



NITI Aayog

# SDG INDIA

Index & Dashboard 2020-21

Partnerships in the Decade of Action





# SDG INDIA INDEX & DASHBOARD 2020-21

PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DECADE OF ACTION

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**Dr. Rajiv Kumar**  
 Vice-Chairman  
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 New Delhi, India



India, together with the world, has marched into the “Decade of Action”. With less than ten years left to achieve the Global Goals, nations are escalating the design and implementation of sustainable solutions to the world’s biggest challenges - ranging from poverty and gender inequality to climate change. In the past five years, since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all key development stakeholders have been able to reach a consensus on the need and urgency for adopting, implementing, and monitoring the Global Goals at the national, sub-national, and local levels. This consensus is being translated into focused actions at all levels of the government through partnerships with the civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders.

India has been driving an army of SDG initiatives in the past five years. At the national and sub-national levels, governments have adopted the SDGs as a guiding framework to steer development action. The flagship government schemes, such as *Ayushman Bharat*, *POSHAN Abhiyan* and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, to name a few, align with SDG priorities. The SDG India Index & Dashboard, designed and developed by NITI Aayog, has become the official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels. The Index, using a globally accepted and robust methodology, measures the progress achieved at the country and State/UT levels, thereby offering invaluable insights to policymakers on the remaining distance to travel, gaps, and data and statistical challenges. The utility of the Index extends beyond progress monitoring - it has implemented cooperative and competitive federalism in true spirit, by facilitating peer learning and healthy competition among the States/UTs.

SDG-focused initiatives and their progress monitoring are more relevant than ever in today’s world. When the world has charted the course to build back better after the global pandemic that has disrupted development progress on many fronts, it is crucial to embed the principles of sustainability in the rebuilding

efforts. Lives have been lost; therefore, resilience has to be built. Livelihoods have been impacted; hence, sustainable jobs have to be created. Unless we build back sustainably, we leave it to fate to impede our hard-earned progress. The course ahead must be charted together, through a “whole-of-society” approach, built on partnerships with all stakeholders. The States/UTs play a pivotal role in these efforts. The initiatives which they have steered so far in terms of developing SDG vision documents and roadmaps, creating State and District Indicator Frameworks, instituting robust review and follow-up systems, and building capacities across levels, have been commendable. Continuing on this path to meet the targets set and achieve the milestones, we can progress together as one, and accomplish the SDGs on time. This will certainly improve the well-being of our people, build their human development capabilities, create an industrious ecosystem which can generate sustainable jobs, protect the future of our planet and all its life, and write a new chapter in the development history of our nation. Let that be our vision as we tread on the path of “Satika Sathya, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas”.

I congratulate Mr. Anshu Kanti, CEO, NITI Aayog, who has encouraged the SDG team at NITI Aayog, led by Ms. Sanyukta Senadde, Advisor, to develop the third edition of the SDG India Index & Dashboard, 2020-21. My compliments and sincere thanks to the State Governments, UTs, Union ministries, and UN agencies in India who have contributed towards this report.

Dr. Rajiv Kumar

1 March 2021  
 New Delhi  
 India

message



**Amitabh Kant**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 National Institution for Transforming India  
 Government of India  
 New Delhi, India



The history of our nation demonstrates our ability to stand tall and address our challenges successfully. The massive gains achieved in poverty reduction, agricultural production, disease eradication, mass education, industrial development, innovation, and urban development are testaments to this success. When the world collectively recognized the urgency of sustainable development and instituted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, we were at the forefront to embrace, adopt, and champion it. Our commitment to SDGs has only strengthened in the wake of the COVID-19 global pandemic and amidst our efforts to chart a new course of development for the post-pandemic future. Our government programmes and policies are closely aligned to the SDG priorities, enabling acceleration of our progress towards meeting the Global Goals on time.

NITI Aayog plays a central role in our country's SDG efforts. As the nodal institution for SDGs, we have been driving SDG localisation, working shoulder to shoulder with the States/UTs, instituting monitoring, reporting, and reviewing systems, and engaging with the civil society and the private sector through vigorous partnerships. Though NITI Aayog is steering the efforts, success can be achieved only with the active collaboration of the States/UTs. To implement SDG localisation in letter and spirit, our States/UTs must continue to implement SDG-focused initiatives, put in place robust monitoring framework at the State and District levels, and institute progress review mechanisms at the highest levels.

The SDG India Index & Dashboard is a crucial tool in our SDG monitoring efforts. Designed and developed by NITI Aayog, the Index measures the progress at the national and sub-national levels in our journey towards meeting the Global Goals and targets. It has also been successful as an advocacy tool to propagate the message of sustainability, resilience, and partnerships. From covering 13 Goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in its first edition in 2018, this third edition

message

of the Index covers all 17 Goals, 70 targets, and 115 indicators. The increased coverage is a testament to our efforts to continuously strengthen our monitoring systems. The insights drawn from this report will greatly benefit policymakers and all stakeholders in sustainable development.

This edition of the Index focuses on the partnerships we have built and strengthened during our SDG efforts. This narrative throws light on how the collaborative initiatives have achieved better outcomes and larger impact.

My appreciation goes to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UN agencies, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, other Union ministries, State/UT Governments, and all officials who have contributed greatly to this report.

I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samadhi, Advisor, who steered the preparation of this report, from end to end, through her commendable leadership. At a time when our country is undergoing rapid transformation through greater use of technology and innovation, and by channelising the strength and aspirations of our youth, I wish that we make sustainability the cornerstone of our development philosophy. In this Decade of Action, we shall act together - the Centre and the States/UTs, in ensuring that the benefits of development reach everyone everywhere, leaving no one behind.

Amitabh Kant

1 March 2021  
 New Delhi  
 India



**Renata Lok-Dessalieu**  
UN Resident Coordinator in India



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious and unifying development agenda ever produced. They track progress in developed and developing countries against the same measures. They bring governments, private sector and civil society together in common pursuit. They provide an opportunity for all of us to join hands to improve the well-being of people and planet, everywhere.

The year 2020 has been marked by one of the biggest global crises in recent times. COVID-19 has reminded us powerfully that the well-being of a few is inextricably linked to the well-being of all. Countries' responses to the pandemic have been only as strong as the weakest link in the chain, graphically illustrating how the safety of one is dependent on the safety of all. The same is true for climate change, extreme poverty and inequality, and the list goes on.

NTI Aayog has been advancing multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate SDG progress ever since the adoption of the Global Goals. The UN in India is a proud partner of NTI Aayog's work in this endeavour. The second Voluntary National Review, presented by the Government of India in 2020, reflects the value that NTI Aayog places on multi-stakeholder partnerships. Together with the UN in India, partnerships with over 1,000 civil society organisations were organised to consult vulnerable population groups in the country on SDG priorities, and to feed those views into the national report. Similarly, a consultation was held with the private sector, acknowledging its vital role in achieving the SDGs and striving to better understand the challenges being faced. These endeavours made the Second VNR genuinely reflective of a "whole-of-society" approach – a significant advancement from a "whole-of-government" approach.

This report, the third edition of the SDG India Index and Dashboard, covers all 17 SDGs and highlights that they can only be fully realised through robust and diverse partnerships with different stakeholders, and by triggering new and powerful accelerators of progress.

The United Nations' "Decade of Action," is devoted to realising the promise of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It requires a significant increase in ambition and investment to break the incremental change cycle, and to bring about the truly transformative change that the SDGs envision. The government's SDG India Index and Dashboard is a vital tool in this endeavour.

As the UN, we remain committed to working closely with the government, CSOs, and the private sector to help India move along a pandemic recovery pathway that both addresses the immediate COVID-19 crisis and its multiple impacts, and that significantly accelerates progress toward full achievement of the SDGs for all.

I warmly congratulate the SDG Team at NTI Aayog for its remarkable efforts to track progress on the SDGs, and pursue and encourage effective partnerships to achieve the goals.

*Renata*  
**Renata Lok-Dessalieu**

1 March 2021  
New Delhi  
India

message

# acknowledgements



**Sanyukta Samaddar**  
Advisor (SDGs)  
National Institution for Transforming India  
Government of India  
New Delhi, India



In this Decade of Action, which calls for collective efforts to translate the 2030 Agenda into a global reality, India reiterates its commitment to the principles and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. The unprecedented crisis of the pandemic may have imposed mammoth roadblocks on our path to development, but it has also opened new vistas of partnerships among the State, civil society, community and business, to build-back-better to ensure no one is left behind.

NITI Aayog, the nodal body mandated to oversee the progress on the 2030 Agenda, has been spearheading the movement for SDG localization, in collaboration with sub-national constituents and the civil society. We presented India's second Voluntary National Review Report, "Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from Global to Local", at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2020, which was a symbol of the "whole-of-society" approach adopted.

We developed the framework of the SDG India Index & Dashboard back in 2018, to capture the progress made by our States and Union Territories. It has since become the primary tool to monitor the progress and achievements towards realising the 2030 Agenda. The Index, published annually since then, has become instrumental in bringing the SDGs on the table for policy dialogue, formulation and implementation among governments and civil society, while instilling a competitive spirit. This third edition of the Index, 2020-21, is the result of extensive consultations with various State governments, Union ministries, and key stakeholders. It has been improved, refined, and broadened to cover all the 17 Goals, and a larger number of the global targets with currently available data. Our endeavour at NITI Aayog is to constantly improve and refine the Index and the data ecosystem to present an accurate picture of the progress and the challenges across the country.

In the endeavour, we owe our deepest gratitude to the Chief Secretaries and Planning Departments of all States and UTs who have been supporting our effort with deep insights and constructive feedback. A part of this report is dedicated to individual State and UT profiles, which will be of interest to all stakeholders. We would fail in our duty if we do not put on record the remarkable strides made by States/UTs in strengthening the processes and structures pertaining to the 2030 Agenda, despite the challenges posed by the pandemic.

None of this would have been possible without the data support provided by relevant ministries and the guidance by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) that led to the refinement of the methodology, indicators and data. The endorsement of the Index is largely an outcome of this collaborative partnership among MoSPI, NITI Aayog, five ministries, States/UTs, and the UN agencies.

We are unequivocally thankful to Ms. Renata Lou-Decallien, UN Resident Coordinator and Ms. Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP, for lending full support to our work with the States on SDG Localization. We are extremely grateful to UN Resident Coordinator's Office for their constant support, especially Ms. Radhika Kaul Barro and Ms. Meenakshi Kothel. The support given by FCDO towards our work on SDGs needs a special mention. We would also like to thank Ms. Shireen Sen for her additional inputs.

Finally, a deep sense of gratitude to the entire team of the SDG Vertical in NITI Aayog – Alan John, Eithne deSouza, Dinesh Dhaswan, Farha Anis, Soumya Guha, Sourav Das, Sundar Mishra, Vidya Warner and Voliru G. Special acknowledgments are due to the core team, comprising Alan John, Soumya Guha, Sourav Das, Sundar Mishra, and Vidya Warner, who worked relentlessly during the pandemic to research for better indicators, disaggregate data from latest sources, and create visualizations, while vigorously engaging with State Governments.

We are eternally grateful to Shri Anubhav Kaul, CEO, NITI Aayog for his inspiration and encouragement that make even the most challenging tasks seem effortless. Finally, none of this would have materialised without the unflinching support and guidance of the head of our institution, Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice-Chairman who inspired us in our endeavour to launch the improved SDG India Index, 2020-21 for the country. The efforts and the conviction of our CEO and Vice-Chairman have been the biggest driving forces which have consolidated the SDG India Index as the mainframe of SDG monitoring in the country, while showcasing it in several global fora.

We thank all the members for their support and contribution.

Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS

1 March 2021  
New Delhi  
India

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana	HLPF	High Level Political Forum
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education	ICES	Integrated Child Development Services
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	ICMAN	Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management
AMER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio	ICMBA	Integrated Coastal and Marine Bio-diversity Areas
ANMOI	Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife Scheme	IEC	Information, Education and Communication
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin	IHL	Individual Household Lamps
BCH	Bicon Cubic Metre	INCOS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	INR	Indian Rupee
BHM	Board of Human for Money	IPC	Indian Penal Code
BP	Biomass Power	IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
BPL	Below Poverty Line	ISA	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
BSAP	Bio-Security System Action Plan	ICN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
CBAS	Coast Bleaching Alert System	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
CERN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	JAM	Jan Dhan Aadhar Mission
CDRI	Centre for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure	KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon	LDC	Least Developed Country
CMIS	Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey	LCoE	Levelised Cost of Electricity
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board	LED	Light Emitting Diode
CRC	Commission on the Rights of the Child	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone	LFRP	Labour Force Participation Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
CSR	Child Sex Ratio	LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning (Others)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	LHP	Large Hydropower Projects
DBR	Doing Business Report	LPCD	Litres Per Capita per Day
DDRS	Dam Right Rehabilitation Scheme	LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
DISCOM	Distribution Company	MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus	MDM	Mid Day Meal
DR-TB	Drug Resistant Tuberculosis	MEF	Ministry for the Future
DTF	Distance to Frontier	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code	MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	MS	Management Information System
ECDB	Export Credit Database	MNR	Mineral Monetary Ratio
eVIN	Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network	MNP	Modified Must Reference Period
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	MoFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
FY	Financial Year	MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MPA	Marine Protected Area
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
GIN	National Mission for Green India	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
GNI	Gross National Income	MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
GPI	Gender Parity Index	MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
GVA	Gross Value Added	NA	Not Applicable
Hb	Haemoglobin	NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
HDI	Human Development Index	NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	NAP	National Affirmation Programme

NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NCEF	National Clean Energy Fund
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDRP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NICRA	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NMEEE	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NPCA	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems
NPCDCS	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
NPK	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium
NRCP	National River Conservation Plan
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSE	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NULL	No Value
NVBDPC	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSC	One Stop Centres
PDS	Public Distribution System
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMFME	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sanchayee Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mada Yojana
PMNRY	Pradhan Mantri Matsyamanojana Yojana
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
POCSO	Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
R&D	Research and Development

REERA	Real Estate Regulation and Development Act
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RMNCH+A	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
SAPCC	State Action Plan on Climate Change
SauHAMGYa	Sauj Bhi Har Ghar Yojana
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SCM	Smart Cities Mission
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
Index	Sustainable Development Goals India Index
SOSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SHG	Self Help Group
SHM	Soil Health Management
SHIP	Small Hydropower Projects
SLL	Special and Local Laws
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SRS	Simple Rationing System
SSA	Samva Shiksha Abhiyan
STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme
STI	Science Technology and Innovation
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TB	Tuberculosis
TE	Teacher Education
TPED	Total Primary Energy Demand
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
U-DISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UII	Urban and Industrial waste power
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UJALA	Unnat Jyon by Affordable LEDs for All
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
USD	United States Dollar
UTs	Union Territories
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WCD	Women and Child Development
WG	Worldwide Governance Indicators
WHO	World Health Organisation
WQI	Water Quality Index
10-YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes



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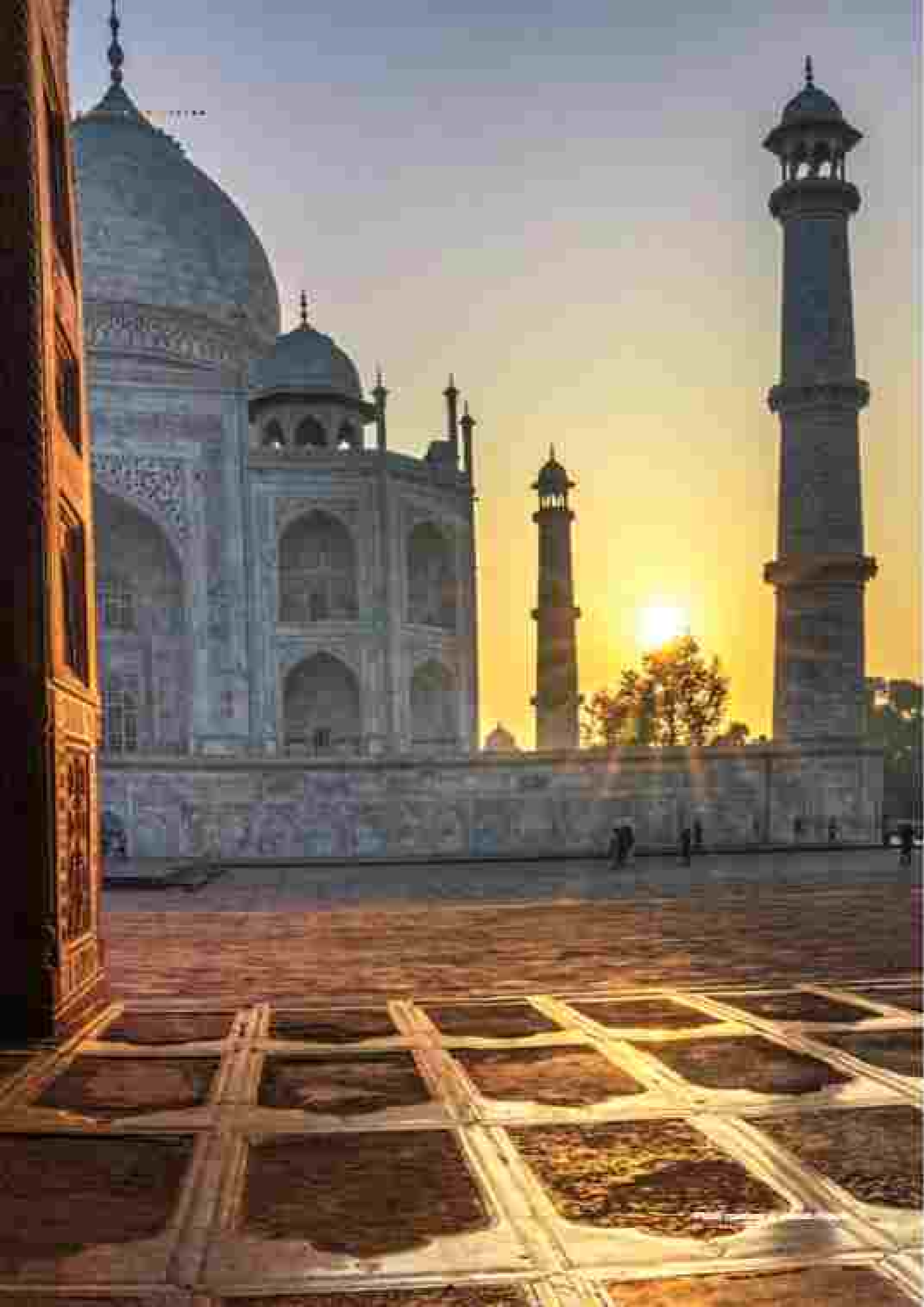
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WE ARE NOW AT A POIGNANT MOMENT IN THE JOURNEY TO THE CLIMACTIC YEAR 2030, BY WHICH THE WORLD IS COMMITTED TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITIOUS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IT SET OUT FOR ITSELF IN 2015. WITH ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY ALREADY BEHIND US, AND NOW HAVING ENTERED THE DECADE OF ACTION, COUNTRIES ARE EXAMINING THE PROGRESS MADE SO FAR UNDER THE SDG FRAMEWORK, AND TRYING TO ASSESS HOW THE STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION CAN BE ATTUNED TO ACCELERATE SUCCESS AND WIN OVER PERSISTING IMPEDIMENTS.

The SDGs encompass all the key development sectors including education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, and set time-bound targets to achieve them. From a global perspective and in its own case, the need for India to achieve these targets remains imperative. Significant progress has already been made across the country in recent years, the tempo of progress must be mediated in an evidence-backed manner to fully achieve the SDGs.

Under the federal set up, the Indian States and Union Territories (UTs) are the key movers on the SDG action agenda and have continued to make gains on various SDG targets. NITI Aayog, as the nodal institution for SDGs, has driven to provide necessary encouragement and support to forge collaborative momentum among them. Since 2018, the SDG India Index & Dashboard has worked as a powerful tool to bring SDGs clearly and firmly into the policy arena in our States and UTs. The Index has, undoubtedly, become the mainframe instrument to measure progress of the States and UTs and provide inputs for evidence-driven action towards the attainment of SDGs, while instilling a tremendous spirit of competition among our sub-national constituents. Calibrating the extent of progress in a comparative context, the two editions of the Index & Dashboard, launched in 2019 and 2020, have helped identify issues and areas needing improvement, pointed out strategies and interventions that could be a source of solutions, and opened up space for peer learning. They

have highlighted gaps in the national and sub-national statistical systems and put the much-needed stress on robust SDG monitoring and review - not only at the national level, but more so at the sub-national levels of governance. Continuing on the same trajectory, this latest edition of the SDG India Index attempts to highlight the achievements so far, and indicate the distance remaining to the final targets that mandate primary focus of all levels of government in this Decade of Action. The Index Report & Dashboard - now an annual exercise, has grown to become the country's official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels, owing to its methodological robustness, inclusivity by ensuring active participation of Union ministries and State governments, and transparent process.

Behind the endeavours to achieving the SDG targets, often not quite stable, is the force of partnership among various stakeholders - government, academia, civil society, businesses, development partners, international organisations, etc. The scope, scale and complexity of the mutually reinforcing aspects of economic, social, and environmental transformation that SDGs require, bring these multiple stakeholders together and make them complement each other's efforts. Such synergies can give birth to innovative ways of working, master new expertise, widen access to resources, and facilitate sharing of responsibility and accountability in multi-sectoral engagements catering to a diverse terrain. Over the last five years, the SDG implementation process has given

use to a number of partnerships, of different kinds, which need to be highlighted and strengthened. Therefore, partnership as an idea and practice, which heralds this Decade of Action, has been adopted as the main theme of the SDG India Index Report & Dashboard 2020-21.

### Partnerships and Impact pathways

While SDGs promote a natural catalyst of partnerships, NITI Aayog by virtue of its nodal function has been a co-creator of many of them. Partnerships for SDGs, like any other purposeful coming together of stakeholders, can be understood broadly from two vantage points: of institutions that partake of the overall mandate of realising SDGs, and of the individual actors that pursue certain specific objectives within the contours of the Goals. NITI Aayog, Union ministries, State governments, UT administrations, and local governments have built up partnerships in many ways with a view to respond to their mandates. Such partnerships involve broad swathes of actors committed to varying forms of action placed in an institutional frame of reference. On the other hand, individual actors, such as research and technical institutions, businesses and industries, and civil society organisations have forged efforts or come together for the success of many SDG interventions. Chapter 1 presents a framework for understanding and analysing the various partnerships for accelerating SDG achievements.

### Effective COVID-19 response management through partnerships

Unforeseen and unprecedented, the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the progress towards SDGs around the world. India put forward a systematic pandemic management plan, which included system-wide measures and initiatives focused on specific groups. The response to the COVID-19 crisis has been a veritable saga of partnerships. The eleven Empowered Groups formed of senior officers from Union ministries and other government institutions led the pandemic response management. The Empowered Group 6, constituted of members from eight different government ministries and institutions and steered by NITI Aayog, coordinated with three key groups of stakeholders: CSOs/NGOs,

international development organisations, and the private sector. Around 97,000 CSOs/NGOs partnered with district administrations across the country and contributed to the response efforts. International organisations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and other UN agencies associated joint response initiatives, leveraging their presence across the country. Industry sector networks such as CII, FICCI, NASSCOM, and ASSOCHAM joined the efforts, brought in resources, matched problems with solutions, facilitated innovations, and enabled ramping up domestic production capabilities for essential goods and equipment. India is also at the forefront in the call for joint global action to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has extended medical assistance to several countries and has operationalised the SAARC COVID-19 Emergency Fund with an initial contribution of USD 10 million. The supply of COVID-19 vaccines to neighbouring countries, namely Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka, shows the country's belief in partnerships as a way forward in solving global challenges. Chapter 2 offers more insights into how partnerships contributed to a better pandemic response.

### Adding intra and inter-governmental partnerships

Since the government is chiefly placed and better suited than any other actor or sector to institutionalise sustainability, the growth of partnerships across various tiers of government is beneficial for the entire engagement on SDGs. Partnerships have grown at the international, national, and sub-national levels and have become more nuanced and diversified.

At the international level, India remains steadfast in its commitment to regional and global cooperation for mutual learning, capacity building, and progress. India has acted with a deep and abiding commitment to South-South Cooperation, which it views as a development partnership to distinguish it from traditional donor-recipient relationships. Government of India's capacity building efforts, through the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world, especially the Small Island Developing Countries (SIDS) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Under this programme, which has an allocation of USD 30 million, fully sponsored training programmes

are offered to more than 14,000 professionals annually. In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, India supports projects in developing countries, which are also aimed at the realisation of SDGs. Partnerships in the form of coalitions also have been formed; for instance, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Other avenues of global partnerships include SDG Loans of Credit Line totaling over USD 10 billion to 64 countries, concessional financing to African partners and India-Africa Development Fund.

At the national level, NITI Aayog continues to steer the overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other ministries as well as States/UTs to ensure both horizontal and vertical policy coherence. The following are some of the initiatives that have succeeded owing to the strength of the partnerships which drove them.

- i. A series of 25 national and sub-national consultations for sensitisation and awareness building, led by NITI Aayog in partnership with the Union ministries and the UN system, and through specific engagements with various States and UTs on accelerating SDG localisation.
- ii. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) and a coordinated system for generating and managing data through a process of multi-layered and iterative consultations involving Union ministries, sub-national governments, research institutions, the UN system, other international organisations, and civil society.
- iii. India's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented at the United Nations in July 2020 was a unique saga of partnerships, playing a significant role in improving collaboration among various stakeholders and contributing to generating a transparent and shared perspective on the progress on SDGs in the country.
- iv. The development of SDG vision documents which complement the national strategy and bear out the national development agenda in the context of local aspirations and priorities,

by States and UTs, while guiding the implementation process.

- v. Institutional structures at the State and sub-State levels, such as nodal SDG department, monitoring and review structures, dedicated SDG teams, and district level structures, which help drive a silo-based functioning by facilitating Goal-driven partnerships.
- vi. State and District Indicator Frameworks (SIF and DIF) designed and put in place through collaborative efforts of NITI Aayog, MoSPI, State governments, district administrations, and technical partners, which make SDG monitoring systems more robust and localised.

Chapter 3 presents a comprehensive picture of the various intra and inter-governmental partnerships aimed at fast-tracking SDG adoption, implementation, and monitoring.

### INITIATIVES DRIVEN BY PARTNERSHIPS





**Partnership with civil society**

Even as civil society organisations are not monolithic formations and widely vary in terms of their constituents, objectives, and action strategies, they bring to partnerships a lot of substance, such as, presence at the grassroots and proximity to people, social capital born out of people’s mobilisation, public discourse centred around rights and entitlements, context-responsive local knowledge, and problem-focused innovations. They have also been recognised as important partners for achievement of SDGs in the 2030 Agenda itself.

The partnership with CSOs touched a new level in the context of VNR 2020. The VNR was based on a multi-stakeholder consultative and participative process, and the consultations with over 1000 CSOs and community organisations working with vulnerable social groups was an outstanding component. Vulnerable communities as well as organisations working with them steered the consultations, which were held in a stratified manner, starting at the local level and moving out to national and sub-national levels. The critical aspect of the partnerships was that the consultations were much more than a series of meetings to discuss pre-defined activity targets. They marked the beginning of meaningful dialogue between the State and the civil society by opening channels of communication on the SDGs, which is critical in a vast and diverse country like India.

Chapter 4 discusses, in detail, the partnerships forged with the civil society, which have been contributing to a more inclusive SDG approach:

**The private sector as a partner to SDGs**

The private sector as an engine for driving entrepreneurship, financial resources, technical expertise, and most importantly, bold innovations, has been recognised as a key actor and partner for realising the 2030 Agenda. Rapid growth in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives brought about by the Companies Act, 2013, which sought to channelise a part of the profit of bigger companies into CSR spending, has been a befitting precursor to the larger engagement of the private sector in SDG implementation. There have been several other policy actions that have helped over the energies and resources of the private sector towards the SDG Agenda. SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) making

Business Responsibility Reporting mandatory for top 1000 listed companies, adoption of “National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct” (NGRBCs), and the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) formats through 2019-2020, have provided important regulatory incentives. The India VNR 2020 consultations with private sector organisations and networks along with representatives of government, international organisations, and civil society highlighted headways made in integration of the SDGs in the private sector enterprises and explored avenues for partnership for an impactful Decade of Action.

Chapter 5 highlights the various mechanisms and emerging avenues of private sector engagement in SDGs.

The subsequent chapters offer a preview of the work on multidimensional poverty measurement before presenting the findings of the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 in detail, including methodology, national results, goal-wise results. State/UT-wise, metadata on localisation efforts by States and UTs and State/UT profiles.



Photo courtesy of UNFPA



# PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DECADE OF ACTION

# THE POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS

HUMANS BEGAN COMBINING FORCES FOR BETTER OUTCOMES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO AT A DECISIVE POINT IN EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. OUR ANCESTORS HAD MUCH TO GAIN THROUGH COOPERATION. COOPERATING HUMANS WOULD LEAD TO BETTER ADAPTATION AND GREATER SURVIVAL CHANCES.

As time went by, human society passed through different stages of evolution, with which the purpose and nature of human cooperation also changed. When we are now, in this Decade of Action, we have more reasons to cooperate, collaborate, and partner with each other, than we had at any point in the past. The unique set of challenges, which not only humans but all life forms on this planet face, have brought us to the point where partnerships are not optional but necessary, more so in the context of the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by 193 countries, including India, in the year 2015.

## 1. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The magnitude and complexity of the challenges to achieving sustainable development is enormous. To mitigate threats to a more prosperous future of the planet and its life requires harnessing the power of collaborative advantage to achieve equitable and sustainable development. As a result, partnerships at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework are the world community's action plan for a sustainable future. The achievement of the SDGs is concomitant on working together of different sectors and actors in tandem by converging financial resources, knowledge and expertise. The idea that governments, business, NGOs, the UN, academia and others are all working together through formal

and informal partnerships, at the global, regional, national and even sub-national levels, aligning interests and combining their resources to deliver on the promise collectively, is central to the 2030 Agenda. More so, when countries are struggling to recover from the health and socio-economic impact of COVID-19, it has become all the more critical to forge partnerships to move ahead. The immense value of formal and informal alliances across stakeholders, across countries, and more importantly, a "whole-of-society approach" was evident as countries coped with COVID-19.

## 2. Government and other stakeholders have more reasons to cooperate, collaborate, and partner with each other than they had at any point in the past.

This is the Decade of Action that calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to the world's biggest challenges - ranging from poverty and gender inequality, climate change, marginalisation, and closing the finance gap. The year 2020 ushered in a decade of ambitious action to deliver the Goals by 2030. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic is impeding progress towards the SDGs, it is also making their achievement all the more urgent and necessary. The unique set of challenges before us have made partnerships not optional but essential. Partnerships are necessary to "build back better", and ensure that advances that have eroded, especially for the vulnerable and at-risk, are regained faster and equitably.



The fact that the government alone cannot possibly achieve all development outcomes is well accepted owing to the complexity of the issues and the limited size of public resources. There has been a gradually increasing role of the private sector on account of several reasons. This shift is driven on the one hand by the magnitude of the challenges and on the other, by the realities of the global economy, where yields are low. As a result, SDGs are presented as a new commercially viable opportunity. Partnerships leading to win-win scenarios are desirable where commercial objectives align with better social and environmental outcomes. Simultaneously, governments and regulators will have a more significant and important role in setting the norms and monitoring sustainable behaviour by the private sector.

Partnership with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is fundamental to localising the SDGs that requires contextualising, implementation, and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving SDGs. The inclusion of CSOs in these processes is imperative as CSOs play an essential role in providing a voice to the vulnerable, demand accountability, drive equitable public service delivery and monitor progress on the ground, and as a result, help in ensuring that the marginalised are reached first and fast.

Quality market players and CSOs having a place at the table with the State is important owing to two reasons. First, the complex nature of sustainability related challenges warrant a whole-of-society approach to address them. Second, conceptually, sustainable development allocates resources and responsibilities to attain environmental health, social equity, and economic wealth, to different societal actors.

### 1. Globally, the United Nations has played a leading role in creating formal spaces for CSOs and other stakeholders to form and strengthen partnerships.

One of the first steps was taken by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1996 when Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were granted a role in formal UN deliberations through consultative status. Goal B – developing a global partnership for development, under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) framework adopted in 2000, aimed at partnerships focused on least developed, landlocked and small

island developing states. In the same year, the UN Secretary-General released the "Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Community". The next major milestone in partnerships was achieved at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg in 2002. Over 200 partnerships closely linked to sustainable development were launched at the summit. In 2004, the Secretary-General's first report on Partnerships for Sustainable Development was prepared, offering an overview of the partnerships that were registered with the Commission on Sustainable Development. The next crucial step was taken in 2006 when the United Nations Office for Partnerships was established to provide advice and support for creating and strengthening partnerships for achieving a range of development goals. In 2012, the Rio+20 outcome document, The Future We Want, asked the UN Secretary-General to establish a registry of commitments from the stakeholders on sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, both adopted in 2015, recognised partnerships' centrality to achieve important development objectives. These important milestones paved the way for SDG 17 of the 2016 Agenda for Sustainable Development – "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development". Formal partnerships for sustainable development have been growing since the SDGs' adoption in 2015, taking many forms and shapes in different contexts.

### 4. NITI Aayog has been creating and nurturing both formal and informal multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national level to accelerate the progress towards meeting the SDG targets.

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was established to drive cooperative federalism, and as a result, the ethos of partnerships is engrained in its foundational principles. In recent years, NITI Aayog has taken concrete steps to drive partnerships with diverse stakeholders to quicken the progress on SDGs. The partnerships with the Union ministries and State governments have been instrumental in expediting SDG localisation. Partnerships between NITI Aayog and the State governments, and between the State governments and their respective district administrations are essential for the success of

SDG localisation. The collaboration is multidimensional and complex in nature, given that there is no defined set of rules or guidelines for localisation. Furthermore, at the State level, a range of government departments are involved in the process, adding complexity. The knowledge and technical resources offered by NITI Aayog, coupled with the organisational and financial resources of State governments, make the partnership fruitful.

NITI Aayog, in partnership with the UN in India, has been probing the localisation of SDGs at the policy level through the Go-UN Sustainable Development Framework, and NITI Aayog-UNDP Partnership Framework for Inclusive and Equitable Growth. NITI Aayog's mandate as the nodal agency for SDGs and the UN's role as the leading advocacy group for SDGs in the country, make these parties natural partners in an institutionalised context. On the other hand, the collaboration with the CSO networks for gathering field experiences from the grassroots, and the partnerships with the private sector have enabled NITI Aayog to move from a "whole-of-government" to "whole-of-society" approach. This "actor" perspective focuses on the functioning of partnerships, looks at them as possible strategic instruments for goal achievement and problem solving of individual actors (Hajduk, Franckon, and Lamy (2007). In the former "institutionalised" perspective, the partnering entities "can gain insight in the views of the others and learn from each other so that knowledge is accumulated" (Porocnik 2001; Hammar 2002). In the latter "actor" perspective, the partnership can contribute to the legitimacy of the partners, "since they tend to take into account differing views in a constructive, non-hierarchical way" (cf. Haug 2000; cf. Cowi 2004).

NITI Aayog is proactively driving partnerships for SDGs in the country on account of three reasons. First, SDGs constitute an overarching framework of priorities which are not designed for, and cannot be driven and achieved by, a single government department or a policy or a scheme. Adopting the SDG framework and implementing the various initiatives targeted at achieving the goals and targets on time must be done at the national, sub-national (State/UT), district, city, and village levels by all relevant ministries, departments, and local bodies. Such a task naturally calls for partnerships to be built among various ministries and departments, and at different levels of the government, NITI Aayog is aptly positioned to play

the role of a partnership builder in this context, given its core approach of cooperative federalism.

Second, while government action at various levels and across ministries and departments is crucial in setting the pace of SDG achievements, government alone cannot ensure the timely meeting of the goals and targets. SDGs call for a "whole-of-society" approach with active intervention from all stakeholders. The CSOs and the private sector play a pivotal role in determining the pace of progress. The only way to ensure consistent and continuous participation of these key stakeholders is by building long-term and mutually beneficial partnerships. With its active impetus to stakeholders built through partnerships over the years, NITI Aayog is the natural facilitator in this scenario.

Third, SDGs in many ways is an ambitious framework. Many of the targets test the limits of implementation and monitoring mechanisms. Many key actors have a significant stake in this ambitious framework, such as the UN system that facilitated the creation of the framework, the CSOs, for who the framework opens up new avenues of engagements and initiatives, and the businesses that get increasingly pushed in the direction of sustainability reporting. In this scenario, charged with the mandate of overall coordination of SDGs at the national level, NITI Aayog's will positioned to set and support ambitious goals, which all key stakeholders agree to and work towards.



Photo meeting of Indian State 180 PA

## UNDERSTANDING PARTNERSHIPS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the context of governance, partnerships are a complementary strategy and governmental action based on voluntary, decentralised, and self-governing multi-stakeholder cooperation. They do not replace, improve, or compete with traditional governance, but create a new window of opportunities to enhance implementation of the sustainability agenda (Verhagen, Dorji, Boser & Abanca 2003). In a more specific context, the UN system defines partnerships for SDGs as “multi-stakeholder initiatives voluntarily undertaken by governments, intergovernmental organisations, major groups and other stakeholders,” which are contributing to “the implementation of inter-governmentally agreed on development goals and commitments” (Gibbs, Reid & Gilbert 2019). The core feature of good partnerships is their ability to bring together diverse resources in ways that can together achieve more: more impact, greater sustainability, and increased value to all (ibid.).

Hujszás, Francken, and Laroy (2007) in their review of literature on partnerships for sustainable development identify two perspectives in the partnership literature. The institutional perspective notes partnerships as new arrangements, emerging as it were out of their institutional context. The second, the actor perspective, focuses on the functioning of partnerships, looks at them as possible strategic instruments for the goal achievement and problem-solving of individual actors. In the institutional perspective, the roles and functions ascribed to partnerships include agents setting, policy development, implementation, generation and dissemination of knowledge, bolstering institutional effectiveness, facilitating solutions, learning in networks, and broadening participation (Hujszás, Francken & Laroy 2007). The actor perspective, which looks at partnerships as instruments for the advancement of actor-specific goals, often brings about access to financial resources, access to local knowledge and expertise, creative and innovative solutions, eco-marketing, and legitimacy for the participants (ibid.).

The 2019 publication “Maximising the impact of partnerships for the SDGs: A practical guide to partnership value creation” by The Partnering Initiative and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, presents a framework to understand, analyse, and improve partnerships for the SDGs (Gibbs, Reid & Gilbert 2019). The guide identifies different kinds of partnerships and classifies them based on their objectives and intended outcomes. Three types of partnerships emerge from this classification.

**Type 1 - Leverage/Exchange:** These types of partnerships are founded on mutual benefit. A party may identify another party as a partner if the latter can offer resources to help the former achieve its goals.

**Type 2 - Combine/Integrate:** The partnerships in which multiple parties collaborate to achieve shared goals by pooling resources belong to this category. These partnerships are based on the understanding that partnerships will result in outcomes that no single party could attain working independently.

**Type 3 - Transform:** These kinds of partnerships are formed as complex endeavours where multiple actors collaborate to address complex challenges, usually through system transformation.

## NITI AAYOG: BUILDING A RANGE OF PARTNERSHIPS

The partnerships which NITI Aayog has developed to drive the SDG agenda belong to the three categories.



### Type I - LEVERAGE/EXCHANGE

The collaboration between NITI Aayog and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is an example of the “leverage” type of partnership. While JICA provides the financial support to incentivise outstanding performance through rewards, NITI Aayog in return provides an ecosystem to invest in solving development challenges and building prosperity, which is aligned to JICA’s mission.



### Type II - COMBINE/INTEGRATE

India’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 preparation process in which the United Nations (UN) in India, and CSO umbrella organisations collaborated to bring out the challenges and aspirations from the grassroots – of 14 population groups, including women, children, people with disability, migrants and urban poor etc., comes under the “integrate” type. While NITI Aayog initiated and initiated the process, and provided legitimacy, UN in India supported the consultation financially and technically, and the CSO umbrella organisations mobilised the population groups across the country and played a pivotal role in documenting the exercise.



### TYPE III - TRANSFORM

The SDG localisation efforts started by NITI Aayog is an example of the partnerships of the third type - “transform”. Effective SDG localisation hinges on the partnerships between NITI Aayog and the State governments, and between the State governments and their respective district administrations. By definition, localisation is highly context specific, has no defined set of rules or guidelines and is therefore complex in nature – especially with the wide range of actors at the State level including a range of government departments. The knowledge and technical resources offered by NITI Aayog, coupled with the organisational and financial resources of the State governments make the partnership fruitful.



### 3. Initiatives by the government highlight the commitment to leverage partnerships to ensure faster progress on the SDGs.

The diversity of the SDG partners is one of the strengths of the Indian model of SDG localisation. NITI Aayog and other government departments work in tandem to achieve the goals and help partners achieve the potential value of cross-sector collaboration. In most cases, partnerships achieve additional positive outcomes which individual actors working alone cannot realise. The Partnering Initiative and UNDESA highlight 11 ways through which partnerships result in realising these added outcomes. An attempt is made below to map some key initiatives to each of these approaches. This illustrative mapping highlights the value addition which consort partnerships bring to the various initiatives.

**1. Networking, connecting and building relationships - Five collaborative action and partnerships by connecting multiple organisations, building trust and social capital, and catalysing collaborative action to deliver additional impact:** The focused and structured discussions held over three days in the month of February 2020 on "Partnerships, Cooperation, and Development of North Eastern States" with the SDG development framework at the core, is a fitting example of this kind of partnership. The discussions in which all eight States of the North Eastern Region participated, was conducted by NITI Aayog in close collaboration with Ministry for the Development of North Eastern Region, North Eastern Council, Government of Assam, Tata Trusts, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), and UNDP. The event also witnessed the launch of the State

Indicator Framework for SDGs (SIF) for all the eight States. The collaborators brought their network partners to the table to take part in the discussions. The platform resulted in the charting of an SDG focused path for the development of these States, based on constructive inputs from all participating stakeholders - the government, civil society, academia, and international development organisations. Owing to the channelisation of efforts from the collaborators, there was a rigour in the discussions on charting a holistic development path for the States in the North Eastern Region.

**2. Bringing together essential complementary resources - Impact delivered by a complete, workable (and potentially sustainable) solution impossible without the full set of crucial resources:** This form of partnership is created when coming aboard of multiple partners is deemed mandatory to arrive at the desired outcomes. The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is an appropriate illustration of this type of partnership. ADP, initiated and run by NITI Aayog, frequently and closely monitor the development progress of 112 relatively less developed districts of the country in the areas of health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development, and basic infrastructure using a monitoring framework of 49 indicators. Performance of the districts is measured through cash awards and critical gap projects for top performers funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The partnership between NITI Aayog and JICA, where the former designs and runs the programme and the latter makes it more effective through financial incentives, makes the solution workable and sustainable that would have otherwise been impossible. This collaboration is an example of the leverage/exchange type of partnership. NITI Aayog offers the opportunity to invest in solving development challenges and building prosperity while JICA provides the financial support to incentivise outstanding performance.

**3. Homogenisation/standardisation of key system actors' resources, resources - Transformation of a system leads to a steady state, reducing volatility, ongoing value and transfer:** The major financial inclusion initiatives of the Government of India such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) are befitting

examples of successful partnerships between the government and the private sector. These collaborations have addressed problems at the root, surrounding technology, affordability, awareness, leakage, and scalability. They have resulted in solutions that have transformed the complex systems in which they operate, and brought millions under the umbrella of financial inclusion, fast and convenient payments, and accountability. The success of these partnerships has accelerated the progress towards achieving the SDG targets as well.

**4. Creating collective legitimacy and knowledge - Developing and disseminating norms, standards, and policies to new stakeholders to level playing field across a whole sector, creating ongoing impact:** The SDGs and the associated targets are not designed to be achieved by government action alone. The private sector plays an instrumental role in the achievement of the SDGs. NITI Aayog partners with private sector entities on developing frameworks that identify high impact sectors, assess their role in and contribution to improving sustainability, and measure and monitor their impact and outcomes. Putting together the collective expertise and legitimacy of both the parties, channelised through the partnerships, considerable progress has been achieved in the path of measuring private sector contribution to the SDG priorities.

**5. Combining diverse resources, thinking, and approaches - Innovation, creating new more effective approaches, technologies, services and/or products with the more significant impact:** This kind of partnership is forged among stakeholders with expertise in different domains, coming together to arrive at innovative solutions. The collaborations which the National Payments Corporation of India has built with close to 600 banks to take fast and convenient digital payment to every citizen is a fitting example for the kind of partnership. The RuPay payment system, Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Financial Switch (NFS), and Aadhaar-enabled Payment System (AePS) are some of the innovations which the partnership produced. These instruments have remarkably addressed a range of complex challenges surrounding retail payments and settlements in the country, which has fast-tracked progress towards achieving SDG targets in economic growth, industry inclusion, and innovation.





Similarly, for the effective disposal of collected plastic waste during the *Swachhata Hi Seva* (SHS) Initiative period, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) formed a collaboration with the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Cement Manufacturer's Association (CMA). Single-use non-recyclable plastic wastes were to be used in two ways - in road construction and in cement plants where their use as a fuel at a very high temperature in the cement kiln will eradicate them with negligible environmental impact. This partnership resulted in creating new and effective approaches with large impact to address waste-management issues targeted under SDGs 11 and 12.

**vi. Conveying holistic range of actors across traditional silos - From vertical to cross-sectors, cross-cutting and implementable approaches becoming the quality and breadth of impact.** The range of SDG localisation initiatives driven by NITI Aayog belongs to the category of partnerships. NITI Aayog's localisation approach involves strong and active associations with the State (sub-national) governments, who play the most important role in the country's journey towards achieving the SDGs. The partnerships with the State governments, driven by NITI Aayog from the centre and respective Planning Departments from the States, involve collaborations on identifying focus areas of action, developing State and District SDG Indicator Frameworks for periodic monitoring, securing funding for improvement of statistical systems, and building capacities at multiple levels for SDG acceleration. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) in the respective States also are key collaborators in these efforts. The NITI Aayog-UNDP Partnership Framework for Inclusive and Equitable Growth has further given stronger impetus to the SDG localisation efforts in States and UTs. The collaboration among these stakeholders, who are naturally positioned in different silos, combine different mandates to result in higher quality and broader impact. The partnerships with varying State governments result in context-specific and more appropriate approaches to the local realities.

**vii. Creating a mechanism for collective learning and capacity building - Sharing knowledge, expertise and capacity widely, leading to more effective practice and more significant impact.**

Knowledge sharing is one of the key benefits of most kinds of partnerships. Different stakeholders from various domains coming together can spur the sharing of knowledge and experiences, resulting in a positive impact within and outside the partnership. The collaboration between NITI Aayog and UN in India in 2018 produced a compilation of SDG localisation initiatives by all States and UTs. The compilation also contained the early lessons on localisation from the States and UTs in the whole-of-government approach, monitoring, budgeting, aligning local plans with SDGs, capacity development, partnerships, communication, advocacy and awareness generation, and reaching the farthest behind first. The purpose of the collaboration was to document these efforts so that the States may learn from each other on what works and what does not while localising SDGs. The partnership also aimed at disseminating good practices to the broader development community. It has resulted in the compilation and sharing of knowledge and expertise from across the country to benefit all stakeholders. Further, India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 preparation process involved partnerships of this type. NITI Aayog, United Nations (UN) in India, and CSO umbrella organisations collaborated to bring out the challenges and expectations from grassroots of 14 population groups, including women, children, people with disability, migrants and urban poor etc. While NITI Aayog started and initiated the process, the UN in India supported the design, outreach of the consultations in partnership with the CSOs. The CSO umbrella organisations mobilised the population groups across the country and played a significant role in documenting voices of the people. A dedicated chapter drawn from these consultations became a part of the second VNR report.

all. **Collaborative sharing the risk of significant investment/implementation** - Companies, banks, donors are willing and able to make large investments or loans jointly, or NGOs willing to co-fund major scale programmes, which otherwise would have been too risky. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects belong to this category where multiple partners join hands to share and reduce individual risks. Over 1,800 infrastructure projects have been implemented in the country, worth close to INR 25 lakh crore, in PPP mode. These projects contribute significantly to the pace of SDG achievement, as they cater to SDG priorities such as building sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Initiatives that share risk are essential in the current context, as India has ambitious plans to develop its infrastructure to meet global standards and meet its people's increasing aspirations.

**Aligning programmes, focus areas and capabilities to exploit synergies** - Increasing the degree of impact from the input resources available for achieving the desired outputs with lesser costs. The partnership between NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) through which the former uses the National Indicator Framework (NIF) developed by the latter as the foundation for its SDG India Index is an example of this type of partnership. The usage of the shared resource, the NIF, benefits both the parties: while it adds to the legitimacy of NIF by placing it at the centre of the country's SDG monitoring efforts, it also offers NITI Aayog a ready-made and robust indicator framework for SDG progress monitoring - one of its key mandates at the national and sub-national levels. This partnership improves efficiencies through sharing common resources and avoiding duplication of tasks.

**Creating delivery touchpoints across geographies** - Taking successful programmes and approaches to scaling to multiply the impact. The large-scale engagement of NITI Aayog with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the COVID-19 response management is a fitting example of this kind of partnership. NITI Aayog had standing partnerships with many CSOs and NGOs, built up during the course of its different initiatives. As a part of the COVID-19 response

management led by the Empowered Group 6 chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog, over 92,000 CSOs/NGOs were urged to work closely with the local district administration and support them in their efforts to contain the pandemic. This scale was possible because the partnership that was already in place could act quickly using their capacity and strengths. NITI Aayog, through its communication channels, was able to reach out to a large number of CSOs/NGOs, who in turn, were able to mobilise their efforts to work closely with the district administrations.

**Collectively providing sufficient weight of action** - Creating/aligning/leveraging resources to create the critical mass needed to deliver otherwise infeasible outcomes/impact. This type of partnership is relevant while pursuing big and ambitious goals. The Swachh Bharat Mission, the ambitious initiative that built over 100 million toilets, was founded on this kind of partnership. Though it is not a formal partnership, the various stakeholders who are a part of the mission contribute significantly to achieving its objectives. The Union government has devised numerous models that could be used by the States and districts to receive funds for this programme from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of the private and public sector companies. The Union government has also set up Swachh Bharat Kotha (SBK), a unique initiative, to channel CSR resources. The mission has also benefited from large advocacy initiatives by many government ministries, CSR organisations, and CSOs. A large number of organisations signing their resources, networks, actions, and voices is helping accomplish the ambitious goal.

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COLLABORATIVE-ADVANTAGE FRAMEWORK

	CONCEPT	Enabling, enabling, leading outcomes
1	<b>COMPLEMENTARITY</b> New initiatives create the partnership by pooling multiple organisations, building trust and social capital, and realising collaborative vision to deliver additional impact.	North East SDG Council, 2020: the three-day Council, convened by NITI Aayog through lettering by Ministers such as the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of Assam, UNDP and other partners to design an SDG focused development path for the States, and proceed to collaborative action.
2	<b>SYSTEM INTEGRATION</b> Impact followed by a complete, holistic and potentially self-sustaining solution/programme without the full set of key resources.	Agribusiness (Market) Programmes (AMP): While NITI Aayog implements the AMP and oversees the progress of the districts' connectivity, the State Interventional Cooperative Agency sponsors the state committees to best performing districts.
3	<b>SCALE</b> Implementation of a system leads to a steady state, without requiring ongoing state interventions.	Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI): Collaboration between the government and private sector have resulted in technologically solutions for financial inclusion and payments.
4	<b>ENABLING</b> Overcoming and overcoming issues, standards and policies to make/enable/implement a plan/strategy that creates a whole system, meeting ongoing impact.	Framework for increasing private sector contribution to SDGs: NITI Aayog in collaboration with the private sector to identify high-impact business and assess their role in driving sustainability.
5	<b>INTEGRATION</b> Innovative, creating new, open, scalable approaches, technologies, business models/products with the greatest impact/longest life cycle.	National Payments Corporation of India and banks: the partnership, in which over 400 banks are part of, has resulted in fast and convenient digital payment transactions.
6	<b>IMPACT</b> More activities, custom approaches, more funding and high-impact approaches towards the quality and breadth of impact.	Localisation efforts by NITI Aayog: Aligning, implementing, and monitoring the SDG efforts of the sub-national level through NITI Aayog, state institutions and state governments who otherwise work on their separate mandates.
7	<b>SHARED LEARNING</b> Sharing the cost of knowledge, expertise and capacity while, building a long-term/lasting impact and greater impact.	Completion of two national trainings on and experiences of SDG localisation: the partnership at SDG localisation efforts at all levels and it's including whole of government approach, monitoring, reporting, aligning local plans with SDGs, capacity development etc. featured peer learning and wide dissemination of good practices.
8	<b>SHARED RISK</b> Companies, banks, donors are willing and able to make large investments or loans jointly, or NGOs willing to co-fund major scale programmes, which otherwise would have been too risky.	Public-Private Partnership Governance and private public joint funds to boost investments, mainly in infrastructure development, to share and reduce risks.
9	<b>SYNERGY</b> Increasing the degree of impact from the input resources available for achieving the desired outputs with lesser inputs.	National Indicator Framework (NIF) as a shared resource: NIF, the official indicator set for national level SDG monitoring, developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is used by NITI Aayog in developing the SDG India Index.
10	<b>SCALE</b> Taking successful programmes and approaches to scale to building the impact.	Large-scale CSR engagement: NITI Aayog reached out to over 92,000 CSOs/NGOs during the initial days of COVID-19 response management, urging them to work closely with the district administrations.
11	<b>CRITICAL MASS</b> Creating/aligning/leveraging resources to create the critical mass needed to deliver otherwise infeasible outcomes/impact.	Swachh Bharat Mission: the success of the Mission can be attributed to a range of stakeholders with similar resources, joining hands - central and state governments, CSR initiatives of the private sector, CSOs/NGOs etc.



# PARTNERSHIPS TO BUILD-BACK-BETTER

# 2

COVID-19 HAS DISRUPTED HUMAN PROGRESS IN MANY WAYS. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, IN ITS WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, OCTOBER 2020, HAS ESTIMATED THAT GLOBAL DECLINE IN GDP IN 2020 WOULD BE 4.6 PERCENT IN ABSOLUTE TERMS, IMPLYING AN APPROXIMATELY 7.5 PERCENT DROP RELATIVE TO A NORMAL ANNUAL GROWTH AND A LOSS OF ABOUT USD 6.7 TRILLION (IN 2015 USD) DUE TO REDUCED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

OECD's "Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2021" highlights that developing countries are falling short of USD 1.7 trillion in the financing they would need in 2020 to keep them on track for achieving the SDGs, as governments and investors grapple with the health, economic, and social impacts of the pandemic crisis. In addition to the disastrous ramifications on the global economic system, the pandemic has thrown numerous challenges at the health, education, climate action, and poverty alleviation initiatives, to mention a few. The world's progress towards achieving the SDGs, on time, comprehensively, has slowed down.

There have been several attempts to measure the impact of the pandemic on SDGs. A recent report by UNDP and Francisco S. Peres Centre for International Futures titled "Impact of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals: Paving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a World Reshaped by COVID-19" finds that "44 million people are expected to be pushed into extreme poverty by 2030 due to COVID-19". The impressive gains achieved in recent years in reducing infant and maternal mortality rates, halving malaria deaths, and reversing HIV/AIDS trends could be threatened. The pandemic has exposed weak links in global food supply chains. The 1.6 billion-strong informal workforce face the danger of loss of livelihoods. UNESCO estimates highlight that about 1.25 billion students were affected by lockdowns (UNDP, 2020).

