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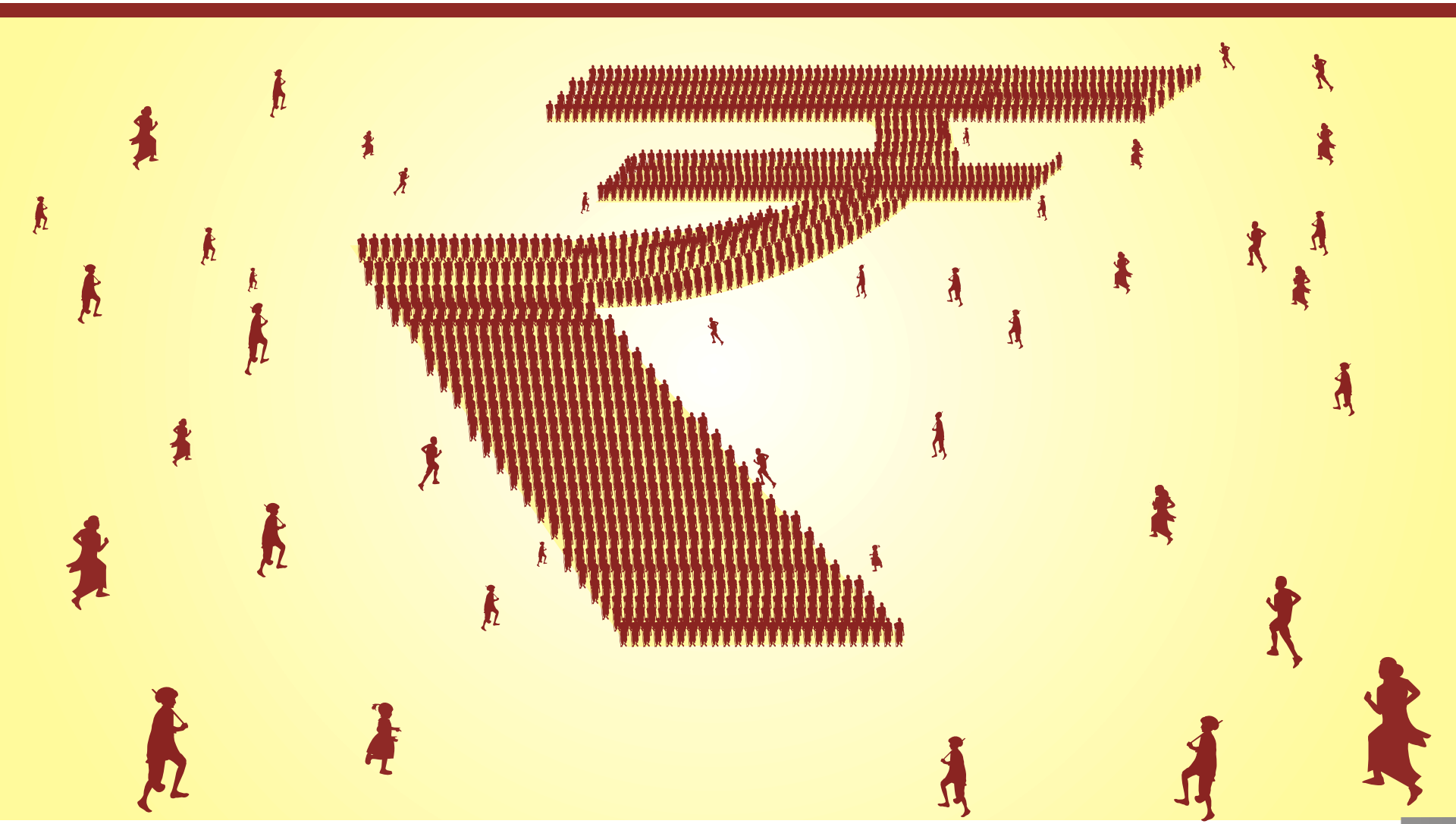
June 2013

CRISIL Inclusix

An index to measure India's progress on Financial Inclusion



An initiative by CRISIL

Developed with support from Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Reserve Bank of India

All calculations are based on data provided by the Reserve Bank of India

CRISIL Inclusix

An index to measure India's progress on Financial Inclusion

CRISIL defines financial inclusion as "The extent of access by all sections of society to formal financial services, such as credit, deposit, insurance, and pension services".

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FINANCE MINISTER
INDIA
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June 19, 2013

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that CRISIL is launching CRISIL Inclusix as an index to measure the extent of financial inclusion in India. The index seeks to provide a composite measure, taking into account five commonly used parameters covering three dimensions of financial inclusion. By providing an objective and transparent measure, I am sure CRISIL Inclusix will play a key role in the national efforts to achieve greater financial inclusion.

Financial inclusion is a key element in the strategy to achieve inclusive development. In the past few years, Ministry of Finance has worked closely with the Reserve Bank of India, public sector banks and other stakeholders to pursue various financial inclusion initiatives. These measures include extension of banking services to hitherto un-served areas and adoption of technology for rapid expansion of banking services to increase the availability of and access to financial services for the poor and the marginalized sections of the society.

With CRISIL Inclusix, the stakeholders now have a tool to set objective performance targets and regularly monitor their progress and achievements. Since the Index would also enable inter-spatial comparisons across states and districts, I am sure it would also encourage a healthy competition to achieve financial inclusion targets.

I congratulate the CRISIL for conceptualizing this useful composite index and bringing it to fruition. I wish that this index will play a useful role in achieving the national goal of financial inclusion.

(P. Chidambaram)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CRISIL would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India for their support and guidance. CRISIL particularly thanks Reserve Bank of India for sharing data at a district level, which was the basis of this analysis. CRISIL also acknowledges the guidance of various institutions and individuals who have supported this initiative with full enthusiasm.

Name	Designation
Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance (MoF)	
Shri Rajiv Takru	Secretary, Department of Financial Services, MoF
Smt Snehlata Shrivastava	Additional Secretary Department of Financial Services, MoF
Shri Umesh Kumar	Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services, MoF
Shri Sandeep Kumar	Director, Department of Financial Services, MoF
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	
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Dr Subir Gokarn	Ex-Deputy Governor, RBI
Smt Usha Thorat	Director, CAFRAL
Dr Deepali Pant Joshi	Executive Director, RBI
Shri Goutam Chatterjee	Adviser, Department of Statistics & Information Management, RBI
Dr Sanjay Bose	Director, Department of Statistics & Information Management, RBI
Indian Banks Association	
Dr K Ramakrishnan	Chief Executive, IBA
Mr K Unnikrishnan	Deputy Chief Executive, IBA

In addition to the above, we received enthusiastic support and guidance in this venture from a number of serving and retired senior officials who were then at the helm of affairs in various departments in the Ministry of Finance.

FOREWORD

The first step to addressing a problem is quantifying it; especially if the magnitude of the challenge is as vast as taking financial inclusion to every corner of the country. Financial inclusion is a vital component of the Government of India's agenda and also a priority for the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Despite a considerable focus on the inclusion agenda, efforts are often hindered by lack of relevant measurement tools and availability of high-quality data. Given CRISIL's expertise in the science of building robust and objective evaluation frameworks, we saw a role for ourselves to help fill this gap.

CRISIL Inclusix is a pro bono initiative, driven by CRISIL's stated goal of making markets function better. Two years ago, CRISIL initiated work on developing CRISIL Inclusix, a one-of-its-kind benchmark index to accurately measure the extent of financial inclusion in India, right down to the district level. The analytical framework we have developed has solid structural components. Once the methodology was finalised, following an active consultation process with financial institutions, regulators and policy makers, the team at CRISIL spent 1,500 man-hours in painstakingly collating 200,000 data points from 165 banks across 632 districts to compute the index.

Currently, CRISIL Inclusix measures financial inclusion by evaluating the penetration of banking services. CRISIL Inclusix also has the flexibility to add on, in a modular fashion, other financial intermediaries such as insurance and pension services, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) as and when credible data from these sectors becomes available at the district level. Since the index will be updated periodically, it will be possible to monitor and measure improvements over time.

The first report presents financial inclusion metrics in 632 districts of the country over a three-year timeframe (2009-2011). The index will help policymakers map the progress of financial inclusion and take remedial measures wherever they spot areas of concern. It will also help banks set financial inclusion targets for themselves and measure outcomes.

I would like to specially acknowledge the strong support we have received from the RBI and Ministry of Finance in this endeavour. The data for CRISIL Inclusix is sourced from the RBI. I am also grateful to the dedicated and driven team of CRISIL analysts that has made CRISIL Inclusix a reality.

I hope that the rigorous framework and analysis that have gone into the making of CRISIL Inclusix will play a major role in accelerating the pace of financial inclusion in the years to come. But this is merely a beginning. As a nation, developing an analytical and metrics-oriented culture will be key to tackling other persistent macro-economic challenges. And CRISIL will be doing its bit to enable this change.

Roopa Kudva
Managing Director and CEO
CRISIL Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial inclusion is a key enabler of economic and social development. In India, where a large section of the population still lives outside the ambit of formal financial services, the need to focus on inclusion is of paramount importance. As a part of its commitment to corporate social responsibility, CRISIL saw this as an opportunity to put its knowledge of the financial sector and its expertise in creating world-class analytical frameworks and indices to use.

The effectiveness of the financial inclusion agenda in India can be significantly enhanced if there are objective ways to measure it. We, therefore, decided to create a tool that would help policy-makers, regulators, and financial sector intermediaries at large in measuring the extent of financial inclusion, both at a broader, and disaggregated level.

This vision was the genesis of CRISIL Inclusix. In achieving this goal, we have received significant support from the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance.

What is CRISIL Inclusix?

CRISIL Inclusix is India's first comprehensive measure of financial inclusion in the form of an index. It is a relative index that has a scale of 0 to 100, and combines three very critical parameters of basic banking services — branch penetration (BP), deposit penetration (DP), and credit penetration (CP) — together into one single metric. For each of these parameters, CRISIL evaluates financial inclusion at the national/ regional/ state/ district level vis-à-vis a defined ideal. A CRISIL Inclusix score of 100 indicates the ideal state for each of the three parameters.

For ease of readers, CRISIL Inclusix scores have been divided into the following four categories that indicate different levels of the financial inclusion.

CRISIL Inclusix Score	Level of Financial Inclusion
> 55	HIGH
Between 40.1 and 55.0	ABOVE AVERAGE
Between 25.0 and 40.0	BELOW AVERAGE
< 25	LOW

The colours in the table for each of the rows indicate the colours used to depict each of the four categories.

Methodology

CRISIL Inclusix follows a robust, transparent, and yet easy to understand approach. Its methodology is similar to other global indices, such as UNDP's Human Development Index.

An important design element of CRISIL Inclusix is the use of non-monetary parameters. This implies that the index uses parameters that focus only on the 'number of people' whose lives have been touched by various financial services, rather than on the 'amounts' deposited or loaned. This helps negate the disproportionate impact of a few high-value figures on the overall picture.

Another critical construct of the index is its scalability and flexibility. Currently, the index uses the available information from the relevant banking related services, but it is capable of adding more parameters from other financial services (such as insurance) and providers of financial services (such as non-banking financial companies) in future to widen its scope.

Benefits and uses

CRISIL Inclusix provides a bird's eye view of the state of financial inclusion in the country. At the same time, it gives ground-level information on the progress made on the inclusion front even in the remote districts of rural India. This two-pronged approach holds immense potential for policy-makers, regulators, and bankers as it helps to identify priorities, design focused programmes to push the inclusion agenda and most importantly, measure the progress made. Some of the possible applications of CRISIL Inclusix are:

- Policy-makers, both at the central and state levels, will be able to use CRISIL Inclusix not only to objectively measure the extent of financial inclusion, but also design tailor-made initiatives for areas with low inclusion levels. They can also prioritise financial education in districts lagging on this front.

- The index will help regulators decide on differential prudential requirements for business generated from districts with low levels of financial inclusion. It will also assist them in deciding whether there is a case for according 'priority sector' status to lending in such areas.

- Bankers will find CRISIL Inclusix useful for formulating financial inclusion plans with measurable outcomes. They will also be able to continuously monitor implementation of banks' financial inclusion agenda and evaluate the performance of the field staff engaged in this activity.

Key findings

Our report offers eight key findings about the existing state of financial inclusion in the country:

1. **The all-India CRISIL Inclusix score of 40.1 (on a scale of 100) is relatively low.** It is a reflection of under-penetration of formal banking facilities in most parts of the country. Just one in two Indians has a savings account, and only one in seven Indians has access to banking credit. In fact, the bottom 50 scoring districts have just 2 per cent of the country's bank branches.

2. **Deposit penetration (DP) is the key driver of financial inclusion in India.** The number of savings bank accounts, at 624 million, is close to four times the number of loan accounts at 160 million.

3. **Focused efforts to enhance branch presence and availability of credit are extremely critical.** The bottom 50 scoring districts in India have only 4,068 loan accounts per lakh of population, which is nearly one-third of the all India average of 11,680 . Similarly, these districts have just 3 branches per lakh of population, as compared to 7.6 branches per lakh of population at an all-India level.

4. **There are clear signs of improvement in the CRISIL Inclusix score over the past three years.** The CRISIL Inclusix score at an all-India level has improved to 40.1 in 2011, from 37.6 in 2010 and 35.4 in 2009. Improvement in deposit penetration score is the key driver of this improvement.

5. **Wide disparities exist across India and within states in terms of access to financial services.** India's six largest cities have 11 per cent of the country's bank branches. At the other end of the scale, there are four districts in the North-Eastern region with only one bank branch each.

6. **The key driver for the continued high performance of the top 50 districts is the significant increase in deposit and branch penetration (BP).** The DP score for these districts increased by a significant 9.3 in 2011, over 2009. Also, these districts saw an addition of 2,824 branches in this period, nearly one-fourth of the total branches added in the country.

7. **Even in the districts at the bottom, there is an encouraging improvement in branch efficiency.** For the bottom 50 districts, the number of savings deposit accounts per branch has improved by 20 per cent to 6,073 as on March 2011 from 4,919 as on March 2009. The branch efficiency of these districts is now only marginally lower than the all India average of 6,774 as on March 2011. Further, the number of incremental saving deposit accounts added in this period aggregated 2.7 million, representing a growth of 35%.

8. **Improvement in credit penetration (CP) is the key driver that enabled the improvement in score of 50 most-gaining districts.** The increase in number of borrower accounts in these districts accounted for about 30% of the aggregate incremental borrower accounts, while accounting for just 8% of the population.

Index values & trends

The detailed analysis of the data thrown up by CRISIL Inclusix sheds light on some interesting trends.

Region	Inclusix 2011	Inclusix 2010	Inclusix 2009
India	40.1	37.6	35.4
Southern Region	62.2	58.8	54.9
Western Region	38.2	35.8	33.9
Northern Region	37.1	34.8	33.3
Eastern Region	28.6	26.3	24.3
North-eastern Region	28.5	26.5	23.8

All India and regional level

- The Southern region leads the financial inclusion drive in the country. Six out of the top 10 states with the highest CRISIL Inclusix score are from the Southern region. This region also has better credit penetration — the number of loan accounts per lakh of population at 17,142 in the Southern region is nearly twice of the all-India average.
- The Western region is at a distant second, followed by Northern, Eastern, and North-Eastern regions respectively.

State level

- The top five scoring states are Puducherry, Chandigarh, Kerala, Goa, and Delhi.
- The bottom five states are Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Nagaland, and Manipur.
- West Bengal and Maharashtra demonstrate the highest disparity among districts.

District level

- 40 districts that were in bottom 50 in 2009 continue to remain in this category.
- An analysis of the districts that have gained or lost the most on CRISIL Inclusix score in 2011 vis-à-vis 2009 revealed that the average CRISIL Inclusix score of the 50 most-gaining districts increased by 10.8 points on average, versus a gain of 4.7 points on the national average.
- This increase in the CRISIL Inclusix score of the top 50 gainers has been supported by strong performance in their CP and DP scores, which have increased by 11.8 points and 14.1 points, respectively. Conversely, the average CRISIL Inclusix score of 50 least-gaining districts has remained practically unchanged in 2011 over 2009. The weak performance of these districts is primarily on account of a decline in their CP scores.

Conclusion

The big positive to have come out of the CRISIL Inclusix data is that the level of financial inclusion has consistently been on the rise since 2009. The driving reason for this growth has been primarily due to an improvement in deposit penetration. The authorities now need to focus on the other two parameters (branch and credit penetration) to ensure a balanced and all-round improvement in CRISIL Inclusix score.

Further, the outperformance of the Southern region may offer some pointers for other regions to follow suit. This shows that one cannot look at financial inclusion in isolation from other indicators such as literacy, human capital development, etc.

CHAPTER - 1

CONCEPT OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND THE NEED FOR AN INDEX

UNDERSTANDING FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ITS CRITICALITY

The Indian economy switched gears in the early part of this century and has been growing at a healthy pace since then. As India forges ahead with the vision to become an economic behemoth in the next few years, the average level of prosperity attained by its populace and the degree of equitable distribution of wealth will, in no small measure, be determined by the scale of inclusive growth that would have been achieved.

Financial inclusion is certainly not just a recent phenomenon. In India, the earliest effort at financial inclusion can be traced back to 1904, when the co-operative movement began in the country. A focal event in its evolution was the bank nationalisation programme in 1969, when 14 major commercial banks were nationalised, and the lead bank scheme was, subsequently, introduced. As a consequence, branches were opened in large numbers across the nation, even in areas that were until then unreached by banks.

The agenda for financial inclusion was galvanised in the early 2000s in India following the publication of a spate of findings about financial exclusion and its direct correlation to poverty. Varied studies have proved that exclusion from the banking system results in a loss of 1 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

Policymakers in India are acutely aware that, in a phase of high growth, the ramifications of leaving a huge section of the people out of the development process could be disastrous and are hence designing appropriate policies for financial inclusion. Complementing the government's efforts, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, over the years, undertaken numerous initiatives such as introduction of priority sector lending requirements for banks, establishment of regional rural banks (RRBs), and self-help group-bank linkage programmes to augment the availability of financial services to the poor and marginalised segments of society.

In the last few years, RBI also initiated the requirement that banks provide no-frills accounts, improve the outreach of banking services through the business facilitator and business correspondent models, and set up the goal for banks to provide access to formal banking to all 74,414 villages with a population over 2000. This target of covering villages with a population of over 2000 was largely achieved as of end March 2012 (99.7 per cent).

