

 **लोकसत्ता**
जिल्हा
निर्देशांक

District Development Index (2022)
for the State of Maharashtra





सारस्वत
बँक

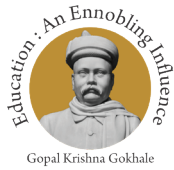
प्रस्तुत

लोकसत्ता
जिल्हा
निर्देशांक

पॉवर्ड बाय



नॉलेज पार्टनर



**Gokhale Institute
of Politics and
Economics**
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Pune – 411 004

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By

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Foreword

The experience of conceptualizing and working on the first ever Loksatta Jilha Nirdeshank (District Development Index) for the state of Maharashtra, was extremely fulfilling and we are happy to present the first report. Our Knowledge Partner on the Index, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics worked on a transparent process and used of data sourced from government sources and bodies.

Considering the disparity of development in the state, all the districts cannot be measured in one scale. Hence categorization of districts has been done based on Human Development Index (HDI) scores provided by the Government of Maharashtra in 2011. As is done in the HDI 2011, all 35 districts (excluding Palghar) were categorized in four categories viz. low, medium, high and very high human development.

The importance of districts in the progress and development of a country cannot be overstated. The idea was to create an objective measurement system for development at district level that can hopefully assist policy makers in making informed decisions.

This initiative has the potential to facilitate widespread and grassroots development by providing valuable insights and data-driven indicators. The intent to undertake the study on an annual basis, use learnings from the year gone by to improve upon the process to generate an annual report and study that has the potential to drive inclusive and sustainable development by empowering policymakers with accurate and actionable information.

We sincerely thank Mr. Gautam Thakur, Chairman, Saraswat Bank for sharing our vision from the very beginning of this project. We also thank Dr. Ajit Ranade, Vice Chancellor, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics who spearheaded the entire process of creating the Index and our Knowledge Partner, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and their team for relentlessly working on the first project of its kind. We are grateful for guidance and time given to us by Mr. Sitaram Kunte, former Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Government of Maharashtra, Dr. Niranjan Rajadhyaksha, Executive Director, ArthaGlobal, Mr. Shirish Sankhe, Senior Partner Emeritus, McKinsey & Company.

We also thank our Partners Saraswat Bank, UPL Limited, Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation & CIDCO for their support.

Girish Kuber

Editor, Loksatta

Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to present the District Development Index (DDI) report for Maharashtra. The measurement of a development index is useful for a comparative study as well for evaluation and framing of public policy. Our team at Gokhale Institute of politics and Economics have used multidimensional inputs related to development at the district level and constructed a composite index. The DDI focuses on four dimensions of development, which are economic, infrastructure, social and social infrastructure. The latter dimension includes indicators such as hospitals and access to schools. The DDI uses only official data sourced from the government.

The ranking of districts based on DDI is aimed to foster a spirit of competition among all the 36 districts in the state. It also contributes to a political and administrative discourse on development policies and priorities. The DDI is an objective tool in the hands of administrators and policy makers. It is our sincere hope that this report will serve as a catalyst for positive change in Maharashtra and contribute to the state's continued development and progress.

The present initiative of the DDI for the state has been supported by academicians and government officials. This exercise can be done annually to track the progress of each district. The same exercise of building and DDI and tracking it annually can be done for almost all states of India.

We thank the sponsors for their financial support in preparation of this report. We also thank the experts who have assisted the research team, and helped enhance the quality of the research work.

Dr. Ajit Ranade

Vice Chancellor

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE)

Acknowledgement

The study “District Development Index for Maharashtra” has been ideated by The Indian Express (P) Ltd. and carried out by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune with the view to assess the status of development of 34 districts of Maharashtra. The GIPE team worked in the capacity of knowledge partner since November 2022. The Indian Express (P) Ltd. would like to express its special thanks to our title partner, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd. for their support for this study since its inception. We also thank our partners UPL Limited, Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation & CIDCO. The Indian Express (P) Ltd. expresses its sincere gratitude to the former Additional chief secretary (Home) Shri. Sitaram Kunte for giving us his valuable time and guiding us from the stage of ideation to the completion of this study. We were also fortunate to connect with Shri. Bhushan Gagrani, additional chief secretary in the Chief Minister’s Office (CMO) to receive his opinion on this exercise. The support, and valuable insights shared by Dr. Niranjan Rajadhyaksha, Senior Fellow at Artha Global, Mr. Shirish Sankhe, Senior Partner Emeritus at McKinsey & Company are also acknowledged. We place on record our sincere gratitude to Mr. Vijay Aher, director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra for addressing data-related queries regarding District Social and Economic Review report.

The efforts of Mr. Girish Kuber (Editor, Loksatta), Ms. Suparna Nayak and Mr. Sagar Deshpande were of great value in bringing this idea to precision.

We are very grateful to Prof. Abhay Pethe for his scholarly guidance and Mr. Shardul Manurkar for his excellent support to access and comprehend various government reports and databases along with correspondence with all the stakeholders.

The study would not have been completed without acknowledging the dedicated efforts of Ms. Sayali Deshmukh, Mr. Vishal Ingole and Mr. Rohit Ingole who worked as research assistants. Their flawless data-entry from Government reports (Marathi), research on various socio-economic indicators at district levels and contribution in writing the district profiles in the present study are highly appreciated. In the tenure of the study, we also consulted with Prof. Rajas Parchure, Prof. Anjali Radkar and Dr. Govind Chauhan - the faculty members at GIPE and extend our sincere gratitude to them.

Abbreviations

ADP	Aspirational Districts Programme	NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
BPL	Below Poverty Line	NSS	National Sample Survey
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate	PCDDP	Per Capita District Domestic Product
CMR	Child Mortality Rate	PCDNDP	Per Capita District Net Domestic Product
DDI	District Development Index	PCGNP	Per Capita Gross National Product
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	PMAY-G	Prime Minister Awaas Yojana-Gramin
DIC	District Industrial Centre	SC	Scheduled Caste
DSER	District Social and Economic Review	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
EDI	Economic Development Index	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
EII	Economic Infrastructure Index	SII	Social Infrastructure Index
EOC	Economic Overhead Capital	SLBC	State Level Bankers' Committee
EPI	Economic Performance Index	SOC	Social Overhead Capital
GDI	Gender Development Index	SPI	Social Performance Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ST	Scheduled Tribes
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
GoI	Government of India	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GoM	Government of Maharashtra	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GST	Goods and Services Tax	VAT	Value Added Tax
Hb	Haemoglobin	WHO	World Health Organization
HDI	Human Development Index		
HDR	Human DEvelopment Report		
HPAEs	High Performing Asian Economies		
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate		
IT	Information Technology		
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises		
NAS	National Achievement Survey		
NDP	Net Domestic Product		
NFHS	National Family Health Survey		

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Introduction

Most contemporary research aiming to evaluate economic and social development focuses on the state level analysis. Intra-state variations in the development however get concealed in such analysis. Districts constitute the third tier of government administration in India, followed by the State Government. Development is a multidimensional process and different districts register strengths in distinct dimensions of the development. With decentralisation and more participatory planning, district administration has potential to design and implement developmental strategies relevant to the local areas. District-level analysis of socio-economic processes and associated developmental outcomes therefore have assumed a great deal of importance. District-level analysis of the achieved development would provide more interesting and relevant insights to the policy-makers. District-level study of development dynamics is therefore warranted to design equitable and inclusive developmental policies.

Maharashtra is not only the most industrialised and rich state but it is also one of the highly developed states in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). Maharashtra contributes 13.7 percent to the nation's GDP in 2020-21. The Per Capita GDP stands at Rs. 2,02,130, the 14th largest in the country. The HDI score of Maharashtra was 0.572, higher than the country's average of 0.467 in 2011. However regional imbalances in economic and social development are very evident. Mumbai and Mumbai suburban region have always been the top performers on various aspects of the development. Contrary, Vidarbha (consisting Amravati and Nagpur divisions) and Marathwada region (refers to Aurangabad division) are underdeveloped on multiple criteria. In the context of Maharashtra, various committees¹ have pointed out the concentration of economic growth in certain districts with other districts experiencing backwash effects. The percentage loss in HDI scores due to inequality was 28 per cent in Maharashtra in 2011 (Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012 p. 24). The loss due to inequality in income is higher in Maharashtra (19 per cent) than the average loss (16 per cent) for the country (Suryanarayana et al. 2011). In case of education and health, Maharashtra's loss due to inequality is lesser compared to India (State's loss: 38 per cent and 25 per cent respectively vis-a-vis India's loss: 43 per cent and 34 per cent) according to Suryanarayana et al. [2011]). In 'Aspiration Districts Programme' (ADP) launched by the Government of Maharashtra in 2018, four districts of Maharashtra (Nandurbar, Washim, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad) have been identified for quick and effective transformation to reduce the inequality in the living standards compared with other districts. The programme recommends

¹ "Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra, 1983" under the chairpersonship of V M Dandekar, 1992 for the "identification of backward areas in Maharashtra state" under the chairpersonship of B A Kulkarni (GOM 1992), "Indicators and Backlog Committee" (GoM, 1997), Report of the High Level Committee on Balanced Regional Development Issues in Maharashtra

focusing on the strengths of each district for immediate improvement and to measure the progress by ranking districts on a monthly basis.

On this backdrop, detailed examination of the existing pattern of district-level development with the latest data becomes imperative and the present study attempts to do so in the case of Maharashtra.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The present study intends to understand the regional variation in economic and social development at district levels of Maharashtra. It compares Maharashtra's districts based on a comprehensive list of 12 developmental indicators to bring out their erstwhile achievements and areas of strengths. It bases the comparison on the various standard indicators of economic development and human development². It also adopts a novel approach by recording districts' progress on creating infrastructure necessary for the long-term economic growth and institutional infrastructure for equitable human development. The subsequent section discusses the definitions adopted, assumptions maintained and methodology used to construct the District Development Index (DDI).

Methodology

Measurement of developmental outcomes is essential for evaluation of policies. Unidimensional monetary measurements such as GDP or PCGNP are inadequate for capturing the development of a society. The structure of the economy, technological advancements, capacity to attract investment, and creation of infrastructural capacity are also integral parts of economic development.

It is largely believed that education, health, and some level of economic resources are necessary capabilities for an individual to live the life of their own choice³. The adoption of this Capabilities approach then makes economic growth and development as inputs for human development. In this framework, economic development becomes a necessary but not sufficient condition for human development.

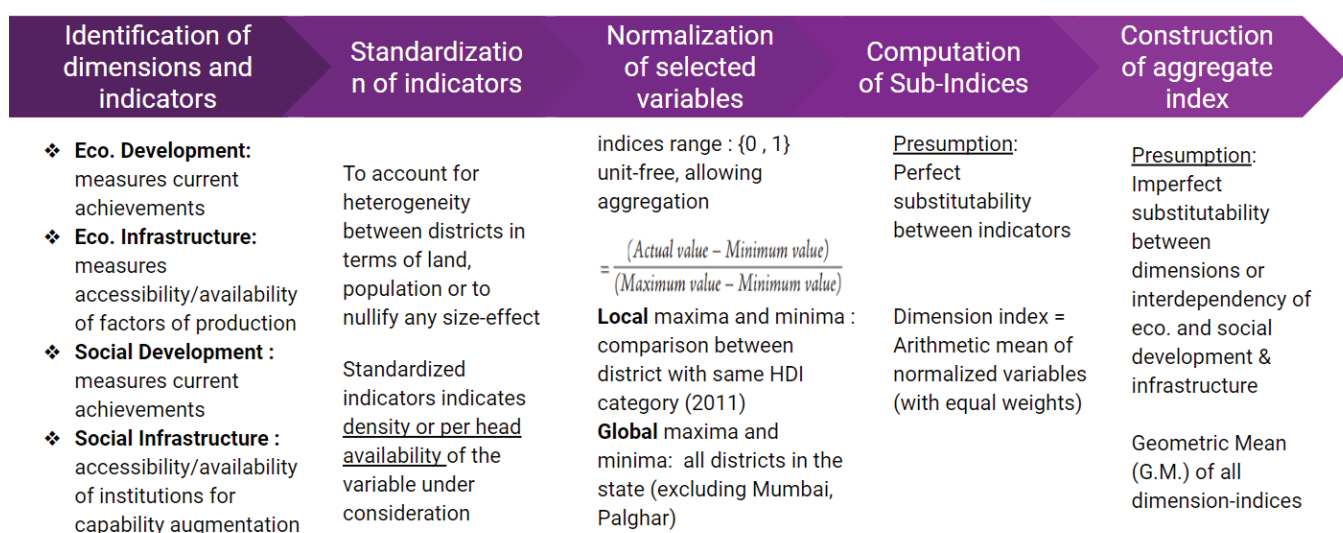
Construction of a composite index is the better alternative to measure development on all the aspects. The Human Development Index (HDI) constructed by UNDP is the most popular composite index to

² The terms human development and social development are used interchangeably in the report.

³ The framework is reflected in constructing Human Development Index (HDI) by United Nations Development Programme

reflect the quality of lives of citizens. Inequality-adjusted HDI, Gender Development Index (GDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index are some of the widely used indices. These indices are parsimonious in nature, pass the tests of robustness and reasonably correlates with other developmental indicators. Nonetheless, construction of such indices ubiquitously involves debates and criticisms. Most of these indices are difficult to calculate at district level due to non-availability of the variables. The proposed DDI aims to bridge the gap by providing an alternate measurement of the overall development of the districts. The following section discusses the steps undertaken to construct DDI and shed light on the merits and limitations of the same.

Figure 2.1 : Schematic presentation of Stages of Index Construction



Identification of dimensions:

The abovementioned framework serves as a base to select the dimensions of the development process. The empirical evidence on the causation between economic development and human development is mixed. While some scholars recommend precedence of policy to increase national income over its distributions or social development, others have strongly argued that human and social development ensures equitable distribution with increased national income and leads to sustainable growth. World Bank (1993, p. 5) has attributed the high and sustained growth of eight High Performing Asian Economies (HPAEs)⁴ to private domestic investment and rapidly growing human capital. A better-educated labor force and a more effective system of public administration were also seen as other drivers of growth as well as more egalitarian income distribution.

⁴ Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Economic development and social development are the results of the long-term process, where the physical infrastructure plays a key role. Adequate infrastructure⁵ or 'Social Overhead Capital'⁶ assists other productive activities by generating external economies, attracting more domestic private and foreign investment, lowering transportation cost, among others. Therefore, physical infrastructural facilities are considered as a leading sector of sustained economic growth and development. The World Development Report (1994) highlighted a strong positive relationship between the level of GDP and infrastructure stock Per Capita. Financial institutions and institutions to maintain social stability are equally important to induce more investment and hence growth. A particular infrastructural facility (like 100 km road length) may steer more economic activities at a low level of development, than it would achieve at a very high level of development. Social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, clean water supply, housing, recreation facilities, and institutions augments citizens' capabilities and improves the quality of life. It leads to higher concentration of human resources, and helps improve productivity of labour. It also contributes to growth by supplying skilled labourers and stimulating innovation and research, and enhancing human security, particularly of poor people. Guided by this framework, district's development is measured on the account of following four dimensions:

- 1) Attained performance of the district economy (Economic Performance Index (EPI))
- 2) Created Social Overhead capital for sustained economic growth (Economic Infrastructure Index (EII))
- 3) Attained performance of the district in terms of social development (Social Performance Index (SPI))
- 4) Institutional capacity created for equitable social and human development (Social Infrastructure Index(SII))

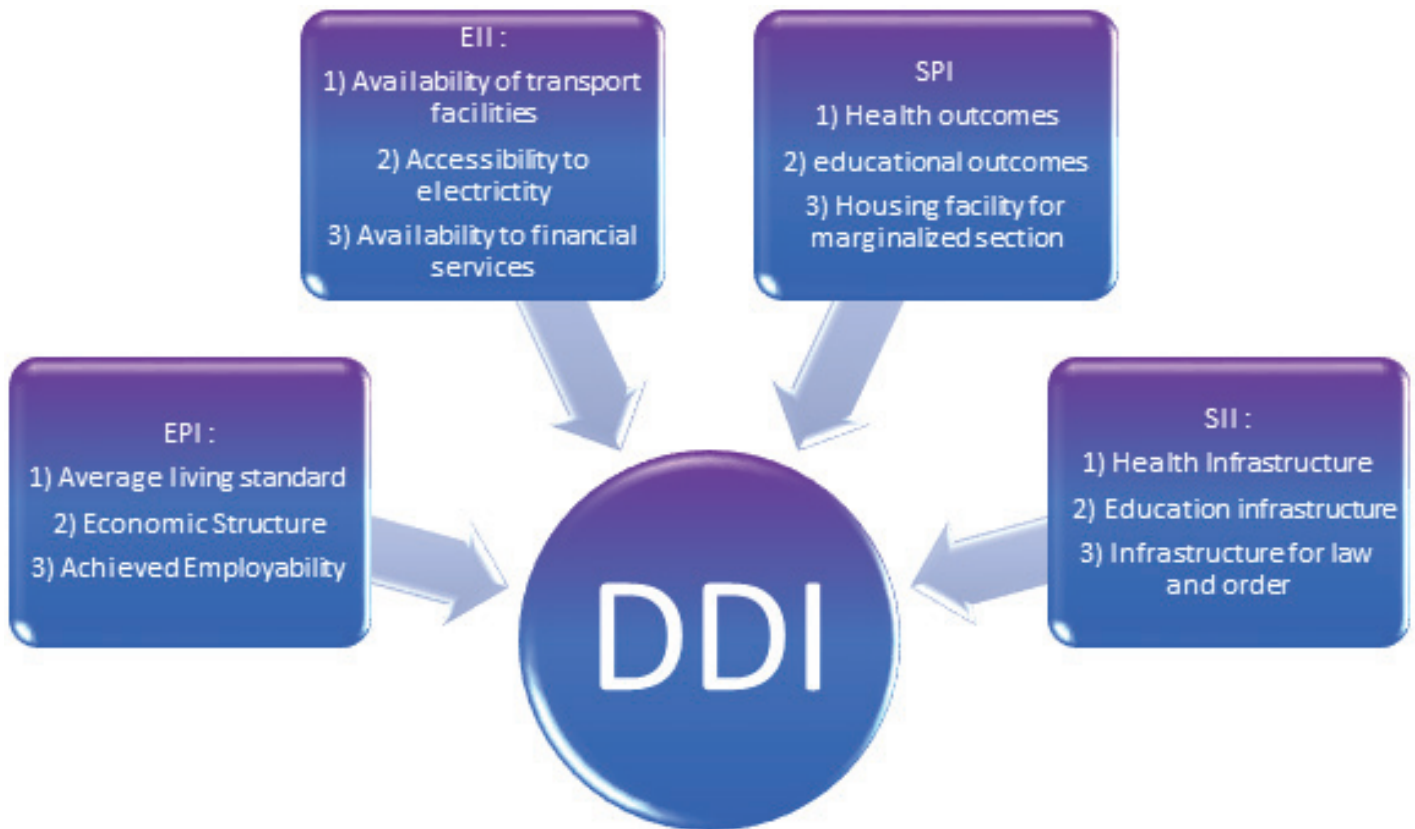
EPI and SPI measure district's achieved economic development and social development while EII and SII measures the availability of key infrastructural facilities. Each of these four dimensional subindices are built to capture important aspects of the concerned dimension. For instance, economic performance was thought to be best captured by Per Capita income, structure of the regional economy and achieved capacities for employment generation locally. Availability of transport, electricity and banking services were considered as necessities for long-term economic growth and development.

⁵ Hansen (1965) divides public infrastructure into two categories: economic overhead capital (EOC) and social overhead capital (SOC). EOC includes public works projects like roads, bridges, water treatment and distribution systems, irrigation, waterways, and airports. SOC is designed to enhance human capital and consists of social services such as education, public health, fire and police protection.

⁶ By development economists like Paul Rosenstein- Rodan, Ragnar Narkse, and Albert Hirschman.

Attained levels of education, health outcomes and housing facilities created for marginalised sections were deemed significant to evaluate social development of the district, while created health and school infrastructure and resources available to maintain law and order were considered necessary as part of infrastructure for social progress.

Figure 2.2 : Constituents of DDI and Selected Dimensional Aspects



Selection of indicators for dimensional subindices:

The selection of indicators for a composite index is the most important task. It must satisfy several criteria simultaneously, such as direct linkages with the selected dimensions, stock in nature (as against flow variables), unambiguous measurability, and easy to interpret. With these, the availability of the reliable data at district level on an annual basis was given utmost importance by the research team. Additionally, indicators must be updated regularly and not sensitive to external factors such as rainfall irregularities or external price shocks.

Upon selection, each indicator was standardised with either population or geographical area of the concerned district to remove any size effect. This step was seen as necessary as large districts record a higher sum of output or infrastructural facilities compared to smaller districts. The standardisation

captures the proportionality and allows appropriate comparison across districts.

Brief discussion on the plausible relationships of the selected indicators with the underlying dimension in line with the economic literature is presented here.

1) Achieved Average living standard of the district population : Per Capita income is the average output produced in a district in a year. Net Domestic Product (NDP) is the adjusted GDP for year-on-year depreciation in capital goods such as buildings, machines and software. NDP stands out as a better indicator than GDP, as it takes out any impact of inflation and measures the annual growth in output. However, it fails to capture market activities which are non-monetized or part of the informal economy.

Selected Variable: Per Capita district NDP at constant prices in 2021-22

Weaknesses of the selected variable: Inequality in the distribution of NDP in the district population is not accounted for.

2) The existing structure of the regional economy: The manufacturing and service sectors are seen as indicators of economic growth and development due to their backward and forward linkages with other sectors, potential for technological advancement, and generated external economies. Higher job opportunities for semi-skilled labourers and innovations to meet ever-changing demands of the economy set in place a virtuous growth cycle. Transition of the district economy from primary sector to manufacturing or service sector makes it less vulnerable to climate change consequences.

Selected Variable: Ratio of secondary & tertiary sector's NDP to district's NDP at constant prices in 2021-22

3) Achieved employment generating capacity at district level: The World Bank Group (2018) has recognized Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for their contribution to employment and income growth. The National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round (2015-2016) showed MSMEs as the second largest employment generator after the agricultural sector in India. MSMEs thrive on traditional inherited skills, local entrepreneurship and regional resources, create infrastructural base, accommodate diverse workforce, and cater to national and global markets. Investment in a district is positively associated with the employment generating capacity of MSMEs and therefore level of district development.

Selected Variable: Average investment in the MSME sector of the district as on 2021-22

Weaknesses of the selected variable: number of employees, productivity of employees, value added and export potentiality of district MSME sector are not accounted for.

4) Transport facilities: Road networks enhance mobility of labourers, capital and commodities, improve accessibility to markets, social services and employment, and attract domestic and foreign

investment. Different districts would have national highways, expressways, primary state highways, state highways, and local roads. These roads reduce transportation times and costs, improving the rate of returns on investments in agriculture and industries.

Selected Variable: Road Length for each 100 sq.km

Weaknesses of the selected variable: While it captures the density of the road, the quality of roads and utilization of roads for various purposes is not factored in. Similarly, railway network is not accounted for.

5) Availability of banking services: Economists have now acknowledged the causality flowing from the financial sector to economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. The banking system mobilises capital, funds new ideas, manages risks, and stimulates growth in capital accumulation and technology, driving the economy to grow. Districts typically have urban, rural, semi-urban, and metro branches of all types of banks.

Selected Variable: Number of bank branches per 1000 population

Weaknesses of the selected variable: The variable indicates the accessibility of banking services; but does not capture the types of banking services used, efficiency of these branches in catering to customer needs.

6) Availability of electricity: Electricity consumption is on the rise due to mechanisation and digitalization. Nighttime lights data has shown a strong positive correlation with the region's economic activities (Prakash et al. 2019). Domestic consumption of electricity and public work such as road lights increases overall safety and productivity of citizens. Therefore, average electricity consumption for domestic, industry, public work, agriculture & other purposes is taken into account as a proxy for the per head availability of electricity infrastructure.

Selected Variable: Per Capita Electricity Consumption (kilowatt-hour)

Weakness of the selected variable: It is a consumption variable.

7) Educational attainment till secondary school level: Education is a fundamental right of Indian citizens and has been accepted as a Fundamental Right of Indian citizens. The Right to Education Act provides free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The Right to Education Act 2002 grants every child six-14 years of age the right to full-time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. In Maharashtra, schools cannot detain students until Class 8, preventing educational attainment until secondary school level. The dropouts are defined as students who were not currently enrolled in school and had not completed secondary schooling. Many studies have shown empirical evidence for correlation between dropout rates and high risk behaviour including early marriage and pregnancy, crime, drug, abuse and illegal labour activities, poverty etc. (Asche.1993 and Campbell. 2015). The crude retention rate is calculated by subtracting dropout rate

from 100. Thus, it indicates how many children could actually complete their secondary schooling.

Selected Variable: Retention rate (100- secondary school dropout rate)

8) Health of adult women: While discussing overall social wellbeing of the population, health of the population especially of women in reproductive age is a crucial indicator. Developing countries are featured with high incidences of maternal health affected by anaemia. Maternal anaemia leads to many adverse effects on the foetus including low birth weight to high IMR, CMR. (Sinha D. 2019). “The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined anaemia in pregnancy as the haemoglobin (Hb) concentration of less than 11g/dl”. Thus, consideration of these variables while taking into account social development is very essential. Thus, it can be considered as a proxy (crucial characteristic of existence of poverty) to it.

