

# DEEP DIVE

**INSIGHTS FROM CHAMPIONS OF CHANGE**  
**THE ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS DASHBOARD**



सत्यमेव जयते

**NITI Aayog**

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The Aspirational Districts Dashboard

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# 1 Aspirational Districts Programme

The 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 117 districts from across 28 states. The three core principles of the programme are - **Convergence** (of Central & State Schemes), **Collaboration** (among citizens and functionaries of Central & State Governments including district teams), and **Competition** among districts. Driven primarily by the States, this initiative focuses on the strengths of each district, and prioritizes the attainable outcomes for immediate improvement.

## 1.1 Themes

The programme focusses on 5 main themes - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. 81 data-points are tracked regularly through a dashboard. The dashboard can be accessed at <http://championsofchange.gov.in>

Table 1.1: Themes, weight, and number of data-points

Theme	Weight	Data-points
Health & Nutrition	30%	31
Education	30%	14
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	12
Financial Inclusion	5%	6
Skill Development	5%	10
Basic Infrastructure	10%	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81</b>

**Health & Nutrition** With 30% of the overall weight allotted, health & nutrition has 31 data-points. They focus on antenatal care, postnatal care, gender parity, health of new-born, growth of children, contagious diseases, and health infrastructure.

**Education** The education sector accounts for 30% of the overall index. 14 data-points have been identified focussing on learning outcomes (transition rate from primary to upper primary, and subsequently to secondary schooling, average scores in mathematics and languages etc.), as well as infrastructural (toilet access for girls, drinking water, electricity supply) and institutional indicators (RTE mandated pupil-teacher ratio, timely delivery of textbooks).

**Agriculture & Water Resources** Agriculture is the backbone of India, with more than 50% of our workforce engaged in cultivation and allied activities. 12 data-points have been identified for the 20% weight allocated to agriculture. The focus is on outputs (yield, price realisation etc.), inputs (quality seed distribution, soil health cards), and institutional support (crop insurance, electronic markets, artificial insemination, animal vaccination etc.).

**Financial Inclusion & Skill Development** Together, these two themes account for 10% of the overall index. 6 data-points have been identified in financial inclusion to measure progress in take-up of important central government schemes (Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana etc.), reach of institutional banking (number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana), and ease of institutional financing for small businesses (disbursement of Mudra loans). 10 data-points have been identified in skill development to keep track of the progress in skilling of youth, employment, and the skilling of vulnerable/marginalized youth under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

**Basic Infrastructure** Housing for all with water, electricity, and road connectivity is the priority of the Government. 8 important data-points have been identified including availability of individual household latrines, drinking water, electricity, and road connectivity. Districts are also tracked for the number of internet connected Gram Panchayats, and panchayats with Common Service Centres.

## 1.2 Institutional Arrangement

The Aspirational Districts Programme is a product of collective effort in which States are the main drivers. At Government of India level, programme is anchored by NITI Aayog. In addition, individual Ministries have assumed responsibility to drive progress of districts. For each district, a central Prabhari officer of the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary has been nominated. An Empowered Committee under the convener-ship of CEO, NITI Aayog has been notified to ensure convergence in schemes and address specific issues brought out by Prabhari officers. States have been requested to form a committee under Chief Secretary to implement the programme. States have also nominated nodal officers and also State level Prabhari officers.

**Core Strategy** of the programme may be summarized as follows.

- States as main drivers
- Work on the strength of each district.
- Make development as a mass movement in these districts.
- Identify low hanging fruits and the strength of each district, to act as a catalyst for development.
- Measure progress and rank districts to spur a sense of competition.
- Districts shall aspire to become State's best to Nation's best.

**Real-time monitoring & ranking** 49 Key performance indicators (81 data points) have been identified across 5 themes, in consultation with Ministries. The dashboard is designed, developed, and maintained by the Planning Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The ranking of districts is dynamic and would reflect the incremental (delta) improvement made month on month. Some of the important data points are being validated by third-party agencies. To that end, NITI Aayog is partnering with two survey agencies, namely Tata Trusts and IDInsight, in 76 and 25 districts respectively.

