

Status of Socio-Economic Well-being and Best Practices of Aspirational Districts of Assam

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Abstract - Development of Human Resource and the Economic Progress are the interlinked concepts which catalysis the overall development of a district and the nation as a whole. The flagship program ‘Transformation of Aspirational Districts’ by the GOI started in January, 2018 aims at create a New India by 2022 in which the emphasis lies to upscale the HDI ranking of India, thereby uplifting the standard of living of natives and secure integrated growth. In this backdrop, this paper is an attempt towards providing the status and the best practices of the Aspirational Districts of Assam in terms of socio-economic parameters.

Keywords: Aspirational Districts Program, Health & Nutrition, Human Development Index, Human Well-being, Skill Development Program, Socio-Economic Indicators.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Aspirational District Program is a mass scale ambitious and commendable plan in India’s post-independence era targeted to develop the most backward states in India covering over 26% of its population. The ADP initiated in the year 2018 targets to revolutionize the backward districts which records comparatively lesser progress in crucial social dimensions and parameters. The districts in India with poor socio-economic status are considered as the Aspirational Districts. The objectives of the ADP are: (1) Merging of the various schemes of central and state government (2) Cooperation of Central, State level ‘Prabhari’ Officers & District Collectors in achieving the targets (3) Monthly evaluation of performance of districts through Delta Ranking System. The delta ranking system records the data in an incremental manner and integrating with real-time administration, keeping in pace with the inclusive developmental goals.

The Aspirational District Program emphasises on the core competency of every district, locates the less performing sectors for rapid refinement and tracking the advancement by ranking them on a monthly basis. At first, those districts are advised and inspired to reach up to the rank of the best district of their respective states, and later on develop the pursuit to turn as the best district in the country, through healthy competitive environment and learning from peer

districts. The Government is pledged to uplift the quality of life of its natives through the theme – “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas aur Sabka Vishwas”. The ADP is basically targeted at meeting Sustainable Development Goals at the elementary or grass root level, ensuring the development of the country as a whole.

While measuring the incremental progress of the districts through the Delta Ranking System, performance are recorded across Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which are forty nine in numbers falling under broad five themes of socio-economic progress – Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Infrastructure.

II. ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

A. Barpeta District:

Barpeta, a district in Assam has its headquarter located at Barpeta town. The district was created and started functioning from 1st July 1983. It has a total of 9 Blocks in the district. The geographical location the district measures in North latitude 26°45'-26°49' and in East latitude 90°45' - 90°15'. It falls in Lower Brahmaputra valley and a plain in river basin. Surrounding the district in the North are the Bhutan Hills and Baksa District, in the East Nalbari District, Kamrup and Goalpara district in the South, in the west Bongaigaon and Chirang District. The district has a varied

topography from low-lying plains to highland inclusive of small hillocks. The riverine system of the district includes the mighty Brahmaputra and its eight tributaries. In addition, there are presence of other water bodies such as lakes (known as Beels in local language), ponds and fisheries which creates the habitat for odonates and other aquatic plants and organisms. The climate of the district remains tropical monsoon in nature. The summer season commence from March to May, which is followed by rains during June to September and winter from October to February. The total area of the district is 2,282 sq. km., with 9 towns and 835 villages. According to Census 2011, the total population of the district is 1,693,622, out of which male are counted for 867,004 are in numbers and female 826,618. Total literate people are 897,058 out of which male are 499,038 and female 398,020. The workforce in the district depends on multiple skill sets. The total workers in the district are 561,824 out of which men are 445,297 and women are 116,527. The district has a total of 184,770 farmers who primarily depend on agriculture. The male and female farmers are 176,260 and 8,510 in numbers. The sex ratio of the district is 953 females per 1000 of males.

69.25% in comparison with 2001 figure of 59.57%. Out of the total literacy rate, male literacy was 77.03% and female literacy was 61.27% respectively. The Sex Ratio of the district, recorded at 974 per 1000 male (census, 2011). There are many ethnic groups residing in the Baksa district. They include the Bodo-Kachari, Assamese, Sarani-Kachari, Koch-Rajbongshi, Adibashi (Tea Tribe), Nepali, Bengali, and religious minorities. There is plenty of potential for tourism development in the Baksa district. The famous bio-diversity hotspot of Assam Manas Wildlife Sanctuary falls under the geographical jurisdiction of the district. There are other major tourist attractions of the districts like Moina Pukhuri, Bogamoti etc.