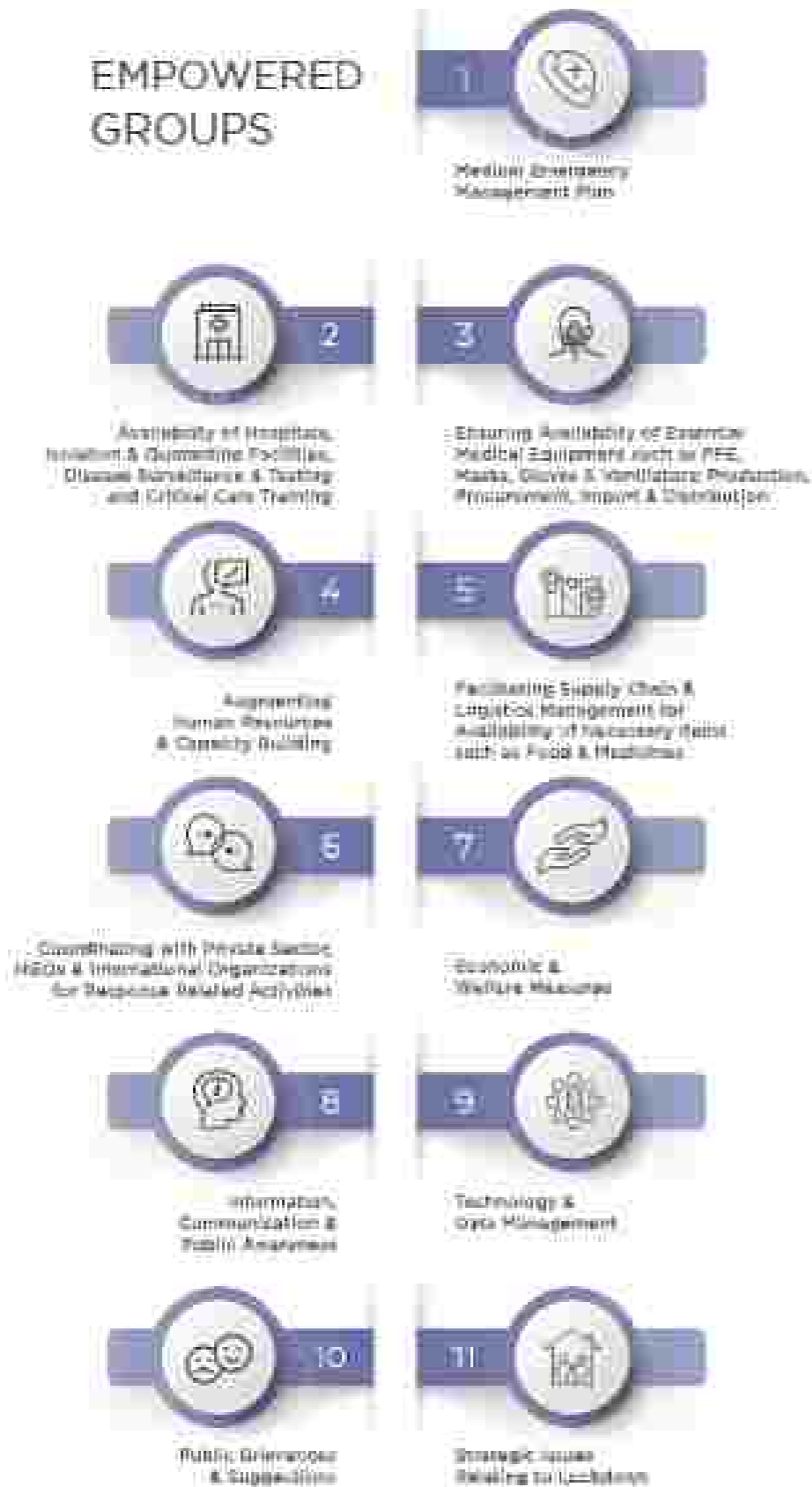
India faced similar challenges in 2020 owing to COVID-19. The lockdown impacted economic

activities, which resulted in a contraction of the economy in subsequent quarters. The pandemic also put pressure on health, education, and livelihood systems. Sectors such as travel, tourism, and hospitality faced unprecedented job losses. All these have had an effect on the pace of SDG achievements at the national and sub-national levels.

In response, the country put forward a systematic pandemic management plan which included system-wide measures and initiatives focused on specific groups. These were designed to contain the effects of the pandemic, as efficiently and early as possible, and to trigger a sustainable recovery. These actions were also designed to ensure that the country's recent progress in SDG-related areas is not lost, and the pace of future achievements is accelerated.

At the system-wide level, one of the major initiatives included constitution of eleven High Level Empowered Groups (EG) headed by top policy makers and experts with the aim of managing various aspects of COVID-19 response. These EGs have been looking at critical aspects like medical infrastructure, COVID-19 management plan, availability of essential medical equipment and augmenting human resources; coordinating with the private sector, NGOs and international organizations for response-related activities; economic and welfare measures; information, communication, public awareness; public grievances; and data management and strategic issues related to COVID-19 management; and facilitate supply chain and logistics management.

EMPOWERED GROUPS CONSTITUTED FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT



The Government of India also announced a variety of measures under *Aamir Nirmal Bharat Abhyan* 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 to tackle the situation from food security and extra funds for healthcare and for the States, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. The Union Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) together provided total fiscal stimulus of INR 29.87 trillion (USD 400 billion) since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Against the background of increased need for government spending, the Government of India announced relaxation in spending limits of State governments, 23 States have availed fund under the relaxation and extended benefits to the most vulnerable sections of the population.

Containing the loss of livelihoods has been an important element of India's COVID-19 response management. INR 1.7 trillion (USD 23 billion) was allocated for emergency financial support, free LPG cylinders, additional pensions for senior citizens, and additional food security measures. Special efforts were implemented for migrant workers and frontline health workers - two categories which were most affected by the pandemic. INR 500 billion (USD 6.7 billion) was allocated under the scheme for returns migrant workers. Medical insurance scheme was announced for frontline workers (quarantine staff, doctors, ASHA workers, paramedics, and nurses) involved in managing the pandemic. Accidental insurance cover of INR 5 million has been provided to health care workers.

Various sector-specific initiatives have been designed and implemented to mitigate the impact and build-back-better. In agriculture, the efforts include increased capex for the next five years for increased utilization of agriculture and irrigation resources. Funds worth INR 15,000 crore (USD 2 billion) for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development and worth INR 20,000 crore (USD 2.67 billion) for fishermen have been rolled out. The DBT initiatives in agriculture have benefited 87 million farmers. In the industrial sector, collateral-free loans worth INR 3 lakh crore (USD 40 billion), equity infusion of INR 50,000 crore (USD 6.67 billion), and disbursement of global tender up to INR 100 crore (USD 12.67) million in government procurement have been implemented for MSMEs. A Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, worth up to INR 2 lakh crore (USD 26.67 billion) for 10 manufacturing sectors, for the next five years has been designed.

Numerous interventions have been rolled out for women and children. During the lockdown, about 25 million women and children, who are beneficiaries of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, were provided direct delivery of food at their doorsteps. In the same period, nearly half a million new beneficiaries were enrolled under the maternity benefits schemes and INR 1 billion (USD 40 million) has been disbursed.

Special emphasis has been laid on health and education. Integrated public health hubs have been planned in all districts. INR 75,000 crore (USD 9.7 billion) has been earmarked for superior health infrastructure. Development of secondary and higher education infrastructure is another priority, in addition to investments in Special Education Zones and medical colleges.

While a large number of elements in the country's pandemic response management initiatives have been driven by the government, the role of partnerships in many of these efforts stand out. The nature and scale of the crisis that the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded was unparalleled. In such a scenario, one of the biggest sources of strength was the partnerships built over the years.

The actions driven by Empowered Group 6, started by NITI Aayog, present a suitable case from the perspective of partnerships. The onset of the pandemic called for stakeholders to come together, work side by side, channelise efforts, and support each other. This, precisely, is what the EG 6 has been doing since it was formed in March 2020.

The mandate of EG 6 was to coordinate with three key groups of stakeholders: NGOs, private sector, and international development organizations, and help them in charting the best course of action. The strategy was to leverage vertical and horizontal partnerships: the vertical partnerships that the stakeholders have built within their organizations (for instance, multiple agencies in the UN system) and the horizontal partnerships which the government has institutionalized with the stakeholders (for example, NGO Darpan). The EG itself is a partnership with members from eight different government ministries/organizations.



EMPOWERED GROUP 6 COLLABORATION SUMMARY

Civil Society Organisations	Private Sector	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilised over 33,000 CSOs/ NGOs for complementing government efforts</li> <li>States were requested to request State and District level Nodal Officers to coordinate with NGOs</li> <li>Facilitated distribution of rice and wheat from PCI in affected states</li> <li>Steps taken to contain infections through partnerships between district administration and NGOs in Agricultural Districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opened up cross-sectoral dialogue with multiple sectors: MSMEs, e-commerce players, start-ups, tourism &amp; hospitality, aviation, healthcare manufacturers, and shipping &amp; retail industry</li> <li>Collaborated directly with industry associations and start-ups, especially those working on ventilators for ramping up domestic production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilised various UN agencies &amp; identify collaborations with UN Resident Coordinator for India, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, FAO, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank</li> <li>The UN in India has prepared a Joint Response Plan, which has been submitted to GEs, with provision, treatment and essential supplies to key commodities</li> </ul>

JOINING HANDS WITH THE CSOs, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR

Civil Society Organisations	Private Sector	International Organisations

CSOs/NGOs, given their deep connect with spatial and sectoral issues, were a natural partner in this endeavour. Around 92,000 organisations were urged to partner with district administrations and contribute to response efforts. Chief Secretaries of all States were requested to engage NGOs in relief and response efforts and designate state and district nodal officers to coordinate with NGOs. The approach was to leverage the strength and reach of the local NGOs in identifying priority areas for action and avoid duplicity of efforts. The crisis brought out the best in the Indian start-up space. Many of them rose to the occasion and accelerated the development of low cost, scalable, and quick solutions in both health care and non-healthcare sectors.

The manner in which the stakeholders responded to the pandemic and worked together towards positive outcomes reinforced the power of partnerships. The NGO leaders created momentum throughout their networks and delivered on the much-needed response. They also brought to the attention of the Group, the problems and challenges at the grassroots. Multiple agencies of the international development organisations (for instance, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and others from the UN system) designed and executed joint response initiatives, leveraging their presence across the country.

The coalitions which the industry organisations such as CIL, FICCI, NASSCOM, and ASSOCHAM have built over the years brought people and resources together, identified problems at multiple levels, channelised ideas and solutions, facilitated innovations and ramped up domestic production capabilities to meet the "new normal". The role played by the government was facilitative in nature and based on the institutional and informal partnerships built with these groups of stakeholders over the years.

Civil society and voluntary and non-governmental organisations constitute the backbone of collective articulation of citizen interest in a democracy. As facilitators, mediators, and advocates of this interest, they put people before everything else during this pandemic crisis. Their resource limitations did not slow them down in reaching out to those in the most vulnerable situations. The support provided by the NGOs to the government initiatives has been timely and invaluable,

and their commitment unwavering. They also have worked hand in hand with the private sector in implementing response initiatives.

Like most of the countries, India too faced numerous challenges in the fight against the pandemic of unprecedented scale and impact. There are few sectors which were left unscathed. However, the global consensus at the highest levels of governments to build-back-better is an opportunity. Nations are presented with a shot at fixing the flaws in development paradigms and charting a new course, which is more sustainable and inclusive. The aforementioned UNDP- Frederick S. Pardee Centre for International Futures report finds that "a focused set of SDG investments over the next decade in social protection/welfare programmes, governance, digitalisation, and a green economy could not only prevent the rise of extreme poverty, but actually accelerates the development trajectory the world was on before the pandemic". It adds that this "SDG Push" scenario can lift additional 146 million people out of extreme poverty. Such ambitious goals call for renewed partnerships among all stakeholders, with active involvement of the government at various levels. The task is too big for any one entity to accomplish by itself. The collaborations among the government, civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders, in this context, will contribute to the accelerated progress of the country towards achieving the global goals at the national and sub-national levels, on time.

SDG needed intervention of the Union and State Governments during the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has further underscored the need to keep sustainable development at the very core of any development strategy. The pandemic has challenged the health infrastructure, adversely impacted livelihoods and exacerbated the inequality in the food and nutritional availability in the country. This re-emphasised the criticality of having institutions and mechanisms that can save the country's ability to absorb exogenous shocks well. The period of the pandemic has seen coordinated efforts of both the Union and the State governments in preserving and creating livelihoods, ensuring that food and nutritional requirements are met and the health facilities are augmented to cope with the pressure created by the contagion.

INTERVENTIONS OF UNION GOVERNMENT AND SDGs IMPACTED

SDG	KEY	INTERVENTIONS	STATUS
SDG 8: INDUSTRY	CAPITAL SUPPORT	Banking capital support	₹3 lakh crore working capital for MSMEs.
		MS water	₹7,000 crore to help state level MSMEs.
		Equity scheme	Fund of funds with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore for equity banking support to MSMEs.
		Equity scheme	₹2,000 crore equity scheme for infrastructure and other developments in food storage, animal husbandry, PMES, and forest collection.
	TAX EXEMPTION	₹1 crore	Immediate issue of pending income tax returns to charitable trusts, non-corporate businesses, petroleum trading partnership, partnership, LLPs, and corporations.
FOOD PROCESSING	MSME	New scheme launched to support unorganised MSME units that need technical support to access FDI and food markets, food safety, and marketing.	
SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE	LABOUR/EMPLOYEE FINANCIAL SUPPORT	₹1 support for employees of factories and organised sectors	New scheme, introduced as part of PMCFE under which Government of India contributes 12 percent of salary cost in behalf of both employer and employee to PF, will be extended by another three months. Total benefits accrued to about 72,500 crore to 12.77 lakh employees.
		EPF contribution reduced	Voluntary contribution reduced for the employees from 17 percent to 10 percent to attract more deposits in PF.
	FINANCE	MSME	25 lakh new MSME sanctioned with loan tott of ₹25,000 crore.
		Agriculture loan guarantee	Loan guarantee of three months to 2 crore farmers.
		Equity support	₹10,000 crore worth of loans approved between March and April 2020 Refinancing scheme started through NABARD.
		Infrastructure support	₹1,00,000 crore for infrastructure development for farmers to sell their produce at farm gate.
	MSME/MSMEDS	Interest	Scale down in one time Government loan to set up interest for MSMEs.
		MSMEs job card	Provision for issuing job cards to MSMEs, thereby creating 24.83 crore person days.
	LABOURERS/WORKERS	Labour rate	Uniformisation of labour code across the country for minimum wages. Strengthening concept of National Floor Wage Determination and adoption. Agreement with all industries. FWC benefits for all districts of India.
		Social security	Social security for gig workers. Revisions of Social Security Fund for engagement sector workers. Social security for food sector employees.

Source: Classification by the Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs on the basis of PIB, Govt website releases since May 2020 till December 2020 by PIB, Govt Releases Since May 2020 till December 2020

SDG	KEY	INTERVENTIONS	STATUS
SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES	ACCESSIBLE HOUSING	WORKING FOOD	Coated food items from a new using the intervention of FPOs for Social Business (SBBI).
		FOOD STORAGE/SHEDS	Food shed grant supply for six months. The cost of ₹3,500 crore was being borne by the Government of India. This was extended to regions who did not have state office and/or FPOs units.
SDG 7: ENERGY	INSTITUTIONAL RETURN	Solar policy	Standard of services and extended guarantee for DISCOMS. OIT for subsidy Smart meters. Energy passport in DISCOMS. Progressive reduction of CTS. Time bound goal of Open Access for all.
		Production	Proposal for production of utilities for better efficiency.
SDG 3: HEALTHY	LABOURERS	Health guidelines	OHS Code introduced for industries.
		Digitalisation	Implementation of National Digital Health Blueprint under the National Digital Health Mission.
	INSTITUTIONAL RETURN	Building infrastructure	Public-Private Partnerships in Health to be assessed by creating a green field health institutions and launching up Health and Wellness Centres in rural and urban areas. Setting up of Intensive Treatment Hospital Blocks in all districts. Strengthening of lab network and surveillance by Integrated Public Health Labs in all districts and blocks.
SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES	ACCESSIBLE HOUSING	Home loan	Attention heavily centered to urban poor under PMU to be launched. Encouraging real estate industry to play a bigger role in affordable housing. Encouraging alternative model housing concepts for migrants and other poor.
		GENERAL HOUSING	Equity benefits

All these initiatives addressed the immediate impact of the pandemic and have enabled the country to progress on its SDGs even in these challenging times. The State Governments also responded with several measures to support those affected by the pandemic through various initiatives and relief measures to fight the pandemic. Continuity the commitment towards building-back-better and stronger public-healthcare was provided with a massive fiscal impetus in the 2021-22 Union budget which manifested in a sharp increase in allocation by 117 percent for the sector.

# GOVERNMENT ACTION FOR PARTNERSHIPS

THE IDEA AND INITIATIVE OF PARTNERSHIP HAS LONG BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS AN IMPORTANT STRATEGY TO LEVERAGE A RANGE OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITIES TOWARDS THE FULFILMENT OF AN OBJECTIVE.

In the SDG era, the importance and value of partnership has grown tremendously. Working across a number of Goals and with the mandate to contribute towards many interconnected targets, partnerships have become important at every level. On the other hand, as is widely recognised, the government has better institutional sustainability than any other actor or sector. It has the mandate to operate not only in the legal, policy, or financial environment, but in the programme implementation space too, while simultaneously being in many sectors, both in the short and long term.

Therefore, in conceiving and powering partnerships for better results on the SDGs, governments at every level have a significant contribution to make. This is more so since the government has an inherent advantage in terms of institutional legitimacy and authority. The government is best suited to facilitate large-scale transformation and to build cross-sectoral partnerships among diverse and multiple stakeholders.

## National context

Considering the diversity of the development scenario and that of the States and UTs, national leadership and coordination is important for steering the achievement of SDGs. NITI Aayog and the Union ministries have come together in several ways to address this necessity.

## Awareness, knowledge, and capacity building

By bringing together and integrating economic, social, and environmental concerns, SDGs have

not only tried to resolve the inter-sectoral contradictions but also amalgamated the mandates of various actors. Therefore, policy coherence demands that government officials at different levels develop the awareness and knowledge to design and manage appropriate implementation strategies. NITI Aayog, in partnership with Union ministries and the UN system, has taken forward sensitisation and awareness building right from the outset through a series of 25 national and sub-national consultations, and specific engagement with various States and UTs on SDGs and their implementation strategies. At the sub-national level, many State governments have designed and executed a range of awareness generation and capacity building initiatives for the public and officials, respectively, based on local contexts, in partnership with district administrations and civil society. Such collaborations reinforce partnerships as one of the core strategies to accelerate SDG progress at various levels of the government and administration.

## Coordination and oversight

Institutional symbiosis and synergy are necessary for active oversight of the country-wide SDG implementation. NITI Aayog has been assigned the function of overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs, which it exercises in close collaboration with the Union ministries. This oversight function is completely germane to NITI Aayog's role of steering the national development agenda and working as an integrative platform across various themes and sectors driven forward by the Union ministries, States, and UTs, primarily to infuse in both horizontal and vertical policy



coherence. NITI Aayog has progressively facilitated a process of participatory implementation of SDGs in which all actors work as autonomous collaborators.

#### Adopting and operating the National Indicator Framework

India has taken significant strides by developing a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDG monitoring, which is one of the most elaborate in the world with about 800 indicators and a coordinated system for generating and managing data through a process of multi-layered and iterative consultations involving Union ministries, sub-national governments, research institutions, the UN system, and other international organisations as well as the civil society.

The process of developing the NIF was led by MoSPI, with support from NITI Aayog and other ministries. Various ministries have the responsibility of compiling and providing data at the national level. A High Level Steering Committee (HESC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoSPI and with members from NITI Aayog and several ministries is tasked with periodic review and refinement of the NIF. Six Sectoral Committees, with relevant ministries as members, work to evolve the methodology for the 113 global indicators, across Tier I and Tier II global indicators in the Indian context and identify/address data gaps in monitoring of SDGs with respect to the following sectors: 1) poverty, agriculture and food security; 2) labour and employment, and education; 3) health and gender-related issues; 4) environment and climate change; 5) good governance and capacity building; and 6) big data, AI, blockchain and Machine Learning for SDGs.

#### Monitoring through the SDG India Index & Dashboard

The SDG India Index & Dashboard has become a key monitoring and reporting tool, which is a shining work of partnership. The Index developed by NITI Aayog first in 2018 tracked progress of the country as well as the States and UTs collectively on all SDGs as well as on each individual SDG. Performance was computed and shown as the distance traversed towards SDG targets on various SDG parameters integrating economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

Every year, the indicators are reviewed and updated in view of evolving availability of data, and the Index is computed to capture the individual as well as collective momentum on implementation of SDGs at State/UT and national levels. The review of indicators and compilation of data is conducted by NITI Aayog in consultation with MoSPI and other line Ministries. The partnership with the States/UTs is strengthened during the preparation of the Index every year. In the second half of 2020, NITI Aayog had focused consultations with seven States vide state-level detailed workshops on indicators and data sources used in the Index, in addition to soliciting detailed comments from all the remaining States and UTs on the framework and methodology of the Index 2.0. In addition to offering the States the opportunity to update their data with the Union ministries so that latest figures are utilised for the Index estimation, such consultations also contribute to improving the statistical capacity of the States, through an understanding of the comprehensiveness of their data systems and efficacy of data review and update.

The ranking of States/UTs on their performance is based on the approach of cooperative and competitive collaboration wherein States/UTs learn from each other in strengthening their implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The States/UTs can use "competitive collaboration" to enhance their internal capacities, skills and technologies for improving SDG implementation and elevating their all-India rank.

#### Voluntary National Review

Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a country-led process of reviewing progress on SDGs and is at the core of an international review of progress of the world at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). India has presented its VNR twice, first in 2017 and the second in 2020. The VNR is a unique saga of partnership which has improved collaboration among various stakeholders while contributing to generation of a transparent and shared perspective on status of SDGs in the country.

The VNR process rode high on partnerships at several levels. NITI Aayog, Union ministries, think tanks, UN agencies, as well as States/UTs were represented in the SDG Task Force and the VNR

Forum, which provided guidance and inputs in course of the process. Results of various consultations were incorporated and data and analysis were shared and discussed. A series of consultations with civil society (especially discussed in greater detail) was held across the country over a span of eight months, where questions and perspectives from diverse points of view were exchanged and contributed to enriching the VNR.

The VNR analysed the process of SDG implementation in the country and the roles of different players and partners. It provided a summary perspective on the initiatives taken towards achievement of each SDG and the extent of progress made. It presented an overview of the SDG-oriented, multi-sectoral national development agenda under execution.

#### Sub-national picture - The federal spirit/ground for partnerships

In the federal system of governance, the State governments have a constitutionally defined legislative and executive jurisdiction and exercise considerable autonomy in social, economic and political affairs. States and local governments are responsible for the delivery of critical public services including water supply, electricity, sanitation, drainage, police, courts, roads, traffic, schools, colleges, healthcare, and a myriad of other services.

#### Striving cooperative federalism

The push towards cooperative federalism is widely reflected in the implementation of the

### INDIA VNR 2020: STAKEHOLDERS AND PROCESS



SDG-oriented development agenda. A key contributive factor is the drive for economic reforms, which has progressively made the States and UTs active partners in development cooperation. India has progressively opted out of central planning and deregulated several economic policies. The Union and State governments have worked together to improve the investment climate across the country. This environment has fostered competitiveness among the States to attract investments – both domestic and foreign, and improve their financial prospects. The adoption and implementation of the nation-wide Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime through a long process of negotiation and weathering of a series of challenges is an example of maturing of the partnership between the Union and State governments.

The Centre and the States reached a new orbit of collaborative functioning with the establishment of NITI Aayog in 2015 and the easing out of the “one-size-fits-all” model of central planning.

NITI Aayog strives constantly to evolve a shared vision of national priorities, sectors, and strategies with the active involvement of States, wherein States are equal partners in the development process. NITI Aayog has also established models and programmes for development of infrastructure and to regulate and establish Public-Private Partnership, such as the Centre-State partnership model, namely, Development Support Services to States (DSSS) and the Sustainable Action For Transforming Human Capital (SAFH) programme, which are designed to help States improve their social sector indicators by providing them technical support. Further, with the aim of correcting regional developmental imbalances, NITI Aayog has taken special steps for regions needing special attention and support, like the Aspirational Districts, North Eastern States, hilly Himalayan States, and islands by constituting special forums to identify their specific constraints and formulating special policies to ensure sustainable development.

### Growing Fiscal Federalism

The Centre-State fiscal relations underwent major changes in recent years on account of fundamental changes in the system of revenue transfers from the Centre to the States by way of higher tax devolution from the fiscal year 2015-16 onwards based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. Financial devolution to the States increased from 32 to 42 percent of the divisible pool of taxes along with an increased share of cess and surcharge in tax collections, which are not part of the divisible pool of taxes. The share of general-purpose transfers, that are unconditional, increased from 51.41 percent of the total transfer to around 60 percent of the total, with a corresponding decline in specific purpose or conditional transfers. With the rationalisation of the central schemes (mostly conditional grants), States' autonomy in development spending has improved further. On the other hand, a significant part of the devolution is to the local bodies, which fuels planning and development at the local level according to local priorities.

The trend has continued again since 2015-16: total transfers to States has continued a progressive upward trend, climbing steadily from INR 8.29 trillion in 2015-16 to INR 11.18 trillion in 2018-20. During the 2020-21 fiscal year, the Union government is slated to transfer INR 11.9 trillion to the sub-national level, which is an increase of 171 percent over the revised estimates of 2018-20. All this augurs a heightened balance of the States, UTs, and local governments in determining and pursuing their own development agenda, which augurs well for the implementation of SDGs. It is quite clear that on account of increased transfer to the States there has been an increase in the financial autonomy as well as total expenditure as borne out by evidence of an increase in social sector spending in States. The 15th Finance Commission has maintained this trend of high level of devolution to States by pegging it at 41 percent, the slight drop accounting for the funds needed for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, which were carved out as Union Territories in 2019.

The other significant change was the Constitutional amendment to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the establishment of the GST Council for the Union and State governments to deliberate and jointly take decisions. The

emergence of the GST Council as a new institutional mechanism has strengthened States' autonomy. The allocation of voting rights and democratic decision making in the council have fortified the institutional space, though the COVID-19 pandemic-induced scenarios have strained the system.

### States and UTs - Partnership for SDG localisation

Localisation of SDGs in terms of adopting, planning, implementing, and monitoring them from national to local levels is critical in successfully implementing the 2030 Agenda. While it begins with context setting for the country, the National Indicator Framework and monitoring process allows the States/UTs to play a predominant role in adapting the vision, goals and targets, working out State and sub-State indicators, and designing the local means and structures of implementation and monitoring. Therefore, partnership with the States/UTs is a prime mover for advancing the SDG agenda in the country, and it has been taken forward with a lot of meticulous attention from the very beginning.

The partnership efforts have been greatly aided by the federal framework in which States assume a prominent role in a decentralised governance system to efficiently utilise the available resources to meet the aspirations of people. Under the Seventh Schedule, the Constitution endows the States with the power and functions which they can use to put in place and implement policies and programmes with respect to almost all SDGs and associated targets. Therefore, in the success of the partnership between the Centre and the States/UTs lies the key to achieving the SDGs in the country.

Localisation of SDGs in terms of adopting, planning, implementing, and monitoring them from national to local levels is critical in successfully implementing the 2030 Agenda.



## THE LOCALISATION IMPERATIVE



STEPS IN SDG LOCALISATION AT THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL (STATES/UTs)



Embedding SDGs for local aspirations and priorities

While the global vision of the 2030 Agenda provides the unitary perspective, local aspirations and priorities are the motor for the development of people in diverse socio-economic and cultural locales. Almost all States and several of the UTs have prepared or adopted their SDG vision documents. The vision documents complement the national strategy and bear out the national development agenda in the following ways:

- Stating the Goals, targets, and milestones in conformity with local needs and priorities in appropriate time scales and working out a framework for policy coherence and programme implementation.

- Specifying how the whole-of-government approach would be played out to achieve the SDGs through inter-departmental and cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Suggesting ways to address the interconnectivity of various SDGs and related targets in terms of positive reinforcement or negative trade-off.
- Drafting out strategies for fulfilling the development needs and aspirations of various vulnerable social groups and communities in the spirit of “leaving no one behind”.
- Indicating principles, framework and processes for SDG-oriented monitoring and evaluation.

The vision documents and related advisories have abiding potential to serve as leading tools for policy oversight and appraisal, devising alternative implementation strategies, and encouraging innovation in course of planning, monitoring and programme implementation.

Institutional structures for poly-centric collaboration

The interconnectivity and interdependence of SDGs require inter-departmental and inter-sectoral linkage and convergent implementation of schemes/programmes, focused on specific SDGs/targets to generate pertinent outcomes. This helps dissolve silo-based functioning and forge institutional networks to facilitate extra-hierarchical collaboration. Such a collaboration paves the way for convergence of development schemes with programmatic or beneficiary overlap, better utilisation of resources, and greater achievement of outcomes. Thus, new structures are laid for novel and goal-driven partnerships at State and sub-State levels. States/UTs have explored and innovated different ways for such institution development.

All States and UTs have identified and tasked nodal departments for implementation of SDGs. Departments dealing with planning and finance have usually been given this nodal responsibility. Several States have also created nodal mechanisms within every department. This has opened up new channels of communication, sharing and monitoring and built new relationships around outputs connected to SDG targets.

New deliberative and reflexive mechanisms have been created for bringing in the conceptual and strategic richness inherent in SDGs into the implementation and review processes. States have constituted working groups for each of the SDGs as also thematic or sectoral working groups, often headed by the senior-most officer from a nodal department, and the groups include designated officers and resource persons from all concerned contributing departments and think tanks.

New high-powered SDG monitoring and review structures have been created which facilitate regular and frequent multi-departmental review and lend strength to new cross-sectoral collaboration and partnership. These committees are usually chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State, with all the departmental heads as members. In a few

cases, States also have such committees headed by the Chief Minister which lend more thrust to the SDG reviews. The high frequency (at least once a quarter) of its meetings further strengthens its catalytic efficiency. The fact that such structures are becoming more popular testifies to their effectiveness.

Many States have established professional units on SDGs in the shape of SDG cells/centres within the ambit of the nodal departments, constituted of technical and subject matter experts. They prepare action plans and progress reports, organise capacity building programmes, develop knowledge products, and provide technical support and inputs to interventions on SDGs. Such structures have matured into full-fledged centres of excellence in as many as seven States/UTs (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Telangana, and Uttarakhand). They also seek specialised support from organisations like UNDP to engage in high-skilled interventions such as the following:

- Designing public digital literacy and targeted awareness creation programmes, communication strategies and products, high quality knowledge management and capacity building systems and partnerships.
- Designing monitoring and evaluation systems using technology (dashboards, citizen feedback loops, real-time monitoring technologies like sensors, etc.).
- Facilitating the application of big data analytics for decision making.
- Undertaking bottleneck analysis of service delivery in priority areas, and designing tech-enabled solutions.

Several States have established new district level structures or adapted existing ones for regularly engaging with local stakeholders on issues of SDG implementation and monitoring. Existing and constitutionally mandated structures, such as the District Planning Committees (DPC) are being enabled (in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Chhattisgarh) to integrate SDG implementation and monitoring into the district planning processes. This contributes to greater involvement of the parastatal and municipal institutions in SDG work. By integrating SDGs into the district planning methodology and resources, new frontiers

**NODAL BODIES FOR INSTITUTIONALISING SDGs AT THE NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL**



have been created in local development planning and implementation. Several other States have leveraged their regular district level coordination processes to connect programmes with SDGs.

On a closer look, it becomes evident that the host of structures and initiatives on SDGs at the State/UT level are founded on different partnerships - between governments at various levels, between different government departments at the same level, between government, development organisations and civil society, etc. These partnerships create interesting avenues for collaboration that increase the magnitude of the impact and improve inclusivity of the process.

**Local Partnership for Local Priorities**

Another major contribution of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was to strengthen local decentralisation by earmarking more than 50 percent of the financial devolution for the local governments.

This provided a conducive context for actualisation of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments in 1992, which conferred constitutional mandate respectively to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at village, block and district levels and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to conduct local development planning involving Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha. This enabled a major government initiative from 2015-16 to prepare and implement Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) across the country, which has now been scaled up to the district level. For the financial year 2020-21, the process has been completed in about 92 percent of the Gram Panchayats by June 2020.

Through a sustained process of orientation and capacity building of relevant functionaries, trainers and facilitators from local to district levels, the Panchayat Development Plan process is fully oriented to the SDGs. This is a seamless process of localising, planning and implementing the SDGs from the community level up to the district level.

**Agricultural Districts Programme - transforming low-performance areas**

The Agricultural District programme (ADP) of NITI Aayog aims to rapidly transform the development parameters of low performing districts in the country and metamorphose them into champions. Initiated in 2018, ADP runs in 17 districts identified on the basis of indicators in sectors of health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure (rural potable water, rural electrification, and individual household toilets).

The partnership strategy broadly has three facets to it: collaboration of Union and State level Pradhan Officers and District Collectors; a mass movement involving mobilisation of multiple stakeholders, such as, civil society organisations, key leaders and communities; and competition for improved performance among districts. Programmatically, the whole initiative is focused on convergence of central and State schemes, with active collaboration of the private sector, philanthropies, and development organisations. Indicators identified for measuring performance

are in conformity with the SDGs and are monitored in real-time.

The ADP has been able to turn the face of development around within the short span of two years. Across the districts, overall improvement along the 49 indicators ranged from 5-50 percent. Banur and difficult districts have also seen significant progress and improved their ranks. For example, the district of Rayagada in the State of Odisha jumped from 112<sup>th</sup> rank in September 2018 to being ranked fifth in October 2020 and Farihaqur in Uttar Pradesh from 105<sup>th</sup> position in November 2018 to second position in May 2019. The ADP demonstrates a disruptive path of change and transformation which is adaptable for each district in the country.

ADP demonstrates a successful partnership among NITI Aayog, Union ministers, State governments, district administrations, development partners, philanthropies, and CSR funds. The success of the initiative is owing to the convergence of interests and efforts by these partners, and other stakeholders, to bring transformation in the identified districts.

**SDG INDIA INDEX DASHBOARD**



Dashboard URL: <http://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/>  
Linker from NITI Aayog's website

### Partnership for building data and monitoring systems

Having the primary responsibility for follow up and review of SDG implementation at the State, district, and sub-district levels, States and UTs are rapidly restructuring their monitoring and data systems to effectively map the SDGs. The first major breakthrough is the development of the State Indicator Framework (SIF) based on their development priorities, data requirements, available infrastructure, and resources in collaboration with NITI Aayog and MoSPI. As many as 21 States/UTs have developed and operationalised SIFs; 12 States have taken it down to the district level by developing a District Indicator Framework (DIF). The SIFs and DIFs have been developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders in light of the broad guidelines. This has ensured a general congruence despite local specific differences and uniqueness. The initiative has braced up their capacities, brought in new technical partners, and pumped in rigour into the grassroots programme implementation system.

### Challenges and the path ahead

While remarkable strides have been made in partnership development for the implementation of SDGs in beta, substantial potential remains to be exploited. Important gains have been made in the domain of inter-sectoral engagement in implementation and monitoring both at national and sub-national levels. The scope of collaboration is very wide considering the large array of programmes implemented for achievement of various SDGs, many of which have considerable thematic overlap. NITI Aayog's mapping of development programmes/schemes clearly indicates the possibilities. However, in view of the structural and operational difficulties involved, the challenges are considerable.

The unfolding of competitive collaboration among the States and UTs is another area of enormous possibilities. Commonalities exist across States/UTs in terms of geographical conditions and climate, goods and services produced and traded, inhabiting social and population groups, infrastructural conditions, etc., which can allow for joint initiatives on many fronts.

Though much has been achieved over the last five years, the possibilities of different stakeholders coming together for awareness and capacity development are practically limitless. India has a large number of government institutions engaged in capacity building at various levels. At this juncture, it is important to focus on specific skill and competency gaps with respect to different SDGs and build capacities of stakeholders at the existing edge of interventions.

A critical area where partnership can hold value and bandwidth relates to monitoring and modernising data systems. A lot of work is continuing and partnerships are quite young. These need to be strengthened and multiplied along with the development of necessary institutions, particularly at State and sub-State levels.

Last, but certainly not the least, partnerships among various levels of government and technical agencies must result in wider adoption of SIFs and DIFs. This is the only way in which SDG monitoring can be localised. There are more than a few examples of successful partnerships in this area, which can act as guidelines for the rest of the States and UTs.



### CONSULTATIONS WITH STATES







# PARTNERSHIPS FOR LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

THE SALIENCE OF EMPOWERED AND ENGAGED CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs) IN DEMOCRACIES IS WIDELY ACKNOWLEDGED IN DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE FROM ACROSS THE WORLD.

In *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, civil society has been identified as a key partner in the section on strengthening means of implementation for achieving all the Goals and targets (UN, 2015). As a major partner in developing the 2030 Agenda through two years of extensive public consultation and engagement, CSOs have been recognised not only as a conduit for the voices of the most vulnerable but also for their operational capability as localisers of the SDGs (ACSC, 2016). This is also reflected in the active role which Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGs/Os) – where CSOs and NGOs are key members, play in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of countries on SDGs every year. VNRs are presented at the United Nations High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which is the foremost international platform for follow-up and review of progress on the SDGs.

### India's Voluntary National Review 2020: A new paradigm of partnership with the civil society on SDGs

India presented its second VNR at the UN HLPF on 15 July 2020. The VNR report titled *Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from Global to Local* was prepared leveraging the combine/integrated partnership approach and actualised through active engagement with the private sector and CSOs. While VNRs by nature are government led, to ensure that it fulfils the purpose of being a comprehensive account of the adoption and

implementation of the 2030 Agenda in India, partnerships across sub-national entities, private sector, and civil society were embarked upon through structured stakeholder engagement.

CSOs, NGOs, and community organisations play a unique role in a country like India where geographic and socio-economic specificities and diversity require highly localised approach towards development. Recognising the need for institutionalised dialogue with the civil society on SDGs, NITI Aayog – responsible for coordination of adoption and implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level – designed, executed, and led a country-wide engagement exercise which involved over 1,000 CSOs, NGOs, and community organisations for the preparation of India's VNR 2020.

The process commenced as early as November 2019 with mapping of key stakeholders in association with the UN in India. Focused on the concept of leaving no one behind (LNOB) which lies at the heart of the *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the process involved working with fourteen vulnerable population groups and the associated CSOs, NGOs, and community organisations.

Consultations at the regional and national levels took place for these groups which included tribal, Scheduled Tribes (STs) and adjacent, People Living with HIV (PLHIV), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), LGBTIQ+, migrants and urban poor,

forced labour and human trafficking, De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, youth and adolescents, women, farmers, elderly, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and a regional population group of the North East. Led by CSOs across the country, the regional consultations contributed in national consultations and in preparation of reports on each of the population groups by stakeholders, after extensive deliberations on the challenges and recommendations.

A special segment in the India VNR 2020 report was dedicated to this extensive exercise, which became one of the largest stakeholder engagement exercises on SDGs in the country. The chapter drew from the rich body of data, knowledge, and analysis which emerged from these community-centric consultations and presented a summary of the recommendations voiced by the stakeholders from the civil society. As discussed earlier, the SDGs as an overarching framework of priorities is not by design one which can be driven and achieved by the government alone. NITI Aayog's efforts towards the preparation of the VNR marked a paradigm shift in terms of engagement with the civil society and typified a "whole-of-society" approach.

Most importantly, the exercise demonstrated substantive intent to institutionalise dialogues between the government, and CSOs, NGOs, and community organisations on achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. It reaffirmed the importance of localisation of SDGs through the continued and integrated approach towards partnerships, wherein only coordinated efforts among various actors, including the government, would result in realising the normative goals and targets of the SDGs. Further, it brought forth the dynamic challenges faced by these communities. For state and market action to keep up with the myriad manifestations of these challenges, the nature of policy making needs to be more adaptive, iterative, and based on feedback and evidence, thus requiring further deepening of such partnerships.

A roadmap to build on the VNR stakeholder partnership emerged from the consultations with the CSOs and NGOs in the context of all the fourteen groups. It was unequivocally acknowledged that achieving the priorities under the

SDG framework require substantive partnerships among civil society, private sector, government, and other stakeholders. As initiated by the VNR process, to further the "Leave No One Behind" agenda, various mechanisms to institutionalise the whole-of-society approach by including the vulnerable communities in deliberations and decision making required extensive push at the State and local levels. The roadmap also included recommendations on major improvements in the statistical system for expanding the scope of surveys vertically to make available disaggregated data at the local level, and horizontally to include data on specific population groups. Building a robust framework for generating community disaggregated data for vulnerable communities was also recommended. To operationalise such an exercise, engaging civil society organisations and community organisations to fill data gaps, wherever necessary and statistically feasible, was emphasised upon. Availability of such disaggregated data for designing interventions and realising intended outcomes was seen as a challenge but also as a significant opportunity to partner with NGOs and community groups that have the experience, representation, and networks, to ensure that no one is left behind in the official statistics of the country. Partnerships were recommended to be forged in building the capacity of civil society organisations in data collection for producing surveys, which could augment government statistics and foster adaptive policymaking by informing the algorithms of development-related interventions. Close collaboration with the industry for leveraging technology for increased impact was strongly recommended. At a time when development challenges are dynamic, iterative policymaking and execution based on vibrant feedback provided by community organisations can prove to be an effective mechanism to harness the government-CSO-private sector partnership model for realising the SDGs.

**CSO, NGOs, and community organisations play a unique role in a country like India where geographic and socio-economic specificities and diversity require highly localized approach towards development.**



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: SUMMARY AND PROCESS



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED



VIR COVID CONSULTATIONS



Partnership at the core of the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic singularly represents one of the greatest challenges which has threatened to stymie the global progress made since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. The unprecedented scale of the crisis with far-reaching consequences for lives and livelihoods required immediate coordinated action led by the government. As an immediate response to the multifaceted challenges posed by this crisis, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted eleven Empowered Groups (EGs) under the Disaster Management Act, 2007, to manage, mitigate and recover.

One such empowered group, EG5, headed by CED NITI Aayog, was tasked to coordinate with the Private Sector, NGOs and International Organisations (IOs) for response related activities. To engage with CSOs, NGOs and myriad of other community organisations at short notice for immediate action across a country of 1.3 billion population, was a task of mammoth proportions. NITI Aayog leveraged the established mechanism of the NGO Darpan portal for reaching out to over 92,000 NGOs and Voluntary Organisations (VOs). The existence of such an institutionalised tool made it possible to tap into the vast human resource and experience of CSOs which historically have a remarkable record in relief work in the country.

The portal facilitates registration and recognition of VOs and NGOs in partnering with various government related interventions. It is an interface between VOs and NGOs and different ministries and departments of the Union Government. Launched as a platform to promote and foster healthy partnerships between the ministries and the civil society, the platform was integral in coordinating relief and awareness generation efforts during the early days of the pandemic.

The EG5 meetings brought forth various synergies between government's efforts and the efforts undertaken by NGOs and VOs. These meetings also enabled new partnerships between international organisations and the private sector which leveraged the extensive human resource networks of the NGOs to deploy their capital-intensive relief and awareness measures. As one of the first steps, State governments and district administrations were urged to involve CSOs, which have historically had their ears to the ground in

terms of supplementing relief work in pandemic response initiatives. Specific information and awareness campaigns, especially on hand washing and wearing masks were launched by forging partnerships with civil society organisations that had the institutional weight of the government, and the technological acumen of the private sector for maximum impact.

The Empowerment Group unleashed the power of collectivised solutions through partnerships by bringing together the state, market, and civil society during the most pressing crisis of our times. This experience reaffirmed that civil society and voluntary and non-governmental organisations constitute the backbone of collective articulation of citizen interest in a democracy. When this unshaken commitment is backed by institutionalised legitimacy and support, as seen above, and by capital and technological resources from the private sector, unprecedented and dynamic challenges such as the pandemic can be befittingly responded to. The existence of an institutional tool for engagement with the civil society became the fulcrum of such possibilities.





# PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

THE RECOGNITION OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR AS ONE OF THE KEY PARTNERS IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE 2030 AGENDA IS ONE OF THE KEY AREAS DISCERNING THE SDGs FROM THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

Former Secretary-General of the UN, Ban Ki-Moon, in the same year as the adoption of the SDGs, urged business firms and companies across the globe to assess their environmental impact, set ambitious goals and communicate the results transparently (Wynn, M., & Jones, P., 2019). The SDGs represent a consensus between all national governments that partnerships forged among the private sector and national, sub-national and local governments, international organisations, civil society, and the academic community would be key if the world were to achieve the ambitious goals under the agenda.

This classic call from the global community was equaled with enthusiasm from the global business community. The SDGs have been heralded as the “unprecedented articulation of the ‘public interest’ at a global scale for all the people of the world” by the OECD (Development Cooperation Report, 2016). It has been reiterated that if one’s self-interest were to be in conflict with the public interest, the latter ought to prevail. The basis of this partnership for achieving the Global Goals has been the belief that the SDGs provide the framework and direction to firms wherein they can create and protect value for themselves by promoting and integrating sustainability measures in their core business and across the whole value chain; and in turn enhance brand value, increase operational efficiency, and improve staff and customer loyalty (Wynn, M., & Jones, P., 2019). An widely acknowledged, corporate motivation for achieving the SDGs can vary from one business to another. What the SDGs have provided is a horizon for new business solutions and therefore

while some businesses are motivated by their vision to contribute to the overall agenda; for others, contribution towards achieving the Global Goals provides them with social legitimacy and license to operate and with an opportunity to build relationships with all stakeholders through the common language of the SDGs (Schlinter, N., & Martinovic, A., 2019).

## Private sector integration with SDGs: The Indian Context

The impact of this global consciousness has been mirrored in corporate practices and government actions in India. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities are an active area of building partnerships for businesses in India, which have been steered towards the SDGs through government policy and action. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates that every company covered by the inclusion criteria of net worth of INR 5 billion or more, or a turnover of INR 10 billion or more, or a net profit of INR 50 million or more should spend at least two percent of their average net profit in the previous three years on CSR activities. Schedule VII of the same Act details the priority areas for utilization of the resources raised for CSR activities which correspondingly map to 15 of the 17 SDGs (Mishra N., Chatterjee B.; 2020). Therefore, CSR in India brought in financial resources raised from listed firms, and leveraged the rich network of NGOs, CSOs and community organisations and their experience in conceptualising and implementing many of these projects and was institutionalised through government mandate.

Beyond CSR activities by corporates, incorporation of sustainability practices in core business operations has been focused upon globally and emphasised upon during the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. Government, civil society, and consumer consciousness-led demand for public disclosure of company performance on environment and social impact has been on the rise for multinational corporations (Wiles 2003; Ali et al. 2017). The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in 2011 was endorsed by India. This resulted in Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issuing the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibility of Business (NVEs) in the same year. The Business Responsibility Reporting (BRR) framework complementing the NVEs was developed through extensive and extensive consultations and as a partnership among business, academia, civil society organisations, and the government. This "holism" partnership approach covered various actors across traditional sites and addressed the interconnected nature of environment and social impacts of businesses where governments and civil society organisations play a crucial role.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the apex regulator of securities and commodities market in India, mainstreamed the BRR framework and its adoption by making Business Responsibility Report filing mandatory for top 100 listed companies by market capitalisation. Non-financial disclosures in the BRRs were aimed at institutionalising reporting on environment and social dimensions of business and was extended to the 500 listed companies by 2015-16 and top 1,000 listed companies by December 2018.

With the advent of the SDGs in 2015, the process of updating NVEs began in the same year to better reflect the thrust on sustainable and business responsibility reporting provided by the adoption of the 2030 agenda. Released in 2018 as the "National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct" (NGRBCs), it laid down nine guiding principles which emphasized that business operations were in line with SDGs. The formulation of the NGRBCs which were aligned to the SDGs also necessitated a revision of the SEBI BRR framework to reflect the NGRBCs.

The revised frameworks were brought through the release of the Business Responsibility and

Sustainability Report (BRSR) formats in the report of the Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting in 2020. The process of drafting the BRSR formats followed the holistic approach of engaging with businesses and civil society. The mapping of the SDGs was done in consultation with NITI Aayog, the nodal agency for coordination of efforts towards adoption of the SDG framework in the country. SDGs, as observed by the Committee, offer a blueprint for our future which encompasses the interest of civil society and governments. Therefore, capturing business actions impacting the SDG targets was an important factor which shaped the BRSR formats for non-financial disclosures.

BRSR development, as part of an increase in the global uptake in sustainability reporting, has been driven by stakeholders including civil society and local communities, heightened government regulations on protection of rights of citizens and the environment, and market demand articulated through certifications and Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) related requirements as part of Global Value Chains. In turn, these requirements have institutionalised the mechanism to report the impact created by firms on the SDGs and have mainstreamed communication of the same for obtaining increased access to capital, increased value creation and access to markets along with the social license to operate.

#### India VNR 2020: National consultation with private sector stakeholders

India's holistic whole-of-society approach towards the India VNR 2020 report preparation included consultation at the national level with private sector stakeholders and business. This consultation brought together the business sector, government, international organisations and the civil society. Anchored by NITI Aayog and UN in India, the consultation brought forth the various roadways made towards private sector integration of the SDGs and several challenges that lay ahead at the cusp of the Decade of Action.

Businesses in India, as observed by the participants, were in various stages of adopting the core elements of the 2030 agenda. There were firms where contributions were limited to CSR efforts, some which had begun engaging with the SDGs and some which had incorporated them in their core business operations. To further accelerate this shift towards business responsibility and

sustainability with the SDGs at the core, several avenues of partnerships were discussed. This included avenues for shared learning based partnerships wherein leveraging each other's experience and knowledge would enable companies which are at an early stage of adopting sustainability measures. This would entail engaging with external partners from the civil society - horizontally; and experienced business entities - vertically, to expand the horizon of value creation beyond CSR in their business operations.

Similarly, it was widely acknowledged that dilatory impact in this space would not only require capital raised through mandated government regulations but also through ownership from smaller businesses down the value chain in conjunction with community and other stakeholders who may not necessarily be their end consumers. Driving such impact would require an approach where resources pooled from all stakeholders are engaged to achieve results, which would be impossible for any single actor to deliver. While this complementarity type partnership between NGOs and corporates is largely active across the private sector, there is a large scope for academia to provide their expertise in conceptualising projects and interventions.

Scale of a business has traditionally been a major factor that influenced business responsibility and sustainability reporting and was seen as a challenge in these consultations. In this context, the MCA's release of two BRSR versions - comprehensive and lite, can be seen as a result of holistic partnerships forged and actualised through extensive consultation with a range of diverse stakeholders. The Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting, as informed by the deliberations, recognised that larger corporations, especially the top 500 had prior experience in reporting. A lite version, keeping smaller firms unfamiliar with sustainability reporting in mind, was proposed to encourage uptake and foster BRSR-related reporting. Similarly, the national consultation with private sector stakeholders highlighted several areas for future collaborations between the government, civil society, and academia with business organisations for furthering impactful integration of the 2030 Agenda.

#### SDG Investor Map for India: the business case for channelising private investment

SDG Investor Map for India is a market intelligence tool which provides localized data and specific information on investment and business opportunities that align with the SDGs. The development of this tool was done by forging a partnership between a leading international development organisation - UNDP, and the national investment facilitator - Invest India, along with the nodal agency for SDG coordination in the country - NITI Aayog. The partnership leveraged the analytical framework developed and deployed by UNDP globally. This included first-order effects of the pandemic, such as a surge in the demand for healthcare, consumer demand suppression, and value chain disruptions across sectors and second-order effects such as productivity, inclusion, technological adoption and digitisation, environmental sustainability, and infrastructure development. These were identified as key determinants in the selection of investment and business opportunities highlighted in the report. Invest India, the government's investment facilitation agency, brought in several key stakeholders, including an array of private equity investment partners who were consulted extensively to discuss and validate the findings of the report. For the analysis of region-specific business environment for the identified sectors and sub-sectors, the investor maps took into account the regional divergence in development outcomes identified by NITI Aayog's SDG India Index report in the achievement of sub-national SDGs. Three partners came together to combine and integrate their efforts to deliver more than each alone could have.

SDG Investor Map for India provides direction and enables an environment for forging impactful partnerships among investors, industry, policy makers, and elected representatives, and hence focus the focus on the five pillars that shape the SDGs: People, Planet, Inequality, Peace, and Partnerships. It has identified five key sectors as Investment Opportunity Areas (IOAs): education, healthcare, renewable resources and alternative energy, food and beverages, and financials. The pathways highlighted as IOAs, including sub-sectors across specific geographies, will contribute towards strengthening means of implementation for realising the SDGs by 2030 in the country by focusing efforts and investments from the private sector.



SECTOR PRIORITISATION FOR INVESTOR MAP



Source: UNDP Investor Map research



Photo courtesy of UNICEF/Photo

# ENDING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

### Poverty and its multidimensionality

SDG target 1.2 focuses on reducing by half the proportion of individuals of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions. Using tools which capture income and consumption poverty, planners and policy makers in India have investigated and implemented a multitude of measures to address poverty, with varying degrees of success. However, research in the field of public policy, development, and social statistics has led to the introduction of new tools which revisit the definition of poverty and provide insights into the nature and composition of the same. One such tool is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

### Comparing income poverty

The measurement of poverty has traditionally been restricted to a single dimension - income, often represented by consumption. The analysis of income or consumption-based poverty (used interchangeably herein) is determined on a basket of goods and services considered the minimum requirement to live a non-impaired life. Individuals or households who do not have sufficient income to consume that basket of goods and services (at current prices) are deemed to be living in poverty.

However, the people living in poverty define their poverty to extend beyond the ambit of just income and include a multitude of other deprivations such as the lack of healthcare, education, housing, employment opportunities, and much more. Income poverty, though certainly having its own utility, is unable to capture multiple aspects simultaneously contributing to poverty. Hence, the Human Development Reports published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has adopted non-income-based measures

of poverty measurement since 1997, with the Human Poverty Index (HPI) being one of the first measures of multidimensional poverty.

Global recognition of the need to complement money-metric poverty based on consumption with multidimensional measures took place with the advent of the 2010 Agenda. The SDGs not only focus on eradicating poverty based on international and national money-metric poverty lines similar to the targets under the Millennium Development Goals, they also highlight the overall aim of reducing poverty in all its dimensions.

### Capabilities and functioning

In order to understand the rationale behind the shift towards the adoption of multidimensional poverty measures, it is imperative to understand the theoretical foundations of the same. Majority of multidimensional poverty measures have their roots in the capability approach and therefore define poverty as having two characteristics - first, it refers to the people living under conditions where they do not reach the minimum internationally agreed standards in indicators of basic functioning (such as being educated, being nourished, or having adequate sanitation); second, it includes the people who do not reach the minimum standards in several aspects at the same time. Therefore, the MPI attempts to measure those experiencing multiple deprivations simultaneously (e.g. people who are both under-nourished and do not have adequate sanitation, or people who are undernourished and do not have an education).

Multidimensional poverty measures such as the MPI are direct measures of deprivation and provide insight into the distribution of poverty within a country and across various population

**WHAT ARE FUNCTIONINGS?**

Poverty may be defined as the situation when a person is living under conditions when they are unable to reach the minimum internationally agreed standards in indicators of basic functionings.

Functionings are defined as "the various things a person may value doing or being." In other words, functionings are activities and states that make up a person's well-being - such as being healthy and well-nourished, being safe, being educated, having a good job and being able to visit loved ones.

groups. They also enable the analysis of the patterns of poverty, i.e. the contribution of an indicator (e.g. access to clean cooking fuel) or a dimension (e.g. health or education) to overall levels of poverty. These features of multidimensional poverty measures make them indispensable tools for policy makers in designing targeted interventions aimed towards the improvement of people's living standard and well-being.

**What is MPI?**

The Global MPI was developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) alongside the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report Office. It replaced the Human Poverty Index in 2010 and has since assumed the status of multidimensional poverty across the world broadly. The Global MPI for 2020 assessed multidimensional poverty for people in 107 countries with India ranking 52<sup>nd</sup>.

