STUDIES

No. 23-01

Human Development in Districts of India 2019-2021

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Abstract

This paper measures, for the first time, the level of human development across 707 districts of India as they existed at the time of National Family Health Survey 2019-2022 using an alternative index of human development. The alternative index uses proportions rather than averages to measure progress in the three core dimensions of human development and uses the concept of human development surface to combine the progress in the three dimensions of human development into a single composite index of human development. The alternative human development index used in the paper addresses some of the problems associated with the conventional human development index. Application of the alternative human development index suggests that human development in India is the poorest in district Supaul of Bihar but the most advanced in district Mahe of Puducherry. The paper also reveals that in 78 districts, there is marked difference in progress in the three dimensions of human development. Moreover, in 231 districts progress is below average in all the three dimensions that constitute human development. The paper emphasizes the need of calculating human development index for the districts at regular intervals to imbibe human development sensitiveness in development planning and programming in the country.

Key Words

India, Districts, Human Development, Human Development Index, Inter-district Variation

Introduction

Human development movement in India has never been strong. The lopsided attention accorded to human development in the development discourse of the country is reflected from the fact that since 1990, India could produce only two national level human development reports (Government of India, 2002; 2011). India launched its first national human development report in 2001, more than a decade after the United Nations launched the first human development report in 1990 (United Nations, 1990). The second national level human development report in India could be launched in 2011, ten years after the launch of the first report. It is now more than ten years since the second report was launched but there is little indication that the country will be launching any report to highlight the human development progress in the country. This is so when India ranks 132 out of 192 countries and territories in 2021-2022 in terms of the progress in human development, down from 130 in 2000 according to the assessment made by the United Nations (2022).

An integral feature of the human development reports prepared annually by the United Nations and human development reports prepared by different countries is the human development index (HDI) as a simple, yet straightforward and widely appealing, indicator to measure human progress. HDI is now used universally to monitor human progress. Although HDI has gone through its evolutionary ups and downs in terms of its construction since its introduction in 1990, yet the core dimensions of the index have remained unchanged (Kovacevic, 2010). United Nations ranks human progress in its member-countries based on HDI - the higher the HDI in a country, the more advanced the human progress in the country and vice versa. A high rank in HDI is now globally used as a means of national aggrandisement whereas a low rank in HDI is commonly used to highlight national insufficiencies (Chaurasia, 2013). Estimates prepared by the United Nations suggest that HDI in India increased from 0.434 in 1990 to 0.633 in 2022 but the rank of the country vis-à-vis other countries of the world has decreased in terms of the human progress.

Within India, all evidence suggests that human progress varies widely across the constituent states/Union Territories and districts of the country. However, estimates of HDI for the states and Union Territories of the country are not available on an annual basis to chart human progress. One reason is that estimation of HDI for the country and for its constituent states and Union Territories on an annual basis, as is done by the United Nations Development Programme for its member-countries, has not been institutionalised in the public and development administration system of the country. The second reason is that there has been little attempt to develop a data system that can generate the data required to calculate HDI annually for the country and its constituent states and Union Territories and possibly for the districts. The Government of India had, in the past, launched two projects - Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (Government of India, 2010) and Human Development towards Bridging Inequalities (Government of India, 2015) – in an effort to give human development orientation to development planning and programming in the country. Under these projects, most of the states and Union Territories prepared state/Union Territory-specific human development reports and estimated HDI for the constituent districts of the state/Union Territory. However, the exercise remained ad-hoc in nature. There is no state/Union Territory which prepared its human development report annually or at regular interval with estimates of HDI to chart the variation in human progress across constituent districts. A major limitation of this exercise has been that a standardised approach has not been adopted for the estimation of HDI by different states/Union Territories so that HDI estimated by different states/Union Territories is not strictly comparable. Different States and Union Territories have used their different set of indicators for the construction of HDI. Even today, estimates of HDI based on a common set of indicators and common methodology are not available for all states and Union Territories and districts of the country to provide a pan India scenario of the state of human progress that can provide human development orientation to development planning and programming in the country. In this context, estimation of HDI at the district level is particularly relevant as it helps in identifying hotspot districts in terms of human progress.

In this paper we analyse the human progress in the districts of India using an alternative human development index (HDI_a) to identify hotspot districts in terms of human progress. The HDI_a constructed and used in this paper is different from the HDI constructed and used by the United Nations, although the core elements of HDI_a and HDI remain the same – living standard, education, and health. The HDI_a constructed and used in this paper is an attempt to address some of the weaknesses of the associated with HDI and are subject of criticism. The analysis, expectedly, reveals that human progress varies widely across the districts of the country and there are only a small proportion of districts where human progress may be termed as highly advanced. The analysis also reveals marked regional variation in human progress and calls for adopting a district-based approach to address the inequality in human progress within the country. The reduction in the inequality in human progress across districts is bound to contribute to accelerating the human progress in India.

The paper is organised as follows. The next section of the paper describes the construction of HDI_a. The third section describes the data source. The estimation of HDI_a is based on the data available from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2019-2021 (Government of India, 2022). The NFHS is a national level sample survey of households that provides data pertaining to key indicators related to population, health, and development. The fourth section of the paper presents estimates of HDI_a for 707 districts of the country as they existed at the time of NFHS 2019-2021. The fifth section of the paper classifies districts taking into consideration, simultaneously, the progress in the three dimensions of HDI_a. The sixth and the last section of the paper discusses the findings of the analysis and their policy and programme implications.

Alternative Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices of the three dimensions. The health dimension of human development is measured in terms of the life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and above and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. Finally, the standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The indexes for the three dimensions of human development are then aggregated into a composite index known as HDI using the geometric mean. Technical details of the construction of HDI are given elsewhere (United Nations, 2022) and are not repeated here.

The HDI has, however, been criticised on the grounds of both conceptual foundation and method of construction. A detailed review of the limitations of HDI is given by Kovacevic (2010) and Klugman et al (2011). The first concern is the selection of the aggregation function to combine the indexes of the three dimensions of human development. In its original formulation, United Nations had used the simple arithmetic mean as the aggregation function. However, since 2010, United Nations uses geometric mean which embodies imperfect substitutability across different dimensions of human development (United Nations, 2010). Recently Anand (2018) has raised concerns about the appropriateness of geometric mean as the aggregation function and has recommended that simple arithmetic mean should be used in place of geometric mean. The second limitation of HDI relates to the implied trade-offs across the three dimensions of human development. The magnitude of this trade-offs depends upon the aggregation function (Ghislandi et al, 2019). The three dimensions of human development are highly correlated and, therefore, it is argued that HDI may not reveal more than what is revealed by its individual dimensions (Ghislandi et al, 2019). The third limitation of HDI is that it gives equal weight to the three dimensions of human development. It may be argued that, from the perspective of human progress, relatively more weight should be given to that dimension in which the progress is lagging compared to that dimension in which the progress is advanced.

The indicators used to construct HDI by United Nations are, by definition, average indicators. One requirement for the statistical validity of the average or the simple arithmetic mean to describe the underlying distribution along with the standard deviation is that the underlying distribution must be normally distributed. If the underlying distribution is not normally distributed, then the average or the simple arithmetic mean, and standard deviation do not truly describe the underlying distribution. In situation when the underlying distribution is not normally distributed robust measures of central tendency and dispersion are commonly used to describe the underlying distribution.

It is well-known that the distribution of the population by the standard of living, level of education, and life expectancy at birth is not normally distributed. As such construction of HDI using the average indicators is statistically imperfect. The use of averages indicators also requires goalposts to be fixed to standardise the indicators so that they range between 0 (minimum) and 1 (maximum). The setting of the goalposts is, however, arbitrary. The United Nations fixes goalposts for per capita income as 100 (minimum) and 75000 (maximum) at 2011 PPP$. For the expected years of schooling, the goalposts are 0 years (minimum) and 18 years (maximum) and for the mean years of schooling, the goalposts are 0 years (minimum) and 15 years (maximum). Finally for the life expectancy at birth, the goalposts are 20 years (minimum) and 85 years (maximum) (United Nations, 2016). However, there are countries where prevailing values of the three indicators exceed the upper goalpost. In such a situation, the value of the indicator is set to be equal to the upper goalpost which is again an arbitrary procedure. Fixing the goalposts means that the index of progress is measured relative to the goalposts. If the goalposts are changed the index of progress will change. This means that the HDI measures human progress in relative terms and not in absolute terms.

The problems associated with average indicators used to construct HDI can be addressed by using the proportion indicators in place of average indicators to construct a composite index of human progress. Since, the proportion always ranges between 0 and 1, there is no need to normalise the indicators. An index based on proportion indicators measures human progress in absolute terms and not in relative terms, relative to the goalposts fixed.

In the present paper, we have used the following three proportion indicators reflecting, respectively, the standard of living, level of education and state of health to construct an alternative index of human development that measures human development in absolute terms:

1. The standard of living is measured in terms of the proportion of households having the wealth index equal to or more than the second quintile of the inter-household distribution of wealth index (L). The wealth index is a composite measure of the cumulative living standard of a household. It is calculated using data on household ownership of selected assets; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004).
2. The level of education is measured in terms of the secondary school net attendance ratio (E) which is defined as the proportion of secondary school age children attending a secondary school (Croft et al, 2018).
3. The state of health is measured in terms of the probability of survival in the first five years of life (H).

On the other hand, in view of the limitations of the simple arithmetic mean and the geometric mean as the aggregation function to combine the indexes reflecting the progress in the three dimensions of human development into a single composite index of human development, Chaurasia (2022) has followed the human development surface approach to construct an index of human development. The human development surface approach considers progress in the three dimensions of human development simultaneously not independent of each other. In other words, the human development surface approach takes into consideration the correlation in progress that exists between different dimensions of human development.

Following the human development surface approach adopted by Chaurasia (2022), the alternative index of human development, HDI_a, is defined as

$$HDI_a = \frac{\sqrt{L * E} + \sqrt{E * H} + \sqrt{H * L}}{3}$$

It is obvious that the index HDI_a does not treat three dimensions of human development independent of each other in measuring the human progress. It takes into account the correlation between different dimensions of human development in measuring the human progress. The rationale behind the construction of HDI_a has been discussed in detail by Chaurasia (2022).

It can be shown that HDI_a is the maximum when L=E=H. In this case HDI_a is nothing but the simple arithmetic mean of L, E and H or

$$HDI_m = \frac{L + E + H}{3}$$

When L≠E≠H, HDI_a is always less than HDI_m so that the difference between HDI_m and HDI reflects the inequality in the progress in the three dimensions of human development. When the progress in the three dimensions of human development is the same, HDI_a=HDI_m irrespective of the level of progress. Otherwise, HDI_a is always less than HDI_m and the larger the difference the larger the inequality in progress in different dimensions of human development.

The HDI_a is an improvement over the conventional HDI used by United Nations to measure human progress and it addresses most of the problems associated with the conventional HDI. Unlike HDI, HDI_a measures human progress in absolute terms and not relative to the goalposts that are fixed arbitrarily for the calculation of HDI.

Data Source

Data for the construction of HDI_a for the districts are derived from the fifth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-2021 (Government of India, 2022). The NFHS programme was instituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the year 1992 and five rounds of NFHS have so far been carried out. The first round of the survey provided data for the constituent states of the country but not for the Union Territories and districts. The second and third rounds of the survey, provided data for all states and Union Territories but not for districts. The fourth and the fifth rounds of the survey, have, however, provided data for all states, Union Territories, and districts as they existed at the time of the survey which permit measurement of human progress at the district level. The NFHS is the only source of data in the country which allows estimation of human development index that allows measuring and monitoring the human progress at the district level.