The goal towards financial inclusion has accordingly been refined in June 2012; in the next Financial Inclusion Plan 2013-16, banks are required to prepare a road map to cover all unbanked villages with population of less than 2000 with banking services.

In February 2011, the Government of India and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) jointly launched Swabhimaan, a nationwide programme on financial inclusion, to bring the deprived sections of society under the banking network, and ensure that the benefits of economic growth percolate to all levels. This programme targets facilitating opening of banks accounts, providing need-based credit, remittance facilities and promoting financial literacy in rural India.

Although the target groups may differ from country to country or region to region, financial inclusion refers, in its broadest sense, to the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to all sections, including the disadvantaged and low-income groups.

In 2008, a committee on financial inclusion headed by Dr C Rangarajan defined financial inclusion as,

“The process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost".

In a similar vein, Prof Raghuram Rajan’s committee on financial sector reforms defined financial inclusion as,

“Expanding access to financial services, such as payment services, savings products, insurance products, and inflation-protected pensions”.

CRISIL defines financial inclusion as

“The extent of access by all sections of society to formal financial services, such as credit, deposit, insurance, and pension services”.

The term ‘formal’ in this definition refers to service providers that maintain official books of accounts. It is important to distinguish this aspect, as several non-formal channels of financing exist in the Indian rural landscape, though these cannot be considered to be effective.

Financial inclusion ensures that a range of appropriate financial services are available to every individual and that the individual understands and accesses those services. This includes a basic, no-frills banking account for making and receiving payments, a savings product suited to the cash flows of poor households, money transfer facilities, small loans and overdrafts, and insurance (life and non-life).

Lack of awareness, low incomes, poverty, and illiteracy are among factors that lead to low demand for financial services and, consequently, to exclusion. On the supply side, distance from branch, branch timings, cumbersome documentation and procedures, unsuitable products, language barriers and staff attitudes all contribute to exclusion. Due to the procedural hassles involved in formal banking services, people feel it is easier to borrow from informal credit sources, even though it results in compromised standards of living, higher costs due to dependence on unethical and unregulated providers, greater incidence of crime and increased unemployment. Financial inclusion, thus, is not just about opening of saving bank accounts; it includes creation of awareness about financial products, and offering of advice on money management and debt counseling.

An inclusive financial system is one of the top-most priorities in many countries, several of whom believe that it is instrumental in achieving equitable growth. Although India has adopted several measures to advance financial inclusion, an estimated 40 per cent of its population is still without access even to basic financial services. Financial inclusion is, therefore, not just an economic imperative for India, but also a socio-political one.

NEED FOR CRISIL INCLUSIX

One of the critical factors in the successful implementation of any programme is effectively tracking its progress, so that course corrections can be undertaken, if necessary. 'If you can't measure it, you can't manage it,' management consultant Peter Drucker had once said.

Given its importance, it is important to measure the extent of financial inclusion. A credible tool to measure inclusion will help the policy makers and market participants to tangibly measure the progress achieved and to align their policies in order to further the cause of financial inclusion.Till now, most of the measures of financial inclusion have focused on an analysis of either the aggregate amount of deposits or loans in a particular region. However, these measures have neither been comprehensive enough to incorporate different forms of financial services, nor do they attempt to look at the number of people included.

As the buzz around financial inclusion grew louder in the country a few years ago, CRISIL realised that, with its expertise and understanding of the entire financial services sector, it was ideally placed to deliver something unique and significant to society on this front.

Over the years, CRISIL has developed proven expertise in creating and maintaining various indices – as is widely known, CRISIL's joint venture with the National Stock Exchange provides a variety indices and index-related services and products to Indian capital markets. Moreover, CRISIL is the sole provider of fixed income and hybrid indices to mutual funds and insurance companies in India. More pertinently, in the context of financial inclusion, CRISIL has a deep understanding of all critical facets of the financial services sector – it has outstanding ratings on nearly 50 banks that together account for 85 per cent of assets in the banking system.

Financial awareness is vital for wealth creation, and fostering financial awareness is a key component of CRISIL's corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda. As the leader in financial analytics, CRISIL believes that the best way for it to give back to society is by doing more of what it is good at. CRISIL is proud to launch this significant initiative since the financial awareness agenda fits perfectly with CRISIL's strengths.

CHAPTER - 2

ABOUT CRISIL INCLUSIX

HOW CRISIL INCLUSIX WAS DEVELOPED

Once the goal was identified, a team of enthusiastic analysts in CRISIL took upon themselves the onerous task of developing an index that could prove to be a credible measure of the extent of financial inclusion. The issues were manifold, but the principal challenges were two:

a) Development of a methodology relevant to the circumstances prevalent in India; and

b) Identification and availability of data

The challenge before the team was to design a comprehensive methodology and to put into the hands of policymakers and market participants a tool that could enable framing and aligning of policies to further the cause of financial inclusion and tangibly measure progress.

The mammoth exercise that followed took a greater part of two years to fully accomplish, entailed 1,500 man-hours of research and development, and involved extensive analysis of 2,00,000 data points across all 632 districts, 165 banks (27 public sector banks, 22 private sector banks, 34 foreign banks, and 82 regional rural banks). Critically, data for computing the index was provided by the RBI.

There were also several meetings with numerous stakeholders such as Ministry of Finance, RBI, Indian Banks Association, commercial banks, and leading industry experts, all of whom provided invaluable assistance. The methodology that was developed was validated by RBI, a prime mover of many innovative financial inclusion ideas in recent years.

The net result was the evolution of a new tool that not only met, but perhaps even exceeded CRISIL's initial expectations. CRISIL has breached yet another frontier, showing the way and pioneering the development of a new comprehensive financial inclusion measurement tool, 'CRISIL Inclusix', the first of its kind to be developed in India.

CRISIL is confident that CRISIL Inclusix will be embraced wholeheartedly by policymakers, RBI, banks and other various stakeholders, and will prove to be one of the most potent tools for broad-basing financial inclusion in the years to come.

FEATURES OF CRISIL INCLUSIX

The premise behind CRISIL Inclusix is analogous to other well-known global indices such as

- United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's) Human Development Index
- World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, and
- Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU's) Quality of Life Index

CRISIL Inclusix is a relative index that incorporates various forms of basic financial services into one single metric.

Moreover, the input parameters focus heavily on the 'number of people' who have been reached/ included, rather than on the 'amounts' deposited or loaned. This is because the need is to understand the extent of reach of financial services – looking at the value or amount can lead to erroneous conclusions as it can be influenced disproportionately by a few large value transactions that do not necessarily reflect the extent of financial inclusion.

CRISIL Inclusix is a unique, robust analytical tool that comprehensively measures financial inclusion based on three tangible and critical dimensions:

a) branch penetration,

b) credit penetration, and

c) deposit penetration

CRISIL Inclusix evaluates financial inclusion vis-à-vis an ideal level for each of these dimensions.

It enables districts, states and regions to track the progress made with respect to financial inclusion in their jurisdiction. Thus, CRISIL Inclusix assesses the degree of financial inclusion at national, regional, state and district levels.

CRISIL Inclusix has a comprehensive coverage, which ensures greater accuracy; it covers 632 districts in 35 states and union territories.

CRISIL Inclusix also enables inter-temporal comparison for financial inclusion; it currently assesses trends in financial inclusion in India in 2011 compared with 2010 and 2009. CRISIL will update this analysis on a regular basis to monitor progress.

INTERPRETATION OF CRISIL INCLUSIX

CRISIL Inclusix measures the extent of financial inclusion at a geographical level, starting from the smallest unit of district. The index can then be further aggregated to compute the extent of financial inclusion at a state level, regional level, and further till the national level.

CRISIL Inclusix is measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 indicating the maximum score achievable.

In order to provide a comparative assessment, CRISIL has grouped the index (at all levels districts, states, and regions) in four categories. In defining these categories, the all India score of CRISIL Inclusix (of 40.1 for 2011) has been used as a benchmark.

Table 1: Four categories for CRISIL Inclusix

CRISIL Inclusix Score	Level of Financial Inclusion
> 55	HIGH
Between 40.1 and 55.0	ABOVE AVERAGE
Between 25.0 and 40.0	BELOW AVERAGE
< 25	LOW

The colours in the table for each of the rows indicate the colours used to depict each of the four categories.

POTENTIAL USES OF CRISIL INCLUSIX

There are several potential uses of CRISIL Inclusix for various constituents. Some thoughts and suggestions are mentioned below:

By bankers

- Formulation of a financial inclusion plan with measurable outcomes through use of CRISIL Inclusix
- Continuous monitoring of implementation of financial inclusion plan
- Performance evaluation of field staff

By the regulator (RBI)

- Deciding differential prudential requirements for business generated (deposits, loans etc) from districts with low levels of financial inclusion
- Considering a priority sector status to lending in areas with low levels of financial inclusion

By government and policy makers

- Objectively measuring the level of financial inclusion
- Designing special provisions or dispensations specifically
  - For areas with low levels of financial inclusion
  - For providers of financial services in such areas
- Prioritising financial education in districts with low levels of financial inclusion

LIMITATIONS OF CRISIL INCLUSIX

As is the case with any other such index, the effectiveness of the new tool is heavily determined by the quantity and quality of data that flows into it. Since the parameters were carefully chosen on the basis of the kind of data that is available in the districts and with various other stakeholders, the scope of CRISIL Inclusix is perforce restricted at the moment to assessing the level of financial inclusion at the geographic level.

The silver lining, though, is that the tool has been designed in such a way that as and when more varied, reliable data becomes available, the scope of the index can be expanded to measure the contribution towards financial inclusion by each player (such as banks, non-banking financial companies etc) as well as accommodate more parameters and refinements and encompass other forms of lending (such as by non-banking financial companies), and other financial services (including insurance and pension).

Thus, the conclusions of the study are critically dependent on data received at the district and bank level from information available with RBI, and CRISIL has not independently verified the accuracy of this data.

Another limitation is that the data used in the analysis is granular in nature and is, therefore, available only with a lag. This report, for instance, assesses the extent of financial inclusion as on March 2011, together with March 2010 and March 2009.

CRISIL has also observed some minor data discrepancies at the district level that have been flagged and pointed out to the concerned regulatory authority. However, these discrepancies have had no bearing at all on the final conclusions.

CHAPTER - 3

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

KEY CONCLUSIONS

1. CRISIL Inclusix at an all-India level stood at a relatively low level of 40.1 for 2011 (on a scale of 100).

In 2011, the all-India index level did improve marginally (from 37.6 for 2010), indicating progress on financial inclusion goals.

2. Southern region leads in terms of financial inclusion in the country with a CRISIL Inclusix score of 62.2 for 2011. The Western region is a distant second, and is followed by Northern, Eastern, and North-Eastern regions respectively.

- Southern region leads across all three dimensions of financial inclusion – branch penetration, deposit penetration, and credit penetration
- Western region has the second highest penetration of branches
- Northern region, which has the largest population, has the second highest penetration of deposits
- Eastern region has regained its fourth position in 2011, which it had lost to North-Eastern region in 2010

3. Out of the top 10 states/UTs with highest CRISIL Inclusix score, 6 are from Southern region.

4. Most of the states (9 out of 10) with least CRISIL Inclusix scores belong to the Eastern and North-Eastern regions.

5. All the top 5 districts with highest CRISIL Inclusix scores are from the Southern region; four of them are in Kerala .

6. Other highlights at a district level are:

- CRISIL Inclusix scores for 618 districts (of the total 632 districts in India) improved in 2011 from their 2009 levels
- Out of 50 most populous districts (comprising ~24 per cent of India's total population), only 19 districts have a CRISIL Inclusix score higher than India score
- 11 of Kerala's 14 districts figure in the top 50 scoring districts
- 103 out of 107 districts in the Southern region have CRISIL Inclusix score higher than the all-India average
- Only 11 state capitals are part of top 50 scoring districts

DETAILED FINDINGS, RANKINGS, AND TRENDS

The CRISIL Inclusix rankings and scores discussed in this chapter are based primarily on the analysis and calculations for the year ended March 2011. The conclusions and scores have been also been compared with CRISIL Inclusix scores of 2010 and 2009 to assess improvement, or deterioration if any, in the degree of financial inclusion.

National level:

Financial inclusion still abysmally low in large parts of India

The overall CRISIL Inclusix score for India compares poorly against the scores of the high-performing states and underscores the wide disparity between various regions on financial inclusion. In 2011, India's overall CRISIL Inclusix stood at 40.1 (on a scale of 100), far below some of the highest ranked states/union territories such as Puducherry (79.6), Chandigarh (78.1), and Kerala (76.1). Notably, however, there is a definite improvement from the scores in 2010 (37.6) and 2009 (35.4).

The primary parameter responsible for the overall low CRISIL Inclusix score is credit penetration (CP), which was at a low 36.8 in 2011, compared with relatively better scores of 48.3 and 41.0 for deposit penetration (DP) and branch penetration (BP), respectively.

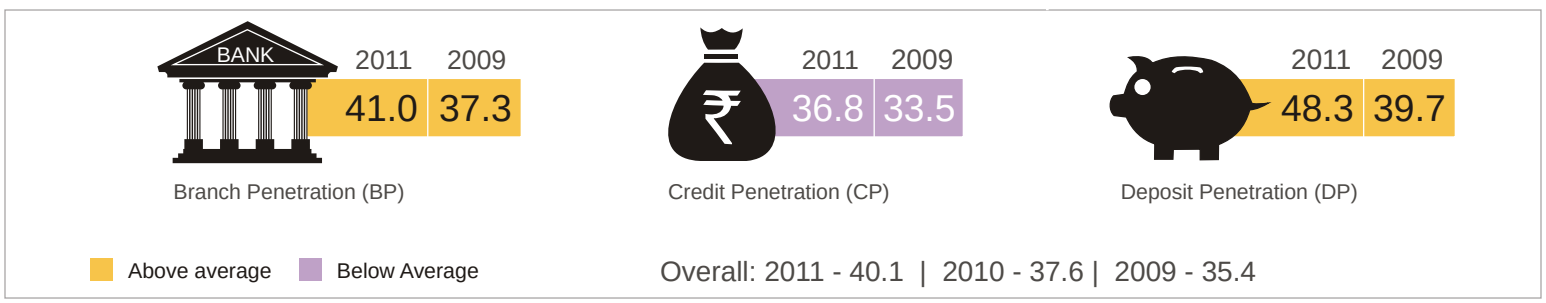
The overall CRISIL Inclusix score for India is a reflection of under-penetration of formal banking facilities, as indicated by, for instance, a total of just 211 million savings bank accounts in rural areas, when the total population in these areas is 833 million. In terms of access to credit, the degree of under penetration is even starker – the number of small borrower accounts in these regions is only 36.1 million.

The improvement in India's overall Inclusix score in 2011 was largely driven by gains across all the three dimensions, particularly in DP (refer to Table 2). In fact, the gain in DP was greater than the combined improvement in CP and BP. CP remains the constraining factor and has seen the least improvement in the past two years.

An encouraging aspect – one that should please policymakers – of the change in 2011 over the two previous years is that the improvement in financial inclusion is broad-based – scores improved in 618 of India's total of 632 districts, and 34 of 35 states and union territories.

In terms of regions, the urban areas, perhaps not surprisingly, outperform the rural areas, and state capitals score significantly higher than the respective states.

Table 2: Dimension-wise CRISIL Inclusix score for India



Regional level:
Southern region far ahead of the pack

The index suggests that the Southern region is not only way ahead of the other regions, its score is also far above the national average, whereas the other regions are either close to or below the national score.

- Southern region had an Inclusix score of 62.2 in 2011 (compared with 58.8 in 2010 and 54.9 in 2009), as shown in Map 1
- The Western region is a distant second, with a score of 38.2 in 2011 (up from 33.9 in 2009)
- The Eastern region regained its fourth ranking in 2011 with an Inclusix score of 28.6 (up from 26.3 in 2010 and 24.3 in 2009)
- In 2010, the North-Eastern region had overtaken the Eastern region and snatched the fourth ranking
- The improvement in the Southern region's score in 2011 from 2009 is about twice the national average. So much so that if one excludes the Southern region, then the actual improvement in the overall score is not very significant
- In terms of degree of change in CRISIL Inclusix, the performance of the North-Eastern region is next only to the Southern region (March 2011 over March 2009), albeit with a lower base. The Eastern region ties with the Western region in terms of degree of improvement (4.3), while the Northern region shows the least degree of improvement (3.8)