Selected variable: Percent of women (15-49 years) who are NOT anaemic (= 100 - percent of anaemic women)

9) Housing for economically weaker sections in rural areas: Adequate and affordable housing provides access to space, security, privacy, security of tenure, structural stability, and durability. It also improves the availability of lighting, heating, ventilation, basic infrastructure, and essential capabilities such as health, education, and resources ownership. Homelessness multiplies deprivations of capabilities for marginalized sections of the society. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householders and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by 2022. The minimum size of the house has been increased to 25 sq.mt (from 20 sq.mt)⁷ with a hygienic cooking space. Households that are houseless and living in 0,1 and 2 kutcha wall and kutcha roof houses according to Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 are eligible for this scheme. Around 60 percent of the targeted housing is earmarked for SC/ST, 15 percent for minorities and at least 5 percent for persons with disabilities. The data captures house construction only in rural parts of the concerned district and excludes urban areas.

Selected variable: Proportion of completed housing over targeted housing under PMAY-G as on 15th January 2022

10) Availability of health infrastructure: Availability of a wide range of services such as health education, promotion of nutrition, provision of mother and child family welfare services, immunization, disease control, appropriate treatment for illness and injury in the district has gained the paramount importance especially after COVID-19 pandemic.

Selected Variable: Total number of beds in (Government & private hospitals) per 1000 population
Weakness of the selected variable: Important part of district health infrastructure such as primary health centres, subcentres, community health centres, and the quality and regularity of the medical

⁷ <https://pmayg.nic.in/netiyHome/about.aspx>

services being provided are not factored in.

11) Secondary School Infrastructure: After the introduction of the Right to Education Act in India in 2009, the number of schools, teachers, and infrastructural facilities have increased manifold. Schools without basic facilities like toilets or schools at a far distance hamper the willingness of parents as well as students to attend school regularly. Therefore, easy accessibility to decent schools with basic amenities is necessary for educational attainment.

Selected Variable: Availability of primary, secondary, high-secondary schools (with toilets) per sq.km

Weakness of the selected variable: The status of school infrastructure such as building, availability of educational infrastructure like playgrounds, laboratory etc are not considered here.

12) Conflict Management Institutions: Social conflicts such as strikes, assassinations, divisions, riots, violence against weaker sections, use of public properties or common pool resources, and legal disputes regarding property or economic resources are costly for the economy and adversely affect economic growth. Institutions for local conflict management can positively affect growth by impeding social conflicts and promoting local participation. Trustworthy and stable societies with good conflict management institutions often attract more investment and enrich human lives.

Selected Variable: Proportion of police per 1000 population (Thana, outpost & Chauki)

Weakness of the selected variable: High value of this variable in some cases may reflect the existing social unrest in the selected district and may not always guarantee social justice, peace and stability for higher developmental initiative.

Data sources

The district level data was obtained from various reports and statistics made available by the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) and Government of India (GoI). The District Social and Economic Review (DSER) of 2022, 2021, 2020 provided by the Directorate of Statistics and Economics, GoM were used to gather data of various indicators. These reports compiled data supplied by the district statistical officers and are published on an annual basis. The District Budget Book, Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra was also reviewed for indicators related to district level revenue and expenditure. District level demographic and health related data was collected from Census 2011 and National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) respectively. Quarterly published State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State (154th SLBC Meeting 2022) was considered to gather banks related data. Prime Minister Avas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) related webportal updates the data almost on a daily basis. Databases like UDISE+, National Achievement Survey, District Industrial Centre (DIC)'s report, Economic Survey of Maharashtra, and district's website were also consulted.

* reference year was 2020-21 for Nandurbar, Amravati, Pune and 2019-20 for Sindhudurg.

@ deflated by estimated population on 1st October 2020 or 2011 or 2019 for different districts by

Table 2.1 : List of Standardised Indicators				
Subindex	Standardised indicator	Datasource	Reference year	Weights
EPI	Per Capita district NDP at constant prices (2011-12)	DSER	2022	1/3
	Ratio of secondary & tertiary sector's NDP to district's NDP at constant prices	DSER	2022	1/3
	Ratio of MSME investment (lakhs) to number of MSMEs as on 2021-22 *	DSER	2022	1/3
EII	Per Capita Electricity Consumption (kilowatt-hour)@#	DSER	2022	1/3
	Road length for each 100 sq.km	DSER	2022	1/3
	Number of bank branches per 1000 population \$	SLBC	2022	1/3
SPI	$C = (100 - \text{primary dropout rate}) + (100 - \text{secondary dropout rate}) / 2$	DSER	2022	1/3
	Percent of women (15-49 years) who are NOT anaemic (100 - percent of anaemic women)	NFHS-5	2019-21	1/3
	Ratio of completed houses (Rural) to targeted/sanctioned houses under PMAY in the reference year	pmayg.nic.in	Till Jan 2023	1/3
SII	Proportion of police per 1000 population (Thana, outpost & Chauki)\$	DSER	2022	1/3
	Total number of beds in (Govt & private hospitals) per 1000 population \$	DSER	2022	1/3
	Availability of primary, secondary, high-secondary schools with toilets per sq.km ^↑	DSER	2022	1/3

District Statistical Officers.

reference year was 2019-20 for Aurangabad, Thane; 200-21 for Jalna.

\$ deflated by population 2011 in the absence of latest data or the projected population from the official sources.

^ inclusive of public schools, schools run by local urban bodies, private aided & private non-aided schools.

↑ zero value for some districts were replaced by slightly lower than the minimum value of the entire distribution or assumed to be equal with primaryschool dropout ratio if it is available.

Missing values: Data Adjustments Strategies

Official data on macroeconomic variables such as District NDP and sectoral share of secondary & tertiary sector is not available separately for Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban region. Similarly, Palghar district was created from Thane district on August 1, 2014, however disaggregated data for these two districts is not yet available. Attempts were made to estimate PCDNDP and the sectoral shares for these districts separately. Bifurcation of PCDNDP in these two regions based on weights (population share or geographical area) or calculation of mean/median value of the variable of similar districts were explored to impute the missing values. However, Mumbai City and Suburban districts are quite distinct from other highly developed districts of Maharashtra, such as Pune, Kolhapur on various accounts including concentration of administrative offices, business activities, and higher population density. Similarly, with millions of commuters travelling from Mumbai suburban to Mumbai city, the bifurcation of the aggregate PCDNDP becomes difficult. Similarly, Palghar and Thane are characterised by remote and underdeveloped tribal belt as well as industrial urban centres. Such inter-district and intra-district disparities in terms of income and other social development indicators makes the exercise of district wise splitting of PCDNDP complicated. The short time span (2 months) of the present study further limits the ability to produce district-wise reliable estimates of PCDNDP and sectoral NDP at constant prices. Consequently, EPI was calculated for Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban districts in a combined fashion, similarly, for Thane and Palghar. The data of average MSMEs investment, although available separately for Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban, were clubbed together for the computation of EPI and similarly for EII, SPI and SII too. This method was also adopted in the case of Thane and Palghar. The section of Results and Discussion presents aggregate as well as disaggregated values of EII, SPI and SII for these four districts.

In most instances, DSERs of previous two years were referred to impute the missing values of different indicators for selected districts. The minimum values of the entire distribution were also used to replace the missing or unreliable/extreme values. Table 2.1 records the application of these strategies in case of the selected indicators.

Normalisation

$$\text{Normalized indicator} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{minima}^*}{\text{Maxima} - \text{Minima}^*}$$

Minima* : Non-significant number of 0.001 was deducted from the local & global minimum values to avoid zero as a normalised indicator.

Minima and Maxima values used here are observational rather than being inspirational goalposts to be achieved by districts.

The study adopted two approaches to pick the observed maximum or minimum values for normalisation.

- 1) **Global Minima & Maxima:** goalposts based on observable values for all districts
- 2) **Local Minima & Maxima:** goalposts based on HDI_2011 categories

The first criteria draws goalposts by observing the maximum and minimum value of the variable under consideration for all districts together.

The second criteria used the categorization of districts based on Human Development Index (HDI) scores provided by the Government of Maharashtra in 2011. All 35 districts (excluding Palghar) were categorised in four categories viz. low, medium, high and very high human development. With the assumption that human development reflects the entirety of the achieved economic and social development, HDI categorization is used as an indicator of overall development to calculate DDI. The minimum and maximum values are obtained from each of these categorizations for intra-category comparison. It allowed the comparison and evaluation of a district against districts which were more similar than different.

The choice of maxima and minima affects the value of normalized indicators, the final index scores and therefore ranking.

Weights and Construction of the Index

Simple arithmetic mean of normalised indicators was calculated to arrive at a dimension subindex. Each normalized indicator received equal weights of $\frac{1}{3}$ in the concerned subindex. It imposes perfect substitutability across indicators within a dimension. The four subindices viz. EPI, EII, SPI and SII were aggregated using geometric mean to produce DDI scores. The geometric mean brings in imperfect substitutability across these dimensions.

FEATURES OF THE INDEX

1. Comprehensive in nature (total 12 variables)
2. Variables are standardized for the district population or geographical areas, thus factoring in district-wise heterogeneity and hence comparable
3. Factors in capacity created for economic growth and social development at district level
4. Geometric mean brings in imperfect substitutability between different dimensions to achieve overall development
5. For ranking exercise: comparison between districts which are more similar than different; not with outliers
6. Based on most updated data provided by various district administrative offices

Demerits of the index

1. Selection of variables influenced by the availability of reliable data. A large set of economic and social variables were under consideration, but could not be included in the index due to unavailability of reliable and updated data. For instance, share of total land under irrigation to the total cultivable land is the most important indicator of infrastructure in place for agriculture. However, the most updated data for all districts is not available from the official sources. Ratio of GST & VAT (Rs.lakhs) to population (2011) was dropped on account of negative values for Mumbai, variation in the recovery amounts of VAT. Infant Survival Rate⁸ is considered as a robust indicator of social development. While DSER records the live birth and children death in the age group of 0 to 1 year in a financial year, it does not permit the calculation of IMR with the life-table method. Estimation based on DSER data had weak reliability when compared with past datasets. Filled to approved posts of district judges or operational courts at district level/population were considered as informative indicators of the state of Law and Order in the chosen district. However, these were dropped owing to low variation in the data. As an indicator of Social Infrastructure for inclusion and conflict management, an attempt was made to incorporate the information of disposed cases (civil and criminal) at district level in a given year. However, construction of a meaningful and unambiguous standardised variable was challenging in the absence of the data on the number of years to dispose of the case across districts. In addition, this variable would have captured the efficiency of the district judiciary system instead of infrastructural capacity.

2. Nonlinearity in the association between infrastructure and potential for economic growth is not accounted for. (For instance, availability of physical infrastructure facilities may steer more economic activities at a low level of development, than it would achieve at a very high level of

⁸ $(1000 - (\text{child death (0-1 years)}/\text{live births}))$ as calculated in Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012

development). Similarly, the quality of the available infrastructure is not reflected in the DDI score.

3. Spatial dependence is not taken into account while comparing districts (such as inter-district migration influencing development outcome positively (through higher labour supply) & negatively (through backwash effect) or inter-district service availability & its impact on district's ranking)
4. Inability to account for or weigh exogenous driving forces that influence the level of achievement (disparities in natural endowments influencing irrigation)
5. The accuracy of index scores and ranks depends highly on the quality of the available data
6. Indicators when standardised against population use a decade-old Census data. Data of the projected population could not be obtained from the official sources while population projection was out of scope of this study. As a result, such indicators can be considered as overinflated in case of districts which have recorded positive population growth.

Results and Discussion

Special Cases for Analysis

(Mumbai City and Suburban, Thane and Palghar)

The following tables present index scores using disaggregated and aggregated data for Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts. The first table uses global maxima and minima for the calculation, followed by results based on local goalposts.

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Global ranking
Mumbai city	-	0.79	0.60	0.98	-	
Mumbai Suburban	-	0.51	0.55	0.75	-	
Mumbai city+suburban	0.71	0.84	0.78	0.87	0.80	1
Thane	-	0.60	0.56	0.24	-	
Palghar	-	0.36	0.74	0.13	-	
Thane+Palghar	0.63	0.21	0.59	0.23	0.37	6

Source: Author's calculation

In case of disaggregated indices for Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban district, the former performs

better for economic infrastructure, social development and social infrastructure. Thane fares better than Palghar regarding infrastructure for economic and social development. Palghar's higher SPI score is driven by marginally higher retention rate in secondary schools and completion of houses under PMAY-G compared to Thane.

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Local ranking
Mumbai city*	-	0.76	0.87	0.98	-	
Mumbai Suburban*	-	0.42	0.75	0.75	-	
Mumbai city+suburban8*	0.74	0.22	0.68	0.58	0.51	1
Thane*	-	0.50	0.35	0.17	-	
Palghar**	-	0.76	0.82	0.48	-	
Thane+Palghar*	0.60	0.14	0.47	0.10	0.25	6

* EII, SPI, SII are calculated using maxima and minima of 'Very High' HDI_2011 category

** EII, SPI, SII are calculated using maxima and minima of Low HDI_2011 category

Source: Author's calculation

To calculate the local maxima and minima, Palghar and Thane region is considered in 'very high' HDI category following its ranking in HDI 2011. However to calculate EII, SPI & SII Palghar is placed in Low HDI category. Therefore, the maxima and minima values of the Low HDI category are used for normalization to construct these three subindices for Palghar. In few instances, local minima was adjusted by non-significant numbers to avoid zero or negative values of the normalized indicator.

Table 3.2 shows the index scores when these districts are compared with more similar districts in the 'Very High' category based on HDI -2011. As minimum and maximum values were drawn from highly developed districts, the normalized value for indicators dropped. It led to a drop in the scores of all subindices. However, the pattern of relative performance of Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban district for EII, SPI and SII is consistent with that of global maxima-minima (as shown in Table 3.1). This, however, does not hold true for Thane and Palghar. With local maxima and minima, Palghar's index scores are higher than that of Thane. This difference can be attributed to the arbitrary placement of Palghar in 'Low' HDI-2011 category. More study is required to be able to categorise Palghar in one of the HDI development categories.

DDI-Global Ranking

When DDI is computed using global maxima and global minima and each district is evaluated against all the districts together, Mumbai (city and suburban) are the best performing districts with DDI score of 0.80. These are followed by Nagpur (DDI = 0.45) and Pune (0.43). The difference between DDI scores for Mumbai (city and suburban) and Nagpur is noteworthy here. Excluding Mumbai, the standard deviation of DDI scores is as low as 0.09. Yavatmal (0.139), Gadchiroli (0.138), Washim (0.11) are towards the end of the distribution.

Table 3.3 : Ranking with respect to DDI-Global

District Ranking with respect to DDI-Global						
Name of the district	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI score	DDI ranking
MumbaiCS_Comb	0.71	0.84	0.78	0.87	0.7965	1
Nagpur	0.59	0.38	0.73	0.26	0.4499	2
Pune	0.61	0.37	0.68	0.22	0.4283	3
Kolhapur	0.62	0.30	0.59	0.22	0.3977	4
Raigad	0.30	0.36	0.82	0.22	0.3737	5
PalgThane_Comb	0.63	0.21	0.59	0.23	0.3672	6
Solapur	0.43	0.26	0.61	0.22	0.3523	7
Aurangabad	0.68	0.13	0.62	0.25	0.3425	8
Nashik	0.38	0.24	0.65	0.20	0.3336	9
Wardha	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.20	0.3330	10
Jalna	0.16	0.38	0.53	0.36	0.3261	11
Ahmednagar	0.30	0.22	0.77	0.22	0.3244	12
Sangli	0.30	0.19	0.64	0.27	0.3138	13
Sindhudurg	0.25	0.25	0.91	0.14	0.2977	14
Parbhani	0.26	0.40	0.43	0.16	0.2942	15
Ratnagiri	0.30	0.21	0.84	0.14	0.2913	16
Latur	0.27	0.19	0.60	0.21	0.2827	17
Amravati	0.29	0.13	0.72	0.20	0.2703	18
Satara	0.38	0.20	0.73	0.09	0.2636	19

Chandrapur	0.28	0.17	0.62	0.15	0.2587	20
Osmanabad	0.21	0.24	0.56	0.15	0.2554	21
Akola	0.31	0.16	0.75	0.09	0.2389	22
Nanded	0.28	0.09	0.72	0.16	0.2315	23
Bhandara	0.13	0.20	0.53	0.21	0.2309	24
Jalgaon	0.29	0.38	0.22	0.07	0.2004	25
Dhule	0.28	0.18	0.41	0.08	0.1988	26
Gondia	0.20	0.21	0.72	0.05	0.1926	27
Nandurbar	0.24	0.09	0.60	0.09	0.1856	28
Buldhana	0.17	0.12	0.54	0.09	0.1761	29
Beed	0.19	0.21	0.63	0.03	0.1690	30
Hingoli	0.10	0.08	0.60	0.12	0.1575	31
Yavatmal	0.21	0.09	0.57	0.04	0.1394	32
Gadchiroli	0.18	0.04	0.53	0.09	0.1382	33
Washim	0.13	0.03	0.48	0.07	0.1076	34

Source: Author's calculation

[Maharashtra Districtwise Ranking]

DDI ranking with Global Goals⁹

Very High High Medium Low

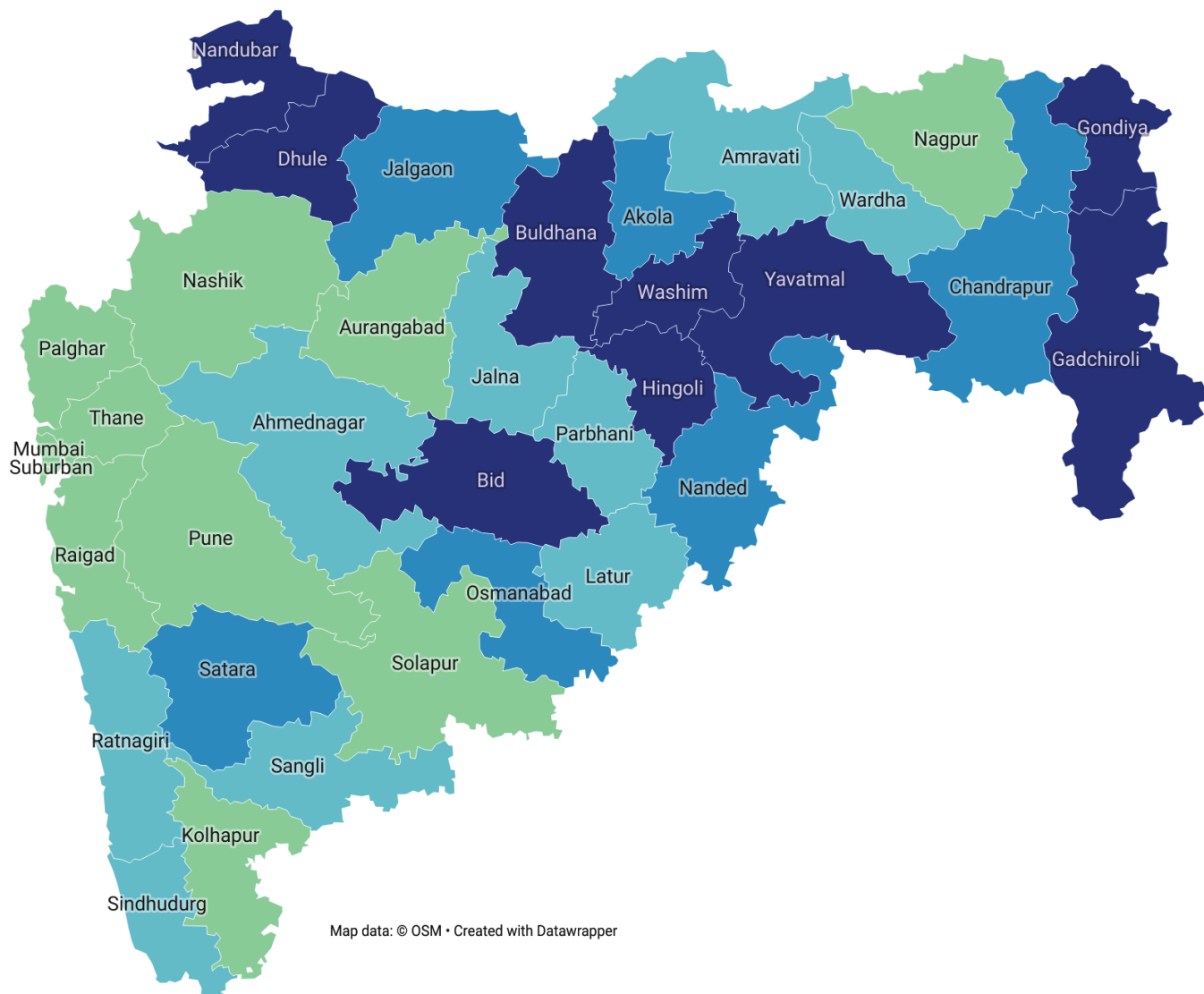


Fig 3.1 : Maharashtra’s Map with District Ranking based on DDI-Global (Combined index and ranking for Thane & Palghar and Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban)

Districts were categorised in four categories - very highly developed, highly developed, medium developed, Least developed districts based on quartile division¹.

As it is evident from the figure above, ‘very highly’ developed districts and ‘highly’ districts are clustered around each other and towards the western side of Maharashtra. Medium developed or least developed districts are located towards eastern parts of Maharashtra, except Nagpur.

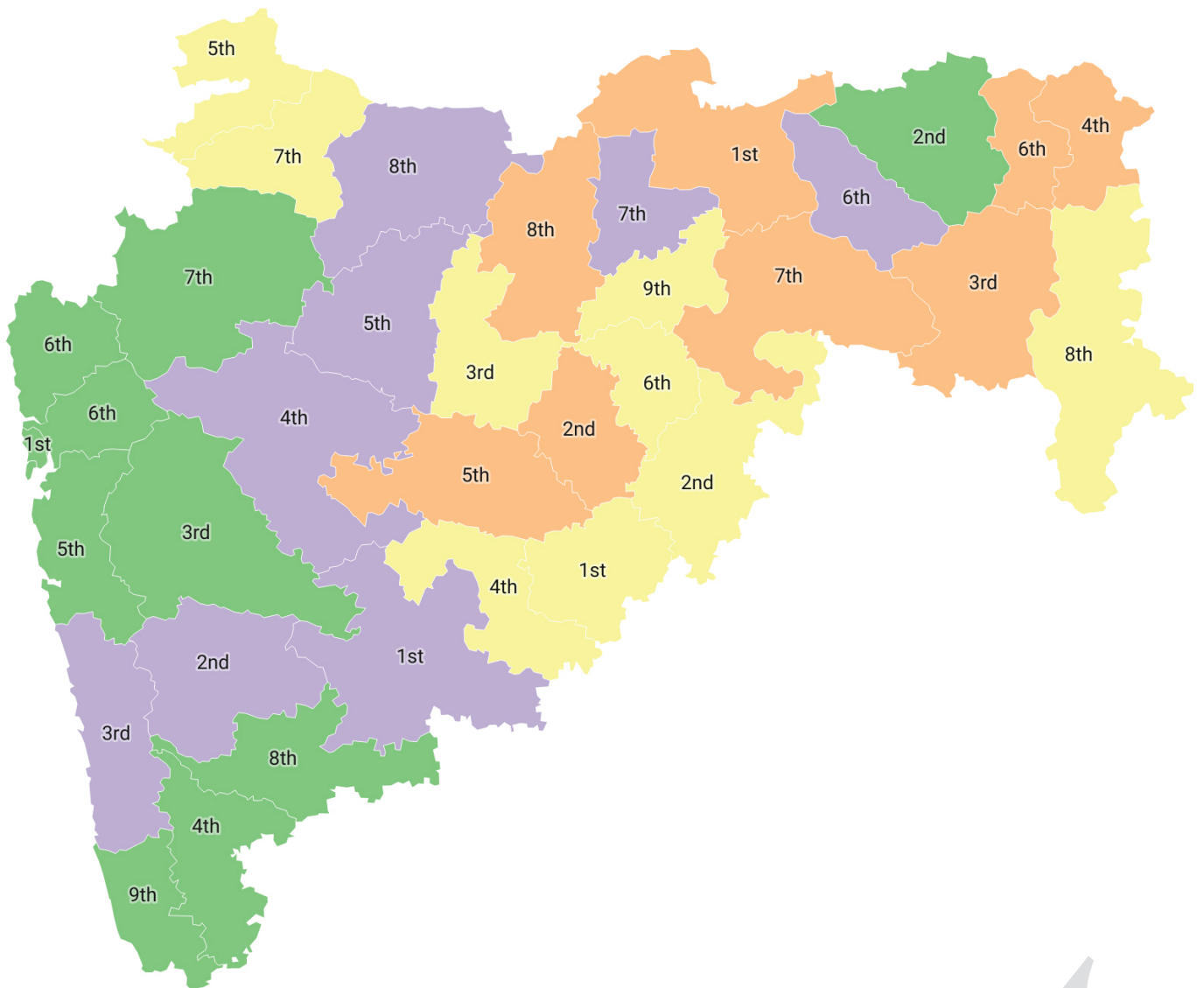
⁹ First quartile : 0.1992 ; second quartile: 0.2765 ; third quartile: 0.3334

DDI-Local Ranking

The normalised value, index and ranking are sensitive to the choice of maxima and minima. Topper and poor performers as per DDI-Global were also topper and poor performers in ‘very high’ and ‘low’ HDI-2011 categories respectively.