The NFHS is a household survey of a statistically representative sample of households throughout the country. The sampling scheme used for the selection of households for the survey provides statistically reliable estimates of key indicators of population, health, and development for each district of the country as it exists at the time of the survey. The fifth round of NFHS, conducted during 2019-2021 covered 636699 households throughout the country covering all states and Union Territories and all districts. Technical details of the survey and its organisation of NFHS including the sampling design are given elsewhere (Government of India, 2022).

Estimates of the proportion of households with wealth index equal to or more than the second quintile of the inter-household distribution of wealth index (L) and the secondary school net attendance ratio (E) have been derived for each district of the country using the SPSS software package. On the other hand, estimates of the probability of survival in the first five years of life for each district have been

derived from the full birth history data available through the NFHS and using the CMRJack software (Pederson and Liu, 2012). The estimates of the probability of survival in the first five years of life reflect the average survival experience in the first five years of life during the three years prior to the survey or during the period 2016-2018.

Summary measures of the inter-district variation of the three indicators which have been used to construct the HDI_a are presented in table 1. The inter-district variation is the largest in the proportion of households having wealth index equal to or more than the second quintile of the inter-household distribution of the wealth index (L) but the narrowest in the probability of survival in the first five years of life (H). The indicator H ranges from just around 8 per cent in district Baharaich of Uttar Pradesh which is the lowest in the country to 100 per cent in district Maher of Puducherry. Similarly, the secondary school net attendance ratio (E) is less than 40 per cent in district Baharaich of Uttar Pradesh which is also the lowest in the country whereas there are 19 districts where this ratio is 100 per cent. Finally, the probability of survival in the first five years of life (H) is only around 0.883 in district Koriya of Chhattisgarh, the lowest in the country, whereas there are 36 districts where this probability is estimated to be zero so that the probability of survival in the first five years of life 100 per cent in these districts. District Mahe in Puducherry is the only district where all the three indicators are equal to 1. The standard of living, measured in terms of the indicator L, is very low (L<0.300) in 308 districts of the country but very high (L≥0.950) in only 36 districts. The level of education measured in terms of the indicator E is very low (E<0750) in 146 districts but very high (E≥0.950) in only 78 districts. Finally, the state of health, measured in terms of the indicator H is very low (H<0.950) in 177 districts but very high (H≥0.990) in only 76 districts of the country. The shape of the inter-district distribution of the three indicators is also different. The indicator L is nearly normally distributed across districts whereas the indicators E and H are negatively skewed. On the other hand, the inter-distribution of the indicator L is platykurtic whereas that of E and H are leptokurtic. This means that the inter-district distribution of the three indicators used to construct HDI_a is different.

Table 1: Inter-district variation in the three indicators of human development, 2019-2021.

Summary measure	Proportion of households having wealth index equal to or more than second wealth index quintiles (L)		Secondary school net attendance ratio (E)		Probability of survival in the first five years of life (H)	
	Frequencies					
Very low	<0.500	293	<0.700	146	<0.950	177
Low	0.500≤L<0.750	160	0.700≤L<0.800	210	0.950≤L<0.970	238
Medium	0.750≤L<0.850	122	0.800≤L<0.900	142	0.970≤L<0.980	126
High	0.850≤L<0.950	86	0.900≤L<0.950	131	0.980≤L<0.990	90
Very high	≥0.950	46	≥0.950	78	≥0.990	76
	Summary measures of distribution					
Minimum	0.081		0.395		0.883	
First quartile	0.359		0.773		0.950	
Median	0.570		0.849		0.965	
Third quartile	0.812		0.908		0.979	
Maximum	1.000		1.000		1.000	
Inter-quartile range	0.452		0.135		0.029	
Skewness	-0.047		-0.817		-0.582	
Excess kurtosis	-1.211		0.577		0.420	
N	707		707		707	

Source: Author

Findings

Estimates of HDI_a for each of the 707 districts of the country are presented in the appendix table along with estimates of *L*, *E*, and *H*. If the HDI_a is an indication, then human development is relatively the poorest in district Supaul of Bihar (HDI_a=0.430) against the minimum possible value of 0 but the highest in district Mahe of Puducherry (HDI_a=1.000). In district Supaul, in only about 8.1 per cent of the households, the household wealth index is equal to or more than the second quintile of the inter-household distribution of the wealth index, the lowest in the country. Similarly, the secondary school net attendance ratio in the district is less than 64 per cent while the probability of survival in the first five years of life is less than 0.957. By contrast, there is no household in district Mahe of Puducherry which has the wealth index less than the second quintile of the inter-household distribution of wealth index; the secondary school net attendance ratio in the district is 100 per cent and the probability of death in the first five years of life is zero which means that the probability of survival in the first five years of life in the districts is 100 per cent.

It may be seen from table 2 that in 20 (2.8 per cent) districts of the country, HDI_a<0.500 which means that human development is very low in these districts. These districts may be termed as hotspot districts of the country as far as human development is concerned. Seven of these districts are in Bihar while five are in Jharkhand. Other states where there is at least one human development hotspot district are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, these districts constitute geographically contiguous pockets as may be seen from Figure 1.

The human development has also been found to be low in 219 (31 per cent) districts of the country as $0.500 \leq HDI_a < 0.700$ in these districts. This means that, in 239 districts of the country, human development is either low or very low. In Assam, human development is either low or very low in 29 of the 33 districts. Similarly, in Bihar, human development is either low or very low in 31 of the 38 districts. Other states/Union Territories where human development is low or very low in at least half of the districts are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Odisha. The geographical contiguity of districts where human development is either low or very low is very much evident from figure 1.

On the other hand, there are 36 (5 per cent) districts where human development is very high as $HDI_a \geq 0.950$ in these districts. Twelve of these 36 districts are in Kerala alone while five are in Delhi. Other states where there is at least one district where human development is very high are Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. In other states/Union Territories, there is no district where human development is very high. In 198 (28 per cent) districts, human development may be termed as high as $0.850 \leq HDI_a < 0.950$ in these districts. This means that human development is above average in only 234 of the 707 or around one third districts of the country that existed at the time of the National Family Health Survey, 2019-2021. In rest of the districts of the country, human development may be termed as either average or below the average.

The inequality in progress in the three dimensions of human development is found to be the highest in district Latehar of Jharkhand. On the other hand, district Mahe in Puducherry is the only district in the country where there is no inequality in progress in the three dimensions of human development as the progress in all the three dimensions are the maximum. In 303 districts of the country, the inequality in progress in the three dimensions of human development, as measured by the difference between HDI_m and HDI_a, is small irrespective of the level of the progress. There are, however, 78 districts in the country where the progress in the three dimensions of human development is markedly inequal. Human development in these districts may be termed as imbalanced as marked progress in one dimension of human development appears to be associated with slow to very slow progress in other dimensions.

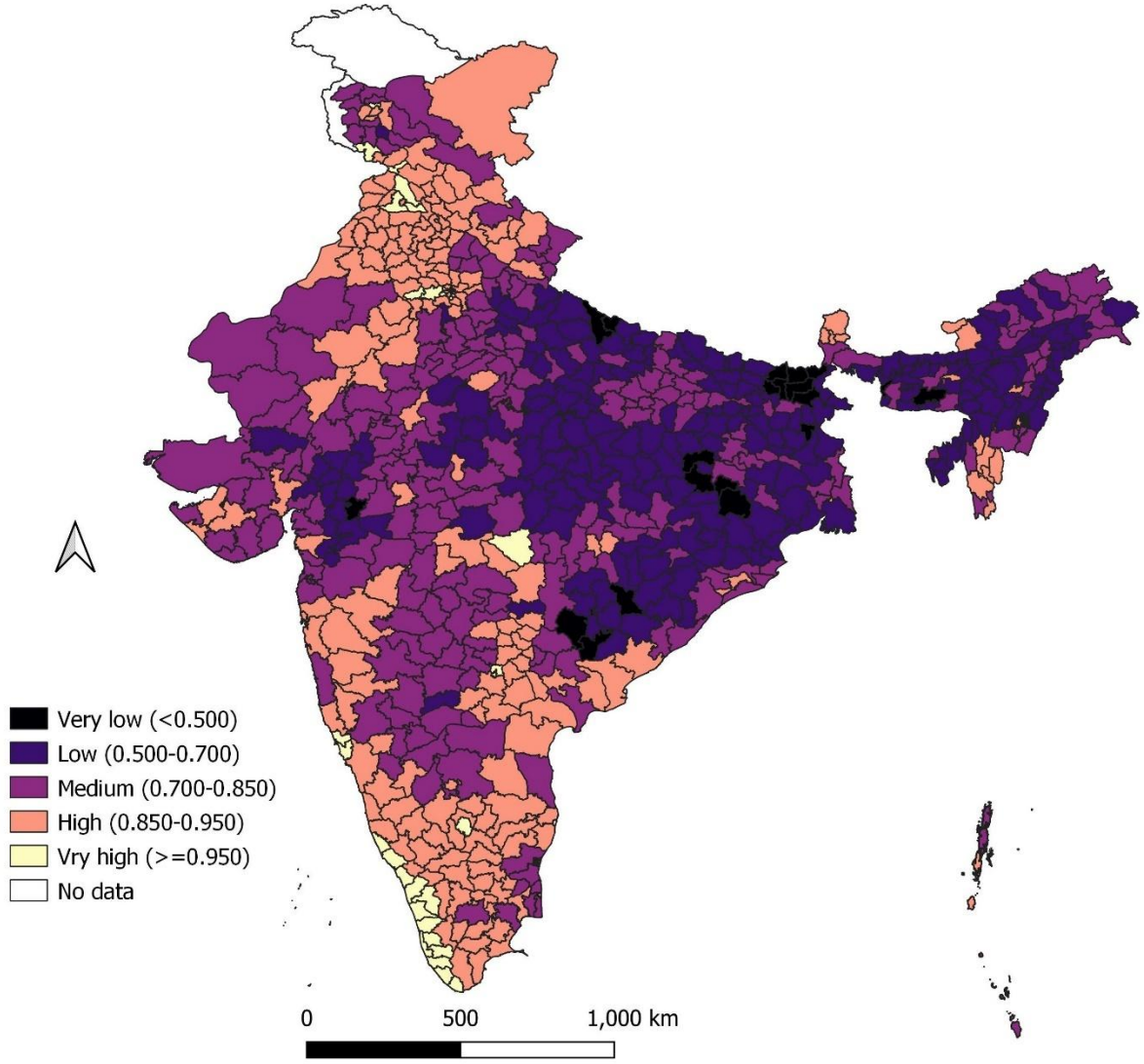

Figure 1: Inter-district variation in human development in India.
Source: Author

The within state/Union Territory inter-district variation in the three dimensions of human development is presented in tables 3 to 5. There are 59 districts in the country where the progress in all the three dimensions of human development is very poor and 40 of districts are in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. Other states where there is at least one district in which the progress is very poor in all the three dimensions of human development are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, and Odisha. On the other hand, there are only 11 districts in the country where progress is very high in all the three dimensions of human development and six of these 11 districts are in Kerala alone. Other states/Union Territories where progress in all the three dimensions of human development is very high are Goa, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. In 231 or almost one third of the districts of the country, the progress in all the three dimensions of human development is below average (Table 6). On the other hand, there are only 39 or just around 5 per cent districts where progress in all the three dimensions of human development is above average. Similarly, there are only 10 districts where progress in all the three dimensions of human development may be termed as average. In 50 districts, progress in the dimension of standard of living and in the dimension of health is below average but average in the dimension of education. In majority of the districts of the country, progress in different dimensions of human development is different. This has implication for human development in the district.