**Indicators of the Global MPI**

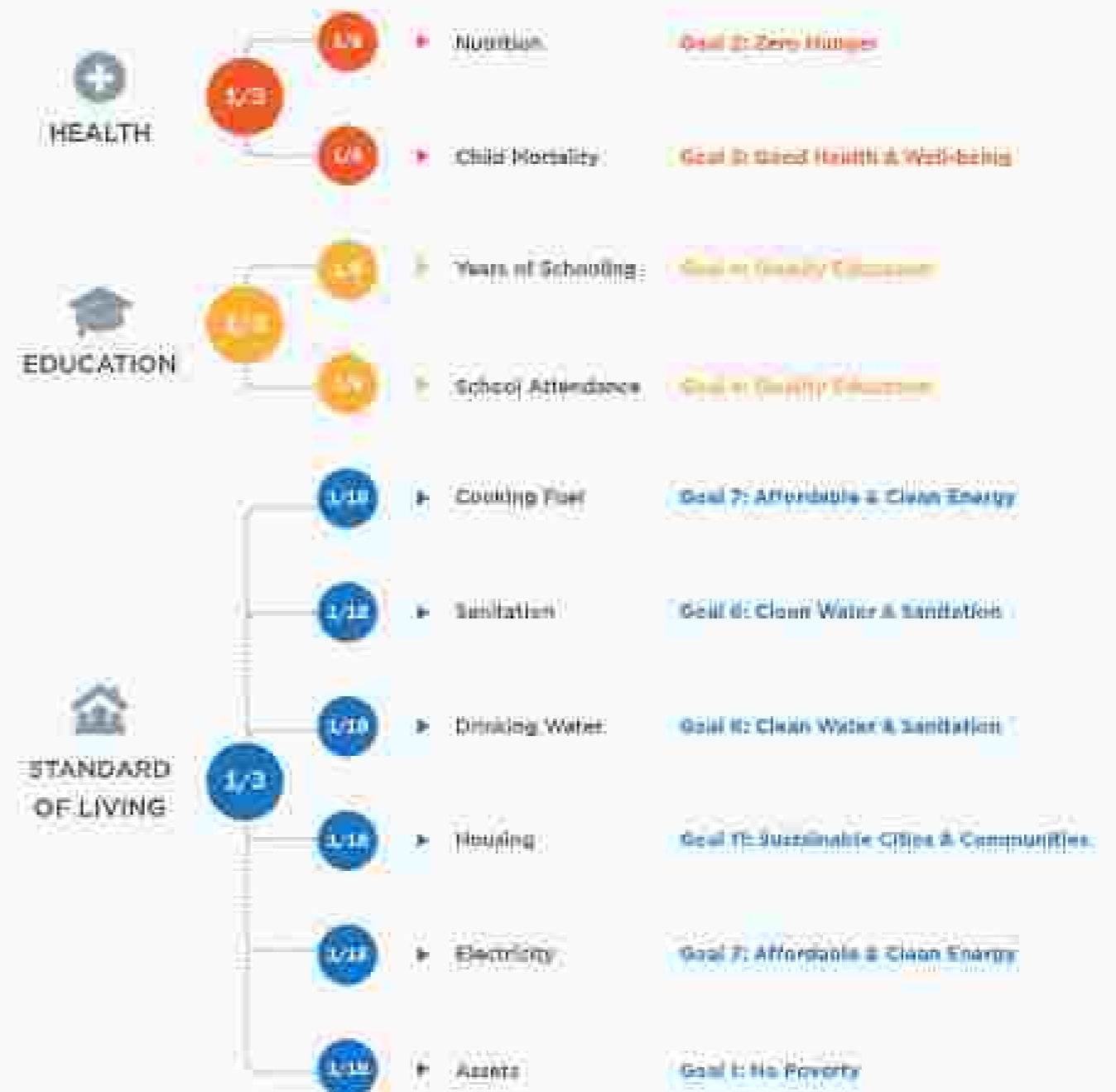
The index uses information from ten indicators which are grouped into three equally weighted dimensions - health, education, and standard of living - following the same dimensions and weights as the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI). There are two indicators each for health and education, and six for standard of living. The indicators use a nested weight structure - equal weights across dimensions and an equal weight for each indicator within a dimension.

The dimensions and indicators are determined based on the minimum level of satisfaction in that indicator determined by international consensus, such as the Sustainable Development Goals. The minimum level of satisfaction is called a deprivation cut-off. Each indicator can therefore be mapped to a goal or well as to multiple targets within each Goal.



Photo courtesy of Sakshi Pappu

**MPI- DIMENSIONS, INDICATORS, WEIGHTS, AND SDG MAPPING**



### Methodology

The index establishes a deprivation profile for each household, identifying them as either deprived or not deprived, in each indicator based on the deprivation cut-off determined for that indicator. Each household is then assigned a deprivation score based on its level of deprivation in each of the ten indicators.

A household (and every person in it) that is deprived in 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the weighted indicators or more (i.e. a deprivation score of 33.33 percent or higher) is considered multidimensionally poor. Households with a deprivation score of 20 percent or higher but less than 33.33 percent are considered vulnerable and near multidimensional poverty. Households with a deprivation score of 50 percent or higher are severely multidimensionally poor.

Therefore, the MPI uses what is called a "dual cut-off" approach to multidimensional poverty measurement wherein only individuals who are deprived in enough weighted indicators (i.e. deprived in years of schooling, sanitation, assets etc.), such that they exceed the threshold determined by the second cut-off (i.e. deprived in 33.33 percent of all weighted indicators), are considered being multidimensionally poor.

The selection of 33.33 percent as the cut-off for multidimensional poverty is grounded in the reasoning that in order to be deemed poor, an individual must be deprived in at least one dimension of the global MPI. Individuals who face certain deprivations because of the first level of cut-offs but are overall not deprived in 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of weighted indicators are not considered to be MPI poor.

The MPI provides two critical data points in the measurement of multidimensional poverty – Headcount Ratio and Intensity. The incidence of poverty or the headcount ratio (denoted by the letter H) answers the question "How many are poor?" while the intensity of poverty (denoted by the letter I), answers, "On an average, how deprived are the MPI Poor?" The MPI score is obtained by multiplying the incidence of poverty with the intensity of poverty: MPI Score = H x I.

These data points allow for a policymaker to get a comprehensive picture of the levels of

multidimensional poverty as well as provide a detailed view of the severity of poverty while further aiding in the creation of country-specific contexts regarding the degree and nature of poverty. For example, two countries, A and B, may have a headcount ratio of 30 percent indicating that 30 percent of its population is MPI poor. However, country A may have an intensity of 62 percent while country B has an intensity of 48 percent. This would imply that even though both countries have the same proportion of MPI poor population, on an average, the MPI poor in country A experience more deprivations than the MPI poor in country B.

Another unique feature of the MPI is that unlike earlier measurements of multidimensional poverty, which determined the number of individuals in poverty either through a union (poor if deprived in any single indicator) or intersection approach (poor if deprived in all indicators), the dual cut-off approach incorporates both union as well as intersection approaches. This ensures that the empirical problems of over-counting associated with the union approach, and of under-counting associated with the intersection approach get addressed.

### India and the MPI

NITI Aayog has been assigned the responsibility of leveraging the monitoring mechanism of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index to drive policy reforms and develop an action plan. This is part of Government of India's decision to monitor the performance of the country in 29 select global indices through an exercise known as the "Global Index for Reforms and Growth (GIRG)". The objective of the exercise is to fulfil the need to measure and monitor India's performance on various important socio-economic parameters and enable the utilisation of the monitoring mechanism of these indices as a tool for self-improvement, bringing about reforms in policies and improving led implementation of government schemes.

### Tracking global performance

The Global MPI is computed using the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of the respective participating countries. The DHS for India is the National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) which is undertaken by the International

Institute for Population Sciences under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Presently, the Global MPI for India is based on the NFHS-4 (2015/16). India was ranked 53<sup>rd</sup> out of 105 countries in 2018, 57<sup>th</sup> out of 101 countries in 2019, and 62<sup>nd</sup> out of 107 countries in 2020 for the Global MPI computed in those respective years.

The next round of the NFHS is underway and will provide the data to allow for the update of the Global MPI for India and provide insights to the progress made by the country between 2015-16 and 2020-21. The NFHS-5 is especially of interest because significant progress through focused programmatic interventions has taken place in improving sanitation, cooking fuel, drinking water, electricity, and housing since NFHS-4.

### Identifying reform areas

Utilising the results of the Global MPI to identify reform areas for policy action is a key part of the GIRG mandate. The Global MPI is a high-resolution index, i.e. it can be broken down further into individual parameters for deriving insights. This feature of the MPI is being leveraged into a six-step action plan process for identifying reform areas. The first two steps involve disaggregating the individual parameters of the MPI and their mapping to relevant high frequency scheme indicators. Relevant schemes represent the gamut of existing government action for improving outcomes

in each of the parameters. Consequently, relevant ministries are mapped against these high frequency indicators. The last three steps include consultations with relevant ministries/States and gap analysis and review – which informs the identification of reform areas in step six.

### Developing a national MPI

The MPI allows for adaptation through addition of new indicators for the computation of regional/national/sub-national MPIs. The computation of a national MPI allows the freedom to choose dimensions and indicators, based on priorities, local contexts, and data availability. National governments have complete ownership over this measure. Several countries have adopted a national MPI measure including Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, and Vietnam.

An indigenous National MPI based on the NFHS is best placed for benchmarking and ranking of State performance. A comparison between NFHS-4 (2015/16) and NFHS-5 (2019/20) would capture the progress brought about by focused interventions in line with various MPI parameters. Availability of district level data in the NFHS also provides an opportunity for States to further localise the MPI and take it to the district level for policy actions in the future.

### THE GLOBAL MPI PROJECT COMPONENTS







# SDG INDIA INDEX METHODOLOGY & RESULTS



# 7

## SDG INDIA INDEX OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

### SDG INDIA INDEX 1.0, 2.0 AND 3.0

The first edition of the SDG India Index was launched in December 2018, using 62 indicators from 59 targets across 13 SDGs. Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17 had to be left out owing to the lack of indicators for which State-wise data was available. The second edition of the Index covering all the 17 Goals and 54 targets, launched in December 2019, was more broad in coverage with 100 indicators: 68 completely aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF), 20 extracted, and 12 from other official government sources. The third and current edition (Index 3.0) marks an improvement over the 2019-20 edition with a wider coverage of targets. The Index offers insights into social, economic, and environmental status of the country and the States/UTs in their march towards achieving the SDGs. The Index has been designed in such a way that it is accessible to everyone - policymakers, civil society, businesses, and the general public.

Index 3.0 has the following objectives:

- To rank the States/UTs based on their performance across the 16 SDGs. For 16 goals, all States/UTs were ranked. A composite score was also calculated, which ranked the States/UTs based on their overall performance across multiple Goals.
- To promote healthy competition among the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the Global Goals.
- To support the States/UTs in identifying priority areas which demand more attention.

- To enable the States/UTs to learn from the good practices of their peers.
- To highlight data gaps in the statistical systems of the States/UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

Index 3.0 is based on the framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets. The Index construction is based on data on indicators for the first 16 goals while a qualitative assessment has been made for Goal 17. It is constructed using 115 indicators which cover 70 targets from 16 Goals. While most of the indicators are directly taken from the NIF, some NIF indicators have been modified owing to data availability across all States/UTs. The respective ministries/departments, and States/UTs have been consulted extensively on the usage of the indicators and data availability. The methodology was developed in 2019 in close association with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), with the Data and Methodology Committee, chaired by MoSPI, leading the efforts and a largely based on the methodology used by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, a global initiative under the auspices of the UN Secretary General. The Committee had members from NITI Aayog, MoSPI, UN agencies, and key Union ministries. The Committee took the leadership role in assessing various methodologies and arriving at the most suitable one, development of the Index, identification of indicators, and determining data gaps.

### 1. Selection of indicators

As the first step, suitable indicators from the National Indicator Framework on SDGs were identified and mapped with the targets. Guided by the NIF and the extensive consultations with Union ministries/departments and all States/UTs, NITI Aayog has constructed a list of 15 indicators, refining them wherever needed to aid comparison. To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the Index, technically sound and quantitative criteria based indicators were chosen that had:

- Relevance to the SDG targets;
- Alignment with the National Indicator Framework;
- Data availability at the national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems;
- The consent of respective Ministries/Departments;
- Data ownership, either administrative or survey, by Line Ministries;
- Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 50 percent of the States/UTs is available.

The NIF, put together by MoSPI, served as the basis for selection of these indicators. Where State/UT level data was not available for NIF indicators, suitable proxy indicators were identified from official data sources. The NIF indicators for which data was not available at the State/UT level could not be included.

### 2. Consultation with stakeholders

The latest data on the selected indicators was collected in collaboration with the respective ministries and MoSPI. Several rounds of consultations with the ministries and States were also organised to arrive at suitable proxy indicators. The indicator refining and selection was preceded by intensive rounds of consultations with the primary stakeholders, namely, the States/UTs. The draft list of indicators was circulated to all States/UTs, and comments were received from them. Detailed workshops were conducted with several States, with Chief Secretaries, concerned senior officials, including planning secretaries,

and Heads of Departments. Some of the States where such workshops were conducted are – Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Goa.

### 3. Summary of indicators

In the SDG India Index 2.0, out of the 17 indicators, 75 are common to Index 2.0. Out of these, for 57 indicators, updated values have been used, compared to 2019. Again, out of the 15 indicators, 76 are completely aligned to NIF, 31 are derived from NIF, and 8 are constructed in consultation with the line ministries. 109 indicators were used for Index estimation; 5 indicators under SDG 14 were not included as they relate only to the 9 coastal States, while one indicator in Goal 10 has not been used for computation due to lack of comparability. In the case of indicators for which data was not available for all States/UTs, the missing cells were marked as "Null". These were not assigned any weightage in Index estimation.

### 4. Target setting

The next step was target setting for each indicator, once the required raw data was ready. A suitable target value for 2030 was set for each indicator. The targets set by the UN at the global level were adopted with respect to 74 indicators; for instance, the target of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. For 29 indicators, targets set by Government of India were used. Benchmarks set by international development organisations or international standards were adopted for 9 indicators, including the World Health Organisation (WHO) target of 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. For indicators with no specified quantitative target, the target has been set by deriving an average of top 3 States. For those of the five indicators under Goal 14, it is to be noted that the ideal value that can be set as a target is not fixed but falls within a range.

### 5. Normalisation of raw indicator values

The following step was normalisation of raw indicator values to arrive at normalised scores. The normalisation of indicator values to a standard scale of 0 to 100 was required to ensure comparability as different indicators had different target values. For instance, while MMR is per

100,000 live births, poverty rate is measured as a percentage. In the normalised range of 0 to 100, 0 indicates lowest performance and 100 implies that the target has been achieved.

For indicators where higher the value means better the performance, for example, the proportion of institutional deliveries, the following formula was used:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{T(x) - \min(x)} \times 100$$

Where,  $x$  = raw data value  
 $\min(x)$  = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset  
 $T(x)$  = target value for the indicator  
 $x'$  = normalised value after scaling

For indicators where higher the value implies lower the performance, for instance, Infant Mortality Rate, the following formula was used:

$$x' = \left[ 1 - \frac{x - T(x)}{\max(x) - T(x)} \right] \times 100$$

Where,  $x$  = raw data value  
 $\max(x)$  = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset  
 $T(x)$  = target value for the indicator  
 $x'$  = normalised value after scaling

Where the States/UTs had achieved beyond the target set, the normalised score was capped at 100.

Target values for indicators under goal 14 were not used to compute normalised score as for most of them the ideal value is not fixed but falls within a range. Raw data under this goal was therefore normalised as following:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \times 100$$

Where,  $x$  = raw data value  
 $\min(x)$  = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset  
 $\max(x)$  = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset  
 $x'$  = normalised score after scaling

### 6. Computation of State/UT scores

Computation of State/UT-wise score for each Goal followed normalisation. This was estimated as the arithmetic mean of the normalised values of all indicators under the Goal, for each State/UT. Equal weight was assigned to each indicator:

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, J, k) = \frac{1}{N_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} I_{ijk}$$

Where  $I_{ij}$  = Goal score for State/UT  $i$  under SDG  $j$   
 $N_{ij}$  = number of non-null indicators for State/UT  $i$  under SDG  $j$   
 $I_{ijk}$  = normalised value for State/UT  $i$  of indicator  $k$  under SDG  $j$

The Goal score  $I_{ij}$  for State/UT  $i$  under Goal  $j$  was then rounded off to the nearest whole number. Based on the Goal score, the States/UTs were classified into four categories under each Goal: Achiever, when the Index score equals 100; Front Runner, when the Index score is between 65 and 99, including both; Performer, when the Index score is between 50 and 64, including both; Apparent, when the Index score is less than 50.

### 7. Computation of composite Index 2.0 score

The next step was the computation of composite Index 2.0 score for every State/UT. The composite score is the arithmetic mean of the Goal score for 16 Goals, for each State/UT, assigning equal weight to each Goal. This score is an indication of the overall position of the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the SDGs. The States/UTs were again classified into the four categories based on their composite score.

$$I_i(N_i, N_{ij}, J, k) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} I_{ij}(N_{ij}, J, k)$$

Where  $I_i$  = composite SDG index score of State/UT  $i$   
 $N_i$  = number of Goal scores for which State/UT  $i$  has non-null data  
 $I_{ij}$  = goal score for State/UT  $i$  under SDG  $j$   
 $N_{ij}$  = normalised value for State/UT  $i$  of indicator  $k$  under SDG  $j$

## II. Categorisation of State/UTs

Given the reach of SDGs across a multitude of social, political and economic spheres of life as well as the depth of each Goal through the numerous varying targets and the complex inter-relationship and interdependencies between each Goal, it is an extremely complicated task to set up scientific classes of performance for each Goal and to tie them together. Hence, a clear and simple mechanism of classification was adopted. This was based on the score of each State across all 17 SDGs. The States were classified into the 4 categories based on their distance from target. This sees to it that any State with a score of

100 would be called an *Achiever* since the State would have achieved all the targets outlined by the SDGs. Any State with 65 or more progress would be classified as a *Front Runner* as the States are nearing the target versus the others. States above 50 are *Performers*. States that are yet to achieve even 50 of the distance to target are classified as *Aspirants*. When looking at the distribution of the States in terms of the aggregate SDG score across the 4 classifications, one can observe that no State is a 100 on all 17 goals. While 15 out of the 28 States are in the *Front Runner* category and 13 States are in the *Performer* category, among the UTs 1 falls in the *Performer* and 7 in the *Front Runner* categories.

### METHODOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDEX



## Reading the Index 3.0

Some of the key issues which are pertinent to take into cognizance while reading the Index 3.0 are:

1. The data sources for the selected indicators have been limited to national survey reports of Union ministries, national data portals of Union ministries, MIS portals of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes, and in some specific cases the index reports prepared by Union ministries. In the case of multi-dimensional poverty estimates for all States/UTs, the source has been Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report of Oxfam Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)-UNDP, as it uses the data from NFHS-4, which is conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The caveat remains that it will be replaced by the National MPI estimates after the release of the complete NFHS-5 household data. The concern raised by several States, in this regard, has been the inability of this Index to take cognizance of the data provided individually by States. It must be noted here that in the interest of uniformity of methodology of data collection - statistical methods, sampling methods, definitional issues, computational uniformity issues etc., it was thought to be prudent to rely on single source data for any given indicator, which provides values for all States and UTs, so as to avoid discrepancies, confusions, and possible error.
2. Some States have also voiced concerns that in capturing the progress on several schemes, largely Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), mapped to the SDG targets, the schemes which are entirely financed and implemented by State Governments are often overlooked in measuring progress. A common example is the coverage of medical insurance and housing, where several States implement their own Schemes in addition to the CSS - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, respectively. Index 3.0 has tried to address this concern by increasingly relying on outcome indicators, sourced from national survey reports, to replace scheme-specific indicators, on the premise that outcome indicators, such as "percentage of households with at least one member covered by health

insurance" or "percentage of households living in katcha houses" will bring out ground realities in a far more comprehensive way and will be a function of the efficacy of both Central and State-run schemes. The indicators used in Index 3.0 are a mix of outcome and scheme indicators, with only 16 out of the 115 indicators being scheme-based indicators. The aim is to shift completely towards outcome indicators in subsequent editions. Moreover, State schemes also offer a large amount of variance across States, and raise challenges of uniformity, which cannot be overlooked in this exercise to compare all the States/UTs.

- I. Limitations pertaining to the frequency of data sources continue to exist, largely due to the issues of disaggregation, granularity, and periodicity of data collected by the official statistical systems. Some of the latest national level survey reports could not be utilised as they cover only a limited number of States. Using such reports, which are latest in periodicity but do not cover all States/UTs, would create statistical lacunas since a large number of States would be left with a "Null" value, thereby challenging the robustness of the method. Nevertheless, latest values have been used for most indicators. Almost 80 percent of the indicators have data sourced from the last 3 years (25 dating to the 2020-21 period, 31 from 2019-20 and 24 pertain to the period 2018-19). Just under 20 percent indicators have data sourced from 2015 to 2018, while only 7 indicators date before 2015.

Limitations pertaining to the frequency of data sources exist along with challenges of disaggregation, granularity, and periodicity of data collected by the official statistical systems. The Index has thus helped to highlight the existing data gaps and catalysed the need to forge partnerships to create and use innovative tools and technology for strengthening our data ecosystem.



PERIODICITY OF INDICATORS

Table with 11 columns (Indicator, 2015-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, New Year) and 17 rows (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Grand Total).

- 4. In addition, the data for all States/UTs for any particular indicator should not belong to different reference periods for the sake of statistical comparability...
5. Methodological issue of using arithmetic mean over geometric mean and equal weights. The Index 2.0 methodology is based on the Sustainable Development Solutions Network's (SDSN) Global SDG Index, where the case

for using arithmetic mean over geometric mean has been detailed. In brief, geometric mean is often used to aggregate heterogeneous variables with limited substitutability and in cases where the focus of the analysis is on percentage changes instead of absolute changes...
Further, each Goal and indicators thereof had equal weights, since the seventeen Goals are integral and indivisible to the 2030 Agenda. An Index score between 0 and 100 reflects the average initial placement of the State/UT between the worst and the best on an average of the Goals. Based on the similarity of results and the greater ease of interpretation, arithmetic mean was opted.

Limitations of the Index

While Index 2.0 is a useful instrument to judge the progress of the States/UTs in adopting and implementing the SDG agenda, the Index and this report have the following limitations:

- 1. The Index does not measure indicators of SDG 17 owing to the unavailability of suitable data at the State/UT level...
2. The full set of the NFH could not be included, due to the unavailability of data at the State/UT level...
3. The indicators and data from State/UT statistical systems and non-government sources have not been included to ensure data comparability and uniformity across them...
4. While assigning unequal weights to some indicators might have suited some States/UTs owing to their local context, this has not been followed given the normative assumption that all SDGs are equally significant...
5. For some indicators, data for all States/UTs are not available. In computing the Index, 'NAI' has been assigned to these States/UTs and they have not been included in the computation.

While the latest values of the indicators have been used, most of them are from between 2018 and 2021.
Alignment of SDG India Index 2.0 indicators with NFH has been ensured to the maximum extent possible and there are slight differences from SDG India Index 1.0 and 2.0. Therefore these indices are not strictly comparable.
The Index has played a key role in driving the SDG agenda in India. The results of the ranking were highly publicised through the media. It has raised awareness on SDGs at many levels - within government, media, researchers, and civil society organisations. In many States/UTs, post the release of the Index report, SDG reviews were initiated. Some governments instituted high-level committees to oversee SDG adoption. The Index also pushed SDG localisation in some States/UTs in the next level where district-level monitoring was initiated, thereby promoting healthy competition among the districts.



Photo courtesy of Satya Gadhvi

GOAL-WISE TOP STATES/UTs

Goal 1: No Poverty  
Tamil Nadu, Delhi



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Kerala, Chandigarh

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being  
Gujarat, Delhi



Goal 4: Quality Education  
Kerala, Chandigarh

Goal 5: Gender Equality  
Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  
Goa, Lakshadweep

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy  
Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh



Goal 10: Reduced Inequality  
Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation  
Gujarat, Delhi



Goal 10: Reduced Inequality  
Meghalaya, Chandigarh

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production  
Punjab, Chandigarh



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production  
Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh

Goal 13: Climate Action  
Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Goal 14: Life Below Water  
Odisha

Goal 15: Life on Land  
Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  
Uttarakhand, Puducherry

# INDIA RESULTS

## Composite SDG India Index 2020-21

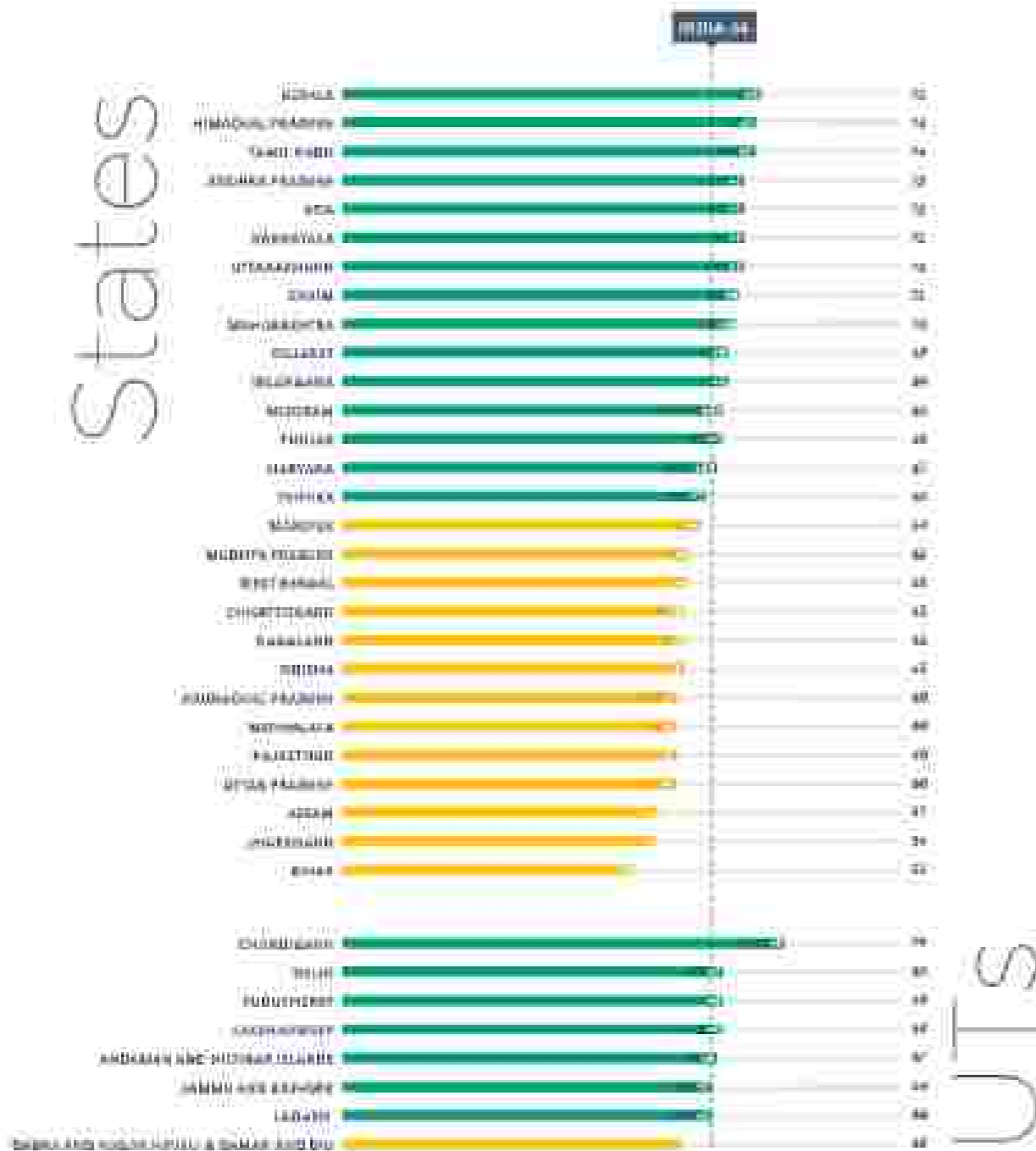
The composite score for each State/UT was computed by aggregating their performance across the goals, by taking the arithmetic mean of individual goal scores. The composite score ranges from 0 to 100 and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. A score of 100 implies that the State/UT has achieved the targets set for 2030; a score of 0 implies that the particular State/UT is at the bottom of the table.

- The SDG India Index 3.0 score for the States ranges between 57 and 75; for the UTs it belongs to the 62 to 79 band. This presents a notable improvement from 2019-20, when the scores varied between 50 and 70 for the States and 59 and 70 for the UTs.
- Kerala retained its rank as the top State with a score of 75. Chandigarh too maintained its top spot among the UTs with a score of 79.
- Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh took the second spot while Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh shared the fourth spot on the table.
- The composite score for India improved, from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21. This indicates that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Nine Goals drive the positive push - 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), where India has scored between 65 and 99.
- Two goals - 2 (zero hunger) and 5 (gender equality) demand special attention, as the overall country score is below 50. However, 9 States in Goal 2 and 12 States in Goal 5 moved out of the Aspirant category this year as compared to 2019-20.

- In the other five goals (including 14 - life below water, which applies only to 3 coastal States; and 17 - partnerships for the goals, which is qualitatively analysed), the overall score lies between 50 and 64, including both, indicating the scope for significant improvement in the coming years.
- While in 2019-20, 10 States/UTs belonged to the category of Front Runners (score in the range 65-99, including both), 12 more States/UTs find themselves in this category in 2020-21. Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana and Tripura graduated to the category of Front Runners (score between 65 and 99, including both).
- Goal 6 has the highest number of Front Runners with 25 States in this category while Goals 5 and 9 have the highest Aspirants with 14 States each.
- In SDG 1, SDG 10, SDG 11 and SDG 12, the country score has moved from the Performer category to the Front Runner category. Among them, Goal 11 has seen the biggest movement from 53 in 2019-20 to 79 in 2020-21.
- All States have improved their scores with a range of 1 to 12 points. Mizoram, Haryana, and Uttarakhand are the top-gainers in 2020-21, in terms of improvement in score from 2019, with an increase of 12, 10 and 8 points, respectively. For Mizoram, the biggest jumps are in SDG 1 (+15), SDG 3 (+27), SDG 7 (+19), SDG 12 (+17), SDG 13 (+21) and SDG 16 (+38). In the case of Haryana, the five goals with biggest improvement are SDG 1 (+22), SDG 7 (+23), SDG 10 (+14), SDG 11 (+32), SDG 12 (+38). For Uttarakhand, the largest rise are in SDG 1 (+10), SDG 3 (+19), SDG 7 (+22), SDG 10 (+11), SDG 11 (+25) and SDG 12 (+12).



PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGc



Performance of States/ UTs on SDG India Index



**Aspirant (60-70)** **Performer (80-84)** **First Runner (85-90)** **Achiever (90)**

Aspirant (60-70)	Performer (80-84)	First Runner (85-90)	Achiever (90)
Bihar	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Himachal Pradesh
Goa	Goa	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Kerala
Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
Kerala	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	Uttarakhand
Odisha	Odisha	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	
West Bengal			

PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs

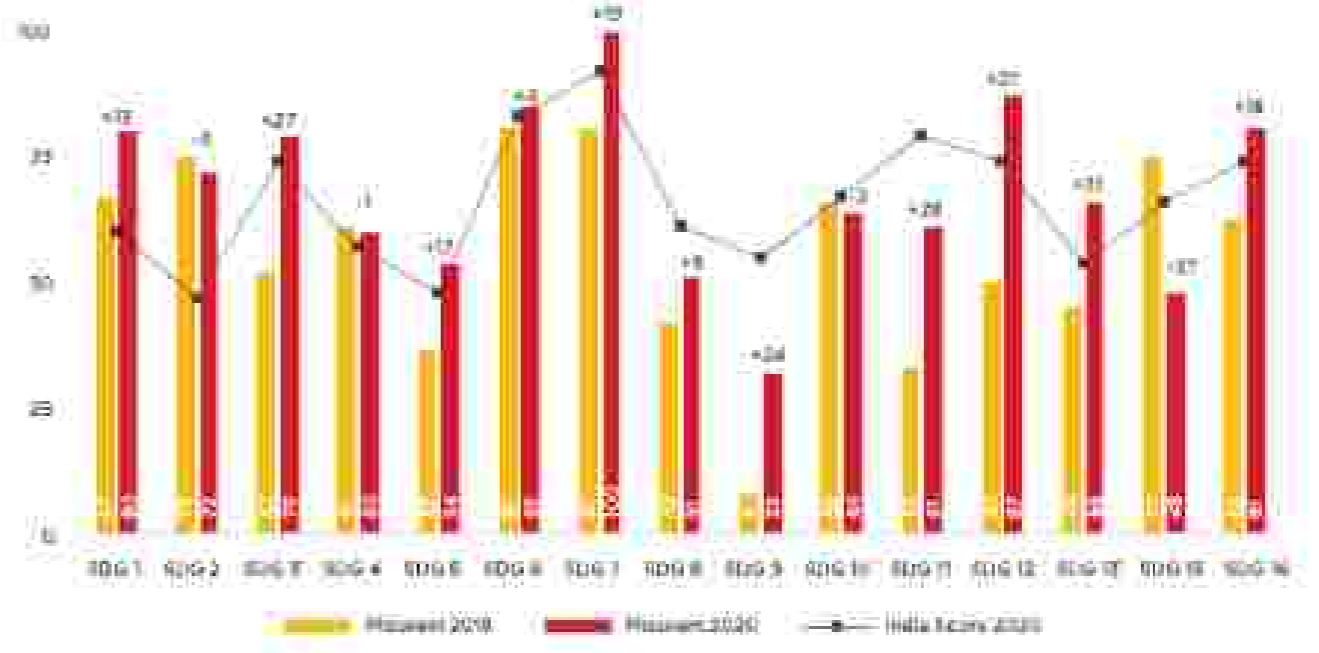
State	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	Composite Score
Andhra Pradesh	47	66	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Assam	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Bihar	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Chhattisgarh	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Goa	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Gujarat	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Haryana	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Himachal Pradesh	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Haryana	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Madhya Pradesh	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Maharashtra	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Odisha	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Punjab	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Rajasthan	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Tamil Nadu	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Uttar Pradesh	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
West Bengal	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
India	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65

The heatmap displays the performance of each State/UT on each of the Goals. The States/UTs are arranged in descending order according to their composite scores. The State/UT with the highest composite score is at the top of their respective list with the one with the lowest score is at the bottom of the list. The columns are arranged according to the average performance of all States/UTs in a certain Goal, with the Goal where all States/UTs have on an average performed well (i.e. Goal 7) being in the left-most column and the Goal where all States/UTs have on an average performed relatively poorly (i.e. Goal 9) being in the right-most column. Below is the composite scores.

GOAL-WISE RESULTS: INDIA



FASTEST MOVER FROM 2015-20 TO 2020-21: MIZORAM (+12)





SDG 1

**NO POVERTY**

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 encompasses the aim of eradicating poverty – not only in monetary terms but in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters. It calls for continuous monitoring of progress in social protection and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems. The importance of mobilising resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, is also emphasized in this goal.

**Targets**

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day.
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

## SDG India Index: Goal 1

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of No Poverty, six national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the seven SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

### Goal 1 India Score

SDG India Score for Goal 1 ranges between 22 and 86 for States and between 63 and 88 for UTs.

Tamil Nadu and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seventeen States and seven UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 98, including both). However, six States fall behind in the Aspirants category (with India scores less than 50).

Figure 11: SDG 1 Index Score of States/UTs

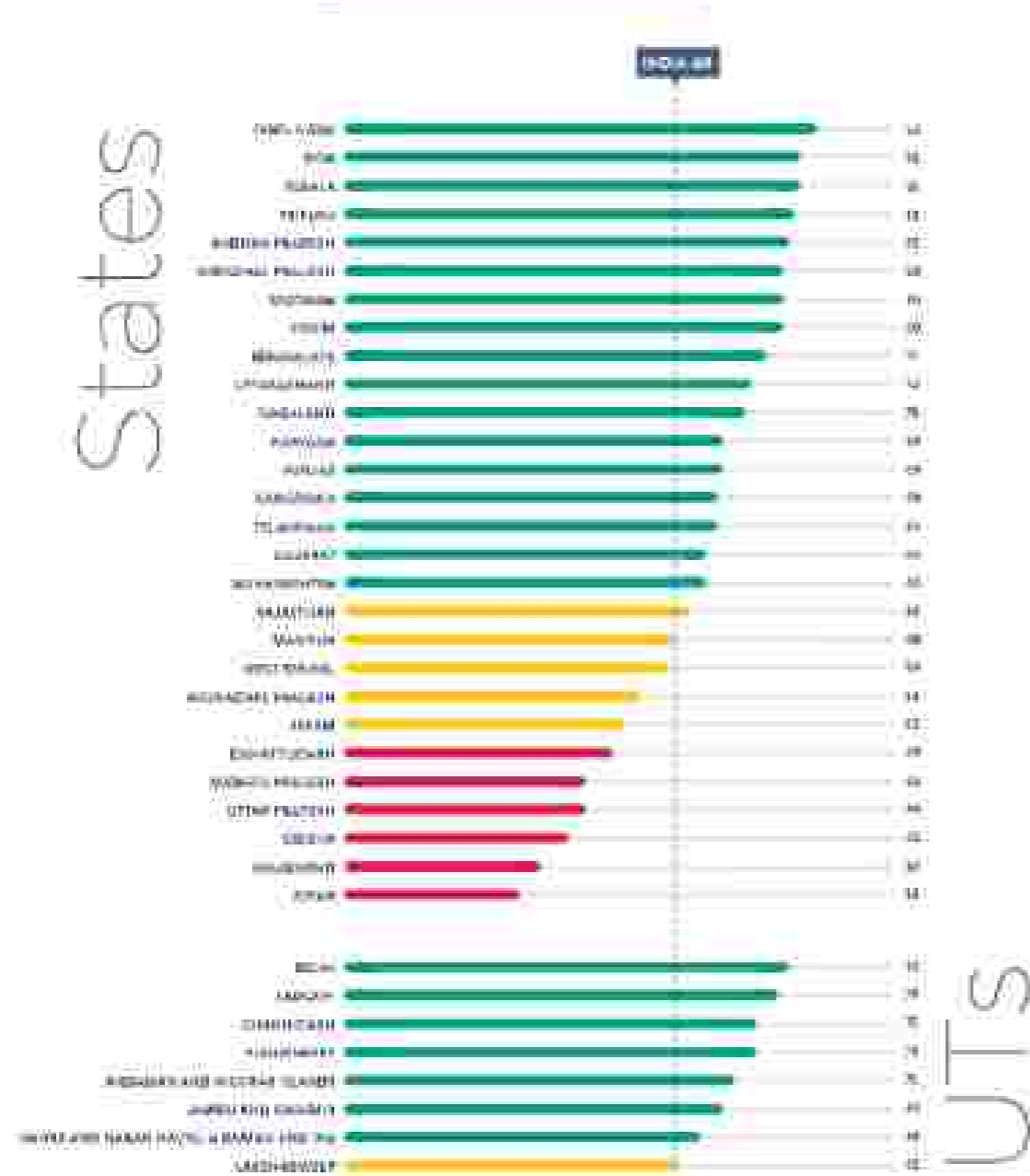


Figure 12: Performance of States/UTs on SDG 1



TABLE 1.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 1

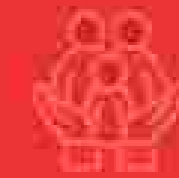
SR	State/UT	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	SDG 1 Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.25	15.25	14.00	22.01	20.4	5.20	35
2	Assam Pradesh	34.07	20.40	56.10	25.44	27.15	20.00	25
3	Bihar	27.00	20.20	11.40	20.11	25.23	3.00	15
4	Chhatisgarh	22.74	22.50	12.50	20.00	27.37	0.00	35
5	Chhattisgarh	20.20	20.00	10.00	27.00	14.00	2.00	35
6	Goa	5.00	5.00	10.00	27.00	23.00	0.40	35
7	Gujarat	16.00	22.70	22.00	22.00	22.00	3.00	35
8	Haryana	12.50	20.00	12.20	25.12	27.34	0.00	35
9	Haryana Pradesh	8.00	8.00	25.70	20.00	25.00	0.20	35
10	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	40.50	12.20	20.00	20.00	0.00	35
11	Karnataka	20.00	17.20	20.00	20.24	22.25	2.00	35
12	Kerala	7.25	5.00	41.20	20.00	27.25	0.00	35
13	Kerala Pradesh	22.25	41.00	17.70	20.27	25.00	4.50	35
14	Kerala Pradesh	17.25	17.20	11.00	24.20	22.00	2.00	35
15	Kerala Pradesh	20.00	20.00	2.00	27.00	27.00	2.50	35
16	Kerala Pradesh	12.00	22.00	24.00	27.00	20.00	2.00	35
17	Kerala Pradesh	20.00	0.00	45.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	35
18	Kerala Pradesh	18.00	23.70	0.00	20.00	22.2	0.70	35
19	Kerala Pradesh	22.00	20.00	47.70	22.00	Not	14.20	35
20	Kerala Pradesh	0.00	0.00	22.20	27.00	20.00	0.50	35
21	Kerala Pradesh	14.70	22.00	10.70	24.24	20.25	2.00	35
22	Kerala Pradesh	0.00	4.00	10.00	20.00	22.17	0.00	35
23	Kerala Pradesh	12.20	7.00	24.00	20.00	20.00	2.00	35
24	Kerala Pradesh	Not	12.20	22.00	20.00	Not	1.50	35
25	Kerala Pradesh	14.00	20.20	20.00	20.20	20.20	2.00	35
26	Kerala Pradesh	20.40	40.00	0.00	27.10	25.00	0.40	35
27	Kerala Pradesh	12.20	12.20	10.00	20.00	20.00	2.00	35
28	Kerala Pradesh	22.00	20.20	22.40	27.20	21.27	0.00	35
29	Kerala Pradesh and Union Territory	5.00	0.00	5.70	27.20	20.70	0	35
30	Kerala Pradesh	12.00	4.00	20.00	Not	20.27	0	35
31	Kerala Pradesh and Union Territory	20.20	24.10	20.00	Not	24.04	0.20	35
32	Kerala Pradesh and Union Territory	0.00	0.00	17.00	Not	20.21	0.10	35
33	Kerala Pradesh	0.00	0.00	22.20	Not	20.25	0.00	35
34	Kerala Pradesh and Union Territory	20.20	22.20	4.20	24.20	24.00	0.20	35
35	Kerala Pradesh	20.20	22.20	4.20	27.20	20.00	0.20	35
36	Kerala Pradesh	2.77	1.00	20.00	20.00	20.41	0	35
37	Kerala Pradesh	0.00	2.00	22.00	24.20	20.00	2.20	35
<b>Avg</b>		<b>10.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Target</b>		<b>10.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>

● Aspiration (0-40) ● Performer (40-60) ● Front Runner (60-90) ● Achiever (90-100)

GOAL 1



**270 MILLION**  
PEOPLE LIFTED OUT OF  
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY



**28.7%**  
Households have at least one  
member covered under HEALTH  
INSURANCE OR HEALTH SCHEME



**84.44%**  
Beneficiaries PROVIDED  
EMPLOYMENT under  
MGNREGS in 2019-20



**4.2%**  
Households in rural and  
urban India LIVE IN  
KATCHA HOUSES



**91.38%**  
eligible beneficiaries received social  
protection benefits under the PRADHAN  
MANTRI MATRU VANDANA Yojana

### Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	10.2%	Global SDG target 1.1 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. According to Institute Committee estimates, poverty line in India stood at 21.57 percent. Therefore, half of the value has been taken as the target.
Headcount ratio on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	12.5%	Global SDG target 1.2 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. According to UNDP's Global MPI Country Briefing 2020 Report on India based on MPI v.0.10, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in India was 22.8 percent. Therefore, half of this value has been taken as the target.
Percentage of households with any social transfer pocket by a health scheme or health insurance	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 1.3 which aims to improve substantially appropriate social protection systems and resources for all. <b>Healthcare:</b> The provision of some form of universal health coverage is regarded as a basic component of social security.
Persons provided registered as a percentage of persons who demand an employment under MGNREGS (Central National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS))	85.5%	The mission under MGNREGS Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members habitually do unskilled work at the time and place provided by a Panchayat (Rural). Being well coordinated possible attention is the labour force but due to various such as ill health, availability of alternate employment, climatic factors etc., the target has been fixed to the average of the 3 best performing States.
Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matsy Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	100	PMMSY is a centrally funded programme implemented in all districts of the country since 2017 for the welfare of prajapat women and fishing workers. It is aimed that all persons belonging to the eligible population under PMMSY benefit from the programme.
Percentage of households living in kutcha houses	0	Global SDG target 11.4 aims to protect (and by 2030, all new and existing, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, their assets) against economic losses, as well as access to basic services, ownership and access over land and other forms of property. Therefore, the target has been set to 0 percent implying that no household should live in a kutcha house which is a non-durable and temporary form of housing.

### Highlights

**Poverty rate:** As per the Institute Committee estimates, 21.57 percent of the population were living below the poverty line in 2019-20. The target is to reduce the incidence of poverty by half. Six States and seven UTs have already achieved the target of reducing the poverty ratio to below 10.98 percent. Goa among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs, have the lowest poverty ratios at 5.09 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

**Headcount ratio of poverty:** According to UNDP's Global MPI Country Briefing 2020 Report on India, based on MPI v.0.10, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in India was 22.8 percent. The target is to reduce the incidence of multidimensional poverty by half. Eight States and six UTs have achieved this target. Among the States, Kerala has the lowest headcount ratio of poverty at 13 percent, while Bihar has the highest at 52.5 percent.

**Health insurance coverage:** 28.7 percent of households in India had at least one member covered under a health insurance or health scheme as per NFHS-4. The target is to cover all the households in India. No State or UT has achieved this target as yet. Andhra Pradesh, at 74.6 percent, has the highest coverage in the country.

**The MGNREGS Act, 2005:** The MGNREGS Act, 2005 aims to provide guaranteed days of government wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members habitually do unskilled work. 84.44 percent of people who demanded employment under this Act were provided with the same in the financial year 2019-20. 99.52 percent of persons who demanded work in Mizoram were provided employment, while only 77.03 percent of the persons in Odisha were provided employment.

**Natality benefits:** 90.03 percent of the eligible beneficiaries in India received social protection benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Saksham Yojana during the assessment period 2019-20. The target is to achieve full coverage. All States and UTs are yet to achieve this national target. Rajasthan among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs had the highest coverage in India, with 98.35 percent and 96.73 percent of eligible beneficiaries receiving natality benefits, respectively.

**Households living in kutcha houses:** As per the 76<sup>th</sup> Round of the National Sample Survey, 4.2 percent of the households in India live in kutcha houses. This target, in alignment with global target 11.4, is to ensure that every household has access to basic services like housing. Among the States, the highest percentage of households living in kutcha houses was in Assam at Pradip (92 percent) while Himachal Pradesh and Haryana had the lowest rates (0.2 percent). None of the households were living in kutcha houses in the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep, whereas 4.3 percent of the households in Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand had kutcha houses.





## SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. The goal also focuses on – doubling agricultural productivity, maintaining genetic diversity of seeds, plants and farmed animals, and strengthening capacity for climate change adaptive agriculture.

### Targets

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through access and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural

practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- 2.5 By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the gradual elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

### SDG India Index: Goal 2

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Zero Hunger, seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the eight SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 2 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 2 ranges between 33 and 60 for States and between 27 and 97 for UTs.

Kerala and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seven States and four UTs bagged a position in the category of First Runners (score range between 65 and 94, including both). However, seven States and two UTs fall behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 2.1: SDG 2 Index Score of States/ UTs

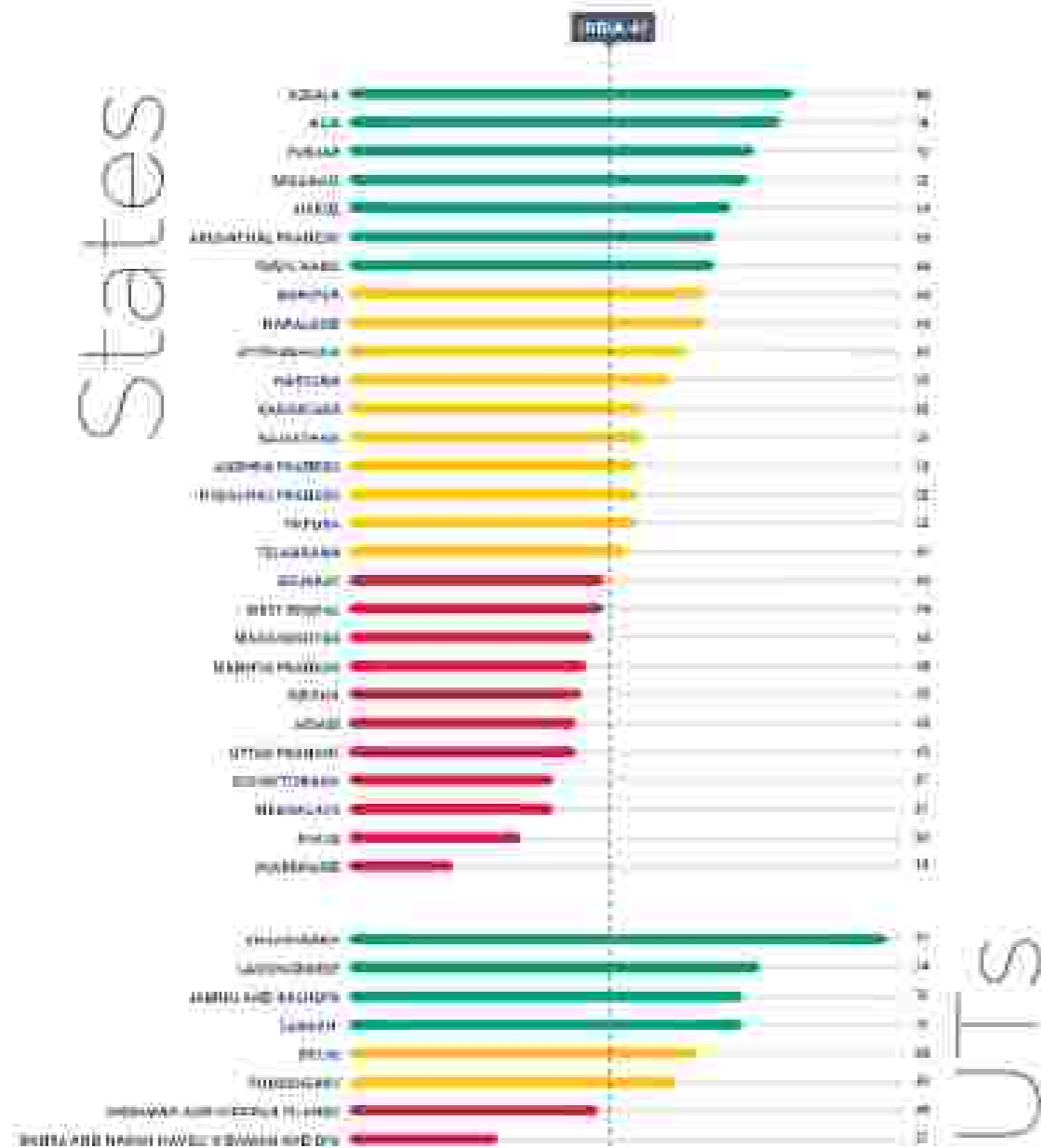


Figure 2.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 2

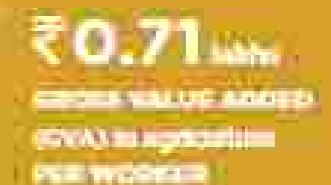
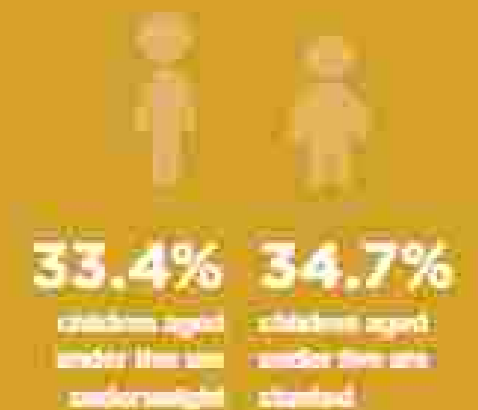


TABLE 2.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG-2

Sl. No.	State/UT	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	SDG 2 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Assam	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Bihar	94.27	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Chhattisgarh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Gujarat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	Haryana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Himachal Pradesh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	Karnataka	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Kerala	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	Madhya Pradesh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	Maharashtra	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	Manipur	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	Mizoram	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
57	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
58	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
59	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
62	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
63	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
64	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
65	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
66	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
67	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
68	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
69	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
70	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
71	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
72	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
73	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
76	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
77	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
78	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
79	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
80	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
81	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
82	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
83	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
84	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
85	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
87	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
88	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
89	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
92	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
93	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
94	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
97	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
98	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
99	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	Nagaland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Aspirant (0-49) Performer (50-64) Front Runner (65-89) Achiever (90)

GOAL 2



### Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of population covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013	100	NFSA, 2013 is a Government of India-led plan aimed to provide for food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices. It is aimed that all persons belonging to the eligible population under NFSA, 2013, benefit from the Act.
Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	18	The target has been set at 18 percent as this is the corresponding percentage of children under five years who are underweight in upper middle income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank.
Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	20	The target has been set at 20 percent as this is the corresponding percentage of stunting in upper middle income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank.
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	35.3	The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). Hence, 50 percent reduction from base year (2015-16) has been set to be the target.
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	34.2	The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). In the absence of a global indicator or global target on reduction of anaemia in adolescents, 50 percent reduction from base year (2015-16) has been set to be the target.
Rice and wheat production annually per unit area (kg/ha)	52/38	Global SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity by 2030. Hence, target is to double the agricultural productivity from the base year (2015-16).
Green House Gases (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in lakh/worker)	1.27	Global SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. Therefore, the target has been set to double the GHG added in agriculture per worker from the base year (2015-16) figure.

### Highlights

**Food safety:** 95.51 percent of households were covered under the National Food Security Act 2013 in 2022-23. States/Union Territories (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Haryana, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and Free Trade Zones (Andhra and Haryana States, Coimbatore and Durgam) achieved the target of 100 percent coverage in 2022-23.

**Child malnutrition:** 17.4 percent of children under five years are underweight as India as per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) Report 2020-21 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The aim is to reduce this to 18 percent which is the corresponding percentage of children under five years who are underweight in upper middle income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank. 22.9 percent of children under five years in Andhra Pradesh, underweight followed by Chhattisgarh at 40 percent. Bihar is the best performing State at 11 percent, followed by Haryana at 15.3 percent.

**Stunting:** 24.2 percent of children under five years are stunted as reported in 2020 as per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) Report 2020-21 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The aim is to reduce this to 20 percent which is the corresponding percentage of stunting in upper middle income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank. In the States the lowest stunting rate was in Goa (15.6 percent), Tamil Nadu (17.7 percent) and Kerala (18.5 percent). The prevalence of stunting is the highest in Bihar at 42 percent. Among the UTs, the lowest stunting rate was in Puducherry and Lakshadweep at 15.5 percent, while Delhi has the highest prevalence at 29.2 percent.

**Anaemia among women:** 42.1 per cent in 2015-16, 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21, almost half of the pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic in India. The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). Hence, the target has been set at 35.3 percent. Kerala (20.6 percent), Manipur (25.2 percent) and Odisha (28.9 percent) are the only States which have achieved the target. Among the UTs, Puducherry has the best performance at 17.8 percent.

**Anaemia among adolescents:** 26.4 percent of the states aged 10-19 years are anaemic as India as per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) Report 2020-21 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The aim is to reduce this to 20.2 percent. Four States, Rajasthan, Kerala, Manipur and Free Trade Zones, have already crossed the set target with anaemia prevalence rates of 15.5, 11 and 14 percent, respectively.

**Agricultural productivity:** On an average 239 kg of rice and wheat was produced from 1 ha of land during the year 2015-16 in the country. The aim is to reach to the productivity of 468 kg wheat and 528 kg rice from year of 2015-16 to 2030. While rice yield in India has achieved this target yet, the States of Punjab and Haryana are nearly 5x the target productivity with 1,033.50 kg/ha of rice and 1,177.40 kg/ha of wheat, respectively in 2022-23.

**Green House Gases (GHG) in agriculture:** 90.175 lakh in the Green Value Added (GVA) in agricultural per worker in India in 2015-16. The targeted GHG in agriculture per worker is set at 170 lakh per worker, which is double the Green Value Added in agriculture per worker in the base year 2015-16. Six States (Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) and two UTs (Chandigarh and Delhi) have already surpassed the targeted level.



## SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases. It calls for a renewed focus on mental health issues as well. Universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines are integral to this goal.