District wise DDI Ranking Within the Category

Very High High Medium Low



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Fig 3.2 : Maharashtra’s Map with District Ranking based on DDI-Local

Districts In Detail

The following section provides key statistics of all districts to understand economic and social development status in more detail. It presents geographical, demographic characteristics of the district, followed by the structure of the economy. An attempt is made to capture district's progress in terms of economy and society in the last ten years. Along with growth in Per Capita district NDP during 2011-12 to 2021-22, decadal progress of the districts in Human Development is discussed with the help of HDI 2001 and HDI 2011. Indicators to measure educational outcome differ slightly for these two indices. HDI 2001 was based on literacy levels (Census 2001) and mean years of schooling (using enrolment rates by the DES (DES)) whereas HDI-education subindex 2011 was computed using literacy rate and Gross enrolment Rate. The goalposts are also aspirational in nature. However, both indices use similar dimensions (education, health and standard of living) and hence are considered to be comparable. The 61st round survey (2004-05) on Consumer Expenditure by National Sample Survey Organization provides reliable estimates of district level poverty for 2002. In the absence of district level poverty estimates thereafter, the section discusses the data related to BPL ration card holders to get a crude estimate of district poverty in 2020-21. The NFHS-5 shares detailed accounts on district-level malnutrition among children. To support the analysis based on DDI, this section also illustrates a few qualitative indicators. For instance, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021 sheds light on the students' performance in different learning outcomes such as Language skills or proficiency in Mathematics. Though the NAS report uses several indicators to assess the learning outcomes, the following two skills related to language and numeracy are considered to be more critical.

1. Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading
2. Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa

These two skills are also closely related to everyday use of mathematical and comprehension abilities for students of 8th grade. The district profile depicts the district's average performance as compared with the state's average in achieving these learning outcomes.

HDI_2011 category : Low

NANDURBAR

Nandurbar is part of Nashik administrative division of Maharashtra. On July 1, 1998 Dhule was bifurcated as two separate districts now known as Dhule and Nandurbar. It stands at 26th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 28th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 16.48 lakhs. Nandurbar is a tribal-dominated district with around 69 percent of the population belonging to the Schedule Tribes category. Roughly 2.9 percent of the population belonged to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 260 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (83.3 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (46.80 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (30.42 percent) and secondary (22.78 percent). (the name of the sector) was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.17 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered 3.45 percent growth during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 65,887, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.7 percent in the year 2020-21.

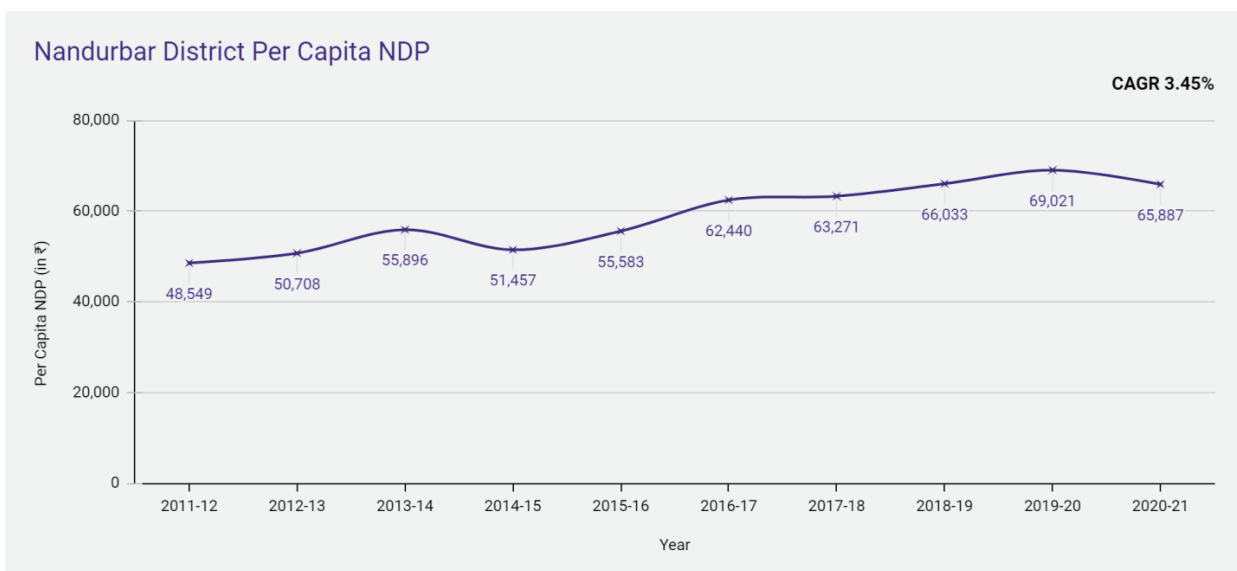


Fig. 4.1 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM.

Overview of district's Social Development:

District's HDI score was 0.604 in 2011, marginally higher than 0.513 in 2001. Nandurbar witnessed improvement in PCDDP from Rs.11,248 in 2000-01 to 19,156 in 2008-09. However, the district continued to be in the Low HDI category in 2011 as well as in 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 2.77 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 3.38 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 81.9 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the district has a very high malnutrition incidence among children. The percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 45.8 in 2019-20. Around 30.7 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 13.5 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

Table 4.1.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	52	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	31	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.1.2 : Nandurbar District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	
DDI-Global	0.24	0.09	0.60	0.09	0.19	28
DDI-Local*	0.57	0.32	0.67	0.32	0.45	5

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 28th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI-local put the district at 5th position among other eight districts categorised in Low HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, social infrastructure appears to be the district's strength compared to economic infrastructure or achieved economic and social development. Nandurbar serves as local and global minima for availability of bank branches per 1000 population as a part of EII. It also serves as a local maxima for average MSME investment as a part of EPI.

GADCHIROLI

Gadchiroli is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra. Gadchiroli district was carved out on the 26th of August 1982 by the division of erstwhile Chandrapur district. Earlier, it was a part of Chandrapur District and only two tehsils namely Gadchiroli and Sironcha were of Chandrapur District before the formation of Gadchiroli District. It stands at 5th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 35th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 10.72 lakhs. Around 38.7 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 11.3 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 67 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (89 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (47.77 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (28.99 percent) and secondary (23.24 percent). (the name of the sector) was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 2.41 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. The Per Capita NDP has registered 1.77 percent CAGR during the same time period. As shown in the graph, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 64,098, less than half of State's Per Capita NDP (Rs.1,52,566). The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands as low as 0.44 percent in the year 2020-21.

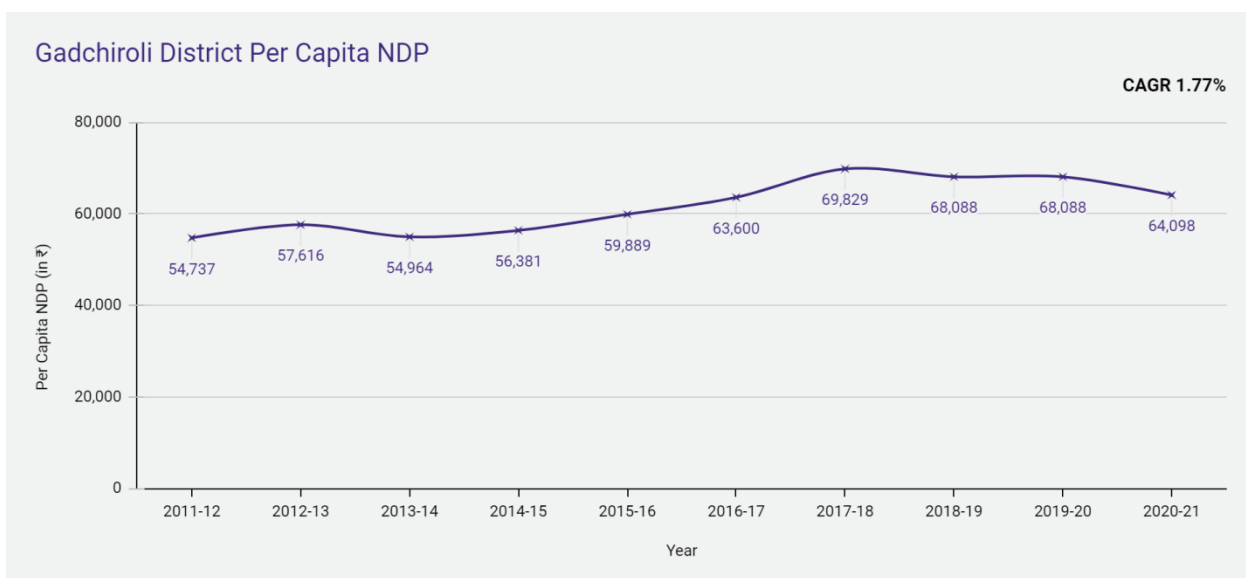


Fig. 4.2 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.608 in 2011 against 0.538 in 2001. District witnessed improvement in literacy Rate from 60 in 2001 to 70 in 2011. The district continued to be in the Low HDI category in 2011 as well as in 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), District had 1.31 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 2.51 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 52.1 percent, which is highest among all similar districts.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 35.7 in 2019-20. Around 30 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 13.5 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

While DDI considers the quantitative and infrastructural aspect of education at district level, NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform better / underperform compared to the state's average for

Table 4.2.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	49	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	31	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.2.2 : Gadchiroli District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	
DDI-Global	0.18	0.04	0.53	0.09	0.14	33
DDI-Local*	0.30	0.33	0.58	0.33	0.37	8

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 33th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 8th position. As shown in the above table, when Gadchiroli is compared with similar districts, The district Gadchiroli records weaker performance on account of achieved economic development and the created economic and social infrastructure (reflected through EPI and EII, SII) as compared to SPI. For most of the variables for Health, Education, and Standard of living Gadchiroli performs less compared to the DDI-Local. Policies designed for better education, infrastructure, and health could be considered as a priority in years to come for higher economic and social performance.

WASHIM

Washim is part of Amravati administrative division of Maharashtra. Washim is located in the eastern region of Vidharbha. Akola lies to its north, Amravati lies to its north-east, Hingoli lies to its south, Buldhana lies to its west, Yavatmal lies to its east. River Penganga is the main river of the district. It stands at 31th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 33th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 11.97 lakhs. Around 6.72 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 19.17 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 275 population per sq. km, lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (64 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the primary sector. The primary sector contributes largest (44.15 percent) to the District NDP, followed by tertiary (37.56 percent) and secondary (18.28 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.52 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 4.31 percent growth during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 76,930, nearly half of the State's Per Capita NDP (Rs.1,52,566) in 2020-21. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP was merely 0.6 percent in the year 2020-21.

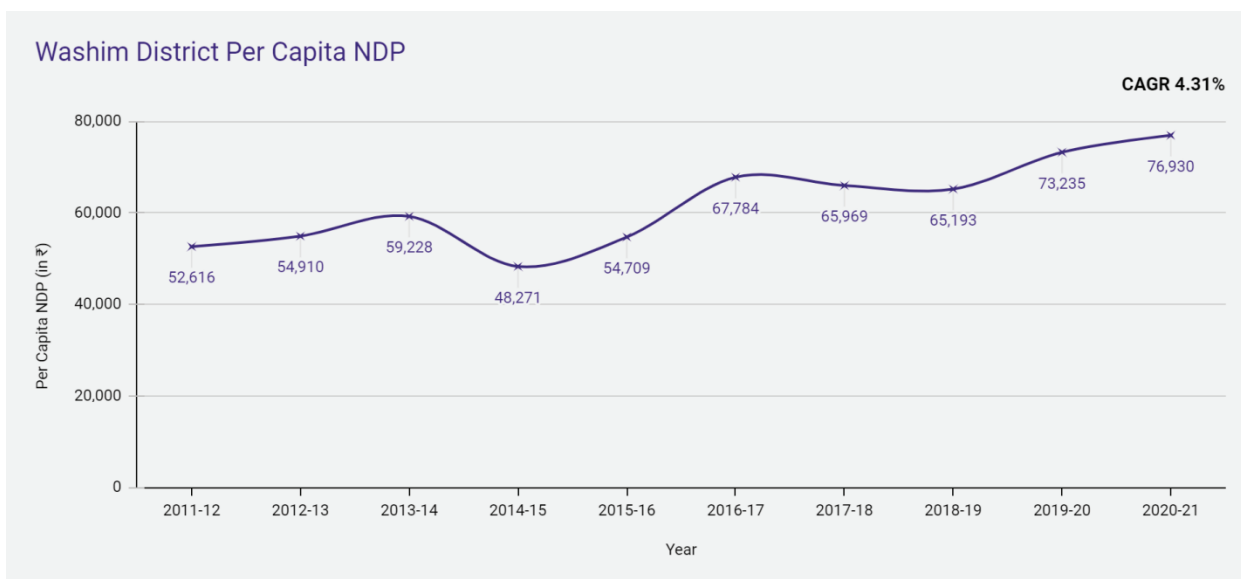


Fig. 4.3 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.646 in 2011, 0.554 compared to 2001. District recorded a whopping surge in GER to 88 in 2011-12 from 66 in 2001. However, the district continued to be in the Low HDI category in 2011 and in 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the district had 0.74 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 2.95 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 25 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 35.3 in 2019-20. Around 31.7 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 15.2 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

While DDI considers the quantitative and infrastructural aspect of education at district level, NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform better / underperform compared to the state's average for

Table 4.3.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	54	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	39	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.3.2 : Washim District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
District based on global goalposts	0.13	0.03	0.48	0.07	0.11	34
DDI-Local*	0.38	0.17	0.52	0.34	0.33	9

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at the last position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. Similarly it stands at the lowest position based on DDI-Local. As shown in the above table, Washim's score is relatively better for SPI compared to its EPI, EII and SII. Washim serves as local minima for PMAY-G performance as a part of SPI.

HINGOLI

Hingoli district is a part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra. The district is surrounded by Washim, Yawatmal, Nanded, Parbhani, and a very small part touches the border of Buldhana and Jalna. It stands at 32th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 34th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 11.77 lakhs. Around 9.52 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 15.55 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 218 population per sq. km, considerably lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (84.8 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district largely falls under drought-prone areas. The district's economy is dependent upon agriculture, which is adversely affected due to drought conditions in successive periods. The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the primary sector. The primary sector contributes largest (52.25 percent) to the district NDP, followed by tertiary (32.13 percent) and secondary sector (15.62 percent).

The district's NDP has recorded a CAGR of 7.64 percent in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered 6.92 percent growth during the same time period and a remarkable and steady upward movement can be observed after 2015-16. In 2020-21 Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs 92987, substantially lower than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.71 percent in the year 2020-21.

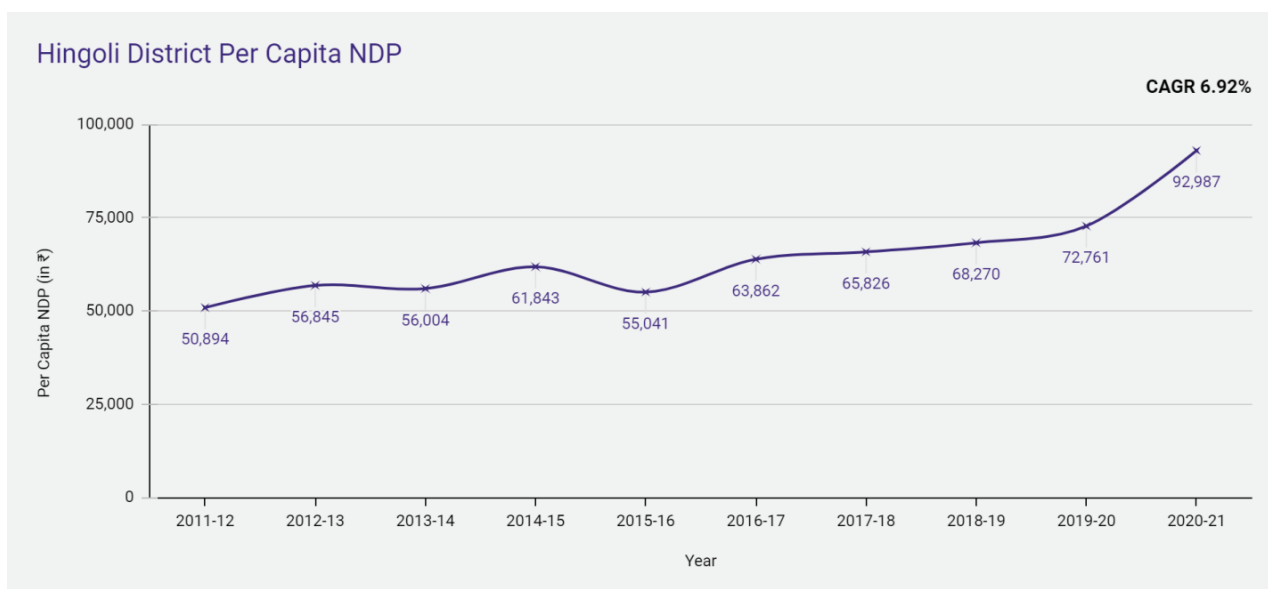


Fig. 4.4 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM .

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.648 in 2011 compared to 0.561 in 2001. Total Literacy Rate which rose from 66.3 in 2001 to 76 in 2011-12 was the key driver of the decadal HDI improvement. However, with inter-district comparison, the district continued to remain in the Low category based on HDI 2011 and HDI-2001.

At present, the district has 0.88 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 2.48 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 35.4 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 37.4 in 2019-20. Around 25.8 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 10.5 percent children under 5 years were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.4.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	51	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	33	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.10	0.08	0.60	0.12	0.16	31
DDI-Local*	0.46	0.27	0.69	0.41	0.43	6

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 31th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. It is also ranked at 6th position among other eight districts in Low HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, Hingoli scores relatively better in terms of social performance however, its performance is weaker regarding economic and social infrastructural facilities and economic development. In fact, Hingoli serves as local minima for the share of secondary and tertiary sectors to district NDP while computing DDI-Local.

OSMANABAD

Osmanabad is part of Aurangabad administrative division. The District of Osmanabad was part of Hyderabad region till 1948 and derives its name from the last ruler of Hyderabad - Mir Osman Ali Khan (7th Nizam). It stands at 20th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 27th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 16.57 lakhs. Around 2 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 16 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 197 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (83.05 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district economy is largely driven by the tertiary and primary sectors. The tertiary sector contributes largest (42.97 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (36.12 percent) and secondary (20.91 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed a sluggish CAGR of 2.07 percent in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 2.48 percent growth during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 89,028, considerably lower than State Per Capita NDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands merely at 0.95 percent in the year 2020-21.

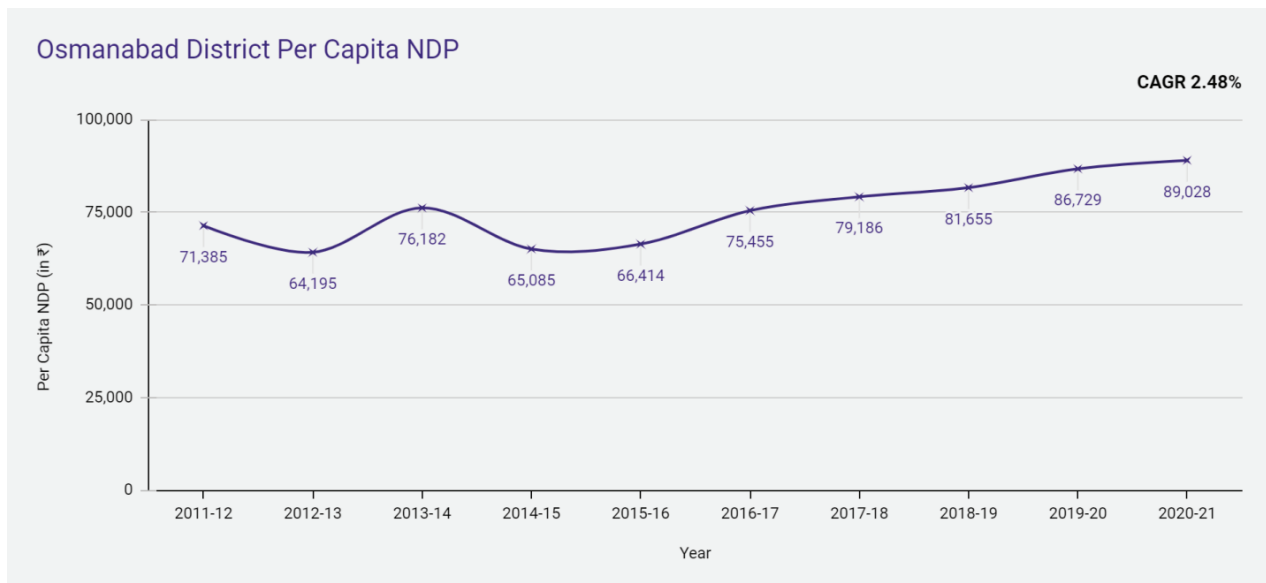


Fig. 4.5 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.649 in 2011, marginally higher than 0.588 in 2001. District witnessed improvement in Literacy Rate from 69 in 2001 to 76.3 in 2011. The district was placed in Low HDI category in 2011, while in 2001 it was in Medium category.

As per the latest DSER (2022), District had 1.55 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 3.73 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 41.5 percent.

According to NFHS-5, Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is high. The percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 37.2 in 2019-20. Around 16.1 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 5.5 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

Table 4.5.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	60	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	35	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Table 4.5.2 : Osmanabad District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	
DDI-Global	0.21	0.24	0.56	0.15	0.26	21
DDI-Local*	0.61	0.71	0.65	0.38	0.57	4

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 21st position among 24 districts based on DDI-Global and 4th position based on DDI-local. As shown in the above table, availability of economic infrastructure seems to be the strength of Osmanabad along with the achieved economic and social development (reflected through EPI and SPI). Osmanabad has achieved a higher proportion of non-anemic women in the reproductive age (as a part of SPI) and therefore stands out among all other Low-category districts. However, it also serves as local minima when it comes to social inclusive development achieved housing under PMAY-G (as a part of SPI).

Nanded is part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra. Nanded is one of the historical places in the Marathwada region. It is situated on the north bank of Godavari river. The district is surrounded by Yawatmal, Hingoli, Parbhani, and Latur, also shares the border with Telangana State. It stands at 11th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 11th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 33.61 lakhs. Around 0.38 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 19.05 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 275 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (72.81 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district largely falls under drought-prone areas. The district's economy is dependent upon agriculture, which is adversely affected due to drought conditions in successive periods. The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (54.27 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (26.41 percent) and primary (19.32 percent). Tertiary sector was prominent even in 2011 with respect to its contributions to NDP. The CAGR of NDP was an average position with 4.17% during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

The district's Per Capita NDP rose steadily during the period 2011-12 to 2019-20, except the year 2014-15. The district's NDP has witnessed 4.07 percent CAGR in this period. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered a CAGR of 3.23 percent during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 82,076, way lower than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.8 percent in the year 2020-21.

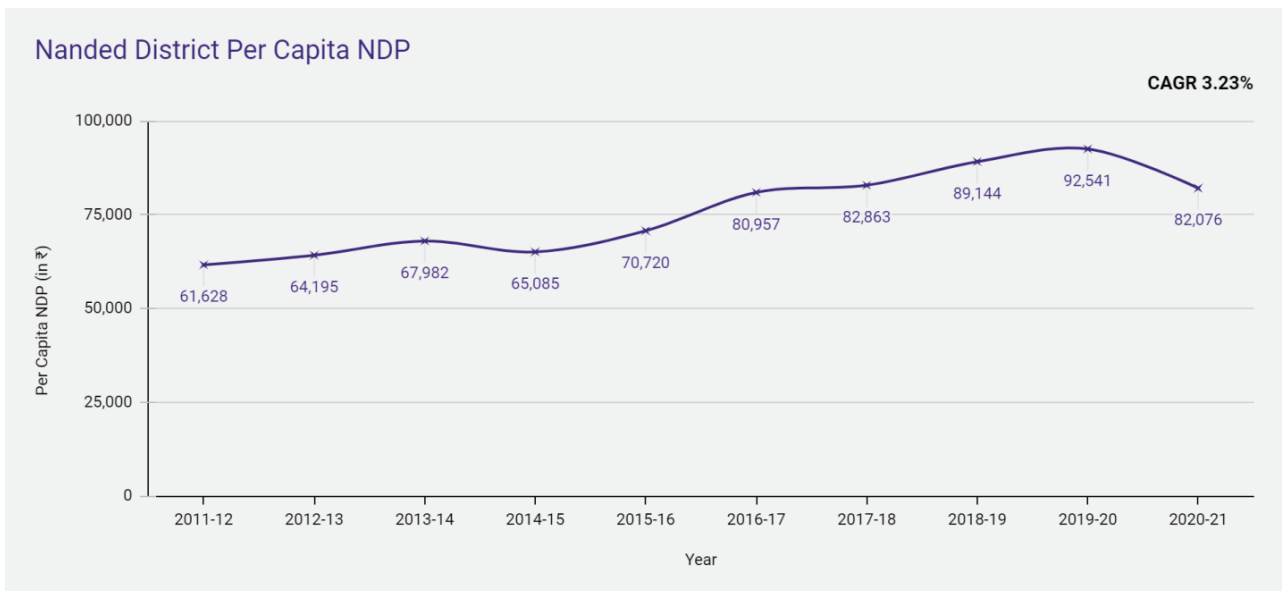


Fig. 4.6 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM.