## 2 Evidence based Governance and ranking of districts

**One of the core strategies** of the programme is to ensure that District teams have the benefit of current data so that they can fine tune their response and improve impact of their effort. This also allows ranking of the districts in terms of progress achieved. This ranking is based on incremental (delta) change in the performance indicators between March 31, 2018 to May 31, 2018.

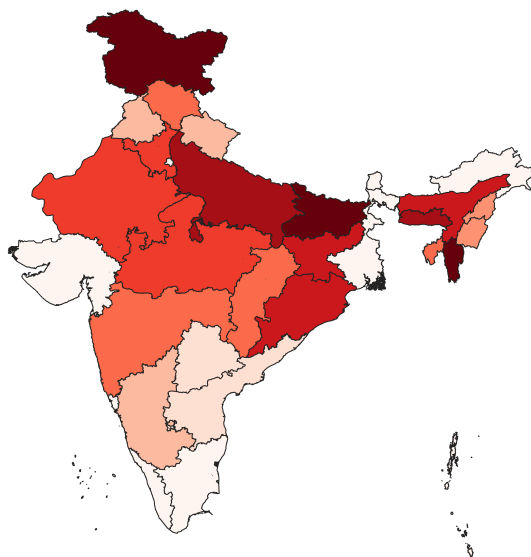
**The purpose of this ranking** is to spur a sense of competition among dynamic teams in districts. Since these districts face many challenges including legacy, unexploited or weak resource base, deficit of manpower at different level due to difficult living conditions etc, the ranking is also a tool to identify sectors and indicator specific challenges so that the “Team India” which is driving this programme can take corrective measures.

**Hence this ranking is dynamic.** Several districts that had ranked low in the baseline ranking released in April 2018 have shown remarkable improvement. Similarly, districts that are ranked low in this delta ranking have to accept the challenge of dramatically improving their ranks in coming months.

**The present delta ranking** is largely based on data filled by District teams. NITI Aayog has entered into partnership with Tata Trusts, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations (ID Insight) to assist the districts in enumerating improvement in key performance indicators a through household survey. The result of the survey is expected in July and would be available with regular periodicity thereafter. This would be factored into the next delta ranking.



## 2.1 First Delta Ranking



**States have worked hard** in the last two months to improve the socio-economic status of their aspirational districts. Telangana, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu have shown the maximum progress, while Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh have to work harder.

**Most & Least Improved Districts** Based on the data entered to the *Champions of Change* dashboard, Table 2.1 lists districts that have shown an increase of more than 10 points in their composite score, and Table 2.2 gives the districts with less than 3 points improvement. Full ranking<sup>1</sup> are provided at the end of this booklet, and full sectoral ranks have been uploaded to NITI Aayog's website.

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<sup>1</sup>The following districts were not included in the ranking, either overall, or sectoral. Wayanad (Kerala), Balangir, Nuapada, Koraput (Orissa)

Table 2.1: Most improved districts

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Dahod	GUJARAT	19.8	1
West Sikkim	SIKKIM	18.9	2
Ramanathapuram	TAMIL NADU	17.7	3
Vizianagaram	ANDHRA PRADESH	17.5	4
Y.S.R.	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.9	5
Bijapur	CHHATTISGARH	14.7	6
Washim	MAHARASHTRA	13.8	7
Udham Singh Nagar	UTTARAKHAND	13.7	8
Korba	CHHATTISGARH	13.6	9
Virudhunagar	TAMIL NADU	13.1	10
Khammam	TELANGANA	11.5	11
Raichur	KARNATAKA	11.3	12
Narmada	GUJARAT	11	13
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	14
Asifabad	TELANGANA	10.8	15
Moga	PUNJAB	10.7	16
Ramgarh	JHARKHAND	10.3	17

Table 2.2: Least improved districts

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Muzaffarpur	BIHAR	2.9	87
Dhubri	ASSAM	2.9	88
Purnia	BIHAR	2.9	89
Kandhamal	ODISHA	2.8	90
Sheikhpura	BIHAR	2.8	91
Godda	JHARKHAND	2.7	92
Bokaro	JHARKHAND	2.6	93
Rayagada	ODISHA	2.6	94
Katihar	BIHAR	2.5	95
Nawada	BIHAR	2.3	96
Giridih	JHARKHAND	2.3	97
Nabarangapur	ODISHA	2	98
Jamui	BIHAR	2	99
Sukma	CHHATTISGARH	1.9	100
Siddharthnagar	UTTAR PRADESH	1.9	101
Balrampur	UTTAR PRADESH	1.5	102
Banka	BIHAR	1.4	103
Khagaria	BIHAR	1.4	104
Simdega	JHARKHAND	1.2	105
Ranchi	JHARKHAND	1.2	106
Begusarai	BIHAR	0.8	107
Kupwara	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.5	108