### Targets

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and

reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks





TABLE 3.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 3

Sl. No.	State/UT	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.10	3.11
		Maternal Mortality Ratio	Under-five Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Prevalence of HIV	Tuberculosis Cases notified per 1,00,000 population	HIV Incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in 2010 from 0.07 in 2007	Household Consumption Expenditure on Health	Children aged 0-11 months immunised	Percentage of total deliveries reported to happen in health institutions	SDG 3 Index
1	Andhra Pradesh	85	33	87	89	0.05	13.4	13.24	86.8	13.69	86	7
2	Assam	94	36	88	102	0.00	7.4	7.21	89.8	11.30	77	10
3	Bihar	231	47	85	140	0.09	6.9	6.43	81.2	12.99	75	10
4	Chhattisgarh	148	37	84	108	0.07	8.5	8.09	84.8	14.50	77	8
5	Chandigarh	138	45	85	149	0.1	26.4	17.54	84.3	6.89	73	10
6	Goa	94	34	84	117	0.01	16.8	16.38	89.8	6.89	83	10
7	Gujarat	176	31	87	133	0.05	11.3	10.88	89.8	9.59	81	10
8	Haryana	81	38	87	101	0.08	14.5	14.09	91.7	10.49	78	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	94	23	88	105	0.02	8	15.17	97.4	16.49	86	10
10	Haryana	71	34	84	146	0.09	6.4	10.71	91.8	11.30	8	10
11	Karnataka	82	28	84	105	0.02	17.1	16.89	90.8	9.89	79	10
12	Kerala	41	18	81	71	0.02	24.3	12.43	89.8	17.30	115	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	177	42	88	106	0.09	10.3	14.25	85.8	12.39	73	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	46	21	101	103	0.07	15.4	11.91	89.3	14.50	81	10
15	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	82	81	0.24	1.8	1.71	89.8	16.49	78	10
16	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	88	104	0.21	6.1	1.46	89.4	10.71	74	10
17	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	82	107	1.18	5.9	1.27	89.8	9.89	79	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	84	103	0.71	1.9	1.02	81	1.39	1	10
19	Madhya Pradesh	133	44	88	117	0.00	10.5	13.82	87.2	13.69	79	10
20	Madhya Pradesh	121	31	88	106	0.08	1.9	16.41	89.1	15.50	78	10
21	Madhya Pradesh	104	48	88	103	0.89	5.8	12.81	84.2	13.69	86	10
22	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	81	114	0.01	10.1	11.83	89.4	9.89	75	10
23	Madhya Pradesh	88	17	84	108	0.09	17.8	12.88	89.8	9.89	85	10
24	Madhya Pradesh	81	38	88	102	1.18	20.8	18.89	89.8	14.50	79	10
25	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	85	78	0.11	10.2	1.87	90.1	14.29	77	10
26	Madhya Pradesh	137	47	85	113	0.01	2.4	10.29	87.8	16.49	74	10
27	Madhya Pradesh	88	39	88	107	0.09	4.8	7.25	89.8	12.59	75	10
28	Madhya Pradesh	88	28	87	111	0.09	8.1	1.89	89.8	16.49	77	10
29	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	88	103	0.05	4.5	1.02	84.2	1.09	94	10
30	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	77	108	0.08	11.1	8.78	89.8	6.50	1	10
31	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	75	105	0.17	17.1	8.91	89.8	6.89	94	10
32	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	88	115	0.07	10.8	1.89	109	1.19	94	10
33	Madhya Pradesh	94	18	87	105	0.15	10.7	1.58	94	6.29	100	10
34	Madhya Pradesh	94	21	100	81	0.02	1.1	7.83	84.8	16.49	76	10
35	Madhya Pradesh	94	23	100	81	0.02	1.1	7.83	84.8	16.49	77	10
36	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	81	11	0	8	8	89.8	6.89	86	10
37	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	84	114	0.18	10.5	4.78	109	7.09	86	10
India		113	36	88	107	0.08	10.4	11.39	84.89	12.39	77	10
Target		70	25	78	70	0	1.5	1.29	100	12.39	100	10

GOAL 3



113

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO per 1,00,000 live births



36

CHILDREN aged under five years die for every 1,000 live births



37

PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES per 10,000 population



177

TUBERCULOSIS CASES notified per 1,00,000 population



0.05

HIV INCIDENCE per 1,000 uninfected population in 2010 from 0.07 in 2007



13%

of monthly per capita household consumption EXPENDITURE IS ON HEALTH



94.4%

of TOTAL DELIVERIES reported happen in health institutions



91%

CHILDREN aged 0-11 months IMMUNISED

## Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification (to Target)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	70	Global SDG target 3.1 aims to reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030.
Infant's mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	Global SDG target 3.2 aims to reduce the under-5 mortality rate to at least 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.
Percentage of children in the age group 5-14 receiving fully immunised	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.2 which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. 100 percent immunisation coverage (MCI, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) is a prerequisite to achieve the global target.
Total case notification rate of tuberculosis (per 1,00,000 population)	240	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.3 that aims to end the epidemics of tuberculosis by 2030. Notification of cases of infectious diseases is a critical step in controlling and preventing the spread of communicable diseases. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 5 best performing States.
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0	The target is aligned with the global SDG target 3.6 that aims to end the epidemics of AIDS by 2030.
Immunisation rate (per 1,00,000 population)	35	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to reduce by one third global road mortality from road traffic accidents through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being, by 2030. Hence, the target has been set to reduce by a third from the base year (2019)-35m.
Deaths due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.81	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to reduce the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. (Base year 2019)
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries registered	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.7 which aims to ensure universal access to reproductive health-care services by 2030.
Monthly per capita net of pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPC2)	7.53	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.8 which aims to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to essential medicines and vaccines for all. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 5 best performing States.
Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	40	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce. The WHO, in its report "Measuring health in the Sustainable Development Goals 2017, Need health cooperation, regional office for South East Asia", lays out a target to train a skilled health professional: family physicians/nurses/midwives per 10,000 population) of 40.

## Highlights

**Maternal Mortality Ratio:** Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stands at 83 per 1,00,000 live births. Global target is to reduce it to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. Five States, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have achieved this target with MMR of 43, 46, 63, 61 and 65 per 1,00,000 live births, respectively. Assam has the highest MMR at 25 maternal deaths for every 1,00,000 live births.

**Under-five mortality rate:** For every thousand live births in India, 36 children die before completing 5 years of age, according to SDG Database 2019-20. Global target is to bring it down to 25 per 1,000 live births. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana Pradesh among the States, have already achieved this target. The highest Under-five Mortality Rate is in the State of Madhya Pradesh at 56 per 1,000 live births.

**Immunisation coverage in children:** According to the National Immunisation Programme Dashboard (Health Management Information System), during the period April 2019-October 2020, 88 percent of children in India in the age group of 0-59 months were fully immunised (One dose of DTP, 3 doses of DPT and OPV and one dose of Measles vaccine). The national target is to increase it to 90 percent. Maharashtra, Assam, Karnataka and Jharkhand have achieved the target. At 54 percent, Haryana and Punjab have the lowest immunisation coverage in the country.

**Tuberculosis notification:** Notification of cases of infectious diseases is a critical step in controlling and preventing the spread of communicable diseases.

**India notified 2.4 million cases of TB in 2019.** About 77 cases of tuberculosis were reported per 1,00,000 persons in the country. Haryana with 156 cases per 1,00,000 population has the highest notification rate amongst States, while Tripura with 70 cases has the lowest notification rate. Chandigarh and Delhi lead the country on TB notification per 1,00,000 population, with the highest reported notification rate of 808 and 575, respectively.

**HIV incidence:** HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population is estimated to have declined from 0.07 in 2017 to 0.05 in 2019. HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in 2019 was the highest in Mizoram (1.36) followed by Haryana

(0.77) and Manipur (0.54). At 0.02, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are closest to achieving the global target of zero HIV infections. Assam and Odisha and Uttar Pradesh among the UTs with HIV incidence as low as 0.02 per 1,000 uninfected people.

**Sanitary rate:** As reported by the National Crime Research Bureau, the sanitary rate in India per 1,00,000 population in 2019 was 30.4. Bihar has the lowest sanitary rate at 0.5 per 1,00,000 population, while Odisha has the highest of 327 per 1,00,000 population. Four States namely Bihar (0.5), Manipur (0.9), Nagaland (0), and Uttar Pradesh (0.4) have achieved this target.

**Deaths due to road traffic accidents:** In 2019, 2.56 persons per 1,00,000 population died due to road traffic accidents as per the Accidental Deaths and Sickness in India Report of the National Crime Research Bureau. Goa recorded the highest death rate of 8.38 while Nagaland recorded the lowest death rate of 1.02. Haryana, Haryana, Punjab, Haryana among the States and Andhra and Madhya Pradesh and Lakshadweep among the UTs have achieved the target.

**Institutional deliveries:** According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), approximately 94.8 percent of total deliveries reported between April and December 2019 happened in a health institution. Five States namely Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are close to achieving the target with a value of 99.0 percent institutional deliveries. Among the UTs, Puducherry and Delhi and Chh have achieved the target of 90 percent institutional deliveries.

**Monthly net-of-pocket medical expenditure:** The monthly net-of-pocket expenditure on health constituted 8 percent of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPC2). At 5.6 percent, Chandigarh had the lowest net-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of MPC2, while Assam had the highest value at 17 percent. Among the UTs, it was the highest in Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep (16 percent).

**Health workforce:** Eight States have achieved the targets of 40, with Kerala leading among the States with 65 and Delhi among the UTs with 50.



## SDG 4

# QUALITY EDUCATION

**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal is aimed at ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary schooling by 2030 and are provided equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education. Additionally, it emphasises on lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy, and on building and upgrading existing education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive.

**Targets**

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
  - 4.7a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
  - 4.7b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
  - 4.7c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

### SDG India Index: Goal 4

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Quality Education, eleven national level indicators have been identified, which capture six out of the ten SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

### Goal 4 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 4 ranges between 29 and 60 for States and between 41 and 78 for UTs.

Kerala and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Five States and three UTs tagged a position in the category of Front Runner (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, nine States and two UTs fall behind in the Aspirant category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 4.1: SDG 4 Index Score of States/ UTs

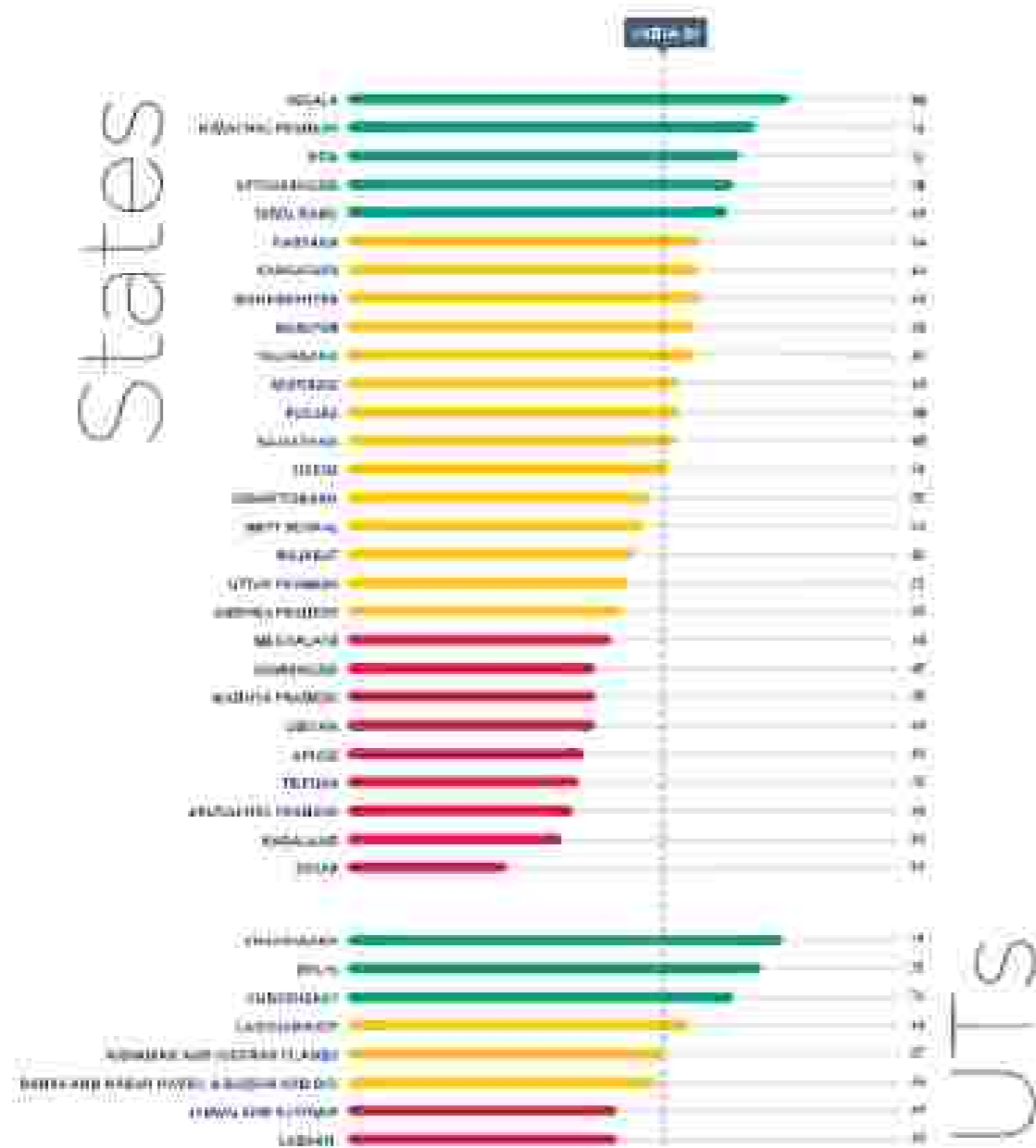


Figure 4.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 4



TABLE 4.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 4

Sl. No.	State/UT	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) (Class 1-12)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher secondary education (Class 11-12)	Percentage of students in grade 5 achieving minimum proficiency in language and mathematics (Class 5)	Class 8 students achieved minimum proficiency in language and mathematics (Class 8)	Literacy level among persons aged 15 years and above	Persons with disabilities (15 years and above) completed at least secondary education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education (18-23 years)	Schools had access to electricity and drinking water	Trained teachers in secondary schools	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level	100%
1	Andhra Pradesh	87.38	31.11	68.84	68.2	71.4	33.4	8.81	85.02	81.26	71.38	38
2	Assam	86.35	31.38	65.48	69.0	70.2	33.3	8.79	79.33	73.94	70.98	34
3	Bihar	86.35	31.47	70.84	78.8	88.7	38.8	8.95	94.88	88.55	78.28	51
4	Chhattisgarh	85.34	31.46	65.25	76.3	81.3	32.5	8.79	84.78	88.88	78.44	38
5	Goa	88.25	31.4	71.26	71.7	88.1	33.4	8.33	88.88	88.87	85.25	51
6	Gujarat	85.38	31.84	65.2	68.1	78.4	33.8	8.85	88.28	88.85	81.28	38
7	Haryana	88.21	31.75	70.25	73.8	78.2	35.1	8.33	77.28	88.87	88.18	51
8	Himachal Pradesh	87.82	31.81	68.25	72.8	78.8	35.8	8.38	84.28	87.58	78.58	38
9	Jharkhand	88.21	32.25	68.25	68.8	88.1	33.8	8.84	87.28	84.25	88.12	51
10	Karnataka	88	31.81	68.4	65.5	78.8	38.8	8.84	75.28	88.88	82.15	51
11	Kerala	88.07	31.4	68.25	68.8	71	34.3	8.48	84.88	88.24	84.12	48
12	Madhya Pradesh	88.28	31.85	68.25	78.5	71.5	37.2	8.87	78.28	75.38	88.28	38
13	Maharashtra	88.21	31.25	68.25	76.3	81	35.7	8.88	88.28	87.74	88.21	51
14	Madhya Pradesh	88	31.81	68.87	72.5	88.2	38.8	8.88	88.88	88.88	85.28	51
15	Mizoram	87.41	31.41	61.84	64.5	75.8	33.3	8.27	88.48	88.28	83.21	42
16	Nagaland	88.88	31.84	61.87	68.3	78.2	37.8	8.84	88.28	81.28	83.21	48
17	Nagaland	87.28	31.88	61.85	61.8	88.2	33.8	8.21	83.88	83.28	88.21	51
18	Nagaland	71.52	31.81	61.88	71.8	72.1	33.8	8.82	71.58	84.21	71.82	38
19	Nagaland	71.1	31.32	68.14	61.8	76.5	33.4	8.25	78.48	88.28	88.28	51
20	Nagaland	81.28	31.88	68.21	68.1	78	34.8	8.88	87.28	81.28	82.28	51
21	Nagaland	71.81	31.81	68.21	64.4	81.3	38.4	8.88	88.28	88.15	88.21	51
22	Nagaland	88.88	31.88	72.21	71.3	88	38.1	8.87	88.28	88.28	82.28	51
23	Nagaland	88.88	31.81	68.48	68.8	88.2	38.8	8.87	87.48	81.27	88.28	51
24	Nagaland	88	31.85	68.21	71.3	88.2	33.8	8.88	88.88	82.12	88.28	51
25	Nagaland	84.24	31.31	68.12	67.8	78.8	37.8	8.14	88.28	81.48	71.38	34
26	Nagaland	88.38	31.85	68.2	71.3	88.1	34.7	8	78.88	87.21	88.28	51
27	Nagaland	88.21	31.48	61.21	78.8	88.2	34.8	8.84	78.28	82.87	81.14	34
28	Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir	74.1	31.21	68.48	65.5	72.2	38.5	8.25	88.28	84.21	85.21	51
29	Nagaland	85.24	31.31	61.41	61.8	88.2	33.8	8.24	88.18	88	88.48	51
30	Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir	88.21	31.82	68.48	78.2	81	35.2	8.28	77.28	88	88.24	51
31	Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir	78.21	31.88	61.21	65.5	81	33.4	8.14	88.28	88	83.24	51
32	Nagaland	88	31.88	71.21	67.4	88.3	41	8.28	88.48	88	88.21	51
33	Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir	67.88	31.81	61.21	68.8	88.2	38.7	8.88	78.48	88.14	88.21	51
34	Nagaland	67.88	31.21	61.21	58.8	88.2	38.7	8.88	78.48	88.14	88.21	51
35	Nagaland	75.21	31.8	61.3	65.3	71.4	38	8.48	85.28	88	84.21	51
36	Nagaland	84.21	31.21	68.18	65.1	88.4	38.8	8.14	88.28	88.21	82.21	51
India		81.28	31.82	68.14	71.8	88.1	34.2	8	74.2	84.28	82.28	51
Target		100	31.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

● Aspirant (70-80) ● Performer (80-85) ● Front Runner (85-95) ● Achiever (100)

GOAL 4



**87.26%**  
ADJUSTED NET ENROLMENT RATIO of elementary (class 1-12) education



**50.14%**  
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO for higher secondary education



**26.3%**  
students aged 18-23 years ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION



**71.9%**  
Class 8 students achieved minimum proficiency in LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS



**74.6%**  
LITERACY LEVEL among persons aged 15 years and above



**19.3%**  
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (15 years and above) completed at least secondary education



**1**  
GENDER PARITY INDEX: 1 implies parity between females and males in Higher Education (18-23 years)



**84.76%**  
schools had ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND DRINKING WATER



**83%**  
TRAINED TEACHERS in secondary schools

**21**  
PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO at secondary level



## Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-6)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy 2020 also aims to ensure universal access and equal opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education including vocational education - from pre school to Grade 12.
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	6.4	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy 2020 also aims to reduce dropout rates with a goal to achieve 100 percent Gross Enrolment Ratio in provision to secondary level by 2030. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	100	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to ensure that all students have universal, free and compulsory access to high quality and equitable schooling from early child hood care and education (age 3 onwards) through higher secondary education (i.e., until class 12).
Percentage of students in class 5 achieving above 75 minimum proficiency level in terms of minimum defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the year	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education with relevant and effective learning resources.
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	100	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims for GER in higher education to reach 100 percent by 2030.
Percentage of persons with disability (5 years and above who have completed at least secondary education)	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 4.5, which aims to ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities by 2030.
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.5 which aims to eliminate gender disparities in education.
Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	100	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.6 that aims to ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy by 2030.
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (Electricity, drinking water)	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to provide effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre primary school to Grade 12. It aims to take special care to ensure that no school remains deficient in infrastructure support.
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	100	This target is aligned with global SDG target 4.4 which aims to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.
Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	30	The National Education Policy 2020 proposes to ensure a pupil teacher ratio (PTR) of under 30:1 at each level of school education.

## Highlights

**Enrolment Ratio in elementary education:** The Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-6) education in India is 87.76 percent. Three States and two UT namely Karnataka, Kerala, Tripura and Delhi have achieved the target of 100 percent enrolment at elementary level. Haryana has the lowest enrolment ratio of 67.58 percent among the States and Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep have the lowest percentage among the UTs (62.88 percent).

**Average annual dropout rate:** The average annual dropout rate at the secondary level in India is 11.07 percent, with Himachal Pradesh performing the best among the States with 7.88 percent and Chandigarh among the UTs with 4.52 percent. At 15.68 percent, Arunachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of drop-out at secondary level, followed by Assam at 13.47 percent and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (12.22 percent).

**Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher secondary level is 90.14 percent. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh recorded the highest GER at 93.79 percent, while Bihar recorded the lowest of 26.38 percent. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest gross enrolment ratio of 93.43 percent.

**Student proficiency in class 5:** Slightly 71.8 percent of students in class 5 achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in Language and Mathematics, in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes at the end of grade 5. The best performing state is Rajasthan, with 88.30 percent of the students achieving minimum proficiency levels. Chandigarh performed the best among the UTs at 81.6 percent. Only 60 percent of the students in class 5 achieved minimum proficiency level in Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep.

**Enrolment Ratio in Higher education:** According to ASSE report 2018-19, 26.3 percent of students in the age group of 18-23 years were enrolled in higher education. States among the States and Chandigarh among the UTs have the highest enrolment ratio at 53.9 percent and 50.8 percent, respectively, among the States, Bihar has the lowest enrolment at 15.6 percent.

**Education level among Persons with Disability:** 36.5 percent of persons with disability (5 years

and above) have completed at least secondary education. No State/UT has achieved the target of 100 percent. The best performing State is Goa at 32.4 percent and the best performing UT is Delhi at 48 percent. On the other hand, only 10.5 percent of persons with disability in Arunachal Pradesh have completed secondary education.

**Gender Parity in higher education:** An all India GPI value of 1 is reported according to ASSE report 2018-19 implying a parity between females and males (18-23 years) in higher education in the country. Fifteen States and all the Union Territories have achieved gender parity in Higher education, GPI is lowest in Bihar at 0.79.

**Literacy levels:** The literacy level among persons aged 15 years and above at the all India level stood at 74.6 percent. Mizoram at 98.5 percent and Lakshadweep at 97.7 percent are the closest to achieving the target of 100 percent literacy. In Bihar, only 64.7 percent of the persons 6 years and above were literate.

**Infrastructure in schools:** In 2018-19, 84.76 percent of schools had access to basic infrastructure (electricity and drinking water). Goa at 99.97 and Gujarat at 99.76 percent are the closest to achieving the target of 100 percent. Only 28.4 percent of schools in Nagaland have access to basic infrastructure. Among the UTs, Chandigarh, Delhi and Nager Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep have achieved the target.

**Proportion of trained teachers:** Approximately 83 percent of teachers in secondary schools are trained. The percentage of trained teachers is highest in Kerala (94.53 percent) among the States, and Puducherry (92.57 percent) among the UTs. Assam has less than 50 percent trained teachers at the secondary level.

**Pupil teacher ratio:** The all-India pupil teacher ratio at secondary level stands at 21. The target is to have at least one teacher for every 30 students in all schools. Himachal Pradesh has the best P:T ratio in the country with one teacher for every 8 students in the secondary level. Six States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are yet to achieve the target.





# SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right and is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work is a key component of this goal, with emphasis on the importance of full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life for women.

**Targets**

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

- 5.E Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

### SDG India Index: Goal 5

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Gender Equality, nine national level indicators have been identified, which capture five out of the nine SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 5 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 5 ranges between 25 and 64 for States and between 33 and 68 for UTs. Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. No state bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). Two UTs (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry) entered the category of Front Runners. Fourteen States and three UTs fall behind in the Aspirants category (with index scores less than 50).

Figure 5.1: SDG 5 Index Scores of States/ UTs

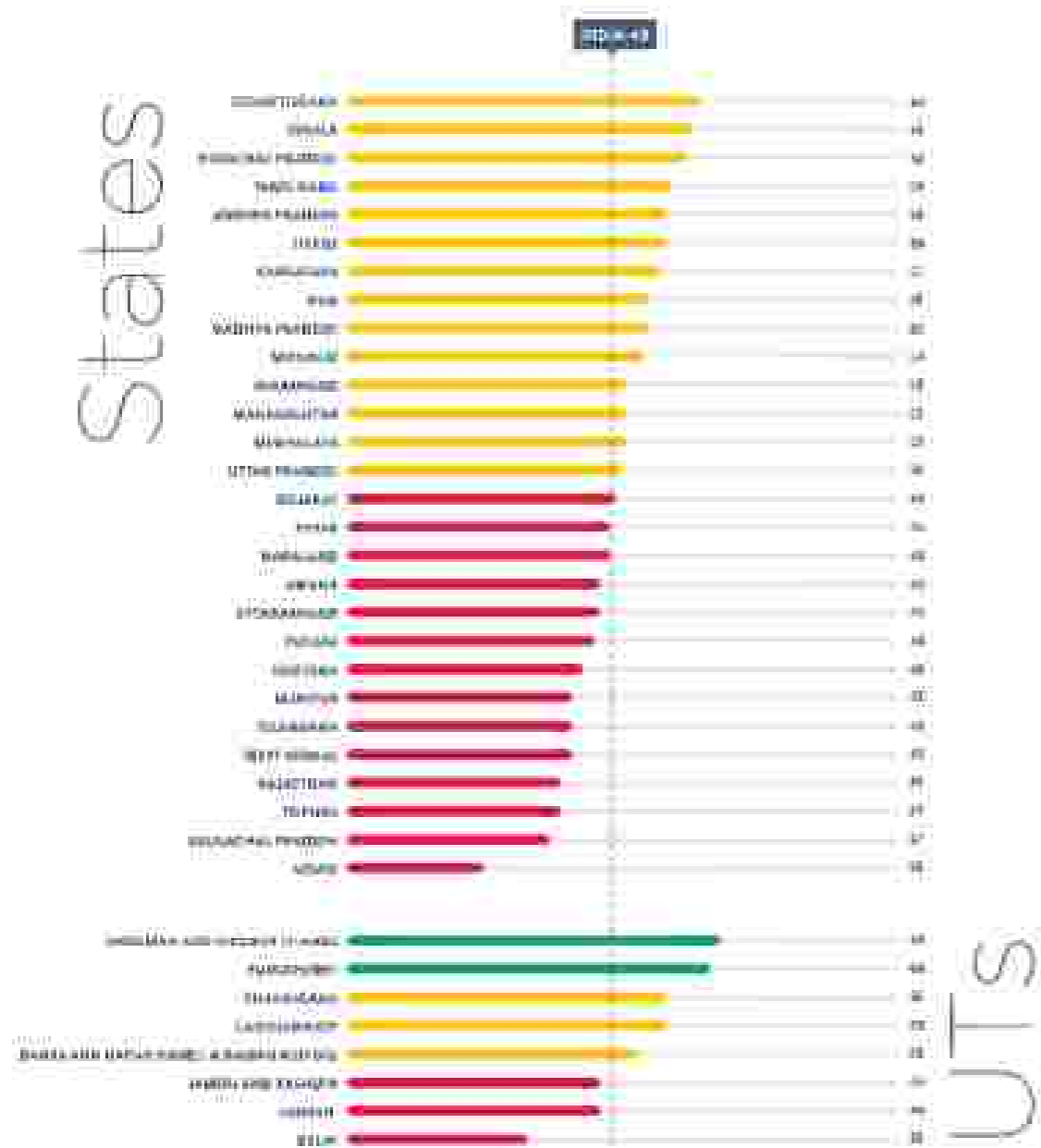


Figure 5.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 5



TABLE S.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG-5

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SDG 5-1	SDG 5-2	SDG 5-3	SDG 5-4	SDG 5-5	SDG 5-6	SDG 5-7	SDG 5-8	SDG 5-9	SDG 5-10	SDG 5-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	900	0.71	673	20.87	0.00	0.70	706	83.8	30.09	100	100
2	Assam	960	0.26	42.3	7.40	1.00	0.78	960	00	12.07	100	100
3	Bihar	925	0.23	177.9	19.77	0.26	0.17	925	55.6	1.67	100	100
4	Chhattisgarh	925	0.75	32.3	8.38	11.57	0.98	924	12.8	14.38	100	100
5	Goa	960	0.84	12.5	0.28	14.44	0.84	958	79.2	13.78	100	100
6	Gujarat	960	0.18	42.1	1.18	1.00	0.44	957	18.1	15.29	100	100
7	Haryana	960	0.80	21.2	11.17	0.00	0.28	960	67.4	19.46	100	100
8	Haryana	942	0.80	108.1	26.00	10.00	0.21	938	81.2	14.74	100	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	920	0.80	46.4	0.80	7.26	1.00	920	71.7	7.43	100	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	920	0.22	47.8	0.18	12.20	0.28	920	62.8	11.27	100	100
11	Karnataka	900	0.70	42.5	7.70	1.24	0.24	900	82.5	10.07	100	100
12	Kerala	957	0.84	62.7	17.08	0.71	0.40	947	75.2	12.88	100	100
13	Kerala Pradesh	920	0.79	88.9	18.70	0.77	0.28	920	88	13.88	100	100
14	Madhya Pradesh	980	0.75	62.1	14.17	8.20	0.44	978	84	15.46	100	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.78	17.2	0.87	1.27	0.28	960	73.8	6.88	100	100
16	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.71	34.4	1.47	0.28	0.80	958	69.1	14.32	100	100
17	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.80	28.7	1.07	0	0.40	960	65.8	11.78	100	100
18	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.80	4.1	0	0	0.20	957	61.1	9.85	100	100
19	Madhya Pradesh	922	0.85	102.5	12.70	0.80	0.27	920	64.2	4.88	100	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	900	0.87	61.5	11.40	1.12	0.28	900	70.9	1.23	100	100
21	Madhya Pradesh	970	0.70	128.4	16.00	12.80	0.80	967	74.2	16.12	100	100
22	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.88	38.8	0.22	0.28	0.80	960	67.1	6.29	100	100
23	Madhya Pradesh	980	0.73	10.0	1.00	0.27	0.80	980	67	19.65	100	100
24	Madhya Pradesh	981	0.88	49.2	16.20	0.24	0.12	978	86.2	13.88	100	100
25	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.72	14.6	12.94	0.28	0.27	960	67.2	12.20	100	100
26	Madhya Pradesh	988	0.24	55.4	17.27	10.00	0.18	981	69.9	7.26	100	100
27	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.71	46.5	11.70	0.40	0.28	958	71.4	11.53	100	100
28	Madhya Pradesh	941	0.23	64.0	26.00	12.00	0.28	938	72.7	1.17	100	100
29	Madhya Pradesh and North India	960	0.85	72.3	0.27	960	0.28	960	75	19.80	100	100
30	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.80	61.2	17.78	960	0.21	954	72.1	10.81	100	100
31	Madhya Pradesh and North India	960	0.84	21.8	1.20	960	1.00	958	68	10.25	100	100
32	Madhya Pradesh and North India	960	0.26	26.2	1.88	960	0.21	958	69.8	10.07	100	100
33	Madhya Pradesh	944	0.25	144.0	16.70	11.40	0.26	938	69.5	11.65	100	100
34	Madhya Pradesh and North India	957	0.18	47.8	1.42	1.20	0.40	950	69.2	7.88	100	100
35	Madhya Pradesh	977	0.79	47.8	0.47	1.20	0.40	970	69.2	7.88	100	100
36	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.88	115.2	0	960	0.25	960	73.4	41.01	100	100
37	Madhya Pradesh	960	0.25	12.1	1.81	12.20	0.40	958	67.1	12.88	100	100
	<b>India</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Target</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

GOAL 5



**8.46%**  
seats in the STATE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES  
held by women



**0.33**  
Ratio of Female to Male  
LABOUR FORCE Participation  
Rate at against 1



**899**  
SEX RATIO AT BIRTH  
(Males per  
1,000 female)



**72%**  
of married women have their  
demand for FAMILY PLANNING  
met by modern methods



**62**  
of CRIME AGAINST WOMEN  
ARE REGISTERED for every  
1,00,000 female population



**20**  
Women experienced CRUELTY/  
physical violence by spouse  
or his relatives for every  
1,00,000 female population



**190**  
among every 1,000  
persons in MANAGERIAL  
POSITIONS are women



**13.96%**  
OPERATIONAL  
LANDHOLDERS are female



**33%**  
HIGHER WAGES FOR MEN THAN  
WOMEN in rural and urban India

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	3	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 5.2 that aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
Sex ratio at birth	950	The 2018 UNFPA report on "Sex Ratio at Birth in India: Revised Issues and Patterns" identifies that in the absence of sex selection the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is around 1100 male births per 100 female births or around 910 female births per 1,000 male births.
Rate of formal to non-formal wage/contracting workers, among regular wage/contracted employees	3	This target corresponds to global SDG target 5.5 that aims to end all forms of violence against women. The target value is set to establish the wage gap between men and women to work at equal rates.
For 1,00,000 women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	0	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 5.2 that aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
Percentage of elected women over time seats in the state legislative assembly	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Rate of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFR) (15-64 years)	1	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Proportion of women in managerial positions (including women in board of directors, or board companies) (per 1,000 persons)	24%	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 3 best performing states.
Percentage of unmet need women aged 15-49 years who have been exposed to modern methods of family planning (unmet)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.6 that aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
Operational level holding power (the percentage of female operational level holding)	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to undertake reforms to give women equal rights in economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land.

Highlights

**Crimes against women:** For every 100,000 female population in India, about 62 crimes of crimes were reported in 2018. The highest rate of crimes against women was witnessed in Assam, at about 171, followed by the UT of Delhi at 144 crimes per 100,000 female population. The lowest rate of crimes against women was in Nagaland at about 4 crimes per 100,000 female population followed by the UT of Puducherry at 12 crimes per 100,000 female population.

**Sex Ratio:** Sex Ratio at Birth in India is 929 females per 1000 males, as reported in SRS 2016-18. The target is to achieve a sex ratio at birth of at least 950 females for 1000 males. Chhattisgarh and Kerala have surpassed this target with a sex ratio at birth of 957 and 952, respectively.

**Wage gap among regular employees:** The average wage/contracting ratio for female is only three-fourth of that of males among regular wage/contracted employees for the period April 2018-March 2019. The aim is to achieve equal pay for men and women. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh has the highest female to male wage ratio of 0.94 while West Bengal has the lowest at 0.85. Among the UTs, Lakshadweep is the best performer.

**Domestic violence:** National Crime Records Bureau reports that for every 100,000 female population, 20 have experienced orally/physical violence by husband or his relatives in 2018. Assam at 71, recorded the highest number of victims per 100,000 female population while among the UTs, Delhi at 41, recorded the highest number of victims.

**Women in leadership:** On an average, 8.45 percent of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies are held by women. The target is to have 50 percent of the seats to be held by men and women each. No State/UT has achieved this target yet. Assam at 41, the Legislative Assembly is the country.

the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh has the highest representation of women at 34.44 percent, followed by West Bengal at 13.03 percent. Nagaland and Mizoram are the worst performers with no women representatives.

**Female Labour Force Participation:** The ratio of female to male LFR in the country stands at 0.33 as of 2016-18. The target has been set as 1 denoting parity. Among the States and UTs, the ratio of female to male LFR is the highest in Himachal Pradesh at 0.38, while it is the lowest in Bihar at 0.06.

**Women in managerial positions:** For every 1,000 persons in managerial positions (including the positions of Director in listed companies) 240 are women. The target to be achieved is at least 245 women in managerial positions for every 1,000 persons. Puducherry recorded the highest value at 65 women in managerial positions for every 1,000 persons. Nagaland (10) and Assam and Kashmir and Lakshad recorded the lowest value (0.00) in the country.

**Family planning:** According to the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), 72 percent of the demand for modern methods of family planning (currently married women aged 15-49 years) was met in India. Andhra Pradesh among the States and Puducherry among the UTs were the best performers at 93.8 and 92.1 percent, respectively. Only 25.6 percent of demand for modern family planning methods was met in Meghalay.

**Operational level holding:** According to the Agriculture Census (2015-16), the percentage share of female operational landholders has increased from 12.79 percent in 2010-11 to 31.56 percent in 2015-16, which is still far from desirable. The share of female operational landholders was the highest in Nagaland at 34.32 percent and lowest in Punjab at 1.55 percent.



## SDG 6



## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 calls for access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene for all by 2030. Water resources are also critical for agriculture and industrial use, and therefore protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential. The goal is aimed at improving water quality by reducing pollution, substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors, and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

## Targets

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management





TABLE C.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG-6

SR	State/UT	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply (SDG-6.1)
1	Andhra Pradesh	85.52	88.81	100	100	87.28	86.52	84.52	8.72	100	100	100
2	Assam	54.12	52.84	100	100	75.12	65.85	52.27	0	100	100	100
3	Bihar	25.70	24.22	100	100	71.28	60.82	51.25	0	100	100	100
4	Chhatisgarh	65.25	68.25	100	100	87.82	84.84	85.14	2.25	100	100	100
5	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
6	Gujarat	82.22	88	100	100	88.87	88.86	82.88	10.88	100	100	100
7	Haryana	57.41	58.71	100	100	88.45	88.56	100.21	12.84	100	100	100
8	Himachal Pradesh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
9	Jharkhand	25.48	28.71	100	100	88.12	74.12	27.71	1.25	100	100	100
10	Karnataka	88.87	100	100	100	85.88	87.71	88.88	25.22	100	100	100
11	Kerala	85.28	88.22	100	100	88.28	88.22	84.22	8.88	100	100	100
12	Madhya Pradesh	67.85	68.22	100	100	88.22	81.22	54.77	7.82	100	100	100
13	Madhpradesh	64.28	68.70	100	100	88.22	82.28	54.22	3.22	100	100	100
14	Maharashtra	82.22	100	100	100	77.84	100	2.22	0	100	100	100
15	Mizoram	21.48	100	100	100	87.88	88.28	2.44	0	100	100	100
16	Nagaland	88.12	100	100	100	85.88	87.14	8.22	0	100	100	100
17	Nagaland	48.14	100	100	100	80.22	100	1.88	0	100	100	100
18	Odisha	82.22	88.12	100	100	88.84	81.14	82.22	0	100	100	100
19	Punjab	88.88	88.41	100	100	88.88	84.12	100.88	78.88	100	100	100
20	Rajasthan	25.22	27.28	100	100	88.84	82.22	100.87	82.77	100	100	100
21	Tamil Nadu	57.42	100	100	100	88.14	85.77	8.88	0	100	100	100
22	Tamil Nadu	71.22	88.28	100	100	88.22	82.22	82.22	28.22	100	100	100
23	Telangana	100	100	100	100	88.22	88.22	85.48	21.88	100	100	100
24	Tripura	82.22	84.84	100	100	88.28	100	8.88	0	100	100	100
25	Uttar Pradesh	25.22	28.22	100	100	85.12	85.77	75.18	10.88	100	100	100
26	Uttarakhand	87.88	88.28	100	100	85.22	82.22	88.22	0	100	100	100
27	West Bengal	27.22	25.48	100	100	88.84	74.87	44.22	0	100	100	100
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.88	100	100	100	88.28	88.88	2.88	0	100	100	100
29	Chandigarh	Not	Not	100	100	100	88.45	75.88	0	100	100	100
30	Delhi	Not	Not	100	100	84.88	Not	28.22	0	100	100	100
31	Lakshadweep	Not	Not	100	100	100	88.28	10.28	0	100	100	100
32	Goa	Not	Not	100	100	100	10.88	100.88	84.77	100	100	100
33	Andhra Pradesh	82.12	88.28	100	100	88.22	87.22	25.22	0	100	100	100
34	Goa	28.88	100	100	100	88.22	87.22	28.22	0	100	100	100
35	Lakshadweep	Not	Not	100	100	100	Not	10.28	0	100	100	100
36	Lakshadweep	Not	Not	100	100	100	Not	10.28	0	100	100	100
37	Madhya Pradesh	85.12	85.88	100	100	88.74	85.22	75.88	25.88	100	100	100
38	India	67.28	67.84	100	100	75.12	68.48	67.22	12.28	100	100	100

## GOAL 6



**100%**  
districts verified as  
**OPEN DEFECATION  
FREE (ODF)**





**100%**  
SML constructed against  
target ODF-10



**95%**  
schools have  
**SEPARATE TOILET  
FACILITIES FOR GIRLS**



**51.36%**  
rural population receives  
**SAFE AND ADEQUATE  
DRINKING WATER through  
piped water supply**



**97.44%**  
rural population have access  
to improved source  
of drinking water



**63%**  
not available  
**GROUND WATER  
WITHDRAWN IN 2017**



**17.24%**  
**BLOCKS  
OVER-EXPLORED**



**88.4%**  
polluting industries comply  
with Central Pollution Control  
Board norms for waste  
water treatment

## Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of total population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)	100	The 14th Indian Mission aims to provide piped water supply to the entire rural population by 2024.
Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	100	Global SDG target 6.1 aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and adequate drinking water for all by 2030.
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (IHMTG)	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030. This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).
Percentage of districts notified to be ODF (IHMTG)	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030. This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).
Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030.
Percentage of industries (B1 category or highly polluting industries/greenly polluting/low category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	Global SDG target 6.3 aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
Percentage of ground water within well beyond sustainability	0	The report "National Commission on Hydraulic Ground Water Resources of India (2017)" by the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Jal Shakti, categorizes degree of groundwater abstracts below 70 percent as "safe".
Percentage of blocks/mandals/tahsils (N over required)	0	This target corresponds to Global SDG target 6.4 that aims to substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal to address water scarcity and Global SDG target 6.5 that aims to protect and restore water-related ecosystems.

## Highlights

**Access to piped water supply:** Around 70 percent of the rural population receives safe and adequate drinking water within premises through piped water supply. The aim is to increase it to 100 percent. Madhya Pradesh and Goa have already achieved the target while Gujarat and Haryana at 93.07 and 97.41 percent, respectively, are close to achieving the target. Percentage of rural population receiving safe drinking water through piped water supply within premises was the lowest in Uttar Pradesh at 20.35 percent.

**Access to improved sources of drinking water:** While the national target is to provide access to improved source of drinking water to all, currently 87.44 percent of the rural population in India has access to improved sources of drinking water. The States (Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Telangana) have achieved the target. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have achieved the national target. With just over 74.77 percent, Access for the lowest share of rural population that has access to an improved source of drinking water.

**Individual household toilets (IHMTG):** The progress provided by the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (G) has enabled all States and UTs to complete the construction of the targeted number of individual household toilets in rural households.

**Open Defecation Free districts:** All districts in India have been notified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) as of 2020 as reflected in the SBM (G) Dashboard.

**Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls:** Roughly 60 percent of schools in the country have separate toilet facilities for girls. The target is to cover all schools. Four UTs and the State of Goa have already achieved this target. Only 68 percent of the schools in Madhya Pradesh have separate toilet facilities for girls.

**Waste water treatment:** Only about 88.4 percent of industries (17 highly polluting/low category/greenly polluting industries) comply with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms, while the target is for all industries to meet the CPCB norms. Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tripura have achieved this target with all industries complying with waste water treatment norms. Only 66 percent of the industries in Rajasthan, and 60 percent in Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand comply with the wastewater treatment norms.

**Groundwater withdrawal against sustainability:** A stage of groundwater development less than or equal to 70 percent is considered safe. The overall stage of groundwater development in the country is 63 percent. The stage of groundwater extraction is very high in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, where it is more than 100 percent, which implies that in these States the annual ground water consumption is more than annual rechargeable ground water resources. In the States of Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry, the stage of groundwater extraction is between 70-100 percent. In rest of the States/UTs, the stage of groundwater development is below 70 percent.

**Over-exploited blocks:** Out of the total 6285 administrative units (Blocks/Talukas/Mandals/Districts/Tehsil/Villages), 186 (3 percent) have been categorized as over-exploited. The target is to reduce it to zero. Three States and many UTs have already achieved this target. More than 25 percent of the total units in Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are over-exploited.



## SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy security is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. Access to energy enables people to augment their income and productivity, enhance access to healthcare, water and education, and improve their overall well-being. Goal 7 is aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and efficient energy services by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and efficient energy is critical to this endeavour.

### Targets

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

- 7a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

### SDG India Index: Goal 7

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, two national level indicators have been identified, which capture one out of the five SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

### Goal 7 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 7 ranges between 50 and 100 for States and between 71 and 100 for UTs.

Fifteen States and five UTs have entered the category of Achievers (with Index scores of 100) and Twelve States and three UTs tagged a position in the category of First Runner (score range between 85 and 99, including both).

Figure 7.1: SDG 7 Index Score of States/ UTs

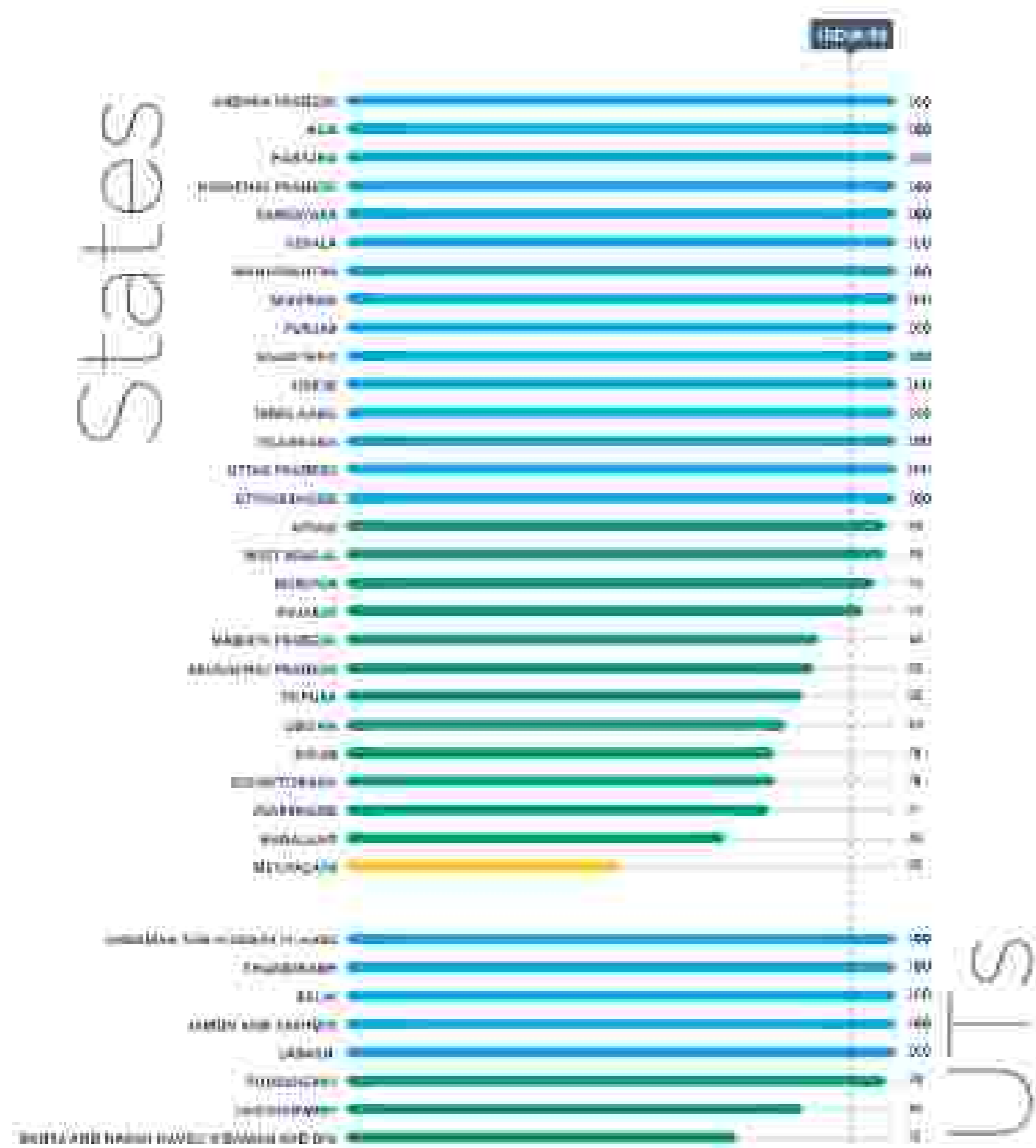


Figure 7.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 7





### Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of treatment plants:	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 6.3 that aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Percentage of (PG-TRG) treatment plants against number of treatment plants:	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 6.3 that aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

### Highlights

Ministry of Water Resources has been making great efforts for providing universal access to electricity to every household in the period March 2019 to June 2020. In the period of the Ministry of Electricity 2019 period, considerable work was done in 100% electrification of villages of India. More than 100 per cent electrification of villages in 100 per cent of India, Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry have almost reached 100%.

Over Coming Time (OCT) 2020, envisaged in July 2020, when the SDG will celebrate of Universal Internet Goal 6.3 and 7E.MB connections of 100 million GIG (GIG) in the country. U.S.A. will be the number of 100 connections (100 million) which will target for 100% connection per. Among the 100, 1000 km in both 100 (100 km) per 100% in each connection.





**SDG 8**  
**DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**  
 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are crucial to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote policies which support decent job creation and safe and secure working environments. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

**Targets**

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local cultures and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

### SDG India Index: Goal 8

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth, nine national level indicators have been identified, which capture five out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 8 Index Score

SDG Index Scores for Goal 8 ranges between 36 and 78 for States and between 47 and 70 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seven States and three UTs topped a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 80, excluding both). However, three States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 8.1: SDG 8 Index Score of States/ UTs

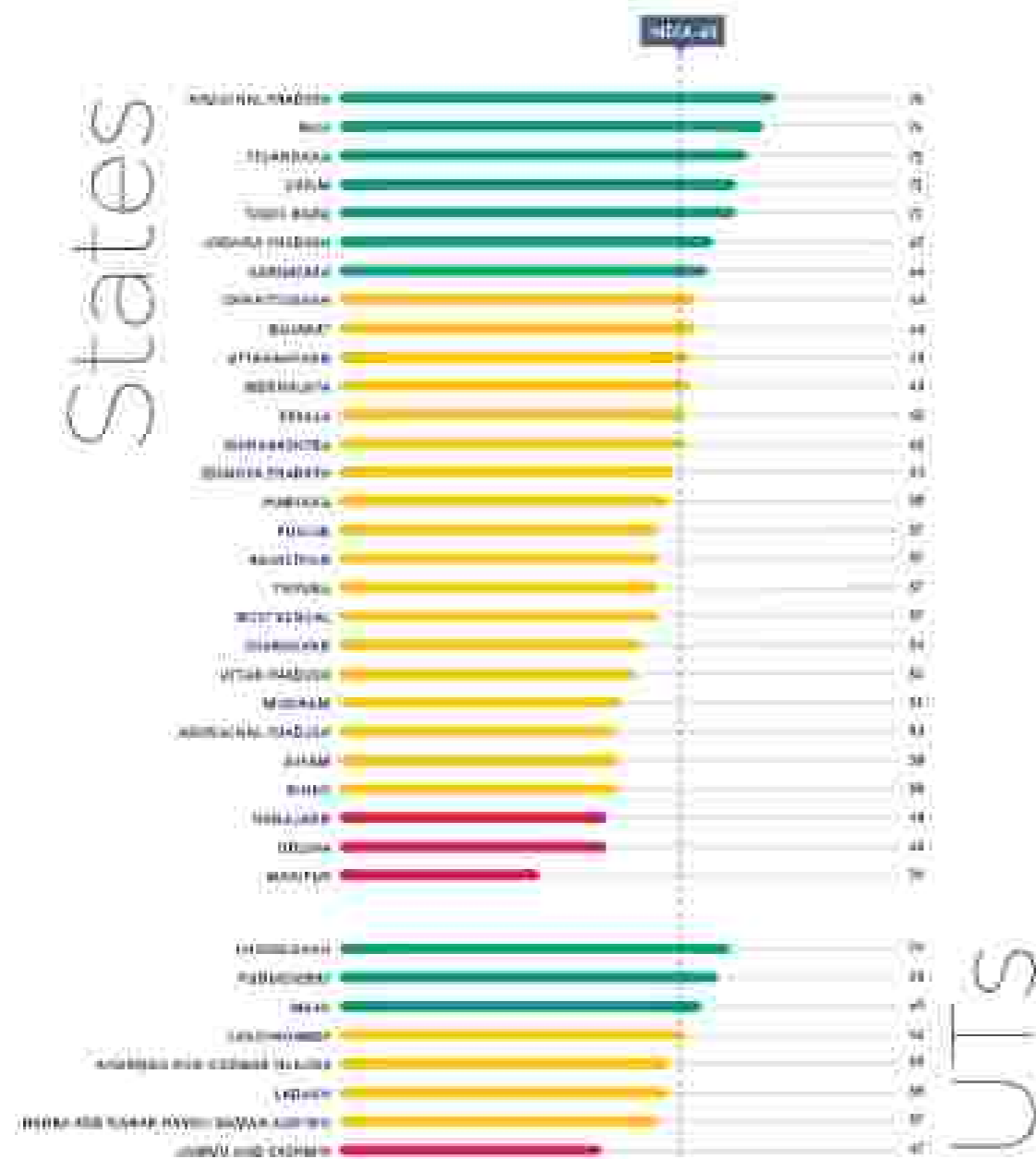


Figure 8.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 8



TABLE B.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 8

Sl. No.	State/UT	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.11
		Annual growth rate of India's GDP	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA	Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.84	12.66	6.7	62.5	62.5	100	18.80	21.01	16.71	77	77
2	Assam	2.52	0	2.7	40.8	17.1	100	11.21	15.36	16.36	77	77
3	Bihar	5.26	5.93	7.1	40.8	48.8	100	6.89	11.00	16.79	77	77
4	Chhattisgarh	7.23	2.28	10.6	42.4	22.1	100	6.31	6.84	5.22	77	77
5	Goa	5.26	20.71	2.4	64.6	11.7	100	10.90	12.56	12.86	77	77
6	Gujarat	12.76	2.2	8.4	57.8	22.8	100	45.78	12.52	44.29	77	77
7	Haryana	7.40	20.19	2.4	54.8	11.8	100	12.89	17.23	16.76	77	77
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.26	12.24	8.8	50.4	52.3	100	18.29	21.82	48.78	77	77
9	Jharkhand	6.41	28.46	5.8	71.1	11.1	100	12.41	15.52	12.36	77	77
10	Karnataka	5.26	28.54	5.1	52.5	11.5	100	6.58	6.52	16.74	77	77
11	Kerala	6.29	7.40	2.8	116.6	11.6	100	16.66	26.71	16.57	77	77
12	Madhya Pradesh	6.26	1.11	10.4	52.2	14.4	100	12.10	21.99	16.81	77	77
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.29	11.44	5.7	116.8	11.8	100	12.81	12.54	12.88	77	77
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	17.58	5.4	58.7	43.3	100	12.58	12.50	14.08	77	77
15	Madhya Pradesh	4.74	0	10.1	12.5	12.8	100	1.00	11.40	16.87	77	77
16	Madhya Pradesh	7.56	0	2.8	62.2	42.2	100	12.72	12.58	16.78	77	77
17	Madhya Pradesh	4.87	2.29	2.1	52.8	11.8	100	17.72	14.00	12.28	77	77
18	Madhya Pradesh	5.43	0	11.1	47.8	17.1	100	11.81	14.22	14.72	77	77
19	Madhya Pradesh	5.49	0	2.8	12.7	14.2	100	12.81	15.72	12.88	77	77
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.41	7.11	11.1	12.8	12.1	100	12.24	14.28	12.22	77	77
21	Madhya Pradesh	5.45	20.52	6.2	116.8	12.2	100	10.21	14.26	16.86	77	77
22	Madhya Pradesh	4.87	0	5.1	11.1	11.2	100	14.21	16.12	14.22	77	77
23	Madhya Pradesh	7.45	12.81	2.2	116.8	11.8	100	10.87	16.47	16.22	77	77
24	Madhya Pradesh	8.41	48.89	11.1	11.2	12.2	100	12.28	16.82	17.46	77	77
25	Madhya Pradesh	8.84	0	11.1	11.8	12.2	100	14.21	14.26	16.26	77	77
26	Madhya Pradesh	2.74	18.89	6.2	44.4	11.4	100	8.81	6.81	14.74	77	77
27	Madhya Pradesh	5.46	19.77	11.1	48.6	40.2	100	20.01	16.84	12.86	77	77
28	Madhya Pradesh	5.26	12.26	4.1	54.8	11.2	100	8.71	12.82	12.22	77	77
29	Madhya Pradesh	11.1	4.04	12.8	12.5	11.2	100	12.81	26.82	17.24	77	77
30	Madhya Pradesh	6.11	0	7.8	54.8	47.2	100	26.80	11.77	46.42	77	77
31	Madhya Pradesh	11.1	2.27	2.1	11.8	11.8	100	10.89	12.56	16.26	77	77
32	Madhya Pradesh	11.1	2.74	1	12.2	11.2	100	10.89	26.84	26.81	77	77
33	Madhya Pradesh	5.26	19.27	11.2	12.5	11.8	100	16.26	11.22	17.27	77	77
34	Madhya Pradesh	4.11	5.89	1.1	58.1	44.4	100	12.71	15.42	14.26	77	77
35	Madhya Pradesh	4.59	1.00	5.6	11.1	11.1	100	11.71	11.69	12.87	77	77
36	Madhya Pradesh	11.1	11.12	11.1	11.1	14.2	100	26.28	17.26	12.11	77	77
37	Madhya Pradesh	5.43	2.27	8.7	11.8	11.1	100	17.28	16.82	12.87	77	77
38	Madhya Pradesh	11.1	11.1	6.2	12.8	12.8	100	21.26	12.21	12.24	77	77
39	Madhya Pradesh	7	11	2	12.2	11	100	21.26	12.21	12.24	77	77

Aspirant (2-46) Aspirant (20-46) Front Runner (45-66) Achiever (100)

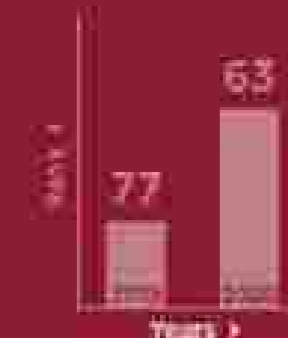
GOAL 8



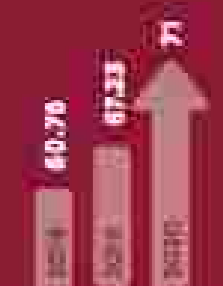
5.1%

Annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA at constant prices in 2018-19

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS



INDIA'S RANK



INDIA'S DTF SCORE



6.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



53.6%

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



52%

related employees in micro-agricultural sector have NO SOCIAL SECURITY COVER



99.99%

households have BANK ACCOUNTS under PMJDY against the target

55.3%

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana ACCOUNTS HELD BY WOMEN

12

BANKING OUTLETS per 1,00,000 population

17

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES per 1,00,000 population

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 8.1 that aims to ensure per capita economic growth with at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum.
Ease of Doing Business (EDB) Score (feedback score)	100	The "Business Action Agenda Plan (2018 ranking of 100)" released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) measured performance of the States/UTs by assigning full weightage to the feedback score component at the ground level, as effectiveness of the states. Average feedback score recorded by the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Unemployment rate (%) (15-64 years)	5	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-64 years)	68.5	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of regular wage/contracted employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	6	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 8.8 that aims to protect labour rights and promote safe and sound working environments for all workers.
Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMDBS agent target	100	The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana aims to provide at least one bank-savings banking account to every household.
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	31.38	Global SDG target 8.10 aims to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	40.65	Global SDG target 8.10 aims to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of women account holders in PMDBS	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to financial services, and to the global SDG target 8.10 that aims to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Highlights

**Per capita GDP growth rate and India's GDP per capita at constant prices (base year 2011-12) grew by 5.1 percent in 2018-19 over 2017-18. Global target SD 8.1 aims to sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum. In 2018-19, annual per capita GDP growth rate in various States and three UTs was more than the national average. Among the States and UTs, the best performance is shown by Goa (13.79 percent) and Chandigarh (12.8 percent), respectively.**

**Ease of Doing Business: Doing Business 2020 Report of the World Bank ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier (DTF), a score that shows the gap of an economy to the global best practice. India's DTF Score for the year 2020 stands at 71.**

The State/UT scores have been sourced from the fourth edition of the BRAP ranking released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The 2018 BRAP ranking gives full weightage to the feedback on effectiveness of the reforms from over thirty thousand respondents at the ground level. Hence, the feedback score has been used to measure the performance of the States/UTs. Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana are the best performing States with feedback scores of 92.4, 90.1 and 88.6, respectively. Delhi is the best performing UT with a feedback score of 93.7.