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.657 in 2011, higher than 0.558 in 2001. Nanded registered a noteworthy progress on the health dimension indicated by a whopping drop in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 57 in 2001 to 30 in 2008-09. Despite this improvement, the district continued to be in the Low HDI category in 2011 as well as in 2001. Nonetheless, at present, there is scope for the district to bring improvement in case of malnutrition incidence.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 36 in 2019-20. Around 19 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 8.7 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.6.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	56	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	29	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.28	0.09	0.72	0.16	0.23	23
DDI-Local*	0.57	0.48	0.84	0.56	0.60	2

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 23rd position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. According to the DDI-Local, Nanded is the second best performing district compared to the other eight districts in Low HDI-2011 category. The rank is largely driven by its social performance (as SPI score being the highest among EPI, EII and SII). In fact, Nanded serves as local maxima for road network and PMAY-G performance, and local minima for per head electricity consumption. Policies to create infrastructure for economic development such as roads, electricity may be considered as priority for sustained economic growth and development in future.

Jalna, which is part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra. It was a tehsil of Aurangabad district, before Jalna district was formed in 1981. Jalna shares its border with five districts (Aurangabad, Buldhana, Hingoli, Parbhani and Beed). It stands at 18th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area, and 24th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 19.59 lakhs. Around 31.6 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 6.2 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 211 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (72.16 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The District largely falls under drought-prone areas. The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (42.34 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (37.06 percent) and secondary (20.6 percent). The CAGR of NDP was as low as 2.92 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

The district's NDP has witnessed 3.67 percent CAGR during the last 10 years. The district witnessed a high jump in 2013-14, and then gradually improved till 2019-20. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered 2.92 percent growth during the same time period. Year 2013-14 was an exceptional year where the district recorded a whopping 32 percent of annual growth in its Per Capita NDP. In 2020-21 Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 87,471, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 87,471, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of district NDP in the state's NDP stands at 1.11 percent in the year 2020-21.

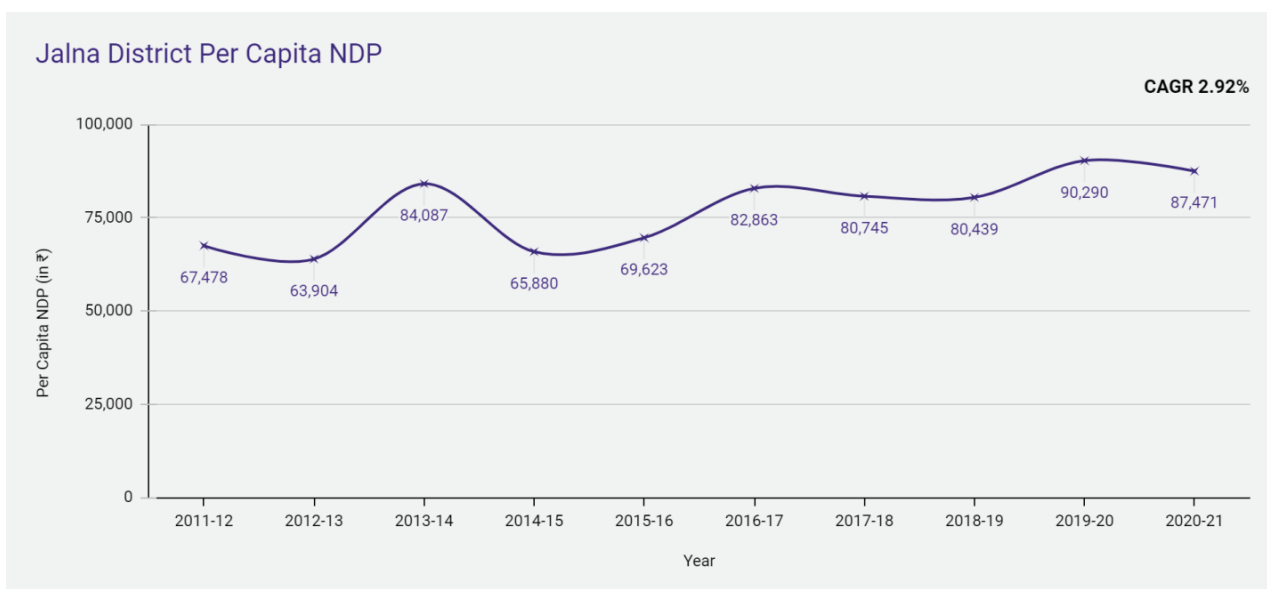


Fig. 4.7 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.663 in 2011, slightly higher than 0.554 in 2001. PCDDP witnessed improvement from Rs.11,458 in 2000-01 to 20,565 in 2008-09. With inter-district comparison, the district continued to be in the Low HDI category in 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 0.15 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards out of total number of ration card holders of 3.84 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 3.91 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 38 in 2019-20. Around 22.2 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 8.2 percent children under 5 years were severely wasted.

Table 4.7.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	50	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	31	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.7.2 : Jalna District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
District based on global goalposts	0.16	0.38	0.53	0.36	0.33	11
DDI-Local*	0.40	0.71	0.58	0.67	0.58	3

* (nine districts from same category: Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 11th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI-Local puts the district at 3rd position among other eight districts in Low HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Jalna is compared with similar districts, it records relatively better performance in availability of infrastructural facilities for economic as well as social development (EII & SII being higher than EPI & SPI for the district). Jalna's value for the availability of beds per 1000 population gets selected as local-maxima in Low HDI-2011 category. On the contrary, its average investment of MSMEs serves as a minimum value compared to all districts in Low HDI-2011 category. Policies designed for higher MSME investment could be considered as a priority in years to come for higher economic performance.

LATUR

Latur is a part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra. The District is surrounded by Osmanbad, Beed, Parbhani, and Nanded, and shares a border with Karnataka state. It stands at 22th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 21th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 24.54 lakhs. Around 2 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 20 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 282 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (74.53 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district largely falls under drought-prone areas. The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (47.00 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (30.13 percent) and secondary (22.87 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.99 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. The district witnessed gradual improvement in District NDP except fall in 2014-15. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered 3.82 percent growth during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs.95,887, substantially lower than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.54 percent in the year 2020-21.

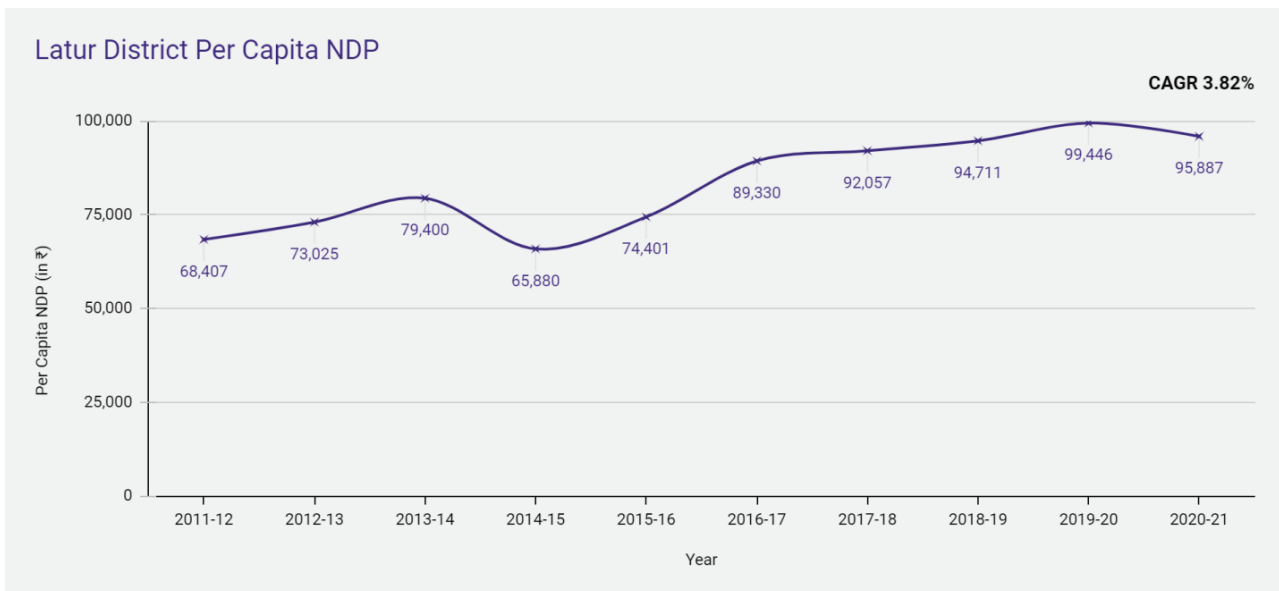


Fig. 4.8 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.663 in 2011, compared to 0.595 in 2001. District witnessed improvement in Literacy rate from 71.5 to 79 in this period. With inter-district comparison, the district was placed in Low HDI category in 2011, while in 2001 it was Medium category.

As of now, the District has 1.29 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antyodaya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 5.18 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 24.9 percent.

According to NFHS-5, The percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 43.2 in 2019-20. Around 18 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 8 percent children under 5 years were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.8.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	57	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	28	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.8.2 : Latur District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.27	0.19	0.60	0.21	0.28	17
DDI-Local*	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.57	0.68	1

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 17th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 1st position among other eight districts categorised in Low HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Latur is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of economic as well as social development indicators and economic infrastructure. In fact, Latur serves as a local maxima for district NDP Per Capita as a part of EPI and number of bank branches per 1000 population as a part of EII.

DHULE

Dhule, which was earlier known to be part of Khandesh, is one of districts in the Nashik administrative division of Maharashtra. The district is surrounded by a tribal-dominated Nandurbar district on the west, highly developed Nashik district on the South and Jalgaon district towards the East. It also shares its border with two states - Gujarat (West) and Madhya Pradesh (North). It stands at 21th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 23th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 20.50 lakhs. Around 31.6 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 6.2 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 211 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (72.16 percent) resides in the rural areas.

Overview of district economy:

The district largely falls under drought-prone areas. The district's economy is dependent upon agriculture, which is adversely affected due to drought conditions in successive periods. The ratio of net irrigated area to the total cultivated area for the district is low at 27.9 in 2021-22. Tertiary sector contributes around 52.56 percent to the district NDP, followed by secondary (25.58 percent) and primary (21.86 percent). The CAGR of NDP was as low as 3.88 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP rose steadily in the period of 2011-12 to 2017-18. PCDNDP has recorded steady fall in the absolute values thereafter. Per Capita NDP has registered 3.03 percent CAGR during the same time period. In 2020-21 Per Capita income of the district (constant price) was 91,979, substantially lower than Per Capita NSDP (Rs. 1,52,566). The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.2 percent in the year 2020-21.

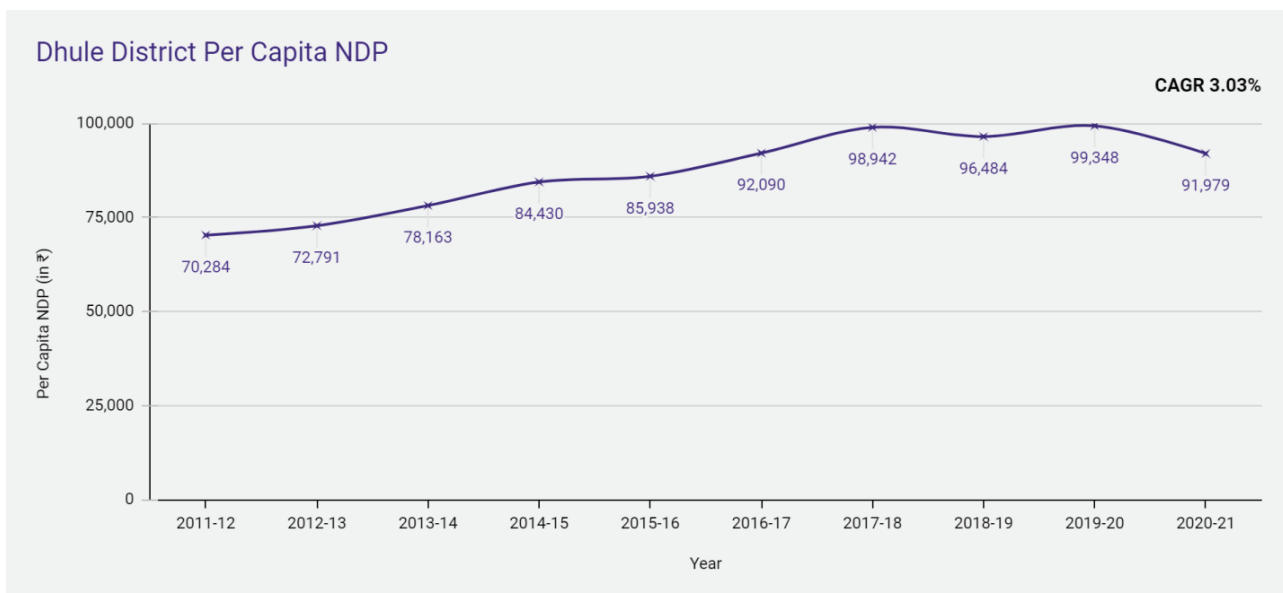


Fig. 4.9 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.671 in 2011 compared to 0.579 in 2001. GER which rose from 64.2 in 2001 to 88.7 in 2011-12 was the key driver in the improvement in HDI. However, with inter-district comparison, the district is categorised in least developed districts based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001. At present, the district has 2.19 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards (in 2020-21). The total number of ration card holders was 5.23 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is relatively higher at 41.87 percent, indicating higher incidence of poverty in the district.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were found to be stunted in the district was 37.6. in 2019-20. Around 38.9 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and approximately 18 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.9.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	56	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	37	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.9.2 : Dhule District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI-based Ranking
District based on global goalposts	0.28	0.18	0.41	0.08	0.20	26
District based on local goalposts*	0.62	0.55	0.40	0.22	0.42	7

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

The district stands at 26th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 7th position among other eight districts categorised in Low HDI- 2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Dhule is compared with other similar districts, it scores better in terms of economic development than social development. District's performance is weaker in terms of availability of infrastructure necessary for social development. In fact, Dhule serves as local minima for retention rate in secondary schools as part of SPI and police per 1000 population as part of SII.

HDI_2011 category : Medium

Beed

Beed is part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra. Beed was formerly a part of the Nizam's State, which was then included in the then Bombay State. Following the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, the district is now part of Maharashtra. It stands at 10th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 32th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 12 lakhs. Around 1 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 14 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 207 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (80 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (45.98 percent) to the district NDP, followed by primary (31.64 percent) and secondary (22.38 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.47 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 4.11 percent growth during the same time period. Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 86,963.00 as compared to Per Capita state NDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.41 percent in the year 2020-21.

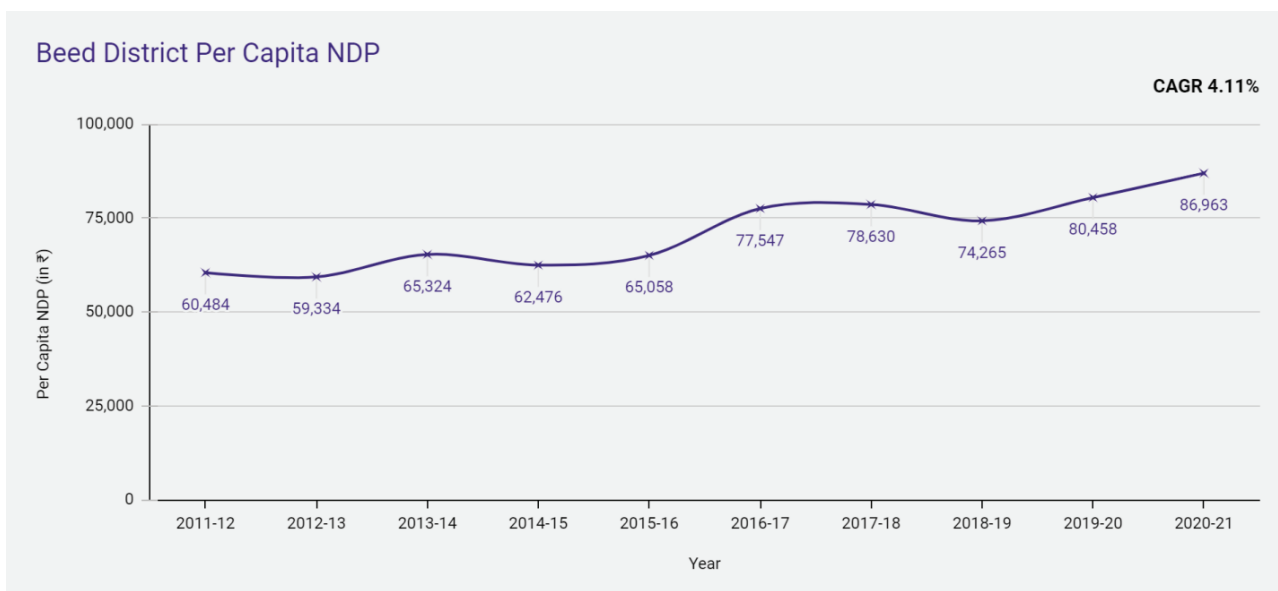


Fig. 4.10 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.678 in 2011 as against 0.606 in 2001. District witnessed improvement in IMR from 43 in 2001 to 33 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district continued to be in the Medium HDI category in 2011 and in 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), District had 3.8 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 5.56 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 68.3 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 40 in 2019-20. Around 28.4 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 11.9 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

While DDI considers the quantitative and infrastructural aspect of education at district level, NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards.

Table 4.10.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	56	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	29	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.10.2 : Beed District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
District based on global goalposts	0.19	0.21	0.63	0.03	0.17	30

* (eight districts from same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Gondia, Parbhani, Yavatmal)

The district stands at 30th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI-Local puts the district at 5th position among other seven districts in Medium HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Beed is compared with similar districts, it records relatively better in terms of the availability in infrastructural facilities for social development. Beed's value for non-anemic women in the reproductive age group serves as local maxima for Medium HDI -2011 category. On the contrary, Beed's value for bank branches per 1000 population serve as local minima in the Medium HDI-2011 category. Beed's index value for SPI is higher compared to EPI, EII and SII. Policies designed to create economic infrastructure could be considered a priority in years to come for higher economic development.

PARBHANI

Parbhani, which is part of Auranagabad administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed but has the dominance of the service sector. The district is bounded by Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Beed and Jalna districts. It stands at 25th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 24st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 18.36 lakhs. Around 2.21 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 13.5 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 295 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (68 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (48 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (28 percent) and Secondary (23 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed a modest 3.02 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.02 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1 percent in the year 2020-21.

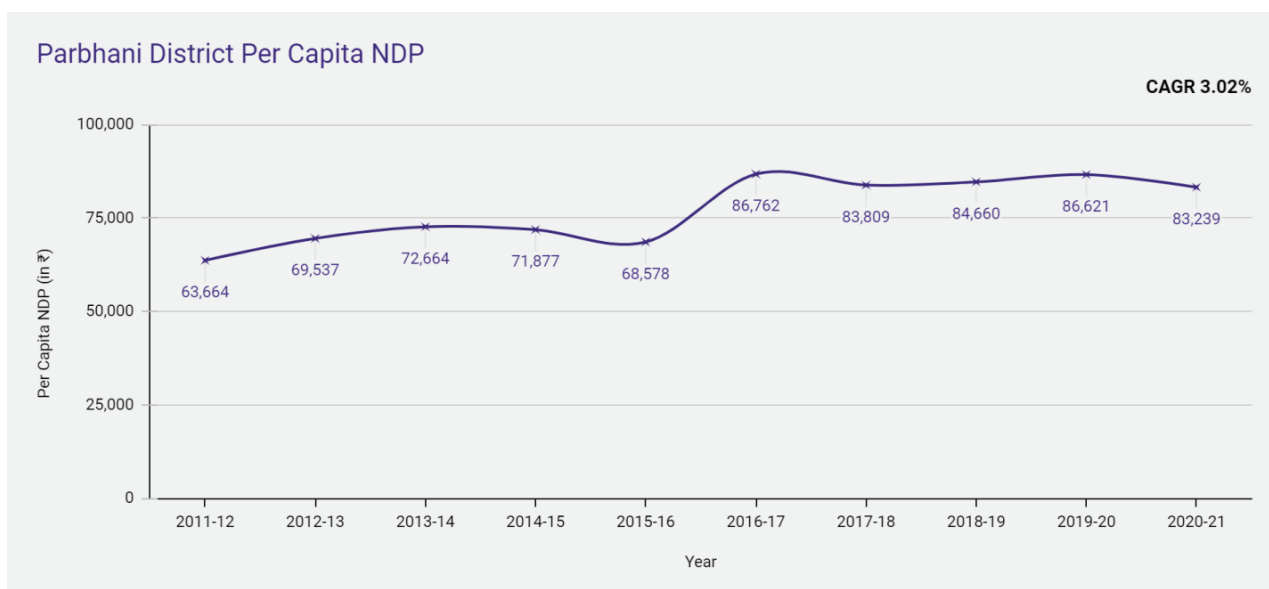


Fig. 4.11 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human development:

District's HDI score was 0.683 in 2011, as compared to 0.578 in 2001. The district has witnessed moderate improvement with respect to all indicators, except for Infant mortality rate, which has slightly increased compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interdistrict comparative ranking. The district has been in the Medium category, consistently since 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 1.16 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 3.77 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 30.70 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is significantly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 37.3 in 2019-20. Around 22.8 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 15.1 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for comprehension and score the same for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.11.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	53	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	30	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.11.2 : Parbhani District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.26	0.40	0.43	0.16	0.29	15
DDI-Local*	0.69	0.61	0.48	0.68	0.61	2

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Parbhani secures overall DDI score 0.29 and stands at 15th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. The district based on local goalposts scores 0.61 score and 2th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with low HDI category i.e. Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal. Parbhani district based on local goalposts has significantly higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. The district performance for the subindices is decent, but for the economic performance and social infrastructure index it is really low when calculated using global goalposts. But the same indices have achieved good scores for local goalposts.

BULDHANA

Buldhana, a part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. The district is generally counted among less developed or deprived districts of Maharashtra. It shares the borders with neighboring six districts i.e.- Parbhani, Hingoli, Jalna, Washim, Amravati and Akola and shares state border with Madhya Pradesh to its North. It stands at 15th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 19th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 25.86 lakhs. Around 4.8 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 18.2 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 268 population per sq. Km, less than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (79 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (47 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary sector (30 percent) and Secondary sector (23 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed a considerable CAGR of 6.17 percent in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.88 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.18 percent in the year 2020-21.

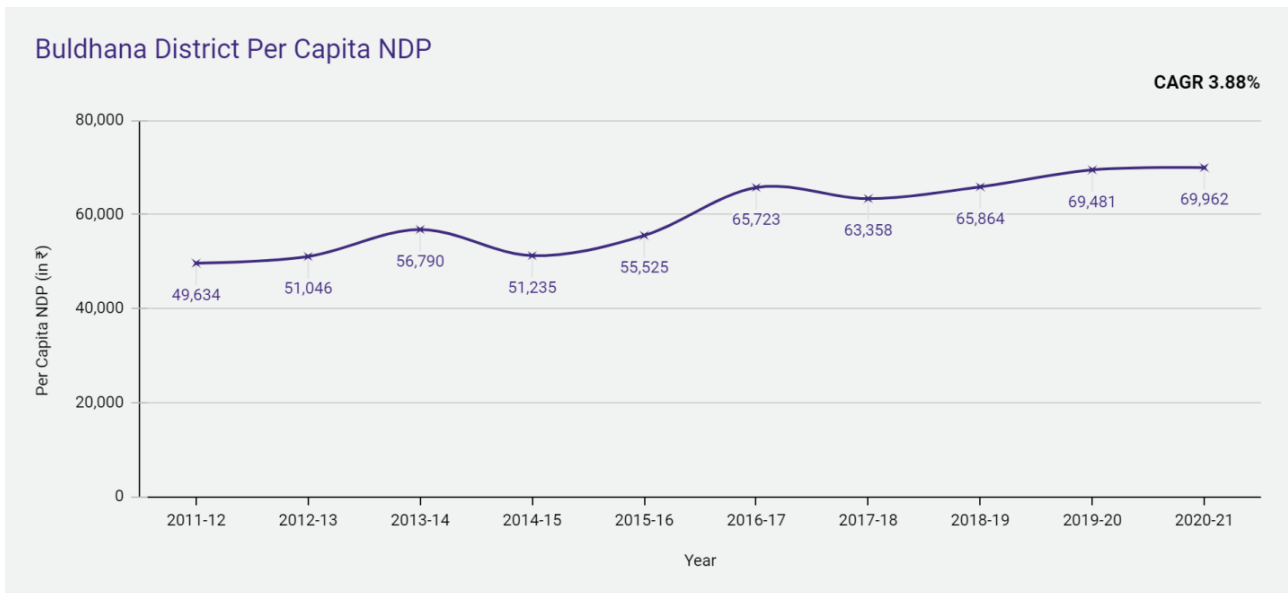


Fig. 4.12 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.684 in 2011, as compared to 0.567 in 2001. The district has witnessed moderate improvement with respect to all indicators, but still deteriorated in the inter-district rank. In comparison to 2001, it was in the Medium category, while the district was shifted in the Low HDI category in 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 4.02 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 5.02 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 80.08 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is significantly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 45 in 2019-20. Around 31.7 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 14.8 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for comprehension but performs slightly better reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.12.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Table 4.12.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	53	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	32	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.12.2 : Buldhana District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.17	0.12	0.54	0.09	0.18	29
DDI-Local*	0.23	0.20	0.60	0.15	0.25	8

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Buldhana secures DDI score 0.18 and stands at 29th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. DDI based on local goalposts is 0.25 and 8th rank. This local goalpost compares Buldhana district to a group of seven districts with low HDI category i.e. Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.

