District wise prioritizing for public fund utilization to improve the HDI of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The paper deals with ascertaining and prioritizing the different districts of Madhya Pradesh with their need for funds. The paper ranks the different districts depending upon their need. The factors that are included in ranking contain the size of the district, the population of the district and the reproductive and child heath indicators consisting of 10 different parameters. The paper will help in creating priorities and also bringing into fore the districts which actually need funds for development. The study takes on data from different governmental websites ranks them in the form of priorities and creates and map for future spending of governmental funds. A methodical formula has been used giving different weight ages for parameters according to the increase or decrease in spending. The paper will help in future policy making and spending of public funds.

Keywords: **Governmental funds, District prioritizing, Development, Madhya Pradesh**

Introduction

There are multiple schemes and incentives that are given by central as well as state governments for the benefit of people. Most of these are created for a class of people with specific aims and objectives to achieve. Though most of the schemes have been implemented yet the effects are not on the scale that should have been. The resources have always been less and priorities get muddled up. Most of the districts which comparatively are better off are funded more while those which actually need funds are deprived of them. The disparity that is created leads to farmer suicides, riots and crime. Most of the funds are divided up by regions and pockets are being created where development remains a dream.

Review of literature

The review that has gone into writing this paper primarily comes from the reports published by central and state governments. RCH indicators have been taken from the United Nations reports that are regularly published

Most of the reports reviewed so far have based their studies on particular aspects of Human development index and reproductive or child health indicators. Almost all of them have kept themselves focused on spending on those areas rather than as a whole.

These reports have negated the size of the population as well as the area to govern and the level of development required to bring in parity among the districts which this paper has tried to cover.

Objective of the paper

The main objective of the paper is to compare the districts in terms of different parameters and rank them according to their priority. In effect creating a composite system of ranking at a holistic level

The secondary objective is to create a bird's eye view and clear idea on which districts of Madhya Pradesh money needs to be spent.

Research Methodology

Secondary data has been used in the forms of published government reports

Formula used is as follows

Rankings have been created on 3 major parameters with different weight ages

1. Population – (0.3 weight age)

   The rankings of population have been taken from the district having the largest population to the district having the lowest population. Rankings are from 1to 35. The rankings are further on given a weight age of 0.3 and scores for each district are calculated

2. Size of area to be governed (0.2 weight age)

The rankings of size based on kilometers have been taken from the district having the largest size to the district having the lowest size. Rankings are from 1 to 35. The rankings are further on given a weight age of 0.2 and scores for each district are calculated

3. Reproductive and Child Health indicators (0.5 weight age)

These readings have been taken from the previous study done by United Nations economic and social commission, the readings are based on 10 different indicators including the women and children's health for each district. The readings are ranked from lowest to highest in this case as the lowest reading means the condition is comparatively bad.

The weight ages for all these 3 parameters are summed and a grand total for them is done. The weight ages are than sorted from lowest to the highest.

Finally the ranks are given to the sorted out weight age totals. These ranks give the priority or the channelization of major funds that are required for that particular district

Reasons for allocating different weight ages to different parameters

- The more the number of population more amount of funds are required for their development

- The more the size, the more the infrastructure required to connect the population via various infrastructure

- The lower the district stands in RCH indicators more funds are required to bring in parity by improving the conditions

Data Analysis and interpretation

name of district	population	ranking (largest to smallest)	weight age (0.3) of ranking	size in kms	ranking (largest to smallest)	weight age (0.2) of ranking	RCH indicators	ranking (lowest to highest)	weight age (0.5) of ranking	total of all the weightages	prioritized/Composite ranking
Sidhi	1830553	8	2.4	10520	3	0.6	25.42	2	1	4	**1**
Chhatarpur	14746	16	4.8	8687	10	2	28.8	6	3	9.8	**2**

