional Kashmiri handicrafts and dried fruits.

Agriculture is the main source of income. Wheat, rice, and apples are main agricultural and horticulture products.

Hokersar, a world–class wetland covering 13.75 Sq. Kms, including a lake and marshy area is situated in this district.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	2
2	Commerce & Industry	8
3	Human Resources Development	9
4	Public Health	3
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	1
6	Social Welfare & Development	18
7	Financial Inclusion	15
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	13
9	Environment	16
10	Citizen Centric Governance	3

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	1,979
Population (No.)	12,36,829
Urban Population (%)	98.6
Rural Population (%)	1.4
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	625
Literacy Rate (%)	69.41
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	900

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	2
Municipalities (No.)	2
Panchayats (No.)	NA
Revenue Villages (No.)	11
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	380
No. of Registered Industrial units	4,701
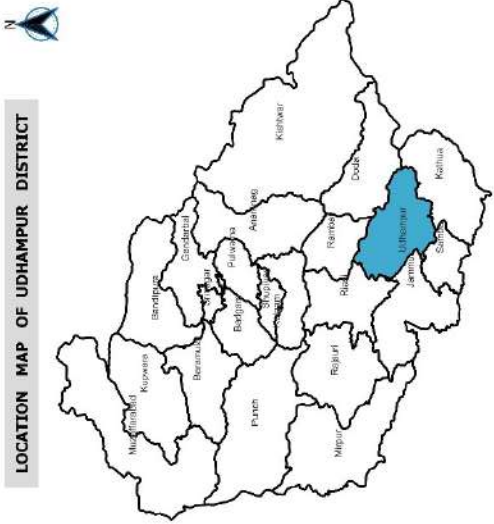
Udhampur

Udhampur District

DGGI Rank: 13   Score: 4.622

LOCATION MAP OF UDHAMPUR DISTRICT

Profile

Udhampur District lies in the Southern side of the State and is bounded by the Ramban, Doda, Kathua Districts in the Eastern region and Reasi, Jammu and Samba Districts in the Western region. Udhampur is the third largest District of Jammu Division and is situated at an altitude of 2,134 ft. above sea level.

The District of Udhampur has a lot of forest wealth.

The District is rich with natural resources such as coal, bauxite, gypsum and limestone.

The Kiramchi temples on the Udhampur–Jammu highway, as well as other temples in the region such as Chountra Devi, Babore Temples, Pingla Devi, and heritage sites such as Ramnagar Fort, Sheesh Mahal, and many others, are a particular attraction in Udhampur.

#	Sector	Sector Rank
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	6
2	Commerce & Industry	17
3	Human Resources Development	18
4	Public Health	13
5	Public Infrastructure & Utilities	17
6	Social Welfare & Development	15
7	Financial Inclusion	13
8	Judiciary & Public Safety	2
9	Environment	4
10	Citizen Centric Governance	6

District Details

Particular	Statistics
Area (Sq.Km)	2,637
Population (No.)	5,54,985
Urban Population (%)	19.5
Rural Population (%)	80.5
Density (Persons Per Sq.Km)	210
Literacy Rate (%)	68.49
Sex ratio (Per 1000 males)	870

Particular	Statistics
Tehsils (No.)	4
Municipalities (No.)	4
Panchayats (No.)	NA
Revenue Villages (No.)	331
Forest Cover area (Sq.Km)	12.42
No. of Registered Industrial units	1,368

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
Government of India
New Delhi – 110 001

Government of Jammu & Kashmir