Buldhana district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the Buldhana district based on global goalposts. The district performance for all the subindices is low, but for the Social Infrastructure Index it is lowest for both local and global goalpost. This highlights poor social conditions in the district which might include availability of schools, hospitals, and related facilities. But at the same time, the district has a decent score on the Social performance index among all the subindices. This calls for further investigation into social conditions of Buldhana district.

Yavatmal, which is part of Amravati administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. Cotton is a major crop taken in the region, thus there exists industries related to the same. The district is surrounded by Amravati, Wardha, Chandrapur, Nanded, Washim, Hingoli and Telangana State. It stands at 6th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 16st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 27.72 lakhs. Around 18.54 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 11.85 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 204 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (78 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (45 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (32 percent) and Secondary (22 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 3.99 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.21 growth during the same time period. The share of district NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.3 percent in the year 2020-21.

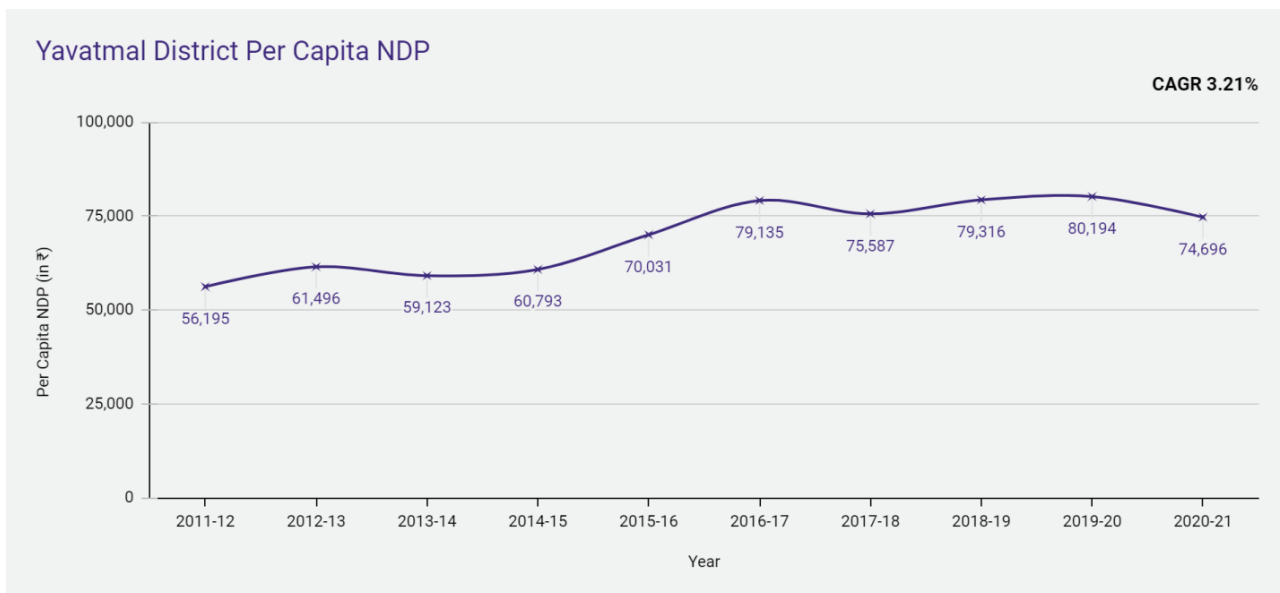


Fig. 4.13 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.700 in 2011, as compared to 0.592 in 2001. The district has witnessed moderate improvement with respect to all indicators, especially Infant mortality rate has reduced to 61 from 47 compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interdistrict comparative ranking. The district is in Medium category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), District had 2.77 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 6.23 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 44.52 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is evidently high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 36.6 in 2019-20. Around 27.5 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 15.1 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for both comprehension and for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.13.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	52	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	24	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.21	0.09	0.57	0.04	0.14	32
DDI-Local*	0.55	0.28	0.63	0.05	0.26	7

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Yavatmal secures overall DDI score 0.14 and stands at 32nd position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. DDI based on local goalposts was 0.26 and at 7th rank in medium HDI category.

Yavatmal district based on both local and global goalposts has really low DDI scores. It can be said that Yavatmal is one of the most underdeveloped districts of Maharashtra as per our index. The district performance for all the subindices is low, but for the economic infrastructure and social infrastructure index it is lowest for both local and global goalpost. This highlights deprivation from economic and social infrastructure in the district which includes availability of banks, electricity consumption, and availability of schools, hospitals, and related facilities. This might also indicate the correlation between lack of economic and social infrastructure. It might lead to further study into what might be reasons for disparity of scores between social performance and social infrastructure index.

GONDIA

Gondia, which is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. It shares northern with Madhya Pradesh and eastern with Chhattisgarh state. While there are in the south and west are Chandrapur district and Bhandara. It stands at 29th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 29st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 1323 lakhs. Around 16.2 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 13.3 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 253 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (82 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (45 percent) to the District NDP, followed by Primary (32 percent) and Secondary (22 percent). Tertiary was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to GDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 2.31 percent growth in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.09 percent CAGR during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.5 percent in the year 2020-21.

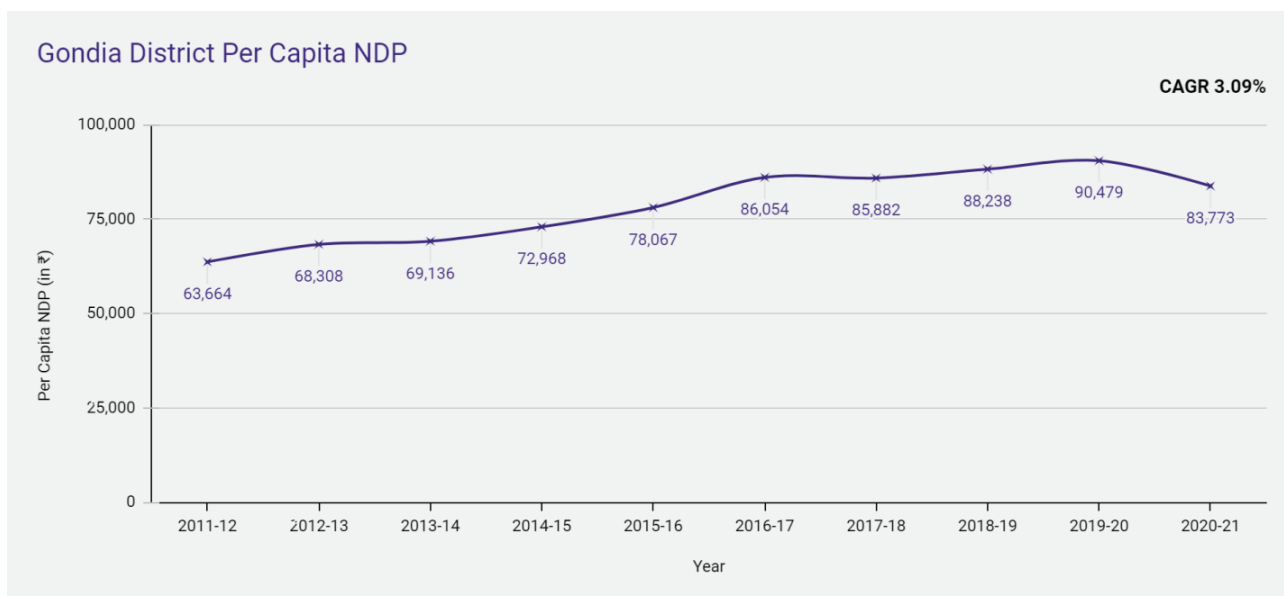


Fig. 4.14 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.701 in 2011, as compared to 0.617 in 2001. The district has witnessed moderate improvement with respect to all indicators, especially infant mortality rate has reduced to 67 from 73 compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interstate comparative ranking. The district is in Medium category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 2.33 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 2.97 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 78.45 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is significantly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 36.9 in 2019-20. Around 23.7 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 11.1 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for comprehension and score the same for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.14.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	53	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	30	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.14.2 : Gondiya District's Development as on 2021-22

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.20	0.21	0.72	0.05	0.19	27
DDI-Local*	0.41	0.47	0.74	0.28	0.45	4

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Gondia secures overall DDI score 0.19 and stands at 27th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.45 and 4th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with low HDI category i.e. Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.

Gondia district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. The district performance for all the subindices is decent, but for the Social Infrastructure Index it is shockingly lowest for both local and global goalspot. This highlights poor social conditions in the district which might include availability of schools, hospitals, and related facilities. But at the same time, the district has a decent score on the Social performance index among all the subindices. This calls for further investigation into social conditions of Buldhana district.

AMRAVATI

Amravati is the administrative headquarter of Amravati district and Amravati division which includes Akola, Buldhana, Washim, and Yavatmal districts. It stands at 7th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 15th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 28.88 lakhs. Around 13.99 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 17.53 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 206 population per sq. km, relatively lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (64 percent) resides in rural areas. Amravati is the second largest city in the Vidarbha region and 9th largest city in Maharashtra. It is also selected for the Smart City project launched by the Central Government of India in 2015.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (50.83 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (24.74 percent) and primary (24.43 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.78 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. The Per Capita NDP has registered 3.83 percent growth during the same time period. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 90,355, less than the Per Capita state's NDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.7 percent in the year 2020-21.

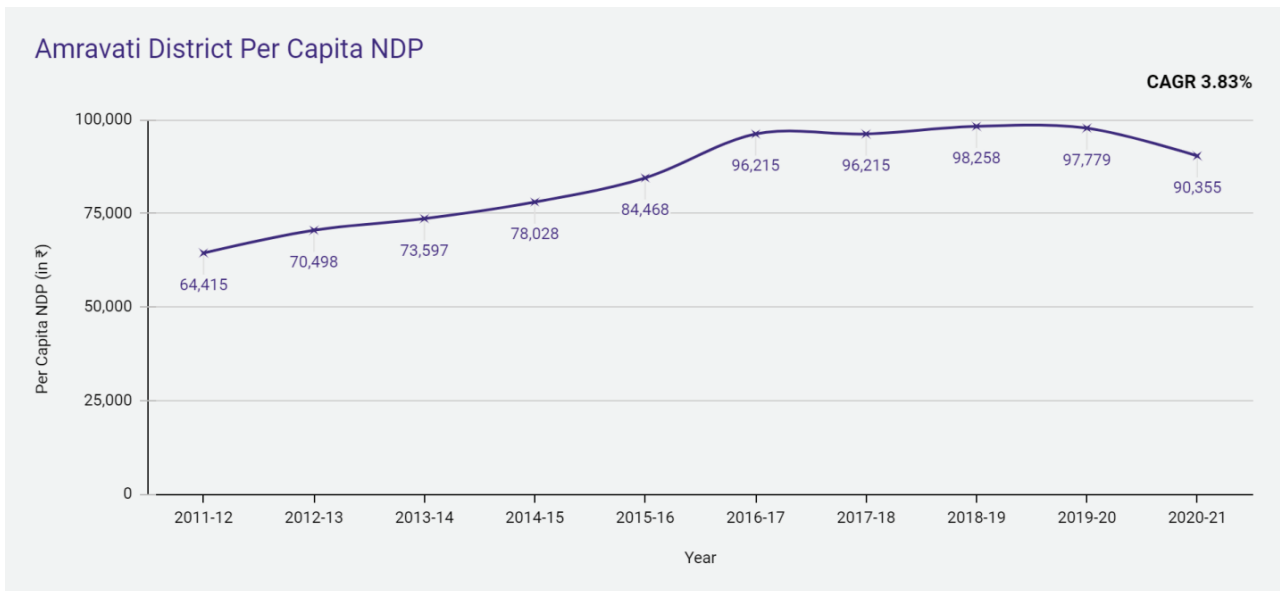


Fig. 4.15 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.701 in 2011, marginally higher than 0.633 compared to 2001. District recorded substantial improvement in GER from 69.7 in 2001 to 86 in 2011. The district was placed in Medium HDI category in 2011, while it was in High category in 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the district had 2.7 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 6.4 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 42.1 percent.

According to NFHS-5, malnutrition incidence among children in the district is high. The percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 29 in 2019-20. Around 26.2 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 10.7 percent of children under 5 years were severely wasted.

While HDI or the present DDI are based on quantitative measures and infrastructural aspects of secondary school education at district level, NAS district report 2021 indicates the quality of educational outcomes achieved by average students in 8th standard in the district.

Table 4.15.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	51	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	29	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.15.2 : Amravati District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.29	0.13	0.72	0.20	0.27	18
DDI-Local*	0.75	0.33	0.83	0.69	0.62	1

* (eight districts from same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Gondia, Parbhani, Yavatmal)

The district stands at 18th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI-Local puts the district at 1st position among other seven districts in Medium HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, achieved economic and social development and social infrastructure are the strength of the district compared to economic infrastructure. Better economic development is driven by a higher share of secondary and tertiary sectors in district NDP as economic development. Amravati's value for road length / 100 sq. KM gets selected as local-minima in Medium HDI-2011 category. Policies designed for better road infrastructure could be considered as a priority in years to come for higher economic infrastructure development.

BHANDARA

Bhandara, which is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra. The ratio of total land to total cultivated land is 63.52 as per the latest data. It stands at 34th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 31th in terms of population. It shares a border with neighbouring 3 districts i.e.- Gondia, Chandrapur and Nagpur and shares a state border with Madhya Pradesh to its North. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 12.00 lakhs. Around 7.4 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 16.7 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 294 population per sq. km, lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (80 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the primary sector. Along with crops like rice, soybean, cotton, the district is also rich with mineral resources including coal and limestone. This highlights economic dependence on the primary sector. The primary sector contributes largest (41 percent) to the District NDP, followed by tertiary (40 percent) and Secondary (19 percent). Primary was prominent in 2011 with respect to the NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 3.76 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, Per Capita NDP has registered 3.01 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.7 percent in the year 2020-21.

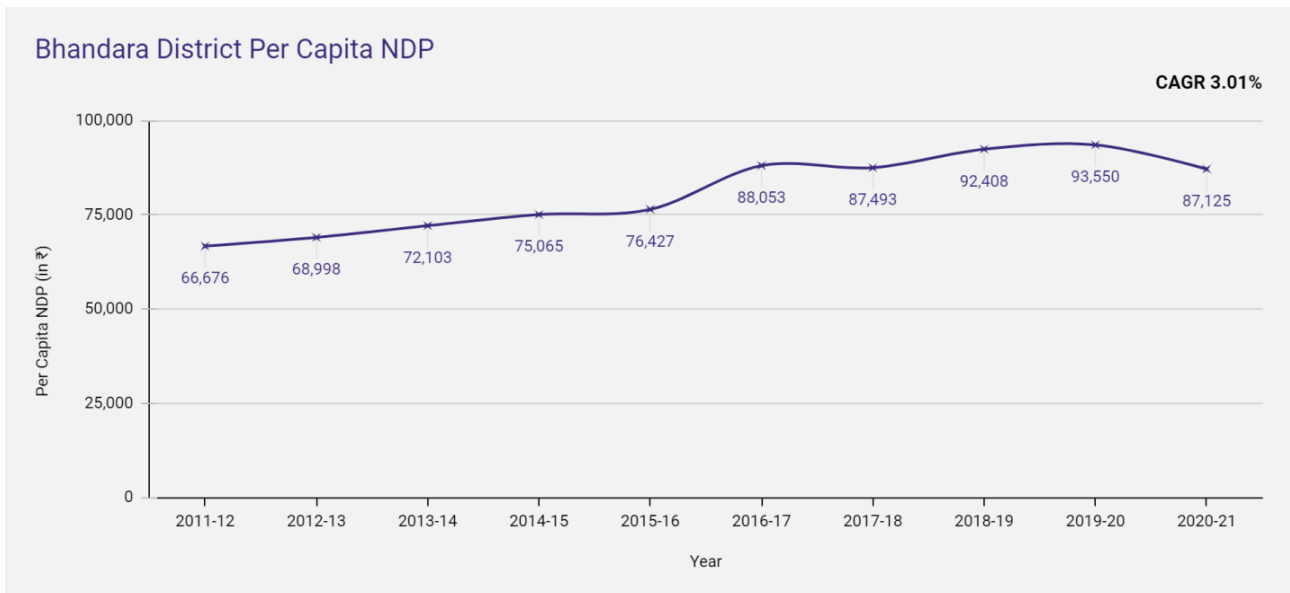


Fig. 4.16 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.718 in 2011, as compared to 0.623 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators, but Per Capita District NDP has risen from 16110 in 2001 to 25735 in 2011. With inter-district comparison, the district was placed in Medium HDI category in 2011, that is same as compared with 2001.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 1.41 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 1.9 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 70.72 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is significantly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 31.3 in 2019-20. Around 28.4 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 13.2 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for both comprehension and reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.16.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	49	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	24	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.16.2 : Bhandara District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.13	0.20	0.53	0.21	0.23	24
DDI-Local*	0.16	0.70	0.25	0.53	0.35	6

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Bhandara secures overall DDI score 0.23 and stands at 24th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts 0.35 score and 6th rank. This local goalspot compares Bhandara district to a group of seven districts with low HDI category i.e. Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.

Bhandara district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the Bhandara district based on global goalposts. Due to high dependence on the primary sector, the economic performance index has lowest values compared to any other index value. Though the economic infrastructure of Bhandara district seems to be good in the belonging category, but not when compared with the global goalposts. The district has low level performance at variables like- road length, electricity consumption, etc which resulted into overall low score of EII

CHANDRAPUR

Chandrapur, which is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as a less developed and tribal district. It shares the borders with neighboring 6 districts i.e. Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara Gadchiroli, Yavatmal and sharing state border with Telangana to its South. It stands at 9th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 21st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 2204 lakhs. Around 17.7 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 15.8 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 193 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (64 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the primary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (49 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (28 percent) and Secondary (23 percent). The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 6.24 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.80 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.5 percent in the year 2020-21.

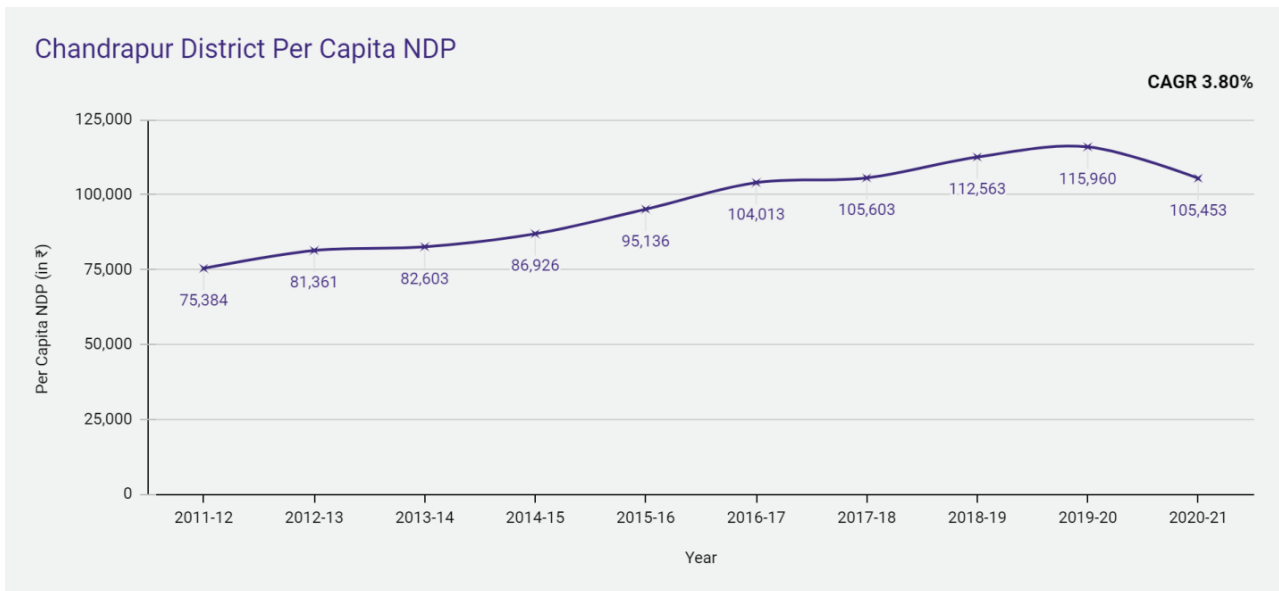


Fig. 4.17 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

District's HDI score was 0.718 in 2011, as compared to 0.637 in 2001. The district has witnessed moderate improvement with respect to all indicators, especially in Per Capita district domestic product. In comparison to 2001, it was in the Medium category, while the district was shifted in the High HDI category in 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 4 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 4.84 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 84.64 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is significantly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 37.3 in 2019-20. Around 38.5 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 21.8 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for both comprehension and reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.17.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	53	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	26	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.17.2 : Chandrapur District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.28	0.17	0.62	0.15	0.26	20
DDI-Local*	0.69	0.44	0.44	0.58	0.53	3

* (Seven districts from the same category: Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal.)

Chandrapur secured overall DDI score 0.26 and stands at 20th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.53 and 3th rank. This local goalpost compares the district to a group of seven districts with low HDI category i.e. Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Yavatmal. The result clearly shows that, district is better performing in its own category, but has comparatively low performance while compared with all of them.

Chandrapur district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all sub indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts, except for SPI. The district performance for all the subindices is decently good, but for the economic infrastructure index it is relatively low for both local and global goalposts. This indicates the poor economic infrastructure like availability of banks, road connectivity, electricity consumption, etc. it is also important to highlight that the district has a decent score on the economic performance index among all the subindices at local goalposts.

HDI_2011 category : High

AHMEDNAGAR

Ahmednagar, which is part of Nashik administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. It stands at 1st position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 6th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 45.44 lakhs. Around 8.3 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 12.6 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 266 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (80 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (43 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (35 percent) and Secondary (21 percent). The tertiary was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.97 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 4.21 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 3.5 percent in the year 2020-21.

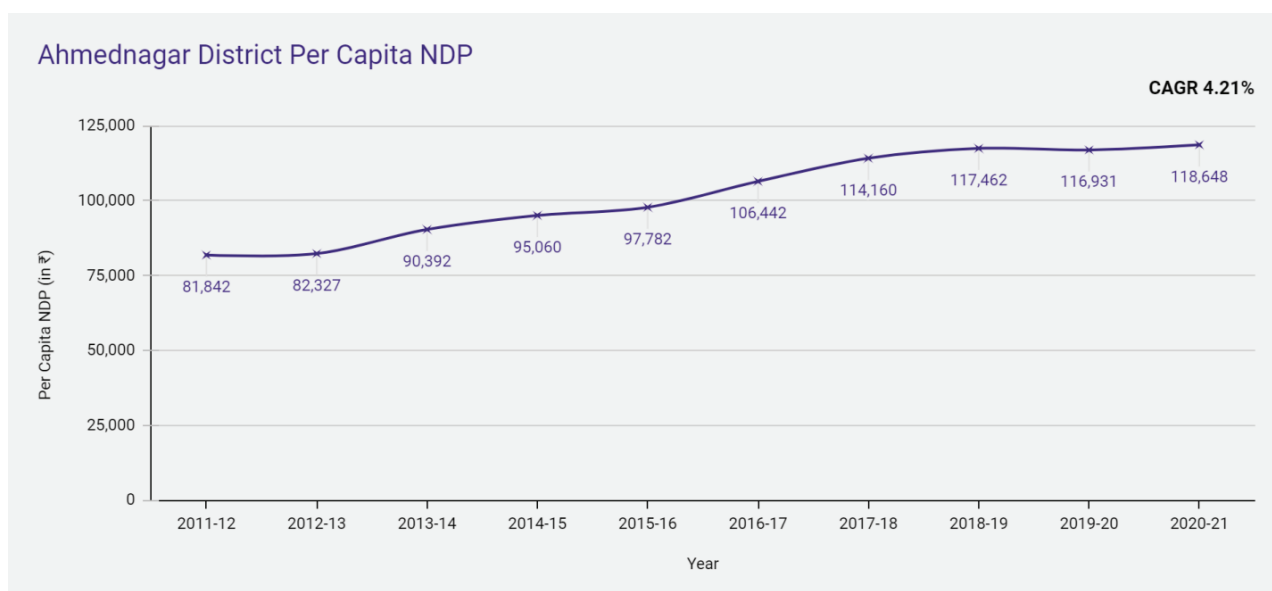


Fig. 4.18 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.720 in 2011, as compared to 0.626 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators, especially Per Capita district domestic product has increased to 27392 from 16311 compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interstate comparative ranking. The district is in High category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 7.13 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 24.35 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 29.31 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is evidently high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 31.7 in 2019-20. Around 24.9 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 8.6 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district perform better compared to the state's average for both comprehension and for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.18.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	64	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	35	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI

Table 4.18.2 : Ahmednagar District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.30	0.22	0.77	0.22	0.32	12
DDI-Local*	0.35	0.43	0.89	0.52	0.52	4

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Ahmednagar secures overall DDI score 0.32 and stands at 12th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts 0.52 score and 4th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Ahmednagar district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. But both of the scores are decently good. This shows that the district has performed overall well. For all the sub-indices, the score is decent, but for the Social Performance Index it is highest among all, which is true for both local and global goalspot. The exceptional score achievement in SPI contributes to the higher rank in both local and global comparison. There is still scope for Economic and social infrastructure to improve in the district.