## 3 Sectoral Analysis

### 3.1 Health & Nutrition

**The following districts** have shown the most, and marginal improvement in Health & Nutrition, a theme worth 30% weight in the ranking. While the overall sectoral ranking is indicative of the general health status of a district, it is vital to dive deeper and analyse important sub-sectoral data-points.

Table 3.1: Most Improved districts in Health & Nutrition

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Raichur	KARNATAKA	21.9	1
Bijapur	CHHATTISGARH	19.2	2
Chitrakoot	UTTAR PRADESH	17.1	3
West District	SIKKIM	15.9	4
Khunti	JHARKHAND	15	5

Table 3.2: Least improved districts in Health & Nutrition

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Balrampur	UTTAR PRADESH	0.1	104
Siddharthnagar	UTTAR PRADESH	0	105
Jamui	BIHAR	0	106
Ranchi	JHARKHAND	0	107
Nabarangapur	ODISHA	0	108

#### 3.1.1 Pre & Post-natal care

**One of the most important** sustainable development goals is to reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 live births (SDG 3.1). According to recently

released data, India's MMR stands at 130 in 2014-16, a 22% reduction from 167 in 2011-13. The figure is representative of the standard of maternal care. The aspirational districts programme closely tracks the following indicators to further reduce MMR and achieve SGD targets by 2025, as per the National Health Policy 2017.

- 1.1** Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care
- 1.2** Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration
- 1.3** Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies
- 2** Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme
- 3.1** Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anaemia treated, against PW having severe anaemia tested cases
- 3.2** Percentage of pregnant women tested for Haemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration
- 4.2** Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries
- 5** Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries
- 13.7** Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)

The ten districts that have performed well in this segment are Ramanathapuram & Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu; Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & YSR Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh; Bhoopalpalli, Telangana; Yadgir, Karnataka; Dakshin Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh; Dahod, Gujarat and Gadchiroli, Maharashtra. It is heartening to note here that Bhoopalpalli, which stood at 100th rank in Baseline Ranking (Health & Nutrition) has made significant improvements and placed 4th in pre & post-natal care.

### 3.1.2 Infants' Health

**Countries around the world** aim to reduce preventable deaths of infants and neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births (SDG 3.2). The latest UNICEF report placed India's NMR at 25.4 per 1000 live births, ranging between 10 in Kerala & Goa, and 44 in Bihar & Uttarakhand. To meet the goal by 2030, India is working aggressively towards improving the following indicators, tracked continuously as part of the aspirational districts programme.

**6.1** Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth

**6.2** Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)

**6.3** Percentage of live babies weighed at birth

**11** Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)

Baksa, Assam; Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand; Korba & Bijapur, Chhattisgarh; Ramgarh, Khunti, Purbi Singhbhum & Latehar, Jharkhand; Damoh, Madhya Pradesh and Bhoopalpalli, Telangana are among the better 10 districts that have performed well.

### 3.1.3 Children's Health

**Latest available figures** puts Under-5 mortality rate in India at 39 per 1000 live births, dropping from 43 per 1000 in 2015. By tracking the following indicators, and implementing targeted interventions, districts can improve health of children under 5. The sustainable development goal targets a reduction of U-5 mortality to less than 25 per 1000 live births (SDG 3.2).

**7** Percentage of underweight children under 5 years

**9.1** Percentage of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

**9.2** Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

**10.1** Percentage of Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)

**10.2** Non-breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)

West District, Sikkim; Dahod, Gujarat; Baran, Rajasthan; Sahibganj, Dumka, Garhwa, Ramgarh & Purbi Singhbhum, Jharkhand; Osmanabad, Maharashtra and Hailakandi, Assam are the ten districts that have performed well in this segment.