**Unemployment Rate: India's unemployment rate for the year 2018-19 stands at 6.2 percent. Among the States, Odisha has the lowest unemployment rate at 2.8 percent followed by Meghalaya (2.8 percent). On the other hand, Nagaland has the highest unemployment rate of 35.5 percent among the States.**

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): The Labour Force Participation Rate for the country stands at 53.8 percent. LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is highest in the country at 72 percent. At 41.4 percent, Bihar has the lowest LFPR.**

**Coverage of social security benefits: In the non-agricultural sector in India, around 57 percent of regular wage/contracted employees do not have any social security benefits. The target is to provide social security benefits to all such workers. No state or UT has achieved this target. Mizoram at 8.4 percent among the States and Lakshadweep at 14 percent among the UTs are the best performers. Punjab has the highest share of regular wage/contracted non-agricultural workers without social security benefits (20 percent).**

**Households with a bank account: Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 91.99 percent of the targeted households in the country have been covered by bank accounts, as of 2020. Only eight States - Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan, and two UTs - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, fall short of achieving the target.**

**Banking outlets: There are 17 banking outlets per 100,000 population in the country as of September 2020. Among the States and UTs, Goa and Chandigarh display the best performance with respect to the number of banking outlets per 100,000 population at 45.78 and 39.4, respectively, much higher than the national average.**

**Automated Teller Machines: As of September 2020, there are 17 Automated Teller Machines per 100,000 population in India. Among the States, Goa recorded the highest number of ATMs at 61.56 per 100,000 population, while among the UTs, Lakshadweep had 97.06 ATMs per 100,000 population.**

**Women account holders under PMJDY: More than half of all account holders under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are women. Almost 60 percent of the PMJDY accounts in Rajasthan were held by women, while Goa had the lowest share of women accounts (44 percent). Among the UTs, Lakshadweep reported the highest percentage of women account holders under PMJDY at 57.07 percent, while the lowest is in Assam and Goa (10.85 percent).**



## SDG 9

# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This goal promotes investment in innovation, and reliable and resilient infrastructure which are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. It further aims at promoting increased resource efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. It recognizes the importance of promoting sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation, which are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

### Targets

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

### SDG India Index: Goal 9

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the eight SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

### Goal 9 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 9 ranges between 24 and 72 for States and between 21 and 66 for UTs.

Gujarat and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Six States and one UT topped a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 89, including both). However, fourteen States and six UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with index scores less than 50).

Figure 8.1: SDG 9 Index Score of States/ UTs

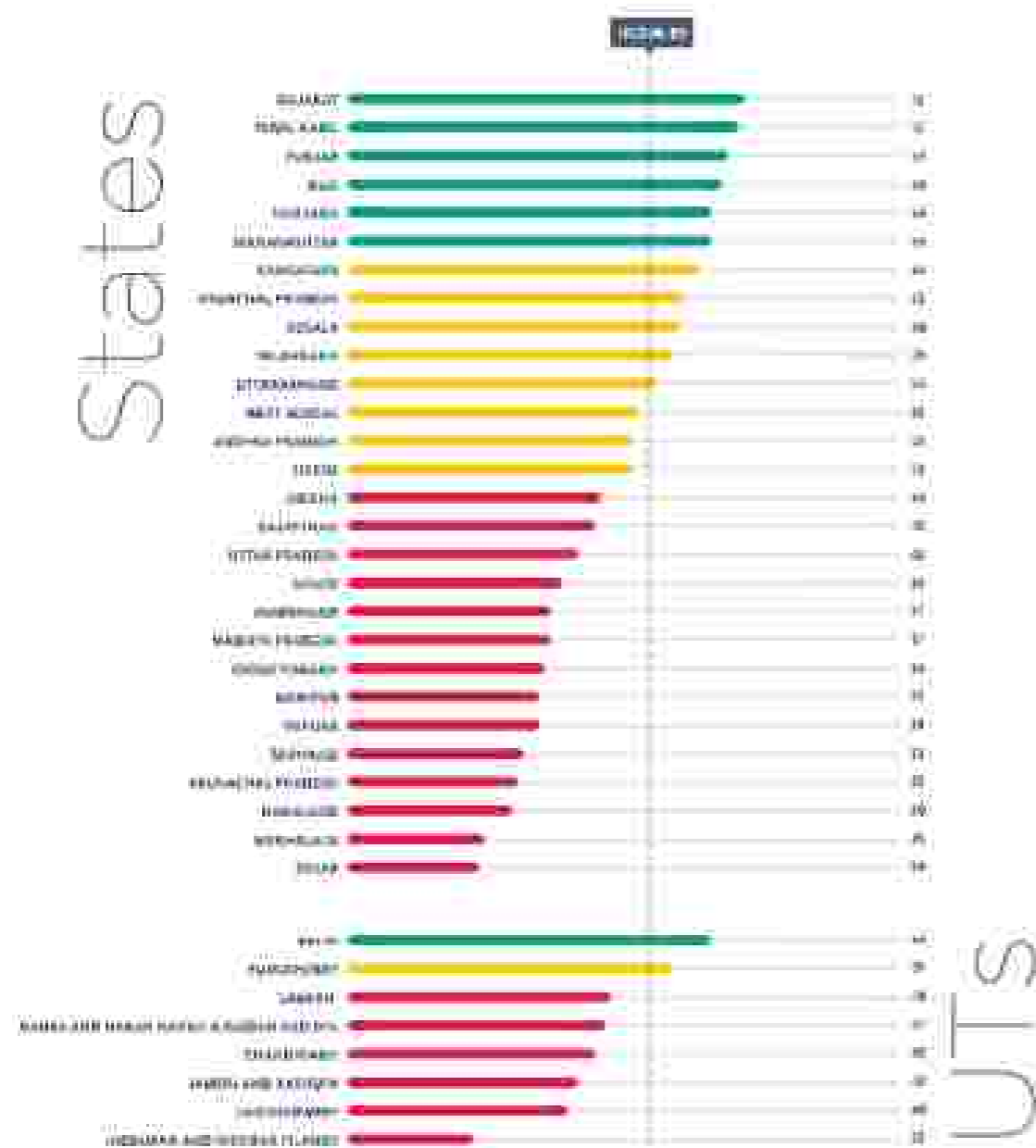


Figure 8.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 9





TABLE 9.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 9

Sl. No.	State/UT	1. Proportion of manufacturing exports to total exports (PMEXY)	2. Investment in infrastructure as a share of GDP	3. Proportion of population living in urban areas (URBAN)	4. Proportion of population living in smart cities (SMART)	5. Investment in research and development as a share of GDP	6. Proportion of population living in smart cities (SMART)	7. Proportion of population living in smart cities (SMART)	8. Proportion of population living in smart cities (SMART)	9. Proportion of population living in smart cities (SMART)
1	Andhra Pradesh	94.66	1.43	52.8	10.60	34.25	85.71	85.61	34	
2	Assam	81.71	2.77	2.70	2.06	14.30	84.00	82.74	34	
3	Bihar	94.38	1.89	12.05	10.05	15.30	82.52	85.57	34	
4	Chhattisgarh	87.18	2.85	7.21	5.30	14.80	85.85	80.00	34	
5	Goa	92.55	3.01	12.60	5.86	15.77	82.89	84.28	34	
6	Gujarat	100	2.78	42.52	16.20	24.82	117.66	74.72	34	
7	Haryana	100	3.62	36.74	30.84	33.83	84.71	84.70	34	
8	Himachal Pradesh	100	3.37	20.23	17.00	20.81	112.77	10.20	34	
9	Jharkhand	81.80	2.72	26.70	6.80	25.00	102.83	82.63	34	
10	Karnataka	83.86	2.86	26.82	7.80	17.17	12.52	30.00	34	
11	Kerala	100	3.37	10.50	11.74	10.50	100.00	85.35	34	
12	Kerala	85.50	1.16	10.70	11.77	30.50	110.01	71.41	34	
13	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	1.29	8.85	6.94	30.83	85.20	84.28	34	
14	Madhya Pradesh	89.82	1.42	18.28	11.24	28.02	101.07	74.72	34	
15	Madhya Pradesh	89.25	2.40	2.42	12.01	24.78	72.87	82.28	34	
16	Madhya Pradesh	85.18	2.55	8.80	1.27	12.55	70.21	82.24	34	
17	Madhya Pradesh	87.24	2.21	9.94	5.20	18.83	100.73	82.28	34	
18	Madhya Pradesh	87.18	2.28	1.77	8.11	14.11	74.27	82.24	34	
19	Madhya Pradesh	88.11	2.13	18.01	8.25	18.04	75.80	89.87	34	
20	Madhya Pradesh	100	1.46	12.78	16.20	12.54	111.18	84.22	34	
21	Madhya Pradesh	100.01	2.10	18.20	1.00	30.83	81.80	82.20	34	
22	Madhya Pradesh	81.71	2.80	45.40	2.31	30.20	80.44	82.74	34	
23	Madhya Pradesh	100	3.80	30.20	10.70	11.01	101.70	85.80	34	
24	Madhya Pradesh	89.84	1.70	11.14	12.80	11.71	100.00	85.81	34	
25	Madhya Pradesh	85.87	2.85	1.20	6.20	12.84	75.78	82.58	34	
26	Madhya Pradesh	89.20	1.88	24.14	10.11	12.85	87.82	88.71	34	
27	Madhya Pradesh	84.87	2.85	12.12	12.81	12.60	113.68	78.71	34	
28	Madhya Pradesh	89.13	2.80	12.54	18.80	11.80	80.80	82.74	34	
29	Madhya Pradesh and Northern Territory	0	8.0	1.0	7.0	18.80	87.87	8.0	34	
30	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	1.45	1.24	8.87	38.87	105.42	8.0	34	
31	Madhya Pradesh and Nepal	8.0	2.13	8.0	18.20	12.78	70.87	8.0	34	
32	Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	8.0	1.16	8.0	12.52	24.78	70.02	8.0	34	
33	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	2.36	1.20	12.80	16.80	100.81	100.80	34	
34	Madhya Pradesh and Punjab	85.20	2.87	8.80	8.1	18.82	85.82	82.71	34	
35	Madhya Pradesh	88.84	2.87	8.80	8.1	18.82	103.20	82.20	34	
36	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.70	11.71	134.20	8.0	34	
37	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	1.20	18.65	18.65	20.20	72.87	8.0	34	
India		87.85	1.88	14.1	12.87	25.20	84.20	84.42	34	
Target		100	5	20	10	30	100	100	100	

Aspirant (2-49) | Performer (50-84) | Front Runner (85-99) | Achiever (100)

GOAL 9

GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX



INDIA'S IMPROVEMENT IN R&D



48<sup>th</sup>

India's rank among 131 countries in the GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX, 2020, by WIPO



98% TARGETED HABITATIONS COVERED WITH ALL WEATHER ROADS UNDER PMGSY



16.1% of GROSS VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR



12.07% OF TOTAL WORKFORCE EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR



84 HAVE A MOBILE CONNECTION For every 100 persons



55 HAVE INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION For every 100 persons

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of logical substation connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100	Global SDG target 9.1 aims to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infra-structure to support economic development and equitable access to all. It is aimed that all logical substation connected under PMGSY are connected.
Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (constant prices)	24	The "Make in India" initiative aims to raise the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2025. As GDP is essentially a measure of GVA combined with net taxes, the same target has been used for GVA in manufacturing to total GVA.
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	24	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 9.2 that aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product. Average of the 3 best performing states has been set as the target.
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	100	The Global Innovation Index created by the World Intellectual Property Organisation ranks countries based on a score range of 0-100, with 100 being the highest performance.
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Report	5	The Logistics Performance Index measured by the World Bank ranks countries based on a score range of 1-5, 5 being the highest score.
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile use density)	100	This target aligns with Global SDG target 9.c, which aims to significantly increase access to information and communication technology. One of the pillars of the "Digital India initiative" is universal access to mobile connectivity.
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	100	This target aligns with Global SDG target 9.c, which aims to significantly increase access to information and communication technology. "Digital India initiative" of the Government of India also aims to boost internet coverage of internet connectivity.

Highlights

**Road connectivity:** Good connectivity is a fundamental requirement for industrialisation and development. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Government of India to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations through all-weather roads. At the national level, close to 98 percent of logical habitations have been covered by roads under PMGSY. Seven States, namely, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have achieved the target of providing 100 percent connectivity under PMGSY. Meghalaya recorded the lowest performance with only 88 out of the 6111 targeted habitations (14.5 percent) have been connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY.

**Value addition by manufacturing sector:** Of the total Gross Value Added in India in 2019-20, the share of manufacturing sector was 24 percent. The target is to increase this to 25 percent. Five States, namely Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and one UT - Puducherry, have already achieved the target.

**Employment in the manufacturing sector:** As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey, 10.07 percent of India's total workforce was engaged in the manufacturing sector in 2019-20. Among the States, the highest share was in Gujarat (12.8) percent, Tamil Nadu and one UT, namely Chandigarh, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, and Lakshadweep, had less than 5 percent of their labour force employed in the manufacturing sector during this period.

**Innovation Score:** India has been ranked 49 (out of 111) countries by the World Intellectual Property Organisation in the Global Innovation Index 2020, with a score of 35.58 out of 100. State/UT scores have been scored from the India Innovation Index 2020. Among the major States, Karnataka ranked

first with a score of 42.3, followed by Maharashtra (37.6) and Tamil Nadu (37.5). Himachal Pradesh topped among the NCT/UTs States with a score of 25.05, followed by Chandigarh and Puducherry. While Meghalaya was ranked last with a score of 3.75. Data topped among the UTs with a score of 46.4, followed by Chandigarh and Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh) ranked last with 0.77 score.

**Logistics Ease:** The World Bank's Logistics Performance Index 2018 ranked India 44 (out of 160) countries with a score of 3.86. State/UT scores have been scored from the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2019 Report released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Gujarat with a score of 5.00 is the best performing State while Nagaland has a score of only 2.00. Chandigarh leads the UTs with a score of 5.85.

**Internet density and mobile use density:** Providing for every 100 people in the country, 94 persons have a mobile connection while only 25 persons have internet subscriptions. Globally, the mobile density is over 100 percent in almost all the States, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and (Jammu & Kashmir) and for UTs (Chandigarh, Goa, Ladakh, and Lakshadweep). With 200 internet subscriptions for every 100 persons, Delhi tops the country in internet subscription density. Among the States, internet access is highest in Punjab at 84.02 subscriptions per 100 people. Bihar has the lowest number of mobile connections (58 percent) and lowest internet subscription rate (28 percent).



SDG 10

**REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

Reduce inequality within and among countries

The goal calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also inequalities of outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or any other status relevant within a society. It also aims at enhancing representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international economic and financial institutions.

**Targets**

**10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

**10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcomes, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

**10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

**10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

**10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

**10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

**10.a** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

**10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent

### SDG India Index: Goal 10

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Reduced Inequalities, seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the ten SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 10 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 10 ranges between 41 and 101 for States and between 62 and 100 for UTs.

Meghalaya and Chandigarh (Achiever, with Index score of 100) are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty States and six UTs tagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 85 and 99, including both). However, four States fall behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 10.1: SDG 10 Index Score of States/UTs

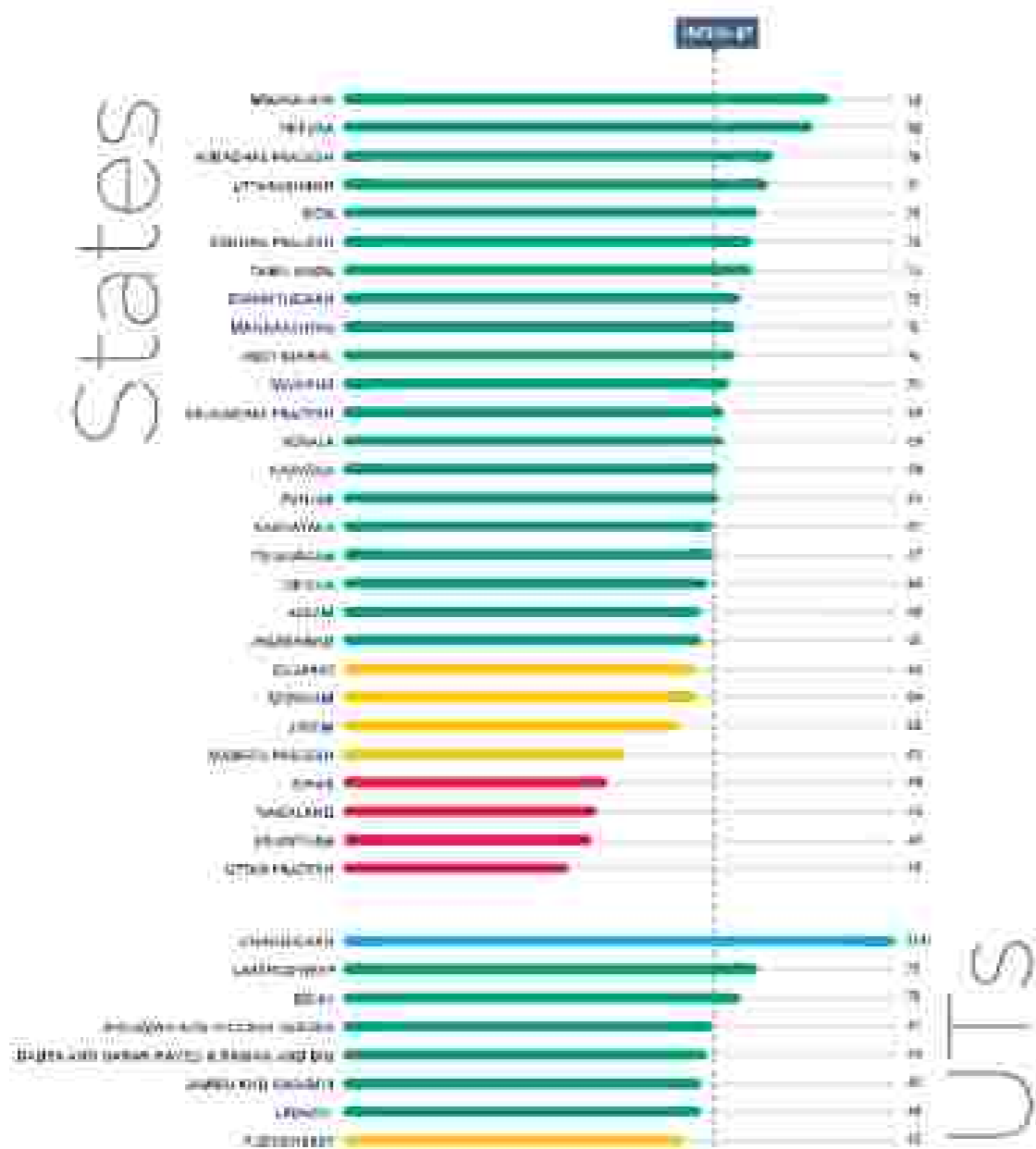


TABLE 30.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 10

Sl. No.	State/UTs	10.1 % of population in the lowest wealth quintile	10.2 Proportion of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Lok Sabha constituencies)	10.3 % of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Urban areas)	10.4 % of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Rural areas)	10.5 Ratio of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Urban areas) to population in the lowest wealth quintile (Rural areas)	10.6 % of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Urban areas)	10.7 % of population in the lowest wealth quintile (Rural areas)	SDG 10 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	18	10	30.37	0.33	24.2	22.5	100
2	Assam	42.6	9	10.85	10.23	1.50	NA	9	100
3	Bihar	62.5	7.14	14.4	10.25	1.0	6.0	11	100
4	Chhattisgarh	22.2	23	12.02	10.46	0.88	20.1	7.8	100
5	Goa	10	17.27	54.76	42.22	0.81	11.4	22.5	100
6	Gujarat	14	9	10.72	1.58	NA	12.8	1.2	100
7	Haryana	21.2	13.88	10.66	21.98	0.20	24.2	2.4	100
8	Himachal Pradesh	8.1	10	42.22	10.66	0.27	21.2	NA	100
9	Haryana	11.7	9	10.22	20.41	0.21	10.9	10.2	100
10	Karnataka	18	14.28	11.27	10.28	0.88	10.1	4	100
11	Kerala	22.2	7.14	10.25	10.22	0.20	10.4	7.7	100
12	Kerala	22	5	12.82	11.82	0.92	20.2	20.0	100
13	Kerala	14.7	17.29	10	10.25	0.20	10.2	22.5	100
14	Kerala	20.8	10.27	12.82	10.25	0.20	10.2	1.2	100
15	Kerala	11.1	9	10.25	10.22	NA	0	10.2	100
16	Kerala	10.2	10	NA	10.27	1.22	0	0	100
17	Kerala	11	9	12.84	10.20	1.25	0	10.2	100
18	Kerala	12.0	9	NA	10.22	0.4	NA	0	100
19	Kerala	10.2	10.22	12.82	10.24	0.74	10.2	4	100
20	Kerala	1.2	15.28	11.25	10.28	1.2	1.9	NA	100
21	Kerala	11.7	12	11.22	10.20	0.20	10.2	10.2	100
22	Kerala	7.2	9	10.2	10.25	0.22	14.1	1	100
23	Kerala	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.24	0.74	1.2	10.2	100
24	Kerala	10	10.2	10.25	10.25	1.06	10.2	10.2	100
25	Kerala	10.2	10	10.22	10.20	NA	0	10.2	100
26	Kerala	10.2	10.22	10.24	10.20	0.42	10.4	10.2	100
27	Kerala	10.2	10	10.20	10.22	0.22	4.4	1.2	100
28	Kerala	12.5	10.25	10.22	10.22	0.40	1.0	1.0	100
29	Kerala and National Capital Territory of Chandigarh	10	0	10.25	NA	NA	NA	10.2	100
30	Chandigarh	1.4	100	14.22	NA	NA	1.2	NA	100
31	Chandigarh and National Capital Territory of Chandigarh	10.2	0	10.27	NA	NA	10.2	0	100
32	Chandigarh and National Capital Territory of Chandigarh	10	0	10.22	NA	NA	10.2	0	100
33	Chandigarh	11	14.29	NA	11.24	0.87	1.2	NA	100
34	Chandigarh and National Capital Territory of Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
35	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
36	Chandigarh	1.2	0	11.22	NA	NA	NA	0	100
37	Chandigarh	11.7	0	NA	10.22	NA	2	NA	100
38	Chandigarh	10	14.29	NA	11.24	0.87	1.2	NA	100
39	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
40	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
41	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
42	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
43	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
44	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
45	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
46	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
47	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
48	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
49	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
50	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
51	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
52	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
53	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
54	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
55	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
56	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
57	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
58	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
59	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
60	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
61	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
62	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
63	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
64	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
65	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
66	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
67	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
68	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
69	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
70	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
71	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
72	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
73	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
74	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
75	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
76	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
77	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
78	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
79	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
80	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
81	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
82	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
83	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
84	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
85	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
86	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
87	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
88	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
89	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
90	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
91	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
92	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
93	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
94	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
95	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
96	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
97	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
98	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
99	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100
100	Chandigarh	10.4	0	10.20	10.25	0.25	1.2	0	100

\* The indicator is not used to compute the national score under SDG 10  
 \*\* The indicator is not used in computation of the state due to lack of uniform target for all states/UTs



GOAL 10



## Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles	4.47	Global SDG target 10.1 aims to progressively reduce and tackle income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population by 2030. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (at State assembly)	30	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.1 that aims to empower and promote the equal economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)	33	As per provision contained in Article 243 (3) of the Constitution, at least 1/3rd of the seats of Panchayat Raj institutions should be reserved for women.
Rate of transgender in State Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	1	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.1 which aims to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome. Hence, the target has been set as 1 to bring the transgender labour force participation rate at par with that of the main population rate.
Rate of total crimes against SCs per 1,00,000 of population	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.1 that aims to ensure equal opportunity, eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promote appropriate legislation, systems and action in this regard.
Rate of total crimes against STs per 1,00,000 of population	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.1 that aims to ensure equal opportunity, eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promote appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies		This indicator has not been used for the purpose of ranking since some States (like the North Eastern States) have a higher percentage of reserved seats for members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe due to the nature of the population. Hence, this indicator has been included to provide a picture of the nature of representation of members of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

## Highlights

**Income Inequality:** According to the Wealth Index of the National Family Health Survey-4, in 2015-16, 75 percent of India's population fell in the lowest two wealth quintiles in India, while only 1.2 percent of Kerala's population belonged to the bottom two wealth quintiles. This reflects the regional character of inequality in living standards across India.

**Political Inclusive (Lok Sabha and Panchayat Raj Institutions):** 14.19 percent of the total seats in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections were won by women. It is aimed to have equal representation of married women in elected bodies. Jharkhand and Meghalaya had the highest percentage of women elected to the Lok Sabha at 50 percent each. In some States and in 1/16th, no women were elected to the Lok Sabha.

The Indian Constitution provides for reservation of one-third of the seats of Panchayat Raj Institutions for women. In 2020, 45.02 percent of the seats in the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India were held by women. Eighteen States had 50 percent or more women representatives in PRIs with Uttarakhand topping the country with 96.02 percent.

**Representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in State Legislative Assemblies:** Of the total seats in various State Assemblies, 20.35 percent seats were held by SC/ST persons. This indicator has not been used for the purpose of ranking since some States (like the North Eastern States) have a higher percentage of reserved seats for members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe due to the nature of the population. Hence, this indicator has been included to provide a picture of the nature of representation of members of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

**Transgender Labour Force participation:** Global target 5.1 aims to ensure equal opportunity and eliminate discriminatory policies. As per the 5th Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the ratio of the transgender to male LFPR stands lower than the target value of 1. The participation rate of transgender workforce was only 64 percent. Most of the states below have participation rate. However, it is worthwhile to note that few States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand, have already surpassed the target. The ratio was the lowest in Sikkim at 0.07.

**Crimes against Scheduled Caste:** The National Crime Records Bureau reports that 23 crimes occurred against members of the Scheduled Caste for every 1,00,000 population of SCs in 2019. Rajasthan had the highest rate of crimes at 26 crimes per 1,00,000 of SC population.

**Crimes against Scheduled Tribe:** In 2019, 11 crimes occurred against members of the Scheduled Tribe for every 1,00,000 population of STs, as observed by the NCRB. Rate of crimes against STs was highest in Uttar Pradesh at 64 crimes per 1,00,000 of ST population.





## SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive,  
safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. Making cities sustainable means creating better and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

### Targets

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.b By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and disaster and employment, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials.



TABLE II.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 11

Sl. No.	State/UT	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	SDG 11 Index
		Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	Urban population (Million)	Percentage of population living in slums (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	Percentage of population living in informal settlements (Million)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.78	86.7	126.28	10.11	100	83.7	84.80	10.84	100	34
2	Assam	8.90	10.4	81.00	11.78	87.42	24.3	88.35	0	100	35
3	Bihar	8.48	10.7	87.00	24.70	87.81	82.2	87.74	8.11	100	36
4	Chhattisgarh	1.01	87.8	101.00	21.03	99.44	58.1	52.80	1.02	100	37
5	Goa	0	85.8	34.70	5.87	100	70.0	78.72	80.48	100	38
6	Gujarat	1.20	11.0	128.00	4.07	100	86.7	82.50	28.86	100	39
7	Haryana	0.20	17.4	31.00	15.43	93.94	49.8	84.08	120.70	100	40
8	Himachal Pradesh	8.28	10.4	84.00	42.05	100	88.1	100	84.42	100	41
9	Karnataka	0.80	11.1	110.00	18.26	96.74	84.8	85.23	21.01	100	42
10	Kerala	0.80	11.1	128.00	8.40	81.46	75.8	100	4.20	100	43
11	Madhya Pradesh	0.80	86.7	111.00	27.43	100	88.8	88.85	25.87	100	44
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.20	84.8	111.00	1.88	90.00	87.5	88.87	88.88	100	45
13	Maharashtra	0.70	10.1	86.00	5.88	100	88.7	87.85	18.88	100	46
14	Mizoram	0	10.8	30.00	5.28	81.48	85.1	70.18	0	100	47
15	Nagaland	1.20	10.1	18.00	5.88	100	80.1	81.12	8.86	100	48
16	Nagaland	0.70	10.1	88.00	1.14	87.15	87.8	12.48	0	100	49
17	Nagaland	2.80	10.1	104.00	26.88	100	88.8	88.07	28.48	100	50
18	Odisha	0.10	87.8	101.00	14.25	89.12	78.8	81.48	88.75	100	51
19	Punjab	0.20	88.1	101.00	11.22	100	77.8	82.88	28.88	100	52
20	Rajasthan	1.20	88.1	81.00	8.70	100	78.7	84.14	81.88	100	53
21	Tamil Nadu	0.80	88.8	118.00	8.17	87.88	78.8	84.88	22.88	100	54
22	Tamil Nadu	0.20	88.1	81.00	17.17	100	78.8	53.15	21.11	100	55
23	Tamil Nadu	2.28	44.4	101.00	8.88	86.17	82.8	88.71	4.17	100	56
24	Uttar Pradesh	1.48	81.1	101.00	18.18	88.18	88.5	74.17	41.18	100	57
25	Uttar Pradesh	0.20	81.4	75.00	8.87	100	88.8	78.88	28.88	100	58
26	West Bengal	1.78	88.8	52.00	5.73	86.88	8.1	18.88	18.12	100	59
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	88.4	100	8.17	100	88.8	100	0	100	60
28	Chandigarh	0	10.1	141.00	8.12	100	81.8	84.11	120.17	100	61
29	Delhi and NCT of Delhi	0	82.1	88.00	1.23	100	100	100	48.88	100	62
30	Delhi and NCT of Delhi	0	84.5	178.00	1.11	100	75	100	42.88	100	63
31	Telangana	0.80	87.5	10.80	1.88	100	10.2	88.07	20.88	100	64
32	Uttarakhand	0.41	84.4	84.00	8.88	88.88	18.1	12.45	21.45	100	65
33	Uttarakhand	0.80	84.4	84.00	8.88	88.88	18.1	12.45	21.45	100	66
34	Lakshadweep	0	88.1	88	1	88	88	88	0	100	67
35	Puducherry	0.20	82.1	81.00	1.15	100	17.4	100	48.11	100	68
India		0.88	87.8	100.88	12.88	88.77	88.1	78.87	28.88	100	69
India		0	88	100	7.88	88	100	100	100	100	70

GOAL 11



Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of target
Percentage of urban households living in toilet houses	6	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 6.1.1 that aims to ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, by 2030.
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	2.00	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.2 that focuses on improving road safety and also fits global SDG target 3.6 which aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. (Base year 2015)
Percentage of wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection (DDWC)	100	Swachh Shakti Mission in urban areas aims to operationalise 100 percent door to door collection of waste in all wards.
Percentage of individual household toilets connected against target (SUMUG)	100	Swachh Shakti Mission aims to provide universal sanitation coverage in urban areas through construction of HHU units and community toilets. It aims for completion of construction of toilet systems and latrines.
Percentage of MFW processed to the local MFW processor (SMM/F)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.6 that aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, by focusing on transport and other waste management. MFW processing is also critical to the success of the SMM (F).
Percentage of wards with 100% waste segregation (SUMUG)	100	Swachh Shakti Mission in urban areas aims to operationalise 100 percent segregation of waste in all wards.
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.6 that aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, by focusing on waste management.
Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.1 that aims to ensure universal access to basic services.

Highlights

**Urban household in toilet houses:** As per the 75th issue of the National Sample Survey (NSS) number of the urban household in toilet has a steady increase. The target is to have 6 percent of all urban households living in a toilet house. Among the States, Karnataka ranked first the highest percentage of household population living in toilet houses (22.2 percent). Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest percentage of urban household with toilet houses at 12.89 percent. New Delhi, Kerala, Goa and Meghalaya and the UTs have achieved the target.

**Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas:** For every 100,000 population of urban areas, 1.66 road accidents in 2019. Meghalaya recorded the highest rate of deaths due to road accidents of 4.2 per 100,000 population, while Nagaland recorded the lowest of 0.7 percent per 100,000 population in urban areas. The target is to reduce the number of deaths from road traffic accidents from the base year 2015. New Delhi, Kerala, Goa, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved the target.

**Door-to-door waste collection:** Paper and plastic waste management is a significant challenge for sustainable cities. Across India, 67 percent of the waste has 100 percent door-to-door waste collection. Karnataka, Kerala and the UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent door-to-door waste collection, whereas only 59 percent of the wards in Meghalaya have a fully door-to-door waste collection system.

**Individual household toilets (IHU) (SUMUG):** 8.2 million individual household toilets have been constructed in urban areas under the SMM (F) against a target of 7.7 million toilets. While Karnataka and Kerala are showing a better performance, while in Bihar and the UTs have achieved the objective of regional members of 100 units in urban households. Haryana and Delhi lag behind with the progress being 8 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

**Ward-level waste processing:** As of December 2020, only 297 percent of the total municipal solid waste generated gets processed against a target of 300 percent. Jharkhand, Kerala, Goa,

Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and the UTs are getting processed, followed by Maharashtra at 33 percent. Among the UTs, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry leads with 100% percent, followed by Chandigarh at 85.9 percent. On the other hand, West Bengal and Rajasthan process less than 10 percent of the MFW.

**Wards with 100 percent door segregation:** As of December 2020, only 28.83 percent of municipal wards in India have 100 percent waste segregation. All wards in Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, Kerala, 2, Nagaland and Union Territories Puducherry have achieved target. However, less than one fifth of the wards in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka and 100% have 100 percent waste segregation.

**Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity:** As of 2019, India has the capacity to treat only 29 percent of the total sewage generated in the country sewage treatment capacity in Haryana and Chandigarh exceed the sewage generated in these areas. Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir do not have any capacity to treat the sewage generated.

- Notes:**
- 1/ National Institute of Urban Infrastructure (NIUI) project will add 200 urban population per capita sewage generation assumed at 140 lpcd (average generation for 2019 was estimated at 200 lpcd).
  - 2/ Sewage treatment and disposal is not considered.

**Urban household with drainage facility:** According to the 75th issue of the National Sample Survey (NSS, 472) percent of urban households in India have a drainage facility, with the target is to achieve 100 percent coverage. Gujarat and Chandigarh are the first performing States with drainage facility at 100 percent of urban households. Goa (22) percent of urban households in Kerala have a drainage facility. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest percent of urban households with drainage facility at 85.9 percent, while Jammu and Kashmir has the lowest at 4.9 percent.



# SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The Goal emphasizes on "doing more with less" thus promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focuses on reducing degradation and pollution and minimizing waste. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this Goal. It calls for awareness generation and dissemination on sustainable development, lifestyles and practices.

### Targets

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities





TABLE 12.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 12

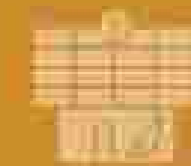
Sl. No.	State/UT	12.1 Per capita total food and nutrition intake (kg)	12.2 Percentage of total PFR (Major Programme) Utilized	12.3 Recycled waste generated per capita (kg)	12.4 Quantity of waste and refuse generated per capita (kg)	12.5 Recycling rate (Percentage)	12.6 Percentage of GHG emitted in the production of food	12.7 Renewable energy capacity (MW)	SDG 12 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	238.4	88.88	11.89	75.89	1.27	100	9.84	98
2	Assam Pradesh	170.7	0	NA	NA	2.54	100	0	77
3	Arundh	86.0	88.84	1.34	28.82	0.01	75.26	0.00	88
4	Bihar	88.5	88.54	0.14	28.41	0.54	84.82	1.00	85
5	Chhattisgarh	180.8	88.48	4.59	18.75	0.71	85.59	4.28	85
6	Goa	347.1	41.81	19.11	4.34	71.38	100	0.71	84
7	Gujarat	261.4	71.81	10.17	24.10	0.90	100	1.12	86
8	Haryana	415.0	75.84	4.86	17.46	2.47	100	1.25	74
9	Himachal Pradesh	317.4	62.88	1.74	16.75	0.51	100	1.25	74
10	Jharkhand	213.4	70.88	13.10	1.08	1.59	125.6	0.11	84
11	Karnataka	216.0	52.82	6.34	34.79	4.27	100	26.40	80
12	Kerala	189.9	48.81	1.05	17.64	1.81	144.87	0.08	86
13	Khyber Pradesh	118.1	88.84	1.85	47.00	0.88	11.80	1.47	88
14	Madhya Pradesh	187.8	88.71	0.24	11.57	1.17	85.50	21.88	82
15	Madhya Pradesh	88.1	88.81	NA	NA	4.88	10.27	NA	80
16	Madhya Pradesh	188.1	0	0.15	1.05	0.78	100	4.21	82
17	Madhya Pradesh	187.2	84.74	0	16.80	0.91	100	NA	81
18	Madhya Pradesh	77.8	0	0.01	10.80	0.11	100	NA	80
19	Madhya Pradesh	141.4	68.81	20.88	47.81	0.81	100	1.10	82
20	Madhya Pradesh	255.0	88.88	4.11	16.81	4.81	100	10.84	81
21	Madhya Pradesh	188.1	88.81	6.75	16.75	1.17	10.88	1.14	74
22	Madhya Pradesh	267.1	0	2.15	0	0.61	13.21	NA	86
23	Madhya Pradesh	188.8	48.81	1.78	48.71	5.17	100	13.28	80
24	Madhya Pradesh	186.4	88.88	0.85	12.75	6.84	100	1.48	82
25	Madhya Pradesh	84.9	0	0.87	11.17	0.81	100	NA	80
26	Madhya Pradesh	91.1	71.11	1.17	18.40	1.14	100	0.25	80
27	Madhya Pradesh	178.6	78.81	2.17	16.51	0.81	88.12	13.51	80
28	Madhya Pradesh	98.2	88.81	1.57	48.81	1.11	100	1.17	80
29	Madhya Pradesh and Nuclear Island	338.8	68.81	0	0	6.87	100	NA	88
30	Madhya Pradesh	412.1	0	1.54	41.84	10.81	100	NA	84
31	Madhya Pradesh and Nuclear Island	1188.1	88.81	NA	NA	0.11	100	NA	85
32	Madhya Pradesh and Nuclear Island	389.7	81.11	NA	NA	0.11	100	NA	85
33	Madhya Pradesh	201.8	88.81	1.18	6.81	11.48	100	1.18	85
34	Madhya Pradesh and Nuclear Island	119.7	62.49	0.71	1384.49	0.71	81.47	NA	80
35	Madhya Pradesh	118.7	47.49	0.11	1384.49	0.67	81.47	NA	80
36	Madhya Pradesh	235.8	0	0.12	0	1.21	24.87	NA	81
37	Madhya Pradesh	431.8	71.81	24.87	11.11	0.81	112.51	NA	80
India		182.1	88.81	6.88	64.88	2.58	88.81	7.10	80
World		84.1	0	4.88	100	1.17	100	11.81	80

● Aspiration (0-49) ● Performer (50-84) ● Front Performer (85-99) ● Achiever (100)

GOAL 12



**157.3 KG**  
of FOSSIL FUEL  
CONSUMED per capita



**7.62 MW**  
installed capacity of RENEWABLE  
ENERGY BIO-POWER  
per one million population



**2.5 TONNES**  
of PLASTIC WASTE per  
1000s GENERATED  
per 1,000 population



**87%**  
of the BIOMEDICAL WASTE  
GENERATED TREATED



**8.09 TONNES**  
per 1000s HAZARDOUS  
WASTE GENERATED per  
1,000 population



**44.89%**  
HAZARDOUS WASTE  
RECYCLED/UTILIZED of total  
hazardous waste generated

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Per capita food loss consumption (kg)	64.3	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.3 that aims to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030, and also to the global SDG target 8.4 that aims to improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and encourage sustainable economic growth from environmental degradation. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total N, P, K (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	57	The ratio considered (that for balanced and sustainable use of fertilisers, N, P and K) is 42:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertiliser out of the total mix should not exceed 57 percent.
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/Annuit)	4.04	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. It is targeted to take the current generation of household waste.
Quantity of household waste sent to landfill as total household waste generated (%)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric/Annuit)	1.27	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. It is targeted to take the current generation of plastic waste.
Percentage of BSW treated to total quantity of BSW generated	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power per 10 lakh population (MW)	21.82	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.4 that aims at sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.

Highlights

**Food loss consumption:** On an average, 62.2 kg of food loss was generated per capita in India in 2019-20. Goa has the highest food loss consumption of 94.7 kg per capita, while has the lowest food loss consumption of 31 kg per capita.

\*This indicator includes only those commodities for which data is available. Other commodities include pulses, oils, oilseeds, and cereals and other grains, etc.

**Use of nitrogenous fertiliser out of NPK:** NPK fertiliser (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) is a primary macronutrient that provides the supplementary nutrition needed for optimal plant growth. The ratio considered (that for balanced and optimal fertilisation) of fertilisers is 42:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertiliser in the total mix should not exceed 57 percent. As of 2019-20, the use of nitrogenous fertiliser in the country out of total N, P & K is 64.39 percent, 139 percentage points higher than the ideal standard. The percentage use of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total NPK is higher than the target in three States and five UTs.

**Household waste generation:** The household waste generated in the country per 1,000 population is 4.03 metric tonnes per annum (MTA) in 2019. Among the States and UTs, Kerala generates the most of household waste per 1,000 population. Gujarat has the highest amount of household waste generation per 1,000 population (5.07 metric tonnes per annum).

**Household waste recycling:** In 2019, 4.8 million metric tonnes of household waste are recycled/landfill out of 10.2 million metric tonnes of household waste generated. Recycling/landfilling of household waste is the lowest in Gujarat, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Lakshadweep.

Jammu and Kashmir, and Lakshadweep, Jharkhand, Karnataka and West Bengal recycling rates were 90 percent of the household waste generated.

\* Generated waste includes quantity of household waste generated & stored in the beginning of the financial year.

\*\* Recycling/landfill quantity includes the waste recycled and also sent to other States for recycling/landfilling for processing/landfill.

**Plastic waste generation:** In 2019-20, on an average, 1.25 tones of plastic per annum was generated per 1,000 population in India. Goa generated 21 tones of plastic per annum per 1,000 population, the highest in the country, while Bihar (0.58 tones) and Tripura generated the least. Among the UTs, Delhi generated the highest amount of 3.89 tones of plastic per annum per 1,000 population.

**Biomedical waste treated:** 244 tonnes of biomedical waste was generated per day in India in 2019, of which 80 percent was treated. Goa, Karnataka and five UTs have achieved the target of treating all biomedical waste generated. Himachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep recorded the lowest percentage of biomedical waste treated with less than 20 percent.

**Grid interactive bio-power:** As of November 2020, the installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power per 10 lakh population in India is 21.82 MW. Karnataka has the highest at 33.4 MW while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest. In terms of the installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power, Maharashtra leads the country with a total capacity of 26 MW, with 100 capacity in Arunachal Pradesh.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES HARRIS



## SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The Goal is aimed at integrating climate change measures, disaster risk measures and sustainable natural resource management into national development strategies. To minimise the human impact of geophysical disasters, the Goal calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, and early warning. Efforts at the national level - for adopting green technologies, promoting the use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behavioural change for sustainable use of resources, have to be complemented by international cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend national boundaries.

### Targets

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities

### SDG India Index: Goal 13

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Climate Action, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the five SDG targets for 2030 defined under this Goal. The indicator set also covers one SDG target each from Goals 3, 7 and 11. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 13 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 13 ranges between 16 and 70 for States and between 18 and 77 for UTs.

Odisha and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Six States and three UTs tagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 55 and 99, including both). However, ten States and two UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 13.1: SDG 13 Index Score of States/UTs

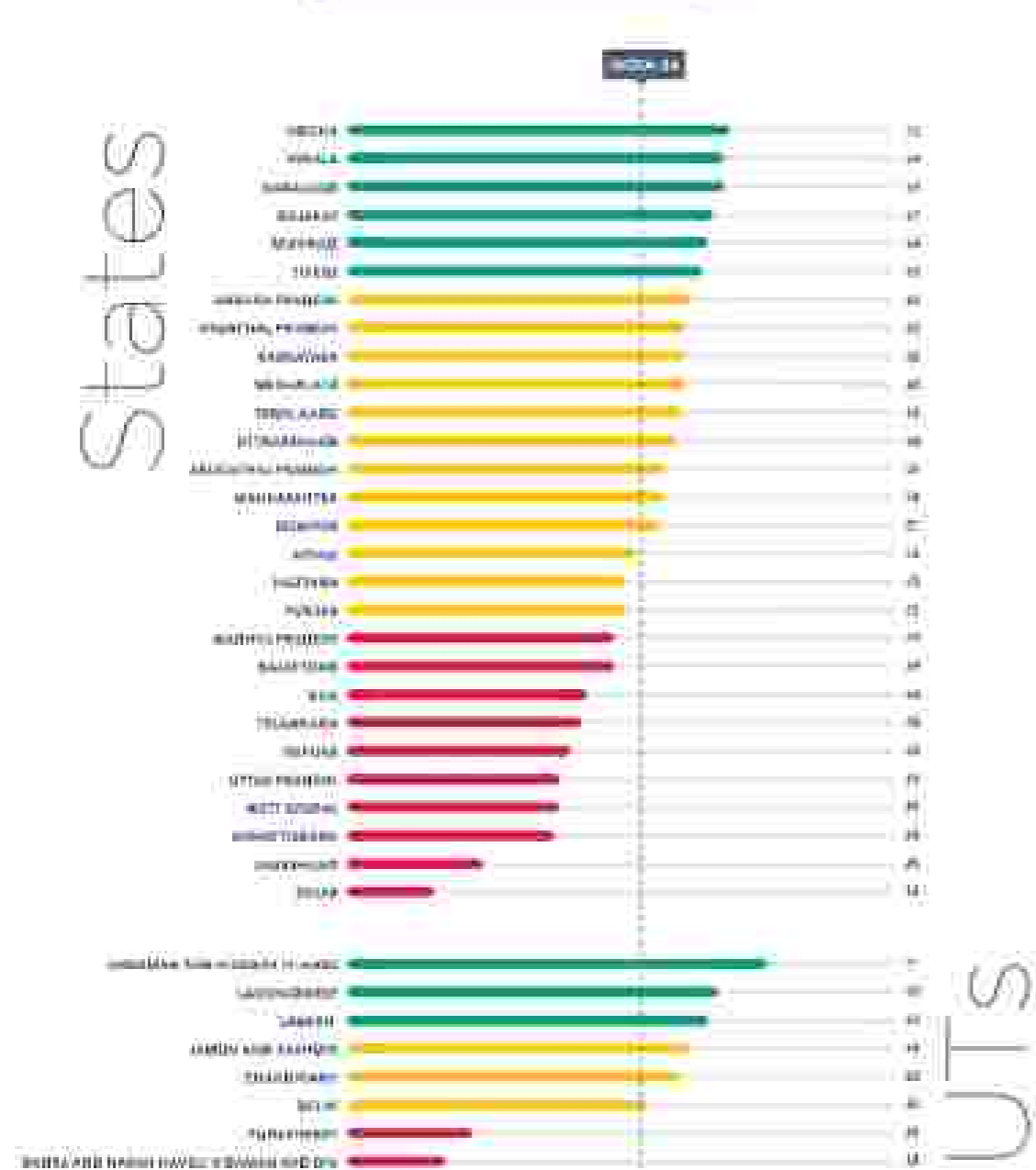


Figure 13.2: Performance of States/UTs on SDG 13



TABLE 13.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 13

Sl. No.	State/UT	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	SDG 13 Target Score (0-100)
		Number of deaths from disasters and climate-related events in 2018-2019	Disaster preparedness score of the State/UT (0-100)	Percentage of population living in disaster-prone areas	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (Gt) per 1,000 population	Disaster Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) lost due to disasters (per 1,00,000 population)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.27	10.0	86.71	42.87	2207	38
2	Assam Pradesh	221.05	11.0	84.78	34.23	1426	38
3	Bihar	15.27	10.0	107.27	21.47	2464	38
4	Chhattisgarh	96	10.0	7.81	11.05	4208	38
5	Goa	2.46	14.0	1.24	18.32	2607	38
6	Gujarat	96	13.0	1.06	67.78	1487	38
7	Haryana	10.79	17.0	34.11	62.16	2105	38
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.36	19.0	15.77	16.44	2029	38
9	Jharkhand Pradesh	411.22	10.0	103.86	221.78	2218	38
10	Karnataka	96	7.0	6.49	77.25	2217	38
11	Kerala	11.24	10.0	11.00	37.14	2071	38
12	Kerala	126.27	24.0	81.16	45.64	2064	38
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.81	14.0	12.52	71.78	2069	38
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.73	77.0	10.19	18.22	2014	38
15	Madhya Pradesh	21.11	13.0	62.93	6.26	1927	38
16	Madhya Pradesh	38.21	16.0	71.66	12.84	1794	38
17	Madhya Pradesh	96	14.0	85.52	13.08	1721	38
18	Madhya Pradesh	12.25	16.0	12.27	22.88	1498	38
19	Madhya Pradesh	22.78	10.0	11.80	100.00	1701	38
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.71	16.0	17.73	18.47	1527	38
21	Madhya Pradesh	1.23	10.0	10.04	22.64	1628	38
22	Madhya Pradesh	81.22	16.0	14.84	26.45	1619	38
23	Madhya Pradesh	12.05	16.0	11.05	1.87	1411	38
24	Madhya Pradesh	96	12.0	41.22	4.27	1719	38
25	Madhya Pradesh	22.22	10.0	12.41	17.64	2028	38
26	Madhya Pradesh	4.71	16.0	25.77	11.21	1690	38
27	Madhya Pradesh	42.42	16.0	71.22	10.99	1599	38
28	Madhya Pradesh	17.24	16.0	17.78	9.88	1711	38
29	Madhya Pradesh and Northern Islands	96	10.0	84.16	104.22	96	38
30	Madhya Pradesh	96	24.0	16.40	46.11	96	38
31	Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir	96	17.0	1.10	17.88	96	38
32	Madhya Pradesh and Goa	96	11.0	14.71	16.01	96	38
33	Madhya Pradesh	96	25.0	12.58	47.27	1000	38
34	Madhya Pradesh and Bihar	11.41	17.0	71.84	16.47	1029	38
35	Madhya Pradesh	11.44	10.0	15.84	10.41	1028	38
36	Madhya Pradesh	96	9.0	1.00	100.00	96	38
37	Madhya Pradesh	96	16.0	1.00	46.44	96	38
	<b>India</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>14.27</b>	<b>36.27</b>	<b>32.19</b>	<b>2469</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Target</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1402</b>	<b>100</b>

● Aspirant (0-49) ● Performer (50-64) ● Front Runner (65-99) ● Achiever (100)

### GOAL 13



**15** lives lost

**DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS** in 2018-2019 per 10 million people



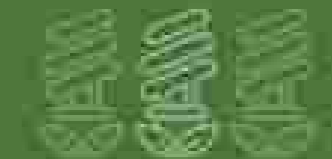
**3469**

**DISABILITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEAR RATE** (per 1,00,000 population): Years of healthy life lost to premature death or ill-health due to air pollution



**36.37%**

**ELECTRICITY GENERATION IS FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY**



**38.6 mtCO<sub>2</sub>**

**SAVED** by switching to LED BULBS



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SCORE CARD

**27.5**

**MAHARASHTRA**

**27**

**GUJARAT**

**7.5**

**JHARKHAND**

**19.2**

**INDIA**

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Number of human deaths per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.1 which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The target has been set to 0 to imply that all States/UTs must be adequately prepared to ensure that no human life is lost due to extreme weather events.
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	100	The analysis study on "Disaster risk and resilience in India" by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme, scores the States/UTs on a scale of 0-100.
Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (excluding wind and solar)	40	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.2, India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and aspires to achieve about 40 percent of renewable energy power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.
CO <sub>2</sub> saved from LULUs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	100.22	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.2 that aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. UNFCCC is one of the world's largest programmes that promote energy efficiency. Average of the 4 best performing States has been set as the target.
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1440	This target corresponds broadly to the global SDG target 13.2 and more specifically to global SDG targets 3.6 and 3.9 that aim to reduce the adverse impacts of air pollution. Average of the 4 best performing States has been set as the target.

Highlights

**Fatalities due to extreme weather events:** The target aims for all States/UTs to be adequately prepared in the event of an extreme weather phenomenon so as to ensure minimum human casualty. Extreme weather events in 2019-20 (the last reference year for which data is available) claimed 2,045 lives in India. In other words, for every 1 crore population, 151 persons lost their lives. Twenty three States and three UT reported loss of human lives owing to extreme weather. 27 people died in Kerala due to extreme weather events. Himachal Pradesh recorded the second highest share of fatalities at 343 lives. In terms of the number of lives lost per 1 crore population, Himachal Pradesh has the highest number of fatalities (474). \*\*

**Extreme weather events:** Includes cyclone storms, heavy rains, floods, avalanches etc. Ministry of Disaster/UTs assess their preparedness to deal with extreme weather.

\*\*The indicator measures the number of human deaths per 1 crore population. This is the reason Himachal Pradesh shows lower number of fatalities than Kerala for a higher number of fatalities per 1 crore population.

**Disaster preparedness:** The disaster preparedness score used across the disaster management systems of various States and their capacity to respond to disasters on a scale of 0-100. Maharashtra has the highest score of 72%, followed by Gujarat with 71%. Jharkhand has the lowest score of 75%.

**Share of renewable energy:** India has one of the largest and most ambitious renewable capacity expansion programmes in the world. India has committed to an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) target of achieving 40 percent of its total electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, with an ambitious target of 450 GW from renewable sources. As of 2020, 36.37 percent of India's total electricity generation is from renewable energy. The renewable 50.4 GW energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and 45.7 GW power generated from Large Hydropower Projects (25 NWP (LHP))\*\*. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra lead the country in the generation of power from renewable energy with production capacities of 81.9 GW, 67 GW and 53.2 GW, respectively. With power generation close to 25 GW, Jammu and Kashmir leads the UTs in the generation of renewable power.

In terms of the share of renewable power as a proportion of the total electricity generated, Himachal Pradesh leads the country 38 percent of the total electricity generated in Himachal Pradesh is from renewable sources (RES+LHP), closely followed by Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh at 34.5 percent each. Ladakh follows as the only State/UT that generates all its electricity from renewable sources. At 11 percent share, Goa has the least share of renewable energy out of the total electricity consumed (excluding imported power). \*\* RES include SPP, SPV, Small Solar and Wind Energy.

\*\*SPP-Small Hydropower Project (5-25 MW), SPV-Solar Power, LHP-Large Hydropower

\*\*LHPs (25 MW) have been declared as RES by the Government of India in 2017.