AKOLA

Akola is part of Amravati administrative division of Maharashtra. It is known for crops like cotton, soybean, and pulse. The district also has some industrial units, mainly in the textile and oil-seed processing sectors. The district shares the borders with Washim, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal. It stands at 27th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 25th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 2532 lakhs. Around 5.5 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 12.6 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 320 population per sq. km, lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (60 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (54 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (29 percent) and primary (15 percent).

The district's NDP has witnessed 7.71 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.06 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.16 percent in the year 2020-21.

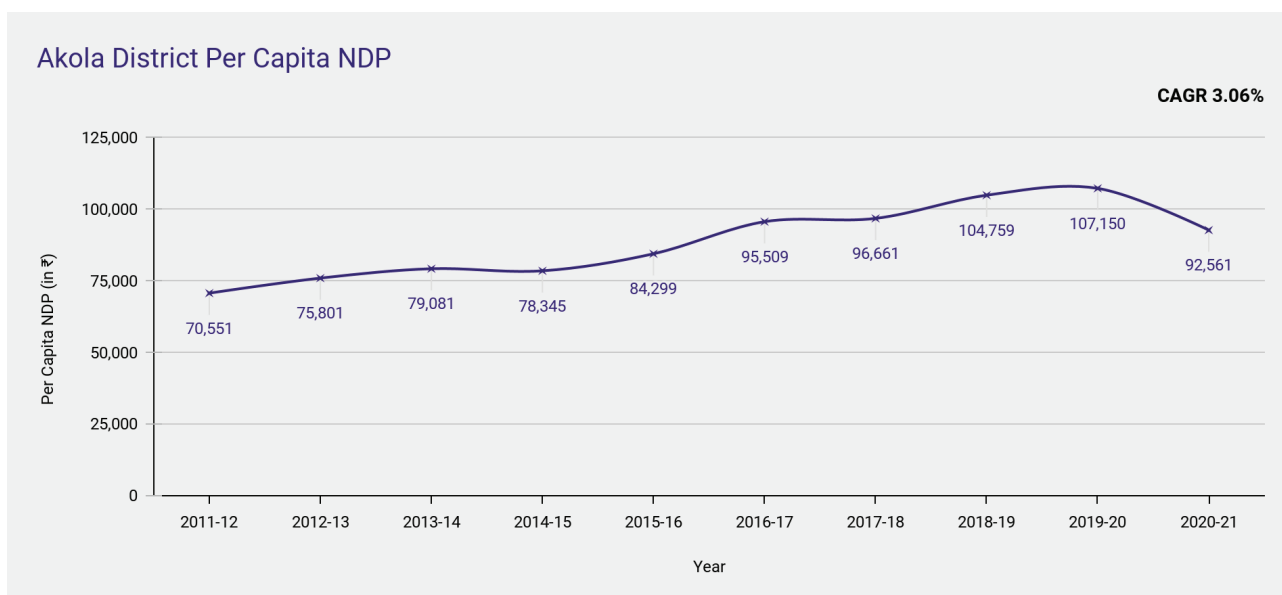


Fig. 4.19 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.722 in 2011, as compared to 0.631 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators, especially Per Capita district domestic product has increased to 24055 from 15822 compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interstate comparative ranking. The district is in High category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 0.45 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 3.67 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 12.39 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is disturbingly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 31.8 in 2019-20. Around 29.4 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 14.7 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for both comprehension and for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.19.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	54	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	29	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.19.2 : Akola District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.31	0.16	0.75	0.09	0.24	22
DDI-Local*	0.36	0.33	0.86	0.21	0.38	7

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Akola secures overall 0.24 DDI score and stands at 22nd position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.38 and 7th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Akola district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. For both, the scores are moderate. This shows that the district has the average performance overall. For all the sub-indices, the score is decent, but for the Social Performance Index it is highest among all, which is true for both local and global goalspot. Apart from exceptional scores achieved in SPI, the district has underperformed for all the sub indices in both local and global comparison. The district has much scope to improve in Economic and especially social infrastructure that might include health, education related facilities, etc.

WARDHA

Wardha is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra. The district is bordered to the north and west by the Amravati district and by the Yavatmal district to the south. In the east it is bordered by Nagpur district and by Chandrapur district in the south-east. It is located near the geographic centre of India. Wardha is famous for the many social reformers who have called it home. It stands at 24th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 31st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 13 lakhs. Around 11.5 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 14.5 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 206 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (67.46 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (49.75 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (26.05 percent) and secondary (24.20 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.62 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.71 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. In 2020-21, As shown in the graph, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,06,032, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.91 percent in the year 2020-21.

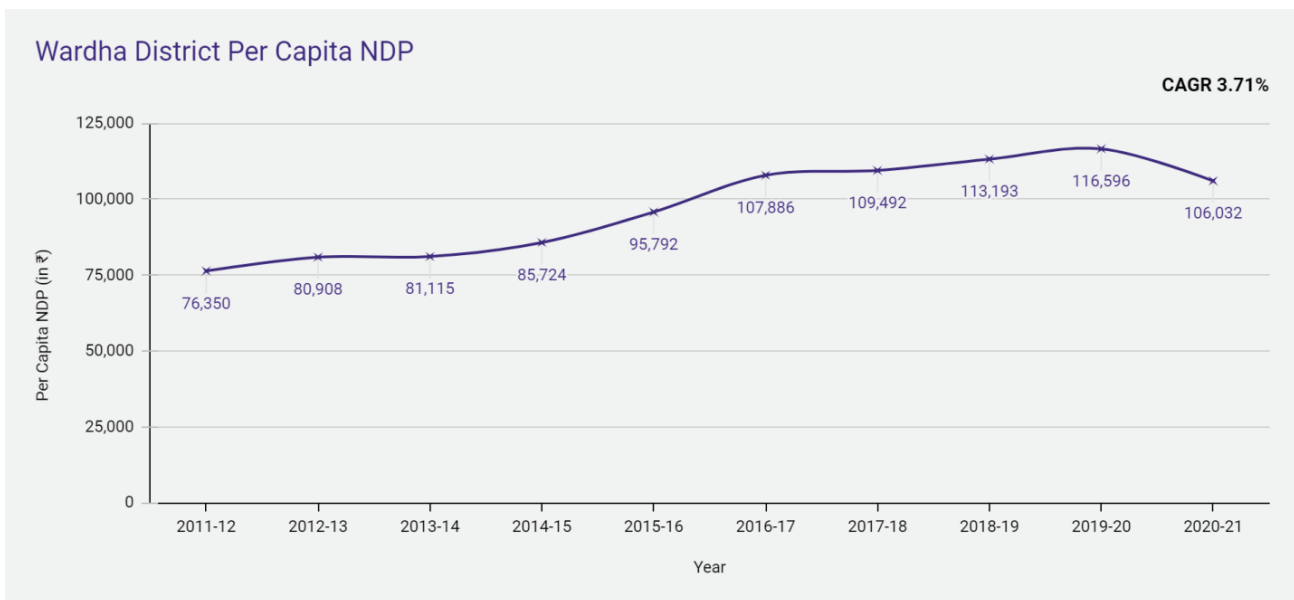


Fig. 4.20 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.723 in 2011, 0.634 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators except IMR. The total literacy rate has risen from 80.1 in 2001 to 87.2 in 2011. The GER has risen from 67.3 in 2001 to 87.9 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen significantly from 16955 in 2000-01 to 26130 in 2008-09. The IMR on the other hand increased from 51 in 2001 to 62 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 0.92 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 3.14 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 29.3 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 27.70 in 2019-20. Around 28.10 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 12.50 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district underperform the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.20.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	51	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	25	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.20.2 : Wardha District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.20	0.33	10
DDI-Local*	0.37	0.40	0.72	0.48	0.47	6

* (eight districts from same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara)

The district stands at 10th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 6th position among other eight districts categorised in High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Wardha is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of social performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of economic performance and economic infrastructure. The district also serves as local minima under High HDI-2011 category for road length per 100 sq. km. and primary, secondary and higher secondary schools with toilets. Policies should be designed in such a way that they could improve the status of economic performance and infrastructure in the district in upcoming years.

JALGAON

Jalgaon, which is part of Nashik administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. It is well known for its agriculture and agro-based industries like cotton ginning, oil pressing, and fruit preservation, etc. The district shares its border with Aurangabad, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, and one with Madhya Pradesh. It stands at 8th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 8th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 4229 lakhs. Around 14.3 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 9.2 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 360 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (68 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (51 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary and Secondary (24 percent each). The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 5.33 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 2.94 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 2.5 percent in the year 2020-21.

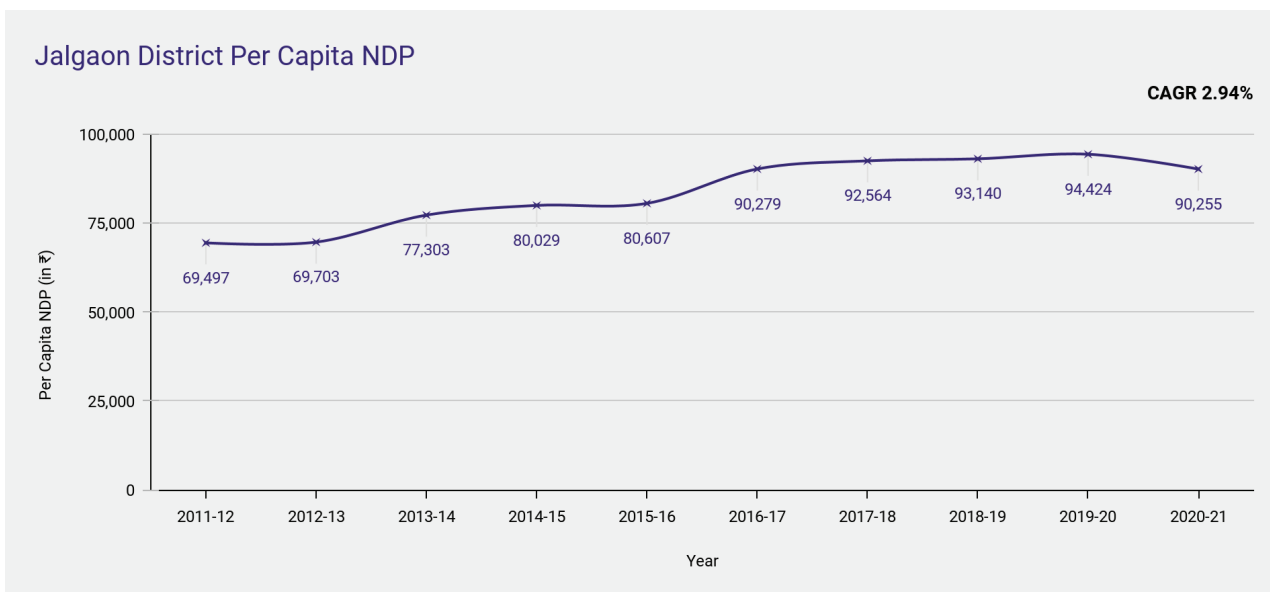


Fig. 4.21 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.723 in 2011, as compared to 0.624 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to gross enrolment ratio, which has increased from 69.7 to 88.2 compared to previous report. In comparison to 2001, the report shows there is deterioration in the interstate comparative ranking. The district falls into Medium category, which was previously in High for 2001. As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 3.5 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 25.52 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 13.71 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is disturbingly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 36.3 in 2019-20. Around 30.5 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 8 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district underperform compared to the state's average for both comprehension and for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.21.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	55	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	33	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.21.2 : Jalgaon District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.29	0.38	0.22	0.07	0.20	25
DDI-Local*	0.27	0.62	0.24	0.01	0.15	8

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Jalgaon secures overall DDI score 0.20 and stands at 25th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.15 and 8th rank. This local goalpost compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Jalgaon district based on local goalposts has scores less as compared to the district score based on global goalposts. For both the score shows underperformance in almost all sub indices. Even though district performance at all sub-indices is decent, for social infrastructure index it is visibly very low for both local and global goalposts. This low score is responsible for the overall lower rank of the district. Low SII indicates the unsatisfactory conditions of health, educational infrastructure in the district.

AURANGABAD

Aurangabad, which is part of Aurangabad administrative division of Maharashtra is considered industry and agriculture-dominated. It is well known for the existence of a wide range of industries like pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, engineering, textiles, and tourism. The presence of multinational companies, government-run industries, and small and medium enterprises have made it a significant contributor to the state's economy. It is surrounded by 8 districts Jalna, Beed, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Dhule, Buldhana. It stands at 13th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 10th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 37.01 lakhs. Around 3.9 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 14.6 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 366 population per sq. km, slightly more than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (56 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (55 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (27 percent) and primary (17 percent). The district's NDP has witnessed 4.33 percent growth in the last 10 years. the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.29 percent CAGR during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 2.76 percent in the year 2020-21.

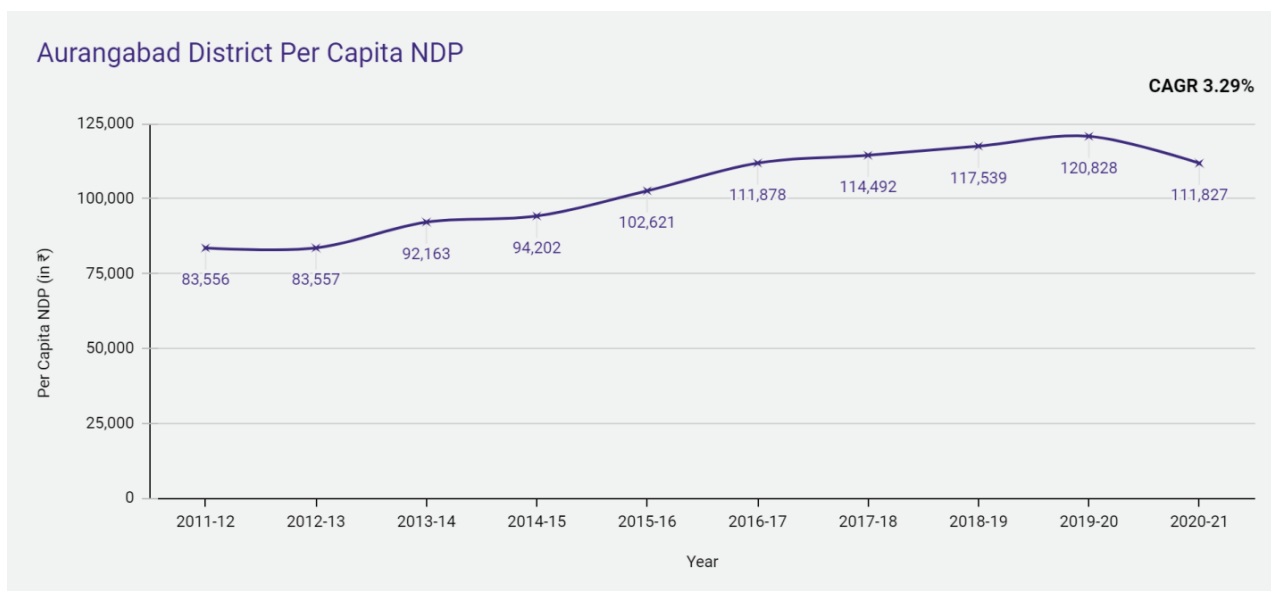


Fig. 4.22 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.650 in 2011, as compared to 0.650 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators, compared to the previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is no change in the interstate comparative ranking. The district is in High category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 1.88 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 6.38 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 29.47 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is disturbingly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 34.2 in 2019-20. Around 26.4 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 11.8 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district perform better compared to the state's average for both comprehension and for reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.22.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	58	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	37	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.22.2 : Aurangabad District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.68	0.13	0.62	0.25	0.34	8
DDI-Local*	0.89	0.16	0.50	0.93	0.51	5

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Aurangabad secured an overall DDI score of 0.34 and stands at 8th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts it scores 0.51 and 5th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Aurangabad district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. From the table it is also clear that the district secures higher rank in global goalspot but comparatively lower rank in local one. The district performs well for some indicators like Economic and social performance index but at the same time lacks behind in Economic and social infrastructure. The results reveal that the district has economic infrastructure which may include road length, availability of banks, electricity consumption, etc. There might be a disparity in rural and urban development within the district.

SOLAPUR

Solapur, which is part of Pune administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as drought-prone district. This district connects the State of Maharashtra with Karnataka. The district has Ahmednagar and Osmanabad districts in the north, Osmanabad and Gulbarga (Karnataka State) districts in the east, Sangli and Bijapur (Karnataka State) in the south and Satara and Pune districts in the west. The district is well connected to all the neighbouring districts. It stands at 4th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 7th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 43.18 lakhs. Around 1.8 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 15.05 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 290 population per sq. km, lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (67.60 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

Most of the district falls in the rain shadow region. The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. It is famous for its textile and cotton industry. The tertiary sector contributes largest (50.37 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (25.12 percent) and secondary (24.51 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.36 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.46 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,23,005, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 3.5 percent in the year 2020-21.

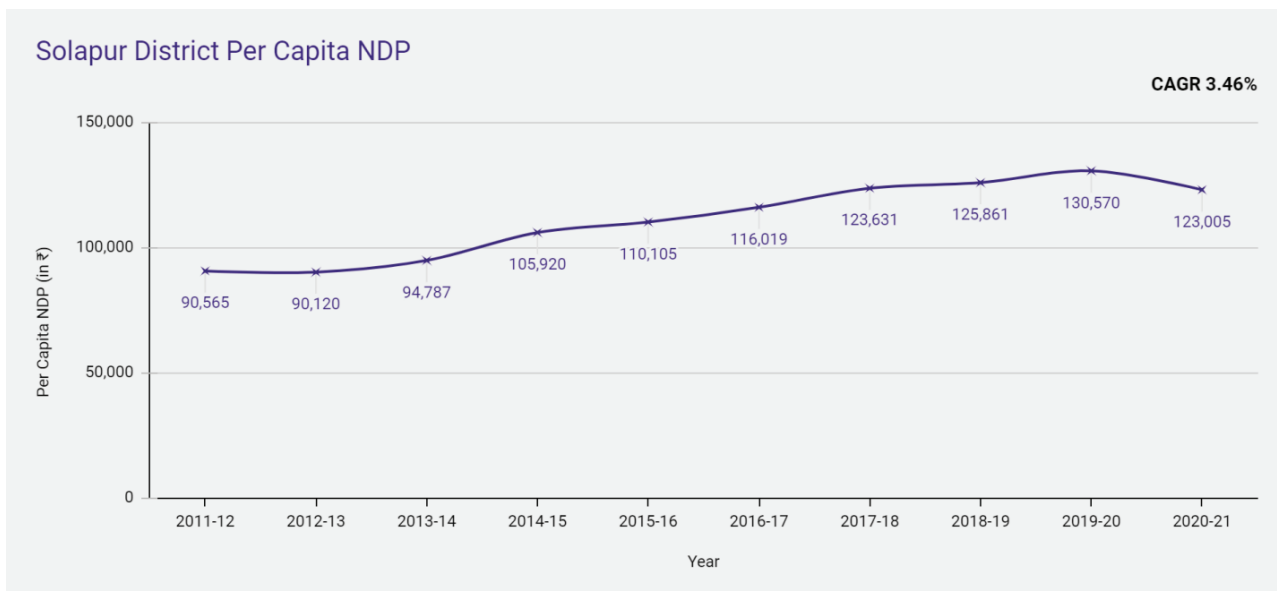


Fig. 4.23 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social Development:

District's HDI score was 0.728 in 2011, 0.624 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 71.3 in 2001 to 77.7 in 2011. The GER has risen from 74.1 in 2001 to 89.5 in 2011. The PCDDP also showed improvement from 16891 in 2000-01 to 28828 in 2008-09. The IMR decreased from 43 in 2001 to 23 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was placed in High HDI category in 2011 as against Medium HDI category in 2001.

At present, the district has 3.04 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 8.49 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 35.81 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 36.30 in 2019-20. Around 23.20 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 10 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform better to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.23.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	62	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	34	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.23.2 : Solapur District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.43	0.26	0.61	0.22	0.35	7
DDI-Local*	0.64	0.47	0.55	0.67	0.58	1
Administrative division **						
State average **						

* (eight districts from same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara)

The district stands at 7th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 1st position among other eight districts categorised in the High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Solapur is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of social infrastructure and economic performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of economic infrastructure. The district serves as local maxima in High HDI-2011 category for PCNDP at constant prices. The policies could be designed in such a way that they could improve the state of economic infrastructure in the district in upcoming years.

RATNAGIRI

Ratnagiri, which is part of Mumbai administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as less developed and agriculture-dominated. Ratnagiri is known for its rich natural resources, particularly its agriculture and tourism industries. The district shares its borders with Raigad, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sindhudurg. It stands at 17th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 28th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 16.15 lakhs. Around 1.3 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 4.1 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 197 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (83 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (49 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (26 percent) and Secondary (24 percent). Tertiary was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.42 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.70 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 1.23 percent in the year 2020-21.

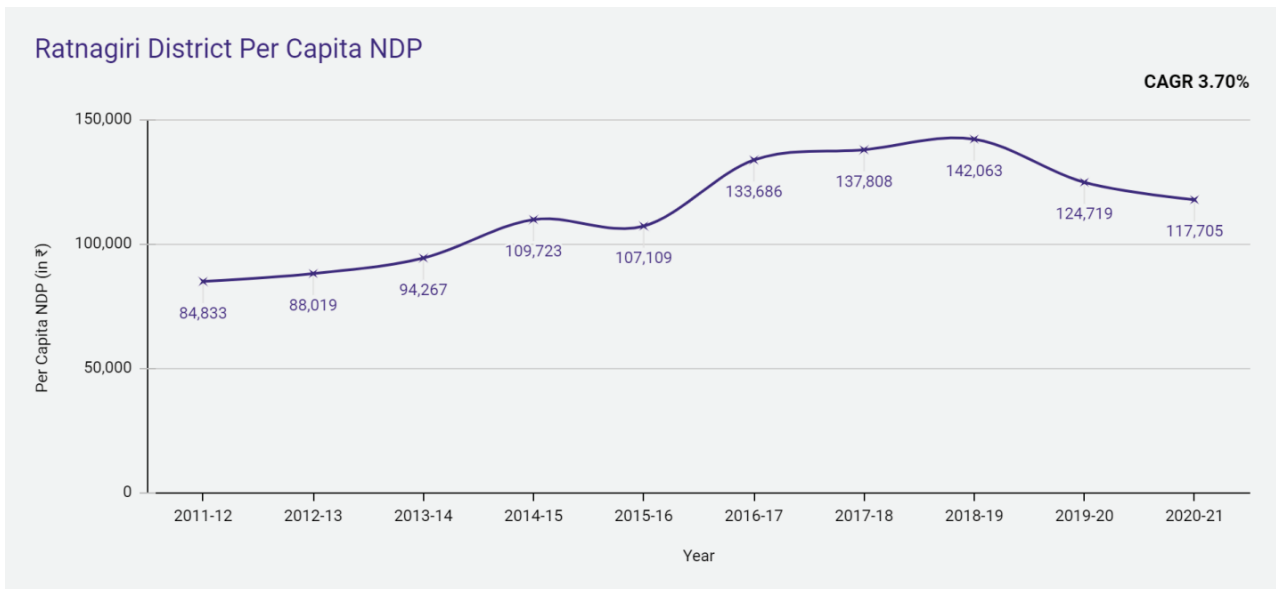


Fig. 4.24 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.723 in 2011, as compared to 0.629 in 2001. The district has witnessed significant improvement with respect to all 3 indicators, compared to the previous report. In comparison to 2001, there is improvement in the interstate comparative ranking. The district is in High category, consistently for 2011.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the district had 0.98 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 14.13 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 6.93 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is disturbingly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 31.7 in 2019-20. Around 23.7 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 12.6 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district perform better compared to the state's average for comprehension but for underperform reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.24.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	60	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	25	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.24.2 : Ratnagiri District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.30	0.21	0.84	0.14	0.29	16
DDI-Local*	0.44	0.54	0.89	0.37	0.53	3

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Ratnagiri secures overall DDI score of 0.29 and stands at 16th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.53 and 3th rank. This local goalpost compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Ratnagiri district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. Both of the scores are decently good. The district secures higher rank within its category as scores for all sub-indices are decently good. This shows that the district has performed overall well than the other districts of the same category. But when we compare district performance with all 36 districts, it has a comparatively lower rank. Economic and social infrastructure score is really low for global goalposts. There is scope for the district to improve its health, education and social security infrastructure along with banking network, electricity consumption, and other infrastructural facilities that will boost up economic performance of the district.

SATARA

Satara, which is part of Pune administrative division of Maharashtra is considered agriculture- and industry dominated. It is famous for its agro-based industries includes sugar production, wine-making, and fruit preservation. Additionally, the district has a growing industrial sector, with the presence of industries such as engineering, textiles, and food processing. The district shares its borders with pune, raigad, ratnagiri, Kolhapur, sangli, solapur, It stands at 12th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 13st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 3004 lakhs. Around 1 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 10 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 287 population per sq. km, significantly lesser than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (80 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (49 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (25 percent) and Secondary (24 percent). The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

The district's NDP has witnessed 4.35 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, the Per Capita NDP has registered 3.60 growth during the same time period. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 2.27 percent in the year 2020-21.