### **3.1.4 Health Infrastructure**

**Significant investments** are being undertaken in the country to shore up India's health infrastructure. The country is on track to meet several relevant SGD targets by 2030, including coverage of essential health services, availability and affordability of such services, and capacity building (SDG 3).

- 13.1** Proportion of Sub centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)
- 13.2** Proportion of Primary Health Centres compliant to Indian Public Health Standards
- 13.3** Proportion of functional FRUs (First referral units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 for hilly terrain)
- 13.4** Proportion of specialist services available in District hospitals against 10 core specialist services
- 13.5** Percentage of Anganwadi centres/urban PHCs reported to have conducted at least one village health sanitation and nutrition day (VHSND) respectively in the last one month
- 13.6** Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings

West District, Sikkim; Raichur, Karnataka; Aurangabad, Nawada & Muzaffarpur, Bihar; Sirohi, Rajasthan; Dakshin Bastar Dantewada & Korba, Chhattisgarh; Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, Dhalai, Tripura hold relatively good health infrastructure among the Aspirational Districts.

## **3.2 Education**

### **3.2.1 School Infrastructure**

**To ensure quality education** to all children, school infrastructure has to be strengthened. The following indicators will help monitor the same.

Table 3.3: Most improved districts in Education

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Vizianagaram	ANDHRA PRADESH	22.2	1
Dahod	GUJARAT	13.2	2
Aurangabad	BIHAR	12	3
Y.S.R.	ANDHRA PRADESH	11.4	4
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	11.4	5

Table 3.4: Least improved districts in Education

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Chitrakoot	UTTAR PRADESH	0	104
Nawada	BIHAR	0	105
Khagaria	BIHAR	0	106
Purnia	BIHAR	0	107
Balrampur	UTTAR PRADESH	0	108

- 2** Toilet access: Percentage schools with functional girls' toilets
- 5** Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility
- 6** Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level
- 7** Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio

Dahod, Gujarat; Vishakhapatnam & Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh; Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; Asifabad, Telangana; Korba, Uttar Bastar Kanker, Dakshin Bastar Dantewada & Bijapur, Chhattisgarh and Dhaulpur, Rajasthan have performed well in school infrastructure - Drinking water, Girls' toilet and Electricity.

### **3.3 Agriculture**

**Towards achieving the goal of "no hunger",** improving agricultural productivity is crucial, while ensuring that actions taken are sustainable and environment friendly.



Table 3.5: Most Improved districts in Agriculture

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Kalahandi	ODISHA	5.5	1
West District	SIKKIM	4.5	2
Malkangiri	ODISHA	3	3
Ramanathapuram	TAMIL NADU	3	4
Khammam	TELANGANA	3	5

Table 3.6: Least Improved districts in Agriculture

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Dahod	GUJARAT	0	104
Gajapati	ODISHA	-0.1	105
Bastar	CHHATTISGARH	-0.1	105
Asifabad	TELANGANA	-0.1	107
Virudhunagar	TAMIL NADU	-0.1	108

### 3.3.1 Irrigation

**1.1** Percentage of net sown area under micro-irrigation

**1.2** Number of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA

Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh; Uttar Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh; Sheikhpura, Bihar; Bhoopalpalli, Telangana; West District, Sikkim; Hazaribagh & Purbi Singhbhum, Jharkhand and Jaisalmer, Rajasthan have performed well in net sown area, Micro Irrigation and rejuvenation of water-bodies under MNREGA among the Aspirational Districts.

### 3.3.2 Livestock Management

**8** Percentage of animals vaccinated

**9** Artificial Insemination coverage

Mewat, Haryana; Kalahandi, Odisha; Asifabad & Khammam, Telangana; Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh; Yadgir, Karnataka; Singrauli,

Madhya Pradesh; Chandel, Manipur and Sitamarhi, Bihar are the better performers among the Aspirational Districts in vaccination and artificial insemination of animals.

### 3.4 Financial Inclusion

Providing access to the formal financial system to all is a priority for the Government of India. Increasing the percentage of bank account holders is crucial to providing targeted social security programs like the Atal Pension Yojana, PMJJBY, PMSBY etc. The following are the most and marginally improving districts under the financial inclusion theme.