Map 1: Financial inclusion at regional level

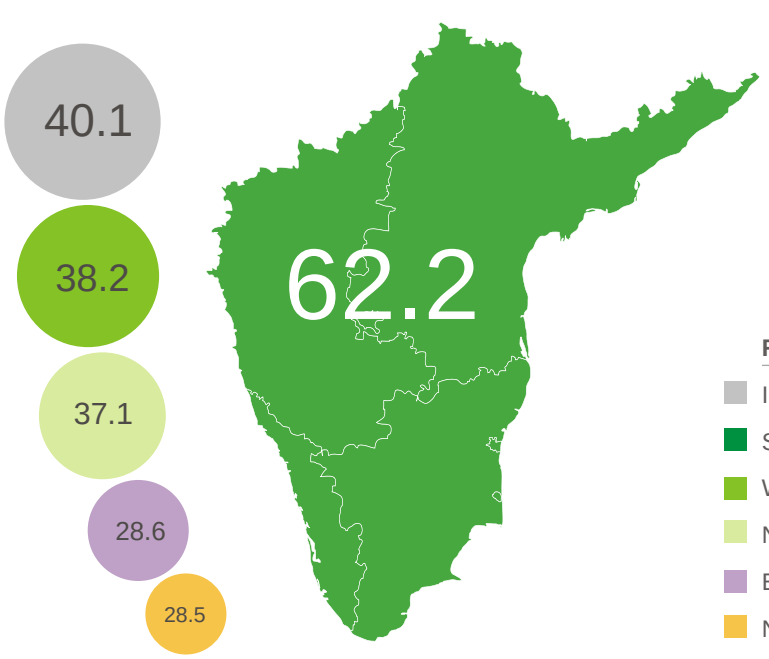
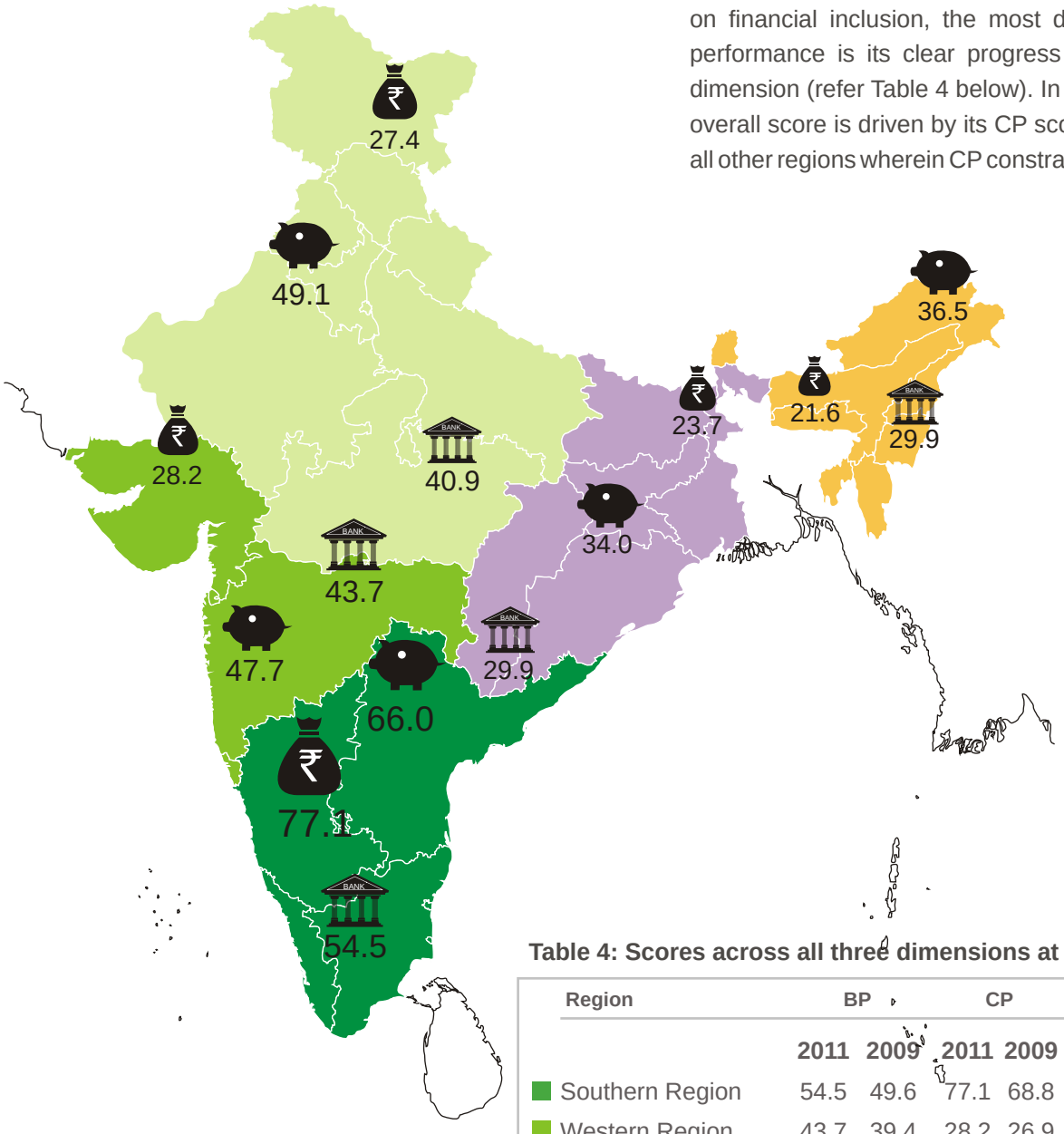
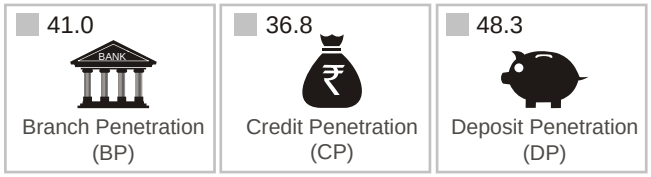


Table 3: Financial inclusion at regional level

Region	Inclusix 2011	Inclusix 2010	Inclusix 2009
India	40.1	37.6	35.4
Southern Region	62.2	58.8	54.9
Western Region	38.2	35.8	33.9
Northern Region	37.1	34.8	33.3
Eastern Region	28.6	26.3	24.3
North-eastern Region	28.5	26.5	23.8

Map 2 : Level of financial inclusion across three dimensions at a regional level

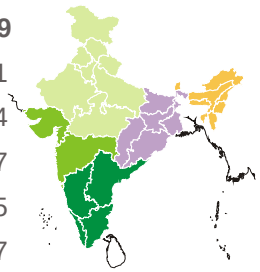




While the Southern region leads in all the three dimensions on financial inclusion, the most differentiating aspect of its performance is its clear progress on the credit penetration dimension (refer Table 4 below). In fact, the Southern region's overall score is driven by its CP score, contrary to the trend in all other regions wherein CP constrains their overall score.

Table 4: Scores across all three dimensions at a regional level

Region	BP		CP		DP	
	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009
Southern Region	54.5	49.6	77.1	68.8	66.0	55.1
Western Region	43.7	39.4	28.2	26.9	47.7	40.4
Northern Region	40.9	36.9	27.4	26.2	49.1	40.7
Eastern Region	29.9	27.4	23.7	20.1	34.0	26.5
North-Eastern Region	29.9	27.7	21.6	17.9	36.5	27.7
India	41.0	37.3	36.8	33.5	48.3	39.7



The credit penetration score of Southern region (77.1 in 2011, up further from 73.3 in 2010 and 68.8 in 2009) is nearly three times that of the CP score of other regions. This difference is perhaps the outcome of the high level of literacy and human development in the region, supported by greater access to formal banking channels.

Both the Western and Northern regions (ranked no 2 and 3 respectively) are increasingly lagging the Southern region because of weaker performance in CP. In fact, both these regions show the least improvement in CP amongst all other regions. In the case of Eastern and North-Eastern regions, it is the slower improvement in BP that is constraining the improvement in overall score.

Further, the variation within the region is also the lowest for the Southern region, as indicated by the coefficient of variation of 0.22. The highest variation in inclusion within the regions is in the North-Eastern region.

Table 5: Coefficient of variation in financial inclusion across districts

Region	2011	2010	2009
Southern Region	0.22	0.23	0.25
Western Region	0.34	0.37	0.39
Northern Region	0.36	0.35	0.37
Eastern Region	0.32	0.34	0.35
North-Eastern Region	0.44	0.46	0.48
India	0.42	0.43	0.44

State level:
Most states perform below par

The CRISIL Inclusix score of 35 states and union territories is below the all-India average (refer Table 6 below).

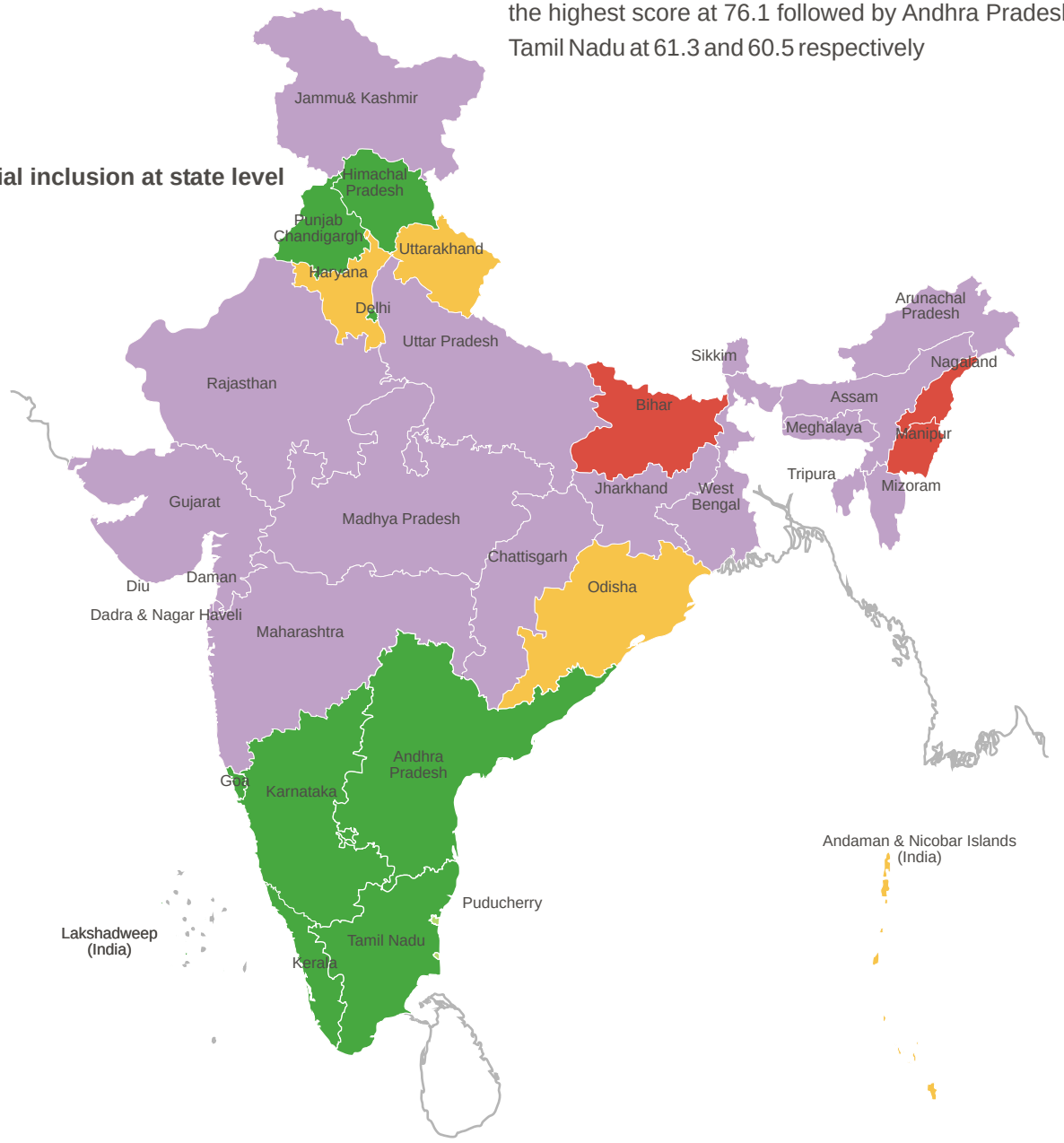
Table 6: Distribution of states and union territories based on CRISIL Inclusix

Level of Financial Inclusion	CRISIL Inclusix Score	Number of States/UTs
HIGH	> 55	11
ABOVE AVERAGE	Between 40.1 and 55.0	4
BELOW AVERAGE	Between 25.0 and 40.0	17
LOW	< 25	3

The states with above India average score are clustered in the southern region and in the north of Delhi (refer Map 3 below). Some key findings are

- Smaller states (population < 3 crore) and Union Territories (UTs) such as Puducherry (rank 1), Chandigarh (rank 2), and Goa (rank 4) perform better than larger states, perhaps due to higher urbanisation
- Puducherry has replaced Chandigarh as the new No 1
- The top 5 states are Puducherry, Chandigarh, Kerala, Goa, and Delhi
- Six out of the top 10 states/ UTs are small states
- Amongst the large states (population > 3 crore) Kerala has the highest score at 76.1 followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu at 61.3 and 60.5 respectively

Map 3: Level of financial inclusion at state level



The trends in states with highest and lowest CRISIL Inclusix scores are consistent with the regional trends. Six of the top 10 states and union territories are from the Southern region. Similarly, 9 out of the 10 least scoring states on Inclusix are mostly in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions (refer to Tables 7and 8).

Table 7: Top scoring states on CRISIL Inclusix

Large States	Small States	Union Territories
Kerala	Goa	Puducherry
Andhra Pradesh	Delhi	Chandigarh
Tamil Nadu	Himachal Pradesh	Lakshadweep

Table 8: Bottom scoring states on CRISIL Inclusix

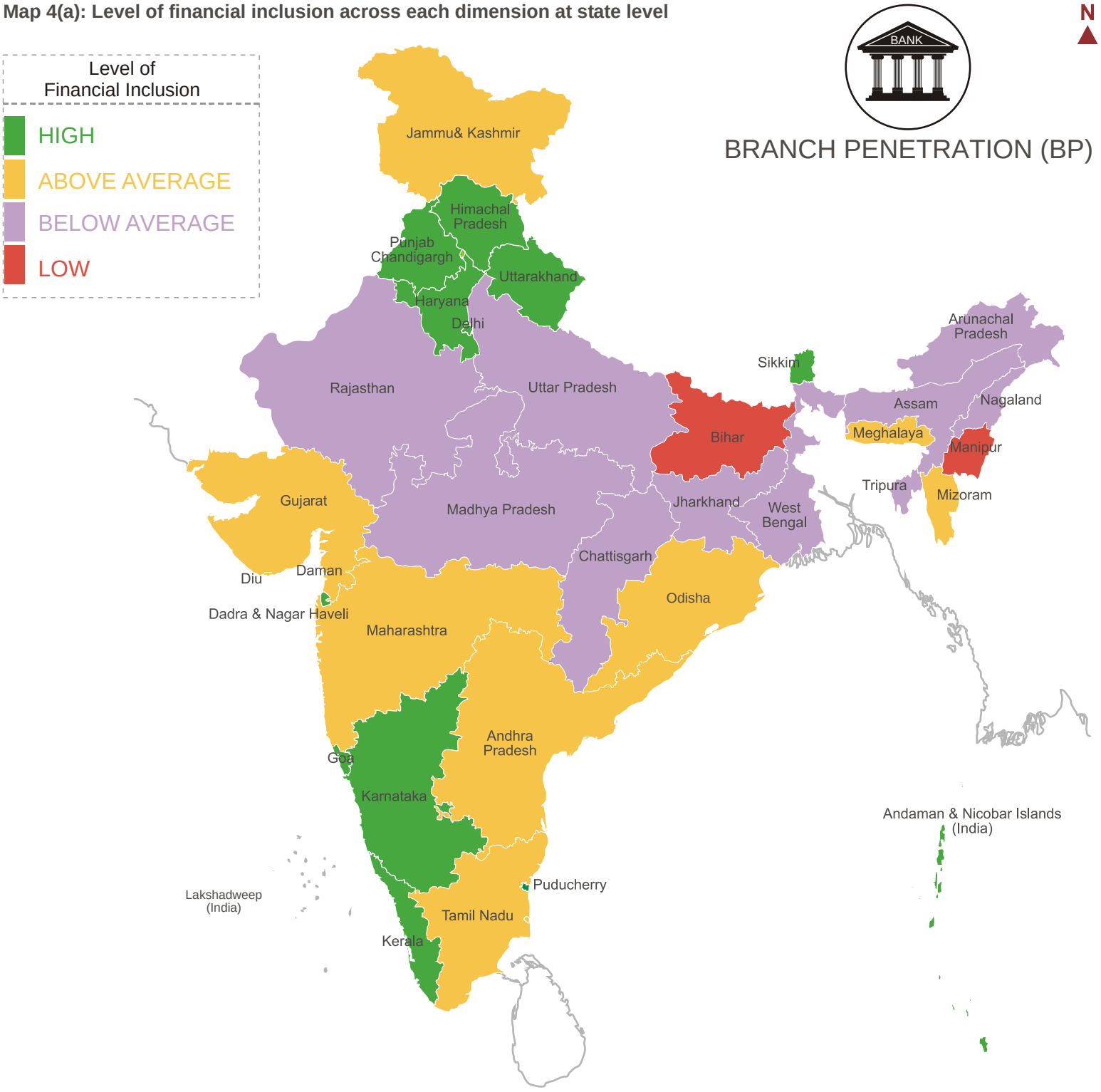
Large States	Small States	Union Territories
Bihar	Manipur	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Assam	Nagaland	Daman & Diu
West Bengal	Chhattisgarh	Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Amongst larger states, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala show the least variation whereas West Bengal and Maharashtra demonstrates the highest disparity among districts.

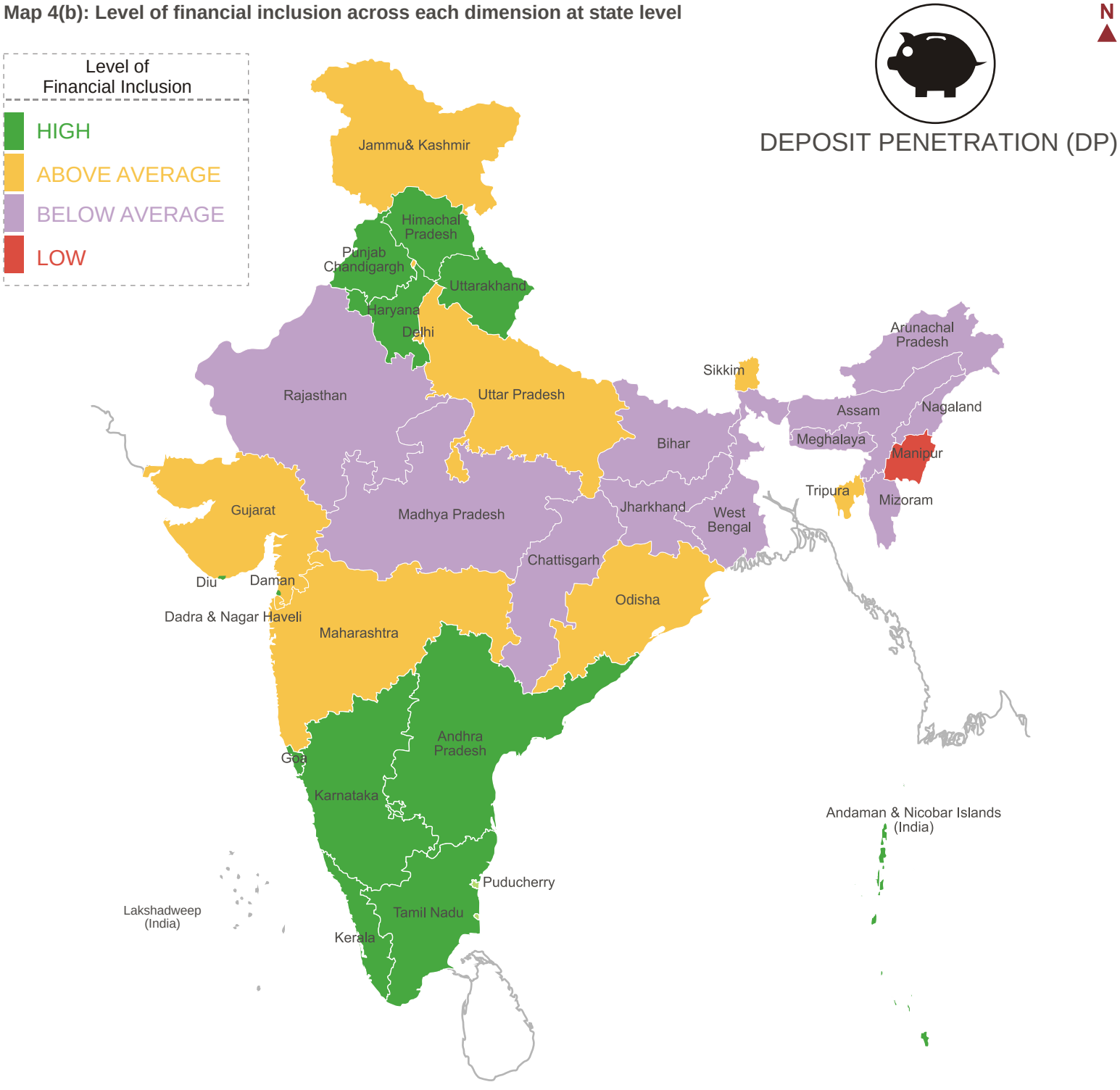
In terms of year-on-year performance, three states have improved their rankings by 2 to 3 notches over 2009 while 13 states have slipped in rankings by 1 or 2 notches (refer to Table A6 in the appendix). On the positive side, however, 34 out of the total 35 states/UTs showed an improvement in the overall CRISIL Inclusix score.