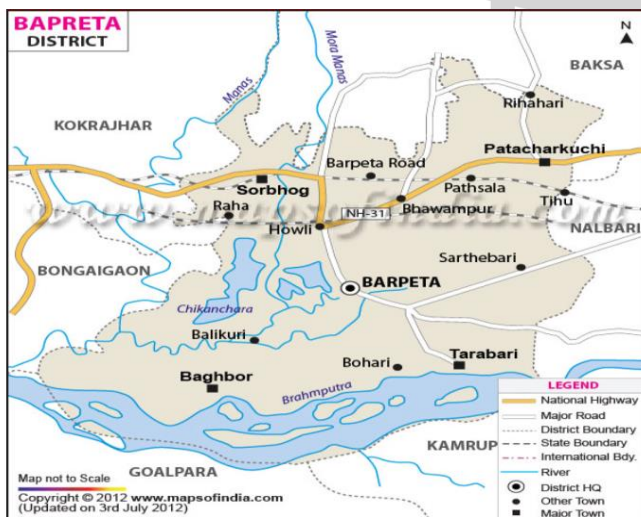


Fig 1 Map of Barpeta District

B. Baksa District:

The amalgamation of the geographical areas of the districts of Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darrang district resulted in the formation of the Baksa District. Four districts originating from the Bodoland Territorial Council were formed viz. Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, and Udalguri in accordance with the signing of the Bodoland Territorial Council Accord on February 10, 2003. There is some controversy about the word 'Baksa' in its original form; however, a good chunk of the population prefers the word 'Baksa' instead. The district has a total area of 2400 square km (approx). There are 3 subdivisions, Mushalpur (Sadar), Tamulpur(Civil), Salbari(Civil) and 15 development blocks with 687 villages in the district. As per 2011 census of India, Baksa District has a population of 9,50,075 of which 481,330 are male and 468,745 are female. The literacy rate of Baksa in 2011 was

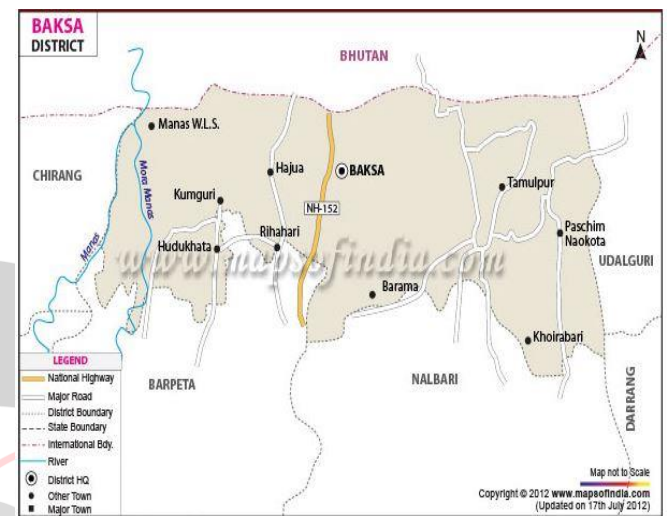


Fig 2 Map of Baksa District

C. Darrang District:

Assam's Darrang district lies along the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River in the central region. This confined block of plain land spreads between the Himalayas and Brahmaputra River. As it shares both interstate and international boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan, it has a strategic location, lying in the range of 20.9N to 26.96N latitudes and 91.45E to 92.22E longitudes. In the South of the district, the River Brahmaputra flows, in the east lies the Sonitpur district and in west it shares the boundary with Kamrup district. Thus, Kamrup and Sonitpur are the other two districts that border the Darrang district. The erstwhile Mangaldai Sub-Division was converted into the District of Darrang in July 1983.

The district name Darrang was originated from the Bodo word 'Dourang', meaning 'Lilabhumi' (Playground) of Gods. The climate of the district is congenial. As a result of its mountains and forests, the northern part of the district is colder in winter than the other parts of the district. The average temperature ranges from 10 degree C to 30 degree C. Approximately 2120 millimeters of rain fall each year. There are about 85% of the people in the Darrang district working in agriculture and allied activities, which are the basis of the district's economy. Out of the total population of 12,98,860, the workforce participation is counted at 4,05,743

(31.23 %). In Darrang, people earn their living primarily from agriculture. Additionally, sericulture has been an integral part of Darrang district for generations. In rural areas of the region, it provides part-time employment to millions of economically disadvantaged people. As a result, sericulture has gained a considerable amount of importance in society. The district produces relatively little fish.