Table 2: Inter-district variation in human development in each state/Union Territory of the country, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory	Human development					
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	8	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	9	3	0	20
Assam	1	28	3	1	0	33
Bihar	7	24	7	0	0	38
Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	2	14	9	2	0	27
Delhi	0	0	0	6	5	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	1	2	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gujarat	0	10	17	6	0	33
Haryana	0	1	0	19	2	22
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	11	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	12	7	2	22
Jharkhand	5	12	7	0	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	11	17	1	30
Kerala	0	0	0	2	12	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	26	21	3	0	51
Maharashtra	0	1	19	14	2	36
Manipur	0	3	5	1	0	9
Meghalaya	1	8	2	0	0	11
Mizoram	0	0	2	6	0	8
Nagaland	0	7	3	1	0	11
Odisha	1	20	8	1	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	3	1	4
Punjab	0	0	0	18	4	22
Rajasthan	0	3	21	9	0	33
Sikkim	0	0	0	4	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	7	23	2	32
Telangana	0	1	11	17	2	31
Tripura	0	7	1	0	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	32	36	5	0	75
Uttarakhand	0	0	7	6	0	13
West Bengal	0	12	7	1	0	20
India	20	219	234	198	36	707

Remarks: Human development is very low if $HDI_a<0.500$
Human development is low if $0.500 \leq HDI_a<0.700$
Human development is medium if $0.700 \leq HDI_a<0.850$
Human development is high if $0.850 \leq HDI_a<0.950$
Human development is very high if $HDI_a \geq 0.950$

At the time of the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021, there were 707 districts in the country. The number of districts in the country has now increased to 740. Data about the newly created districts are not available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Source: Author, based on the data available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

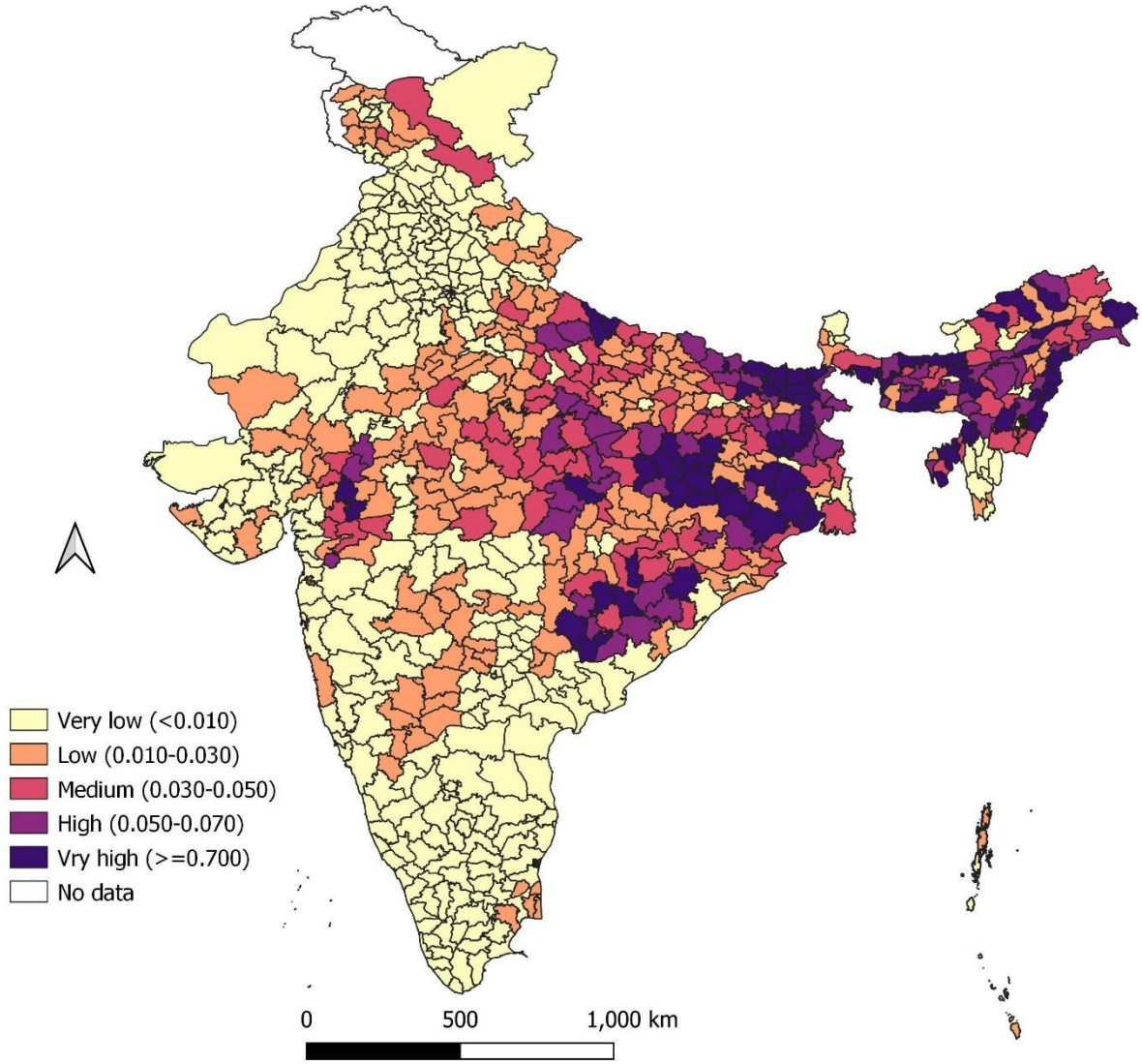

Figure 2: Inter-district variation in progress inequality in different dimensions of human development.
Source: Author

Discussions and Conclusions

This paper has developed and used an alternative index to measure the human progress in the districts of India using the latest data available from the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021. The index used in this paper combines the progress in the three dimensions of human development into a single composite index based on the concept of human development surface which does not treat the progress in the three dimensions independent of each other but recognises that the progress in different dimensions of human development is associated. The index also addresses many of the problems associated with the conventional human development index that is used by the United Nations to chart human progress across countries and within countries. The index is constructed using proportions rather than averages to measure the progress in the three core dimensions of human development as averages are not appropriate to measure progress when the underlying distribution is not normally distributed. The use of proportion indicators in place of average indictors eliminates the need of setting up of the goal posts. Moreover, an index based on proportions measures human development in absolute terms and not in relative terms.

Table 3: Inter-district variation in the proportion of households having wealth index equal to or more than the second quintile of inter-household distribution of wealth index (L) 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory	Proportion of households having wealth index equal to or more than second quintile of inter-household distribution of wealth index (L)					
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	8	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	2	0	0	20
Assam	32	0	1	0	0	33
Bihar	35	3	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	20	5	1	1	0	27
Delhi	0	0	0	1	10	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	0	1	1	3
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gujarat	9	5	13	6	0	33
Haryana	0	1	1	18	2	22
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	3	5	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	2	11	5	3	1	22
Jharkhand	20	4	0	0	0	24
Karnataka	3	8	11	7	1	30
Kerala	0	0	2	5	7	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	33	15	1	2	0	51
Maharashtra	1	19	11	3	2	36
Manipur	7	2	0	0	0	9
Meghalaya	11	0	0	0	0	11
Mizoram	1	1	5	1	0	8
Nagaland	8	2	1	0	0	11
Odisha	24	6	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	1	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	1	10	11	22
Rajasthan	6	16	11	0	0	33
Sikkim	0	2	1	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	8	13	10	1	32
Telangana	1	9	15	4	2	31
Tripura	7	1	0	0	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	45	14	12	3	1	75
Uttarakhand	1	8	3	0	1	13
West Bengal	14	5	0	1	0	20
India	293	160	122	86	46	707

Remarks: Standard of living is very low if $L<0.500$
Standard of living is low if $0.500 \leq L<0.700$
Standard of living is medium if $0.700 \leq L<0.850$
Standard of living is high if $0.850 \leq L<0.950$
Standard of living is very high if $L \geq 0.950$.

At the time of the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021, there were 707 districts in the country. The number of districts in the country has now increased to 740. Data about the newly created districts are not available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Source: Author, based on the data available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Table 4: Inter-district variation in the secondary school net attendance ratio in each state/Union Territory, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory	Secondary school net attendance ratio (E)					
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	4	7	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	6	1	7	20
Assam	5	18	9	1	0	33
Bihar	14	19	5	0	0	38
Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	7	10	5	4	1	27
Delhi	0	1	4	6	0	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	2	0	0	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	1	1	2
Gujarat	30	3	0	0	0	33
Haryana	1	1	6	11	3	22
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	6	3	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	3	4	8	7	22
Jharkhand	5	12	6	1	0	24
Karnataka	2	4	9	11	4	30
Kerala	0	0	0	0	14	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	22	26	3	0	0	51
Maharashtra	1	9	11	6	9	36
Manipur	0	0	3	6	0	9
Meghalaya	4	3	1	3	0	11
Mizoram	0	2	3	2	1	8
Nagaland	1	6	0	3	1	11
Odisha	11	11	4	4	0	30
Puducherry	0	1	1	1	1	4
Punjab	0	7	5	8	2	22
Rajasthan	1	16	10	6	0	33
Sikkim	0	0	0	2	2	4
Tamil Nadu	0	2	4	21	5	32
Telangana	3	3	9	11	5	31
Tripura	0	2	5	1	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	37	30	7	1	0	75
Uttarakhand	1	1	2	0	9	13
West Bengal	0	8	9	3	0	20
India	146	210	142	131	78	707

Remarks: Education development is very low if $E<0.750$
Education development is low if $0.750 \leq E<0.850$
Education development is medium if $0.850 \leq E<0.900$
Education development is high if $0.900 \leq E<0.950$
Education development is very high if $E \geq 0.950$.

At the time of the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021, there were 707 districts in the country. The number of districts in the country has now increased to 740. Data about the newly created districts are not available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Source: Author, based on data available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Table 5: Inter-district variation in the probability of survival in the first five years of life in each state/Union Territory, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory	Probability of survival in the first five years of life (H)					
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	7	4	1	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	3	5	10	20
Assam	7	10	12	3	1	33
Bihar	22	15	1	0	0	38
Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	11	10	4	1	1	27
Delhi	1	5	1	3	1	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	2	0	0	1	3
Goa	0	0	0	1	1	2
Gujarat	8	9	11	5	0	33
Haryana	4	13	3	1	1	22
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	3	3	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	3	4	10	5	22
Jharkhand	5	17	2	0	0	24
Karnataka	4	10	7	7	2	30
Kerala	0	0	0	3	11	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	18	7	2	1	51
Maharashtra	4	13	7	9	3	36
Manipur	1	3	3	1	1	9
Meghalaya	3	2	2	0	4	11
Mizoram	0	1	3	1	3	8
Nagaland	2	3	2	4	0	11
Odisha	10	11	5	3	1	30
Puducherry	0	1	0	1	2	4
Punjab	3	13	2	3	1	22
Rajasthan	5	15	10	2	1	33
Sikkim	0	1	0	1	2	4
Tamil Nadu	0	10	7	5	10	32
Telangana	6	6	9	4	6	31
Tripura	3	4	1	0	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	49	19	3	4	0	75
Uttarakhand	3	4	3	2	1	13
West Bengal	1	7	6	4	2	20
India	177	238	126	90	76	707

Remarks: State of health is very low if $H<0.950$
State of health is low if $0.950 \leq H<0.970$
State of health is medium if $0.970 \leq H<0.980$
State of health is high if $0.980 \leq H<0.990$
State of health is very high if $H \geq 0.990$.