The divergence of performance across states is the highest in credit penetration. There is a need to improve the inclusion performance in all the three dimensions in the Eastern and North-Eastern states (refer Maps on following pages).

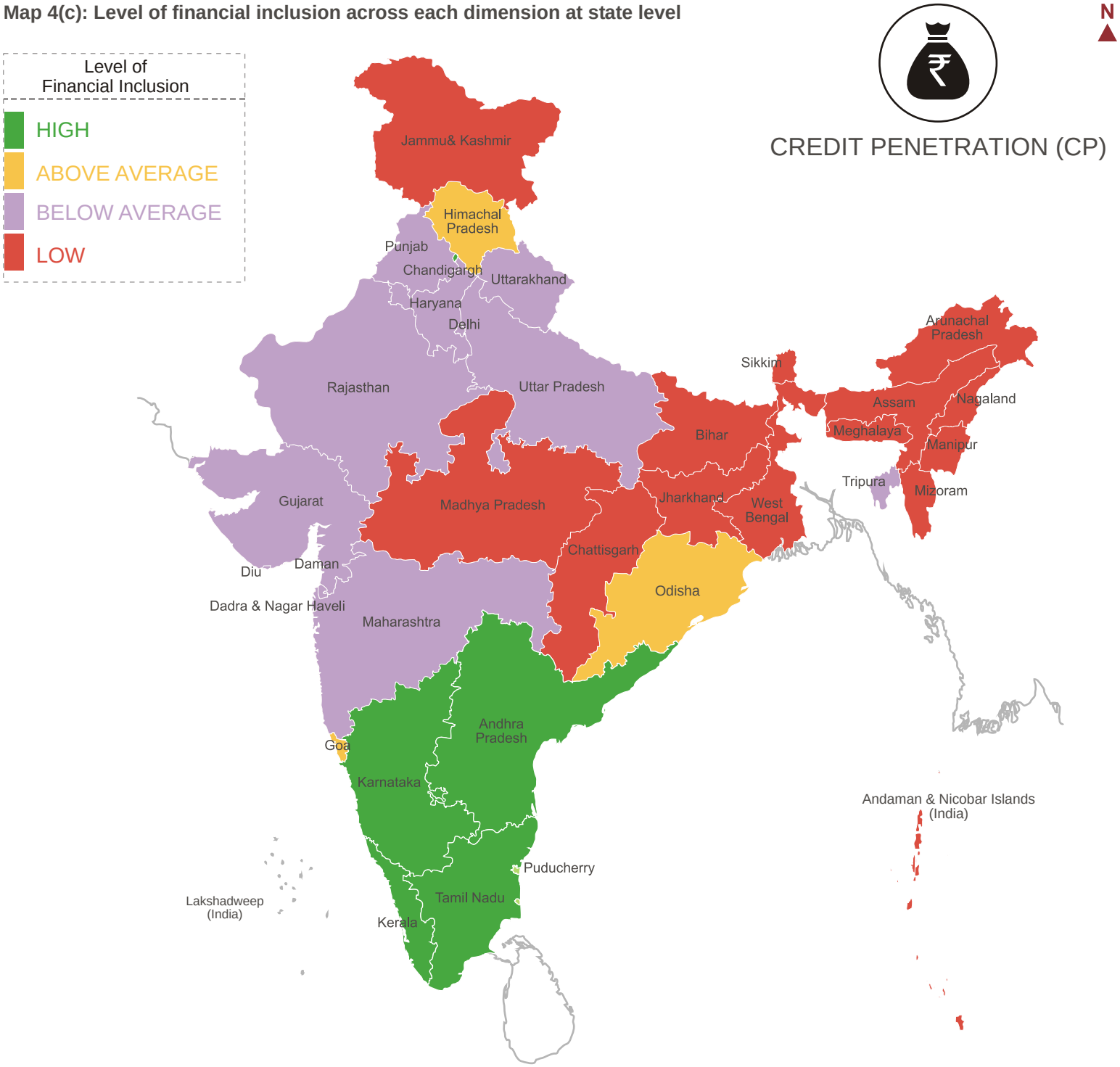
Map 4(a): Level of financial inclusion across each dimension at state level



Map 4(b): Level of financial inclusion across each dimension at state level



Map 4(c): Level of financial inclusion across each dimension at state level



District level:

Disparate performance, but South still leads

The district level performance again mirrors the state and regional picture discussed earlier. Most districts in the Southern region (103 out of a total of 107 districts) have CRISIL Inclusix score higher than the all-India average (refer to Map 5). This is evident from the fact that all the top five scoring, and 36 of the top 50 scoring districts are in the South (refer to Table A1 in Appendix).

Kerala has the highest proportion of districts (11 of 14) in the list of top 50 scoring districts. Pathanamthitta (Inclusix score of 96.2) in Kerala has the highest CRISIL Inclusix score in the country, followed by Karaikal in Puducherry (91.6), a position that both districts retained in 2011 compared with 2010. They were followed by Thiruvanathapuram (91.1), Ernakulam (88.3), and Kottayam (86.7). Chennai and Mumbai, which were among the top 5 in 2009, fell out of the top 5 ranking in 2010 and 2011.

The key driver for the high performance of the Top 50 districts is the significant increase in DP and BP scores. The DP and BP scores for these districts increased by a significant 9.3 and 6.5 respectively in 2011 over 2009. These districts saw an addition of 2,824 branches in this period, constituting nearly one-fourth of the total branches added in the country.

Importantly, 44 districts that were in Top 50 in 2009 continue to be in Top 50 in 2011. Also notable is the fact that the average score of the Top 50 districts has increased from 68.3 in 2009 to 71.7 in 2010 and further to 75.0 in 2011, indicating steady improvement in financial inclusion in these districts. The rate of improvement is nearly twice the improvement in the national average.

While urban locations and state capitals perform better, only 11 state capitals find a place in the list of top 50 scoring districts.

However, 40 districts that were in Bottom 50 in 2009 continue to remain in this category. The average score of the Bottom 50 districts has increased, but only marginally, from 12.9 in 2009 to 15.1 in 2011. This rate of improvement in these districts is a fraction of the improvement in the national average. Eight districts have a CRISIL Inclusix score of less than 10. Progress in these districts has clearly been slow and, unsurprisingly, mirror their state and regional trends.

Most (28) of the bottom 50 scoring districts belong to the North-Eastern region (refer to Table A2 in Appendix). Most of these districts are in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland. Manipur has the lowest score, with 8 of its 9 districts in the bottom 50 scoring districts.

However, even in these districts, there is encouraging improvement branch efficiency. The number of incremental saving deposit accounts added in the bottom 50 districts during 2011-09 aggregated 2.7 million, a 35% increase over the no. of deposit accounts outstanding as on March 2009 (7.5 mn). This has improved the branch efficiency in these locations with the number of savings deposit accounts per branch increasing to 6,073 as on March 2011 from 4,919 as on March 2009. The branch efficiency of these districts is now only marginally lower than the all India average of 6,774 as on March 2011 (6,168 as on March 2009).

It is now critical for these districts to sustain their improving DP and CRISIL Inclusix scores through opening of more branches as only 148 incremental branches were opening in these locations in the period 2011 to 2009 as against over 2800 branches in the top 50 districts.

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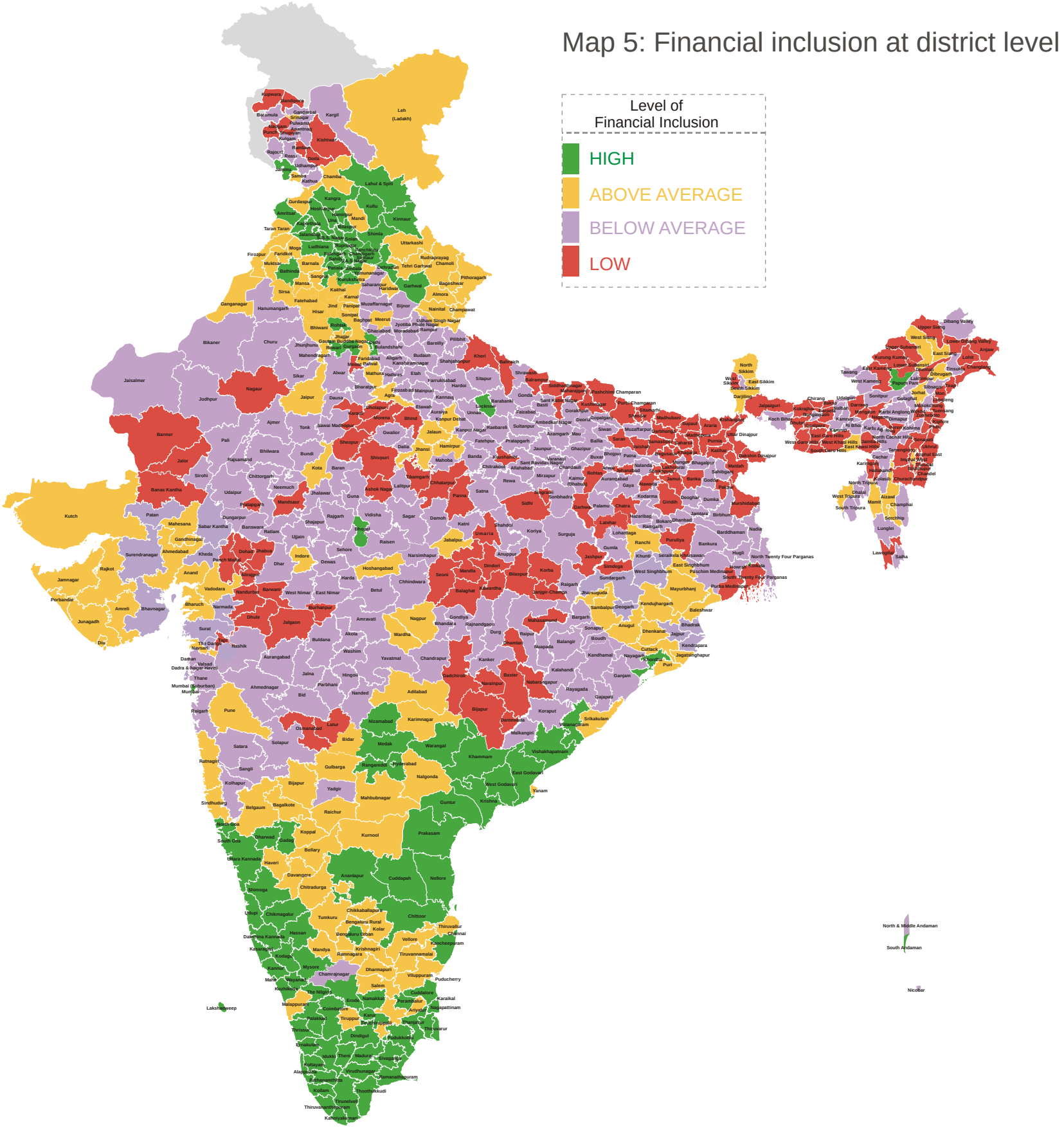
Map 5: Financial inclusion at district level



An analysis of the districts that have gained or lost the most on CRISIL Inclusix score in 2011 vis-à-vis 2009 revealed that the average CRISIL Inclusix score of the 50 most-gaining districts increased by 10.8 points on average, versus a gain of 4.7 points on the national average. This increase in the CRISIL Inclusix score of the top 50 gainers has been supported by strong performance in their CP and DP scores, which have increased by 11.8 points and 14.1 points, respectively (refer to Table 9).

Improvement in CP, a key factor that enabled improvement in score of 50 most-gaining districts is driven by increase in the number of borrower accounts. The increase in borrower accounts in these districts accounted for about 30% of the aggregate incremental borrower accounts, while accounting for just 8% of the population.

Conversely, the average CRISIL Inclusix of score 50 least-gaining districts has remained practically unchanged in 2011 over 2009. The weak performance of these districts is primarily on account of a decline in their CP scores.

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Haryana have the highest number of top gaining districts (28 out of the top 50 gaining districts are from these states). Correspondingly, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have the maximum number of districts in the 50 least gaining districts (17 out of 50 least gaining districts are from these states).

Table 9: Performance across dimensions of most and least gaining districts

50 Most-gaining Districts	2011	2009	Change in 2011 over 2009
Branch Penetration (BP)	59.3	51.1	8.2
Deposit Penetration (DP)	62.5	48.4	14.1
Credit Penetration (CP)	61.3	49.5	11.8
CRISIL Inclusix	58.8	48.0	10.8

All India Average	2011	2009	Change in 2011 over 2009
Branch Penetration (BP)	41.0	37.3	3.7
Deposit Penetration (DP)	48.3	39.7	8.6
Credit Penetration (CP)	36.8	33.5	3.3
CRISIL Inclusix	40.1	35.4	4.7

50 Least-gaining Districts	2011	2009	Change in 2011 over 2009
Branch Penetration (BP)	37.3	36.9	0.4
Deposit Penetration (DP)	41.0	36.0	5.0
Credit Penetration (CP)	22.1	25.2	-3.1
CRISIL Inclusix	31.0	30.8	0.2

Branch Penetration (BP)	Credit Penetration (CP)	Deposit Penetration (DP)

District level:
Some other notable findings

Top 50 districts by agricultural accounts

- The top 50 districts by number of agriculture accounts account for 1/3rd of the total agricultural accounts
- The average score of the top 50 districts by agricultural accounts is substantially higher than the overall average
- Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have 21 and 19 districts respectively in the Top 50 districts by agricultural accounts. Traditionally states with high contribution from agriculture such as Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are absent from the top 50 districts in this category

Top 50 districts by small borrower accounts

- The top 50 districts by number of small borrower accounts comprise nearly 50 per cent of the total
- The average score of the top 50 districts by small accounts is substantially higher than the overall average
- Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala have 21, 14 and 8 districts respectively in the Top 50 in this category. This is possibly because of the widespread penetration of micro-credit loans in these states through self-help groups

Top 50 districts by population

- The top 50 districts by population comprise 24 per cent of the total population
- The average score of the top 50 districts by population is comparable to the overall average. This is despite the fact that most large cities (Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Pune, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur, Lucknow etc) are included in this list
- Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar have 8, 6, and 6 districts respectively in the top 50 districts in this category

Table 10: CRISIL Inclusix Score

	2011	2009
Top 50 districts by agricultural accounts	61.6	54.2
Top 50 districts by small borrower accounts	65.2	58.5
Top 50 districts by population	40.9	36.6
All India Average	40.1	35.4

CHAPTER - 4

THE ENGINE OF CRISIL INCLUSIX: METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING CRISIL INCLUSIX

The section describes the methodology behind the calculation of CRISIL Inclusix.

Objective

CRISIL Inclusix measures the extent of financial inclusion at a geographical level, starting from the smallest unit of district and aggregating it across states, regions and national level.

Coverage

CRISIL Inclusix covers all 632 districts, 35 States/UTs and 5 regions in the country.

CRISIL Inclusix also measures financial inclusion for different periods to enable inter-temporal comparison. It currently measures financial inclusion on an annual frequency for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. Depending on the availability of data, the frequency can be increased.

Parameters

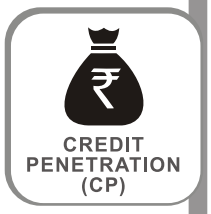
Several dimensions are used to evaluate the extent of financial inclusion in a country. In line with its definition of financial inclusion (as discussed earlier) CRISIL has followed a multi-dimensional approach to compute financial inclusion.

CRISIL Inclusix is a composite index, measuring financial inclusion as an aggregate of three key dimensions – branch, credit, and deposit penetration by banks.

CRISIL Inclusix uses five parameters as proxies to measure the three key dimensions of financial inclusion (refer to table 11).

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING CRISIL INCLUSIX

Table 11: Dimensions and parameters used to measure financial inclusion

	Parameters	Significance	Interpretation
BRANCH PENETRATION (BP)	No of bank branches (both SCBs & RRBs) per lakh of population in a district	Measures the ease with which people in a particular territory can access banking services	The higher the better
 CREDIT PENETRATION (CP)	No of loan accounts per lakh of population in a district	Measures the extent of access to loan products offered by banks in a particular territory	The higher the better
	No of small borrower loan accounts as defined by RBI per lakh of population in a district (small borrowers = borrowers with a sanctioned credit limit of up to Rs. 2 lakh)	Measures access to credit for small borrowers, who typically face financial non-inclusion	The higher the better
	No of agriculture advances per lakh of population in a district	Measures farmers' access to credit	The higher the better
DEPOSIT PENETRATION (DP)	No of savings deposit accounts per lakh of population in a district	Measures the extent of access to savings products offered by banks in a particular territory	The higher the better

As CRISIL defines financial inclusion in terms of coverage, reach, and penetration and not in terms of size or volume, all CRISIL Inclusix parameters are measured in non-monetary units.