Paddy, oilseeds, sugarcane, and jute are the main crops grown in this district because of its fertile soil. There are also considerable tea productions in the area. The only plantation crop of the district is Tea. Of late, initiatives are being made for the cultivation of other crops like rubber and Citronella. The total number of Tea Gardens in the district are 28 in Nos. which covers a land area of 11,625.56 hectares. Around 23.1 million kg is the production volume of tea annually. The workforce participation in tea industry of the district is around 66,158 in number. There are a number of horticultural products that are produced here, such as oranges, coconuts, pineapples, etc. A substantial amount of vegetables are produced in the district as well.

There were altogether 69 Nos. of registered factories in the district in 2022. Moreover, around 920 small scale industries are there in the district up to 2022.

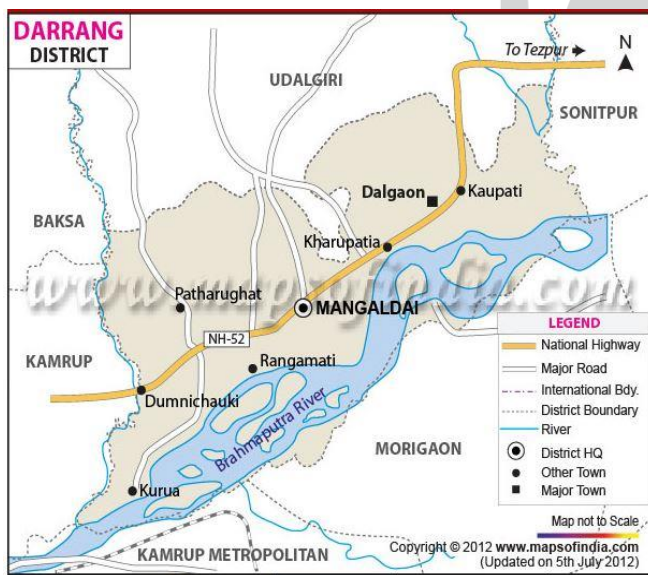


Fig 3. Map of Darrang District

D. Dhubri District:

The Dhubri district lies in the South-Western boundary of Assam. The present Dhubri district was earlier a part of the subdivisions of Goalpara district established during British period in 1876. The district headquarter was shifted to Dhubri from Goalpara during 1879. The name ‘Dhubri’ has a historical significance as it is derived from the story of ‘Chand Sadagar’, referred in ‘Manasha Mangal’. The primary character of the tale was ‘Netai Dhubuni’ who used to wash her cloths on a big stone at the bank of the river Brahmaputra. There is a particular place near the river bank called ‘Netai Dhubunir Ghat’. From this the name of the place was recorded as Dhubri. In contrast, there are

evidences according to Bodo-Kacharis, the word Dhubri is of Bodo origin and originated from the word ‘Dubri’, which is a kind of grass. The district Dhubri covers an area of 2176 Sq.km, which includes rivers, hills and forests etc. As per Census 2011, it is the most densely populated district in India with a density of 896 persons per sq. km. The district Dhubri was divided to form South Salmara-Mankachar District in 2016. The district also has a major river port on the bank of Brahmaputra, through which international trade with the neighbouring country Bangladesh is maintained. The three sides of the district is covered by Brahmaputra and Gadadhar river thus, it is also called the "Land of Rivers".

The district is also bounded by both international and interstate borders, in the west the state of West Bengal and Bangladesh, in the east Goalpara and Bogaigoan district of Assam, in north the Kokrajhar district of Assam, in the south state of Meghalaya and South Salmara-Mankachar district of Assam.

The livelihood of the district is mainly Agri-forest based. As per census 2011, the population of Dhubri was 1949258. Out of the total population, 997848 were male and 951410 female. The literacy rate of the district is 59.36%. The sex ratio is 952 females over 1000 males.