At the time of the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021, there were 707 districts in the country. The number of districts in the country has now increased to 740. Data about the newly created districts are not available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Source: Author, based on data available from NFHS, 2019-2021.

Table 6 : Classification of districts according to progress in different dimensions of human development

Progress in			Districts	
Standard of living	Education	Health	Number	Per cent
Below average	Below average	Below average	231	32.7
Below average	Below average	Average	34	4.8
Below average	Below average	Above average	24	3.4
Below average	Average	Below average	50	7.1
Below average	Average	Average	18	2.5
Below average	Average	Above average	15	2.1
Below average	Above average	Below average	33	4.7
Below average	Above average	Average	17	2.4
Below average	Above average	Above average	31	4.4
Average	Below average	Below average	21	3.0
Average	Below average	Average	11	1.6
Average	Below average	Above average	11	1.6
Average	Average	Below average	12	1.7
Average	Average	Average	10	1.4
Average	Average	Above average	7	1.0
Average	Above average	Below average	14	2.0
Average	Above average	Average	15	2.1
Average	Above average	Above average	21	3.0
Above average	Below average	Below average	12	1.7
Above average	Below average	Average	5	0.7
Above average	Below average	Above average	7	1.0
Above average	Average	Below average	15	2.1
Above average	Average	Average	4	0.6
Above average	Average	Above average	11	1.6
Above average	Above average	Below average	27	3.8
Above average	Above average	Average	12	1.7
Above average	Above average	Above average	39	5.5
Total			707	100.0

Source: Author

The present analysis reveals that human progress varies widely across the districts of the country and reducing the inter-district inequality in human progress may contribute substantially for accelerating human progress in the country as a whole. This means that a decentralised, district-based approach should be adopted to accelerate human progress in the country. It appears that there are district-specific factors that contribute to human progress in the district. Identification of these factors and incorporating them in the local level development planning and programming may be needed for accelerating human progress. It is well-known that districts of the country vary widely in terms of such exogenous factors as the degree of urbanisation and religion and social class composition of the population. There is a need to explore how, these and many other exogenous factors influence the progress in the three dimensions of human development and hence on the overall human progress. Unfortunately, the data required for such an analysis are not available at present. Data on the distribution of population by residence, religion and social class in India are available through the decennial population census but the last decennial population census was carried out in 2011 and so the available data are dated. The problem is further compounded by frequent changes in the administrative boundaries of the constituent districts because of the formation of new districts.

One factor that may imbibe human development sensitiveness in the planning and programming for social and economic development activities in India, especially, at the district level is to estimate district human development index on a regular basis, if not on an annual basis to monitor human progress. In the past, this has been a challenge as the relevant data were not available at the district level. The present analysis suggests that using an alternative index of human development along with the district kevel data available through the National Family Health Survey, human progress at the district level can be measured and monitored at regular intervals. Since the National Family Health Survey is now being organised in the country at regular intervals, it is now possible to develop and institutionalise a system of measuring and monitoring human progress at the district level that can contribute to creating human development sensitiveness to social and economic development planning and programming and create a constituency for human progress at the district level. The index of human development used in this paper may serve as the basis for institutionalising the district human development measuring and monitoring system.

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Appendix Table: Proportion of households with wealth index equal to or more than second quintile of inter-household distribution of wealth index (L); secondary school net attendance ratio (E); probability of survival in the first five years of life (H) and the index HDI_a in districts of India, 2019-2021.

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
AN	South Andaman	0.919	0.952	0.979	0.950	37	0.000
AN	Nicobars	0.523	1.000	0.959	0.803	307	0.024
AN	North & Middle Andaman	0.526	0.909	0.993	0.788	331	0.021
AP	West Godavari	0.867	0.871	0.981	0.905	132	0.001
AP	Y.S.R.	0.864	0.872	0.928	0.888	162	0.000
AP	Chittoor	0.768	0.897	0.970	0.875	186	0.003
AP	East Godavari	0.762	0.876	0.977	0.869	198	0.003
AP	Prakasam	0.788	0.869	0.953	0.868	200	0.002
AP	Guntur	0.811	0.817	0.976	0.866	203	0.002
AP	Srikakulam	0.676	0.950	0.979	0.860	213	0.009
AP	Visakhapatnam	0.735	0.870	0.961	0.852	231	0.004
AP	Anantapur	0.711	0.878	0.969	0.847	239	0.005
AP	Krishna	0.755	0.825	0.958	0.843	242	0.003
AP	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.785	0.772	0.950	0.833	252	0.003
AP	Vizianagaram	0.583	0.941	0.960	0.813	288	0.015
AP	Kurnool	0.649	0.804	0.954	0.795	318	0.007
AR	Tawang	0.824	1.000	0.999	0.938	58	0.003
AR	West Kameng	0.850	0.857	0.973	0.892	155	0.001
AR	Papum Pare	0.686	0.889	0.998	0.850	234	0.008
AR	Lower Dibang Valley	0.550	1.000	1.000	0.828	267	0.022
AR	East Siang	0.584	0.875	1.000	0.805	303	0.015
AR	West Siang	0.540	0.875	0.977	0.779	347	0.018
AR	Lower Subansiri	0.534	0.857	0.988	0.774	361	0.019
AR	Kra Daadi	0.443	1.000	0.974	0.770	367	0.036
AR	Lohit	0.553	0.800	1.000	0.768	375	0.017
AR	Dibang Valley	0.412	1.000	0.982	0.756	391	0.042
AR	Upper Siang	0.367	1.000	1.000	0.737	414	0.052
AR	Changlang	0.350	0.929	1.000	0.709	454	0.051
AR	Tirap	0.394	0.800	0.964	0.685	489	0.034
AR	Siang	0.279	1.000	0.987	0.682	500	0.073
AR	East Kameng	0.358	0.857	0.956	0.681	501	0.042
AR	Kurung Kumey	0.239	0.833	0.991	0.614	583	0.074
AR	Anjaw	0.179	1.000	0.982	0.611	584	0.109
AR	Namsai	0.233	0.750	0.985	0.586	622	0.070
AR	Upper Subansiri	0.192	0.800	0.995	0.574	637	0.088
AR	Longding	0.162	0.750	1.000	0.539	668	0.098
AS	Kamrup Metropolitan	0.776	0.884	0.972	0.874	188	0.003
AS	Jorhat	0.466	0.867	0.943	0.735	418	0.024
AS	Sivasagar	0.463	0.800	0.979	0.723	434	0.025
AS	Kamrup	0.411	0.831	0.982	0.707	457	0.034
AS	Dima Hasao	0.392	0.826	0.991	0.699	473	0.037
AS	Hojai	0.361	0.852	0.971	0.685	490	0.043
AS	Bongaigaon	0.349	0.865	0.976	0.684	494	0.046
AS	Dibrugarh	0.413	0.736	0.977	0.678	504	0.031
AS	Nalbari	0.329	0.847	0.987	0.671	516	0.050
AS	Kokrajhar	0.308	0.866	0.961	0.658	534	0.054
AS	Tinsukia	0.354	0.781	0.937	0.653	540	0.038

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
AS	Karbi Anglong	0.294	0.867	0.968	0.652	542	0.058
AS	Lakhimpur	0.283	0.840	0.976	0.640	557	0.060
AS	Sonitpur	0.320	0.743	0.959	0.629	568	0.045
AS	Barpeta	0.252	0.840	0.972	0.619	579	0.068
AS	Golaghat	0.261	0.785	0.971	0.609	590	0.063
AS	Goalpara	0.251	0.800	0.969	0.607	592	0.066
AS	Chirang	0.230	0.852	0.963	0.607	593	0.075
AS	Cachar	0.259	0.754	0.975	0.601	605	0.062
AS	Biswanath	0.251	0.808	0.929	0.600	606	0.063
AS	Darrang	0.232	0.788	0.974	0.593	613	0.072
AS	Dhemaji	0.181	0.913	0.976	0.591	617	0.100
AS	Majuli	0.183	0.895	0.958	0.583	624	0.096
AS	Udalguri	0.218	0.804	0.949	0.583	625	0.075
AS	Dhubri	0.214	0.802	0.962	0.582	626	0.077
AS	Baksa	0.190	0.840	0.971	0.578	632	0.090
AS	Nagaon	0.243	0.735	0.936	0.576	633	0.062
AS	Charaideo	0.246	0.709	0.951	0.574	635	0.061
AS	Morigaon	0.214	0.784	0.948	0.574	636	0.075
AS	Karimganj	0.216	0.741	0.954	0.565	646	0.072
AS	Hailakandi	0.203	0.768	0.898	0.551	660	0.072
AS	West Karbi Anglong	0.121	0.865	0.969	0.527	674	0.124
AS	South Salmara Mancachar	0.113	0.750	0.981	0.494	692	0.121
BI	Patna	0.608	0.753	0.955	0.762	387	0.010
BI	Rohtas	0.518	0.885	0.906	0.752	396	0.017
BI	Munger	0.516	0.813	0.968	0.747	400	0.018
BI	Bhojpur	0.456	0.842	0.963	0.728	425	0.026
BI	Buxar	0.466	0.823	0.940	0.720	440	0.023
BI	Bhagalpur	0.462	0.825	0.936	0.718	443	0.023
BI	Siwan	0.442	0.852	0.940	0.717	444	0.027
BI	Nawada	0.404	0.815	0.971	0.696	476	0.034
BI	Aurangabad	0.390	0.842	0.953	0.693	479	0.035
BI	Nalanda	0.446	0.745	0.950	0.690	480	0.024
BI	Jehanabad	0.358	0.882	0.952	0.688	485	0.043
BI	Sheikhpura	0.392	0.829	0.927	0.683	496	0.033
BI	Lakhisarai	0.377	0.783	0.962	0.671	515	0.036
BI	Gopalganj	0.367	0.781	0.959	0.665	525	0.038
BI	Saran	0.358	0.800	0.940	0.661	531	0.039
BI	Muzaffarpur	0.315	0.851	0.961	0.657	536	0.052
BI	Vaishali	0.329	0.811	0.928	0.646	549	0.044
BI	Arwal	0.301	0.855	0.925	0.641	553	0.052
BI	Gaya	0.328	0.766	0.962	0.641	554	0.045
BI	Begusarai	0.304	0.797	0.950	0.633	563	0.050
BI	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.300	0.814	0.923	0.629	567	0.050
BI	Banka	0.239	0.787	0.960	0.594	611	0.068
BI	Darbhanga	0.272	0.714	0.949	0.591	616	0.054
BI	Purba Champaran	0.277	0.706	0.941	0.590	618	0.052
BI	Jamui	0.258	0.751	0.926	0.588	619	0.057
BI	Khagaria	0.247	0.726	0.950	0.579	629	0.062
BI	Madhubani	0.220	0.740	0.955	0.567	644	0.071
BI	Sheohar	0.207	0.757	0.936	0.559	650	0.074
BI	Sitamarhi	0.212	0.702	0.918	0.543	664	0.067