Data

The source for all banking data for 2009, 2010 and 2011 is as provided by RBI. Data on population of districts for 2009 and 2010 has been estimated using population data as per Census of India 2001 and 2011. The estimation was done using the growth factor for population between 2001 and 2011.

Calculations: CRISIL Inclusix

The calculation of CRISIL Inclusix involves the following steps:

1) Step 1: Normalisation of parameters

As noted above, CRISIL Inclusix is a composite index that measures financial inclusion as an aggregate of five parameters. However, these parameters have different units and cannot, hence, be aggregated directly to arrive at a composite index. So, every parameter is first normalised using

$$Xi\ (Normalised) = \frac{Xi - X(min)}{X(max) - X(min)}$$

Where,

Xi value for a particular parameter for the district 'i';

X (min) minimum value for a particular parameter observed across all districts;

X (max) maximum value for a particular parameter observed across all districts;

Normalisation converts data for every parameter into numbers between '0' and '1', with '0' depicting the worst performer, and '1' the best performer in the parameter. The normalised values of each of the five parameters may be referred to as the parameter-indices. The normalised parameter-indices are free of units and dimensions, and are easily aggregated. This approach is similar to the one used by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for computation of well-known development indices such as Human Development Index.

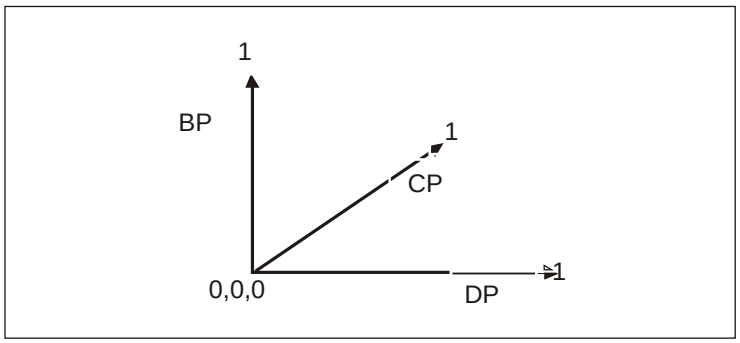
CRISIL Inclusix, however, employs a modified version of the Min-Max method of normalisation. Its minimum and maximum values are different from the observed minimum and maximum. Moreover, the minimum and maximum values it uses are kept constant over time. This modification facilitates the inter-temporal comparison of the index to assess the progress in financial inclusion over time.

The maximum is set at a defined ideal value for each parameter. CRISIL has arrived at the ideal values after thorough discussions with various stakeholders. This modification ensures that the normalised scores for districts with lower values do not cluster together. Hence, capping the maximum value at a lower-than-observed maximum ensures a meaningful differentiation among districts with low scores.

2) Step 2: Aggregation using displaced ideal method

The aggregation entails the aggregation of the three dimension indices (BP, average of the three CP parameter-indices, and DP).

The three dimension-indices, BP, CP, and DP, may be represented in a three-dimensional space with '0' as the minimum value and '1' as the maximum (ideal) value for each of three dimensions.



Each district may be represented by a particular point in the three dimensional space (0, 0, 0 and 1, 1, 1) shown above. CRISIL Inclusix is measured as the inverse of the Euclidean distance from the ideal point (1, 1, 1). 'Euclidean Distance Method' is used to calculate the distance between any two points in an n-dimensional space.

$$\text{CRISIL Inclusix - District (I)} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(1-BPi)\hat{}2+(1-CPi)\hat{}2+(1-DPi)\hat{}2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

In the formula, the numerator of the second component is the Euclidean distance of the district 'i' from the ideal point (1, 1, 1), normalising it in order to make the value lie between 0 and 1, and the inverse distance is considered so that the higher value corresponds to higher financial inclusion.

This method of aggregation, as opposed to the averaging method, satisfies all the intuitive properties of an index, including

- Normalisation
- Anonymity
- Monotony
- Proximity
- Uniformity
- Signaling

All these properties, together called NAMPUS are discussed in IGIDR Working Paper 2008, authored by Hippu Salk, Kristle Nathan, Srijit Mishra, and B Sudhakara Reddy.

This method of aggregation does away with the assumption of perfect substitutability among the three dimensions of the averaging method. So a good performance in one dimension, say DP, does not fully compensate for poor performance in another dimension, say CP.

CRISIL believes that all three dimensions are critical and independent of each other. For a district to score well in financial inclusion it should score well in all the dimensions.

CHAPTER - 5

DETAILED TABLES

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Table A7: CRISIL Inclusix scores and ranks for all districts in India 66

All calculations are based on data provided by RBI

Table A1: Top 50 districts in terms of CRISIL Inclusix score in 2011

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Pathanamthitta	Kerala	96.2	94.2	91.6	1	1	1
Karaikal	Puducherry	91.6	88.1	81.6	2	2	4
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	91.1	83.4	78.1	3	5	9
Ernakulam	Kerala	88.3	88.0	86.3	4	3	2
Kottayam	Kerala	86.7	80.7	77.0	5	10	12
Thrissur	Kerala	85.4	79.1	74.4	6	12	15
Kodagu	Karnataka	84.5	83.6	79.6	7	4	6
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	83.4	75.9	78.6	8	15	7
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	82.0	82.8	82.2	9	6	3
Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	81.6	80.2	78.5	10	11	8
Mumbai	Maharashtra	81.3	81.1	81.3	11	8	5
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	80.1	80.9	77.7	12	9	10
Mahe	Puducherry	79.6	74.3	64.4	13	17	31
Puducherry	Puducherry	78.9	74.8	67.7	14	16	22
Alapuzha	Kerala	78.7	72.1	69.5	15	23	20
Mumbai Suburban	Maharashtra	78.7	74.0	75.7	16	18	13
Kasaragod	Kerala	78.3	73.7	70.0	17	19	19
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	78.1	82.4	74.4	18	7	14
Udupi	Karnataka	76.4	77.1	77.6	19	13	11
Wayanad	Kerala	75.5	70.9	67.2	20	25	23
Khurda	Odisha	75.1	72.4	64.0	21	22	34
Kannur	Kerala	75.0	69.1	64.0	22	29	33
Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	74.8	70.8	66.8	23	26	25
North Goa	Goa	74.0	76.0	70.4	24	14	18
Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	73.6	68.4	63.8	25	31	36

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Dharwad	Karnataka	73.1	69.2	66.6	26	28	26
Chikmagalur	Karnataka	72.9	68.6	64.1	27	30	32
Kozhikode	Kerala	72.0	67.4	64.8	28	33	30
Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	71.7	71.3	65.2	29	24	29
Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka	71.1	73.3	71.6	30	20	17
Solan	Himachal Pradesh	70.6	63.9	65.7	31	41	27
Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	70.5	65.3	61.4	32	35	39
South Goa	Goa	69.6	68.3	62.7	33	32	37
Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	69.5	70.5	63.8	34	27	35
Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	69.4	65.5	67.1	35	34	24
Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	69.3	58.8	53.5	36	63	78
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	68.7	63.8	61.2	37	42	41
Erode	Tamil Nadu	68.3	63.4	65.5	38	44	28
Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	68.1	62.9	55.3	39	47	65
Lahul & Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	68.1	60.9	53.7	40	57	77
Shimoga	Karnataka	67.8	62.3	60.3	41	51	45
Palakkad	Kerala	67.7	64.1	61.0	42	39	43
Kolkata	West Bengal	67.2	72.9	73.4	43	21	16
Patiala	Punjab	67.1	59.6	61.2	44	62	40
Hassan	Karnataka	66.7	63.0	58.1	45	46	56
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	66.6	63.5	59.5	46	43	47
Toothukudi	Tamil Nadu	66.5	61.9	59.3	47	53	50
Karur	Tamil Nadu	66.3	61.6	57.9	48	54	57
Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	66.3	62.7	58.7	49	49	52
Kamrup Metropolitan	Assam	66.0	64.4	60.8	50	37	44

Table A2: Bottom 50 districts in terms of CRISIL Inclusix score in 2011

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	19.4	17.5	16.8	583	590	574
Goalpara	Assam	19.4	17.9	16.3	584	585	582
Dholpur	Rajasthan	19.1	18.1	17.6	585	582	558
Purbi Champaran	Bihar	19.0	18.5	18.2	586	571	547
Madhubani	Bihar	18.9	17.4	16.3	587	593	579
Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	18.7	17.7	17.0	588	587	565
Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	18.7	18.7	15.8	589	566	589
Madhepura	Bihar	18.6	16.9	15.5	590	598	592
Sitamarhi	Bihar	18.4	16.1	15.6	591	605	591
Uttar Dinajpur	West Bengal	18.4	16.4	14.8	592	604	600
Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	18.3	18.2	16.4	593	579	578
Mewat	Haryana	18.2	16.5	14.5	594	603	605
Banka	Bihar	18.2	14.8	13.0	595	612	612
Katihar	Bihar	18.2	17.9	16.2	596	584	585
Morena	Madhya Pradesh	18.2	18.2	16.8	597	580	572
Lower Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	18.1	13.4	15.4	598	615	593
Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	18.0	16.6	14.6	599	602	602
Paschimi Champaran	Bihar	17.9	18.3	18.1	600	575	548
Anjaw	Arunachal Pradesh	17.8	17.0	16.7	601	596	575
Wokha	Nagaland	17.3	16.7	15.8	602	599	590
Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	17.2	17.0	14.0	603	595	609
Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	17.1	15.7	11.0	604	607	619
Sheohar	Bihar	17.0	15.5	13.5	605	609	610
Zunheboto	Nagaland	16.7	17.2	14.5	606	594	606
Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	16.6	17.5	14.5	607	591	604

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	16.5	16.7	15.4	608	600	594
Araria	Bihar	16.5	15.6	14.2	609	608	608
Nandurbar	Maharashtra	16.2	13.2	12.2	610	616	616
Baksa	Assam	16.1	15.1	13.0	611	611	611
Phek	Nagaland	16.1	16.7	14.9	612	601	599
Senapati	Manipur	15.3	15.4	14.3	613	610	607
Dhubri	Assam	15.1	13.1	11.0	614	617	620
Chandel	Manipur	14.6	16.1	15.0	615	606	598
Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	14.3	13.7	12.7	616	614	614
Churachandpur	Manipur	14.0	12.6	10.0	617	619	622
Lawngtlai	Mizoram	13.6	14.1	12.8	618	613	613
Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	12.6	12.4	10.2	619	620	621
Tuensang	Nagaland	12.6	12.6	12.5	620	618	615
East Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	12.3	11.6	11.1	621	621	618
Peren	Nagaland	12.0	11.3	11.4	622	622	617
Longleng	Nagaland	11.7	10.9	7.9	623	623	624
Bishenpur	Manipur	11.2	10.9	9.7	624	624	623
Thoubal	Manipur	9.1	8.4	7.3	625	625	625
Ukhrul	Manipur	8.4	7.7	6.2	626	626	627
Imphal East	Manipur	8.3	7.4	5.7	627	628	630
Tamenglong	Manipur	8.0	7.5	6.4	628	627	626
South Garo Hills	Meghalaya	7.7	7.2	5.9	629	629	629
Mon	Nagaland	7.4	7.1	5.7	630	630	631
Kiphire	Nagaland	6.7	6.3	6.0	631	631	628
Kurung Kumey	Arunachal Pradesh	5.5	5.2	2.8	632	632	632

Table A3: 50 Most-gaining districts in 2011

District	State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores 2011	2010	2009	Change in 2011 over 2009	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks 2011	2010	2009
Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	51.8	43.0	17.2	77	108	144
Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	69.3	58.8	53.5	15.9	36	63	78
Mahe	Puducherry	79.6	74.3	64.4	15.2	13	17	31
Ramanagara	Karnataka	51.1	45.0	36.2	14.9	136	155	221
Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	59.6	55.7	44.8	14.7	80	86	132
Lahul & Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	68.1	60.9	53.7	14.4	40	57	77
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	91.1	83.4	78.1	13.0	3	5	9
Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	68.1	62.9	55.3	12.9	39	47	65
Mamit	Mizoram	42.9	33.2	30.3	12.6	211	287	298
Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	63.7	57.9	51.2	12.5	58	71	93
Kaithal	Haryana	49.3	40.4	37.4	11.9	150	201	206
Angul	Odisha	46.5	38.9	34.7	11.8	173	222	233
Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	53.8	49.1	42.1	11.8	119	124	157
Khurda	Odisha	75.1	72.4	64.0	11.2	21	22	34
Puducherry	Puducherry	78.9	74.8	67.7	11.2	14	16	22
Thrissur	Kerala	85.4	79.1	74.4	11.1	6	12	15
Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	60.9	53.2	49.9	11.0	74	98	99
Kannur	Kerala	75.0	69.1	64.0	11.0	22	29	33
Aurangabad	Bihar	26.1	22.9	15.3	10.8	459	494	595
Idukki	Kerala	64.9	57.7	54.2	10.7	53	75	75
Dibrugarh	Assam	42.0	36.1	31.4	10.6	222	248	275
Hisar	Haryana	49.7	43.2	39.1	10.5	143	175	187
Mysore	Karnataka	62.7	57.3	52.1	10.5	66	77	86
Jhajjar	Haryana	46.7	42.7	36.4	10.2	168	180	219
Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	53.9	49.9	43.8	10.1	118	121	137

District	State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			Change in 2011 over 2009	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009		2011	2010	2009
Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	59.3	54.8	49.2	10.1	84	89	105
Chikkaballapura	Karnataka	44.4	40.3	34.4	10.1	193	202	235
Udalguri	Assam	28.1	21.5	18.1	10.0	430	526	549
Karaikal	Puducherry	91.6	88.1	81.6	10.0	2	2	4
Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	62.4	57.6	52.4	10.0	69	76	84
Bengaluru Rural	Karnataka	52.1	48.1	42.3	9.9	129	132	154
Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	73.6	68.4	63.8	9.8	25	31	36
Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	54.0	50.1	44.2	9.8	116	120	136
Kurukshetra	Haryana	55.4	48.9	45.6	9.8	108	129	130
Kottayam	Kerala	86.7	80.7	77.0	9.7	5	10	12
Rohtak	Haryana	62.8	58.8	53.3	9.6	64	64	80
Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	55.4	51.5	46.1	9.3	109	111	125
Alapuzha	Kerala	78.7	72.1	69.5	9.2	15	23	20
Nanded	Maharashtra	32.8	28.1	23.6	9.2	337	389	440
Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	70.5	65.3	61.4	9.1	32	35	39
Bidar	Karnataka	40.2	33.7	31.1	9.0	240	279	279
Una	Himachal Pradesh	58.2	53.4	49.2	9.0	91	97	104
Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	36.9	33.5	28.0	9.0	269	282	342
Bhadrak	Odisha	33.5	28.2	24.6	9.0	319	384	417
Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	62.9	57.8	53.9	8.9	63	72	76
Parbhani	Maharashtra	37.5	31.7	28.7	8.8	262	308	323
Sonipat	Haryana	44.8	39.0	36.0	8.8	189	220	223
Chikmagalur	Karnataka	72.9	68.6	64.1	8.8	27	30	32
Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	57.4	56.1	48.6	8.8	95	84	109
Kollam	Kerala	63.6	58.1	54.8	8.8	59	70	68

Table A4: 50 Least-gaining districts in 2011

District	State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			Change in	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011 over 2009	2011	2010	2009
Kolkata	West Bengal	67.2	72.9	73.4	-6.2	43	21	16
Delhi	Delhi	64.2	58.4	68.1	-3.9	57	69	21
Lower Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	23.0	25.1	24.5	-1.5	530	452	420
Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	25.5	29.3	26.7	-1.2	472	358	370
Udipi	Karnataka	76.4	77.1	77.6	-1.2	19	13	11
Guna	Madhya Pradesh	25.2	29.8	26.2	-1.0	480	351	379
Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	23.5	25.9	24.1	-0.6	518	433	432
Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka	71.1	73.3	71.6	-0.5	30	20	17
Chandel	Manipur	14.6	16.1	15.0	-0.4	615	606	598
Dhalai	Tripura	29.8	35.8	30.2	-0.4	395	254	299
Saran	Bihar	22.2	21.6	22.6	-0.4	543	524	460
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	82.0	82.8	82.2	-0.2	9	6	3
Paschimi Champaran	Bihar	17.9	18.3	18.1	-0.2	600	575	548
Mumbai	Maharashtra	81.3	81.1	81.3	0.0	11	8	5
Tuensang	Nagaland	12.6	12.6	12.5	0.0	620	618	615
Dungarpur	Rajasthan	26.9	25.7	26.8	0.1	451	437	366
Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	23.1	25.4	22.9	0.2	528	441	454
Upper Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	19.6	19.2	19.3	0.3	581	559	532
Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	24.7	27.3	24.3	0.4	493	408	426
Ganderbal	Jammu & Kashmir	28.4	29.2	28.0	0.4	424	365	341
Badgam	Jammu & Kashmir	21.2	21.3	20.7	0.4	557	530	498
Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	22.4	23.8	22.0	0.5	536	478	474
Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	28.8	31.1	28.3	0.5	415	321	334
West Sikkim	Sikkim	20.2	19.8	19.7	0.5	570	554	519
Peren	Nagaland	12.0	11.3	11.4	0.6	622	622	617