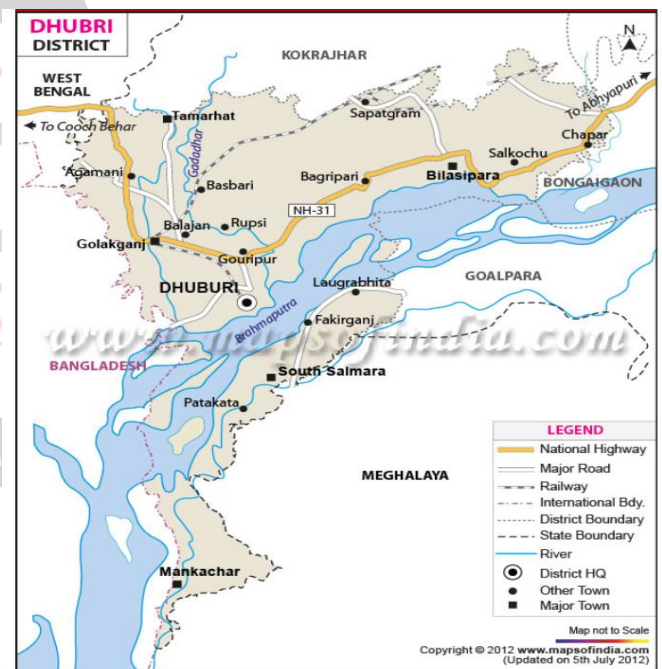


Fig 4 Map of Dhubri District

E. Goalpara District:

The aspirational district Goalpara district is an administrative district of Assam. It was established during the British period in 1876. The district is situated on the South bank of River Brahmaputra. The total area of the district is 1,824 sq.km and in south of the district is the Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya, in the east lies the Kamrup District, in the west is the Dhubri District and, in North, Brahmaputra flows. There is one subdivision and 5 revenue circles in the district. There are three towns in the district viz. Goalpara (Municipal

Board), Lakhipur (Town Committee) and Kharijapikon (Census town). Number of villages in the district are 837.

As per 2011 Census, the total population of the district is 10,08,959 .The percentage of urban population is 8.1%, which is way below the state average of 12.9%. The population density is 451 per sq. km. against the state average of 340 sq.km. People of various ethnic and religious communities like Rabha, Bodo, Rajbongshi, Garo reside in the district. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes is 16.03% and Scheduled Caste is 4.80%. The literacy rate of the district is 76.08% against the state literacy rate of 72.98% (Census, 2011). But, the female literacy rate both in urban and rural areas is low in contrast with the male literacy. The district has 945 primary schools, 276 middle schools, 152 high schools and 13 higher secondary schools. It has one hospital, 17 PHCs, 6 dispensaries and 192 sub-centres.

With more than 90% of population dependent on Agriculture, the district economy is Agri based. The major crop is Paddy with other important crops like wheat, pulses, seeds, jute, vegetables etc. Goalpara is also famous for its areca nut and banana. The state of Assam being not much industry based, the contribution of the Goalpara district is also not countable in the industrial picture of the state. There is no existing industries in the districts making it backward in terms of industrial development. Primarily, the sericulture is providing employment opportunities mainly to women who are involved in the activities. Majority of the local people who are involved in sericulture are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In a total 290 families are practicing sericulture in the district.

Karimganj district. The interstate border is stretched over 76 KM in the southeast.

The subdivision of Hailakandi was the oldest of all in the state and was established on 1st June 1869. Later on, it got the title of a Civil District with same territorial jurisdiction of the earlier Sub-division. Hailakandi district has 331 villages and four revenue circles viz. Hailakandi, Algapur, Katlicherra and Lala. The total population of the District is 659,296 as per census 2011. The male population were 337,890 and the female population 321,406 respectively. According to the population data 2022 and the census 2011 report, majority of the population in the districts are from Muslim community. The community takes a major chunk of 60.31% of the total population in the district. The average literacy rate of the district was 74.33 (Census, 2011). Out the total literacy rate male literacy rate was 80.74% and female literacy rate was 67.60% respectively. The sex ratio was 951 female per 100 male as per census 2011.

In the field of education, the district has 1019 primary schools, 253 middle schools, 48 high schools, 11 higher secondary schools and 3 degree colleges. In case of health sector, the district has one civil hospital, one CHC, 9 PHCs, 2 state dispensaries, 4 medical subcentres and 103 FW sub-centres. The district shares the same climatic condition as that of the remaining part of the state and is conducive for agriculture. The major proportion of the total land area of the district is under drop cultivation. The two main crop cultivation are paddy and tea. The economy of the district is agro based but the tertiary sector of the economy is also active in case of income and employment generation.