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
BI	Samastipur	0.174	0.768	0.942	0.540	665	0.088
BI	Pashchim Champaran	0.220	0.658	0.906	0.533	670	0.062
BI	Katihar	0.155	0.661	0.954	0.500	688	0.090
BI	Purnia	0.179	0.612	0.922	0.496	690	0.075
BI	Saharsa	0.153	0.673	0.926	0.495	691	0.088
BI	Kishanganj	0.172	0.573	0.945	0.485	693	0.079
BI	Araria	0.135	0.639	0.944	0.476	697	0.097
BI	Madhepura	0.101	0.643	0.947	0.448	703	0.116
BI	Supaul	0.081	0.639	0.957	0.429	707	0.130
CD	Chandigarh	0.967	0.873	0.983	0.940	54	0.001
CH	Durg	0.867	0.868	0.979	0.903	137	0.001
CH	Raipur	0.757	0.843	0.978	0.856	225	0.004
CH	Dhamtari	0.618	0.908	0.986	0.825	272	0.012
CH	Balod	0.573	0.964	0.992	0.825	273	0.018
CH	Rajnandgaon	0.550	0.916	0.947	0.788	332	0.017
CH	Bemetara	0.527	0.868	0.965	0.768	374	0.018
CH	Kabeerdham	0.504	0.886	0.975	0.766	378	0.022
CH	Janjgir - Champa	0.460	0.909	0.970	0.751	398	0.028
CH	Bilaspur	0.474	0.813	0.954	0.725	431	0.022
CH	Baloda Bazar	0.467	0.812	0.952	0.721	437	0.023
CH	Raigarh	0.425	0.854	0.908	0.701	468	0.028
CH	Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.342	0.932	0.978	0.699	471	0.052
CH	Korba	0.463	0.767	0.923	0.697	475	0.021
CH	Mahasamund	0.404	0.791	0.964	0.687	487	0.032
CH	Mungeli	0.370	0.830	0.944	0.677	509	0.038
CH	Koriya	0.352	0.890	0.883	0.668	521	0.040
CH	Gariyaband	0.348	0.824	0.952	0.666	523	0.042
CH	Surguja	0.254	0.807	0.935	0.603	599	0.062
CH	Surajpur	0.228	0.839	0.966	0.602	600	0.075
CH	Dantewada	0.252	0.721	0.952	0.581	627	0.060
CH	Bastar	0.269	0.621	0.925	0.555	654	0.050
CH	Narayanpur	0.217	0.647	0.962	0.540	666	0.068
CH	Jashpur	0.146	0.795	0.951	0.528	673	0.103
CH	Kodagaon	0.169	0.737	0.937	0.527	675	0.087
CH	Balrampur	0.146	0.748	0.937	0.513	679	0.098
CH	Bijapur	0.148	0.552	0.917	0.455	702	0.084
CH	Sukma	0.092	0.625	0.929	0.432	706	0.117
DE	South West	0.981	0.934	0.990	0.968	22	0.000
DE	North West	0.987	0.931	0.984	0.967	23	0.000
DE	South East	0.972	0.927	0.985	0.961	28	0.000
DE	South	0.989	0.932	0.948	0.956	32	0.000
DE	North East	0.990	0.897	0.970	0.951	35	0.001
DE	New Delhi	0.960	0.902	0.979	0.946	44	0.000
DE	East	0.961	0.914	0.959	0.945	46	0.000
DE	Central	0.963	0.885	0.985	0.944	48	0.001
DE	West	0.969	0.886	0.963	0.939	56	0.001
DE	Shahdara	0.987	0.869	0.951	0.935	65	0.001
DE	North	0.928	0.827	0.969	0.907	130	0.001
DN	Diu	0.955	0.750	1.000	0.897	147	0.005
DN	Daman	0.867	0.800	0.958	0.873	191	0.002
DN	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.520	0.694	0.950	0.705	463	0.016

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
GO	North Goa	0.966	0.965	1.000	0.977	11	0.000
GO	South Goa	0.971	0.940	0.984	0.965	25	0.000
GU	Rajkot	0.934	0.827	0.980	0.912	116	0.002
GU	Ahmadabad	0.934	0.733	0.961	0.872	194	0.005
GU	Jamnagar	0.915	0.713	0.979	0.863	207	0.006
GU	Porbandar	0.896	0.719	0.982	0.860	210	0.005
GU	Surat	0.870	0.739	0.974	0.857	219	0.004
GU	Gandhinagar	0.816	0.785	0.957	0.850	233	0.002
GU	Valsad	0.725	0.805	0.977	0.831	261	0.005
GU	Vadodara	0.831	0.699	0.977	0.830	262	0.006
GU	Junagadh	0.817	0.724	0.961	0.830	263	0.004
GU	Morbi	0.868	0.653	0.989	0.828	268	0.009
GU	Gir Somnath	0.751	0.712	0.976	0.807	296	0.006
GU	Navsari	0.729	0.727	0.982	0.806	300	0.006
GU	Kachchh	0.821	0.613	0.962	0.789	330	0.010
GU	Botad	0.810	0.596	0.980	0.783	338	0.012
GU	Amreli	0.781	0.616	0.980	0.782	341	0.011
GU	Bhavnagar	0.717	0.656	0.980	0.775	360	0.009
GU	Bharuch	0.711	0.673	0.947	0.770	366	0.007
GU	Surendranagar	0.721	0.646	0.967	0.769	370	0.009
GU	Anand	0.697	0.676	0.935	0.763	383	0.006
GU	Mahesana	0.665	0.692	0.937	0.757	390	0.007
GU	Patan	0.648	0.641	0.910	0.725	428	0.008
GU	Sabar Kantha	0.587	0.626	0.968	0.713	447	0.014
GU	Devbhumi Dwarka	0.776	0.450	0.971	0.707	459	0.026
GU	Aravali	0.458	0.687	0.961	0.679	502	0.023
GU	Kheda	0.555	0.577	0.934	0.673	513	0.015
GU	Panch Mahals	0.474	0.616	0.939	0.656	537	0.020
GU	Banas Kantha	0.479	0.581	0.949	0.648	543	0.022
GU	Mahisagar	0.394	0.664	0.970	0.644	550	0.032
GU	Tapi	0.404	0.639	0.959	0.638	558	0.030
GU	Narmada	0.305	0.667	0.954	0.596	608	0.046
GU	Chhota Udaipur	0.329	0.549	0.926	0.563	647	0.038
GU	The Dangs	0.227	0.571	0.975	0.526	676	0.066
GU	Dohad	0.184	0.594	0.973	0.505	684	0.079
HA	Jhajjar	0.954	0.971	0.991	0.972	17	0.000
HA	Charkhi Dadri	0.935	0.984	0.967	0.962	27	0.000
HA	Panchkula	0.968	0.915	0.960	0.948	42	0.000
HA	Sonipat	0.940	0.937	0.965	0.947	43	0.000
HA	Rewari	0.926	0.936	0.969	0.944	47	0.000
HA	Rohtak	0.927	0.922	0.975	0.941	50	0.000
HA	Gurgaon	0.940	0.911	0.966	0.939	57	0.000
HA	Kaithal	0.914	0.935	0.954	0.934	67	0.000
HA	Jind	0.906	0.946	0.944	0.932	70	0.000
HA	Hisar	0.910	0.910	0.971	0.930	74	0.000
HA	Faridabad	0.949	0.873	0.967	0.929	78	0.001
HA	Panipat	0.897	0.926	0.959	0.927	80	0.000
HA	Mahendragarh	0.851	0.970	0.965	0.927	82	0.001
HA	Fatehabad	0.885	0.931	0.961	0.925	87	0.000
HA	Karnal	0.912	0.892	0.972	0.925	88	0.000
HA	Yamunanagar	0.918	0.880	0.967	0.921	91	0.001

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
HA	Ambala	0.939	0.889	0.932	0.920	94	0.000
HA	Bhiwani	0.891	0.928	0.929	0.916	104	0.000
HA	Kurukshetra	0.914	0.865	0.958	0.912	117	0.001
HA	Sirsa	0.879	0.870	0.958	0.902	141	0.001
HA	Palwal	0.805	0.841	0.981	0.873	190	0.002
HA	Mewat	0.561	0.526	0.941	0.658	533	0.018
HP	Bilaspur	0.899	0.886	0.992	0.925	89	0.001
HP	Una	0.900	0.882	0.980	0.920	93	0.001
HP	Solan	0.902	0.900	0.941	0.914	109	0.000
HP	Hamirpur	0.872	0.900	0.972	0.914	110	0.001
HP	Shimla	0.837	0.942	0.965	0.913	111	0.001
HP	Mandi	0.820	0.947	0.979	0.913	112	0.002
HP	Sirmaur	0.824	0.909	0.980	0.903	139	0.002
HP	Kangra	0.855	0.889	0.955	0.899	145	0.001
HP	Kinnaur	0.695	1.000	0.968	0.879	177	0.008
HP	Kullu	0.661	0.957	0.984	0.857	220	0.010
HP	Chamba	0.673	0.942	0.970	0.854	226	0.008
HP	Lahul & Spiti	0.481	1.000	0.996	0.794	319	0.031
JA	Jammu	0.952	0.981	0.985	0.973	15	0.000
JA	Srinagar	0.947	0.979	0.988	0.971	18	0.000
JA	Samba	0.876	0.946	0.991	0.937	61	0.001
JA	Pulwama	0.869	0.950	0.974	0.930	75	0.001
JA	Kathua	0.847	0.961	0.981	0.928	79	0.001
JA	Anantnag	0.830	0.953	1.000	0.926	86	0.002
JA	Shupiyan	0.803	0.909	1.000	0.901	143	0.003
JA	Badgam	0.773	0.925	0.995	0.894	153	0.004
JA	Leh(Ladakh)	0.742	0.900	0.969	0.866	202	0.004
JA	Udhampur	0.606	0.950	0.980	0.832	258	0.014
JA	Ganderbal	0.687	0.839	0.987	0.831	260	0.007
JA	Punch	0.581	0.949	0.972	0.818	281	0.016
JA	Rajouri	0.621	0.875	0.989	0.817	283	0.011
JA	Kupwara	0.581	0.914	0.961	0.804	304	0.014
JA	Baramula	0.648	0.805	0.976	0.801	309	0.008
JA	Kulgam	0.542	0.926	0.983	0.797	315	0.019
JA	Bandipore	0.584	0.848	0.969	0.787	333	0.013
JA	Kishtwar	0.522	0.906	0.990	0.785	335	0.021
JA	Doda	0.514	0.897	0.981	0.775	359	0.022
JA	Reasi	0.506	0.897	0.986	0.773	363	0.023
JA	Kargil	0.388	1.000	0.975	0.742	406	0.046
JA	Ramban	0.370	0.865	0.993	0.700	469	0.043
JH	Ranchi	0.546	0.891	0.958	0.782	343	0.017
JH	Dhanbad	0.555	0.847	0.976	0.777	353	0.016
JH	Purbi Singhbhum	0.551	0.871	0.952	0.776	356	0.015
JH	Bokaro	0.541	0.873	0.957	0.774	362	0.017
JH	Ramgarh	0.484	0.861	0.959	0.745	402	0.023
JH	Hazaribagh	0.434	0.883	0.954	0.727	427	0.030
JH	Kodarma	0.399	0.912	0.963	0.720	439	0.038
JH	Giridih	0.331	0.806	0.956	0.653	541	0.045
JH	Saraikela-Kharsawan	0.298	0.844	0.929	0.638	559	0.053
JH	Lohardaga	0.234	0.863	0.959	0.611	586	0.074
JH	Palamu	0.235	0.814	0.944	0.595	609	0.069