District	State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			Change in	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011 over 2009	2011	2010	2009
Panchkula	Haryana	62.7	65.2	62.0	0.7	65	36	38
Lawngtlai	Mizoram	13.6	14.1	12.8	0.7	618	613	613
Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh	25.0	23.7	24.2	0.7	484	479	431
Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	55.1	53.9	54.4	0.7	111	95	73
Kiphire	Nagaland	6.7	6.3	6.0	0.7	631	631	628
Purbi Champaran	Bihar	19.0	18.5	18.2	0.8	586	571	547
North Tripura	Tripura	33.5	32.3	32.7	0.8	321	297	258
Kushi Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24.3	22.4	23.5	0.8	501	509	442
Kapurthala	Punjab	60.2	60.1	59.3	0.9	78	60	48
Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	20.2	22.8	19.3	0.9	571	495	533
Rupnagar	Punjab	59.3	52.4	58.3	1.0	83	106	54
Siddharthanagar	Uttar Pradesh	23.5	24.3	22.4	1.1	520	462	466
Anjaw	Arunachal Pradesh	17.8	17.0	16.7	1.1	601	596	575
Senapati	Manipur	15.3	15.4	14.3	1.1	613	610	607
Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	16.5	16.7	15.4	1.1	608	600	594
East Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	12.3	11.6	11.1	1.2	621	621	618
Etah	Uttar Pradesh	30.3	28.8	29.1	1.2	382	373	313
Phek	Nagaland	16.1	16.7	14.9	1.2	612	601	599
Sant Kabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24.5	22.6	23.2	1.3	498	503	448
Basti	Uttar Pradesh	28.5	26.4	27.3	1.3	419	421	353
Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh	34.4	37.2	33.1	1.3	306	236	252
Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir	25.9	25.6	24.5	1.4	464	439	418
Shupiyan	Jammu & Kashmir	23.8	24.5	22.4	1.4	515	458	469
Puruliya	West Bengal	20.2	19.7	18.8	1.4	569	556	540
Morena	Madhya Pradesh	18.2	18.2	16.8	1.4	597	580	572

Table A5: 50 Most populous districts

			CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	Population In 2011	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Delhi	16,753,235	Delhi	64.2	58.4	68.1	57	69	21
Thane	11,054,131	Maharashtra	30.4	28.2	25.9	380	385	383
North 24 Parganas	10,082,852	West Bengal	29.9	27.8	25.9	393	397	385
Bengaluru Urban	9,588,910	Karnataka	81.6	80.2	78.5	10	11	8
Pune	9,426,959	Maharashtra	46.6	44.3	40.7	169	164	169
Mumbai Suburban	9,332,481	Maharashtra	78.7	74.0	75.7	16	18	13
South 24 Parganas	8,153,176	West Bengal	20.7	18.4	16.9	564	573	571
Barddhaman	7,723,663	West Bengal	32.8	30.2	27.8	338	342	344
Ahmedabad	7,208,200	Gujarat	47.1	46.3	43.3	166	142	142
Murshidabad	7,102,430	West Bengal	22.4	19.6	16.6	537	557	576
Jaipur	6,663,971	Rajasthan	45.7	41.5	40.6	179	190	171
Nasik	6,109,052	Maharashtra	26.7	24.3	22.4	453	463	468
Surat	6,079,231	Gujarat	32.5	30.8	29.1	343	325	312
Allahabad	5,959,798	Uttar Pradesh	31.0	28.9	27.5	370	367	350
Paschim Medinipur	5,943,300	West Bengal	31.3	28.7	26.4	362	377	375
Patna	5,772,804	Bihar	39.2	35.6	32.8	250	255	255
Hugli	5,520,389	West Bengal	31.9	29.5	26.8	351	356	363
Rangareddy	5,296,396	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	51.8	43.0	77	108	144
Nadia	5,168,488	West Bengal	25.6	23.5	21.5	470	484	482
East Godavari	5,151,549	Andhra Pradesh	63.2	58.8	54.6	62	65	70
Purba Medinipur	5,094,238	West Bengal	23.4	21.6	19.6	523	523	521
Purbi Champaran	5,082,868	Bihar	19.0	18.5	18.2	586	571	547
Guntur	4,889,230	Andhra Pradesh	66.3	62.7	58.7	49	49	52
Howrah	4,841,638	West Bengal	27.4	26.2	24.5	442	429	419
Muzaffarpur	4,778,610	Bihar	27.6	24.0	23.8	439	473	436

			CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
District	Population In 2011	State	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Belgaum	4,778,439	Karnataka	46.9	45.0	43.4	167	154	141
Moradabad	4,773,138	Uttar Pradesh	37.0	33.3	32.1	266	284	268
Chennai	4,681,087	Tamil Nadu	82.0	82.8	82.2	9	6	3
Ghaziabad	4,661,452	Uttar Pradesh	36.1	35.3	34.3	283	258	237
Nagpur	4,653,171	Maharashtra	44.2	39.1	36.9	195	216	213
Azamgarh	4,616,509	Uttar Pradesh	34.2	31.4	28.3	308	314	336
Lucknow	4,588,455	Uttar Pradesh	55.2	52.8	48.7	110	103	108
Kanpur Nagar	4,572,951	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	37.2	35.4	249	237	227
Ahmednagar	4,543,083	Maharashtra	25.1	23.1	21.5	481	491	481
Krishna	4,529,009	Andhra Pradesh	73.6	68.4	63.8	25	31	36
Kolkata	4,486,679	West Bengal	67.2	72.9	73.4	43	21	16
Jaunpur	4,476,072	Uttar Pradesh	32.0	29.9	29.4	349	347	310
Madhubani	4,476,044	Bihar	18.9	17.4	16.3	587	593	579
Sitapur	4,474,446	Uttar Pradesh	31.6	30.7	27.3	358	331	352
Bareilly	4,465,344	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	30.8	29.1	322	326	314
Gorakhpur	4,436,275	Uttar Pradesh	32.3	29.7	30.0	346	352	303
Agra	4,380,793	Uttar Pradesh	41.9	39.0	36.6	223	219	218
Gaya	4,379,383	Bihar	25.3	22.7	22.4	476	497	467
Solapur	4,315,527	Maharashtra	29.1	26.5	25.1	407	419	402
Vishakhapatnam	4,288,113	Andhra Pradesh	62.4	57.6	52.4	69	76	84
Samastipur	4,254,782	Bihar	22.4	18.7	18.9	538	568	539
Jalgaon	4,224,442	Maharashtra	22.3	19.9	18.7	540	552	543
Chittoor	4,170,468	Andhra Pradesh	63.5	60.9	55.1	60	58	66
Vadodara	4,157,568	Gujarat	51.1	49.0	45.6	135	126	131
Muzaffarnagar	4,138,605	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	32.8	31.8	300	291	272

Table A6: State wise Inclusix scores

State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			Change in	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks			Dispersion (coefficient of
	2011	2010	2009	2011 over 2009	2011	2010	2009	variation)
Puducherry	79.6	75.9	68.8	10.8	1	2	2	0.23
Chandigarh	78.1	82.4	74.4	3.6	2	1	1	-
Kerala	76.1	71.3	67.9	8.2	3	4	4	0.15
Goa	72.0	72.6	67.0	5.0	4	3	5	0.04
Delhi	64.2	58.4	68.1	-3.9	5	5	3	-
Andhra Pradesh	61.3	57.6	52.9	8.4	6	6	7	0.12
Tamil Nadu	60.5	57.6	53.9	6.6	7	7	6	0.16
Lakshadweep	58.7	52.6	52.6	6.1	8	10	8	-
Himachal Pradesh	58.5	53.2	51.7	6.8	9	9	9	0.15
Karnataka	57.7	54.7	51.5	6.2	10	8	11	0.23
Punjab	55.7	51.8	51.5	4.2	11	11	10	0.12
Uttarakhand	50.5	48.5	45.6	4.9	12	12	12	0.14
Haryana	48.4	43.8	40.8	7.6	13	13	13	0.21
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.1	42.8	40.7	4.4	14	15	14	0.35
Odisha	40.6	36.7	33.4	7.2	15	18	18	0.23
Sikkim	40.0	42.9	36.7	3.3	16	14	15	0.36
Tripura	38.7	37.7	35.6	3.1	17	16	16	0.15
Gujarat	38.6	36.8	34.5	4.1	18	17	17	0.25
Maharashtra	37.5	34.8	33.2	4.3	19	19	19	0.36
Daman & Diu	37.3	34.2	32.8	4.5	20	20	20	0.13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.1	33.8	30.8	6.3	21	22	23	-
Mizoram	34.9	34.1	30.8	4.1	22	21	22	0.30
Jammu & Kashmir	33.8	32.9	31.1	2.7	23	23	21	0.29
Uttar Pradesh	33.5	31.5	29.6	3.9	24	24	24	0.23

State	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			Change in 2011 over 2009	CRISIL Inclusix Ranks			Dispersion (coefficient of variation)
	2011	2010	2009		2011	2010	2009	
Rajasthan	32.7	30.2	29.0	3.7	25	25	25	0.21
Jharkhand	30.1	27.3	25.1	5.0	26	27	29	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	29.9	29.1	26.3	3.5	27	26	26	0.30
Meghalaya	29.2	27.2	25.4	3.8	28	28	27	0.42
West Bengal	28.8	27.2	25.3	3.5	29	29	28	0.38
Assam	28.2	25.7	22.9	5.3	30	31	31	0.36
Arunachal Pradesh	27.4	26.3	24.7	2.7	31	30	30	0.49
Chhattisgarh	27.0	24.8	22.0	5.0	32	32	32	0.19
Bihar	23.5	21.4	19.9	3.5	33	34	34	0.20
Nagaland	23.1	21.6	20.0	3.1	34	33	33	0.51
Manipur	16.6	15.6	13.6	3.0	35	35	35	0.62
India	**40.1**	**37.6**	**35.4**	**4.7**				

Table A7: CRISIL Inclusix scores and ranks of all districts in India

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	33.5	30.6	28.9	320	334	318
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	North And Middle Andaman	25.1	23.2	19.5	482	488	526
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	55.8	53.6	52.4	105	96	85
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	52.5	49.2	45.7	125	123	129
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	59.3	56.8	54.4	82	78	72
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	63.5	60.9	55.1	60	58	66
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	66.0	63.2	59.3	51	45	49
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	63.2	58.8	54.6	62	65	70
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	66.3	62.7	58.7	49	49	52
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	80.1	80.9	77.7	12	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	53.9	49.9	43.8	118	121	137
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	57.4	56.1	48.6	95	84	109
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	73.6	68.4	63.8	25	31	36
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	53.6	50.6	47.8	122	116	114
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	49.5	46.0	42.5	146	147	148
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	56.8	54.3	48.2	98	94	112
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	54.0	50.1	44.2	116	120	136
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	66.6	63.5	59.5	46	43	47
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	62.9	57.8	53.9	63	72	76
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	63.4	59.8	57.2	61	61	61
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	60.2	51.8	43.0	77	108	144
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	53.3	49.3	44.7	123	122	133
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	62.4	57.6	52.4	69	76	84
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	59.3	54.8	49.2	84	89	105
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	55.4	51.5	46.1	109	111	125

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	65.1	62.1	57.9	52	52	58
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	17.8	17.0	16.7	601	596	575
Arunachal Pradesh	Chunglang	14.3	13.7	12.7	616	614	614
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	36.3	36.6	34.2	277	244	240
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	12.3	11.6	11.1	621	621	618
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	40.7	38.8	37.5	232	224	201
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	5.5	5.2	2.8	632	632	632
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	18.7	17.7	17.0	588	587	565
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	18.1	13.4	15.4	598	615	593
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	23.0	25.1	24.5	530	452	420
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	57.9	55.2	54.2	93	88	74
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	30.6	29.7	23.6	378	353	438
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	18.3	18.2	16.4	593	579	578
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	23.4	22.6	21.8	522	501	479
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	19.6	19.2	19.3	581	559	532
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	37.8	36.0	32.2	259	250	267
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	40.4	38.4	32.5	238	227	260
Assam	Baksa	16.1	15.1	13.0	611	611	611
Assam	Barpeta	22.5	20.8	17.9	535	537	551
Assam	Bongaigaon	25.5	24.1	21.8	473	469	477
Assam	Cachar	26.6	24.5	22.5	454	459	462
Assam	Chirang	22.4	20.2	17.7	539	549	553
Assam	Darrang	24.3	20.9	17.1	503	534	563
Assam	Dhemaji	19.6	16.9	14.6	580	597	603
Assam	Dhubri	15.1	13.1	11.0	614	617	620

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Assam	Dibrugarh	42.0	36.1	31.4	222	248	275
Assam	Goalpara	19.4	17.9	16.3	584	585	582
Assam	Golaghat	33.2	30.9	25.9	326	324	384
Assam	Hailakandi	22.0	19.7	16.8	546	555	573
Assam	Jorhat	40.8	39.3	37.2	229	215	208
Assam	Kamrup	35.0	32.6	30.4	297	292	292
Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	66.0	64.4	60.8	50	37	44
Assam	Karbi Anglong	27.3	24.2	21.2	444	464	488
Assam	Karimganj	22.2	20.3	18.3	542	545	546
Assam	Kokrajhar	21.3	18.9	16.2	556	563	583
Assam	Lakhimpur	29.9	25.4	21.9	388	442	475
Assam	Morigaon	22.1	20.4	17.6	544	544	559
Assam	Nagaon	21.9	19.8	17.6	547	553	557
Assam	Nalbari	34.6	30.8	27.0	302	327	359
Assam	North Cachar Hills	36.0	34.7	30.5	284	266	290
Assam	Sibsagar	33.7	31.2	28.1	315	317	339
Assam	Sonitpur	29.8	27.7	23.9	394	400	434
Assam	Tinsukia	29.8	27.8	25.7	396	399	390
Assam	Udalguri	28.1	21.5	18.1	430	526	549
Bihar	Araria	16.5	15.6	14.2	609	608	608
Bihar	Arwal	25.3	21.9	19.3	477	517	530
Bihar	Aurangabad	26.1	22.9	15.3	459	494	595
Bihar	Banka	18.2	14.8	13.0	595	612	612
Bihar	Begusarai	24.3	20.8	19.0	502	536	537
Bihar	Bhagalpur	27.1	23.4	20.9	447	485	493

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Bihar	Bhojpur	27.6	25.1	24.3	435	446	425
Bihar	Buxar	29.6	28.2	25.5	399	387	397
Bihar	Darbhanga	20.3	18.3	17.7	567	577	555
Bihar	Gaya	25.3	22.7	22.4	476	497	467
Bihar	Gopalganj	26.1	23.0	22.8	461	492	455
Bihar	Jamui	21.7	18.9	16.5	550	564	577
Bihar	Jehanabad	24.1	22.8	21.3	507	496	485
Bihar	Kaimur	27.1	25.9	23.7	448	434	437
Bihar	Katihar	18.2	17.9	16.2	596	584	585
Bihar	Khagaria	19.7	17.6	15.2	579	589	597
Bihar	Kishanganj	19.8	18.4	16.3	577	574	580
Bihar	Lakhisarai	23.8	21.7	19.1	512	520	535
Bihar	Madhepura	18.6	16.9	15.5	590	598	592
Bihar	Madhubani	18.9	17.4	16.3	587	593	579
Bihar	Munger	29.9	27.3	25.0	390	409	406
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	27.6	24.0	23.8	439	473	436
Bihar	Nalanda	28.5	24.9	21.5	421	454	483
Bihar	Nawada	19.7	17.8	15.9	578	586	587
Bihar	Paschimi Champaran	17.9	18.3	18.1	600	575	548
Bihar	Patna	39.2	35.6	32.8	250	255	255
Bihar	Purbi Champaran	19.0	18.5	18.2	586	571	547
Bihar	Purnia	19.6	17.6	15.8	582	588	588
Bihar	Rohtas	24.4	24.9	22.5	499	455	463
Bihar	Saharsa	21.1	18.3	16.2	558	576	584
Bihar	Samastipur	22.4	18.7	18.9	538	568	539

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Bihar	Saran	22.2	21.6	22.6	543	524	460
Bihar	Sheikhpura	25.0	22.7	19.9	483	498	516
Bihar	Sheohar	17.0	15.5	13.5	605	609	610
Bihar	Sitamarhi	18.4	16.1	15.6	591	605	591
Bihar	Siwan	26.0	24.1	23.6	462	467	441
Bihar	Supaul	20.2	18.5	16.3	573	569	581
Bihar	Vaishali	24.0	21.7	20.8	508	521	496
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	78.1	82.4	74.4	18	7	14
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	23.7	22.2	19.4	516	512	528
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	17.1	15.7	11.0	604	607	619
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	23.4	22.3	16.1	521	511	586
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	21.6	20.2	17.7	553	550	554
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	24.9	22.7	20.7	486	499	497
Chhattisgarh	Durg	30.2	27.9	25.1	384	395	404
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-champa	20.2	19.0	17.3	572	562	561
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	24.1	22.3	20.9	506	510	494
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	29.0	26.3	21.8	409	426	476
Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	22.9	20.5	16.9	531	541	570
Chhattisgarh	Korba	24.7	23.8	22.5	491	477	461
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	37.0	31.2	31.2	267	320	277
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	24.9	23.5	21.6	488	482	480
Chhattisgarh	Narainpur	17.2	17.0	14.0	603	595	609
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	30.9	28.8	26.4	371	370	376
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	28.9	26.2	24.3	411	428	428
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	31.0	27.7	23.3	368	401	445

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	30.0	26.3	24.1	387	423	433
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.1	33.8	30.8	265	278	285
Daman & Diu	Daman	35.8	33.1	31.3	287	288	276
Daman & Diu	Diu	42.7	38.2	37.8	217	230	198
Delhi	Delhi	64.2	58.4	68.1	57	69	21
Goa	North Goa	74.0	76.0	70.4	24	14	18
Goa	South Goa	69.6	68.3	62.7	33	32	37
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	47.1	46.3	43.3	166	142	142
Gujarat	Amreli	44.0	41.0	37.4	201	197	203
Gujarat	Anand	43.9	41.6	38.9	202	188	190
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	22.2	20.2	18.7	541	548	542
Gujarat	Bharuch	42.2	40.5	37.2	218	200	207
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	32.0	29.9	27.8	350	346	343
Gujarat	Dahod	21.7	21.5	20.0	552	525	513
Gujarat	Dangs	33.1	32.5	30.5	329	293	288
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	40.3	36.4	34.0	239	247	243
Gujarat	Jamnagar	51.5	48.9	47.2	133	127	118
Gujarat	Junagadh	40.8	38.2	36.0	231	231	222
Gujarat	Kachchh	45.8	43.8	40.5	177	172	173
Gujarat	Kheda	33.0	32.0	30.4	335	302	293
Gujarat	Mahesana	40.5	36.5	34.1	236	245	242
Gujarat	Narmada	29.7	27.3	25.0	398	410	407
Gujarat	Navsari	49.1	48.9	47.1	151	128	119
Gujarat	Panch Mahal	22.6	22.1	20.4	533	513	507
Gujarat	Patan	31.1	28.7	27.2	364	375	354