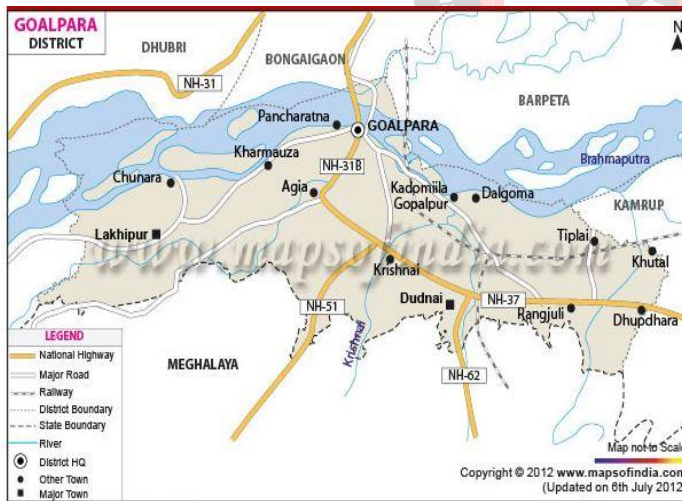


Fig 5 Map of Goalpara District

F. Hailakandi District:

The southernmost part of the state of Assam have one Aspirational district named Hailakandi. The district Hailakandi is situated at a road distance of 330 km from the state capital Dispur. The total geographical area of the District is 1327 sq.km. Both in the north and east, the district is bounded by Cachar District and Barak river, in the south and east lies the state Mizoram and in west lies the

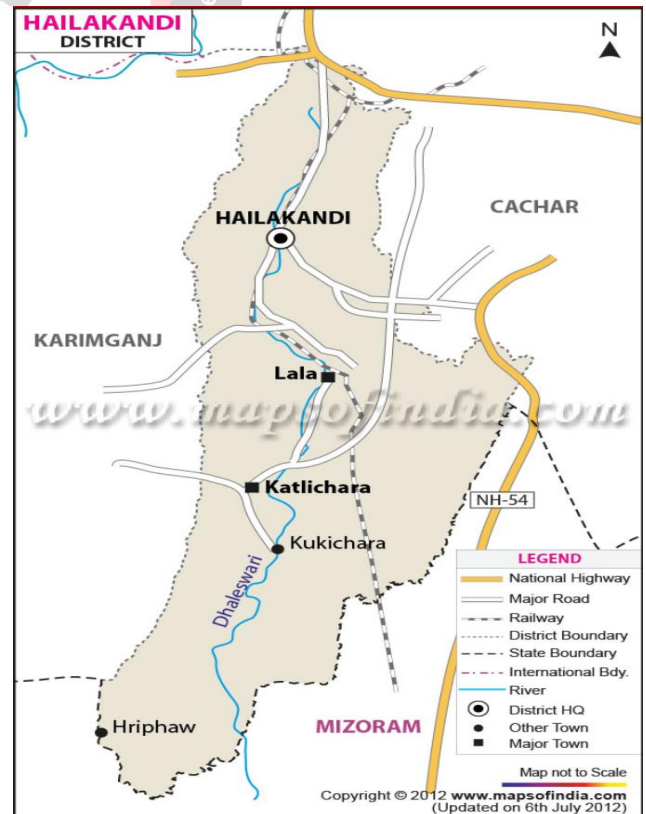


Fig 6. Map of Hailakandi District

G. Udalguri District:

The aspirational district Udalguri is surrounded in the north by the Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan, in the east by Sonitpur district, in south by Darrang district and in the west by Baksa district. The total area of the district is 2,012 sq. km.

The district Udalguri was formed by the act of BTAD in the year 2014. Earlier, it was the part of Darrang District. People of various tribes and communities reside together in the district, such as Assamese (Borpetia), Boro Kachari, Saotal, Marwari, Bengali Hindu and Muslims, Nepali, Garo and other tribes.