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	33						6				
Satna	1868648	5	1.5	7502	14	2.8	32.78	11	5.5	9.8	**3**
Jhabua	1396677	20	6	6782	20	4	22.04	1	0.5	10.5	**4**
Shivpuri	1440666	18	5.4	10290	4	0.8	30.58	9	4.5	10.7	**5**
Dhar	1740577	9	2.7	8153	12	2.4	34.51	14	7	12.1	**6**
Sagar	2021783	3	0.9	10252	5	1	40.07	22	11	12.9	**7**
Rewa	1972333	4	1.2	6314	25	5	34.62	15	7.5	13.7	**8**
Morena	1587264	13	3.9	4991	37	7.4	28.84	5	2.5	13.8	**9**
Shahdol	1572748	14	4.2	9954	7	1.4	36.12	18	9	14.6	**10**
Rajgarh	1253246	24	7.2	6143	27	5.4	30.34	8	4	16.6	**11**
Panna	854235	40	12	7135	18	3.6	28.58	4	2	17.6	**12**
Vidisha	1214759	25	7.5	7362	16	3.2	35.1	16	8	18.7	**13**
Tikamgarh	1203160	27	8.1	5055	36	7.2	29.49	7	3.5	18.8	**14**
Sheopur	559715	46	13.8	6585	22	4.4	27.75	3	1.5	19.7	**15**
Bhind	1426951	19	5.7	4459	41	8.2	33.44	12	6	19.9	**16**
Chhindwara	1848882	6	1.8	11815	1	0.2	46.3	36	18	20	**17**
Khandwa (East Nimar)	1708170	11	3.3	10779	2	0.4	45.21	33	16.5	20.2	**18**
Guna	976596	36	10.8	6485	24	4.8	31.93	10	5	20.6	**19**
Khargone (West Nimar)	1529954	15	4.5	8010	13	2.6	40.98	28	14	21.1	**20**
Damoh	1081909	32	9.6	7306	17	3.4	36.29	19	9.5	22.5	**21**
Shajapur	1290230	23	6.9	6196	26	5.2	40.08	23	11.5	23.6	**22**
Barwani	1081039	33	9.9	5432	33	6.6	35.64	17	8.5	25	**23**

Sehore	1078769	34	10.2	6578	23	4.6	39.13	21	10.5	25.3	**24**
Gwalior	1629881	12	3.6	5465	32	6.4	45.07	32	16	26	**25**
Jabalpur	2167469	2	0.6	5210	34	6.8	48.14	41	20.5	27.9	**26**
Raisen	1120159	30	9	8466	11	2.2	46.26	35	17.5	28.7	**27**
Dewas	1306617	22	6.6	7020	19	3.8	47.25	37	18.5	28.9	**28**
Umaria	515851	47	14.1	4062	43	8.6	34.28	13	6.5	29.2	**29**
Balaghat	1445760	17	5.1	9229	8	1.6	52.78	45	22.5	29.2	**30**
Singrauli	920169	38	11.4	5672	30	6	40.18	24	12	29.4	**31**
Mandsaur	1183369	28	8.4	5530	31	6.2	42.38	30	15	29.6	**32**
Seoni	1165893	29	8.7	8758	9	1.8	48.12	40	20	30.5	**33**
Betul	1394421	21	6.3	10043	6	1.2	55.5	46	23	30.5	**34**
Ujjain	1709885	10	3	6091	28	5.6	51.82	44	22	30.6	**35**
Mandla	893908	39	11.7	5805	29	5.8	41.7	29	14.5	32	**36**
Indore	4585321	1	0.3	3898	44	8.8	57.69	47	23.5	32.6	**37**
Datia	627818	44	13.2	2694	48	9.6	38.18	20	10	32.8	**38**
Ashok Nagar	688940	42	12.6	4673.94	40	8	40.18	25	12.5	33.1	**39**
Dindori	579312	45	13.5	7427	15	3	45.52	34	17	33.5	**40**
Katni	1063689	35	10.5	4947	38	7.6	44.94	31	15.5	33.6	**41**
Neemuch	725457	41	12.3	4267	42	8.4	40.67	27	13.5	34.2	**42**
Ratlam	1214536	26	7.8	4861	39	7.8	47.58	38	19	34.6	**43**
Anuppur	667155	43	12.9	3701	45	9	40.18	26	13	34.9	**44**
Hoshangabad	1085011	31	9.3	6698	21	4.2	49.94	43	21.5	35	**45**
Bhopal	1836784	7	2.1	2772	47	9.4	60.07	48	24	35.5	**46**

| Narsinghpur | 957399 | 37 | 11.1 | 5133 | 35 | 7 | 48.37 | 42 | 21 | 39.1 | **47** |
| Harda | 474174 | 48 | 14.4 | 3339 | 46 | 9.2 | 47.91 | 39 | 19.5 | 43.1 | **48** |

According to the analysis it's clear that the districts of Sidhi and Chhatarpur are to be taken care of in priority and major public funds be channelized towards them.

Conclusion

Overall the rankings that are garnered by the districts can be compared with the spending done by the state and central governments on these particular districts and comparison can be easily made to see if public funds are being actually channelized to districts where they are essentially needed. It will also help the government officials in creating a set of cluster districts and development can take at a faster rate in these districts. The funds need to be channelized towards creation of basic infrastructure i.e. roads, health facilities and schools so that these districts come up in the Human development index.

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