**CO<sub>2</sub> saving:** Energy efficiency and conservation are important pillars of INDC's efforts in moving towards a sustainable future. Under Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (JALJA) promotes energy efficiency through distribution of low-cost LED bulbs. On an average, India saved around 30.5 MTCO<sub>2</sub> by December 2020 by switching to LED bulbs. Among the States, Madhya Pradesh has the highest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> (5.5 MTCO<sub>2</sub>) followed by Gujarat (4.4 MTCO<sub>2</sub>) and Uttar Pradesh (2.8 MTCO<sub>2</sub>). Among the UTs, Delhi saved the most 1.8 MTCO<sub>2</sub>.

In terms of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> saved for every 1,000 persons\*, India saved 2824 t CO<sub>2</sub>. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh (102 t) and Odisha (70 t) are the top performers. Ladakh follows (209 t) leads among the UTs.

\*State/UTs with large saving in CO<sub>2</sub> are Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and have three States/UTs are Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh follow in higher positions.

**Air pollution:** The Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population) has been calculated by The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative. According to the India: Health of the Nation's States 2017 Report, the DALY rate due to air pollution at the India level was 2,405. The most affected State was Rajasthan with a DALY rate of 4,000, while the least affected State was Nagaland with a DALY rate of 1,405.





## SDG 14



## LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life, drive global systems that make the earth habitable for humankind. Goal 14 commits countries to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. It focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices, and sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing scientific knowledge, research, and transfer of marine technology to improve marine health.

## Targets

- 14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks at the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

### SDG India Index: Goal 14

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Life below Water, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the ten SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

For the three indicators measuring water quality (Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Nitrogen and pH levels), there is no definite quantitative global or national standard that can be set as target. The permissible limits are susceptible to seasonal and spatial fluctuations due to the different atmospheric and coastal processes. Moreover, in a coastal segment, water is used for various purposes and the range of acceptable water quality changes in accordance with

the types of uses and activities. The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 14 Index Score

SDG Index Scores for Goal 14 range between 11 and 82 for the nine coastal States.

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh belong to the category of **First Runner** (score range between 65 and 99, including both) while Tamil Nadu fell into the **Aspirant** category (score less than 50). The remaining 6 coastal states are in the **Performer** category (Score range between 50 and 64, including both).

Figure 14.2: SDG 14 Index Score of Coastal States

States



Figure 14.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 14



TABLE M.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES ON INDICATORS OF SDG 14

Sl. No.	State	14.1 Mean annual per capita water quality - In coastal regions (Index 0-100)	14.2 Mean annual per capita water quality - In inland (Index 0-100)	14.3 Percentage increase in area under mangroves	14.4 Average number of days per year with a water supply within a 100 km radius*	14.5 Percentage of marine protected area developed with objectives	SDG 14 Score (0-100)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.79	20.1	0	8.01	17.2	21
2	Goa	8.77	20.22	0	8.06	14	22
3	Gujarat	8.75	25.82	0.26	8.01	18.8	23
4	Kerala	1.04	28.49	0	8.01	19.4	23
5	Karnataka	8.02	21.26	0	8.02	42	23
6	Madhya Pradesh	1.08	28.49	1.28	7.97	18.8	23
7	Odisha	8.28	25	1.26	7.91	46.7	24
8	Tamil Nadu	1.11	21.28	-0.15	8.18	18.8	25
9	West Bengal	8.12	NA	-0.99	8.14	82.8	26

\* It is the amount of time (quarterly) during, there is water supply to the area in the coastal states.

## GOAL 14



NEAR SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (TOTAL NITROGEN)

65

HIGHEST IN ODISHA

20.12

LOWEST IN GOA



4975 sq km

AREA UNDER MANGROVES



30%

OF 0.53 million hectares  
BRACKISH WATER AREA DEVELOPED  
FOR AQUACULTURE



NEAR SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (SDG)

1.99

HIGHEST IN MAHARASHTRA

0.39

LOWEST IN ODISHA

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage increase in area under mangroves	States with an increase/no change in area under mangroves are awarded a score of 100 while States with a decrease in it area under mangroves are assigned a score of 0.	Mangrove cover should not be allowed to decrease as they are the most productive wetlands and protect the coasts against storm surges and tsunamis.
Percentage of available potential area developed under agriculture	The maximum value in the data set has been taken as the target.	Global SDG target 2.4.1 aims to increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. Government of India also aims to address full utilization of the agriculture potential in the country under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme.
Mean three year coastal water quality - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		For the three indicators measuring water quality (Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Nitrogen and pH levels), there is no definite quantitative global or national standard that can be set as target. The permissible limits are susceptible to seasonal and spatial fluctuations due to the different atmospheric and coastal processes. We have set a coastal region, water body or station dependent and the range of acceptable water quality change is accordance with the type of area and activities.
Mean three year coastal water quality - Total Nitrogen (TN)		
Average mean acidity (pH) and count of representative sampling stations in the three year		

Highlights

**Show three water quality (BOD/TN):** The Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e. demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period. BOD is used as a measure of the water quality. **Mean three year BOD was the highest in Maharashtra at 1.91 mg/l and lowest in Odisha at 0.39 mg/l.**

The water quality in coastal and marine regions could be adversely affected by anthropogenic activities, such as the application of agricultural fertilizers and manure, discharge of wastewater and airborne emissions from shipping and construction processes. These activities may result in elevated nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) concentrations leading to eutrophication and causing a chain of undesirable effects. Levels of Total Nitrogen was highest along the Odisha coast (0.56 mg/l) and lowest along the coast of Goa (0.02 mg/l).

**Mangrove cover:** Mangroves are considered the most productive wetland. They are a vital source of livelihood for the coastal communities and also protect the coastal areas during storm surges or tsunamis. Their presence, changing land-use patterns and natural calamities threaten the sustainability of mangroves. As of 2019, mangrove spread of the country stands at 4375 sqkm. There has been a net increase of 14 sqkm in the mangrove cover as compared to the 2017 assessment, which is roughly an increase of 0.3 percent. **Area-wise, mangrove cover in Gujarat increased by 37 sq km, Maharashtra comes second with an increase of 26 sqkm. In terms of percentage change, Maharashtra increased the spread of mangroves by over 5 percent. Tamil Nadu recorded a decrease in the area under mangroves by 0.2 percent.**

**Show three pH level:** Ocean acidification is an emerging global problem. Marine pH is an important indicator that measures the degree of ocean acidification. A shift in pH to a lower value reflects increase in acidity. For the five categories of coast of coastal water designated by COG, pH values falling in a broad range of 8.1-8.5 is considered permissible.

**Agriculture potential (Global target 14.7):** aim to increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. The estimated area of brackish water available for aquaculture in the country is 0.55 million hectares as against which 30 percent of the area has been developed as on 2019. An 84 percent, West Bengal leads the States in aquaculture development. Goa needs to perform proper development of aquaculture in the 1,800 ha of brackish water available along the State's coastline. In terms of potential, Andhra Pradesh has the highest potential of more than 1 lakh hectares of brackish water, followed by Gujarat and West Bengal at 0.3 lakh hectares each, Karnataka has the lowest potential at 8,000 hectares.



## SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This Goal is aimed at protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; and halting and reversing land degradation in conjunction with integrating ecosystems and biodiversity into national and local planning. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

### Targets

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the

loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

### India SDG Index: Goal 15

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Life on Land, six national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 15 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 15 ranges between 43 and 85 for States and between 27 and 85 for UTs.

Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and UTs, respectively. Thirteen States and four UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 85, excluding both). However, four States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 15.1: SDG 15 Index Score of States/UTs

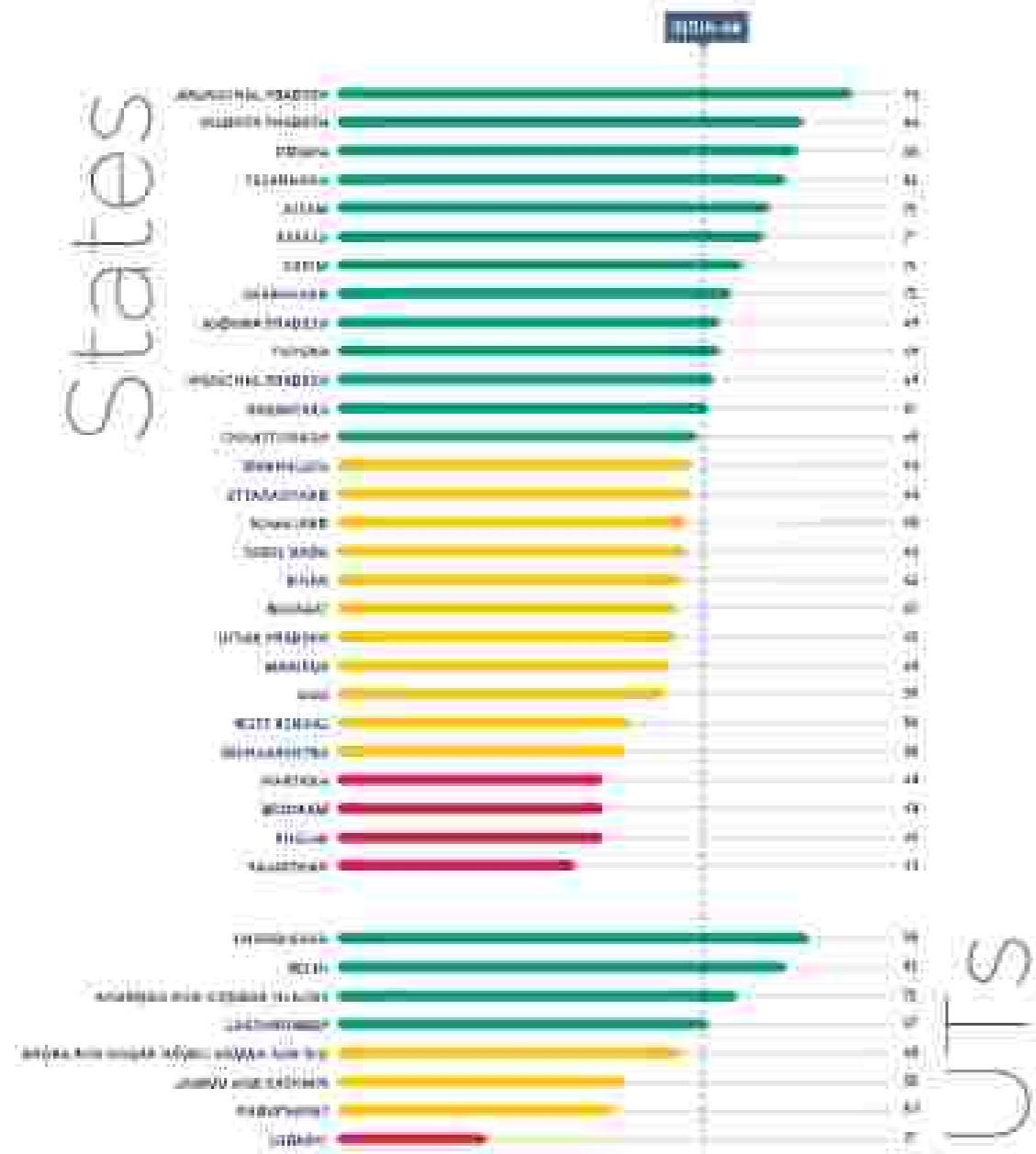


Figure 15.2 : Performance of States/UTs on SDG 15





TABLE 15.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	Change in forest cover (2010-2020)	Percentage of forest cover under schemes relative to the total geographical area	Percentage of forest cover under schemes relative to the total geographical area	Percentage of forest cover under schemes relative to the total geographical area	Percentage of forest cover under schemes relative to the total geographical area	Percentage of forest cover under schemes relative to the total geographical area	SDG 15 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.08	2.40	39.78	1.40	32.00	5.37	1	100	100
2	Assam	15.23	1.21	35.64	NA	11.74	12.27	4	100	100
3	Bihar	10.11	1.00	32.01	NA	8.40	10.23	22	100	100
4	Chhattisgarh	7.78	2.11	9.00	0.37	21.00	1.25	1	100	100
5	Goa	41.12	3.24	48.27	0.10	20.00	1.00	NA	100	100
6	Gujarat	60.43	2.24	67.77	0	11.04	1.00	100	100	100
7	Haryana	1.53	0.52	14.00	0.00	20.00	1.00	1	100	100
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.54	1.30	0.30	0.00	0.75	20	100	100
9	Jharkhand	27.73	1.40	29.31	0.17	23.00	11.81	6	100	100
10	Karnataka	20.42	0.21	22.05	0.20	19.50	1.00	NA	100	100
11	Kerala	20.11	0.20	22.31	0.12	17.00	0.14	7	100	100
12	Madhya Pradesh	14.42	1.50	15.90	0.20	7.00	2.00	12	100	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.14	2.21	22.20	NA	19.17	0.00	20	100	100
14	Maharashtra	14.5	0.24	20.00	0.17	25.77	0.00	40	100	100
15	Manipur	16.40	0.17	16.20	0.20	38.00	1.40	44	100	100
16	Meghalaya	10.33	0.17	10.50	0.12	20.00	1.00	40	100	100
17	Mizoram	66.41	0.00	60.00	0.10	34.00	20.52	1	100	100
18	Nagaland	35.21	0.10	27.00	NA	47.00	12.40	NA	100	100
19	Nagaland	22.20	0.00	20.00	0.40	38.00	0.00	4	100	100
20	Odisha	1.07	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.11	10.30	20	100	100
21	Punjab	4.00	0.21	1.30	0.11	22.00	0.00	1	100	100
22	Tamil Nadu	47.1	0.51	47.61	0.00	10.75	0.14	NA	100	100
23	Tamil Nadu	24.71	0.21	23.50	0.20	18.14	1.00	42	100	100
24	Telangana	10.20	0.20	10.00	0.27	20.00	1.00	1	100	100
25	Tripura	13.20	0.20	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	22	100	100
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.15	0.01	0.20	0.21	11.00	10.00	20	100	100
27	Uttarakhand	46.44	0.51	47.00	0.00	17.00	11.55	22	100	100
28	West Bengal	10.04	0.20	10.20	0.22	1.00	1.00	111	100	100
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.74	0.00	60.24	0.00	0.42	NA	11	100	100
30	Chandigarh	10.27	22.54	42.00	1.54	0.00	NA	NA	100	100
31	Delhi and NCT of Delhi	42.10	0.21	42.00	0.41	12.00	NA	NA	100	100
32	Delhi and NCT of Delhi	10.40	4.01	21.00	0.14	7.00	NA	NA	100	100
33	Jammu and Kashmir	12.20	0.71	20.00	NA	4.00	10.20	NA	100	100
34	Jammu and Kashmir	10.40	0.27	42.21	0.00	40.00	5.71	NA	100	100
35	Ladakh	1.42	NA	1.42	0.00	40.00	5.71	NA	100	100
36	Lakshadweep	60.21	0.07	61.30	0	1.40	NA	NA	100	100
37	Puducherry	10.1	0.40	23.20	0.10	1.00	NA	NA	100	100
<b>India</b>		<b>24.57</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>20.77</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NA</b>				<b>10</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

● Aspirant (0-40) ● Performer (40-60) ● Front Runner (60-80) ● Achiever (80-100)

GOAL 15



25%

geographical area UNDER FOREST AND TREE COVER



1.7 crore hectares are covered under AFFORESTATION SCHEMES



28% of the TOTAL LAND AREA is DEGRADED



296 WILDLIFE CRIME cases reported in 2019

15 WILDLIFE CRIME CASES PER MILLION HECTARE of protected area

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	33	National Afforestation and Eco-Development Fund aims to achieve 33 percent of the geographical area in the country under forest and tree cover.
Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area		
Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	2.14	Global SDG target 15.2 aims to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. Average of the 1 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of degraded land not under tree cover	1.46	Global SDG target 15.2 aims to combat desertification, reduce degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world by 2030. Average of the 1 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage increase in area of desertification	0	Global SDG target 15.2 aims to combat desertification and achieve a land-degradation neutral world. AMR (National) targets area aim to significantly reduce desertification and degradation and bring the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, to at least half and where feasible brought close to zero. Hence, the target value has been set to zero to imply that no more land area must be allowed to be degraded into a state of desertification.
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	0	Global SDG target 15.7 calls for urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. The target value has been set to 0 to imply that all other species wildlife need to not.

Highlights

Forest and tree cover, India has set a national goal of bringing 33 percent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. The total forest cover of the country is 132,340 sq.km which is 21.67 percent of the geographical area. Tree cover accounts for 100 percent of the total geographical area, bringing around 27 percent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover.

Assam, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,402 sq.km) in this country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (65,802 sq.km), Odisha (55,581 sq.km), Odisha (51,259 sq.km) and Maharashtra (50,779 sq.km).

In terms of percentage of forest and tree cover with respect to the total geographical area, close to half the number of States in the country have more than 33 percent of forest and tree cover. Mizoram leads at 87.5 percent, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (86 percent) and Meghalaya (78.5 percent). Among the UTs, Lakshadweep ranks first with 98.2 percent and Andaman and Nicobar Islands come second with 62.24 percent. Five States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have less than 30 percent of their geographical area under forest and tree cover.

Area covered under afforestation schemes: 2.14 million hectares of land were covered under different afforestation schemes in 2017-18. Karnataka has the highest share of area under afforestation schemes (4.37 percent) followed by Odisha (2.46 percent).

Land degradation: In 2015-16, around 38 percent of the total land area was degraded as reported by the National Health Survey Centre. Rajasthan has the highest percentage of degraded land (57.7 percent) followed by Nagaland (43.1 percent), Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have less than 5 percent of their total land area subject to degradation.

Desertification: Between 2003-05 and 2011-13, desertification in India increased by 130 percent. Only four States, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Odisha, showed a decreasing trend, with Uttar Pradesh leading with close to 17 percent reduction in desertified area. At 65.59 percent, Madhya Pradesh has the highest percentage increase in desertified area, followed by Punjab (55.35 percent) and Gujarat (53.05 percent).

Desertified area increased by more than 1 lakh hectares in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha; Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland and Tripura. Maharashtra showed the highest increase in area of 4,77,551 hectares. On the other hand, area under desertification decreased by 1,30,206 hectares in Uttar Pradesh during the same period.

Wildlife crime cases: 205 wildlife crime cases were reported in India in 2018. Crime against wildlife was reported the most in West Bengal (53), Uttar Pradesh (54) and Maharashtra (57). Three States namely, Manipur, Mizoram, and Punjab reported only 1 wildlife crime case each. West Bengal and Goa had over 100 wildlife crime cases per million hectares of protected area with Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha had less than 5 cases for every million hectares of protected area.



**SDG 16**  
**PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**  
 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Peace, stability and effective governance based on rule-of-law and upholding the principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as are reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions.

**Targets**

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime

- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



### SDG India Index: Goal 16

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, eight national level indicators have been identified, which capture five out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. The indicator set also covers one SDG target under Goal 8. These indicators have been selected based on availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

#### Goal 16 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 16 ranges between 39 and 86 for States and between 46 and 86 for UTs.

Uttarakhand and Puducherry are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty four States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 86, including both). Four States and one UT belonged to the Performer category (score range between 50 and 64, including both). Only Andaman and Nicobar Islands fell behind in the Aspirant category (with index score less than 50).

Figure 16.1: SDG 16 Index Score of States/UTs

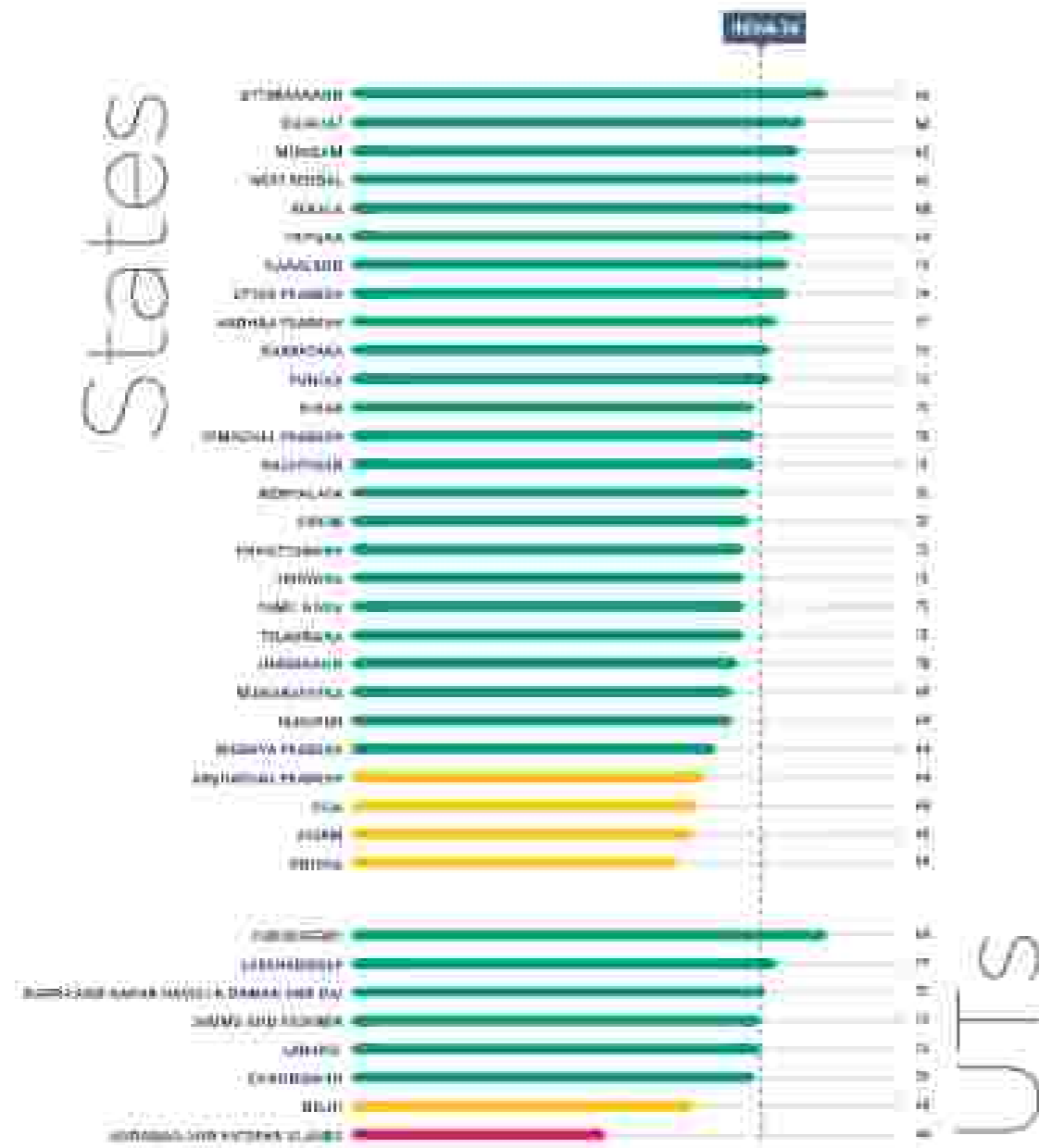


Figure 16.2 : Performance of States/UTs on SDG 16



TABLE 16.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 16

Sl. No.	State/UT	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	16.1	7.07	17.52	1.23	3.25	88.2	100		77
2.	Assam	4.0	22.1	1.05	6.26	1.27	8.88	100.0	81.00		84
3.	Bihar	1.0	15.0	7.21	11.88	1.20	0.22	100.0	61.00		75
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.0	26.5	1.07	16.20	1.28	0.29	86.2	86.00		73
5.	Chandigarh	0.2	16.4	11.77	11.77	1.70	0.88	100	100.00		74
6.	Goa	1.1	27.1	26.44	5.26	1.21	1.84	76.1	107.00		84
7.	Gujarat	1.0	20.7	8.27	6.86	1.28	0.74	85.8	100		80
8.	Haryana	1.0	26.2	0.80	26.20	1.27	1.01	94.0	100.00		73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	24.0	2.37	18.10	1.27	0.47	82.8	100.00		72
10.	Haryana	4.5	17.1	0.26	1.11	1.87	2.01	81.0	91.00		80
11.	Karnataka	1.0	22.2	1.07	6.26	1.17	1.21	94.0	97.00		72
12.	Kerala	0.9	20.0	0.29	21.27	1.06	2.01	97.2	100.00		80
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.2	12.1	1.00	26.44	1.11	0.20	71.2	94.00		80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7	21.2	0.20	12.00	1.80	1.27	91.0	98.00		80
15.	Maharashtra	1.0	21.4	40.77	11.87	1.00	1.22	100.0	92.00		80
16.	Meghalaya	1.1	17.8	0.10	10.40	1.13	1.22	100.0	41.00		72
17.	Mizoram	1.0	21.1	62.90	0	1.20	1.87	100.0	94.00		80
18.	Nagaland	1.7	8.8	8.20	5.22	1.11	0.40	100.0	81.00		70
19.	Nagaland	1.1	16.8	20.07	17.84	1.18	0.27	88.0	87.00		84
20.	Odisha	1.5	26.8	0.63	10.00	1.24	1.84	81.7	107.00		80
21.	Punjab	1.1	21.8	0.24	17.11	1.00	1.40	94.0	97.00		72
22.	Rajasthan	1.0	10.1	1.20	18.00	1.18	0	100	11.00		72
23.	Tamil Nadu	1.2	20.2	1.07	17.17	1.01	0.22	88.0	97.00		72
24.	Telangana	1.5	17.1	0.26	10.02	1.17	4.25	100.0	100.00		71
25.	Tripura	1.0	21.1	0.10	11.00	1.00	1.22	100.0	94.00		80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.7	21.4	0.01	1.20	1.10	0.29	81.1	90.00		70
27.	Uttarakhand	1.0	21.5	0.27	14.00	1.17	1.16	100.0	100.00		80
28.	West Bengal	1.0	21.4	1.70	17.84	1.11	0.81	100.0	90.00		80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.1	11.0	0	20.71	0	1.22	71.0	94.00		80
30.	Chandigarh	1.7	16.8	0	10.25	1.14	4.18	100.0	100.00		73
31.	Delhi and NCT of Delhi	1.2	16.1	0	1.11	0.24	0	100	100.00		74
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.4	17.1	0	18.00	0.80	2.20	100	100.00		72
33.	Delhi	1.0	120.0	20.00	120.00	4.21	0.00	100.0	125.00		71
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.0	10.1	0	0.10	1.17	0.00	76.1	81.00		74
35.	Ladakh	0.8	10.1	0	0.10	1.17	0.00	76.1	81.00		74
36.	Lakshadweep	0	100.0	0	0	4.20	0	10.0	100.00		72
37.	Puducherry	1.0	10.0	0	17.25	1.17	0.00	100.0	80.00		80
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>93.74</b>		<b>74</b>
<b>Target</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

● Aspirant (0-40) ● Performer (40-64) ● Front Runner (65-80) ● Achiever (80+)

GOAL 16



**3.17** CASES  
of CORRUPTION CRIMES REPORTED  
per one million population



**93.24%**  
of the POPULATION IS UNDER  
AADHAAR coverage



**1.85**  
COURTS  
per one lakh population



**89.3%**  
BIRTHS  
REGISTERED in 2018



**5** PERSONS  
per 10 lakh population VICTIM  
OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



**2.2**  
MURDERS per  
1,00,000 population



**33** CASES  
per 1,00,000 children  
COGNIZABLE CRIMES  
AGAINST CHILDREN



**16**  
CHILDREN MISSING  
per 1,00,000  
child population

## Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2	Global SDG target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Average of the 2 best performing States has been set as the target.
Crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	4	Global SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and harm to children.
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	3	Global SDG target 8.7 aims to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	5	Global SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and harm to children.
No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	4.25	Global SDG target 16.3 aims to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all. Average of the 2 best performing States has been set as the target.
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	14.19	Global SDG target 16.3 aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Average of the 2 best performing states has been set as the target.
Percentage of births registered	100	Global SDG target 16.6 aims to promote legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.
Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	100	Global SDG target 16.6 aims to promote legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.

## Highlights

**Murders reported:** As per NCRB 2019, the number of murders reported per 1,00,000 population in India is 2.2. The highest rate of murders being reported was in Jharkhand at about 4.3 murders per 1,00,000 population, while Kerala reported the least. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands had the highest rate of murder at 5.3 per 1,00,000 population.

**Crimes against children:** There were about 32 cases reported for every 1,00,000 children in 2019. Among the States, Nagaland reported 9 cases for every 1,00,000 child population, while Sikkim had the highest figure at 80.3. Lakshadweep, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the highest number of cases per 1,00,000 population in the country.

**Human trafficking:** On an average there were 5 victims of human trafficking per one million population in India in 2019. Among the States, Manipur witnessed the highest rate of human trafficking at 61 persons per one million population. Whereas Delhi registered the highest rate of human trafficking at 30 persons per one million population, among the UTs.

**Missing children:** In 2019, 36 children were reported to be missing per 1,00,000 child population. Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of missing children at 37 per 1,00,000 child population among the States, and Delhi has the highest rate of missing children at 85 children per 1,00,000 child population among the UTs.

**Court density:** The total sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, High Court, and District Courts and sub-ordinate courts in India as of December 2019 are 34, 1,079 and 23,597 judges, respectively. At present there are about 115 courts per 1,00,000 population in India. Mizoram has the highest court density of 5.33 among all States and UTs while West Bengal has only 1.02 courts per 1,00,000 population.

**Corruption crimes:** 4,263 corruption cases were reported in India in 2019 under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of IPC, amounting to 3.17 cases per 10 lakh population. 188 cases of corruption were reported in Maharashtra, the highest in the country, followed by Rajasthan at 424. Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep reported 02 cases. In terms of cases per 10 lakh population, Arunachal Pradesh at 8.8 was the highest in the country. Among the UTs, the highest was in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at 75 cases per 10 lakh population.

**Births registered:** While the target is to have all births registered, the country's average in 2018 was 88.3 percent. Thirteen States and UTs have 100 percent birth registration. Sikkim, where only 25 percent of the births are registered, is at the bottom among the States.

**Aadhaar coverage:** Overall, about 93.24 percent of the country's population is covered under Aadhaar as against the target of 100 percent. Tripura State and UTs have achieved the target of full Aadhaar coverage. Meghalaya and Assam have less than 50 percent covered.





SDG 17

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

In the last decade, India's role in development cooperation and partnership, especially at the global level, has undergone notable transformation. India has actively contributed to crafting of policy coalitions that offer a forum and platforms for countries of the Global South as well as the North for cooperation on multiple fronts, such as ISA (International Solar Alliance); CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure); BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and its New Development Bank; IRSA (India, Russia, South Africa); India-Africa Forum Summit; India-PHDS; India-CANCOM; the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) etc. Working towards global partnership has, therefore, assumed considerable importance as a policy imperative for the country.

### 1. Augmenting domestic resource mobilisation:

India has improved its tax-to-GDP ratio in the last ten years, at 17.175 percent till 2018-19 (after including the Centre and States' tax revenue) in the pre-Covid-19 times. We have been undertaking significant tax reforms as well as measures to ensure compliance and to improve taxation, including that of the resident and non-resident taxpayers.

Over the last few years, the Government of India and many State Governments have implemented policy reforms and process simplification with a view to improving predictability, fairness and automation. This has helped bring about India's surge to the top 100 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) rankings in recent years. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) reform was implemented to ease the complex indirect tax regime. It has replaced all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Union and State Governments.

Illicit financial flows has been a major challenge to taxation efforts. These illicit flows cannot be stemmed without the collaborative effort of both developing and developed countries, for which India has consistently advocated. Expedious progress on the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MCAAATPD) and allied initiatives for information sharing and other cooperation among countries will be very useful for all countries, particularly the developing ones.

### 2. Improving public expenditure efficiency

Major expenditure reforms have been introduced over the last few years. Besides simplification of the appraisal and approval processes, structural changes in the process of budget making itself (e.g. removal of Plan/Non-plan distinction) have been made.

Consequently the cost centres are being managed in an integrated manner, within only the statutory revenue capital framework. This also facilitated the initiation of a monitorable Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) in 2017-18. The OOMF puts together the outputs and outcomes of all schemes/programmes along with the financial outlays. These outlays, outputs and outcomes are being presented to the Parliament in measurable terms, which ensures greater accountability of the agencies involved in the execution of government schemes/projects.

The technology-driven Public Finance Management System (PFMS) has empowered the system by improving accountability, responsiveness and transparency. Continuous improvement is pursued in the field of payments, receipts, accounting and internal audit by effective use of digital technologies, and fiscal reporting protocol is improved as part of Government Integrated Financial Management System (GIFMS) for effective fiscal management. This efficiency has been responsible for ensuring Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) to a large number of beneficiaries while eliminating leakages worth INR 17 billion (USD 22 billion). Such efficiency in spending will go a long way in mobilising resources for allocating to SDGs.

### III. Promoting entrepreneurship and the private sector

India has been one of the fastest growing economies of the world. India's current growth slowdown mirrors the challenges faced by developing economies around the world, especially due to the pandemic. Through sustained focus and careful design on key business returns for improving business environment in the country, India has registered a steady improvement, over the last few years, across indicators in the Ease of Doing Business Index. The government has also implemented several initiatives that improved the efficiency of cross-border trade by reducing border and documentary compliance time for both exports and imports.

A dynamic start-up ecosystem has been built up. India is the third largest start-up hub in the world, with about 26 start-ups being recognised every day. The start-ups attracted an investment of USD 52 billion in 2019, which is expected to grow further. The legal environment has been

streamlined by amending the Patent Rules, 2003 and Trade Mark Rules, 2017, to make them more start-up-friendly. Under the Start-up Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme, 80 percent rebate for patent filing fees and 50 percent for trademark filing is provided to start-ups.

For driving economic growth in the country, foreign direct investment (FDI) is a major source of non-debt financial resources for the private sector. In this regard, the government has embarked on a comprehensive set of reforms to attract FDI, including opening up several key sectors to such investment - defence, railways, and mining, digital sectors, insurance intermediaries, etc. Increased private investment is a key to securing high growth, employment and improved productive efficiency. FDI equity inflows in India stood at USD 456.79 billion during the period from April 2000 to December 2019, indicating that the government's effort to improve ease of doing business and relaxation in FDI norms is yielding results. India was among the top 10 recipients of FDI in 2019, attracting USD 49 billion in inflows, a 15 percent increase from the previous year. Annual FDI inflows in the country are expected to rise to USD 75 billion over the next five years. While the FDI story is encouraging, India does face a challenge that requires international action. Subjective assessments of the Indian policy and regulatory environment by global financial institutions and rating agencies raise the costs of private financial flows to India by posing a highly subjective "regulatory risk premium". This affects long-term finance for infrastructure and other investments that are crucial for achieving the SDGs. It would be helpful to the cause of the Indian and global SDGs achievement, if this impediment to the means of implementation were to be addressed through global action.

India is one of the countries with an increasing young working-age population and a "demographic dividend" that can power growth. This demographic dividend is expected to peak by 2047 and has prompted the government to invest in crucial areas such as education, health, skilling and decent jobs especially for the youth. The government has also taken key measures to boost rural incomes, including cash transfers to farmers and is working towards doubling farmers' income by 2022 and overall revival of rural economy.

### IV. Strengthening South-South Cooperation

India remains steadfast in its commitment to regional and global cooperation for mutual learning, capacity building and progress. India has acted with a deep and abiding commitment to South-South Cooperation which it views as development partnership to distinguish it from traditional donor-donor relationships. Government of India's capacity building efforts, through its flagship Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world. Under this programme, fully-sponsored training programmes are offered every year to about 14,000 professionals with an outgo of more than USD 50 million. More than half of these training slots go to participants from small island developing countries (SIDS) and the least developed countries (LDCs).

India has extended more than 300 Lines of Credit (LoC) totalling USD 30.66 billion to 64 countries so far. In addition to concessional financing to its African partners, a grant assistance fund of USD 600 million was established including USD 300 million for the India-Africa Development Fund; USD 10 million for the India-Africa Health Fund; and financial arrangements for 50,000 scholarships for training African students.

India has launched technological upgradation and extension of erstwhile Pan Africa's Network Project, a flagship initiative of Government of India for Africa in the field of tele-education and tele-medicine. The upgraded project has been renamed as e-Vidyalharati Anugyashakti Network Project (e-VIAN) (Under the e-VIAN, tele-education and tele-medicine services are being offered by linking educational institutions and hospitals in India to those from participating countries in Africa, through web-based platforms using the medium of internet. The project aims at providing 25,000 scholarships to African students over the next 5 years for Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate and Postgraduate Degree programmes in various disciplines. Duty approved UGC recognised Indian Universities are providing these services. e-VIAN will also provide free Continuing Medical Education (CME) every year to African doctors/nurses/para-medical staff and free tele-consultations for African doctors from partner institutions in African countries. The project is being rolled out in phases in more

African countries. The project is expected to showcase the advancement made by India in tele-education and tele-medicine.

The South Asian satellite launched by India in 2011, provides granular data for weather monitoring, from which farmers in the sub-region stand to benefit from better weather forecasting, better communication, and improved disaster lines. In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, India supports projects in other developing countries, aimed at realisation of SDGs. India has committed a total of USD 150 million over a decade to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. The Fund established at the United Nations has 51 active projects implemented by seven UN agencies to support the implementation of SDGs in small island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs) and land-locked developing countries (LLDCs), across varied thematic areas ranging from climate resilience, environmental sustainability, renewable energy, to gender equality, livelihoods and infrastructure.

The BSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger was set up 15 years ago. With a cumulative contribution of USD 38 million, BSA Fund has so far 20 partner countries from the Global South for implementing 52 projects over the last decade. About 66 percent of the BSA Fund has been directed to LDCs.

### V. Coalition based approach

India continues to take new and innovative measures as it walks alongside its development partners. These steps include the recent launches of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA). CDRI will serve as a platform where knowledge is generated and exchanged on different aspects of disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure. It will bring together technical expertise from a multitude of stakeholders. In doing so, it will create a mechanism to assist developing countries to upgrade their capacities and practices, with regard to infrastructure development in accordance with their risk context and economic needs. Government of India has approved support of USD 70 million to CDRI for setting up of a Secretariat office and covering recurring expenditures over a period of 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA), which India founded together with France, aims to help nations address key common challenges in the scaling up of solar energy. So far 86 countries have joined the alliance. The Government of India has allotted 5 acres of land to the ISA at the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) campus and has released a sum of USD 26 million for creating a corpus fund.

#### vi. COVID-19 and India's Global Response:

The Coronavirus pandemic has created a global crisis with no parallel. In these difficult circumstances, we have taken several steps as a responsible member of the international community in a coordinated response involving several branches of government and multiple private sector pharma companies. India was able to supply, after ensuring adequate domestic stockpiles, large volumes of these drugs and now vaccines to consumers across the world living up to its role as the "pharmacy of the world".

Humanitarian relief including deployment of Rapid Response Teams, supply of essential life-saving drugs, antibiotics, medical consumables, vaccines, and other laboratory and hospital equipment was provided to a number of countries.

A COVID-19 Emergency Fund, based on voluntary contributions, has been created. India has contributed USD 10 million for this fund. India has utilised its strengths in the digital and information technology space to develop a 'SAARC COVID-19 Information Exchange (COMEX)' platform for use by all SAARC countries. India has activated its e-TEC network to deliver medical expertise online for training of healthcare personnel in our neighbourhood.

#### vii. Devoting ODA commitments and performance

While domestic resource mobilization is becoming increasingly important, high-income nations that are a part of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) also need to honour their commitments of providing 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA. Although new donors are emerging, a lot is expected from the members of DAC, who remain the largest providers of aid. This is critical to provision for global public goods such

as climate change mitigation, conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of pandemics like the COVID-19. It is a cause of concern that net ODA flows did drop by 4.1 percent in 2018, with a dwindling share going to countries that most needed it. Further, against the commitment of raising USD 100 billion of additional resources annually by 2020, through the Green Climate Fund for meeting the pressing climate mitigation and adaptation needs of developing countries, only USD 10.3 billion equivalent in pledges has been raised as of February 2020.

Current levels of ODA do not match the collective ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the international commitments set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. While the share of DAC members fell to 50 percent in 2018, only seven countries (Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, UK and UAE) met the ODA/GNI target of 0.7 percent. However, development cooperation needs to be stronger than ever if the SDGs are to be achieved. Therefore, India supports the global call for change of course for making good the ODA commitments.

While the call for reforms in ODA architecture gets louder, it is important to acknowledge the need to set unambiguous eligibility standards and ensure greater transparency in accounting for aid. There is also a need for putting in place robust monitoring systems for following up on aid commitments made by donor countries.

#### viii. Improving data, monitoring and accountability

With vast number of targets and indicators, the 2030 Agenda offers considerable challenge in terms of monitoring and measuring progress. The challenge is all the more formidable for India on account of its vast geographical, economic, demographic and social diversity. However, India has taken significant strides in this direction. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) has been adopted with 306 indicators, which is the key monitoring instrument at the national level to monitor the progress on SDGs and associated targets.

NITI Aayog has developed a statistical tool, the SDG India Index & Dashboard, to measure and rank the performance of States and UTs on each

as well as all SDGs in a composite manner. The three editions of the Index provide a comparative perspective on progress on SDGs and build up a competitive ethos among the States and UTs for better performance as well as wider generation of data along an increasing number of indicators.

In view of the range of diversities and differences across the country, it is important to customise the indicators at sub-national levels. Therefore, NITI Aayog and MoSPI are working closely with the States/UTs for developing specific State and District Indicator Frameworks (S/DF). The S/DF will enable compilation of data and reporting of progress, thereby spurring wide-spread competition among the States, on the one hand, and among the districts, on the other. This competition would lead to better performance both in terms of implementation of SDGs as well as compilation of data and reporting of progress. SDG dashboards also are being developed and used at the national and State/UT levels. Furthermore, in engagements with the civil society, the need of citizen-generated data is being pursued. Efforts are underway to explore the possibilities of using them in monitoring the progress towards SDGs.

#### Challenges and Way Forward

SDG 17 and associated targets are critical to the achievement of all SDGs. But since much of the work and the sphere of control with regard to most of the targets spread beyond the purview of any single country and across the international community, active collaboration amongst countries provides the most important lever of action. This is based on the principle that partnerships among the government, civil society, and the private sector sit at the core of the success of the sustainable development agenda. Governments and the civil society must work in tandem to effectively address the new challenges posed by changing times. Both should work hand in hand with the private sector to derive innovative and cost-effective solutions to the challenges faced by the planet and its life forms. Inclusive partnerships need to be built at various levels - global, national, sub-national, and local, based on shared vision and values to drive the sustainable development agenda forward.

NITI Aayog strives to realise such partnerships. Through its close collaboration with the State/UT governments and creating platforms where the States/UTs come together to discuss SDGs, NITI Aayog develops strong inter-government partnerships. These promote knowledge exchange and facilitate the sharing of good practices. The consultations with the civil society organised by NITI Aayog are avenues where the voices of the vulnerable are heard, and plans are drafted to address them. NITI Aayog's engagements with the private sector and industry bodies help propagate the messages of sustainable and responsible business practices. The UN system in India has been a close partner of the governments and civil society since the inception of SDG adoption, implementation, and monitoring in the country. The idea behind these efforts is to cultivate and disseminate the principles of leaving no one behind and shared responsibility to ensure a sustainable future.

While much progress has been achieved, challenges remain. In a global economic climate challenged severely by the pandemic, the rate of economic growth must be accelerated to carry forward the country's ambitious sustainable development agenda. Technology should ensure that no one is left behind in claiming the fruits of development. The frequency of data collection must improve, at the same time collecting data on a broader set of indicators, is absolutely essential for more comprehensive SDG monitoring. Innovative tools to assess the gaps in financial resources required to meet the targets on time, and instruments to fill the gaps, must be derived. The power of the private sector and Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) should be leveraged to a more significant extent to ensure faster and more inclusive journey towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.

**Inclusive partnerships need to be built at various levels - global, national, sub-national, and local, based on shared vision and values to drive the sustainable development agenda forward.**





# STATE/UT PROFILES & SDG LOCALISATION: AN UPDATE

# Andhra Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	8.29	8.38	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	0.22	-	-
Healthcare covered by health insurance (N)	14.08	14.02	-
MNFSL - Employment provided against demand (N)	83.31	81.78	-
Healthcare index (NMI) (N)	86.40	-	-
Healthcare being in health insurance (N)	1.78	2.29	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Healthcare index (NIA) (N)	108	-	-
Districts with 3 years who are underweight (N)	22.28	21.34	-
Districts with 3 years who are stunted (N)	31.58	29.18	-
Proportion women (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	57.88	57.00	-
Malnutrition (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	71.78	-	-
Sex and where pregnant women (N) (2019 - unaccidental and cancer-related)	235.47	262.12	-
OR (percent) present in agriculture for (unaccidental)	0.71	0.68	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,00 live births)	61	74	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30	31	-
Districts (0-11 months) fully immunized (N)	27	-	-
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	100	118	-
OR (percent) per 1,000 unaccidental population	2.28	2.41	-
Health care (per 1,00,000 population)	0.48	-	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.28	-	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	88.08	86.8	-
Mortality per capita out of (per) registered in health (N)	14	-	-
Population, women and children per 1,00,000 population	88	82	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-4)	81.38	85.40	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	82.71	81.71	-
OR in higher secondary (class 11-12)	44.88	-	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	88.15	88.15	-
OR in higher education (11-12 years)	27.88	27.40	-
Percent with literacy (11-12 years) having completed secondary education (N)	81.40	-	-
OR in higher education (11-12 years)	8.01	8.21	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Percent (0-15 years) who are literate (N)	85.08	-	-
Districts with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	87.78	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 2-10)	71.88	-	-
Female teacher ratio at secondary level (class 2-10)	8	-	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect against demand per 1,00,000 female population	47.88	62.88	-
Sex ratio at birth	105	105	-
Average expenditure against (toilet to toilet)	0.21	0.28	-
Gender (gender) index by household (toilet) per 1,00,000 women	30.40	-	-
Female women in state legislative assembly (N)	8	8	-
Female to male (118) (15-49 years)	0.55	-	-
Women in managerial positions in bank companies per 1,000 persons	109	-	-
Gender for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	85.88	-	-
Operational bank lending gender ratio (N)	20.18	20.08	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	88.17	-	-
Total population getting improved source of drinking water (N)	88.81	87.88	-
OR (N) - Unimproved (unimproved) water connected against target (N)	10	10	-
OR (N) - Unimproved water to be OR (N)	10	10	-
Districts with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	87.28	88.28	-
Indicators complying with (PG) water source treatment units (N)	86.40	88.14	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	44.11	44.11	-
Blackboard/Blackboard coverage (N)	0.27	0.27	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female labor force (N)	10	10	-
FCI (N) - Unimproved water against number of households (N)	88.28	-	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual production of GDP (constant price) per capita	5.88	-	-
OR (N) - Unimproved water (1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000)	1.4	88.28	-
Investment rate (N) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000)	1.58	4.88	-
OR (N) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000)	88.28	88.28	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Regular wage/contractual employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	0.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a health insurance against target (NMI)	88	88	-
Healthcare coverage of (unimproved) health per 1,00,000 population	14.48	0.68	-
MFI per 1,00,000 population	71.01	-	-
Healthcare index in (NMI) (N)	88.11	81	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MFI (1,00,000) covered (NMI) - Unimproved population (118) (1,000) (1,000)	88.48	81	-
OR (unimproved) health (NMI) (unimproved) (N)	108	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	88.88	87.7	-
Investment rate per (NMI) (unimproved) (N)	24.18	-	-
Score per 1,000 (NMI)	7.40	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	85.71	85.71	-
Internet subscriptions per 100 population	88.21	88.21	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in low income households (N)	22.48	-	-
Female women in the (NMI) (N) (1,000) (1,000)	8	-	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88	88	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88.21	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88	88	-
Connect against (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	24.18	-	-
Connect against (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	-	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	8.11	-	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.11	-	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88	88	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	10	10.18	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.88	88.88	-
Healthcare coverage against capacity to manage (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	14.48	8	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.11	-	-
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita food fish consumption (NMI)	16.48	-	-
Employed employees (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88.21	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Healthcare index generated per 1,000 population (NMI) (NMI)	11.28	12.7	-
Healthcare index generated per 1,000 population (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	71.28	12.7	-
Healthcare index generated per 1,000 population (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.28	-	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88	-	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	87.7	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	15.27	1	-
Healthcare index generated per 1,000 population (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	10.18	-	-
Score of (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88.21	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	87.7	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	87.7	-
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	8.28	-	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	-	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	8	10.18	-
Average (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88.21	-
Healthcare index generated per 1,000 population (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	88.21	-
<b>SDG 18: Local Governance for Sustainable Development</b>			
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	11.28	12.7	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.48	1.28	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.41	-	-
Expected (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	88.21	-	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
OR (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	8	8	-
<b>SDG 19: Sustainable Energy</b>			
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.18	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	8.28	15.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-
Score (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI) (NMI)	1.27	1.27	-

# Arunachal Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	30.07	24.47	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	24.40	-	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	18.29	18.36	-
MFI ID - Employment potential against demand (N)	35.44	33.28	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	32.71	-	-
Households living in katcha houses (N)	25	22	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Food security index (NMI) (N)	32	-	-
Children under 5 years who are underweight (N)	10	6	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	24	24	-
Proportion women (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	33.02	33.20	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	24.40	-	-
Yield of wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2015 - rice, wheat and maize omitted)	2856.42	861	-
OW - Current period vs agriculture (in 100 hectares)	1.25	1.07	+
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	861	861	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	861	23	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	92	-	-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	100	116	+
IMR - deaths per 1,000 neonatal population	5.75	4.25	-
Female sex ratio (2019) (population)	7.42	-	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.21	-	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	80.00	86.2	+
Mortality per 1,000 live births of gender inequalities in health (N)	11	-	-
Proportion women and children per 1,000 population	21	24	+
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	49.39	49.39	+
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	21.38	26.20	+
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	28.48	-	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	24.88	30.25	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	25.21	25.21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	61.28	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	25.21	25.21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	70.28	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	1034	-	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	32.14	-	-
Female teacher ratio in secondary level (class 9-10)	14	-	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect to piped water supply per 1,00,000 female population	0.22	0.20	-
Tap water at home	861	861	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to eat)	0.12	0.17	+
Coverage of piped water supply (household connection) per 1,00,000 women	1.40	-	-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	3	231	+
Female to male ratio (2019) (20-24 years)	0.78	-	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	861	-	-
Number of family planning satisfied by women method (15-49 years)	18	-	-
Operational land holding greater than (N)	1227	1228	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	24.73	-	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	32.14	38.2	+
SDG 7 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	100	100	-
SDG 7 - Sources needed to be GER (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	0.17	0.33	+
Households complying with WASH water treatment norms (N)	30.00	30.25	+
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	0.57	0.28	-
Net installed solar capacity (N)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Household electricity (N)	100	100	-
PLUW - connections against number of households (N)	861	-	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	1.12	-	-
GER in IT-enabled services (1,000 employees per 1,000 population)	0	0	-
Employment rate (N) (2019) (15-64 years) (2019) (15-64 years)	7.70	1.80	+

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (%) (2019) (15-64 years) (2019) (15-64 years)	44.88	45	+
English operational employees in non-operational units without social security benefits (N)	11.29	-	-
Households covered with credit access against target (PMAY) (N)	100	100	-
Increasing branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	11.21	11.01	-
ATM per 1,00,000 population	8.28	-	-
Branches covered by PMAY (N)	52.25	46.1	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
PMAY - Subsidies received (INR - Crores) against 2019-21 2019-21 program	21.75	140	-
GER in manufacturing and construction (constant price) (N)	2.20	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ ment	1.79	1.01	+
Investment in roads per km habitable population	14.00	-	-
Score on air quality index	1.11	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	44	147	+
Internet subscriptions per 100 population	12.24	21.00	+
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Participation in the formal tax withholding system (N)	43.00	-	-
Household access to the Internet (N) (14. habitable houses)	1	-	-
Score on safety awareness (15-64) (N)	28.20	31.07	+
SDG 12 - access to state legislative assembly (N)	30.21	30.21	-
GER - expenditure on roads	1.20	1.20	-
Connect against 2019 (per 1,00,000 population)	861	-	-
Connect against 2019 (per 1,00,000 population)	1	-	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Score on sustainable living in habitable houses (N)	0.20	-	-
Health care to road accidents in habitable houses per 1,00,000 population	11.11	-	-
SDG 13 - roads with 100% fire insurance coverage (N)	0.11	0.1	+
SDG 13 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	10	10.17	+
SDG 13 - MFI provided to total MFI generated (N)	22.07	0	+
SDG 13 - roads with 100% access to electricity (N)	44.00	44.07	-
Installed energy treatment capacity (waste generated) (N)	1	0	-
Score households with average facility (N)	55.41	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita food fish consumption (in kg)	178.73	-	-
Share of enterprises having out of total RPI (%)	1	1	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household)	861	861	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household)	861	861	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household)	7.14	-	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household)	100	-	-
Cost of sanitation facilities per 1,000 population (INR)	1	861	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Land cover (in hectares) under forest cover (per 1 hectare per hectare)	211.07	202	+
Female population rate per 100000 habitable houses	11.10	-	-
Share of women in total energy use (including electricity demand)	84.79	75.10	+
GER - road from 1000 to 1000 population (house)	24.70	28.81	+
GER - road from 1000 to 1000 population (house)	140	-	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	4	1.04	+
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) per 1,00,000 population	20.20	20.20	+
Share of women in cabinet (per 1000 population)	1.00	1	+
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 child population	1.28	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	7.70	7.70	-
Score on safety awareness (15-64) (per 1,000 population)	2.01	2.01	+
Self-reported (N)	100	100.01	+
Population covered under shelter (N)	0	15.00	+



Assam



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2019	2020	Score Change
<b>SDG 1: Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	31.04	31.08	-
MH (head count ratio) (N)	30.78	30.80	-
Proportion of population in extreme poverty (N)	10.49	10.49	-
MWTL (Employment potential against demand) (N)	85.41	81.35	-
Proportion under NMY (N)	39.32	39.32	-
Population living in katcha houses (N)	3.49	3.49	-
<b>SDG 2: Food Security</b>			
Proportion under WSA (N)	94.71	94.71	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	35.49	35.49	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	35.49	35.49	-
Programme covered (0-60 years) who are women (N)	44.02	44.02	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anaemic (N)	36.38	36.38	-
Yield of wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2019 - rice-wheat and maize-wheat)	7142.44	6643	-
OW (ground ground in agriculture) per 100 hectares	1.67	1.18	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	214	179	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	43	37	-
Children (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	89	89	-
Ratification rate of laboratories per 1,00,000 population	14	14	-
OW medicines per 1,000 population	3.94	3.64	-
Increase (in per cent) (2019 population)	3.28	3.28	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.42	5.42	-
Unintentional falls out of the total falls (N)	91.18	92	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of people registered in health (N)	13	13	-
Proportion, women and adolescent per 1,000 population	23	23	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MHR in elementary education (class 1-5)	99.79	99.69	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-12)	31.4	31.05	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	99.79	99.79	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	71.84	70.18	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	94.11	94.11	-
Proportion with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	4.09	4.09	-

	2019	2020	Score Change
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	94.11	94.11	-
Proportion (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	99.79	99.79	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	99.11	99.11	-
Sanitary latrine in secondary level (class 9-12)	94.11	94.11	-
Practitioner ratio in secondary level (class 9-12)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Contraceptive use (per 1,00,000 female population)	117.86	117.00	-
Sex ratio at birth	925	925	-
Average wage/hourly earned (Rands to cost)	0.15	0.15	-
Gender-egalitarian justice by judicial authorities (per 1,00,000 women)	30.71	30.71	-
Violence against women, legislative assembly (N)	4.29	4.29	-
Gender ratio (0-6 years) (0-6 years)	917	917	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees (per 1,000 persons)	19	19	-
Gender for family planning satisfied by women method (0-49 years)	93.48	93.48	-
Unpaid care and domestic work (N)	127	138	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	74.14	74.14	-
Local population having improved access of drinking water (N)	91.72	91.14	-
SDG1 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	99	99	-
SDG2 - Service needed to be DR (N)	29	48.29	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	74.39	81.39	-
Access to drinking water (N) (N) (N) (N)	80.17	80.17	-
Sanitation (N)	94	94	-
Sanitary latrine with shared space (N)	11.29	11.29	-
Water treatment facilities (N)	9	9	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Household electricity (N)	98	98	-
Electricity consumption against number of households (N)	8.11	8.11	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	4.5	4.5	-
ODD - GDP (constant price) per capita	1.33	1.33	-
Employment rate (N) (2019 (0-18 years), 2019 (0-18 years))	7.0	7.0	-