The district has two sub-divisions: Udalguri and Bhergaon. The total population of the district was 8,31,668 as per Census 2011 out of which the male population was 4,21,617 and the female 4,10,051. As per the survey conducted by NFHS conducted during 2019-20, the sex ratio of the district was 1087 female per 1000 male. The major religions in the district are Hindu (73.64%) and Christian (13.25%) of the total population respectively. As per 2011 Census, the literacy rate in the district (65.41 percent) is lower than that of the state average of 72.98 percent. Male literacy (72.58%) and female literacy (58.05%) More significantly, the female literacy rate is lower than male literacy rate in both rural and urban areas. However, the gender differential in literacy rate is higher in rural area in the district. Main spoken languages are Bodo (26.90%), Assamese (22.62%), Bengali (20.08%).

The workforce distribution of the total population in the district shows that only 45.23% of the population is in the total workforce, while 54.77% of the total population of the district are non-workers for the year 2017-18. Main source of income in the district is from the agricultural sector and the per-capita income is Rs. 16,996. The crime rate in the district is 174.95 for the year 2020. Total cropped area is 1,57,644 in hectares and the forest area is 412.52 in sq. km (2019).

III. GLIMPSES OF BEST PRACTICES UNDERTAKEN BY ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

Under the broad contour of Aspirational Districts Program, the major sectors of Health and Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure recorded some best practices of the aspirational districts under study which are notable and received due recognition from the central government.

A. Health and Nutrition

1) Hailakandi District

- Amla-Gur Candy

This unique concept of Amla-Gur candy, rich in iron and vitamin C, which is the best way to treat anemia in children and pregnant women caught attention of the Administrators of Hailakandi district due to cost-effectiveness, availability and therapeutic usage. To initiate the adoption of the same, it was launched during the Maa-Beti Mela, by the district administration among women who refrain themselves from the consumption of iron-folic acid medications. The idea behind non consumption was that Iron-Folic Acid tablets may lead to miscarriage and can also make them impotent. As the Amla-Gur Candy is a regular known consumable items it can instil confidence among the pregnant women with regard to their misbeliefs. Thus, the innovative concept of the district Administration of Hailakandi headed by Mrs. Keerthi Jalli received the State level award for the innovative product targeted at maternal health during the Poshan Maah held in September 2019. It recorded that More than 7,000 pregnant women consumed Amla-Gur candies during the nutrition month.

- Kanya Taru Yojna

Institutional child birth is safer than the home delivery of child and administrations are encouraging the same in the rural areas to curb the death at the time of delivery and infant mortality rates. In doing so, the district administration of Hailakandi came up with a unique program of gifting plant saplings to the parents of girl child born in government hospitals. The parents were given saplings of Coconut, Litchi, Assam Lemon, Guava & Amla and were asked to take care of them and treat them as their daughters. The idea behind the program is to take care of the environment as well as the newly born child. The saplings once grown up, will be a source of food and immunity development for the girl child, through vitamin C of Amla, malnutrition by coconut. Further, it can be the source of revenue generation by selling the fruits and could be invested in the girl's education. On the other hand, it will increase the green cover of the district as well. The effort was to handle the disappointment of birth of a girl child and celebrate the birth as 'Ghar ki Lakshmi'.

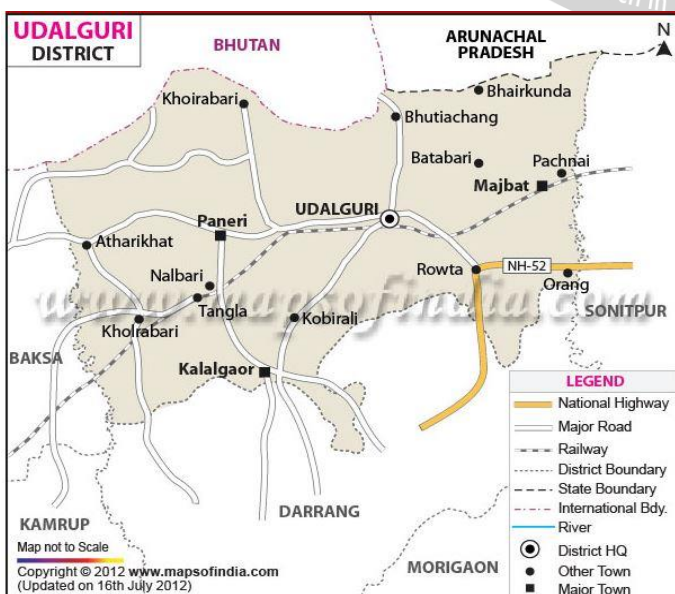


Fig 7. Map of Udalguri District

B. Education

1) Dhubri District

- *Abhyudaya*

In the field of education, the use of technology has started much before. But the Aspirational districts were far away from doing so. The district administration of Aspirational district Dhubri initiated a technology driven project named Abhyudaya to enhance learning outcomes of government owned schools. The project led by the Deputy Commissioner of Dhubri, works in collaboration with has been taken by District Administration Dhubri in collaboration with Eckovation.