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Gujarat	Porbandar	54.2	51.4	51.9	115	112	88
Gujarat	Rajkot	44.0	41.7	39.1	200	187	189
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	33.2	31.6	29.6	325	310	306
Gujarat	Surat	32.5	30.8	29.1	343	325	312
Gujarat	Surendranagar	36.6	35.9	34.2	274	251	238
Gujarat	Tapi	23.4	21.1	19.5	524	532	523
Gujarat	Vadodara	51.1	49.0	45.6	135	126	131
Gujarat	Valsad	38.7	37.4	34.2	254	235	239
Haryana	Ambala	61.6	57.8	54.6	71	73	69
Haryana	Bhiwani	44.0	38.3	37.4	199	229	204
Haryana	Faridabad	44.3	41.9	38.4	194	183	193
Haryana	Fatehabad	44.7	39.3	36.8	190	214	216
Haryana	Gurgaon	64.7	64.2	57.2	54	38	60
Haryana	Hisar	49.7	43.2	39.1	143	175	187
Haryana	Jhajjar	46.7	42.7	36.4	168	180	219
Haryana	Jind	40.5	32.9	32.4	235	290	262
Haryana	Kaithal	49.3	40.4	37.4	150	201	206
Haryana	Karnal	49.4	44.1	42.6	149	166	146
Haryana	Kurukshetra	55.4	48.9	45.6	108	129	130
Haryana	Mahendragarh	45.5	40.0	39.2	181	205	186
Haryana	Mewat	18.2	16.5	14.5	594	603	605
Haryana	Palwal	36.9	32.9	30.9	270	289	283
Haryana	Panchkula	62.7	65.2	62.0	65	36	38
Haryana	Panipat	45.9	43.2	42.2	176	176	156
Haryana	Rewari	55.1	51.5	47.9	112	110	113

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Haryana	Rohtak	62.8	58.8	53.3	64	64	80
Haryana	Sirsa	48.0	43.9	40.0	160	171	177
Haryana	Sonipat	44.8	39.0	36.0	189	220	223
Haryana	Yamunanagar	53.1	47.5	45.8	124	135	127
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	58.7	50.3	50.2	88	118	98
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	44.9	42.2	38.9	186	182	191
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	68.1	62.9	55.3	39	47	65
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	56.0	51.6	49.6	102	109	101
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	69.3	58.8	53.5	36	63	78
Himachal Pradesh	Kulu	60.9	53.2	49.9	74	98	99
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	68.1	60.9	53.7	40	57	77
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	51.8	47.7	46.3	131	134	123
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	69.4	65.5	67.1	35	34	24
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	49.0	41.0	42.5	152	195	150
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	70.6	63.9	65.7	31	41	27
Himachal Pradesh	Una	58.2	53.4	49.2	91	97	104
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	26.0	25.1	23.4	463	449	443
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	21.2	21.3	20.7	557	530	498
Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipore	20.7	19.0	16.9	565	561	569
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	36.1	33.5	31.8	282	280	271
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	24.6	22.6	19.7	494	502	518
Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal	28.4	29.2	28.0	424	365	341
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	55.1	53.9	54.4	111	95	73
Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	33.6	34.4	29.0	316	269	316
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	37.9	34.0	32.0	258	275	270

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	22.9	21.4	17.9	532	528	550
Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	25.6	24.0	21.3	468	474	486
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	21.8	21.3	19.8	549	531	517
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh Ladakh	45.6	46.2	43.8	180	144	138
Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	23.8	23.7	20.5	514	480	504
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	25.9	25.6	24.5	464	439	418
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	29.9	28.7	25.6	389	376	392
Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	23.5	22.4	21.2	519	506	489
Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	29.3	27.6	25.3	403	402	400
Jammu & Kashmir	Samba	42.8	40.1	37.5	213	203	202
Jammu & Kashmir	Shopian	23.8	24.5	22.4	515	458	469
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	50.9	52.2	49.2	138	107	106
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	33.1	31.2	28.5	330	318	328
Jharkhand	Bokaro	31.1	30.6	28.7	365	335	324
Jharkhand	Chatra	20.6	18.8	17.0	566	565	567
Jharkhand	Deoghar	30.6	28.1	25.6	377	388	391
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	32.5	29.8	27.6	342	350	348
Jharkhand	Dumka	31.6	29.3	26.0	356	361	382
Jharkhand	Garhwa	20.2	17.4	14.6	574	592	601
Jharkhand	Giridih	21.7	20.8	19.5	551	535	524
Jharkhand	Godda	25.8	23.6	21.8	465	481	478
Jharkhand	Gumla	28.4	23.9	23.3	426	475	447
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	28.4	25.6	24.4	425	440	421
Jharkhand	Jamtara	28.9	25.1	22.5	412	451	465
Jharkhand	Khunti	29.9	26.0	24.4	392	432	424

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Jharkhand	Kodaram	26.2	23.2	22.2	457	489	471
Jharkhand	Latehar	20.9	18.0	15.3	562	583	596
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	31.7	27.5	24.6	355	406	414
Jharkhand	Pakaur	23.0	21.0	20.2	529	533	509
Jharkhand	Palamu	27.2	23.1	19.1	445	490	536
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	30.8	27.6	24.8	372	404	410
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	44.5	41.0	38.4	191	196	194
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	31.9	29.0	26.6	353	366	371
Jharkhand	Ranchi	43.9	40.0	37.0	203	204	211
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	25.3	21.9	20.4	475	516	506
Jharkhand	Seraikela-Kharsawan	28.2	24.4	22.5	427	461	464
Jharkhand	Simdega	24.7	20.6	20.2	490	540	510
Karnataka	Bagalkote	45.7	45.1	42.4	178	153	153
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	52.1	48.1	42.3	129	132	154
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	81.6	80.2	78.5	10	11	8
Karnataka	Belgaum	46.9	45.0	43.4	167	154	141
Karnataka	Bellary	48.1	44.6	39.9	159	159	179
Karnataka	Bidar	40.2	33.7	31.1	240	279	279
Karnataka	Bijapur	42.7	39.4	36.7	214	212	217
Karnataka	Chamrajnagar	39.5	36.1	31.7	247	249	273
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	44.4	40.3	34.4	193	202	235
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	72.9	68.6	64.1	27	30	32
Karnataka	Chitradurga	52.4	48.7	46.3	128	130	122
Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	71.1	73.3	71.6	30	20	17
Karnataka	Davangere	49.8	44.5	42.5	142	160	151

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Karnataka	Dharwad	73.1	69.2	66.6	26	28	26
Karnataka	Gadag	55.7	54.5	49.5	106	93	102
Karnataka	Gulbarga	51.1	46.9	44.3	134	138	135
Karnataka	Hassan	66.7	63.0	58.1	45	46	56
Karnataka	Haveri	47.8	47.2	43.0	162	136	145
Karnataka	Kodagu	84.5	83.6	79.6	7	4	6
Karnataka	Kolar	43.6	39.7	36.8	207	206	215
Karnataka	Koppal	45.0	42.7	38.4	185	179	192
Karnataka	Mandya	49.4	45.1	40.7	147	152	170
Karnataka	Mysore	62.7	57.3	52.1	66	77	86
Karnataka	Raichur	48.1	45.2	40.9	158	149	166
Karnataka	Ramanagara	51.1	45.0	36.2	136	155	221
Karnataka	Shimoga	67.8	62.3	60.3	41	51	45
Karnataka	Tumkur	47.2	43.7	40.0	164	174	178
Karnataka	Udipi	76.4	77.1	77.6	19	13	11
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	61.2	58.5	57.3	72	68	59
Karnataka	Yadgir	36.2	31.9	31.0	279	305	280
Kerala	Alapuzha	78.7	72.1	69.5	15	23	20
Kerala	Ernakulam	88.3	88.0	86.3	4	3	2
Kerala	Idukki	64.9	57.7	54.2	53	75	75
Kerala	Kannur	75.0	69.1	64.0	22	29	33
Kerala	Kasaragod	78.3	73.7	70.0	17	19	19
Kerala	Kollam	63.6	58.1	54.8	59	70	68
Kerala	Kottayam	86.7	80.7	77.0	5	10	12
Kerala	Kozhikode	72.0	67.4	64.8	28	33	30

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Kerala	Malappuram	55.0	51.0	48.4	113	115	111
Kerala	Palakkad	67.7	64.1	61.0	42	39	43
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	96.2	94.2	91.6	1	1	1
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	91.1	83.4	78.1	3	5	9
Kerala	Thrissur	85.4	79.1	74.4	6	12	15
Kerala	Wayanad	75.5	70.9	67.2	20	25	23
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	58.7	52.6	52.6	87	104	82
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	12.6	12.4	10.2	619	620	621
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	29.2	24.1	21.4	405	468	484
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	23.1	25.4	22.9	528	441	454
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	21.5	20.0	19.5	554	551	522
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	18.7	18.7	15.8	589	566	589
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	29.0	27.5	25.6	410	405	394
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	16.5	16.7	15.4	608	600	594
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	60.4	56.7	54.5	76	80	71
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	24.9	25.3	22.7	487	443	458
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	24.6	24.6	22.1	496	457	472
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	30.1	27.6	25.1	386	403	403
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	31.6	29.3	26.3	357	359	377
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	28.7	28.5	25.7	417	379	388
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	34.9	35.2	31.2	298	259	278
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	28.9	28.4	25.6	413	380	393
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	19.4	17.5	16.8	583	590	574
Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	26.9	26.3	22.9	450	424	453
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	25.2	29.8	26.2	480	351	379

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	37.5	37.5	35.8	263	234	225
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	35.5	35.5	30.5	291	256	289
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	41.7	41.0	35.6	224	194	226
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	51.0	50.2	47.0	137	119	120
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	42.9	39.1	37.0	210	217	210
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	18.0	16.6	14.6	599	602	602
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	27.2	25.6	23.3	446	438	446
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	24.6	22.5	20.7	497	504	499
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	23.5	25.9	24.1	518	433	432
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	18.2	18.2	16.8	597	580	572
Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	33.4	32.2	29.6	324	299	309
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	29.4	31.5	27.8	401	312	345
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	24.2	25.1	20.0	504	448	514
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	30.5	30.2	27.1	379	341	356
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	27.4	28.0	24.6	440	392	416
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	28.8	31.1	28.3	415	321	334
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	27.3	25.3	22.8	443	445	456
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	36.8	34.6	28.4	271	267	332
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	34.0	31.7	28.8	311	309	320
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	35.8	33.4	30.2	286	283	300
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	23.9	22.4	20.6	511	508	500
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	26.4	23.9	21.2	455	476	487
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	28.0	27.8	24.8	432	398	409
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	16.6	17.5	14.5	607	591	604
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	20.2	22.8	19.3	571	495	533

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	20.9	18.2	17.0	561	578	564
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	20.3	18.2	17.0	568	581	568
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	21.1	21.4	19.4	559	529	529
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	38.8	38.5	35.3	253	225	229
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	23.2	18.7	17.0	525	567	566
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	25.2	25.8	22.7	478	436	459
Madhya Pradesh	West Nimar	23.8	25.0	20.6	513	453	502
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	25.1	23.1	21.5	481	491	481
Maharashtra	Akola	35.6	33.3	31.5	290	286	274
Maharashtra	Amravati	35.4	32.4	29.1	292	296	311
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	34.3	32.5	32.4	307	295	264
Maharashtra	Bhandara	33.1	28.4	26.7	333	381	369
Maharashtra	Bid	26.8	24.1	22.0	452	466	473
Maharashtra	Buldana	31.5	29.8	26.9	360	349	361
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	35.1	31.8	30.5	296	307	287
Maharashtra	Dhule	20.9	19.0	17.8	563	560	552
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	23.1	20.5	19.0	526	543	538
Maharashtra	Gondiya	27.6	25.1	23.0	437	450	450
Maharashtra	Hingoli	25.7	21.7	20.3	467	522	508
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	22.3	19.9	18.7	540	552	543
Maharashtra	Jalna	34.4	31.3	28.3	305	315	333
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	33.1	30.6	29.6	332	332	307
Maharashtra	Latur	24.6	22.6	20.4	495	500	505
Maharashtra	Mumbai	81.3	81.1	81.3	11	8	5
Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	78.7	74.0	75.7	16	18	13

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Maharashtra	Nagpur	44.2	39.1	36.9	195	216	213
Maharashtra	Nanded	32.8	28.1	23.6	337	389	440
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	16.2	13.2	12.2	610	616	616
Maharashtra	Nashik	26.7	24.3	22.4	453	463	468
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	24.1	22.4	21.0	505	507	492
Maharashtra	Parbhani	37.5	31.7	28.7	262	308	323
Maharashtra	Pune	46.6	44.3	40.7	169	164	169
Maharashtra	Raigarh	34.7	32.3	31.0	301	298	281
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	42.1	38.9	37.5	221	221	200
Maharashtra	Sangli	31.0	28.9	28.3	367	368	335
Maharashtra	Satara	28.1	25.8	25.4	431	435	399
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	48.8	45.2	42.6	154	150	147
Maharashtra	Solapur	29.1	26.5	25.1	407	419	402
Maharashtra	Thane	30.4	28.2	25.9	380	385	383
Maharashtra	Wardha	46.6	42.8	40.2	171	178	175
Maharashtra	Washim	27.6	26.3	24.3	436	427	427
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	31.2	28.7	26.4	363	374	374
Manipur	Bishnupur	11.2	10.9	9.7	624	624	623
Manipur	Chandel	14.6	16.1	15.0	615	606	598
Manipur	Churachandpur	14.0	12.6	10.0	617	619	622
Manipur	Imphal East	8.3	7.4	5.7	627	628	630
Manipur	Imphal West	40.6	37.6	33.2	233	233	250
Manipur	Senapati	15.3	15.4	14.3	613	610	607
Manipur	Tamenglong	8.0	7.5	6.4	628	627	626
Manipur	Thoubal	9.1	8.4	7.3	625	625	625

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Manipur	Ukhrul	8.4	7.7	6.2	626	626	627
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	23.1	21.8	19.9	527	519	515
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	48.9	45.7	43.7	153	148	139
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	21.4	20.2	18.7	555	547	541
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	26.2	24.1	22.8	458	465	457
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	7.7	7.2	5.9	629	629	629
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	21.0	19.6	17.4	560	558	560
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	23.9	21.4	19.5	510	527	525
Mizoram	Aizawl	43.9	44.2	40.8	204	165	167
Mizoram	Champhai	25.6	24.0	21.0	469	471	490
Mizoram	Kolasib	37.8	36.8	33.8	260	240	245
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	13.6	14.1	12.8	618	613	613
Mizoram	Lunglei	28.8	28.8	24.8	416	372	408
Mizoram	Mamit	42.9	33.2	30.3	211	287	298
Mizoram	Saiha	30.7	30.7	25.7	374	330	389
Mizoram	Serchhip	40.1	39.7	34.8	241	208	232
Nagaland	Dimapur	39.9	37.6	36.4	244	232	220
Nagaland	Kiphire	6.7	6.3	6.0	631	631	628
Nagaland	Kohima	39.6	34.1	32.7	246	274	256
Nagaland	Longleng	11.7	10.9	7.9	623	623	624
Nagaland	Mokokchung	28.5	26.9	22.9	418	413	451
Nagaland	Mon	7.4	7.1	5.7	630	630	631
Nagaland	Peren	12.0	11.3	11.4	622	622	617
Nagaland	Phek	16.1	16.7	14.9	612	601	599
Nagaland	Tuensang	12.6	12.6	12.5	620	618	615

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Nagaland	Wokha	17.3	16.7	15.8	602	599	590
Nagaland	Zunheboto	16.7	17.2	14.5	606	594	606
Odisha	Angul	46.5	38.9	34.7	173	222	233
Odisha	Baleshwar	40.6	35.1	32.0	234	261	269
Odisha	Bargarh	36.2	31.8	28.7	280	306	326
Odisha	Bhadrak	33.5	28.2	24.6	319	384	417
Odisha	Balangir	33.6	30.3	26.2	317	340	378
Odisha	Boudh	29.8	26.5	23.3	397	417	444
Odisha	Cuttack	50.4	44.1	41.9	140	168	160
Odisha	Deogarh	32.1	27.8	25.5	347	396	396
Odisha	Dhenkanal	40.8	34.8	33.4	230	265	248
Odisha	Gajapati	30.7	29.2	25.4	373	363	398
Odisha	Ganjam	40.1	36.7	32.3	242	242	266
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	44.2	39.5	37.8	197	211	199
Odisha	Jajpur	36.2	34.0	30.3	281	276	297
Odisha	Jharsuguda	42.9	39.7	36.8	209	207	214
Odisha	Kalahandi	36.0	32.0	28.7	285	304	325
Odisha	Kandhamal	33.5	29.6	25.8	318	354	387
Odisha	Kendrapara	35.1	33.3	31.0	295	285	282
Odisha	Kendujhargarh	40.8	39.7	37.0	228	209	209
Odisha	khurdha	75.1	72.4	64.0	21	22	34
Odisha	Koraput	36.4	32.0	30.3	275	303	294
Odisha	Malkangiri	25.2	22.0	20.1	479	515	512
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	41.7	36.5	33.3	225	246	249
Odisha	Navapara	33.1	31.0	26.8	328	322	364

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Odisha	Nabarangapur	24.4	20.7	19.2	500	538	534
Odisha	Nayagarh	38.6	33.5	30.3	255	281	295
Odisha	Puri	42.7	38.9	35.2	216	223	230
Odisha	Rayagada	36.3	34.4	32.7	278	270	259
Odisha	Sambalpur	46.6	44.0	40.8	170	170	168
Odisha	Sonepur	32.6	29.3	26.0	341	362	381
Odisha	Sundargarh	36.8	34.3	32.7	272	272	257
Puducherry	Karaikal	91.6	88.1	81.6	2	2	4
Puducherry	Mahe	79.6	74.3	64.4	13	17	31
Puducherry	Puducherry	78.9	74.8	67.7	14	16	22
Puducherry	Yanam	48.4	49.0	42.4	155	125	152
Punjab	Amritsar	55.9	54.6	51.3	104	92	92
Punjab	Barnala	54.7	44.8	46.9	114	156	121
Punjab	Bathinda	55.9	46.8	48.8	103	139	107
Punjab	Faridkot	50.3	44.5	47.4	141	161	116
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	58.6	51.3	52.0	89	113	87
Punjab	Ferozpur	45.3	41.2	42.1	183	193	158
Punjab	Gurdaspur	51.8	47.9	45.9	130	133	126
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	58.8	56.8	55.6	85	79	63
Punjab	Jalandhar	62.6	62.4	61.1	67	50	42
Punjab	Kapurthala	60.2	60.1	59.3	78	60	48
Punjab	Ludhiana	62.2	60.4	58.8	70	59	51
Punjab	Mansa	44.5	35.4	38.4	192	257	195
Punjab	Moga	52.4	48.6	47.7	127	131	115
Punjab	Muktsar	44.2	39.3	41.4	196	213	163