	2019	2020	Score Change
SDG1 - GDP (constant price) per capita	4948	4744	-
Employment rate (N) (N) (N) (N)	44.0	44.0	-
Household access to clean energy (per 1,000 population)	99.79	99.79	-
Increasing number of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	1.12	1.12	-
SDG2 - Access to Finance (N) (N) (N) (N)	60.71	60.71	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
IMR - Suburban - covered 500 - construction projects (0-18-11-2019-2020)	54.21	54.21	-
GER in manufacturing and construction (N)	12.25	12.25	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ. total	14.1	14.1	-
Investment in infrastructure (N)	14.29	14.29	-
Score (in per cent) (N) (N)	1	1	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.11	66.44	-
Internet subscriptions per 100 population	41.17	34.38	-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequality</b>			
Proportion in the lowest two wealth quintiles (N)	62.18	62.18	-
Household access to the Internet (N) (N) (N) (N)	7.14	7.14	-
Score health services (N) (N)	14.02	14	-
SDG11 - Basic - Legislative Assembly (N)	100	100	-
SDG12 - Sustainable to work	12	12	-
Gender against 50 (per 1,00,000 population)	93	93	-
Gender against 50 (per 1,00,000 population)	81	81	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Urban population living in katcha houses (N)	0.49	0.49	-
Crude death rate in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	20.31	20.31	-
SDG11 - Health - due to road accidents (N)	67.39	67.39	-
SDG11 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	97	99.11	-
SDG11 - MHR (per cent) (N) (N) (N)	99.29	99	-
SDG11 - Health - due to road accidents (N)	67.39	67.39	-
Healthcare expenditure (per cent) (N)	1.11	1.11	-
Urban population with drainage facility (N)	92.71	92.71	-

	2019	2020	Score Change
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita food loss (percentage of kg)	88	88	-
Range of enterprise turnover of total NPI (N)	10.14	10.14	-
Proportion waste generated per 1,000 population (N)	1.98	1.98	-
Proportion waste recycled (N)	20.2	20.2	-
Proportion waste generated (N)	1.98	1.98	-
SDG12 - Waste generated per 1,000 population (N)	1.98	1.98	-
SDG12 - Waste generated per 1,000 population (N)	1.98	1.98	-
SDG12 - Waste generated per 1,000 population (N)	1.98	1.98	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10.17	10	-
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10	10	-
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10	10	-
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10	10	-
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10	10	-
Number of climate change events (per 1,000 population)	10	10	-
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	30.11	30.11	-
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	1.11	1.11	-
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	3.0	3.0	-
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	10.11	10.11	-
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	10.11	10.11	-
Proportion of population living in coastal areas (N)	10.11	10.11	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-
Proportion of population living in rural areas (N)	69.89	69.89	-

Bihar



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	23.74	21.14	-
MFI total assets (N)	12.24	13.24	-
Financially soundly built subsectors (N)	12.29	12.91	-
MFI SD - Employment generated against demand (N)	28.00	27.00	-
Business units (MW) (%)	81.00		-
Responsible lending in banks (N)	8.29	8.29	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Expenditure under PDS (N)	14.91		-
Outlets under 5 years who are functional (N)	39.21	39.21	-
Outlets under 5 years who are closed (N)	42	42	-
Programme covered (16-65 years) who are covered (N)	14.20	14.20	-
Admission (18-24 years) who are covered (N)	29.10		-
Total yield of wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - rice, wheat and coarse cereals)	2244.00	2198.25	-
OW - Current period vs agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.26	0.10	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	142	142	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21	24	-
Outlets (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	38		-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	30	31	-
OW - mortality per 1,000 conventional population	0.91	0.29	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2.24		-
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1		-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	94.00	92.00	-
Mortality per 100,000 live births of gender registration in health (N)	15		-
Programme, services and facilities per 10,000 population	11	11	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	82.34	89.00	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	26.41	26.15	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	76.29		-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	71.20	69.20	-
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.00		-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
OW in higher education (18-27 years)	63.06	63.8	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.00		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	49.00		-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.44		-
Female teachers ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	59		-

# Chhattisgarh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 2</b>	56	61	+
Population below poverty line (N)	30.01	26.01	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	32.20	32.20	-
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	62.50	66.1	-
MWFL - Employment generated against demand (N)	77.08	110.1	+
Food security index (NMI) (%)	34.00	34.00	-
Financially sound in health sector (N)	2.10	2.10	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; 4</b>	44	45	+
Expenditure under MHA (N)	44.70	44.70	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	40	40	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	26.30	26.40	-
Programme enrolment (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	41.00	41.00	-
Admission (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	31.20	31.20	-
Sex ratio at birth (per 1000 live births) (NMI)	982.54	987	-
OW - Current period in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.41	0.40	-
<b>SDG 5-7</b>	44	45	+
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	25	18	+
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	34	-
Outreach (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	30	30	-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	140	140	-
OW workers per 1,000 unskilled population	0.16	0.16	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	26.40	26.40	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	17.20	17.20	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	60.20	55.4	-
Mortality per 1000 live births of gender registration in health (N)	7	7	-
Programme enrolment and retention (per 1,00,000 population)	70	60	-
<b>SDG 8-11</b>	33	34	+
MWFL in elementary education (class 1-5)	60.70	60.70	+
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	10.70	24.70	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	57.00	57.00	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	60.00	60.00	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	40.00	40.00	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.00	0.00	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 2</b>	100	100	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	100	100	-
Persons (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	100	100	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	100	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	100	100	-
Post-teacher education in secondary level (class 9-10)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; 4</b>	100	100	-
Connect to piped water per 1,00,000 female population	100	100	-
Sex ratio at birth	100	100	-
Average vegetable consumed (kcal/day to each)	0.04	0.05	+
Daily piped water supply (bottled for women) per 1,00,000 women	0.00	0.00	-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	14.04	14.04	-
Female to male ratio (10-12 years)	0.94	0.94	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	20	20	-
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (10-49 years)	70	70	-
Operational land holding greater than (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 5-7</b>	100	100	-
Best population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	100	100	-
Best population having improved source of drinking water (N)	100	100	-
OW(1) - Individual household water connection against target (N)	100	100	-
OW(2) - Sources needed to be OW (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	100	100	-
Household complying with WHO water quality treatment norms (N)	100	100	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	100	100	-
OW household toilets were completed (N)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 8-11</b>	100	100	-
Household electricity (N)	100	100	-
OW workers against target of secondary (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 2</b>	100	100	-
Best population (per 1,000 persons) per capita	1.00	1.00	-
OW(1) OW household water connection against target	100	100	-
Employment rate (N) (1000 (10-14 years) (2010) (10 years)	100	100	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 2</b>	60.00	64.00	+
OW(1) - Individual household water connection against target (NMI)	60.00	64.00	+
Employment rate (N) (1000 (10-14 years) (2010) (10 years)	60.00	64.00	+
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	14.04	14.04	-
Female to male ratio (10-12 years)	0.94	0.94	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	20	20	-
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (10-49 years)	70	70	-
Operational land holding greater than (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; 4</b>	44.70	44.70	-
Expenditure under MHA (N)	44.70	44.70	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	40	40	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	26.30	26.40	-
Programme enrolment (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	41.00	41.00	-
Admission (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	31.20	31.20	-
Sex ratio at birth (per 1000 live births) (NMI)	982.54	987	-
OW - Current period in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.41	0.40	-
<b>SDG 5-7</b>	44.70	44.70	-
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	25	18	+
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	34	-
Outreach (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	30	30	-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	140	140	-
OW workers per 1,000 unskilled population	0.16	0.16	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	26.40	26.40	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	17.20	17.20	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	60.20	55.4	-
Mortality per 1000 live births of gender registration in health (N)	7	7	-
Programme enrolment and retention (per 1,00,000 population)	70	60	-
<b>SDG 8-11</b>	33	34	+
MWFL in elementary education (class 1-5)	60.70	60.70	+
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	10.70	24.70	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	57.00	57.00	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	60.00	60.00	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	40.00	40.00	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.00	0.00	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 2</b>	60.00	64.00	+
OW(1) - Individual household water connection against target (NMI)	60.00	64.00	+
Employment rate (N) (1000 (10-14 years) (2010) (10 years)	60.00	64.00	+
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	14.04	14.04	-
Female to male ratio (10-12 years)	0.94	0.94	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	20	20	-
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (10-49 years)	70	70	-
Operational land holding greater than (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; 4</b>	44.70	44.70	-
Expenditure under MHA (N)	44.70	44.70	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	40	40	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	26.30	26.40	-
Programme enrolment (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	41.00	41.00	-
Admission (10-12 years) who are educated (N)	31.20	31.20	-
Sex ratio at birth (per 1000 live births) (NMI)	982.54	987	-
OW - Current period in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.41	0.40	-
<b>SDG 5-7</b>	44.70	44.70	-
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	25	18	+
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	34	-
Outreach (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	30	30	-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	140	140	-
OW workers per 1,000 unskilled population	0.16	0.16	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	26.40	26.40	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	17.20	17.20	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	60.20	55.4	-
Mortality per 1000 live births of gender registration in health (N)	7	7	-
Programme enrolment and retention (per 1,00,000 population)	70	60	-
<b>SDG 8-11</b>	33	34	+
MWFL in elementary education (class 1-5)	60.70	60.70	+
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	10.70	24.70	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	57.00	57.00	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	60.00	60.00	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	40.00	40.00	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.00	0.00	-



# Gujarat



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	15.01	10.03	-
MFI fund credit ratio (N)	21.25	-	-
Financially included by health interventions (N)	23.10	23.1	-
MNFH 18+ Employment provided against demand (N)	41.01	40.20	-
Resilience index (MFI) (N)	10.21	-	-
Financially living in households (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Resilience index WFA (N)	108	-	-
Dietary intake 1-9 years who are underweight (N)	38.20	38.20	-
Dietary intake 1-9 years who are stunted (N)	38.10	38.10	-
Prevalence underweight (15-49 years) who are women (N)	11.20	11.20	-
Malnutrition (15-49 years) who are women (N)	23.40	-	-
Sex and where pregnant women (N) (2019 - unaided and assisted) (N)	2640/10	2514/21	-
OR (prevalence) present in agriculture for cultivation (N)	1.05	1.02	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,00 live births	73	67	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,00,00 live births	31	24	-
Dietary (0-11 months) fully breastfed (N)	37	-	-
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	235	219	-
OR prevalence per 1,000 unaided population	2.28	2.02	-
Health rate per 1,00,000 population	11.20	-	-
Health rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	0.00	-	-
Incidental tobacco use out of total tobacco reported (N)	20.20	20	-
Mortality per capita out of quality expenditure on health (N)	31	-	-
Physicians, nurses and dentists per 1,00,00 population	41	42	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
OR in elementary education (class 1-5)	65.20	61.20	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.04	24.00	-
OR in higher secondary (class 11-12)	41.20	-	-
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	61.10	61.10	-
OR in higher education (10-12 years)	28.40	28.4	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.00	-	-
OR for higher education (10-12 years)	8.00	8.00	-

	2019	2020	Score
Persons (0-6 years) who are obese (N)	30.70	-	-
Children with access to electricity drinking water (N)	80.26	-	-
Annual teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	41.80	-	-
Full teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	22	-	-
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Gender against women per 1,00,000 female population	11.10	7	-
Sex ratio at birth	928	926	-
Average wage/industry sector (female to male)	0.51	0.27	-
Early (aged) violence by husband to women per 1,00,000 women	71.17	-	-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Female to male (15-24 years)	0.20	-	-
Women in managerial positions in bank companies per 1,000 persons	100	-	-
Gender for family planning initiated by women method (15-49 years)	17.40	-	-
Operational bank saving banks (N)	16.40	16.40	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	67.12	-	-
Rural population being provided source of drinking water (N)	100	96.1	-
OR (OR) - Unaided household water connected against target (N)	100	100	-
OR (OR) - Women connected to the OR (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	62.27	62.26	-
Industries complying with (PG) water reuse treatment norms (N)	60.00	73.0	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	42.0	42.0	-
Water for drinking water supply (N)	10.00	17.21	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Renewable installed (N)	100	100	-
UPL/ML connections against number of households (N)	20.20	-	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	1.00	-	-
OR (OR) - 100% household access to 100% high-speed internet	21.10	21.10	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (for year)	5.00	4.0	-
OR (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (for year)	14.00	4.0	-

	2019	2020	Score
Regular contractual employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	1000	-	-
Financially included with a bank account against target (MFI)	60	60	-
Working hours of government banks per 1,00,000 population	1700	1400	-
MFI per 1,00,000 population	17.00	-	-
Business against banks in MFI (N)	10.21	10.21	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
MFI (OR) - 100% household internet access - Constant price per 100 - (2019-20) per person	40	40	-
OR in manufacturing in total OR (constant price) (N)	20.24	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	20.00	20.4	-
Investment in infrastructure per 100 lakh population (N)	2100	-	-
Score per 1,000 sqm	107	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	19.11	19.11	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	64.70	64.7	-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequality</b>			
Population in the bottom 10% wealth quartile (N)	24.20	-	-
Female workers in the informal (N) (for better statistics)	21.20	-	-
Score highly educated (70+) (N)	40.00	37.00	-
OR (OR) score in state legislative assembly (N)	11.00	11.00	-
OR - Income per capita	1.00	1.00	-
Gender against OR (for 1,00,000 population)	100	-	-
Gender against OR (for 1,00,000 population)	10	-	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Urban households living in slum houses (N)	1.00	-	-
Early fire in road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	1.00	-	-
OR (OR) - roads with 100% access to bus routes (N)	40	40.00	-
OR (OR) - Unaided household water connected against target (N)	100	100.00	-
OR (OR) - OR (prevalence) in total OR (prevalence) (N)	60.20	70	-
OR (OR) - roads with 100% access to bus routes (N)	1000	71.0	-
Annual average investment capacity to improve pavement (N)	5000	10	-
Urban households with drainage facility (N)	80.00	-	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
No single-use plastic consumption (N)	20.00	-	-
Employed employees in the use of total MFI (N)	7100	7100	-

	2019	2020	Score
Resilience score generated per 1,00 population (Source: Anand)	10.20	10.20	-
Resilience score generated per 1,00 population (OR) (Source: Anand)	20.10	20.10	-
Health score generated per 1,00 population (Source: Anand)	1.00	-	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10	-	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	1.00	1.00	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Loss for the insurance market (N) per 1 lakh population	10.70	10	-
Female population over 65 per 1000 population (N)	17	-	-
Score of renewable and total energy use (including thermal plants)	50.11	50.00	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Marine debris on beach (N) (kg/100m)	0.00	-	-
Marine debris on beach (N) (kg/100m)	0.00	-	-
Access to sea water transport (N)	100	100	-
Average (N) for the state	100	100	-
Resilience score generated per 1,00 population (N)	10.00	10.00	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Annual loss (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Loss rate (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Annual loss (N) for the state	10.00	10.00	-
Expected land use total land use (N)	10	-	-
Access to sea water transport (N)	100	100	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
Corporate management (OR) per 1,00,000 population	70.00	70.00	-
Score of Access to Justice per 1,00,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 total population	10.00	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
Score rate (OR) for the state (OR) per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-
OR (OR) - total MFI generated (N)	10.00	10.00	-



# Haryana



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	11.38	11.00	-
MI (head count ratio) (N)	10.28	10.00	-
Household access to health and sanitation (N)	12.29	12.1	-
MDG 1B - Employment generated against demand (N)	70.11	70.04	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	91.78	91.78	-
Food security index in rural areas (N)	92.29	92.29	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Food security index (NSA) (N)	90.00	90.00	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	39.20	38.80	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	34.00	34.00	-
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are covered (N)	61	61	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are covered (N)	79.00	79.00	-
Top yield wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2015 - no. of yield and season-wise)	4777.48	5077.20	-
OW (current period) in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	1.28	1.29	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births	21	20	-
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20	21	-
Children 0-11 (months) fully immunised (N)	61	61	-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	29	29	-
IR (incidence) per 1,000 institutional population	0.09	0.09	-
Female sex ratio (0-60 years)	932	932	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	18.26	18.26	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	95.75	97	-
Mortality per million out of poultry production in health (N)	10.40	10.40	-
Preparation, storage and utilization per 10,000 population	26	26	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
HRD in elementary education (class 1-5)	98.21	98.28	+
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	14.75	14.16	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	54.00	54.00	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	71.00	71.00	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	75.20	82.1	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	26.10	26.10	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	54.00	54.00	-
Persons (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	17.50	17.50	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	99.97	99.97	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	88.12	88.12	-
Female teachers (class 9-10)	9	9	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Coverage of tap water per 1,00,000 female population	99.41	99.7	-
Tap water at work	90	81	-
Average vegetation covered (km² to km²)	0.85	1.01	-
Costly piped water supply (costed for water) per 1,00,000 women	26.25	26.25	-
Ground water of areas, legislative assembly (N)	0	14.84	-
Ground water (0-60 years)	0.71	0.71	-
Water in municipal premises in total population per 1,000 persons	79	79	-
Spent for facility planning initiated by water utility (11-40 years)	21.20	21.20	-
Operational hand-dug public wells (N)	14.20	14.20	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Cost population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	97.91	97.91	-
Cost population having improved source of drinking water (N)	96.71	96.1	-
SDG 7 - Individual household access to improved source (N)	98	98	-
SDG 7 - Source covered to be GER (N)	98	98	-
Electricity supply (kWh) (daily) (per capita) (N)	48.40	48.37	-
Access to supply with 24x7 water supply (treated) (area) (N)	92.20	92.20	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	100.21	100.21	-
Renewable hydro power installed (N)	20.09	20.15	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Employment rate (N) (2015 (15-24 years); 2019 (16 years))	100	84	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
GER (%) (2015 (15-24 years); 2019 (16 years))	100	84	-
Female institutional employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	64.38	64.38	-
Female employees with child-care support against PMKVY (N)	40	40	-
Increasing business of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.20	14.20	-
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	22.02	22.02	-
Branch network (NMI) (N)	40.00	40.00	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
IMR (%) - Suburban compared to total population (2015-19 2019-20) program	95	9	-
GER in secondary level (11-12 years) (N)	50.21	50.21	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ-ment	11.00	10.1	-
Investment income as per the female investment index	75.21	75.21	-
Score as per ICRSI report	3.20	3.20	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	111.71	96.70	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	103.00	140.20	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quartiles (N)	5.10	5.10	-
Health access in the State (N) (14 health districts)	10	10	-
Score health awareness (N) (N)	43.12	26.00	-
SDG 11 score in State, Legislative Assembly (N)	10.00	10.00	-
GER - Agriculture in state	10.00	10.00	-
Coverage of tap water per 1,00,000 population	71.7	71.7	-
Coverage of tap water per 1,00,000 population	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Score household energy for the lowest (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Health due to road accidents in the state per 1,00,000 population	18.42	18.42	-
SDG 12 - waste with 100% diversion rate (N)	0.00	0.00	-
SDG 12 - Individual household access to improved source (N)	98	98.71	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
SDG 13 - GER covered to total GER generated (N)	40.00	47	-
SDG 13 - waste with 100% waste segregation (N)	14.00	14.00	-
Health care coverage against injury (coverage generated) (N)	11.00	11.00	-
Score household with energy facility (N)	97.40	97.40	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita fish and seafood consumption (in kg)	45	45	-
Range of nitrogen fertilizer use (kg/ha) (N)	19.80	19.80	-
Sanitation score generated per 1,000 population (State of Affairs)	4.00	4.14	-
Sanitation score generated for water generated (NMI)	17.40	17.40	-
Sanitation score generated per 1,000 population (year-wise)	1.00	1.00	-
SDG 14 score (NMI) generated (N)	20	20	-
Leaf litterage (in kg) per 1,000 population (NMI)	7.20	7.20	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Forest cover (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Score of forest due to extreme weather events per 1,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Gender population score as per Gender Equality Index	92.00	92.00	-
Score of forest due to road accident (including district level)	10.70	10.70	-
SDG 15 score (NMI) (NMI) per 1,000 population (NMI)	10.00	10.00	-
SDG 15 score (NMI) (NMI) per 1,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Rule of law per 1,00,000 population	8.00	7.71	-
Equality score against children per 1,00,000 population	14.20	14.10	-
Index of human well-being per 1,000 population	8.00	8.00	-
Moving distance per 1,00,000 population	9.00	9.00	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	13.7	13.7	-
Score with 100% utilization (N) per 1,000 population	100	100	-
Self-employment (N)	34	34.00	-
Population covered under Aarogyasam (N)	60	60.00	-



# Himachal Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	3.26	3.00	-
MFI (total credit rate) (N)	3.11		
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	25.21	25.1	-
MFI (L1 - Employment generated against demand) (N)	30.23	31.23	+
Financially sound (NMY) (N)	32.30		
Financially sound in health finance (N)	32.29	32.29	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Expenditure under BSA (N)	103		
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	21.03	21.03	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	24.40	24.40	-
Programme income (10-49 years) who are anemic (N)	32.40	32.40	-
Admissions (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	32.20		
Per unit wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2015 - 2019) (total and average annual)	2708.75	2708.50	-
OW (current period) in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	3.00	3.01	+
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	84	84	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	25	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30		
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	225	214	-
IMR (average) per 1,000 neonatal population	3.01	3.01	-
Female sex ratio (1,000 population)	9		
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.2		
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	37.00	34.1	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	14.4		
Programme income and expenditure per 1,000 population	30	0	+
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	31.30	30.20	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	7.21	7.25	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	31.29		
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	11.2	11.3	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 18 &amp; Local Governance for Sustainable Development</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.20	30.3	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.20		

# Jharkhand



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	30.38	30.39	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	46.32		-
Households severely health undernourished (N)	14.1	15.1	-
MWFL - Employment generated against demand (N)	89.07	75.28	-
Food security index (MW) (N)	80.02		-
Households living in katcha houses (N)	7.08	8.07	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Food security index (NSA) (N)	17.21		-
Children under 5 years who are underweight (N)	43.08	43.08	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	38.75	38.75	-
Proportion women (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	43.08	43.08	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	34		-
Yield per hectare of wheat (kg/ha) (2015 - rice, wheat and maize average)	3908.76	3907.25	-
OW - percent planted in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	8.51	8.51	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	11	15	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	44	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38		-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	140	157	-
IMR - deaths per 1,000 neonatal population	9.94	9.97	-
Infants (age 0-1) (per 1,00,000 population)	4.40		-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.11		-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	66.28	72.8	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of gender inequalities in health (N)	11		-
Proportion women and children per 1,000 population	4	4	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MWFL in secondary education (class 1-12)	88.76	88.68	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-12)	27.25	30.44	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.59		-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	34	49	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	16.1	16.1	-
Proportion with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.28		-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	16.1	16.1	-
Proportion with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	0.28		-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	84.75		-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-12)	82.17		-
Female teachers ratio in secondary level (class 9-12)	51		-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect to piped water supply per 1,00,000 female population	47.25	76.1	-
Tap water at home	33	66	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to eat)	0.18	0.18	-
Coverage of piped water supply (household connection) per 1,00,000 women	4.28		-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	11.25	12.24	-
Female to male ratio (15-24 years)	0.79		-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	175		-
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	0.88		-
Operational land holding greater than (N)	11.57	11.5	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Share population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	34.49		-
Share population having improved source of drinking water (N)	85.71	88	-
SDG 7: - Suburban household access to improved water supply (N)	48	48	-
SDG 7: - Source connected to the GER (N)	38	43.75	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	88.23	88.52	-
Households complying with ODF norms water treatment norms (N)	38.15	41.08	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	17.77	17.77	-
Share of renewable hydro power installed (N)	1.25	1.25	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Household electricity (N)	18	88	-
PLM - connection against number of households (N)	7.5		-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	1.5		-
GER - GER headcount ratio - 1,000 representation ratio	30.14	38.25	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (16 years)	1.28	7.5	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (16 years)	38.25	46.1	-
English operational employees in non-operational work without social security benefits (N)	0.07		-
Households covered with clean access against target (MWFL)	48	48	-
Increasing business of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	250	10.17	-
AMR per 1,00,000 population	315		-
Share of women in total (MWFL) (N)	16.74	16.15	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MWFL - Suburban household connection against target (MWFL) (15-24 years) (2019)	38.25	37.41	-
GER in manufacturing (15-24 years) (2019) (16 years) (N)	20.21		-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employable	7.01	8.05	-
Investment in water supply for health promotion (billion)	17.17		-
Score on air quality index	138		-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.15	84	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	30.08	84	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Proportion in the lowest two wealth quintiles (N)	48		-
Household access to the Internet (N) (14 lakh districts)	14.01		-
Score health awareness (15-16) (N)	11.17	18.18	-
SDG 12: access to clean, affordable energy (N)	43.28	43.28	-
GER - proportion to male	1.08	1.08	-
Connect against GER (per 1,00,000 population)	6.1		-
Connect against GER (per 1,00,000 population)	4		-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Share households living in katcha houses (N)	7.07		-
Health due to road accidents in other states per 1,00,000 population	16.25		-
SDG 13: - roads with 100% day to day water collection (N)	88.74	87.5	-
SDG 13: - Suburban household access to improved water supply (N)	75	84.04	-
SDG 13: - RW generated to total RW generated (N)	0.18	16	-
SDG 13: - roads with 100% water supply (N)	85.21	85.21	-
Health care expenditure against target (percentage generated) (N)	100	4	-
Share households with drinking facility (N)	73.17		-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita land fish consumption (in kg)	102.49		-
Share of indigenous fisheries out of total GDP (N)	73.28	73.28	-
Number waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/Annex)	21	17.28	-
Household waste segregated to waste generated (100% - exclude 0% household waste)	1.86	1.4	-
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/Annex)	1.28		-
Waste treated to total waste generated (N)	17.25		-
Land coverage in green space per 1,000 population (sqm)	0.77	0.75	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Loss of forest to extract wood for 1 acre paper (billion)	84	84	-
Gender population ratio per 1,000 population (billion)	1.25		-
Score of renewable and total energy use (including alcohol) (billion)	0.88	0.18	-
GER - total loss (100 billion) per 1,000 population (billion)	31.25	40.07	-
GER - use of antibiotics in agriculture (per 1,00,000 population)	3117		-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	4.28	4.28	-
Expenditure on agriculture (billion) per 1,00,000 population	17.25	8.28	-
Number of deaths resulting per 1,000 population	0.28	0.28	-
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 population	7.25		-
Cost per 1,00,000 population	1.07	1.07	-
Score under SDG indicators (100 per 1,000 population)	1.25	1	-
Self-reported (N)	88.28	88.17	-
Population covered under scheme (N)	8	8.28	-



### Kerala



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

#### PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2015	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>				
Population below poverty line (%)	1.05	1.26	-	
MFI head count ratio (%)	5.10	-	-	
Financially included by banks (percentage) (%)	47.70	47.7	-	
MFI/ATM / employment provided against demand (%)	95.26	95.37	-	
Resilience index (MFI) (%)	97.75	-	-	
Financially deep in banks (banks) (%)	8.30	8.30	-	
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>				
Resilience index (BIA) (%)	100	-	-	
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	18.75	18.70	-	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	29.50	29.10	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (15-49 years) who are women (%)	21.20	21.20	-	
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (%)	5.10	-	-	
Sex and alcohol related mortality (per 100,000 - sex related and cancer-related)	1220.17	86.8	-	
CRF (cancer-related) (per 1,00,000)	3.20	3.16	-	
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health</b>				
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	45	47	-	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	7	-	
Children 0-11 months fully vaccinated (%)	87	-	-	
Immunisation rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	71	71	-	
IFV incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.07	3.02	-	
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	24.20	-	-	
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	17.40	-	-	
Unintentional fall-related rate of the total fall-related reported (%)	95.00	95	-	
Mortality percentage out of patient admissions in health (%)	11	-	-	
Population covered and awareness per 1,00,000 population	100	100	-	
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>				
MFL in elementary education (class 1-4)	91.91	91.97	-	
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	3.14	2.37	-	
CRF in higher secondary (class 11-12)	89.78	-	-	
Class E students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	85.25	85.5	-	
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	

SDG	2015	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	

SDG	2015	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	

SDG	2015	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>				
CRF in higher education (11-12 year)	91	91	-	
Percent with disability (11 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.20	-	-	





# Maharashtra



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2016	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>				
Population below poverty line (%)	17.26	11.28	-	-
MFI food access index (%)	17.28	-	-	-
Healthcare covered by health insurance (%)	15	15	-	-
MNFSA 1 employment provided against demand (%)	84.26	88.19	-	+
Healthcare index (MFI) (%)	97.94	-	-	-
Healthcare index (MFI) (N)	1	1	-	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>				
Healthcare index (MFI) (N)	100	-	-	-
Cotton yield 1 year above average (%)	23.28	29.28	-	-
Yield index 3 years above average (%)	24.18	24.18	-	-
Yield index (15-30 years) above average (%)	45.28	45.28	-	-
Yield index (15-30 years) above average (%)	25.28	-	-	-
Yield index above average (%)	100.28	100.17	-	-
Yield index above average (%)	100.28	100.17	-	-
Yield index above average (%)	100	100	-	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>				
National Health Index (per 1,00,000 live births)	48	52	-	+
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	19	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	-	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	100	100	-	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>				
MFI in secondary education (class 1-4)	88.88	81.88	-	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-8)	12.28	11.28	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-
GDI in higher secondary (class 11-12)	88.88	-	-	-

SDG	2016	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>				
Ratio of 0-5 year old girls to boys (%)	80.28	-	-	-
Ratio of 15-19 year old girls to boys (%)	80.71	-	-	-
Ratio of 20-24 year old girls to boys (%)	80.10	-	-	-
Ratio of 25-29 year old girls to boys (%)	80	-	-	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>				
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
Population getting drinking water with guarantee through MFL (%)	84.28	-	-	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>				
Electricity access (%)	100	100	-	-
Electricity access (%)	100	100	-	-
Electricity access (%)	100	100	-	-
Electricity access (%)	100	100	-	-
Electricity access (%)	100	100	-	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>				
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	8	-	-	-
GDP (PPP) per capita (2019) (constant price)	125	128	-	-
Development rate (%) (2010) (15-19 years)	84	88	-	-
Development rate (%) (2010) (15-19 years)	84	88	-	-
Development rate (%) (2010) (15-19 years)	84	88	-	-
Development rate (%) (2010) (15-19 years)	84	88	-	-
Development rate (%) (2010) (15-19 years)	84	88	-	-

SDG	2016	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>				
Regular registered employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	42.28	-	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	100	100	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (MFI) (%)	11.28	11.28	-	-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>				
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
MFI in tertiary education (class 10-12) (per 1,00,000 population)	22.28	-	-	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>				
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
Population in the formal sector (%)	100	-	-	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>				
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>				
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-

SDG	2016	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>				
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>				
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>				
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-
Waste generated per 1,00,000 population (tonnes)	100	-	-	-



# Manipur



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	34.20	34.80	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	71	-	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	51	51	-
MWFL - Employment potential against demand (N)	37.28	35.81	-
Food security index (MW) (%)	61.28	-	-
Food security index in rural areas (N)	75.9	72.9	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Endowment index (ISA) (N)	108	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	17	17	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	20.28	20.28	-
Programme women (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	25.20	25.20	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	30.00	-	-
Yield of wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - rice, wheat and maize mixed)	1702.56	861	-
OW - percent ground in agriculture (in 100 hectares)	8.57	8.20	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	861	861	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	861	75	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	861	861	-
Infant mortality rate of children per 1,00,000 population	861	861	-
IMR - number per 1,000 neonatal population	2.54	2.14	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.9	-	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.31	-	-
Infant mortality rate out of the total deaths reported (N)	84.20	32.7	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of people registered in health (N)	14.40	-	-
Programme women and children per 1,00,000 population	28	44	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	108	108	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	13.20	11.00	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	54.80	-	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	72.20	71.20	-
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	32.20	35.7	-
Persons with disability (0-14 years) having completed secondary education (N)	24.8	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	1.01	1.01	-
Persons (0-14 years) who are literate (N)	86.20	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	-	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	15.50	-	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	9	-	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect to piped water supply per 1,00,000 female population	17.20	18.7	-
Tap water at home	861	861	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to eat)	0.00	0.75	-
Daily piped water supply (hours per day) (in 1,000 women)	0.00	-	-
Female workers in water supply (N)	333	333	-
Female workers in water supply (N)	6.20	-	-
Water in municipal premises in total population per 1,000 persons	861	-	-
Number of family planning visited by women within (1-4 years)	20.00	-	-
Operational hand-dug public water (N)	6.20	6.20	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	100	-	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	100	100	-
SDG 7 - Subtotal household access to improved water supply (N)	100	100	-
SDG 7 - Source needed to be GER (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	17.24	18.31	-
Households equipped with PWS water supply treatment (N)	100	100	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	1.10	1.04	-
Water treatment plants are operational (N)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Household electricity (N)	100	100	-
PLUW - connection against number of households (N)	0.24	-	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	0.9	-	-
GER in ICT (constant price) per capita	0	0.71	-
Employment rate (N) (2019 (15-64 years): 2010 (15-64 years)	10.00	11.5	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (N) (2019 (15-64 years): 2010 (15-64 years)	11.50	10.1	-
English operational employees in non-operational works without social security benefits (N)	15.00	-	-
Household covered with credit account against target (PMKVY)	65.10	65.10	-
Increasing business of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	7	6.70	-
ATM per 1,00,000 population	11.40	-	-
Branch network of banks (N) (N)	52.27	52.10	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MWFL - Subsidies received (RM) - construction program 2019-21 (2019-20 program)	80.20	82.70	-
GER in manufacturing (constant price) (N)	7.40	-	-
Manufacturing equipment as a percentage of total capital cost	11.11	17.00	-
Investment in infrastructure per 100 million USD	77.70	-	-
Score on per 1,000 sqm	5.40	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	17.70	14.00	-
Internet subscriptions per 100 population	14.24	13.00	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Participation in the lowest low-waste quality (N)	41.10	-	-
Recycled waste in the State (N) (in lakh tonnes)	0	-	-
Score on highly sensitive PM (N)	60.20	60.20	-
SDG 12 - waste in State (agriculture, forestry) (N)	10.20	11.20	-
PM 2.5 - suspended particulate matter	861	861	-
Green against 200 (per 1,00,000 population)	0	-	-
Green against 200 (per 1,00,000 population)	0	-	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Score on household energy for the lowest (N)	0.10	-	-
Number of low-cost weatherisation schemes per 1,00,000 population	1.00	-	-
SDG 13 - waste with 100% dust before waste collection (N)	100	100	-
SDG 13 - Subtotal household access to improved water supply (N)	100	100	-
SDG 13 - RW - percent to total RW - percent (N)	65.71	68	-
SDG 13 - waste with 100% waste segregation (N)	67.70	67.70	-
Recycled waste treatment capacity (average per month) (N)	0	0	-
Score on household with biogas facility (N)	22.20	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita land fish consumption (in kg)	10.20	-	-
Share of indigenous fisheries out of total GDP (N)	1.20	10.4	-
Number waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/Annex)	861	861	-
Household waste segregated to waste generated (100% - exclude WTP treatment waste)	861	861	-
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/Annex)	4.00	-	-
Waste treated to total RW - percent (N)	75.2	-	-
Waste generated per 1,000 population (RM)	861	861	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Land cover for the water storage scheme (per 1 acre per year)	21.17	861	-
Gender population growth rate per 1,000 population (N)	0	-	-
Score of sustainable land energy use (including alcohol) (N)	60.20	60.20	-
SD - wood loss (100 lakh per 1,000 population) (tonnes)	0.25	11.00	-
SDG 15 - wood loss (100 lakh per 1,00,000 population)	100	-	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Expenditure on justice delivery per 1,00,000 population	15.00	15.00	-
Number of cases settling (per 1,000 population)	60.77	60.77	-
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 population	1.00	-	-
Cost per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Cost under RW activities (RM) per 1,000 population	1.00	0.40	-
Self-reported (N)	100	861	-
Population covered under scheme (N)	0	100	-

# Meghalaya



2019



2020

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	11.01	11.01	–
MFI Head count ratio (N)	12.21	–	–
Household economy health index score (N)	34.03	38.6	–
MFI 100: Employment potential against demand (N)	37.28	37.35	–
Household index: NMV (N)	35.21	–	–
Household living in katcha houses (N)	7.39	6.29	–
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Expenditure under PDS (N)	48.74	–	–
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	35	35	–
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	46.41	46.41	–
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are covered (N)	43.54	43.55	–
Adults over 15 years who are covered (N)	31.89	–	–
Low yield wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - low yield and zero output)	1901.74	NA	–
OW: Growth period in agriculture (in 100 hectares)	3.16	3.14	–
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Mortality: Maternal Death Rate (per 1,00,000 live births)	NA	NA	–
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	10.4	–
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	10.4	–
Infant mortality rate of 100 children per 1,00,000 population	1.6	1.56	–
IMR women per 1,000 uneducated population	6.71	6.59	–
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	1.11	–	–
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.45	–	–
Infant mortality rate out of the total deliveries reported (N)	65.48	47.5	–
Mortality per 1,000 live births of gender inequality in health (N)	10.75	–	–
Programme coverage and satisfaction per 10,000 population	21	24	–
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI 100: Secondary education (class 1-12)	52.41	49	–
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 2-10)	15.4	15.27	–
GII: A higher secondary (class 11-12)	41.54	–	–
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	14.56	14.16	–
GII: A higher education (19-22 years)	25.26	25.1	–
Persons with disability (> 5 years) having completed secondary education (N)	15.35	–	–
GII: A higher education (19-22 years)	1.12	1.12	–
Persons (> 15 years) who are literate (N)	37.89	–	–
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	32.39	–	–
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 2-10)	43.23	–	–
Paed teachers at secondary level (class 1-10)	17	–	–
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Contraceptive use per 1,00,000 female population	24.38	46.7	–
Sex ratio at birth	NA	NA	–
Average wage/industry covered (hours to work)	0.73	0.75	–
Gender equalised women's wage (International dollar) per 1,00,000 women	1.43	–	–
Female members of state legislative assembly (N)	1.38	1.5	–
Female to male ratio (0-19 years)	638	–	–
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	111	–	–
Demands for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	66.15	–	–
Unmarried head hunting practice rate (N)	NA	NA	–
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	13.49	–	–
Local population having improved access to drinking water (N)	16	16.1	–
SDG 6: Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	36	48	–
SDG 6: Citizens entitled to the GW (N)	38	56	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	47.29	44.5	–
Households complying with WHO water safety treatment norms (N)	48.29	48.71	–
Ground water withdrawal against sustainability (N)	7.14	7.28	–
Water bodies falling under category I (N)	9	9	–
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Household electricity (N)	18	18	–
Power consumption against number of households (N)	47.53	–	–
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	7.15	–	–
GDP: GDP (constant price) per 1,000 population	9	9	–
Employment rate (N) (2019 (0-19 years): 2019 (15-64 years))	1.66	1.6	–

	2019	2020	Score
GDP (N) (2019 (0-19 years): 2020 (15-64 years))	05.25	05.7	–
Export: Agricultural exports in US\$ against exports without coal mining royalty (N)	4719	–	–
Household covered with clean energy against target (MW) (N)	48	48	–
Increasing number of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	117.1	119	–
ATM per 1,00,000 population	12.51	–	–
Branches covered per 1,00,000 population	14.73	14.79	–
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
MCI 100: Subsidies provided (US\$ - cumulative) against 2018-21 2018-21 program	03.18	19	–
GII: Manufacturing (GDP constant price) (N)	3.29	–	–
Manufacturing equipment as a percentage of total capital cost	1.27	1.77	–
Investment in IT per 100,000 population	11.71	–	–
Spex as per 1,00,000 population	7.56	–	–
Mobility expenditure per 100 persons	10.21	9.68	–
Internet subscribers per 100 population	17.24	14.03	–
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (N)	48.26	–	–
Health access in the State (N) (14 health districts)	38	–	–
State health inequality (N)	NA	NA	–
GII 10: State: Legislative Assembly (N)	10.21	10.27	–
GII 10: Inequality in vote	1.23	1.23	–
Gender against GDP (per 1,00,000 population)	9	–	–
Gender against GDP (per 1,00,000 population)	9	–	–
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
State households having toilet facility (N)	1	–	–
Death due to road accidents in urban area per 1,00,000 population	4.62	–	–
SDG 11: Roads with GSM data to reduce traffic fatalities (N)	61.46	27.8	–
SDG 11: Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	38	47.7	–
SDG 11: MFI provided to rural MFI program (N)	65.7	6	–
SDG 11: Roads with GSM access against target (N)	61.15	23.28	–
Accident damage treatment against coverage provided (N)	9	9	–
State households with drainage facility (N)	25.26	–	–

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita total food consumption (in kg)	66	–	–
Range of consumption behaviour of total MFI (N)	9	9	–
Household waste generated per 1,00,000 population (State) (N)	1.02	1.04	–
Household waste management practices against target (N)	1.16	1	–
Plastic waste generated per 1,00,000 population (per annum)	1.56	–	–
SDG covered by total MFI generated (N)	39	–	–
Cell coverage for power per 1,00,000 population (MW)	4.22	4.25	–
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Yearly decrease in greenhouse gas emissions (per 1 crore population)	38.73	NA	–
Gender: population growth rate per State (national level)	1.13	–	–
Share of renewable in total energy use (including ethanol) (share)	25.26	25.26	–
G2 covered from 100 (N) per 1,00,000 population (share)	15.14	15.2	–
G21 use of renewable energy per 1,00,000 population	1.39	–	–
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Investment (N)	12.25	14.4	–
Sea level (N)	1.77	2.02	–
New coastal zone rehabilitation scheme (N)	0.77	–	–
Regional level sea level rise (N)	18.29	–	–
Increase in level of diversification (N)	1.25	1.29	–
Water use in crop (litres per unit of produced area) (SDG) (state level) (N)	4	1	–
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Reserves per 1,00,000 population	1.19	1.15	–
Logarithmic consumption decline per 1,00,000 population	57.85	57.93	–
Share of forest in land area per 1,00,000 population	5.48	10.75	–
Mineral extraction per 1,00,000 population	54.4	–	–
Green per 1,00,000 population	1.17	1.17	–
Green index (SDG) (N)	1.25	1.46	–
Green index (SDG) (N)	1.25	1.46	–
Reforestation (N)	39	NA	–
Population covered under shelter (N)	9	20.26	–

# Mizoram



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	28.43	28.4	-
MFDI (million USD)	5.80		
Share of GDP contributed by health sector (N)	6.4	6.8	-
MFDI/GDP - 1 (percentage) against national average (N)	10.17	10.21	-
Healthcare under PMKV (N)	22.8		
Healthcare being in public domain (N)	4	4	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Food security under BSA (N)	10.08		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (N)	11.20	11.20	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	21.45	21.45	-
Prevalence of acute malnutrition (15-49 years) who are wasted (N)	20.20	24.20	-
Undernourished (15-49 years) who are wasted (N)	12.50		
Sex and child mortality ratio (N)	103.01	8.8	-
IMR (per 1000 live births)	1.14	1.26	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births	8.8	8.8	-
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.8	8	-
Children 0-11 months fully vaccinated (N)	95		
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	20	19	-
IFV incidence per 1,000 confirmed population	1.18	1.18	-
Smoking rate per 1,00,000 population	3.28		
Smoking rate per 1,00,000 population	5.21		
Under-5 mortality rate of the total children reported (N)	10.10	10.1	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of children registered in health (N)	8.8		
Prevalence, current and ever use of tobacco per 10,000 population	10	14	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFL in elementary education (class 1-4)	90.28	100	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 5-10)	18.54	20.57	-
GIR in higher secondary (class 11-12)	51.81		
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	18.7	18.7	-
GIR in higher education (18-23 years)	25.7	25.7	-
Proportion with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	17.48		

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GIR in higher education (18-23 years)	52.4	52.4	-
Proportion (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	80.53		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	81.73		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 5-10)	11.23		
Female teacher ratio in secondary level (class 5-10)	30		
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Water supply coverage per 1,00,000 female population	38.75	17.2	-
Tap water at home	8.8	8.8	-
Storage water supply coverage (house to house)	0.53	0.53	-
Community water supply (house to house) per 1,00,000 women	1.12		
Household water supply coverage (percentage)	5	1	-
Household water supply coverage (percentage)	6.40		
Water in municipal premises in total population per 1,000 persons	8.8		
Groundwater being shallowest reached by modern methods (15-49 years)	0.80		
Unimproved hand-dug/protected wells (N)	11.18	11.18	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Share of population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	85.17		
Share of population having improved source of drinking water (N)	100	100	-
SDG 7 - Subtotal household water connected against target (N)	100	100	-
SDG 7 - Source needed to be SDG (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	85.48	88.75	-
Households complying with WASH water supply treatment norms (N)	87.14	87	-
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (N)	1.25	1.25	-
Water treatment facilities were operational (N)	8	8	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Employable skilled (N)	10	10	-
PMKV contribution against total of investment (N)	100.50		
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	5.62		
GDP/GDP head (constant price) 1970-2019 (constant base)	7.20	7.20	-
Employment rate (N) (2010 (15-24 years) (2011 (16 years)	1.20	11.1	-

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GDP (N) (2010 (15-24 years) (2011 (16 years)	37	3.8	-
People employed in agriculture in non agricultural work without social security benefits (N)	11.40		
Household covered with clean drinking water supply (PMKV)	4000	1000	-
Increasing number of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	17.71	16.5	-
ATM per 1,00,000 population	14.50		
Branch network coverage (N) (N)	14.10	10	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
PMKV - Subtotal investment in PMKV projects 2018-21 (2018-21 projects)	47.34	0	-
GIR in secondary level (SDG covered) (N)	22.8		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ ment	1.54	4.18	-
Investment cover as per the State Investment Index	100		
Score as per SDG report	2.31		
Males enrolment per 100 persons	100.71	100	-
Female enrolment per 100 population	102.24	100.4	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Proportion of the lowest low wealth quarter (N)	11		
Household access to the State IT (N) (14. Public domain)	1		
Score highly educated (N)	12.54	8.8	-
SDG 12 score in State Investment Authority (N)	10.10	10.10	-
SDG - Investment in risk	1.25	1.25	-
Gender against 2020 (per 1,00,000 population)	8		
Gender against 2020 (per 1,00,000 population)	21		
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Share households being in the lowest (N)	1.20		
Share of the total population in the lowest (per 1,00,000 population)	5.00		
SDG 13 - score with 10% share in the lowest (N)	10	10.40	-
SDG 13 - Subtotal household water connected against target (N)	11	10.10	-
SDG 13 - GIR against total GIR (N)	10.10	10	-
SDG 13 - score with 10% share in the lowest (N)	10.71	10.40	-
Annual average investment (against) (average) (N)	10.10	11	-
Share households with average facility (N)	11		

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Proportion of the lowest low wealth quarter (N)	11		
Household access to the State IT (N) (14. Public domain)	1		
Score highly educated (N)	12.54	8.8	-
SDG 12 score in State Investment Authority (N)	10.10	10.10	-
SDG - Investment in risk	1.25	1.25	-
Gender against 2020 (per 1,00,000 population)	8		
Gender against 2020 (per 1,00,000 population)	21		
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Share households being in the lowest (N)	1.20		
Share of the total population in the lowest (per 1,00,000 population)	5.00		
SDG 15 - score with 10% share in the lowest (N)	10	10.40	-
SDG 15 - Subtotal household water connected against target (N)	11	10.10	-
SDG 15 - GIR against total GIR (N)	10.10	10	-
SDG 15 - score with 10% share in the lowest (N)	10.71	10.40	-
Annual average investment (against) (average) (N)	10.10	11	-
Share households with average facility (N)	11		

# Nagaland



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	10.00	10.00	-
MH (Head count ratio) (N)	21.23	21.23	-
Households receiving health insurance cover (N)	0.10	0.10	-
MWFI (L2 - Employment generated against demand) (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Food security index (NW) (N)	14.20	14.20	-
Vulnerability index in habitable houses (N)	0.10	0.10	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Food security index (NS) (N)	14.01	14.01	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	10.20	10.20	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	20.20	20.20	-
Programme income (10-19 years) who are anemic (N)	20.00	20.00	-
Adolescents (10-19 years) who are anemic (N)	0.00	0.00	-
Iron and iodine content in ready-to-eat (RTE) (NS - iron content and iodine content)	100.00	90.00	-
OW (Government provided) in agriculture (in 100 hectares)	0.10	0.10	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	6.00	6.00	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,00,000 live births)	6.00	7.00	-
Children (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	94	94	-
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	220	200	-
TB incidence per 1,00,000 population	0.10	0.10	-
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.00	1.00	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Infant mortality rate out of the total deliveries reported (N)	0.00	0.00	-
Mortality per 1,00,000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Preparation, awareness and readiness per 1,00,000 population	1	1	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MHR in elementary education (class 1-5)	67.20	70.1	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	23.00	23.10	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	23.00	23.00	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	01	01	-
GER in higher education (10-23 years)	0.10	0.10	-
Persons with disability (18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.00	0.00	-

	2019	2020	Score
GER in higher education (10-23 years)	0.10	0.10	-
Persons (18 years) who are literate (N)	80.00	80.00	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	10.00	10.00	-
School teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	30.00	30.00	-
Post teacher table in secondary level (class 9-10)	71	71	-
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	4.10	4.10	-
Sex ratio at birth	960	960	-
Average wage/ salary received (Female to male)	0.80	0.80	-
Gender pay gap in government sector (per 1,00,000 women)	1	1	-
Violence against women, legislative assembly (N)	0	1	-
Female to male ratio (10-23 years)	0.20	0.20	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 employees	10	10	-
Gender for family planning satisfied by women method (15-49 years)	0.10	0.10	-
Unemployed female labouring gender rate (N)	0.20	0.20	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	90.14	90.14	-
Local population having improved source of drinking water (N)	100	100	-
SDG6 - Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	100	100	-
SDG6 - Sources needed to be ODF (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	80.70	80.70	-
Household complying with ODF norms water treatment norms (N)	100	100	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Water treatment facilities are operational (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Household electricity (N)	100	100	-
PLU (Power connection against number of households) (N)	0.10	0.10	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	5.20	5.20	-
ODR (ODR headcount ratio) 1,000 registered entrepreneurs	1	14.00	-
Employment rate (N) (1000 (10-24 years) (2019) (10 years)	10.00	10.10	-

	2019	2020	Score
GDP (N) (2019 (10-24 years) (2019) (10 years)	4.20	4.20	-
English operational employees in non operational units without social security benefits (N)	17.00	17.00	-
Household covered with clean energy against target (PMKVY)	60.00	100.00	-
Increasing business of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	0.10	0.10	-
ATM per 1,00,000 population	14.00	14.00	-
Branch network density (N) (N)	14.75	14.00	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
IMR (T) - Subsidies received (NS - cumulative project) 2019-21 (2019-21) projects	0.10	0.10	-
GER in manufacturing (total GDP constant price) (N)	0.20	0.20	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ ment	0.10	100	-
Investment in research and development in total GDP	10.00	10.00	-
Score on IP (2019) report	1.00	1.00	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	14.20	14.00	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	14.20	14.00	-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequality</b>			
Equality in the lowest two wealth quartiles (N)	42.00	42.00	-
Gender income in the State (N) (14. female division)	1	1	-
State health insurance (N) (N)	0.00	0.00	-
SDG 10 score in State, Legislative Assembly (N)	10.00	10.00	-
ODR - Inequality in state	0.10	0.10	-
Crimes against ODR (per 1,00,000 population)	0.00	0.00	-
Crimes against ODR (per 1,00,000 population)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
State households living in habitable houses (N)	0.10	0.10	-
Health care in rural areas within premises per 1,00,000 population	1.10	1.10	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.10	0.10	-
ODR - Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	10	10.77	-
ODR - MHR provided to total MHR generated (N)	0.10	10	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.10	0.10	-
Health care treatment capacity to coverage provided (N)	1	1	-
State households with drainage facility (N)	10.00	10.00	-

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita food loss (percentage in kg)	11.00	11.00	-
Range of enterprise turnover of total GDP (N)	0	0.20	-
Business waste generated per 1,000 population (constant price)	0.10	0.10	-
Business waste management practices generated (NS)	0	0	-
Waste generated per 1,000 population (constant price)	0.10	0.10	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0	0	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.00	0.00	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Number of climate change events (per 1 year per km²)	0.10	0.10	-
Climate projections score as per climate resilience index	10.00	10.00	-
Score of resilience in total energy use (including alcohol, diesel)	0.10	0.10	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.10	0.10	-
ODR - roads with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.00	0.00	-
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Fish catch (N)	70.00	70.00	-
Sea catch (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Accumulated water alternative solutions (N)	0.00	0.00	-
Expanded land use total land use (N)	0.10	0.10	-
Income earned of diversification (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Water use score (NS) - per capita of generated area / 10000 - absolute number of cases	0.00	1	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Operational environmental facilities per 1,00,000 population	0.00	0.00	-
Score of forest health per 1,00,000 population	0.10	0.10	-
Money collected per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	0.10	1.00	-
Score with ODR (low to high income categories) (N)	0.00	1	-
Reforestation (N)	10	100.00	-
Population growth rate (N)	0	0.10	-

# Odisha



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1: Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (%)	22.0	21.8	-
MFI food access ratio (%)	25.8	27.3	+
Vulnerable women to health information (%)	47.2	47.7	-
MNFSA 1: Employment generated against demand (%)	52.1	54.5	+
Healthcare under IMF (%)	84		
Vulnerable living in kitchen houses (%)	14.2	14.2	-
<b>SDG 2: Food Security</b>			
Healthcare under BIM (%)	94.2		
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (%)	22.2	22.2	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.2	28.2	-
Female workers (15-49 years) who are anemic (%)	47.8	47.8	-
Malaria cases (15-49 years) who are anemic (%)	25.0		
Food and nutrient production security (%)	100.0	100	-
SDG 2: food and nutrition security			
OR growth rate in agriculture (%) (All districts)	8.8	8.6	-
<b>SDG 3: Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births	101	101	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	44	40	-
Infant 3-11 months fully vaccinated (%)	95		
Infantisation rate of children per 1,00,000 population	117	115	-
IFV incidence per 1,00,000 population	2.0	3.0	-
Cowork rate per 1,00,000 population	22.0		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.6		
Incidental falls occur out of the total falls reported (%)	57.5	57.5	-
Weekly percentage out of total investments in health (%)	13.1		
Population covered and vaccinated per 10,000 population	50	61	+
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MR in elementary education (class 1-8)	71.9	86.7	+
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	24.1	24.2	-
GR in higher secondary (class 11-12)	63.2		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and math (%)	71.9	71.8	-
GR in higher education (18-23 years)	21.1	22.1	-
Percent with flexibility (<20 years) having completed secondary education (%)	63.0		
GR in higher education (24-29 years)	3.2	3.2	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Women (<15 years) who are literate (%)	71.8		
Children with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	85.1		
Annual teachers at secondary level (class 3-10)	74.0		
Full teacher ratio at secondary level (class 3-10)	27		
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Cowork against access per 1,00,000 female population	102.0	94.1	-
San access at KHP	52	52	-
Average supplyability amount (litres to mile)	63.5	63.1	-
Daily depend access by household (litres per 1,00,000 women)	17.0		
Female workers in state legislative assembly (%)	6.8	2.8	-
Female to male OPR (15-29 years)	1.2		
Women in managerial positions in bank employees per 1,000 persons	38		
Spent for family planning related by modern methods (15-49 years)	84.9		
Spent for total fertility plan (%)	4.8	4.8	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through TWS (%)	51.7		
Total population being supplied water of drinking water (%)	80.2	81.2	+
SDG 7: Universal household access connected against target (%)	18	18	-
SDG 7: Access covered to be GR (%)	16	16	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	82.9	82.9	-
Infantisation complying with POC work done treatment zone (%)	61.6	61.1	-
Ground water withdrawn against availability (%)	47.2	47.2	-
Blackboarded children covered (%)	2	1	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female employment (%)	10	10	-
UPLAC compliance against under achievement (%)	57		
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) (p.c. rate)	5.9		
SDG 9: GDP growth rate (%) (100) (constant price)	1	2.3	-
Employment rate (%) (100) (15-24 years) (100) (15+ years)	7.8	7.1	-
100 (%) (100) (15-24 years) (100) (15+ years)	55.2	63	+