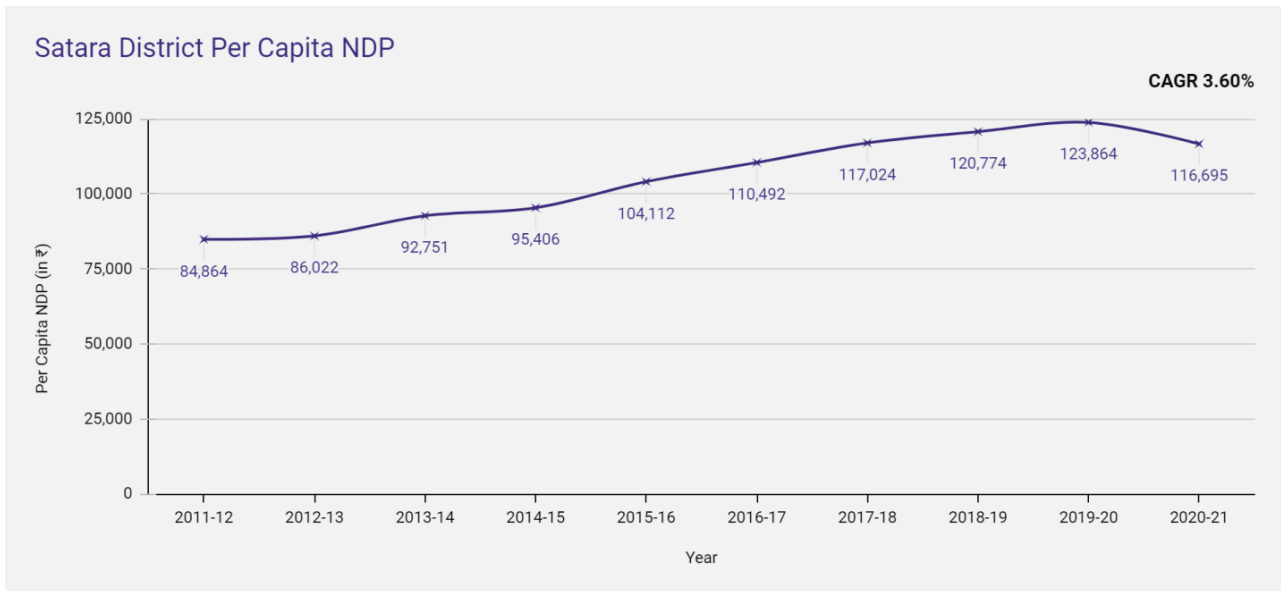


Fig. 4.25 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of District's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.742 in 2011, as compared to 0.661 in 2001. The district has not witnessed significant improvement with respect to the indicators, compared to the previous report.

As per the latest DSER (2022), the District had 1.33 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 17.96 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 7.43 percent.

Malnutrition incidence among children in the district is disturbingly high. According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 20.5 in 2019-20. Around 5.2 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 5.2 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

As per NAS is a national-level large scale assessment study, the average students in the district perform better compared to the state's average for comprehension but for underperform reading skills, and mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.25.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning abilities of 8th Standard students	District score	State score
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	65	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	28	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.25.2 : Satara District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI index	DDI Ranking
DDI-Global	0.38	0.20	0.73	0.09	0.26	19
DDI-Local*	0.53	0.52	0.73	0.43	0.54	2

* (Seven districts from the same category: Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.)

Satara secured overall DDI scores 0.26 and stands at 19th position among all 36 districts of Maharashtra. While the district based on local goalposts scores 0.54 and 2th rank. This local goalspot compares the district to a group of seven districts with medium HDI category i.e. Solapur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara.

Satara district based on local goalposts has higher scores in all indices compared to the district score based on global goalposts. Though both of the scores are decently good, satara has appreciable performance within its category. This has resulted in a high rank in the local goalspot. For all the sub-indices, the score is decent, but for the social infrastructure Index it is really low for both local and global goalspot. Also exceptional score achievement in SPI contributes to the higher rank in both local and global comparison. There is still scope for economic and social infrastructure to improve in the district.

HDI_2011 category : Very High

SANGLI

Sangli, which is part of Pune administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed. The district is bounded by Satara and Solapur districts to the North, Bijapur District (Karnataka) to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum (Karnataka) districts to the South, and Ratnagiri district to the west. Sangli is known for its turmeric trade and grapes in India. It stands at 16th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 16th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 28.23 lakhs. Around 0.65 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 13 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 329 population per sq. km, lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (74.50 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (47.96 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (28.70 percent) and secondary (23.24 percent).

The CAGR of NDP was 3.93 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP. As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.11 percent growth in the last 10 years. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,21,535, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.57 percent in the year 2020-21.

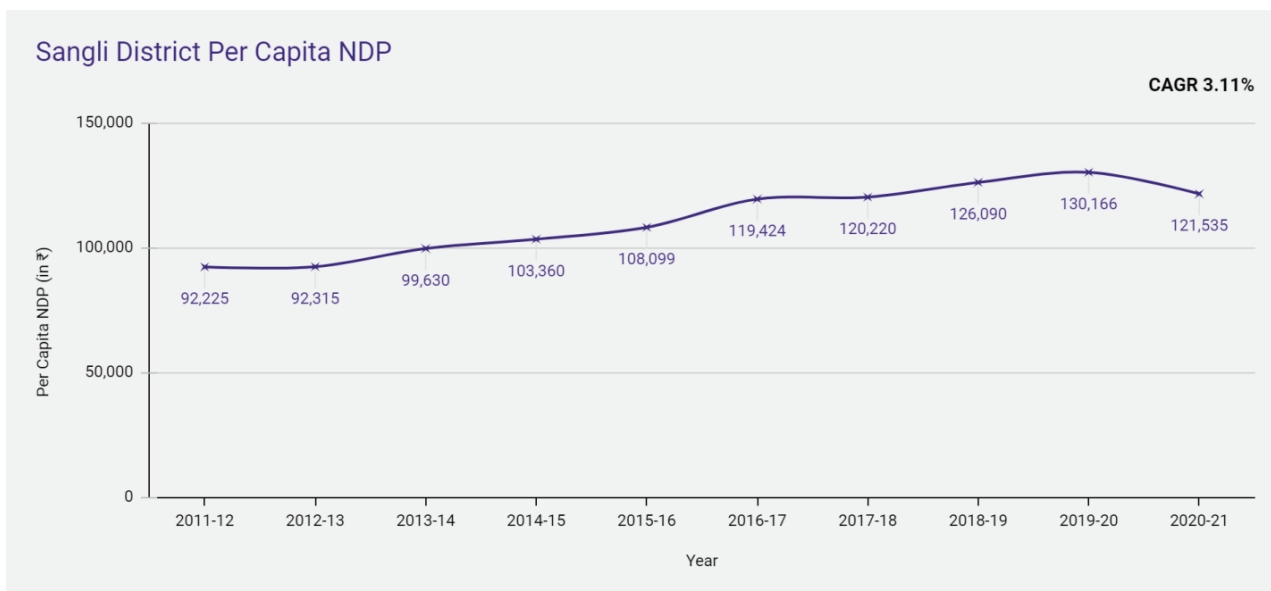


Fig. 4.26 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.742 in 2011, 0.670 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators except IMR. The total literacy rate has risen from 76.6 in 2001 to 82.6 in 2011. The GER has improved from 76.2 in 2001 to 87.9 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen from 21147 in 2000-01 to 30713 in 2008-09. The IMR on the other hand increased slightly from 32 in 2001 to 33 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 0.96 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 7.42 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 12.94 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 35 in 2019-20. Around 18.60 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 7.80 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform slightly better to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.26.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	59	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	33	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.30	0.19	0.64	0.27	0.31	13
DDI-Local*	0.13	0.14	0.35	0.33	0.21	8

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 13th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 8th position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Sangli is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of social infrastructure and social performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of economic performance and economic infrastructure. The district serves local maxima under Very High HDI-2011 category for availability of hospital beds in government and private hospitals per 1000 population. On the other hand it serves as local minima under the same category for PCDNDP at constant price as well as for ratio of secondary and tertiary sectors's NDP to district's NDP at constant prices. Policy measures could be more focussed on improving the status of economic performance and infrastructure in upcoming years.

Nashik, which is part of Nashik administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed. The District has a great mythological background. In terms of population, Nashik district is the third largest district in Maharashtra. It is bounded by Dhule district to the north, Jalgaon district to the east, Aurangabad district to the south-east, Ahmednagar district to the south, Thane district to the south-west, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and The Dang district to the north-west. It stands at 3rd position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 4th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 61.07 lakhs. Around 25.6 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 9.1 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 393 population per sq. km, greater than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (57.48 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (52.82 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (25.71 percent) and primary (21.47 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.74 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

The district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.72 percent growth in the last 10 years. As shown in the graph, The district's NDP has registered 4.74 percent growth during the same time period. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 123,525, significantly less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 5 percent in the year 2020-21.

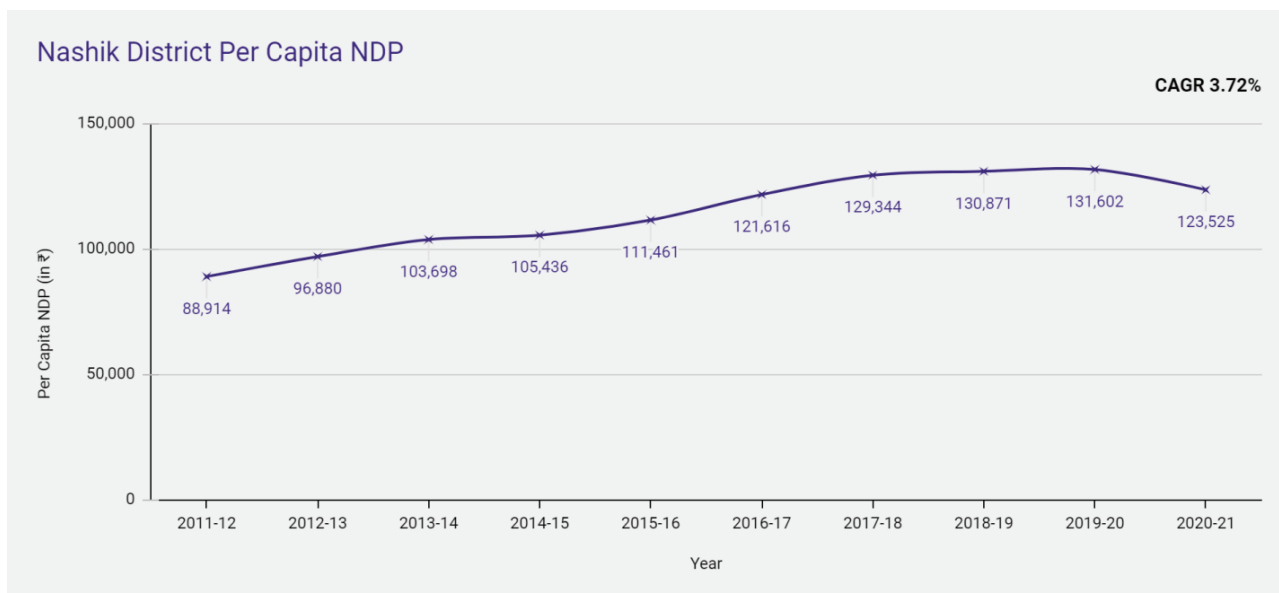


Fig. 4.27 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.746 in 2011, 0.652 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has improved from 74.4 in 2001 to 81 in 2011. The GER has risen from 66.6 in 2001 to 82.2 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen from 21927 in 2000-01 to 35545 in 2008-09. The IMR also improved from 51 in 2001 to 46 in 2011. With inter-district comparison, the district was placed in Very High HDI category in 2011, as against High category during 2001 based on HDI.

At present, the district has 4.87 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 13.91 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 35 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 42.20 in 2019-20. Around 27.20 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 11.40 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

The average students in the district perform slightly better compared to the state's average for comprehension and reading skills, and also perform well on mathematical skills with respect to the state.

Table 4.27.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	60	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	32	30

Table 4.27.2 : Nashik District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.38	0.24	0.65	0.20	0.33	9
DDI-Local*	0.25	0.25	0.42	0.12	0.23	7

SINDHUDURG

Sindhudurg is a part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra. Sindhudurg is bordered on the north by Ratnagiri district, on the south by the state of Goa, on the west by the Arabian sea, and to the east across the crest of the Western Ghats or Sahyadris is Kolhapur district. The district is well known for tropical fruits like Alphonso mangoes and cashews. The district has been endowed with great natural beauty with its long beautiful seashore, picturesque mountains and lush green forests. It stands at 30th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 36th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 8.5 lakhs. Around 0.82 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 7 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 163 population per sq. km, far lower than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (87.41 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the primary sector. The primary sector contributes largest (42.50 percent) to the District NDP, followed by tertiary (38.68 percent) and secondary (18.82 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.25 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The primary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contributions to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.58 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,30,987, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 0.72 percent in the year 2020-21.

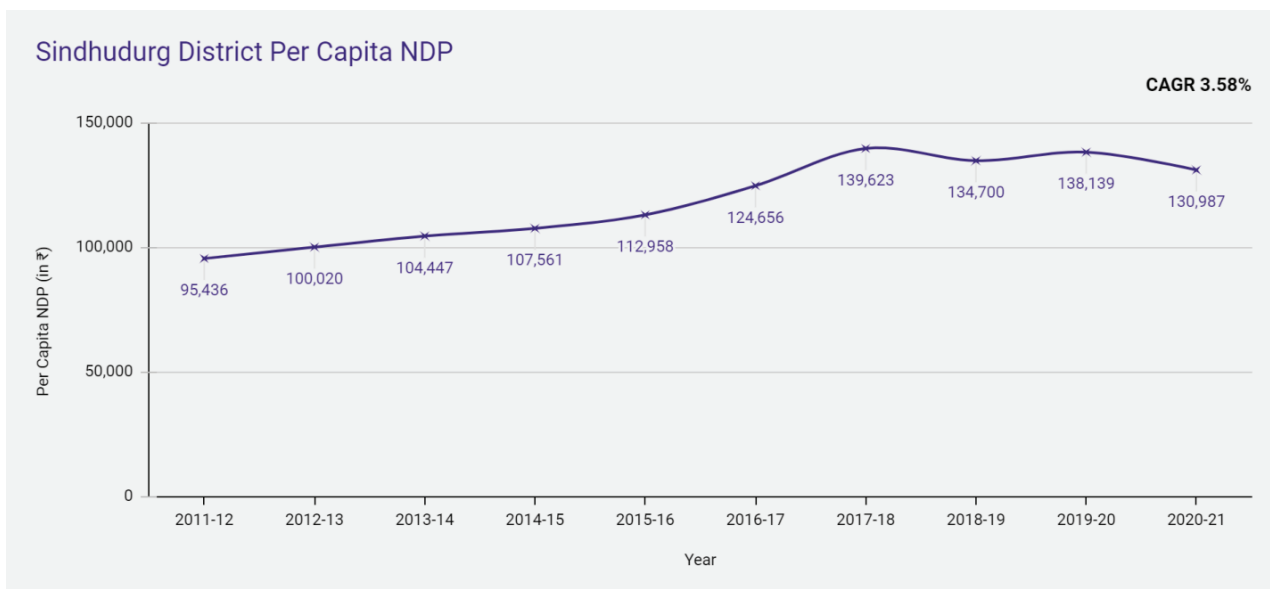


Fig. 4.28 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.753 in 2011, as compared to 0.667 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 80.3 in 2001 to 86.5 in 2011. The GER has risen sharply from 74.6 in 2001 to 87.5 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen from 19794 in 2000-01 to 31563 in 2008-09. The IMR didn't show any change during both the period 2001 and 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was placed in the Very High HDI category in 2011, which is the same as 2001 based on HDI.

At present, the district has 1.77 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 2.35 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 75.32 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 30.80 in 2019-20. Around 27.70 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 14.90 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform better to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.28.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	69	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	31	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.28.2 : Sindhudurg District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.25	0.25	0.91	0.14	0.30	14
DDI-Local*	0.08	0.19	0.83	0.01	0.09	9
Administrative division **						
State average **						

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 14th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at last (9th) position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Sindhudurg is compared with similar districts, it scores exceptionally well in terms of social performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of social infrastructure and economic performance. The district acts as global maxima under Very High HDI-2011 category for percent of women in reproductive age who are not anaemic. Though it acts as global maxima for this particular variable, it also acts as local minima under the same category for many other variables under economic infrastructure and social infrastructure. The policy measures could be more focused on improving the status of social infrastructure, economic performance and economic infrastructure in the district.

RAIGAD

Raigad, which is part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed. The district is bounded by Mumbai Harbour to the north-west, Thane district to the north, Pune district to the east, Ratnagiri district to the south and the Arabian Sea to the west. Raigad is known for its historical places, pristine beaches, picturesque landscapes and diverse flora and fauna of Western Ghats. It stands at 23rd position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 18th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 26.34 lakhs. Around 12 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 5 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 368 population per sq. km, very near to the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (63.17 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (42.77 percent) to the District NDP, followed by primary (36.41 percent) and secondary (20.81 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.48 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.52 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. In 2020-21 Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,49,312, slightly less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 2.60 percent in the year 2020-21.

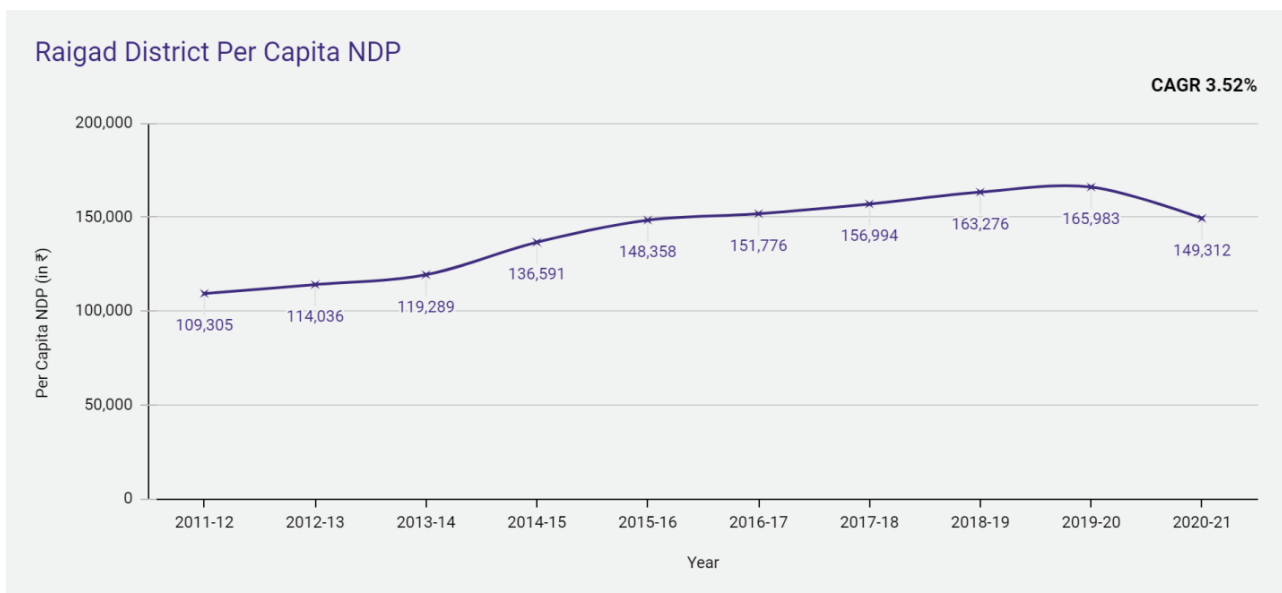


Fig. 4.29 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.759 in 2011, as compared to 0.717 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 77 in 2001 to 83.9 in 2011. The GER has risen from 72.7 in 2001 to 88.9 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen from 32651 in 2000-01 to 34377 in 2008-09. The IMR decreased from 42 in 2001 to 35 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 4.98 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 25.02 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 19.9 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 26.60 in 2019-20. Around 25.30 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 9.10 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.29.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	60	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	28	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.29.2 : Raigad District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.30	0.36	0.82	0.22	0.37	5
DDI-Local*	0.15	0.37	0.72	0.14	0.27	5

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 5th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 5th position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Raigad is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of social performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of social infrastructure and economic performance. The district acts as global maxima under Very High HDI-2011 category for ratio of completed houses (Rural) to targeted/Sanctioned houses under PMAY. On the other hand the district acts as local minima under the same category for ratio of MSME investment (lakhs) to number of MSMEs. Policy measures could be more focused on improving the status of social infrastructure and economic performance in the district.

KOLHAPUR

Kolhapur, which is part of Pune administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed. District is situated in the southern part of the Maharashtra state. The district is bordered by the Sangli district to the North, by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district to the West and by Karnataka state to the east. Apart from its cultural and historical aspect, Kolhapur is considerably industrialised. Situated at an altitude of 1900 feet, Kolhapur enjoys a pleasant climate for the major portion of the year. The district is blessed with plentiful water resources. It stands at 19th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 9th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 38.76 lakhs. Around 0.77 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 13 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 504 population per sq. km, greater than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (68.27 percent) resides in rural areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (55.09 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (26.81 percent) and primary (18.10 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 3.98 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.09 percent CAGR in the last 10 years. In 2020-21 Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,36,355, less than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 3.48 percent in the year 2020-21.

Trend graph (NDP Constant prices against time) & bar graphs for Per Capita NDP

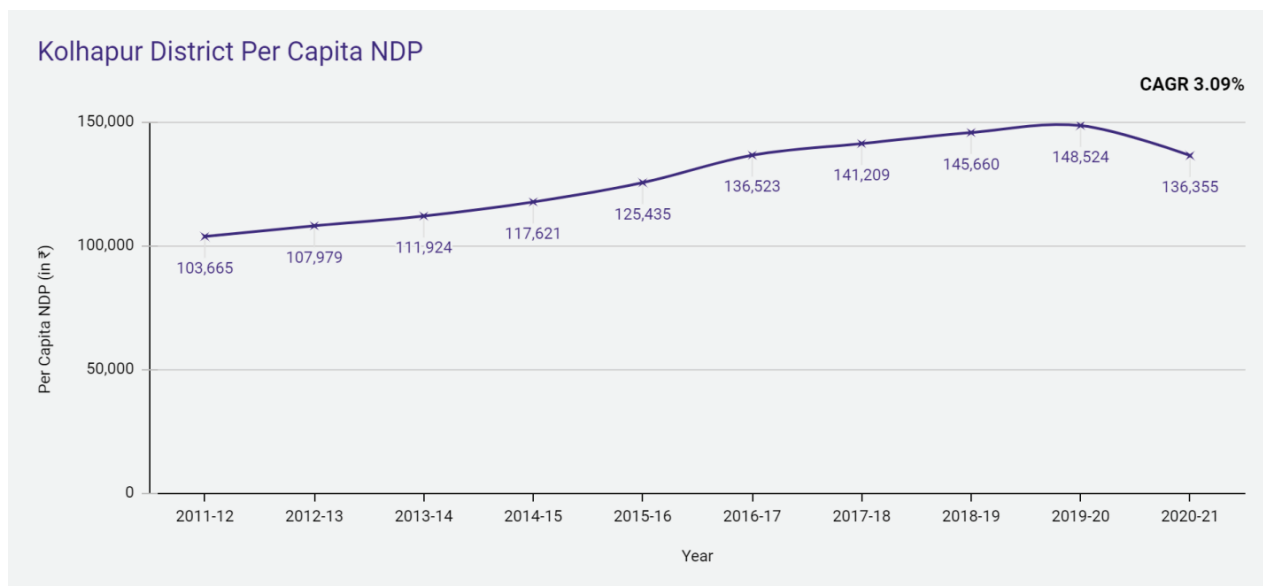


Fig. 4.30 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.770 in 2011, as compared to 0.678 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 76.9 in 2001 to 82.9 in 2011. The GER has risen from 75.4 in 2001 to 88.4 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen sharply from 23052 in 2000-01 to 36178 in 2008-09. The IMR decreased significantly from 38 in 2001 to 13 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the District has 2.38 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 38.72 lakhs. Share of ration card holders among all ration card holders is 6.15 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 33.60 in 2019-20. Around 18.90 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 5.90 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very well to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.30.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	70	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	31	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.30.2 : Kolhapur District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.62	0.30	0.59	0.22	0.40	4
DDI-Local*	0.60	0.32	0.29	0.20	0.32	4

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 4th position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 4rd position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Kolhapur is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of economic performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of social infrastructure. The district serves as local maxima under Very High HDI-2011 category for average investment in MSME. Appropriate policy measures could be taken in order to improve the status of social performance and social infrastructure throughout the district in upcoming years.

NAGPUR

Nagpur, which is part of Nagpur administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed. It lies around the Nag river and is situated almost at the geographic centre of the country. Nagpur district is bounded by Bhandara district on the east, Chandrapur district on the south-east, Wardha district on the south-west, Amravati district on the north-west and Chhindwara district and Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh state on the north. The district has a varied and interesting geography with plenty of rivers, lakes, hills and thick forest. It stands at 14th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 5th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 46.54 lakhs. Around 9.4 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 18.7 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 470 population per sq. km, greater than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (68.31 percent) resides in urban areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (61.77 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (26.05 percent) and primary (8.17 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.42 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP. As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.10 percent growth in the last 10 years.