Through the use of ICT, This project targets to deliver quality Education to students with an objective of regular monitoring, evaluation and accountability in the government schools. Further, this projects strengthens the capacity building mechanisms for both teachers and school administration. The project also serves as an Android based mobile application powered by Eckovation which provides video tutorials, learning modules, e-books, monitoring of students activity, as well as students' performance evaluation system.

C. Basic Infrastructure

1) Hailakandi District

- *Matridweep App*

To facilitate the health care system, the aspirational district Hailakandi, launched an Android based mobile application Matridweep. The app caters to the identification of pregnant women under high risk category and provide the pre-natal and antenatal services while they visit the nearest ANCS.

- *Jal Surakshan Prakalpa*

Jal Surakshan Prakalpa is an innovative project led by the Hailakandi District administration which was selected for many prestigious award nomination both by state and central government. The focus of the scheme is to sensitise the school students on water conservation and promote the same in the schools. Under this project, the existing ground water level is replenished by the unused water from the tubewell which is existing in the schools. Many litres of water gets waste per day basis while using the tube well. The unused water is filtered through sand and pebbles and then it is reused. Initially, under this project, 23 schools have been covered as a result of which there was saving of water of 22,700 liters per month. In the next phases, remaining schools were also taken under the ambit of this innovative project to way forward the water conservation system.

2) Goalpara District

- *Green Technologies in Road Construction*

The all-weather-road is a necessity for state like Assam which is very much tropical in nature. But due to the

depletion of natural resources and closure of stone quarries by the government had severely created problems for the construction of all-weather-roads in the Goalpara district. To curb this problem, the district administration came up with alternative technologies to provide its citizen the all-weather-road. In this context, the district introduced green technology in the road construction. Under this innovative system, they tried to reduce the dependency on natural resources and also introduced the concept of use of plastic wastes. With this, the district administration was able to bring sustainability in their practices as well as reduced the cost of construction leading to economic gains for the district as well as the state. The various technologies used in the construction are Waste Plastic Technology, Cell filled Concrete technology, Geogrid Technology (Tenax 3D Grids), Cold Mix Technology and Interlocking Concrete Pavement block (ICBP).

- *Infrastructure Snapshot App*

For better governance, the aspirational district Goalpara developed an Android based mobile application Infrastructure Snapshot App, which caters specifically as the monitoring system for the Public funded organisations like schools, offices, Hospitals for effective execution of various government schemes. It includes GPS location system with data synchronisation facility to track the location both in online and offline modes, evidence based grievance redressal mechanism related to the absence of government officials like teachers in the school, doctors/ASHA workers in the health centres and workers in the Anganwadi Centres. The primary objective of this app is to bridge the gap between the citizens of the district and the Administration to ensure better governance through Information and Communication Technology. Further, it records an increase in resolving of people's grievances and providing quality and uninterrupted service delivery. It has also resulted into community involvement and participation of public in the governance system, which has further strengthened the infrastructure of the district. Moreover, this application also includes response system for disaster of any kind like natural disaster, domestic violence etc.

3) Barpeta District

- *Swajal Water Testing*

The presence of Arsenic originating from contaminated groundwater posed threat to the natives of Barpeta District of Assam. The groundwater of the aspirational district naturally contains high level of Arsenic. The people of the district used to prepare foods, and also for consumption too. This led to the occurrence of diseases caused due to the arsenic. Thus, the district administration with the help of community participation introduced water testing kits under Swajal Water Testing Programme to sensitise people especially women about the use of safe drinking water. They were also trained to use the field testing kits to determine the water quality by themselves.