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
JH	Jamtara	0.197	0.794	0.972	0.571	640	0.084
JH	Chatra	0.196	0.772	0.952	0.560	648	0.080
JH	Garhwa	0.173	0.827	0.952	0.557	653	0.094
JH	Godda	0.213	0.723	0.930	0.552	658	0.069
JH	Deoghar	0.194	0.723	0.967	0.548	661	0.080
JH	Dumka	0.173	0.785	0.941	0.544	663	0.089
JH	Simdega	0.119	0.813	0.964	0.511	681	0.120
JH	Sahibganj	0.161	0.648	0.969	0.504	685	0.089
JH	Gumla	0.108	0.822	0.933	0.497	689	0.124
JH	Khunti	0.112	0.725	0.961	0.482	694	0.117
JH	Latehar	0.094	0.776	0.963	0.479	695	0.132
JH	Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.091	0.760	0.955	0.470	698	0.132
JH	Pakur	0.117	0.623	0.959	0.460	700	0.107
KA	Bangalore	0.969	0.949	0.982	0.966	24	0.000
KA	Dakshina Kannada	0.903	0.950	0.992	0.948	41	0.001
KA	Kolar	0.892	0.942	0.988	0.940	53	0.001
KA	Mandya	0.864	0.952	1.000	0.937	59	0.001
KA	Bangalore Rural	0.891	0.931	0.969	0.930	76	0.000
KA	Udupi	0.837	0.963	0.985	0.926	83	0.002
KA	Kodagu	0.868	0.927	0.974	0.922	90	0.001
KA	Ramanagara	0.901	0.901	0.941	0.914	108	0.000
KA	Hassan	0.812	0.945	0.990	0.913	113	0.002
KA	Tumkur	0.823	0.991	0.926	0.911	121	0.002
KA	Chikmagalur	0.826	0.940	0.969	0.910	123	0.002
KA	Mysore	0.858	0.889	0.987	0.910	124	0.001
KA	Shimoga	0.833	0.922	0.979	0.910	125	0.001
KA	Chikkaballapura	0.849	0.856	0.978	0.893	154	0.001
KA	Dharwad	0.762	0.927	0.960	0.880	176	0.003
KA	Uttara Kannada	0.786	0.892	0.963	0.878	181	0.002
KA	Chamarajanagar	0.748	0.887	0.966	0.864	205	0.004
KA	Davanagere	0.743	0.861	0.977	0.856	224	0.004
KA	Chitradurga	0.700	0.887	0.957	0.843	244	0.005
KA	Belgaum	0.670	0.907	0.975	0.843	245	0.008
KA	Bellary	0.643	0.862	0.932	0.805	302	0.007
KA	Gadag	0.567	0.901	0.984	0.801	311	0.016
KA	Bidar	0.539	0.882	0.969	0.779	348	0.018
KA	Haveri	0.582	0.827	0.965	0.779	350	0.013
KA	Bagalkot	0.533	0.857	0.972	0.769	369	0.018
KA	Gulbarga	0.554	0.777	0.978	0.755	392	0.015
KA	Bijapur	0.520	0.814	0.981	0.753	395	0.019
KA	Raichur	0.497	0.739	0.946	0.709	453	0.018
KA	Koppal	0.448	0.792	0.957	0.707	458	0.025
KA	Yadgir	0.458	0.735	0.958	0.694	478	0.023
KE	Kozhikode	0.980	1.000	1.000	0.993	3	0.000
KE	Ernakulam	0.982	0.990	0.989	0.987	4	0.000
KE	Malappuram	0.966	1.000	0.995	0.987	5	0.000
KE	Alappuzha	0.968	0.987	1.000	0.985	6	0.000
KE	Thrissur	0.971	0.984	1.000	0.985	7	0.000
KE	Kannur	0.968	0.967	1.000	0.978	9	0.000
KE	Kollam	0.943	0.993	1.000	0.978	10	0.000
KE	Kottayam	0.956	0.970	1.000	0.975	12	0.000

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
KE	Pathanamthitta	0.934	0.989	1.000	0.974	14	0.000
KE	Thiruvananthapuram	0.925	0.993	1.000	0.972	16	0.000
KE	Kasaragod	0.916	0.974	0.995	0.961	29	0.000
KE	Palakkad	0.888	0.988	1.000	0.958	30	0.001
KE	Idukki	0.832	0.967	0.989	0.927	81	0.002
KE	Wayanad	0.815	0.954	0.987	0.916	100	0.002
LK	Lakshadweep	0.981	1.000	1.000	0.993	2	0.000
MA	Indore	0.895	0.849	0.971	0.904	135	0.001
MA	Gwalior	0.828	0.851	0.972	0.882	170	0.002
MA	Bhopal	0.850	0.799	0.984	0.875	185	0.003
MA	Ujjain	0.667	0.818	0.976	0.813	289	0.007
MA	Neemuch	0.657	0.823	0.963	0.807	297	0.007
MA	Bhind	0.573	0.854	0.957	0.781	344	0.013
MA	Harda	0.597	0.779	0.963	0.769	372	0.011
MA	Mandsaur	0.576	0.824	0.940	0.768	373	0.012
MA	Dewas	0.575	0.802	0.952	0.764	381	0.012
MA	Khargone (West Nimar)	0.647	0.708	0.959	0.763	384	0.008
MA	Khandwa (East Nimar)	0.533	0.803	0.973	0.753	394	0.017
MA	Agar Malwa	0.522	0.787	0.981	0.745	403	0.018
MA	Ratlam	0.592	0.714	0.953	0.742	407	0.011
MA	Morena	0.545	0.782	0.936	0.741	409	0.014
MA	Shajapur	0.526	0.802	0.940	0.740	410	0.016
MA	Burhanpur	0.612	0.687	0.946	0.739	412	0.010
MA	Sehore	0.495	0.835	0.940	0.737	415	0.020
MA	Datia	0.516	0.802	0.942	0.736	416	0.017
MA	Hoshangabad	0.531	0.765	0.952	0.734	419	0.015
MA	Tikamgarh	0.476	0.798	0.960	0.722	435	0.022
MA	Raisen	0.466	0.809	0.955	0.720	442	0.023
MA	Sagar	0.421	0.830	0.961	0.707	461	0.031
MA	Dhar	0.478	0.731	0.973	0.706	462	0.022
MA	Chhindwara	0.462	0.766	0.951	0.704	466	0.023
MA	Narsimhapur	0.438	0.735	0.976	0.689	481	0.027
MA	Betul	0.391	0.797	0.965	0.683	497	0.035
MA	Jabalpur	0.395	0.744	1.000	0.678	505	0.035
MA	Vidisha	0.460	0.684	0.942	0.674	511	0.021
MA	Guna	0.428	0.695	0.950	0.665	524	0.026
MA	Chhatarpur	0.413	0.723	0.934	0.663	526	0.027
MA	Satna	0.391	0.741	0.946	0.661	530	0.031
MA	Rajgarh	0.350	0.794	0.957	0.659	532	0.041
MA	Shivpuri	0.394	0.718	0.935	0.653	539	0.030
MA	Balaghat	0.285	0.863	0.955	0.642	552	0.059
MA	Mandla	0.297	0.818	0.956	0.637	560	0.054
MA	Ashoknagar	0.331	0.728	0.957	0.629	566	0.043
MA	Singrauli	0.320	0.748	0.938	0.625	572	0.044
MA	Katni	0.348	0.730	0.896	0.624	573	0.034
MA	Anuppur	0.286	0.798	0.947	0.622	575	0.055
MA	Seoni	0.305	0.755	0.950	0.622	576	0.048
MA	Damoh	0.307	0.758	0.941	0.621	578	0.047
MA	Umaria	0.310	0.723	0.929	0.610	587	0.044
MA	Shahdol	0.280	0.778	0.909	0.604	596	0.052
MA	Barwani	0.371	0.572	0.968	0.601	603	0.036

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
MA	Sheopur	0.323	0.658	0.934	0.598	607	0.040
MA	Sidhi	0.232	0.723	0.931	0.565	645	0.064
MA	Panna	0.234	0.725	0.901	0.559	649	0.060
MA	Rewa	0.246	0.674	0.928	0.559	652	0.057
MA	Dindori	0.146	0.779	0.945	0.523	677	0.101
MA	Jhabua	0.181	0.657	0.933	0.513	680	0.077
MA	Alirajpur	0.171	0.540	0.970	0.479	696	0.082
MH	Mumbai	0.968	0.956	0.983	0.969	21	0.000
MH	Nagpur	0.932	0.951	0.990	0.957	31	0.000
MH	Mumbai Suburban	0.979	0.966	0.886	0.943	49	0.001
MH	Thane	0.896	0.923	0.979	0.932	69	0.000
MH	Kolhapur	0.817	0.958	0.967	0.912	119	0.002
MH	Sangli	0.813	0.955	0.971	0.911	122	0.002
MH	Pune	0.882	0.850	1.000	0.909	126	0.002
MH	Wardha	0.836	0.894	0.984	0.903	138	0.002
MH	Chandrapur	0.760	0.953	0.953	0.885	166	0.004
MH	Amravati	0.754	0.915	0.981	0.879	178	0.004
MH	Raigarh	0.814	0.848	0.980	0.879	179	0.002
MH	Satara	0.755	0.883	1.000	0.875	187	0.004
MH	Akola	0.776	0.883	0.969	0.873	192	0.003
MH	Sindhudurg	0.687	0.975	0.977	0.871	195	0.008
MH	Aurangabad	0.740	0.902	0.977	0.869	199	0.004
MH	Ahmadnagar	0.724	0.895	0.974	0.859	214	0.005
MH	Buldana	0.667	0.937	0.969	0.849	236	0.009
MH	Osmanabad	0.667	0.910	0.995	0.848	237	0.009
MH	Bhandara	0.677	0.919	0.957	0.844	241	0.007
MH	Latur	0.686	0.875	0.972	0.838	248	0.006
MH	Jalgaon	0.711	0.823	0.980	0.833	254	0.005
MH	Solapur	0.661	0.866	0.981	0.828	266	0.008
MH	Gondiya	0.607	0.958	0.946	0.824	274	0.013
MH	Ratnagiri	0.586	0.953	0.961	0.818	280	0.015
MH	Yavatmal	0.644	0.882	0.950	0.817	282	0.008
MH	Palghar	0.675	0.793	0.988	0.811	292	0.008
MH	Hingoli	0.608	0.873	0.965	0.804	305	0.011
MH	Bid	0.577	0.881	0.980	0.798	313	0.015
MH	Washim	0.590	0.878	0.959	0.796	317	0.012
MH	Nashik	0.640	0.815	0.948	0.793	321	0.008
MH	Jalna	0.577	0.849	0.960	0.782	340	0.013
MH	Nanded	0.597	0.817	0.964	0.782	342	0.011
MH	Parbhani	0.559	0.848	0.970	0.777	352	0.015
MH	Dhule	0.594	0.764	0.984	0.769	371	0.012
MH	Gadchiroli	0.507	0.878	0.964	0.762	386	0.021
MH	Nandurbar	0.362	0.703	0.942	0.634	562	0.035
MN	Imphal West	0.697	0.933	0.991	0.867	201	0.007
MN	Imphal East	0.597	0.907	0.957	0.808	294	0.013
MN	Bishnupur	0.430	0.917	0.972	0.740	411	0.033
MN	Thoubal	0.422	0.894	0.971	0.728	424	0.034
MN	Churachandpur	0.422	0.870	0.976	0.723	433	0.033
MN	Chandel	0.410	0.857	0.962	0.710	452	0.033
MN	Senapati	0.302	0.917	0.986	0.674	512	0.061
MN	Tamenglong	0.189	0.900	0.950	0.587	620	0.093