Table 3.7: Most improved districts in financial inclusion

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Nabarangapur	ODISHA	0.3	1
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.2	2
Gaya	BIHAR	0.1	3
Muzaffarpur	BIHAR	0.1	4
Bhoopalapalli	TELANGANA	0.1	5

Table 3.8: Least improved districts in financial inclusion

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Khandwa	MADHYA PRADESH	-0.1	104
Kupwara	JAMMU & KASHMIR	-0.1	105
Baramula	JAMMU & KASHMIR	-0.1	106
Bijapur	CHHATTISGARH	-0.1	107
Khunti	JHARKHAND	-0.2	108

### 3.5 Skill Development

By 2020, the median age of India's population is estimated to be 28, while that of China, US, and Japan will be 37, 45, and 49 respectively. This is a massive opportunity as well as challenge for the country. A skilled workforce is necessary to continue our

fast paced growth and pull millions out of poverty. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, a flagship programme of the Government of India, enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. The following are the most and marginally improving districts under skill development.

Table 3.9: Most improved districts in skill development

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Udham Singh Nagar	UTTARAKHAND	3.3	1
Singrauli	MADHYA PRADESH	1.6	2
Palamu	JHARKHAND	1.4	3
Lohardaga	JHARKHAND	0.7	4
Ribhoi	MEGHALAYA	0.3	5

Table 3.10: Least improved districts in skill development

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Moga	PUNJAB	-0.1	103
Fatehpur	UTTAR PRADESH	-0.1	104
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	-0.1	105
Garhwa	JHARKHAND	-0.2	106
Korba	CHHATTISGARH	-0.2	107

### 3.6 Basic Infrastructure

The Government has already achieved 100% village electrification. The focus now moves to electrify every single household of the nation. Along with access to electricity, other critical infrastructural needs are prioritized, including but not limited to, access to potable drinking water, road connectivity, etc. The basic infrastructure theme tracks the progress of important schemes that provide a better living to millions of citizens.

Table 3.11: Most improved districts in Basic Infrastructure

<b>MOST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Dahod	GUJARAT	14.5	1
Narmada	GUJARAT	14	2
Ramanathapuram	TAMIL NADU	12	3
Washim	MAHARASHTRA	10	4
Firozpur	PUNJAB	8.5	5

Table 3.12: Least improved districts in Basic Infrastructure

<b>LEAST IMPROVED</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Delta</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Rayagada	ODISHA	0	104
Khunti	JHARKHAND	0	105
Raichur	KARNATAKA	0	106
Gumla	JHARKHAND	0	107
Asifabad	TELANGANA	0	108

### 3.7 Way Forward

**The knowledge partners:** Survey agencies, Tata Trusts and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation - ID Insight appointed by NITI Aayog are expected to provide data on 13 survey indicators, and validated values for 29 data-points. The next ranking will take into account these inputs and will be released thereafter.

Table 3.13: Overall Delta Rank - May 2018

District	State	Delta	Rank	District	State	Delta	Rank
Dahod	GUJARAT	19.8	1	Guna	MADHYA PRADESH	8	28
West District	SIKKIM	18.9	2	Baran	RAJASTHAN	7.7	29
Ramanathapuram	TAMIL NADU	17.7	3	Chandel	MANIPUR	7.6	30
Vizianagaram	ANDHRA PRADESH	17.5	4	Khunti	JHARKHAND	7.5	31
Y.S.R.	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.9	5	Firozpur	PUNJAB	7.4	32
Bijapur	CHHATTISGARH	14.7	6	Gajapati	ODISHA	7.2	33
Washim	MAHARASHTRA	13.8	7	Pakur	JHARKHAND	6.9	34
Udham Singh Nagar	UTTARAKHAND	13.7	8	Kondagaon	CHHATTISGARH	6.8	35
Korba	CHHATTISGARH	13.6	9	Udaiguri	ASSAM	6.8	36
Virudhunagar	TAMIL NADU	13.1	10	Rajnandgaon	CHHATTISGARH	6.8	37
Khammam	TELANGANA	11.5	11	Dhalai	TRIPURA	6.7	38
Raichur	KARNATAKA	11.3	12	Yadgir	KARNATAKA	6.6	39
Narmada	GUJARAT	11	13	Kalahandi	ODISHA	6.5	40
Visakhapatnam	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	14	Sonbhadra	UTTAR PRADESH	6.5	41
Asifabad (Adilabad)	TELANGANA	10.8	15	Chamba	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6.5	42
Moga	PUNJAB	10.7	16	Gaya	BIHAR	6.4	43
Ramgarh	JHARKHAND	10.3	17	Mewat	HARYANA	6.4	44
Dantewada	CHHATTISGARH	9.5	18	Mahasamund	CHHATTISGARH	6.3	45
Dhaultpur	RAJASTHAN	9.2	19	Khandwa	MADHYA PRADESH	6.1	46
Chittrakoot	UTTAR PRADESH	9.1	20	Sirohi	RAJASTHAN	6	47
Aurangabad	BIHAR	9	21	Jaisalmer	RAJASTHAN	6	48
Bhoopalapalli	TELANGANA	8.9	22	Barpeta	ASSAM	5.9	49
Purbi Singhbhum	JHARKHAND	8.6	23	Sitamarhi	BIHAR	5.9	50
Damoh	MADHYA PRADESH	8.5	24	Baksa	ASSAM	5.9	51
Namsai	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8.3	25	Osmanabad	MAHARASHTRA	5.7	52
Kiphire	NAGALAND	8.3	26	Nandurbar	MAHARASHTRA	5.7	53
Malkangiri	ODISHA	8.1	27	Chhatarpur	MADHYA PRADESH	5.7	54