IV. STAKEHOLDER’S INTERACTION REGARDING HEALTH FACILITIES IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

Interactions with stakeholders were conducted in the Aspirational District of Hailakandi about the health care facilities provided in the Government Hospitals and Primary Health Care Centres basing on the parameter of Services Provided, Medical Staffs (Doctors and Nurses) and the Paramedical Staffs. The analysis of the responses were recorded in a 5 point scale and the same is interpreted in Table 1 below.

Table.1 Responses from the Stakeholders regarding the Health Care Facilities provided

Category	Mean	Mode	Maximum	Minimum	Standard Deviation	Sum
Availability and Behaviour of Receptionist	3.53	4	4	2	0.6	67
Cleanliness of the Health Centre	3.11	3	4	2	0.74	59
Signs/Directions Used	2.95	3	4	2	0.62	56
Food Quality	2.68	3	4	1	0.75	51
Admission Process	3.11	3	4	3	0.32	59
Billing Section	3.26	3	4	3	0.45	62
Care from Doctors/Nurses	3.95	4	5	3	0.62	75
Behaviour of Doctors/Nurses	3.95	4	5	2	0.85	75
Doctors/Nurses Response	3.74	4	5	2	0.73	71
Paramedics Availability	3	4	4	1	1.12	57
Paramedical Staff Response	3	4	4	1	1.05	57

Source: Author’s Own Compilation

• Services Provided

58% said receptionist or administration was **good**, 37% said **satisfactory** and 5% said **poor**. In terms of cleanliness 32% said hospital, wards, toilets, linen are **good**, 48% said **satisfactory** and 20% said **poor**. 16% said Signs/Directions are **good**, 63% said **satisfactory** and 21% said **poor**. 11% said food quality is **good**, 53% said **satisfactory**, 31% said **poor** and 5% said **very poor**. 11% said Admission process was **good** and 89% said **satisfactory**. 26% said help from the person sitting in billing section was **good** and 74% said **satisfactory**.

• Doctors/Nurses

16% said care received from the nurses/Dr are **excellent**, 63% said **good** and 21% said **satisfactory**. 21% said Dr/Nurses behaviour was **excellent**, 63% said **good**, 5% said **satisfactory** and 11% said **poor**. 11% said Dr/nurses responses to their query was **excellent**, 58% said **good**, 26% said **satisfactory** and 5% said **poor**.

• Paramedical Services

47% said care received from the paramedic staff were **good**, 16% said **satisfactory** and 26% said **poor** and 11% said **very poor**. 42% said Paramedic staff response to their query was **good**, 26% said **satisfactory**, 21% said **poor** and 11% said **very poor**.

V. CONCLUSION

The 7 Aspirational Districts of Assam recorded notable progress in terms of Health and Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure parameters over the years of implementation of the Aspirational Districts Programme in the state. But, from the overview of the 7 Aspirational Districts of Assam, it is very striking to note that in all the themes under consideration for this study viz. Health and Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure not all the sub-indicators which are specified by NITI AYOOG are recorded. To be specific, out of 22 sub-indicators under Health and Nutrition Scheme, only 16 are recorded by 6 districts except Baksa district which covered the whole set. In case of Education, out of 9 indicators, only 4 are recorded by all the 7 aspirational districts. The vital indicators like Learning Outcomes, Female Literacy, Transition Rate from primary to upper primary, upper primary to secondary are excluded, which limits the overall efficiency of the assessment criteria for the ADP. Similarly, in case of Basic Infrastructure out of 8 indicators, only 6 are mentioned excluding the major indicators like basic amenities of sanitation, electricity etc. Mentioning about the performance in Health and Nutrition theme, all of the 7 aspirational districts exhibit similarity in their performance. Notable differences are recorded under Basic Infrastructure theme, wherein districts like Baksa, Barpeta, Darrang and Udalguri recorded very low scores in sub-indicator of Drinking water facility. Under the Education theme, the score in sub-indicator category of People-Teacher ratio, is low in comparison with the remaining sub-indicators in the same theme. The findings of this paper advanced the way for measuring the progress of a district/state/country in terms of overall development going beyond the measures of GDP only. Further, the effectiveness of any developmental initiative/programme specifically undertaken by the government depends upon the evaluation criterion. The choice of indicators are always tricky and cumbersome task for the assessment procedure. This ADP caters to the inclusive growth of a district with active involvement from the various stakeholders, which requires extensive coverage of vital indicators and parameters of major developmental goal.

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