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
MN	Ukhrul	0.164	0.900	0.966	0.571	639	0.105
MY	West Garo Hills	0.480	0.940	0.993	0.776	355	0.028
MY	East Khasi Hills	0.472	0.780	1.000	0.725	429	0.025
MY	East Garo Hills	0.330	0.867	0.991	0.678	506	0.051
MY	South Garo Hills	0.268	0.941	0.994	0.662	528	0.073
MY	North Garo Hills	0.277	0.923	0.974	0.658	535	0.067
MY	South West Garo Hills	0.301	0.826	0.973	0.646	548	0.055
MY	Ribhoi	0.261	0.739	0.964	0.595	610	0.060
MY	East Jantia Hills	0.274	0.696	0.947	0.586	621	0.053
MY	South West Khasi Hills	0.203	0.813	0.943	0.573	638	0.080
MY	West Jaintia Hills	0.236	0.587	0.951	0.531	672	0.060
MY	West Khasi Hills	0.112	0.652	0.929	0.457	701	0.107
MZ	Aizawl	0.935	0.896	0.970	0.933	68	0.000
MZ	Kolasib	0.820	0.900	0.991	0.902	142	0.002
MZ	Champhai	0.813	0.900	0.990	0.899	146	0.002
MZ	Serchhip	0.840	0.857	0.981	0.891	157	0.002
MZ	Saiha	0.707	1.000	0.979	0.887	163	0.008
MZ	Lunglei	0.754	0.833	1.000	0.858	217	0.004
MZ	Mamit	0.655	0.857	0.980	0.822	276	0.008
MZ	Lawngtlai	0.472	0.750	0.956	0.704	464	0.022
NG	Dimapur	0.794	0.939	0.986	0.904	136	0.003
NG	Kohima	0.655	0.933	0.984	0.848	238	0.010
NG	Mokokchung	0.534	0.909	0.984	0.789	327	0.020
NG	Wokha	0.467	1.000	0.958	0.777	354	0.031
NG	Peren	0.345	0.800	0.900	0.644	551	0.038
NG	Zunheboto	0.240	0.800	0.976	0.602	602	0.070
NG	Phek	0.225	0.833	0.975	0.601	604	0.077
NG	Tuensang	0.187	0.739	0.967	0.548	662	0.084
NG	Kiphire	0.159	0.800	0.917	0.532	671	0.094
NG	Mon	0.124	0.800	0.982	0.517	678	0.118
NG	Longleng	0.130	0.750	0.953	0.503	686	0.108
OD	Khordha	0.699	0.891	0.989	0.853	227	0.007
OD	Puri	0.570	0.926	0.979	0.809	293	0.016
OD	Ganjam	0.639	0.802	0.975	0.796	316	0.009
OD	Cuttack	0.583	0.786	0.983	0.771	364	0.013
OD	Jagatsinghapur	0.515	0.884	0.972	0.770	368	0.021
OD	Jharsuguda	0.511	0.911	0.940	0.767	377	0.020
OD	Nayagarh	0.452	0.887	0.993	0.747	399	0.030
OD	Kendrapara	0.430	0.906	0.939	0.727	426	0.031
OD	Subarnapur	0.433	0.814	0.941	0.703	467	0.027
OD	Baleshwar	0.362	0.881	0.971	0.694	477	0.044
OD	Sambalpur	0.380	0.833	0.966	0.689	483	0.038
OD	Jajapur	0.412	0.798	0.941	0.687	486	0.029
OD	Bhadrak	0.343	0.903	0.957	0.686	488	0.048
OD	Dhenkanal	0.383	0.807	0.965	0.682	498	0.036
OD	Bargarh	0.370	0.825	0.972	0.682	499	0.040
OD	Sundargarh	0.411	0.780	0.925	0.677	507	0.028
OD	Anugul	0.418	0.697	0.985	0.670	519	0.030
OD	Balangir	0.362	0.783	0.959	0.663	527	0.039
OD	Baudh	0.329	0.717	0.949	0.623	574	0.042
OD	Kendujhar	0.290	0.747	0.945	0.610	588	0.051

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
OD	Debagarh	0.247	0.808	0.958	0.604	597	0.067
OD	Nuapada	0.220	0.779	0.952	0.578	631	0.073
OD	Gajapati	0.283	0.636	0.936	0.570	641	0.048
OD	Kandhamal	0.206	0.745	0.952	0.559	651	0.075
OD	Kalahandi	0.247	0.645	0.938	0.553	656	0.057
OD	Rayagada	0.260	0.604	0.962	0.553	657	0.056
OD	Koraput	0.220	0.635	0.965	0.539	667	0.067
OD	Mayurbhanj	0.154	0.698	0.953	0.509	682	0.093
OD	Malkangiri	0.189	0.633	0.889	0.502	687	0.068
OD	Nabarangapur	0.132	0.538	0.957	0.447	704	0.096
PD	Mahe	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1	0.000
PD	Puducherry	0.914	0.911	1.000	0.941	51	0.001
PD	Yanam	0.972	0.800	0.959	0.908	128	0.003
PD	Karaikal	0.839	0.893	0.986	0.904	133	0.002
PU	Hoshiarpur	0.964	0.971	0.989	0.975	13	0.000
PU	Pathankot	0.962	0.982	0.967	0.970	19	0.000
PU	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.965	0.949	0.997	0.970	20	0.000
PU	Jalandhar	0.985	0.911	0.968	0.954	33	0.000
PU	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.970	0.895	0.985	0.949	38	0.001
PU	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.967	0.944	0.937	0.949	39	0.000
PU	Rupnagar	0.957	0.916	0.975	0.949	40	0.000
PU	Gurdaspur	0.937	0.940	0.959	0.945	45	0.000
PU	Kapurthala	0.949	0.905	0.969	0.941	52	0.000
PU	Barnala	0.947	0.914	0.950	0.937	60	0.000
PU	Patiala	0.963	0.879	0.967	0.936	62	0.001
PU	Amritsar	0.956	0.867	0.975	0.932	71	0.001
PU	Sangrur	0.960	0.915	0.920	0.932	72	0.000
PU	Ludhiana	0.955	0.880	0.960	0.931	73	0.001
PU	Moga	0.929	0.843	0.966	0.911	120	0.001
PU	Mansa	0.878	0.881	0.960	0.906	131	0.001
PU	Tarn Taran	0.873	0.820	0.987	0.891	156	0.002
PU	Muktsar	0.894	0.840	0.935	0.889	160	0.001
PU	Firozpur	0.901	0.805	0.960	0.887	164	0.002
PU	Bathinda	0.907	0.787	0.964	0.884	167	0.002
PU	Faridkot	0.901	0.783	0.956	0.877	183	0.002
PU	Fazilka	0.820	0.809	0.951	0.858	216	0.002
RA	Jaipur	0.836	0.925	0.966	0.908	127	0.001
RA	Pali	0.839	0.900	0.976	0.904	134	0.001
RA	Jhunjhunun	0.835	0.905	0.967	0.901	144	0.001
RA	Kota	0.835	0.902	0.956	0.897	148	0.001
RA	Sikar	0.804	0.880	0.964	0.881	173	0.002
RA	Ajmer	0.821	0.886	0.939	0.881	174	0.001
RA	Hanumangarh	0.786	0.858	0.975	0.871	196	0.003
RA	Ganganagar	0.778	0.849	0.971	0.863	206	0.003
RA	Nagaur	0.780	0.852	0.959	0.861	208	0.002
RA	Churu	0.700	0.875	0.971	0.843	243	0.006
RA	Bikaner	0.754	0.793	0.977	0.837	249	0.004
RA	Jodhpur	0.743	0.793	0.974	0.832	255	0.004
RA	Rajsamand	0.652	0.862	0.969	0.820	278	0.008
RA	Alwar	0.675	0.803	0.960	0.806	299	0.006
RA	Jalor	0.652	0.806	0.977	0.803	306	0.008

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
RA	Dausa	0.567	0.915	0.968	0.801	312	0.016
RA	Bhilwara	0.605	0.862	0.960	0.798	314	0.011
RA	Barmer	0.588	0.799	0.992	0.780	346	0.013
RA	Udaipur	0.507	0.908	0.980	0.776	357	0.023
RA	Chittaurgarh	0.592	0.802	0.939	0.767	376	0.010
RA	Jaisalmer	0.637	0.715	0.972	0.765	379	0.010
RA	Baran	0.544	0.836	0.959	0.764	382	0.016
RA	Tonk	0.532	0.851	0.953	0.762	388	0.017
RA	Bharatpur	0.568	0.777	0.975	0.760	389	0.014
RA	Bundi	0.513	0.854	0.945	0.752	397	0.019
RA	Sirohi	0.560	0.759	0.960	0.746	401	0.013
RA	Sawai Madhopur	0.525	0.826	0.928	0.744	405	0.016
RA	Dhaulpur	0.479	0.833	0.947	0.731	421	0.022
RA	Karauli	0.437	0.838	0.973	0.720	441	0.029
RA	Jhalawar	0.441	0.811	0.952	0.708	455	0.026
RA	Dungarpur	0.361	0.886	0.988	0.699	470	0.046
RA	Pratapgarh	0.286	0.810	0.953	0.628	569	0.056
RA	Banswara	0.282	0.774	0.952	0.615	582	0.055
SI	East District	0.869	0.900	0.992	0.919	95	0.001
SI	South District	0.739	0.917	1.000	0.880	175	0.005
SI	North District	0.667	1.000	0.955	0.864	204	0.010
SI	West District	0.635	1.000	0.985	0.860	212	0.013
TA	Chennai	0.976	0.974	1.000	0.983	8	0.000
TA	Kanniyakumari	0.938	0.953	1.000	0.963	26	0.000
TA	Thiruvallur	0.908	0.931	0.981	0.940	55	0.000
TA	Vellore	0.854	0.976	0.980	0.935	64	0.001
TA	The Nilgiris	0.849	0.974	0.985	0.935	66	0.002
TA	Tiruppur	0.880	0.917	0.994	0.929	77	0.001
TA	Coimbatore	0.896	0.927	0.957	0.926	84	0.000
TA	Namakkal	0.846	0.938	0.971	0.917	97	0.001
TA	Theni	0.853	0.940	0.960	0.917	98	0.001
TA	Thoothukkudi	0.871	0.907	0.973	0.916	101	0.001
TA	Madurai	0.876	0.877	1.000	0.916	103	0.001
TA	Tirunelveli	0.831	0.920	0.993	0.913	114	0.002
TA	Kancheepuram	0.862	0.889	0.988	0.912	118	0.001
TA	Salem	0.778	0.944	0.970	0.894	150	0.003
TA	Dharmapuri	0.759	0.965	0.972	0.894	151	0.004
TA	Erode	0.852	0.842	0.994	0.894	152	0.002
TA	Ramanathapuram	0.751	0.943	0.991	0.890	158	0.005
TA	Krishnagiri	0.808	0.894	0.968	0.888	161	0.002
TA	Tiruchirappalli	0.739	0.944	0.991	0.886	165	0.005
TA	Thanjavur	0.741	0.946	0.971	0.882	171	0.005
TA	Perambalur	0.734	0.939	0.978	0.879	180	0.005
TA	Sivaganga	0.756	0.923	0.966	0.878	182	0.004
TA	Karur	0.713	0.934	0.978	0.869	197	0.006
TA	Virudhunagar	0.763	0.820	1.000	0.857	221	0.004
TA	Tiruvannamalai	0.698	0.932	0.958	0.856	223	0.006
TA	Cuddalore	0.687	0.925	0.955	0.849	235	0.007
TA	Thiruvarur	0.616	0.949	1.000	0.841	246	0.014
TA	Dindigul	0.666	0.907	0.960	0.837	250	0.008
TA	Viluppuram	0.644	0.922	0.958	0.832	257	0.009