Table 3.14: Overall Delta Rank - May 2018

District	State	Delta	Rank	District	State	Delta	Rank
Baramula	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5.6	55	Fatehpur	UTTAR PRADESH	3.5	82
Chatra	JHARKHAND	5.5	56	Barwani	MADHYA PRADESH	3.2	83
Lohardaga	JHARKHAND	5.5	57	Rajgarh	MADHYA PRADESH	3.2	84
Pashchimi Singhbhum	JHARKHAND	5.4	58	Karauli	RAJASTHAN	3.2	85
Gumla	JHARKHAND	5.3	59	Palamu	JHARKHAND	3.1	86
Araria	BIHAR	5.2	60	Muzaffarpur	BIHAR	2.9	87
Narayanpur	CHHATTISGARH	5.2	61	Dhubri	ASSAM	2.9	88
Singrauli	MADHYA PRADESH	5.2	62	Purnia	BIHAR	2.9	89
Chandauli	UTTAR PRADESH	5.2	63	Kandhamal	ODISHA	2.8	90
Hazaribagh	JHARKHAND	5.2	64	Sheikhpura	BIHAR	2.8	91
Sahibganj	JHARKHAND	5.1	65	Godda	JHARKHAND	2.7	92
Dhenkanal	ODISHA	5	66	Bokaro	JHARKHAND	2.6	93
Hardwar	UTTARAKHAND	5	67	Rayagada	ODISHA	2.6	94
Bastar	CHHATTISGARH	4.8	68	Kathar	BIHAR	2.5	95
Goalpara	ASSAM	4.8	69	Nawada	BIHAR	2.3	96
Hailakandi	ASSAM	4.5	70	Giridih	JHARKHAND	2.3	97
Garhwa	JHARKHAND	4.4	71	Nabarangapur	ODISHA	2	98
Gadchiroli	MAHARASHTRA	4.4	72	Jamui	BIHAR	2	99
Darrang	ASSAM	4.3	73	Sukma	CHHATTISGARH	1.9	100
Shrawasti	UTTAR PRADESH	4.2	74	Siddharthnagar	UTTAR PRADESH	1.9	101
Vidisha	MADHYA PRADESH	4.1	75	Balrampur	UTTAR PRADESH	1.5	102
Ribhoi	MEGHALAYA	4.1	76	Banka	BIHAR	1.4	103
Uttar Bastar Kanker	CHHATTISGARH	4	77	Khagaria	BIHAR	1.4	104
Dumka	JHARKHAND	4	78	Simdega	JHARKHAND	1.2	105
Mamit	MIZORAM	3.8	79	Ranchi	JHARKHAND	1.2	106
Bahraich	UTTAR PRADESH	3.8	80	Begusarai	BIHAR	0.8	107
Latehar	JHARKHAND	3.7	81	Kupwara	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.5	108