In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs.1,53,441, slightly more than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 4.88 percent in the year 2020-21.

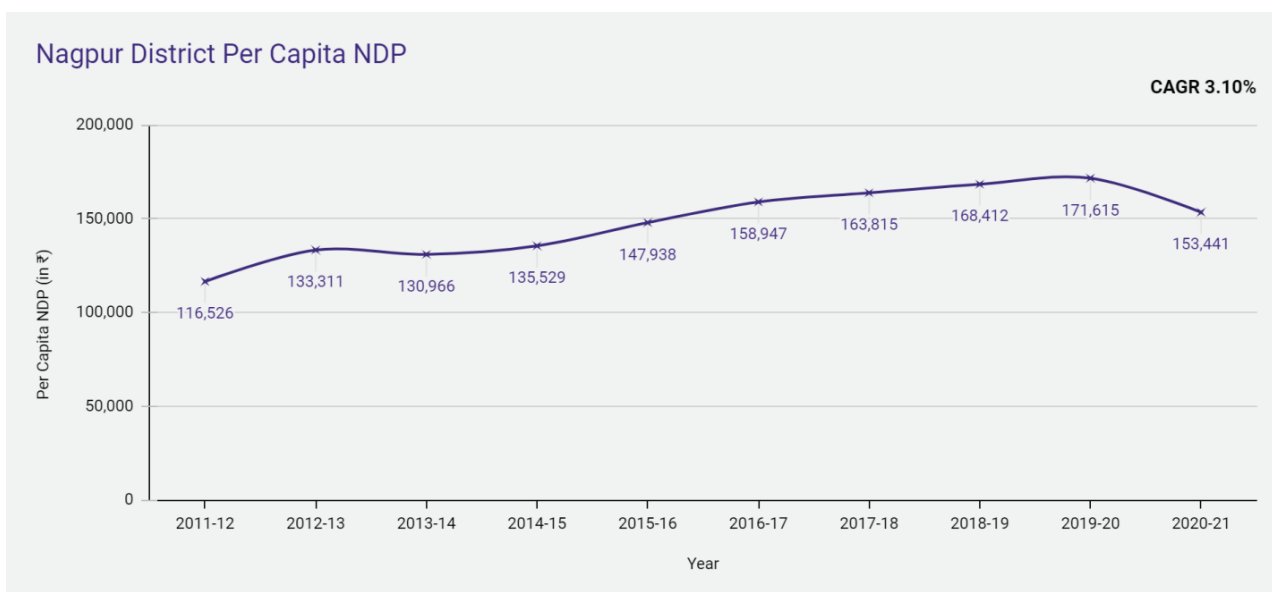


Fig. 4.31 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.786 in 2011, 0.691 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 84 in 2001 to 89.5 in 2011. The GER has risen significantly from 76.5 in 2001 to 92.6 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen sharply from 23323 in 2000-01 to 37995 in 2008-09. The IMR has decreased from 54 in 2001 to 40 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the District has 7.10 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 28.43 lakhs. Share of ration card BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 24.97 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 27.60 in 2019-20. Around 34 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 20 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.31.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	57	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	27	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.31.2 : Nagpur District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.59	0.38	0.73	0.26	0.45	2
DDI-Local*	0.53	0.39	0.54	0.25	0.41	2

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 2nd position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 2nd position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Nagpur is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of economic performance and social performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of social infrastructure. Therefore priority could be given to improve the status of social infrastructure in the district in upcoming years.

THANE

Thane, part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed and one of the most urbanised districts in the state. The district is bounded by Nashik district to its north east, Pune and Ahmednagar districts to the east, and by Palghar district to the north. The Arabian Sea forms the western boundary, while it is bounded by Mumbai Suburban district to the south west, and Raigad district to the south. It stands at 33rd position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 3rd in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 80.70 lakhs. Around 5 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 8 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 1881 population per sq. km, much greater than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (68.31 percent) resides in urban areas.

Overview of the District (Thane and Palghar) Economy:

The district's (Thane and Palghar) regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. Its contribution to the District NDP is as high as 65.06 percent. The secondary sector and primary sector contribute around 31.66 percent and 3.28 percent respectively. The CAGR of district NDP was 4.33 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 2.92 percent growth in the last 10 years.

In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district for Thane and Palghar combined (constant prices) was Rs.1,85,049, more than State's Per Capita NDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 4.88 percent in the year 2020-21.

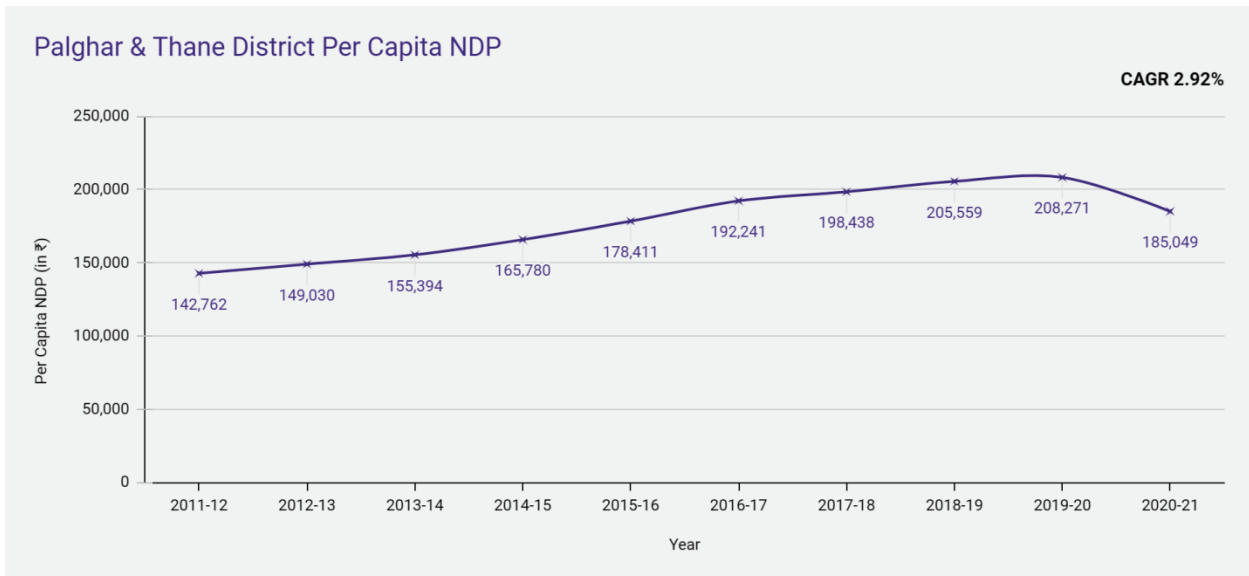


Fig. 4.32 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's (Thane and Palghar) Social and Human Development:

District's (Thane and Palghar combined) HDI score was 0.800 in 2011, as compared to 0.721 in 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators during this period. The total literacy rate has risen from 80.7 in 2001 to 86.2 in 2011. The GER increased from 73.7 in 2001 to 78.5 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen sharply from Rs.31,061 in 2000-01 to Rs.50,408 in 2008-09. The IMR has decreased from 39 in 2001 to 34 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the District (Thane) has 1.38 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 17.61 lakhs. Share of ration card BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 7.84 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 40.8 in 2019-20. Around 17.8 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 7 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.32.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District (Thane)	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	58	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	28	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.32.2: Thane District's Development as on 2021-22

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Global ranking
DDI-Global	-	0.60	0.56	0.24	-	-
DDI-Local*	-	0.50	0.35	0.17	-	-

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

Source: Author's calculation

EPI could not be produced for Thane and Palghar districts, due to unavailability of separate data on NDP and sectoral share in NDP. As a result, DDI and rank can not be calculated for these districts. EII fares better compared to SPI and SII based on DDI-Global and DDI-Local.

PALGHAR

Palghar, which is part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra. In August 2014, the State government of Maharashtra announced the formation of the 36th district of Maharashtra Palghar, it was partitioned out of the Thane District. Palghar District starts from Dahanu in the north and ends at Naigaon. It stands at 28th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 14th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 29.90 lakhs. Around 37.39 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 2.91 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 562 population per sq. km, relatively higher than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (52.21percent) resides in urban areas.

Overview of district's Social and Human Development :

At present, the district (Palghar) has 4 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 7.17 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 55.7 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 33 in 2019-20. Around 23.9 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 10.5 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 sheds light on children's progress and learning competencies as an indicator of the efficiency of the education system. The proportion of students in 8th standards who achieved the selected learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics is shown here. The district performance is very close to the State's average.

Table 4.32.3 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District (Palghar)	State
Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	53	57
Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	27	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Global ranking
DDI-Global	-	0.36	0.74	0.13	-	-
DDI-Local *	-	0.76	0.82	0.48	-	-

Source: Author's calculation

* (nine districts from same category: Dhule, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli)

EPI could not be produced for Thane and Palghar districts, due to unavailability of separate data on NDP and sectoral share in NDP. As a result, DDI and rank can not be calculated for these districts. In addition, EPI-Local, SPI-Local and SII-Local are calculated for Palghar district by placing it in the Low-HDI-2011 category. SPI is relatively higher than EII and SII based on DDI-Global and DDI-Local.

PUNE

Pune, which is part of Pune administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed and it is one of the most urbanised districts in the state. It is bounded by Ahmednagar district on north-east, Solapur district on south-east, Satara district on South, Raigad district on the west and Thane district on the north-west. It is the second largest city in the state after Mumbai, and is an important city in terms of its economical and industrial growth. Pune also has made its mark as the educational epicentre. It stands at 2nd position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 1st in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 94.29 lakhs. Around 3.7 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 12.52 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 603 population per sq. km, greater than the state's density of 365. The majority of the population (61 percent) resides in urban areas.

Overview of the District Economy:

The district's regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (60.87 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (29.63 percent) and primary (9.50 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.34 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's Per Capita NDP has witnessed 3.10 percent growth in the last 10 years. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 1,78,032, significantly more than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 11.39 percent in the year 2020-21.

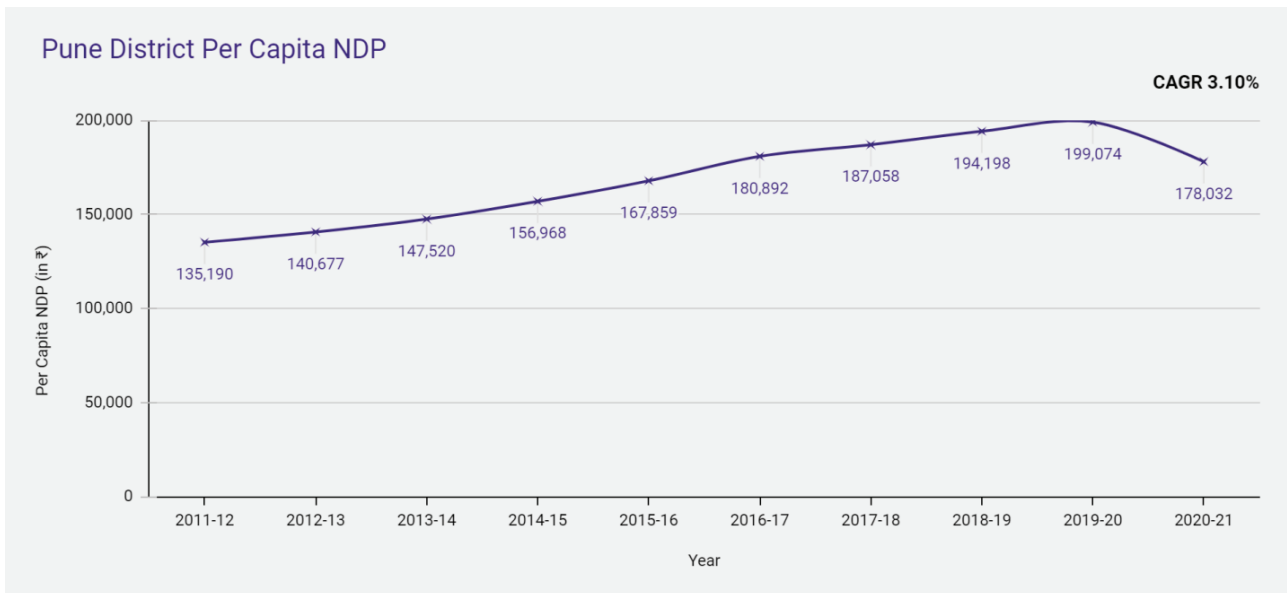


Fig. 4.33 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's HDI score was 0.814 in 2011, 0.722 compared to 2001. The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 80.5 in 2001 to 87.2 in 2011. The GER has risen sharply from 71.3 in 2001 to 88.2 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen significantly from 31624 in 2000-01 to 50158 in 2008-09. The IMR slightly decreased from 32 in 2001 to 28 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 2.26 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards. The total number of ration card holders was 43.54 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 5.19 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 30.70 in 2019-20. Around 31.40 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 14 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform very close to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.33.1 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	62	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	29	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Discussion based on DDI:

Table 4.33.2 : Pune District's Development as on 2021-22						
	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	Overall index	Rank
DDI-Global	0.61	0.37	0.68	0.22	0.43	3
DDI-Local*	0.57	0.40	0.44	0.20	0.37	3

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

The district stands at 3rd position among 34 districts based on DDI-Global. The DDI put the district at 3rd position among other nine districts categorised in Very High HDI-2011 category. As shown in the above table, when Pune is compared with similar districts, it scores better in terms of economic performance however, its performance is weaker in case of attainment of selected dimensions of social infrastructure. The district serves as local maxima under Very High HDI-2011 category for Per head electricity consumption KWH. On the other hand it serves as local minima under the same category for ratio of PMAY rural houses completed to sanctioned. Policy measures for improving the status of social infrastructure in the district should be given priority.

MUMBAI CITY

Mumbai City, which is part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed and it is one of the most urbanised districts in the state. Mumbai is on a narrow peninsula on the southwest of Salsette Island, which lies between the Arabian Sea to the west, Thane Creek to the east and Vasai Creek to the north. Mumbai's suburban district occupies most of the island. Navi Mumbai is east of Thane Creek and Thane is north of Vasai Creek. It stands at 36th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 12th in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 30.85 lakhs. Around 0.81 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 7.13 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 19652 population per sq. km, much higher than the state's density of 365.

Overview of the District (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban) Economy:

The district's (City and Suburban) regional economy is largely dominated by the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector contributes largest (56.18 percent) to the District NDP, followed by secondary (27.34 percent) and primary (16.48 percent). The CAGR of NDP was 4.39 percent during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The tertiary sector was prominent in 2011 with respect to contribution to NDP.

As shown in the graph, the district's per capita NDP has registered 2.72 percent growth during the same time period. In 2020-21, Per Capita income of the district (constant prices) was Rs. 2,17,069, far more than Per Capita NSDP of Rs.1,52,566. The share of District NDP in the State's NDP stands at 19.08 percent in the year 2020-21.

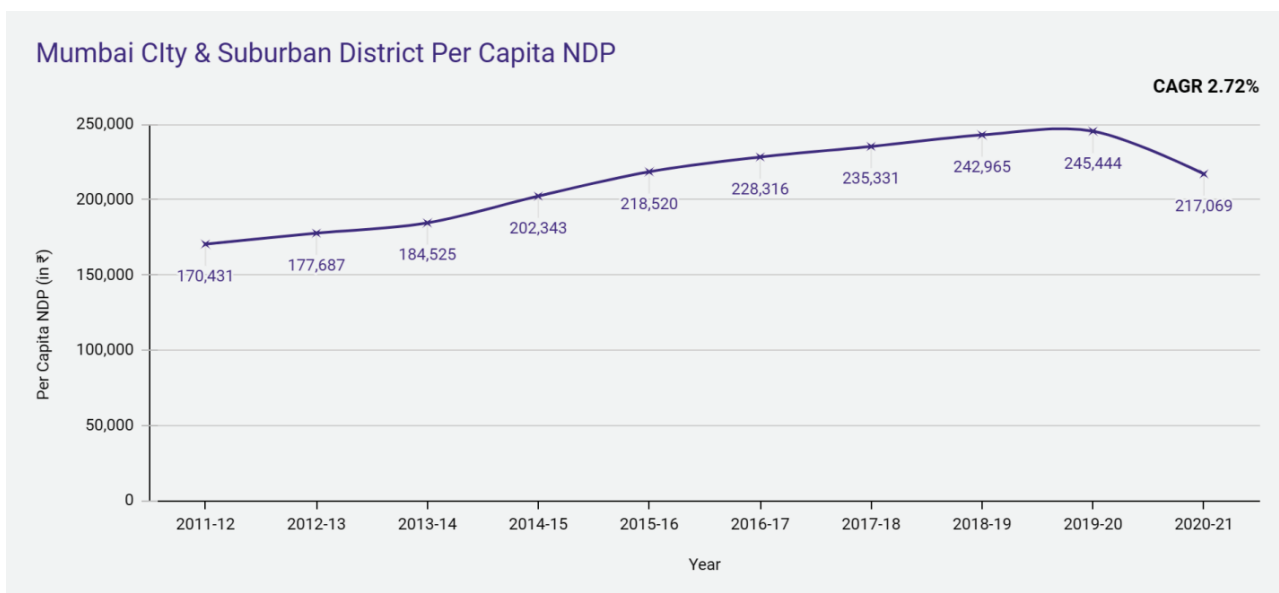


Fig. 4.34 District's Per Capita NDP (constant prices) during 2011-22

Source: District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Base Year 2011-12) and DSER, DES, GoM

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

District's (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban) HDI score was 0.841 in 2011, as compared to 0.756 in 2001 (including Mumbai Suburban). The district has witnessed improvement with respect to all indicators. The total literacy rate has risen from 77 in 2001 to 90.3 in 2011. The GER has risen from 74.4 in 2001 to 85.5 in 2011. The PCDDP has also risen sharply from 36883 in 2000-01 to 58818 in 2008-09. The IMR decreased significantly from 40 in 2001 to 18 in 2007-08. With inter-district comparison, the district was categorised in Very High HDI category based on HDI 2011 as well as in 2001.

At present, the district has 0.34 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 44.95 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 0.76 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted was 26.6 in 2019-20. Around 25.3 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 9.1 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

Discussion based on DDI:

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Rank
DDI-Global	-	0.79	0.60	0.98	-	-
DDI-Local*	-	0.76	0.87	0.98	-	-

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

Source: Author's calculation

EPI could not be produced for Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts, due to unavailability of separate data on NDP and sectoral share in NDP. As a result, DDI and rank can not be calculated for the district of Mumbai City. SII index fares better compared to EII and SPI based on DDI-Global and DDI-Local.

MUMBAI SUBURBAN

Mumbai Suburban, which is part of Konkan administrative division of Maharashtra is considered as highly developed and it is one of the most urbanised districts in the state. The jurisdiction of Mumbai Suburban District is from Bandra to Dahisar, from Kurla (Chuna Bhatti) to Mulund and from Kurla and up to Trombay Creek. It stands at 35th position among 36 districts of Maharashtra in terms of its geographical area and 2nd in terms of population. As per Census 2011, the total population of the district was 93.57 lakhs. Around 1.12 percent of the population belong to the Schedule Tribes category while 6.23 percent belong to the Schedule Caste category. The population density of the district is 20980 population per sq. km, much greater than the state's density of 365.

Overview of district's Social and Human Development:

At present, the district has 0.34 lakhs residents holding BPL (yellow ration cards and Antodya anna yojana card) ration cards in 2020-21. The total number of ration card holders was 44.95 lakhs. Share of BPL ration card holders among all ration card holders is 0.76 percent.

According to NFHS-5, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted was 37.2 in 2019-20. Around 18.6 percent of children under 5 years were wasted and 7.2 children under 5 years who were severely wasted.

NAS district report 2021 shows the learning outcomes achieved by students in 8th standards. The average students in the district perform much less to the state's average in case of learning outcomes regarding language and mathematics, as evident in the below table.

Table 4.34.3 : Selected Indicators of Quality of Education at District Level

	Learning outcomes of 8th Standard students with respect to Mathematics & Statistics	District	State
1)	Read textual/non-textual materials with comprehension and identifies the details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events while reading	45	57
2)	Solves problems related to conversion of percentage to fraction and decimal and vice versa	21	30

Source: National Achievement Survey, 2021

Results based on DDI

Table 4.34.4 : Mumbai Suburban District's Development as on 2021-22

	EPI	EII	SPI	SII	DDI	Global Ranking
DDI-Global	-	0.51	0.55	0.75	-	-
DDI-Local*	-	0.42	0.75	0.75	-	-

* (nine districts from same category: Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Palghar-Thane combined, Raigad, Mumbai city-suburban Combined)

Source: Author's calculation

EPI could not be produced for Mumbai Suburban and Mumbai City districts, due to unavailability of separate data on NDP and sectoral share in NDP. As a result, DDI and rank can not be calculated for the district of Mumbai Suburban. SII fares better than SPI based on DDI-Global and DDI-Local.

Summary

The state of Maharashtra is characterised by intra-state disparities in terms of economic and social development. A comprehensive measure of development is necessary to compare all districts and to identify their strengths and scope for improvement in future. The definition of development encompasses not only economic indicators but also social developmental outcomes. Similarly, infrastructural capacity created for socio-economic development is treated as a prerequisite for future sustained growth and development. All districts were evaluated on account of achieved socio-economic developmental outcomes and availability of socio-economic infrastructure. These four dimensions received equal weights in the computation of DDI. UNDP's HDI construction methodology has been adopted to compute the index. A total of 12 indicators were selected to measure the district's economic and social development as well as availability of infrastructure and institutional arrangements. To remove the size effect brought by heterogeneity among districts, these variables were standardised against either geographical size or population. Maxima and minima values for normalisation of the standardised variable were obtained through two different methods. In the first method, maximum and minimum goalspots were obtained by comparing all districts together. In the second method, each district's HDI-2011 category was considered and maxima and minima were taken by comparing districts from the same HDI-2011 category. The former values were called global maxima & minima and the later were called local maxima and minima. Dimension-specific normalized indicators were aggregated through simple Arithmetic Mean. Geometric Mean of four subindices were calculated to arrive at DDI-Global and DDI-Local.

Based on DDI-Global scores as well as DDI-Local scores, Mumbai region (city and suburban) is the best performer among all districts, followed by Nagpur and Pune. Mumbai also tops the 'very high' developed category based on DDI-Local. Solapur's DDI-Local score is highest among all districts in the High-HDI category. Similarly, Latur and Amravati perform best in the Low-HDI & Medium-HDI category respectively. The present study also maintains the assumption that HDI-2011 rank is a robust

indicator of overall district development and calculates the rank difference between DDI-Local and HDI-2011 within a category. This was an attempt to understand if any district has moved up in rank within a category between 2011 and 2021. It was observed that Parbhani (medium HDI-2011 category) recorded a jump in its rank by five positions. A jump of four positions was registered by Nandurbar (Low) and Ahmednagar (High), whereas Beed (medium) improved its rank by 3 positions during the last decade. A few other districts have shown improvements by one or two positions, while there are marginal slippages in ranks too.

The study can be extended to include indicators showing quality or usages of infrastructural facilities and other developmental indicators at district level.

The present study can assist the policy makers to identify the relative strengths of various districts in terms of economic or social development and infrastructure. DDI-Local facilitates the comparison between districts which are more similar than different and highlights the distance from the best goal-posts achieved by them (instead of universal aspirational goals).

DDI in Media

The District Development Index was unveiled in the presence of Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis in Mumbai on 3rd March 2023. Various officials reflected on the project. Some of the important media coverage are as follows:

1. लोकसत्ता जिल्हा निर्देशांक २०२२ सोहळ्यासाठी देवेंद्र फडणवीसांची प्रमुख उपस्थिती
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D_kxdwPxEqc&pp=ygUabG9rc2F0dGEgamlsaGEgbmlyZGVzaGFuayA%3D
2. लोकसत्ता जिल्हा निर्देशांक: पुरस्कारप्राप्त जिल्हाधिकार्यांनी केलं उपक्रमाचं कौतुक | Mumbai
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xu7LMjVblhY>
3. VC Ajit Ranade speaking at launch of Loksatta District Index developed by Gokhale Institute
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ebL2odsWuEI>
4. What Is Loksatta District Index? And Why It Is Important?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuEu7V_-YIM
5. Tackling regional disparity key to attain \$1 trillion economy: Fadnavis :
<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/tackling-regional-disparity-key-to-attain-1-trillion-economy-fadnavis-8478344/>
<https://www.financialexpress.com/economy/tackling-disparity-key-to-achieve-1-trn-economy-target-devendra-fadnavis/2999243/>
6. Role of data crucial for taking country's economy to 5 trillion dollars & state's to 1 trillion dollar: Fadnavis
<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/role-of-data-crucial-for-taking-countrys-economy-to-5-trillion-dollars-states-to-1-trillion-dollar-devendra-fadnavis-8481015/>
7. प्रगतीच्या पाऊलखुणांचा पायखः!
<https://www.loksatta.com/mumbai/district-development-index-initiative-by-loksatta-will-concluded-in-presence-of-dcm-devendra-fadnavis-zws-70-3485102/>
8. District-wise analysis
<https://jilha-nirdeshank.loksatta.com/>
9. Amravati district bags Jilha Nirdeshank Award 2022:
<https://www.nationnext.com/amravati-district-bags-jilha-nirdeshank-award-2022/>

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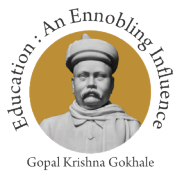
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