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
TA	Nagapattinam	0.581	0.901	0.985	0.807	295	0.015
TA	Ariyalur	0.539	0.937	0.958	0.792	322	0.019
TA	Pudukkottai	0.560	0.884	0.953	0.784	336	0.015
TE	Hyderabad	0.981	0.904	0.975	0.953	34	0.000
TE	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.963	0.909	0.981	0.951	36	0.000
TE	Nalgonda	0.816	0.963	0.991	0.921	92	0.002
TE	Jangoan	0.812	0.976	0.977	0.919	96	0.003
TE	Warangal Urban	0.862	0.917	0.973	0.916	102	0.001
TE	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	0.862	0.938	0.948	0.915	105	0.001
TE	Ranga Reddy	0.913	0.891	0.942	0.915	106	0.000
TE	Rajanna Sircilla	0.839	0.953	0.955	0.915	107	0.001
TE	Karimnagar	0.859	0.891	0.992	0.912	115	0.001
TE	Suryapet	0.790	0.969	0.955	0.902	140	0.003
TE	Peddapalli	0.831	0.875	0.989	0.897	149	0.002
TE	Siddipet	0.775	0.929	0.974	0.890	159	0.003
TE	Khammam	0.815	0.853	0.989	0.883	168	0.002
TE	Wanaparthy	0.767	0.951	0.936	0.881	172	0.003
TE	Mancherial	0.717	0.923	1.000	0.874	189	0.006
TE	Jagitial	0.803	0.859	0.961	0.872	193	0.002
TE	Nagarkurnool	0.724	0.900	0.971	0.860	211	0.005
TE	Mahabubnagar	0.719	0.887	0.982	0.857	218	0.005
TE	Nizamabad	0.765	0.825	0.991	0.856	222	0.004
TE	Warangal Rural	0.629	0.933	0.992	0.839	247	0.012
TE	Mahabubabad	0.634	0.902	0.992	0.832	256	0.011
TE	Sangareddy	0.620	0.938	0.966	0.829	264	0.012
TE	Bhadradri Kothagudem	0.732	0.808	0.939	0.823	275	0.003
TE	Nirmal	0.648	0.849	0.976	0.816	284	0.009
TE	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	0.610	0.895	0.948	0.807	298	0.011
TE	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.701	0.745	0.978	0.801	310	0.007
TE	Vikarabad	0.609	0.857	0.935	0.791	324	0.010
TE	Kamareddy	0.576	0.864	0.971	0.790	325	0.014
TE	Medak	0.512	0.925	0.954	0.776	358	0.022
TE	Adilabad	0.579	0.662	0.971	0.724	432	0.014
TE	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	0.444	0.702	0.966	0.679	503	0.025
TR	West Tripura	0.547	0.886	0.970	0.784	337	0.017
TR	North Tripura	0.375	0.833	0.932	0.677	508	0.036
TR	Sepahijala	0.328	0.879	0.964	0.673	514	0.051
TR	Gomati	0.340	0.872	0.933	0.670	518	0.045
TR	Dhalai	0.217	0.905	0.979	0.615	581	0.085
TR	Khowai	0.239	0.857	0.945	0.610	589	0.071
TR	South Tripura	0.225	0.860	0.953	0.603	598	0.077
TR	Unakoti	0.219	0.778	0.958	0.578	630	0.073
UP	Ghaziabad	0.968	0.844	0.970	0.926	85	0.001
UP	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.929	0.850	0.947	0.908	129	0.001
UP	Baghpat	0.824	0.814	0.951	0.861	209	0.002
UP	Meerut	0.886	0.739	0.943	0.853	228	0.003
UP	Hapur	0.856	0.777	0.930	0.852	229	0.002
UP	Lucknow	0.748	0.794	0.962	0.831	259	0.004
UP	Bulandshahr	0.765	0.786	0.939	0.827	269	0.003
UP	Muzaffarnagar	0.822	0.695	0.981	0.826	270	0.006
UP	Kanpur Nagar	0.714	0.827	0.946	0.825	271	0.004

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
UP	Agra	0.812	0.718	0.939	0.819	279	0.004
UP	Bijnor	0.732	0.768	0.950	0.813	290	0.004
UP	Varanasi	0.679	0.791	0.989	0.812	291	0.007
UP	Etawah	0.641	0.844	0.941	0.801	308	0.008
UP	Saharanpur	0.783	0.677	0.938	0.794	320	0.005
UP	Deoria	0.570	0.864	0.985	0.791	323	0.015
UP	Jhansi	0.574	0.872	0.966	0.790	326	0.014
UP	Mathura	0.729	0.709	0.943	0.789	329	0.005
UP	Moradabad	0.709	0.728	0.933	0.785	334	0.005
UP	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.709	0.706	0.943	0.780	345	0.006
UP	Aligarh	0.690	0.735	0.924	0.778	351	0.005
UP	Jaunpur	0.502	0.904	0.976	0.771	365	0.023
UP	Firozabad	0.634	0.768	0.912	0.765	380	0.006
UP	Shamli	0.779	0.594	0.944	0.762	385	0.010
UP	Gorakhpur	0.550	0.813	0.942	0.755	393	0.014
UP	Mahamaya Nagar	0.567	0.778	0.923	0.745	404	0.011
UP	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0.488	0.871	0.927	0.741	408	0.021
UP	Mau	0.516	0.784	0.970	0.739	413	0.018
UP	Ballia	0.471	0.842	0.965	0.735	417	0.024
UP	Chandauli	0.468	0.852	0.944	0.731	420	0.024
UP	Mirzapur	0.466	0.851	0.947	0.730	422	0.024
UP	Faizabad	0.482	0.806	0.967	0.729	423	0.022
UP	Azamgarh	0.448	0.875	0.933	0.725	430	0.027
UP	Bareilly	0.679	0.565	0.961	0.722	436	0.014
UP	Mainpuri	0.487	0.839	0.889	0.720	438	0.018
UP	Rampur	0.683	0.562	0.935	0.715	446	0.012
UP	Jalaun	0.466	0.785	0.956	0.712	448	0.023
UP	Farrukhabad	0.524	0.726	0.927	0.712	449	0.014
UP	Ghazipur	0.403	0.867	0.972	0.711	450	0.036
UP	Pratapgarh	0.430	0.834	0.956	0.711	451	0.029
UP	Mahrajganj	0.472	0.763	0.951	0.708	456	0.021
UP	Allahabad	0.468	0.771	0.935	0.704	465	0.021
UP	Basti	0.457	0.754	0.949	0.697	474	0.023
UP	Kushinagar	0.435	0.746	0.965	0.689	482	0.027
UP	Hamirpur	0.393	0.827	0.946	0.688	484	0.034
UP	Mahoba	0.386	0.822	0.952	0.685	492	0.035
UP	Etah	0.439	0.747	0.942	0.685	493	0.024
UP	Auraiya	0.410	0.796	0.931	0.683	495	0.029
UP	Sambhal	0.540	0.598	0.931	0.674	510	0.015
UP	Sultanpur	0.362	0.817	0.950	0.671	517	0.039
UP	Ambedkar Nagar	0.347	0.827	0.963	0.668	520	0.044
UP	Shahjahanpur	0.481	0.669	0.900	0.667	522	0.016
UP	Kanpur Dehat	0.379	0.761	0.948	0.662	529	0.034
UP	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.369	0.738	0.965	0.654	538	0.037
UP	Gonda	0.397	0.683	0.951	0.647	544	0.030
UP	Rae Bareli	0.347	0.758	0.954	0.646	545	0.040
UP	Kannauj	0.382	0.726	0.923	0.646	546	0.031
UP	Pilibhit	0.472	0.596	0.930	0.646	547	0.020
UP	Kanshiram Nagar	0.463	0.597	0.921	0.640	556	0.020
UP	Lalitpur	0.323	0.790	0.929	0.636	561	0.044
UP	Unnao	0.382	0.659	0.945	0.631	565	0.031

State/ UT	District	L	E	H	HDIa	Rank in HDIa	Inequality in progress
UP	Amethi	0.353	0.713	0.885	0.618	580	0.032
UP	Siddharthnagar	0.370	0.589	0.986	0.611	585	0.037
UP	Fatehpur	0.320	0.687	0.931	0.605	594	0.041
UP	Kaushambi	0.305	0.677	0.933	0.594	612	0.044
UP	Budaun	0.401	0.499	0.947	0.584	623	0.032
UP	Sonbhadra	0.254	0.706	0.960	0.581	628	0.060
UP	Chitrakoot	0.261	0.679	0.952	0.575	634	0.056
UP	Bara Banki	0.333	0.557	0.930	0.569	642	0.038
UP	Kheri	0.288	0.643	0.904	0.567	643	0.044
UP	Balrampur	0.325	0.522	0.933	0.553	655	0.040
UP	Banda	0.234	0.669	0.932	0.551	659	0.061
UP	Hardoi	0.252	0.579	0.931	0.533	669	0.054
UP	Sitapur	0.240	0.529	0.917	0.508	683	0.055
UP	Shrawasti	0.195	0.449	0.955	0.461	699	0.072
UP	Bahraich	0.192	0.395	0.936	0.436	705	0.072
UT	Dehradun	0.950	0.892	0.967	0.936	63	0.000
UT	Tehri Garhwal	0.698	0.986	0.987	0.882	169	0.008
UT	Nainital	0.793	0.865	0.979	0.876	184	0.002
UT	Garhwal	0.652	0.979	0.980	0.859	215	0.011
UT	Rudraprayag	0.654	0.964	0.969	0.852	230	0.010
UT	Chamoli	0.659	0.980	0.942	0.851	232	0.010
UT	Udham Singh Nagar	0.803	0.795	0.940	0.844	240	0.002
UT	Pithoragarh	0.624	0.971	0.939	0.833	253	0.012
UT	Uttarkashi	0.604	0.972	0.952	0.829	265	0.014
UT	Bageshwar	0.564	0.969	0.983	0.820	277	0.019
UT	Hardwar	0.812	0.656	1.000	0.814	286	0.009
UT	Champawat	0.562	0.950	0.956	0.806	301	0.017
UT	Almora	0.481	0.974	0.979	0.782	339	0.029
WB	Kolkata	0.882	0.884	0.987	0.917	99	0.001
WB	North Twenty Four Parganas	0.653	0.892	0.990	0.836	251	0.009
WB	Darjiling	0.589	0.908	0.991	0.814	285	0.015
WB	Haora	0.655	0.821	0.990	0.813	287	0.009
WB	Paschim Barddhaman	0.636	0.809	0.945	0.789	328	0.008
WB	Hugli	0.536	0.880	0.976	0.779	349	0.018
WB	Nadia	0.386	0.911	0.977	0.717	445	0.041
WB	Jalpaiguri	0.405	0.852	0.966	0.707	460	0.034
WB	Purba Barddhaman	0.377	0.866	0.975	0.699	472	0.040
WB	South Twenty Four Parganas	0.383	0.811	0.973	0.685	491	0.037
WB	Maldah	0.306	0.799	0.970	0.640	555	0.052
WB	Murshidabad	0.287	0.826	0.955	0.633	564	0.056
WB	Bankura	0.238	0.903	0.965	0.625	570	0.077
WB	Dakshin Dinajpur	0.252	0.850	0.986	0.625	571	0.070
WB	Birbhum	0.287	0.770	0.974	0.622	577	0.055
WB	Puruliya	0.227	0.865	0.969	0.609	591	0.078
WB	Purba Medinipur	0.209	0.882	0.984	0.605	595	0.087
WB	Paschim Medinipur	0.210	0.874	0.978	0.602	601	0.085
WB	Uttar Dinajpur	0.239	0.783	0.961	0.593	614	0.068
WB	Koch Bihar	0.201	0.875	0.956	0.591	615	0.087

Source: Author