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Punjab	Patiala	67.1	59.6	61.2	44	62	40
Punjab	Rupnagar	59.3	52.4	58.3	83	106	54
Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	58.2	55.8	53.0	92	85	81
Punjab	Sangrur	51.6	44.7	45.7	132	158	128
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	59.7	58.6	58.3	79	66	55
Punjab	Tarn Taran	42.8	39.6	39.2	212	210	185
Rajasthan	Ajmer	39.2	37.1	35.4	251	238	228
Rajasthan	Alwar	33.9	30.4	28.7	314	336	322
Rajasthan	Banswara	26.3	24.7	24.7	456	456	412
Rajasthan	Baran	34.8	30.7	28.4	299	328	330
Rajasthan	Barmer	20.1	18.5	17.7	575	572	556
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	28.9	27.1	26.8	414	411	367
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	31.1	28.8	28.9	366	371	317
Rajasthan	Bikaner	35.8	35.0	32.4	288	263	263
Rajasthan	Bundi	36.9	34.6	34.2	268	268	241
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	34.2	31.5	29.7	310	313	305
Rajasthan	Churu	35.2	32.5	30.6	294	294	286
Rajasthan	Dausa	27.7	24.5	22.9	434	460	452
Rajasthan	Dholpur	19.1	18.1	17.6	585	582	558
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	26.9	25.7	26.8	451	437	366
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	47.6	44.7	43.3	163	157	143
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	38.6	34.1	32.9	256	273	254
Rajasthan	Jaipur	45.7	41.5	40.6	179	190	171
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	33.9	31.2	29.6	313	319	308
Rajasthan	Jalor	24.8	22.0	21.0	489	514	491

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	28.2	26.5	24.2	428	418	430
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	34.4	30.4	30.3	304	338	296
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	33.1	30.0	28.0	331	345	340
Rajasthan	Karauli	20.1	18.5	17.3	576	570	562
Rajasthan	Kota	41.0	39.0	36.9	227	218	212
Rajasthan	Nagaur	21.9	20.5	19.6	548	542	520
Rajasthan	Pali	33.1	30.9	29.1	334	323	315
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	24.0	23.2	19.3	509	486	531
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	29.2	28.3	27.6	404	383	349
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	33.4	29.2	28.8	323	364	321
Rajasthan	Sikar	32.4	29.4	28.5	345	357	329
Rajasthan	Sirohi	29.1	27.9	26.9	408	394	362
Rajasthan	Tonk	30.2	28.1	27.3	383	390	351
Rajasthan	Udaipur	29.9	28.0	26.7	391	391	368
Sikkim	East Sikkim	54.0	61.5	50.9	117	55	95
Sikkim	North Sikkim	40.5	40.9	35.9	237	198	224
Sikkim	South Sikkim	31.6	29.3	25.8	359	360	386
Sikkim	West Sikkim	20.2	19.8	19.7	570	554	519
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	49.5	46.4	42.5	145	141	149
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	82.0	82.8	82.2	9	6	3
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	83.4	75.9	78.6	8	15	7
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	55.6	54.6	51.7	107	91	90
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	46.4	44.4	40.6	175	162	172
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	58.8	55.6	51.1	86	87	94
Tamil Nadu	Erode	68.3	63.4	65.5	38	44	28

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	59.6	55.7	44.8	80	86	132
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	69.5	70.5	63.8	34	27	35
Tamil Nadu	Karur	66.3	61.6	57.9	48	54	57
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	52.4	50.3	46.2	126	117	124
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	68.7	63.8	61.2	37	42	41
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	56.9	54.7	51.9	97	90	89
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	56.6	53.0	48.5	100	102	110
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	71.7	71.3	65.2	29	24	29
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	63.7	57.9	51.2	58	71	93
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	56.0	53.1	49.5	101	99	103
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	57.0	53.0	49.8	96	101	100
Tamil Nadu	Salem	50.7	46.7	42.2	139	140	155
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	74.8	70.8	66.8	23	26	25
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	61.1	58.6	56.0	73	67	62
Tamil Nadu	Theni	60.7	56.3	53.3	75	82	79
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	48.4	46.3	41.5	156	143	162
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	57.4	56.1	52.6	94	83	83
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	70.5	65.3	61.4	32	35	39
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelvali	64.4	61.2	58.5	55	56	53
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	53.8	49.1	42.1	119	124	157
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	45.3	44.3	39.4	182	163	181
Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	66.5	61.9	59.3	47	53	50
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	49.6	47.0	41.2	144	137	165
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	45.1	44.1	41.4	184	169	164
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	59.4	56.5	51.4	81	81	91

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Tripura	Dhalai	29.8	35.8	30.2	395	254	299
Tripura	North Tripura	33.5	32.3	32.7	321	297	258
Tripura	South Tripura	37.6	35.0	32.9	261	262	253
Tripura	West Tripura	43.3	41.5	39.3	208	189	183
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	41.9	39.0	36.6	223	219	218
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	36.3	33.8	32.5	276	277	261
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	31.0	28.9	27.5	370	367	350
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	28.5	26.7	23.1	422	416	449
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	27.7	26.3	24.7	433	425	411
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	34.2	31.4	28.3	308	314	336
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	33.9	30.7	28.7	312	329	327
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	22.4	23.8	22.0	536	478	474
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	32.1	30.0	27.6	348	344	347
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	25.0	23.2	22.2	485	487	470
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	39.9	38.4	32.3	245	226	265
Uttar Pradesh	Bara Banki	39.5	36.6	34.3	248	243	236
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	33.4	30.8	29.1	322	326	314
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	28.5	26.4	27.3	419	421	353
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	33.2	31.3	30.2	327	316	301
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	25.8	23.5	20.5	466	483	503
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	31.9	28.8	27.0	352	369	358
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	27.4	24.0	20.6	441	470	501
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	35.2	35.1	29.9	293	260	304
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	28.4	25.1	26.2	423	447	380
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	30.3	28.8	29.1	382	373	313

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	31.5	29.8	27.7	361	348	346
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	30.1	28.3	25.1	385	382	401
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	32.9	30.6	28.1	336	333	338
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	28.1	26.4	24.4	429	422	422
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	27.6	25.3	24.2	438	444	429
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	62.4	62.7	55.0	68	48	67
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	36.1	35.3	34.3	283	258	237
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	32.4	30.4	28.1	344	339	337
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	28.5	26.1	24.6	420	430	413
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	32.3	29.7	30.0	346	352	303
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	43.7	41.2	39.5	205	192	180
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	29.2	27.0	25.6	406	412	395
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	37.2	34.9	33.2	264	264	251
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	42.2	38.3	33.9	219	228	244
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	32.0	29.9	29.4	349	347	310
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	46.6	42.9	39.3	172	177	182
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	39.9	35.9	35.0	243	252	231
Uttar Pradesh	Kanauj	32.7	30.1	27.2	339	343	355
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	53.7	52.5	50.6	120	105	96
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	39.4	37.2	35.4	249	237	227
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	25.5	24.0	23.6	471	472	439
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	22.6	20.3	18.6	534	546	544
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	24.7	27.3	24.3	493	408	426
Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	24.3	22.4	23.5	501	509	442
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	36.9	33.5	28.0	269	282	342

State	District	CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	55.2	52.8	48.7	110	103	108
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	25.0	23.7	24.2	484	479	431
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	36.7	36.7	30.9	273	241	284
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	31.0	28.2	26.5	369	386	373
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	44.9	41.4	39.1	187	191	188
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	30.7	26.9	25.1	376	415	405
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	49.4	46.1	43.6	148	146	140
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	25.5	29.3	26.7	472	358	370
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	37.0	33.3	32.1	266	284	268
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	34.8	32.8	31.8	300	291	272
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	30.7	28.6	27.0	375	378	357
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	29.4	27.3	26.5	402	407	372
Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareli	34.2	32.1	30.1	309	300	302
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	35.6	31.6	30.4	289	311	291
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	38.0	34.4	33.5	257	271	246
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	24.5	22.6	23.2	498	503	448
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	25.3	23.0	20.2	474	493	511
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	31.9	29.5	28.4	354	355	331
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	34.4	37.2	33.1	306	236	252
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthanagar	23.5	24.3	22.4	520	462	466
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	31.6	30.7	27.3	358	331	352
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	26.1	26.4	23.8	460	420	435
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	32.6	30.4	26.8	340	337	365
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	34.5	32.1	28.9	303	301	319
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	38.8	35.8	33.4	252	253	247

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Uttarakhand	Almora	53.6	51.0	47.3	121	114	117
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	44.8	42.2	40.2	188	181	174
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	46.5	45.1	42.1	174	151	159
Uttarakhand	Champawat	42.1	40.8	37.4	220	199	205
Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	64.3	64.0	60.2	56	40	46
Uttarakhand	Garhwal	58.4	57.7	55.5	90	74	64
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	43.7	41.7	39.2	206	186	184
Uttarakhand	Nainital	48.3	46.1	44.4	157	145	134
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	56.7	53.0	50.3	99	100	97
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	47.9	43.8	40.1	161	173	176
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	44.0	41.9	38.0	198	184	197
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	47.1	44.1	41.7	165	167	161
Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	41.5	37.0	34.4	226	239	234
West Bengal	Bankura	27.1	26.1	24.6	449	431	415
West Bengal	Barddhaman	32.8	30.2	27.8	338	342	344
West Bengal	Birbhum	29.4	27.9	27.0	400	393	360
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	30.3	26.9	24.4	381	414	423
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	23.6	21.8	19.4	517	518	527
West Bengal	Darjiling	42.7	41.8	38.3	215	185	196
West Bengal	Howrah	27.4	26.2	24.5	442	429	419
West Bengal	Hugli	31.9	29.5	26.8	351	356	363
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	24.7	22.4	20.8	492	505	495
West Bengal	Kolkata	67.2	72.9	73.4	43	21	16
West Bengal	Maldah	22.1	20.6	18.4	545	539	545
West Bengal	Murshidabad	22.4	19.6	16.6	537	557	576

		CRISIL Inclusix Scores			CRISIL Inclusix Ranks		
State	District	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
West Bengal	Nadia	25.6	23.5	21.5	470	484	482
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	29.9	27.8	25.9	393	397	385
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	31.3	28.7	26.4	362	377	375
West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	23.4	21.6	19.6	523	523	521
West Bengal	Puruliya	20.2	19.7	18.8	569	556	540
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	20.7	18.4	16.9	564	573	571
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	18.4	16.4	14.8	592	604	600

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CRISIL's ratings are backed by established criteria, methodology and procedures that cover all business sectors, types of instruments, and aspects of the rating process. We maintain analytical excellence at all times by evaluating our rating criteria, methodologies and procedures regularly, through our independent and dedicated criteria and product development team, also referred to as the Ratings Centre of Excellence (COE). This team has been in existence for the past 17 years, and consists of members from diverse backgrounds, with knowledge and experience in analysing a variety of business sectors. The COE team, headed by the Chief Analytical Officer, focuses on driving analytical quality. The team spearheads the development of rating criteria for all industries, asset classes, and instruments.

CRISIL Ratings' services, unlike those of other Indian credit rating agencies, are unique on account of the following factors:

- Cumulative credit evaluation experience of around 40 years
- Development, by COE, of new products, including rating of partially guaranteed instruments, municipal bonds, securitisation transactions involving microfinance loans, and grading of microfinance institutions
- COE's active role as an enabler of quality, by conducting periodic look-back analyses of rating actions, regular publishing of studies on rating actions, developing content aimed at equipping rating analysts to acquire and hone their credit evaluation skills
- Process changes, driven by COE, to support rapid scale-up in CRISIL's bank loan ratings business over the last five years, while maintaining rating quality

Team COE has played a central role in conceptualising and developing the financial inclusion index—the team interacted with stakeholders and appropriately factored in their inputs in computing the index.

CRISIL
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ANALYTICAL CONTACTS

Raman Uberoi

Chief Operating Officer,
CRISIL Ltd

Raman joined CRISIL in 1992 and is currently responsible for CRISIL's operations encompassing Finance, Administration and Special Projects, Marketing, Communications & Brand Management, Technology and Compliance. He was appointed the head of the Ratings business for CRISIL in 2007 and as Senior Director - Ratings, Raman was responsible for formulating business strategies, managing client relationships, and ensuring quality and consistency of ratings. Raman oversaw ratings in the manufacturing, infrastructure, financial, SME and structured finance sectors. As member of CRISIL's rating committee, he was closely involved in benchmarking entities on key risk parameters and assigning ratings to these entities.

Exposure to emerging capital markets globally has also contributed to his robust knowledge base. He is the member of the Committee on Securitisation constituted by SEBI. Raman is an associate member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Pawan Agarwal

Senior Director,
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Pawan joined CRISIL in 1995 and is presently responsible for Corporate and Government Ratings. In this role, he leads a team of analysts that rates large issuers in manufacturing, infrastructure, financial, local government, and structured finance sectors. His key responsibilities include ensuring quality and consistency in ratings, managing client relationships, and formulating business strategies. Earlier, Pawan has led operations at CRISIL's Global Analytical Center (GAC), which has achieved significant growth in scale and diversity in its range of services. GAC supports Standard & Poor's in improving its global workflow efficiencies, through high-end analytical and data processes, and executing complex modeling assignments.

Pawan has also worked with Standard & Poor's on secondment from CRISIL, leading a team of analysts at its Singapore office. In this role, he was responsible for all corporate and infrastructure sector ratings in the South and South East Asia region. He is also a member of the board of Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Ltd. (CariCRIS), a regional rating agency based in Port of Spain.

Pawan holds an MBA from Xavier's Institute of Management, Bhubaneshwar and an engineering degree from Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur.

Maya Vengurlekar

Senior Director,
Marketing and Investor Outreach,
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Maya Vengurlekar leads the Marketing and Investor Outreach function at CRISIL. In her current role, Maya is responsible for driving a continuous and meaningful engagement with market participants and investor community. Maya is also responsible for engagement with regulatory bodies and policy making institutions aimed at establishing CRISIL's thought leadership.

At CRISIL, Maya oversees all initiatives pertaining to financial inclusion and financial literacy. Apart from the CRISIL Financial Inclusion Index, other projects include `Pragati' - A financial literacy initiative targeted at women in rural Assam, Tripura and Sikkim.

Maya joined CRISIL in 2002. Prior to her current role, Maya was the Head - Business Development at CRISIL Ratings.

Maya has a degree in commerce from Mumbai University and she holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree from Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Pune.

Somasekhar Vemuri

Director,
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Somasekhar joined CRISIL in 2002 and is currently responsible for Criteria and Product Development at the CRISIL Ratings business. In this role, he leads a team of analysts that develops and refines criteria, frameworks and methodologies as well as develops new products for CRISIL Ratings. His key responsibilities include ensuring quality and consistency of the ratings and ensuring application of appropriate criteria.

Prior to this, Somasekhar worked as an analyst tracking the financial sector entities and structured finance instruments. He has also worked with the Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Ltd (CariCRIS), a regional rating agency based in Port of Spain on secondment from

CRISIL, leading a team of analysts to undertake ratings of four entities which were a part of a large financial services group in the Caribbean region.

Somasekhar holds a degree in management degree from IIM Calcutta and an engineering degree from IIT Madras.

Anosh Kelawala

Director,
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Anosh joined CRISIL in 2005 and presently leads Structured Finance Ratings. In his current role, he leads a team of analysts that rates structured transactions across asset classes. His key responsibilities include managing client relationships, developing CRISIL's analytical framework, outreach and market development.

Prior to this role, Anosh was part of CRISIL's Financial Sector Ratings, leading a team of analysts that rates large corporates across the financial sector.

Anosh has also worked with Standard & Poor's on secondment from CRISIL, where he was involved in credit analysis of Malaysian and Indian banks and financial institutions at its Singapore office.

Anosh is a Chartered Accountant and holds an M.B.A. in Finance and Bachelors in Commerce from Mumbai University.

Sujeet Kumar

Manager,
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Sujeet joined CRISIL in 2008 and is currently part of Quantitative Research of Global Research and Analytics (GR&A) division of CRISIL. He is working in the area of model development and validation for GR&A's overseas clients from the banking domain.

Prior to this role, Sujeet was part of CRISIL Ratings' Criteria and Product Development team. He has played a key role in contributing towards CRISIL's Default and Rating Transitions Studies between 2008 and 2011 and in developing the criteria for CRISIL Real Estate Star Ratings (CREST).

Sujeet is a Masters in Economics, with specialisation in quantitative techniques, from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Before joining CRISIL, he was a part of Roulac Global Places (RGP), a strategy, financial economics, and transactional consulting firm, where he managed and worked with economics and data analysis teams on various economics projects.

ABOUT CRISIL INCLUSIX

- CRISIL Inclusix is India's first comprehensive measure of financial inclusion in the form of an index to measure financial inclusion at a district level
- CRISIL Inclusix leverages CRISIL's knowledge of the financial sector and its expertise in creating world-class analytical frameworks and indices
- CRISIL Inclusix is a relative index that has a scale of 0 to 100. In its current form it measures availability of banking services
- CRISIL Inclusix measures financial inclusion on the three key parameters – branch penetration, deposit penetration, and credit penetration. A CRISIL Inclusix score of 100 indicates the ideal state for each of the three parameters
- CRISIL Inclusix is based on non-monetary parameters and, thus, avoids the potentially disproportionate impact of a few high-value aggregates
- CRISIL Inclusix is scalable; it can accommodate additional parameters or other forms of financial services
- CRISIL Inclusix is statistically robust and transparent, yet uses an easy-to-understand methodology. The methodology is similar to that used in other leading global indices such as UNDP's 'Human Development Index'
- Developing CRISIL Inclusix involved analysis of nearly 2,00,000 data points across 632 districts and 165 banks and involved over 1,500 man-hours spanning nearly two years
- All the data about banking services of 632 districts has been provided by the Reserve Bank of India
- CRISIL has developed CRISIL Inclusix as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility agenda and the index will be updated periodically

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