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Gender wage differential employee in two regions in the world with highest female (%)	14.3		
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (WAD)	20.5	21.2	-
Employing in number of (constant price) per 1,000 population	17.0	17.2	-
EMR per 1,00,000 population	52.2		
Women against health in WAD (%)	54.1	52.8	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
PMSP 1: Utilization covered SDG - Learning program 2019 - (7,200-10 pages)	62.1	67.1	-
GR in sustainability in total GR (constant price) (%)	1.6		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.1	7.6	-
Investment in per 100 lakh investment rate	17.8		
Score on per 1,000 score	7.1		
Male membership per 100 persons	7.2	7.3	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.7	57.0	+
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in low income households (%)	62.8		
Female workers in the SDG (%) (All India average)	21.2		
Score for gender equality (%)	57.4	63.7	-
SDG score in state legislative assembly (%)	22.4	24.9	-
GR - compared to rate	1.1	1.1	-
Cowork against GR per 1,00,000 population	31		
Cowork against GR per 1,00,000 population	6		
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
State household living in kitchen houses (%)	2.8		
Daily live in total available kitchen houses per 1,00,000 population	2		
SDG 13: work with 10% loss in total water collection (%)	10	10.9	-
SDG 13: Universal household access connected against target (%)	24	24.2	-
SDG 13: GR generated in total GR generated (%)	63.2	75	-
SDG 13: work with 10% water collection (%)	63.1	61.5	-
Annual average investment capacity by women generated (%)	75.4	74	-
State household with average facility (%)	63.1		
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
No supply food fish consumption (%)	114.8		
Employed against health care out of total RPR (%)	62.2	61.8	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Healthy water generated per 1,000 population (constant price)	25.2	16.7	-
Healthcare under capitalisation of water generated (WAD) (Constant Price) (constant price)	27.1	5.8	-
Health water generated per 1,000 population (constant price)	7.1		
GR in total GR generated (%)	39		
GR in total GR generated (%)	1.3	1.3	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Case for the economic justice score per 1 lakh population	27.9	7	-
Female population score on per District Inclusion Index	27		
Score of economic and social justice index (including demand change)	14.4	15.2	-
GR in total GR generated (%)	16.2	16.8	-
GR in total GR generated (%)	50		
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Most active state visited water quality (SDG)	1.8		
Most active state visited water quality (R) (year)	8		
Access to water water transport (%)	23	1.6	-
Average of the score rate	1.2	1.2	-
Female under housing water transport (%)	67	24	-
<b>SDG 18: Local Governance</b>			
Local GR (%)	23.5	23.8	-
San score (%)	19	19	-
Access covered to be alternative sources (%)	7.6		
Expected total area total land area (%)	23.2		
Access to water of households (%)	23	2.8	-
GR in total GR generated (%)	4	1	-
<b>SDG 19: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Male per 1,00,000 population	1.0	1.8	+
Female under against GR per 1,00,000 population	6.8	27.7	+
Female under against GR per 1,00,000 population	12.2	18	+
Male per 1,00,000 population	7.4		
Score per 1,00,000 population	1.8	1.8	-
Score under GR and other GR per 1,00,000 population	1.2	1.2	-
GR in total GR generated (%)	6	9.5	+
Population covered under health (%)	9	27.8	+



# Punjab



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

## PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	8.7%	8.2%	-
MFI (financial inclusion) (N)	5.1	5.1	-
Financially soundly health insurance coverage (N)	71.3%	71.7%	-
MFI (SD - Employment generated against demand) (N)	77.8%	76.1%	-
Financially sound (NMI) (%)	98.6%	98.6%	-
Financially sound (NMI) (%)	75.9%	82.9%	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>			
Food security index (N)	98.7%	98.7%	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	10.2%	10.2%	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	24.5%	24.5%	-
Programme income (10-18 years) who are educated (N)	0	0	-
Adolescents (10-18 years) who are educated (N)	24.5%	24.5%	-
Total value added produced annually (BGN) (2015 - base value and index number)	4028.74	4704.17	-
GW (groundwater) in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	1.17	1.40	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	123	127	-
Infant 1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	25	-
Infant 0-1 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	40	-
Nutritional status of adolescents (per 1,00,000 population)	108	107	-
HW coverage per 1,000 population	9.9%	9.2%	-
Sanitary latrine (per 1,00,000 population)	1.9%	1.9%	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	0.4	0.4	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths registered (N)	80.5%	82.5%	-
Mortality per million live births registered in health (N)	11.5%	11.5%	-
Preparation, storage and distribution (per 1,00,000 population)	14	15	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in secondary education (class 1-12)	71.0%	81.8%	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-12)	11.6%	9.4	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	63.1%	63.1%	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	11.1	11.1	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	75.2%	82.5	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	75.4%	75.4%	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	75.2%	82.5	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	79.8%	79.8%	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	99.9%	99.9%	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-12)	80.2%	80.2%	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-12)	71	71	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Coverage of water supply per 1,00,000 female population	41.1%	24.1	-
Sanitation at work	80	80	-
Average vegetable consumed (kcal/day to work)	0.37	0.37	-
Daily disposal of wastes by household members (per 1,00,000 women)	11.4%	11.4%	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	1.1%	1.1%	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	6.7%	6.7%	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees (per 1,00,000 persons)	10	10	-
Number for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	80.8%	80.8%	-
Operational land holding (per 1,000) (%)	1.5%	1.5%	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	80.9%	80.9%	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	85.1%	85.1%	-
SDG (1) - National household access to improved water supply (N)	98	98	-
SDG (1) - Access needed to be GW (N)	30	20.9	-
Electricity supply (kWh) (per capita) (N)	46.2%	46.7%	-
Access to improved water (per capita) (N)	64.7%	63.2%	-
Access to improved water (per capita) (N)	64.7%	63.2%	-
Groundwater withdrawal (per capita) (N)	65.2%	65.2%	-
Electricity supply (kWh) (per capita) (N)	29.8%	29.8%	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	10	10	-
MFI (financial inclusion) against needs of women (N)	80.5%	80.5%	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	4.0	4.0	-
GER in tertiary education (20-24 years)	1.2	14.3%	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (6e year)	8	77	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (N) (20-24 years) (2019) (6e year)	11.2%	11.2%	-
Employment rate (N) (20-24 years) (2019) (6e year)	75.3%	75.3%	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	10	10	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	27.4%	27.4%	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	24.3%	24.3%	-
Female workers in safe legislative assembly (N)	62.7%	62.7%	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MFI (1) - Suburban transport (N) - available (per 1,00,000 population)	98	98	-
GER in secondary education (class 11-12) (N)	72.2%	72.2%	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.0%	18.0%	-
Infrastructure score (per 1,00,000 population)	27.4%	27.4%	-
Score on per 1,000 open	5.4%	5.4%	-
MFI (1) - Suburban transport (N) - available (per 1,00,000 population)	127.1%	127.1%	-
Infrastructure score (per 1,00,000 population)	84.7%	84.7%	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Participation in the formal sector (N)	5.2%	5.2%	-
Health status in the State (N) (14 lakh deaths)	12.3%	12.3%	-
Score on healthy workers (N)	41.1%	41.1%	-
SDG (1) - Access to safe legislative assembly (N)	200	200	-
GER - secondary education	71	71	-
Coverage of water supply (per 1,00,000 population)	1.9%	1.9%	-
Coverage of water supply (per 1,00,000 population)	6.2%	6.2%	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
SDG (1) - Access to safe legislative assembly (N)	62.7%	62.7%	-
SDG (1) - National household access to improved water supply (N)	98	98	-
SDG (1) - Access to safe legislative assembly (N)	70.2%	70.2%	-
SDG (1) - Access to safe legislative assembly (N)	62.7%	62.7%	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-
Score on climate change (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health care due to road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	14.0	14.0	-



# Rajasthan



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	14.71	14.71	-
MFI final credit rate (N)	21	21	-
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	12.71	12.71	-
MFI SD - Employment generated against demand (N)	84.24	87.42	-
Financially sound NMY (N)	18.71	18.71	-
Financially sound in health finance (N)	7.20	7.20	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>			
Endowment under BSA (N)	100	100	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	31.00	31.00	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	30.00	30.00	-
Programme income (10-15 years) who are educated (N)	40.00	40.00	-
Admissions (10-15 years) who are educated (N)	28	28	-
Yield and wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2019 - rice, wheat and maize combined)	2475.21	1971.17	-
OW - Current period in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.88	0.77	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births	104	105	-
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	40	41	-
Infant mortality rate (IMR) per 1,000 population	27	28	-
OW mortality per 1,000 institutional population	0.14	0.14	-
Female sex ratio (1,000 population)	920	920	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.01	11.01	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	80.70	80.70	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	11.00	11.00	-
Programme income and expenditure per 1,000 population	40	40	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	82.71	82.71	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	0.00	0.00	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	52.21	52.21	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	80.10	80.10	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.00	11.00	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	14.71	14.71	-
MFI final credit rate (N)	21	21	-
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	12.71	12.71	-
MFI SD - Employment generated against demand (N)	84.24	87.42	-
Financially sound NMY (N)	18.71	18.71	-
Financially sound in health finance (N)	7.20	7.20	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>			
Endowment under BSA (N)	100	100	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	31.00	31.00	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	30.00	30.00	-
Programme income (10-15 years) who are educated (N)	40.00	40.00	-
Admissions (10-15 years) who are educated (N)	28	28	-
Yield and wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2019 - rice, wheat and maize combined)	2475.21	1971.17	-
OW - Current period in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.88	0.77	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births	104	105	-
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	40	41	-
Infant mortality rate (IMR) per 1,000 population	27	28	-
OW mortality per 1,000 institutional population	0.14	0.14	-
Female sex ratio (1,000 population)	920	920	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.01	11.01	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	80.70	80.70	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	11.00	11.00	-
Programme income and expenditure per 1,000 population	40	40	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	82.71	82.71	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	0.00	0.00	-
OW in higher secondary (class 11-12)	52.21	52.21	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	80.10	80.10	-
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.00	11.00	-
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
OW in higher education (10-12 years)	21	21	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	12.10	12.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	82.20	82.20	-
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	27	27	-

Sikkim



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	8.13	8.13	-
MFI (total) (N)	42	42	-
Financially included by small and micro-business (N)	36.1	36.1	-
MFI (L1) - Employment generated against demand (N)	11.03	11.07	+
Financially included (MFI) (%)	92.11	92.11	-
Financially living in India (N)	7.28	6.07	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Food security index (FSI) (N)	108	108	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	11	11	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	71.85	71.85	-
Programme covered (0-59 years) who are malnourished (N)	23.08	23.28	-
Adolescents (10-19 years) who are malnourished (N)	5.28	5.28	-
Per cent wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - 2019) (not available and hence omitted)	1942.51	NA	-
OW (percent) present in agriculture (in 144 hectares)	8.38	8.79	+
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	NA	NA	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	11	-
Infants (0-11 months) fully immunized (N)	0	0	-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	719	891	+
OW (number) per 1,000 institutional population	9.01	8.09	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	23.18	23.18	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.01	11.01	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	60.88	62.1	+
Mortality per 1000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	NA	NA	-
Programme, success and retention (per 1,000 population)	71	74	+
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
OW (L1) in secondary education (class 1-12)	71.01	82.88	+
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-12)	23.67	24.75	+
OW (L1) higher secondary (class 11-12)	58.37	58.37	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	64.48	64.48	-
OW (L1) higher education (18-23 years)	52.1	52.1	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	79.48	79.48	-
OW (L1) higher education (18-23 years)	1	1	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Persons (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	86.28	86.28	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	88.15	88.15	-
Employed teachers at secondary level (class 9-12)	23.07	23.07	-
Full teacher force at secondary level (class 9-12)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Cost per person (water) per 1,00,000 people population	74.9	12.1	+
Sanitation at 85%	NA	NA	-
Average water supply (litres) to each (N)	0.38	0.38	-
Sanity (dug) wells by household (N) (per 1,00,000 people)	0.37	0.37	-
Ground water in state legislative assembly (N)	0.38	0.38	-
Health to each (0-6 years) (0-59 years)	0.38	0.38	-
Water in municipal premises in health (N) (per 1,000 people)	NA	NA	-
Ground for family planning installed by modern methods (0-49 years)	07.0	07.0	-
Operational health facility (N)	0.28	0.28	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	11.67	11.67	-
Total population getting improved source of drinking water (N)	100	100	-
OW (L1) - Individual household water connected against target (N)	100	100	-
OW (L1) - Domestic water supply (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	86.28	86.28	+
Sanitation compliance with (PWS) water supply treatment (N)	86.77	86.77	+
Ground water withdrawn against availability (N)	0.38	0.38	-
Healthcare facilities (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Financially included (N)	100	100	-
OW (L1) - Investment against number of financial (N)	100.88	100.88	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	4.37	4.37	-
OW (L1) - Road length (km) (2019) (per km)	1	0.74	-
Employment rate (N) (0-6 years) (0-59 years) (60 years)	13	15	+
OW (L1) (0-6 years) (0-59 years) (60 years)	86.9	86.9	+

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequality</b>			
Regular employment employee in one organisation with salary (not working) (N)	36.28	36.28	-
Financially included with a bank account against target (N) (OW)	100	100	-
Financially included in financial (N) (per 1,000 people)	78.69	78.69	-
OW (L1) (per 1,00,000 population)	33.27	33.27	-
Business against India (N) (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
OW (L1) - Urbanization covered (N) - Country program (2019 - 2020) (N) program	67.1	77.9	+
OW (L1) - Sustainable living (N) (per 1,000 people)	6.8	6.8	-
Mortality rate (per 1,000 population) (per 1,000 people)	3.37	3.37	+
Financially included (per 1,000 population)	36.28	36.28	-
Cost per (N) (N) (N)	7.8	7.8	-
Mobile connectivity per 100 people	28.44	28.44	-
Internet connectivity per 100 population	57.77	57.77	+
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in low-income households (N)	100	100	-
Ground water in the (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	1	1	-
Cost (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	100	100	-
OW (L1) - Investment in state legislative assembly (N)	43.75	43.75	-
OW (L1) - Investment in state	100	100	-
Cost against (N) (per 1,00,000 population)	0.1	0.1	-
Cost against (N) (per 1,00,000 population)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Cost (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	8.18	8.18	-
OW (L1) - Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	100	100	-
OW (L1) - Individual household water connected against target (N)	67	67.17	+
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
OW (L1) - OW (per 1,00,000 population)	75.07	75	-
OW (L1) - Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	64.24	64.24	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	33.8	33.8	+
Cost (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	86.28	86.28	-

SDG	2019	2020	Change
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Per capita land (N) (N) (N)	86.28	86.28	-
Range of investment (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	-
Financially included (per 1,000 population) (N) (N) (N)	1.28	1.28	+
Financially included (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0.01	0.01	-
OW (L1) - Investment in state legislative assembly (N)	7.28	7.28	-
OW (L1) - Investment in state	NA	NA	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	6.57	NA	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	28.14	28.14	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	7.8	7.8	+
OW (L1) - Investment in state	100	100	-
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	1.28	1.28	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	86.28	86.28	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0.1	0.1	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0.24	0.24	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	NA	NA	-
<b>SDG 18 &amp; Local Governance for People and Planet</b>			
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	1.28	1.28	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	86.28	86.28	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	1.28	1.28	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	4.28	4.28	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	-
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	86.28	86.28	+
Health (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	0	0	+

# Tamil Nadu



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; 8 - Economy</b>			
Population below poverty line (%)	11.33	11.33	-
MFI (bank credit) ratio (%)	7.25	-	-
Financially included by health interventions (%)	54	54	-
MNFSL - Employment generated against demand (%)	54.44	50.07	-
Healthcare under IMFY (%)	65.47	-	-
Financially Inclusive in health services (%)	7.48	7.48	-
<b>SDG 2 - Food Security</b>			
Healthcare under BIA (%)	22.25	-	-
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	21.51	21.51	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	35.71	35.71	-
Prevalent wasting (15-49 years) who are women (%)	44.75	44.42	-
Malnutrition (15-49 years) who are women (%)	52.43	-	-
Low and stunted population among (0-14) (%)	55.13	53.08	-
IMR - low stunted and wasted among (0-14) (%)	55.07	53.16	-
OR - low stunted and wasted among (0-14) (%)	55.07	53.16	-
<b>SDG 3 - Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,00 live births)	35	33	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11	11	-
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	-	-
Infant mortality rate of children per 1,00,00 population	125	125	-
IMR (Infant mortality rate) per 1,00,00 population	3.04	3.03	-
Child mortality (per 1,00,00 population)	12.25	-	-
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,00 population	11.25	-	-
Unintentional fall-related deaths as a % of total deaths reported (%)	55.53	54.7	-
Monthly percentage out of patient admissions in health (%)	3.15	-	-
Population covered and ambulatory per 1,00,00 population	32	31	-
<b>SDG 4 - Quality Education</b>			
NER in elementary education (class 1-5)	95.43	95.23	+
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	11.21	11.21	+
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	22.25	-	-
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.25	71.33	-
GER in higher education (15-24 years)	42	42	-
Percent with flexibility - 15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	63.33	-	-
GER in higher education (15-24 years)	33.33	32.27	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 - Gender Equality</b>			
Percent (0-5 years) who are literate (%)	81.75	-	-
Children with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	82.25	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 5-10)	32.33	-	-
Female teacher ratio at secondary level (class 5-10)	32	-	-
<b>SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect against demand per 1,00,000 female population	71.4	71.4	+
San score at 60%	88	87	-
Average wastewater treatment (litre to tank)	62.5	62.7	-
Daily/nightly volume of household waste per 100,000 women	1.85	-	-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (%)	61.1	62.2	+
Female to male (15-24 years)	1.45	-	-
Women in managerial positions in bank employees per 1,000 persons	35	-	-
Gender for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	67	-	-
Operational bank lending gender ratio (%)	102.5	102.0	-
<b>SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Final population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	71.5	-	-
Final population getting improved source of drinking water (%)	86.75	86.2	+
IMR2 - Improved household water connected against target (%)	10	10	-
IMR2 - Services covered to be 100 (%)	10	10	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	82.25	82.25	+
Industries complying with OGD water conservation norms (%)	84.7	84.11	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	82.13	82.31	-
Blackboarded/Blackboarded - captured (%)	32.27	42.15	-
<b>SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Unemployed children (%)	10	10	-
UN-ICEF committee against child labour (%)	100.25	-	-
<b>SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Average growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	7.4	-	-
IMR2 - IMR2 - Roadway cover / 1000 population cover	100	100	-
Employment rate (%) (15-24 years) (15-24 years)	72	71	-
IMR2 (%) (15-24 years) (15-24 years)	64	61	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Regular wage/contractual employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	41.51	-	-
Financially included with a bank account against target (IMR2)	55	55	-
Financially included in government banks per 1,00,000 population	10.21	11.73	+
IMR2 per 1,00,000 population	21.4	-	-
Business account holders in IMR2 (%)	42.57	43.48	-
<b>SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
IMR2 - 100% of urban population covered - Connectivity program 2015 - 2020 (0-9 years)	65	6	-
IMR2 - 100% of urban population covered - Connectivity program 2015 - 2020 (10-14 years)	22.25	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	17.71	16.6	+
Infrastructure score as per the India Infrastructure Index	27.01	-	-
Score as per 1000 report	3.40	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	101.25	112.15	+
Internet subscriptions per 100 population	62.25	71.6	+
<b>SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in low income households (per 100)	10.25	-	-
Household waste in the SWM2 (%) (in habitable clusters)	2.25	-	-
Score for the waste management (%)	17.68	21.48	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
<b>SDG 13 - Climate Action</b>			
Score for climate change action (%)	2.25	-	-
Score for climate change action (%)	2.25	-	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
<b>SDG 14 - Life Below Water</b>			
Score for marine resources (%)	100	-	-
Score for marine resources (%)	100	-	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
<b>SDG 15 - Life on Land</b>			
Score for land resources (%)	100	-	-
Score for land resources (%)	100	-	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Sanitation score generated per 1,000 population (lowest)	17.25	15.2	-
Sanitation score generated per 1,000 population (IMR2 - lowest)	45.7	45.4	-
Public waste generated per 1,000 population (score/lowest)	1.25	-	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Sanitation score generated per 1,000 population (IMR2)	12.25	14.2	-
<b>SDG 17 - Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Score for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (per 1,000 population)	125	84	-
Gender population score as per Gender Inequality Index	25.6	-	-
Score of research and development expenditure (lowest)	1.12	1.02	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 18 - Local Governance for People and Prosperity</b>			
Score for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (per 1,000 population)	125	84	-
Gender population score as per Gender Inequality Index	25.6	-	-
Score of research and development expenditure (lowest)	1.12	1.02	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
IMR2 - score in state legislative assembly (%)	100	100	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-
Connect against 20% per 1,00,000 population	72	-	-

# Telangana



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

## PERFORMANCE BY SDG

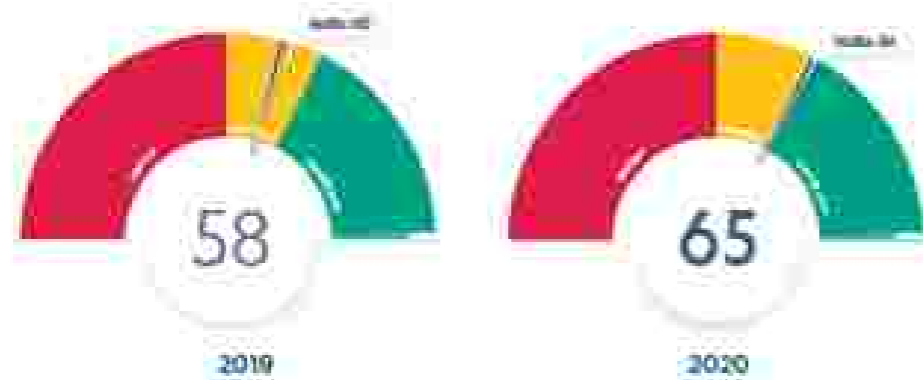
	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	8.4	8.0	-
MFI (total credit rate) (N)	17.50	-	-
Financially included health interventions (N)	35.4	35.4	-
MFI (SD - Employment provided against demand) (N)	31.75	34.00	+
Financially included (MFI) (N)	8.4	-	-
Financially included in health services (N)	1.50	1.50	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Hunger</b>			
Endowment index (EIA) (N)	37.10	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	33.00	33.00	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	29.20	29.20	-
Programme covered (16-49 years) who are anemic (N)	43.00	43.00	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	37.20	-	-
Five year wheat production annually (kg/ha) (2018 - 2019 annual and winter season)	2400.25	2507.25	-
OW (current period) in agriculture (in 100 hectares)	8.4	8.4	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	42	35	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,00,000 live births)	51	51	-
Infants (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	30	-	-
Infant mortality rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	30	149	-
OW (current) per 1,000 institutional population	6.50	6.50	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	21.00	-	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	13.00	-	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	30.00	11.6	-
Mortality per 1000 live births of quality reproduction in health (N)	14.40	-	-
Programme covered and notified per 1,00,000 population	11	11	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
OW (SD) in secondary education (class 1-10)	30.00	31.00	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.8	21.45	-
OW (SD) in higher secondary education (class 11-12)	32.40	-	-
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	30.00	30.00	-
OW (SD) in higher education (16-23 years)	30.20	30.7	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	20.00	-	-
OW (SD) in higher education (24-29 years)	1.00	1.00	-

	2019	2020	Score
Persons (0-5 years) who are obese (N)	17.00	-	-
Children with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	31.50	-	-
Annual teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	30.00	-	-
Total teacher force at secondary level (class 9-10)	11	-	-
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Gender against women per 1,00,000 female population	50.70	54.1	+
Sex ratio at birth	991	991	-
Average wage/industry covered (female to male)	0.50	0.50	-
Gender (gender) index by household for children (per 1,00,000 women)	84.20	-	-
Female workers in state legislative assembly (N)	1.04	1.04	-
Female to male (170-180 years)	0.50	-	-
Women in managerial positions in bank companies (per 1,000 persons)	19	-	-
Gender for family planning initiated by modern methods (15-49 years)	30.20	-	-
Operational bank holding gender ratio (N)	12	12	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	30	-	-
Rural population getting improved source of drinking water (N)	30	86.1	-
OW (SD) - Improved household water connected against target (N)	10	30	-
OW (SD) - Services covered to be OW (N)	10	30.0	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	30.20	30.20	-
Industries complying with (PG) water reuse treatment norms (N)	30.20	31.31	-
Ground water withdrawn against availability (N)	31.40	30.40	-
Water/groundwater recharge (N)	11.30	11.30	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Renewable installed (N)	10	10	-
OW (SD) - Renewable against target of renewable (N)	05.0	-	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	8.6	-	-
OW (SD) - GDP (constant price) / GDP (constant price) rate	44.1	30.20	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (15-24 years)	8.00	7.0	-
OW (SD) - (15-24 years) (15-24 years)	30.20	15.1	-

	2019	2020	Score
Regular wage/contract employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	02.20	-	-
Financially included with a bank account against target (MFI) (N)	30	30	-
Training (number of) (constant) teacher per 1,00,000 population	02.00	2.47	-
MFI (per 1,00,000 population)	02.20	-	-
Renewable installed in OW (N)	02.40	02.40	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
OW (SD) - Infrastructure covered OW - Constant price (2015 - 2019) (N) (per 1,00,000 population)	00.00	01	-
OW in manufacturing (total) (2015 constant price) (N)	11.54	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ ment	17.00	17.70	-
Infrastructure covered in per 100 hectares (N)	11.70	-	-
Cost per km (1000 sqm)	2.7	-	-
Mobile connectivity per 100 persons	00.00	8.4	-
Internet connectivity per 100 population	02.01	8.4	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Population in the bottom two wealth quintiles (N)	20	-	-
Disparities in the OW (N) (in 100 hectares)	5.50	-	-
State health insurance (N) (N)	02.20	6.14	-
OW (SD) - State Legislative Assembly (N)	30.20	30.20	-
OW - Income per capita	1.00	1.00	-
Gender against OW (per 1,00,000 population)	11.1	-	-
Gender against OW (per 1,00,000 population)	8.1	-	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
State households living in the slums (N)	1.00	-	-
OW (SD) - State Legislative Assembly (per 1,00,000 population)	11.20	-	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
OW (SD) - waste with 100% flow to the waste collection (N)	30	30.69	-
OW (SD) - Improved household water connected against target (N)	30	30.64	-
OW (SD) - MFI (constant price) / GDP (constant price) (N)	17.00	17.00	-
OW (SD) - waste with 100% waste segregation (N)	32.1	40.15	-
Health care treatment capacity to waste generated (N)	31.1	-	-
State households with storage facility (N)	02.20	-	-

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Per capita total fuel consumption (in kg)	100.40	-	-
Share of indigenous fuel in total fuel (N)	48	52.5	-
Domestic waste generated per 1,000 population (Green/ Brown)	1.00	1.00	-
Domestic waste incinerated by waste generated (2019 - 2018) (N) (constant price)	02.25	11.2	-
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Green/Brown)	4.34	-	-
MFI (total) in total (MFI) generated (N)	30	-	-
Cost incurred in waste per 10,000 population (MFI)	1.40	1.00	-
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Cost per km in waterborne weather vessels (per 1 km per km)	8.4	8.4	-
Domestic population covered in per 100 km (N) (in 100 hectares)	17	-	-
Share of resources in total energy use (including alcohol) (N)	41.10	40.8	-
OW (SD) - cost per km (N) (per 1,000 population) (N)	6.50	6.24	-
OW (SD) - cost per km (N) (per 1,000 population) (N)	37.0	-	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Forest cover (N)	1028	1027	-
Acres (N)	114	110	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (N)	4.50	-	-
Regulated land use total land use (N)	02.00	-	-
Income source of beneficiaries (N)	1.00	1.00	-
OW (SD) - cost per km (N) (per 1000 population) (N)	1.5	1	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.20	1.20	-
Legal aid coverage against OW (per 1,00,000 population)	21.9	21.00	-
Rate of income reflecting per 10,000 population	8.00	11.00	-
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	21.0	-	-
Costs per 1,00,000 population	11.7	11.7	-
Costs under OW (per 1000 population)	6.15	1.00	-
Self-reported (N)	30	30.20	-
Registration covered under welfare (N)	01	01.0	-

# Tripura



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	14.01	11.01	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	23.20		
Households covered by health and nutrition services (N)	52.1	52.1	-
MWFL - Employment generated against demand (N)	80.23	81.18	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	82.24		
Households living in katcha houses (N)	1.28	1.07	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Food security index (NSA) (N)	82.24		
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	21.80	21.80	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	21.28	21.28	-
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are anaemic (N)	54.80	54.80	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anaemic (N)	41.40		
Iron and folate produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - iron, wheat and maize crops)	2991.01	8.6	-
OW - amount produced in agriculture (in lakh tonnes)	1.26	1.29	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	8.6	8.6	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	7.5	-
Outbreaks of 11 notified fully communicable (N)	0		
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	2.0	2.0	-
TB incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.71	3.26	-
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	0.23		
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.31		
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	82.24	84.2	-
Mortality per million live births of quality improvement in health (N)	14.20		
Preparation, storage and distribution per 1,00,000 population	21	21	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	108	108	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	23.21	23.19	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.62		
Class 12 students achieving minimum passing level in language and maths (N)	71.20	71.20	-
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	19.20	20.7	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.40		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	19.20	20.7	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.40		
Female literacy rate (N)	82.24	82.24	-
Female literacy rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	17.17		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	9		
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Water supply coverage per 1,00,000 female population	54.51	51.7	-
Tap water at home	8.6	8.6	-
Average vegetable covered (tonnes to each)	0.17	0.15	-
Coverage of water supply by household connection (per 1,00,000 women)	12.24		
Female workers in water supply services (N)	5	5	-
Female to male ratio (0-18 years)	0.23		
Water in municipal premises in total coverage per 1,000 persons	8.6		
Ground for facility planning notified by urban authority (0-40 years)	11.20		
Operational hand-dug public wells (N)	11.20	11.20	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	42.24		
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	44.24	47.2	-
SDG 7 - Suburban household access to electricity against target (N)	10	10	-
SDG 7 - Remote areas access to electricity (N)	10	10	-
Electricity supply coverage (per 1,00,000 population)	48.18	48.18	-
Electricity supply with 24x7 service access (remote areas) (N)	10	10	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	0.15	0.15	-
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	19.20	20.7	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.40		
Female literacy rate (N)	82.24	82.24	-
Female literacy rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	17.17		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	9		
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	14.01	11.01	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	23.20		
Households covered by health and nutrition services (N)	52.1	52.1	-
MWFL - Employment generated against demand (N)	80.23	81.18	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	82.24		
Households living in katcha houses (N)	1.28	1.07	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Food security index (NSA) (N)	82.24		
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	21.80	21.80	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	21.28	21.28	-
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are anaemic (N)	54.80	54.80	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anaemic (N)	41.40		
Iron and folate produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - iron, wheat and maize crops)	2991.01	8.6	-
OW - amount produced in agriculture (in lakh tonnes)	1.26	1.29	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	8.6	8.6	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	7.5	-
Outbreaks of 11 notified fully communicable (N)	0		
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	2.0	2.0	-
TB incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.71	3.26	-
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	0.23		
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.31		
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	82.24	84.2	-
Mortality per million live births of quality improvement in health (N)	14.20		
Preparation, storage and distribution per 1,00,000 population	21	21	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	108	108	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	23.21	23.19	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.62		
Class 12 students achieving minimum passing level in language and maths (N)	71.20	71.20	-
GER in higher education (14-17 years)	19.20	20.7	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.40		
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	82.24	82.24	-
Female literacy rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	17.17		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	61.80		
Female teachers in secondary level (class 9-10)	9		
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Water supply coverage per 1,00,000 female population	54.51	51.7	-
Tap water at home	8.6	8.6	-
Average vegetable covered (tonnes to each)	0.17	0.15	-
Coverage of water supply by household connection (per 1,00,000 women)	12.24		
Female workers in water supply services (N)	5	5	-
Female to male ratio (0-18 years)	0.23		
Water in municipal premises in total coverage per 1,000 persons	8.6		
Ground for facility planning notified by urban authority (0-40 years)	11.20		
Operational hand-dug public wells (N)	11.20	11.20	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	42.24		
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	44.24	47.2	-
SDG 7 - Suburban household access to electricity against target (N)	10	10	-
SDG 7 - Remote areas access to electricity (N)	10	10	-
Electricity supply coverage (per 1,00,000 population)	48.18	48.18	-
Electricity supply with 24x7 service access (remote areas) (N)	10	10	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	0.15	0.15	-
Electricity generated (per 1,00,000 population)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Female literacy rate (N)	10	10	-
Female literacy rate against target (N)	0.15		



# Uttar Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

### PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	20.42	20.42	-
MFI total credit rate (N)	49.00		
Financially excluded by health interventions (N)	4.1	4.1	-
MFI UB - Employment generated against demand (N)	87.71	87.71	+
Financially stable (NMY) (N)	23.40		
Financially stable in female finance (N)	4.40	4.40	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Endowment index (ISA) (N)	92.71		
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	20.20	20.20	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	20.20	20.20	-
Programme covered (18-22 years) who are educated (N)	01	01	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are educated (N)	21.00		
Sex ratio at birth (per 1,000 live births)	214.46	209.25	-
OW - covered ground in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	0.00	0.11	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	99	71.6	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	28	-
Children (0-11 years) fully immunised (N)	38		
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	711	180	-
OW - covered per 1,000 unimmunised population	0.00	0.05	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2.40		
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	14.20		
Unintentional fall-related deaths out of the total fall-related reported (N)	87.00	85.5	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of quality improvement in health (N)	00.00		
Programme, coverage and adherence (per 1,000 population)	14	10	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
GER in secondary education (class 1-12)	84.04	79.18	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-12)	62.51	57.71	-
GER in higher secondary education (class 12-15)	46.31		
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	67.26	67.26	-
GER in higher education (16-23 years)	21.4	21.4	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	11.00		
GER in higher education (16-23 years)	1.14	1.14	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Women (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	90.70		
Children with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	87.60		
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-12)	12.00		
Female teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-12)	34		
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Groundwater abstracted per 1,00,000 female population	04.40	122	-
Sanitation at birth	88	92	-
Average annual electricity consumed (kWh) to each	0.04	1.26	-
Energy efficiency achieved by household for electricity (per 1,00,000 women)	17.72		
Groundwater in state legislative assembly (N)	83.11	83.11	-
Female to male (15-24 years)	1.00		
Women in managerial positions in health organisations (per 1,000 persons)	30		
Groundwater for family planning utilised by women without (15-44 years)	86.00		
Operational hand-dug wells per 1,000 (N)	120	110	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through TWS (N)	20.20		
Local population getting improved source of drinking water (N)	94.20	94.2	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water connected against target (N)	10	10	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (N)	18	82.21	-
Children with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	86.51	86.72	-
Substance complying with (PG) water source treatment (sanitary) (N)	94.71	94.71	-
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (N)	29.10	30.10	-
Underground water recharge (N)	10.24	10.24	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female labour force (N)	10	10	-
UPE/HC coverage against number of households (N)	10.00		
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	1.4		
OW - covered (sanitary) water (per 1,000 population)	80.10	87.21	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (for year)	47	47	-
15-24 (N) (15-24) (16 years) (2019) (for year)	44.40	44	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Regular wage/contractual employee in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	50.40		
Financially included with a bank account against target (NMY)	90	90	-
Financially included in financial bank per 1,00,000 population	421	402	-
MFI rate (1,00,000 population)	121		
Financially stable in MFI (N)	64.71	64.4	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MCI (1) - Urbanisation covered SDG - Cumulative progress 2015 - (1,2019) (N)	60.00	10	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	14.51		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	22.1	11.20	-
Sanitation coverage per 1,000 population (N)	29.00		
Score per 1,000 report	100		
Mobile connectivity per 100 persons	62.02	102.4	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	28.71	28.71	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (N)	54.10		
Urbanisation in the Smart (N) (at 50% distance)	17.71		
Land held by women of 0-10 (N)	22.24	42.26	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	29.20	29.20	-
OW - Sanitary in each	0.00	0.01	-
Groundwater (N) per 1,00,000 (N) population	20.1		
Groundwater (N) per 1,00,000 (N) population	62.1		
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (N)	1.47		
Gender due to road accidents in the sector per 1,00,000 population	8.11		
OW - covered with 100% due to the water collection (N)	90.10	80.10	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water connected against target (N)	41	42.6	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (N)	80.20	87	-
OW - covered with 100% water supply (N)	74.21	80.2	-
Health care (sanitary) against target (N)	43.10	0	-
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (N)	67.10		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita fish and seafood consumption (in kg)	81.10		
Range of anthropogenic buffer stock of total fish (N)	72.71	47.20	-
Sanitation waste generated per 1,000 population (Urban/ Rural)	1.17	0.80	-
Sanitation waste generated (to be waste generated 2019) (Global W) (Urban/Rural)	81.40	20.2	-
Water waste generated per 1,000 population (Urban/Rural)	1.14		
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	90		
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	22.5	22.5	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Loss of forest area in natural forests (area) per 1,000 population	0.11	1	-
Female population rate per 1,000 population (N)	10.00		
Loss of forests in total energy use (including thermal) (area)	20.2	20.2	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	100	100	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	600		
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Investment (N)	2.5	0.00	-
Sanitation (N)	20	100	-
Sanitation (N)	1.21		
Expected total area total land area (N)	11		
Investment in total land area (N)	80.00	80.00	-
OW - covered (sanitary) water (OW) against target (N)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 18: Local Initiatives and Partnerships</b>			
Women per 1,00,000 population	0.00	104	-
Capital expenditure against children per 1,00,000 population	21.40	21.02	-
Women of finance utilising per 1,00,000 population	0.01	0.00	-
Manufacturing per 1,00,000 population	2.10		
Score per 1,00,000 population	100	100	-
Score under 100% utilization (N) per 1,000 population	80.00	80.00	-
Self-employed (N)	80.00	80.00	-
Registration against water (N)	0	80.00	-





# West Bengal



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (%)	13.8	11.8	-
MU head count ratio (%)	35.1		
Healthcare covered by health establishments (%)	25.4	25.4	-
MUWUW - Employment generated against demand (%)	21.3	20.2	-
Healthcare under NMW (%)	71.7		
Healthcare being in public domain (%)	4	4	-
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			
Healthcare under BIA (%)	10		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	22.3	21.8	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	25.2	24.8	-
Emergency women (15-49 years) who are anemic (%)	27.8	22.8	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (%)	42.3		
Sex and alcohol produced annually (kg/ha)	2047.2	2178.7	-
WUE - use of water and energy annually			
UK (annual growth in agriculture in lakh hectares)	0.8	0.8	-
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
National Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	28	28	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	25	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21		
Infant mortality rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	11	10	-
IFV incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.04	3.03	-
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	11		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	3.25		
Structural deficiencies out of the total deficiencies reported (%)	30.0	26.1	-
Monthly percentage out of public investments in health (%)	15.8		
Population covered and ambulatory per 1,00,000 population	77	77	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MUWUW in elementary education (class 1-5)	82.7	82.7	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	15.4	16.2	-
GE in higher secondary (class 11-12)	61.7		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	78.8	81.8	-
GE in higher education (10-12 years)	18.2	19.1	-
Percent with flexibility (15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	42.8		
GE in higher education (10-12 years)	37.4	42.4	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Women (15-49 years) who are literate (%)	75		
Children with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	87.8		
Female teachers at secondary level (class 5-10)	81.4		
Full teacher ratio at secondary level (class 5-10)	3		
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect against demand per 1,00,000 female population	44	47.1	-
Sex ratio at birth	961	923	-
Average wage/industry covered (month to month)	0.5	0.2	-
Early (aged) children by household (children per 100,000 women)	30.3		
Female workers in state legislative assembly (%)	13.1	13.2	-
Female to male (15-49 years)	1.0		
Women in managerial positions in bank companies per 1,000 persons	36		
Gender for family planning initiated by women method (15-49 years)	77.8		
Operational bank lending gender ratio (%)	1.2	1.0	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Full population getting drinking water within premises through MU (%)	39.5		
Full population getting improved source of drinking water (%)	36.4	38.2	-
EMU - National household water connected against target (%)	10	10	-
EMU - Domestic water supply to the GE (%)	18	15.9	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	80.9	80.4	-
Industries complying with OGD water conservation norms (%)	14.7	13.5	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	44.3	44.1	-
Underground water recharge (%)	2	1	-
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Unemployed children (%)	10	10	-
UWUW - construction against under-achievement (%)	81.5		
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Average growth rate of GDP (annual) (per capita)	1.5		
100% OGD household access to electricity (annual) cover	92.5	92.9	-
Employment rate (%) (15-64 years) (15-64 years)	4.9	4.5	-
100% (15-64 years) (15-64 years)	54.8	58.1	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Regular wage/contractual employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	52.5		
Healthcare covered with a health account against target (MUM)	58	58	-
Healthcare expenditure of government health per 1,00,000 population	5.75	5.77	-
EMU per 1,00,000 population	11.2		
Water account balance in MUM (%)	55.1	52.7	-
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MUM - Urbanization covered SDG - Sustainable program 2019 - (1,2019-20) program	60.1	61.7	-
SDG in sustainable living in total SDG (annual) (%)	12.4		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.8	11.8	-
Investment in urban infrastructure per lakh population	21.0		
Score per lakh population	7.8		
Mobile connectivity per 100 persons	80.9	80.9	-
Internet subscription per 100 population	57.4	62.4	-
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in low income households (%)	11.3		
Female workers in the SSSI (%) (in lakhs of workers)	25.2		
Score for family welfare (%)	51.4	49.8	-
GE in state legislative assembly (%)	22.1	20.1	-
IFV - coverage in state	3.4	3.6	-
Connect against GE (per 1,00,000 population)	11		
Connect against GE (per 1,00,000 population)	13		
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Score for sustainable living in public domain (%)	1.4		
Early (aged) children by household (children per 100,000 population)	3.7		
EMU - water with 10% flow in the water collection (%)	82.1	81.8	-
EMU - National household water connected against target (%)	10	10.8	-
EMU - MUM generated in total MUM generated (%)	100	9	-
EMU - water with 10% water supply (%)	11.8	9.6	-
Healthcare expenditure against target (per capita)	11.2	8	-
Score for sustainable living in public domain (%)	1.4		
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
No supply from the construction (%)	81.3		
Employed employees in the sector of total MUM (%)	12.5	11.8	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Healthcare waste generated per 1,000 population (annual) (kg)	1.32	1.37	-
Healthcare waste expenditure in waste generated (MUM) ( lakhs of lakhs of rupees)	45.1	44.4	-
Health waste generated per 1,000 population (annual) (kg)	2.11		
EMU - total in total MUM generated (%)	10		
Cost of waste per lakh population (MUM)	1.27	1.34	-
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Score for the sustainable living in public domain (%)	11.9	11	-
Healthcare expenditure cover in per 1,000 population (lakhs)	11.8		
Score of sustainable living in public domain (excluding alcohol)	17.5	17.4	-
IFV - total in total MUM (per 1,000 population) (annual)	1.28	1.12	-
EMU - total in total MUM (per 1,000 population)	1.01		
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
More than one credit score quality - 800 (per)	6.5		
More than one credit score quality - 700 (per)	8.4		
Access to state water transport (%)	43.8	43.8	-
Average PDI for state	1.4	1.39	-
Healthcare expenditure against target (%)	11.2	11.1	-
<b>SDG 18: Local Governance for Sustainable Development</b>			
Connectivity (%)	13.4	13.3	-
Sex ratio (%)	1.3	1.1	-
Access to state water transport (%)	1.7		
Expected land use total land use (%)	1.1		
Access to state water transport (%)	1.3	1.3	-
Healthcare expenditure (MUM) per lakh of population (per 1,000 - lakhs of lakhs of rupees)	11.5	8	-
<b>SDG 19: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Healthcare expenditure (MUM) per lakh of population	7	1.7	-
Expected investment (MUM) per 1,00,000 population	11.4	11.3	-
Score of sustainable living in public domain (%)	1.7	1.12	-
Manufacturing expenditure per 1,00,000 population	21.9		
Score per 1,00,000 population	1.7	1.17	-
Connectivity (%)	1.3	1.1	-
Connectivity (%)	1.3	1.1	-
Healthcare expenditure (MUM) per lakh of population	11.5	11.3	-

# Andaman and Nicobar Islands



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1: Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	1	1	-
MFI total credit rate (N)	1.28		
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	5.1	5.1	-
MFI FDI - Employment provided against demand (N)	11.08	11.01	-
Businesses under MFI (%)	96.73		
Financially sound in banks business (N)	9	9	-
<b>SDG 2: Food Security</b>			
Endowment under MFA (N)	108		
Outlets under 5 years who are unaided (N)	9.4	9.4	-
Outlets under 5 years who are aided (N)	9.4	9.4	-
Programs under 10-15 years who are unaided (N)	11.01	11.01	-
Admissions (15-19 years) who are unaided (N)	9.4		
Top yield wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - unaided and aided areas)	707.08	9.4	
OW - amount paid to agriculture (in lakh/hectare)	9.4	7.08	
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	9.4	9.4	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.4	11	-
Outlets (0-11 months) fully vaccinated (N)	9.4		
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	10.4	10.4	-
OW - amount per 1,000 institutional population	9.4	9.4	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	62.58		
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.01		
Unaided admissions out of the total admissions reported (N)	96.73	96.73	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of quality expenditure in health (N)	1		
Programs, services and facilities per 1,00,000 population	9.4	9.4	-
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	41.18	41.18	-
Average annual dropout rate in secondary level (class 9-10)	22.21	22.21	-
QER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	16.44		
Class 1 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	61.51	61.51	-
QER in higher education (18-22 years)	71.1	71.1	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	21.58		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
QER in higher education (18-22 years)	71.1	71.1	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	92.51		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	96.73		
Formal teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	61.25		
Post teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	9		
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	17.75	17.75	-
Sex ratio at birth	9.4	9.4	-
Average wage/salary received (Rupee in lakh)	1.05	1.05	-
Gender disparity in water supply (in lakh litres) per 1,00,000 women	0.32		
Formal workers in state legislative assembly (N)	9.4	9.4	-
Formal to total (178) (18-22 years)	6.29		
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	9.4		
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	17		
Unaided total fertility rate (N)	10.12	10.12	-
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	96.73		
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	18	18.1	-
QWER - Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	98	98	-
QWER - Sources needed to be QER (N)	98	98	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	96.73	96.73	-
Sanitation mapping with QWER source water treatment units (N)	18	18.1	-
Ground water withdrawal system availability (N)	1.12	1.12	-
Water treatment facilities available (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Renewable electricity (N)	9.4	9.4	-
QWER - connections against number of households (N)	105.9		
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	9.4		
QWER - 1000 liveable units / 1000 population/area	4.14	4.14	-
Employment rate (N) (15-64) (18 years) / (15-64) (18 years)	17.88	17.88	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
QWER (N) (15-64) (18 years) / (15-64) (18 years)	42.51	42.51	-
Regular agricultural employees in non-agricultural sector without social security facility (N)	96.73		
Household connected with clean toilet against target (QWER)	98	98	-
Teaching teachers in secondary level per 1,00,000 population	10.12	10.12	-
MM per 1,00,000 population	70.87		
Businesses under MFI (N)	41.18	41.18	-
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
QWER - Allocation received QER - Computer program (2018-19) (2018-19 program)	1	1	-
QER in manufacturing total (QWER constant price) (N)	100		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	1.11	1.11	-
Investment in infrastructure per lakh population (N)	10.12		
Costs as per 1,000 sqm	9.4		
MFI - connections per 100 persons	67.27	67.27	-
Investment in infrastructure per 100 population	9.4	9.4	-
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Population in the lowest 10% wealth quartile (N)	11		
Global income in the bottom 10% (1st billion dollars)	1		
Costs for the lowest 10% (N)	10.12	10.12	-
QWER - cost in QER (population density) (N)	9.4	9.4	-
QWER - expenditure on roads	9.4	9.4	-
Government QER per 1,00,000 population	9.4		
Government QER per 1,00,000 population	10.12		
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Area built-up land per lakh persons (N)	1		
Costs for the lowest 10% in the lowest quartile (N)	4.17		
QWER - work with 100% area in the lowest quartile (N)	98	98	-
QWER - Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	98	97.92	-
QWER - MFI provided in total QER generated (N)	62.51	62.51	-
QWER - work with 100% area in the lowest quartile (N)	98	97.92	-
Sanitary sewage treatment capacity (in m³ per second) (N)	1	1	-
Area built-up land with drainage facility (N)	96.73		

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita food loss consumption (in kg)	11.12		
Share of unrecycled household and total QER (N)	41.18	41.18	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (Green/ Brown)	9.4	9.4	-
Household waste recycled/collected in waste generated (2018-19) (N) (brown/brown)	9	9.4	-
Public waste generated per 1,000 population (brown/brown)	14.27		
QWER - amount in total QER generated (N)	100		
Cost incurred in waste per 1,000 population (QER)	9.4	9.4	-
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Greenhouse gas emissions (per 1,000 population)	9.4	9.4	-
Number of population under 10% (Greenhouse Gas)	70.87		
Share of renewable in total energy use (including ethanol, alcohol)	41.18	41.18	-
QWER - cost per 1,000 population (Green)	10.12	10.12	-
QWER - cost per 1,000 population (Green)	9.4	9.4	-
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Coastlines (N)	81.74	81.74	-
Sea cover (N)	81.74	81.74	-
Area covered in the alternative sources (N)	1.01		
Expanded land area total land area (N)	1.01		
Income in area of identification (N)	9.4	9.4	-
MFI - connections (QWER - per lakh population) (2018 - absolute number of connections)	1.12	1.12	-
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.12	1.12	-
Logarithmic concentration index per 1,00,000 population	10.12	10.12	-
Volume of waste recycling per 1,000 population	1	1	-
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	10.12		
Costs per 1,00,000 population	1	1	-
Costs under 10% and under 10% per 1,000 population	1.12	1.12	-
Subsidized (N)	11.12	11.12	-
Population covered under MFI (N)	9	9.4	-

# Chandigarh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	71.01	71.01	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	4.28	-	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	21.39	21.3	-
MFI SD - Employment generated against demand (N)	64	64	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	80.20	-	-
Food security index in habitable houses (N)	7	7	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>			
Food security index (N)	100	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	64	64	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	64	64	-
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are anemic (N)	64	64	-
Adolescents (10-19 years) who are anemic (N)	64	-	-
Iron and iodine fortified locally (NMI) (2019 - iron and iodine fortified)	85/100	64	-
OW coverage percent in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	3.11	7.73	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	64	64	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	64	28	-
Children (0-14 months) fully immunized (N)	77	-	-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	206	406	-
IMR incidence per 1,000 live births population	0.08	0.18	-
Survival rate (per 1,00,000 population)	11.18	-	-
Health care rate to total population per 1,00,000 population	3.71	-	-
Structural deficiencies out of the total deficiencies reported (N)	10.00	111.9	-
Mortality per capita out of (per) population to health (N)	10	-	-
Registration, consent and evidence per 10,000 population	7	7	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-8)	85.78	87.7	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	4.32	1	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	85.40	-	-
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	81.00	81.00	-
GER in higher education (10-23 years)	100	100	-
Percent with flexibility (< 25 years) having completed secondary education (N)	32.40	-	-
GER in higher education (10-23 years)	1.04	1.04	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Percent (< 5 years) who are literate (N)	86.39	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	-	-
Formal teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	83.40	-	-
Part teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	17	-	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water</b>			
Water supply coverage per 1,00,000 habitable population	86.20	100	-
Low cost of drink	64	64	-
Average regulatory covered (house to mile)	0.76	0.81	-
Coverage (regulatory covered) by household connection (per 1,00,000 houses)	12.78	-	-
Drinking water supply legislative assembly (N)	64	64	-
House to mile (100) (in 10 years)	0.25	-	-
Water in unimproved premises in habitable houses per 1,000 persons	114	-	-
Demand for facility planning satisfied by water utilities (in 40 years)	17.10	-	-
Operational and testing gender ratio (N)	0.50	10.00	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	64	-	-
Local population having improvement of drinking water (N)	64	100	-
IMR1 - Individual household water connection against target (N)	100	100	-
IMR2 - House connected to the grid (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	100	100	-
Industry complying with OHS work safety treatment norms (N)	100.00	100	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	75	20	-
Healthcare facilities ever reported (N)	0	1	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	5.37	-	-
IGDP (IGDP headcount ratio) (2010) (regional average)	0	11.34	-
Development rate (N) (2010) (10 years) (2010) (20 years)	7.20	7	-
IGDP (N) (2010) (10 years) (2010) (20 years)	10.20	10.5	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Regular employment employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (N)	41.71	-	-
Households covered with a bank account against target (NMI)	100	100	-
Investing in creation of investment banks per 1,00,000 population	20.40	21.20	-
IMR per 1,00,000 population	0.17	-	-
Business covered under MSME (N)	80.27	84	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
IMR2 - Individual household water connection against target (N) - (2010) (10 years)	64	64	-
IGDP in manufacturing sector (2010) (constant price) (N)	3.14	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employ ment	0.07	21.75	-
Investment income as per the habitable houses	10.27	-	-
Score as per UNICEF report	1.04	-	-
MFI coverage per 100 persons	100.41	64	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	64	64	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Population in the slums as a percent of total (N)	3.40	-	-
Health workers in the health (N) (in lakh doctors)	100	-	-
Score habitable houses (N)	14.27	64	-
IGDP score in the legislative assembly (N)	64	64	-
IGDP - Investment in water	64	64	-
Green against 100 (per 1,00,000 population)	0.1	-	-
Green against 100 (per 1,00,000 population)	64	-	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Household savings habitable houses (N)	1	-	-
Health care to total available habitable houses per 1,00,000 population	0.22	-	-
IMR1 - waste with 100% rate to the waste collection (N)	100	100	-
IMR1 - Individual household water connection against target (N)	84	100.00	-
IMR1 - MFI generated to total MFI generated (N)	0.20	10	-
IMR1 - waste with 100% waste segregation (N)	0.11	0.21	-
Health savings treatment capacity to waste generated (N)	10.17	100	-
Household with savings habit (N)	10.20	-	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Per capita fuel CO2 consumption (in kg)	411.00	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Depth of mangroves habitat area of total RPA (N)	0	0	-
Function water generated per 1,000 population (household) (NMI)	1.00	1.0	-
Function water supply efficiency to water generated (NMI) (household) (NMI)	4.14	10.40	-
Water waste generated per 1,000 population (household) (NMI)	19.07	-	-
IMR1 - waste with 100% rate to the waste collection (N)	100	-	-
IGDP in manufacturing sector (2010) (constant price) (N)	64	64	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Low cost of the services water supply (per 1000 population)	64	64	-
Water population coverage in the State (NMI) (NMI)	14.10	-	-
Score of investment in total energy use (including thermal) (NMI)	10.40	10.10	-
IGDP score in the legislative assembly (N)	64	64	-
IMR1 - waste with 100% rate to the waste collection (N)	100	-	-
IMR1 - waste with 100% rate to the waste collection (N)	64	-	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.20	1.37	-
Legislative coverage against children per 1,00,000 population	10	10.00	-
Score of house building per 1,000 population	0	0	-
Mortality children per 1,00,000 population	10.10	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	7.14	7.04	-
Score under PDS and other (P) per 1,000 population	4.14	1.10	-
Rehabilitation (N)	100	100	-
Registration and Gender Action (N)	100	100	-

# Dadra and Nagar Haveli



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	39.71	38.01	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	34.32	34.32	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	30.00	30.00	-
MWFL - Employment potential against demand (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Food security index (NMI) (%)	34.04	34.04	-
Food security index in habitable houses (N)	3.19	3.19	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Endowment index (ISA) (N)	44.71	44.71	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Programme women (15-49 years) who are anemic (N)	0.00	0.00	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Sex and infant mortality ratio (IFMR) (2015 - 2019) - annual and 5-year average	7195.11	6.67	-
OW - percent planted in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	6.67	6.67	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.67	0	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	75	75	-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	20	100	-
IMR - infants per 1,000 neonatal population	3.11	3.14	-
Female life expectancy (at birth) (per 1,00,000 population)	47.18	47.18	-
Health care cost to total expenditure per 1,00,000 population	3.21	3.21	-
Antenatal deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (N)	80.00	82.5	-
Mortality per million live births of gender inequalities in health (N)	1	1	-
Prevalence, severe and moderate per 1,00,000 population	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFL in elementary education (class 1-5)	88.75	86.5	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	25.57	21.00	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	55.60	55.60	-
Class 5 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	70.70	70.70	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	1.20	3.2	-
Proportion with disability (0-19 years) having completed secondary education (N)	0.20	0.20	-

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	1.20	3.2	-
Proportion (0-19 years) who are literate (N)	17.75	17.75	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	100	-
Enrolled teachers at secondary level (class 5-10)	82.54	82.54	-
Paid teacher ratio at secondary level (class 5-10)	70	70	-
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Gender against women per 1,00,000 female population	17.00	17.00	-
Sex ratio at birth	6.67	6.67	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to each)	0.44	0.75	-
Gender parity index (GPI) - household electricity (per 1,00,000 women)	1.20	1.20	-
Enrolled women at state legislative assembly (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Female to male ratio (15-24 years)	620	620	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	10	10	-
Number of family planning satisfied by women method (15-49 years)	16	16	-
Operational land holding gender gap (N)	30.73	30.73	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Local population having improved source of drinking water (N)	6.67	80.1	-
SDG6 - Individual household toilet connected against target (N)	100	100	-
SDG6 - Sources needed to be ODF (N)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	64.89	100	-
Households complying with ODF norms water treatment norms (N)	6.67	80.34	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	30.57	30.54	-
Water treatment facilities are installed (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Household electricity (N)	6.67	6.67	-
PLUW - connections against number of households (N)	80.5	80.5	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	6.67	6.67	-
ODG - ODF household ratio (1000 representative men)	1.57	21.00	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (50 years)	100	100	-

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
ODG (N) (2015-19 year) (2015-19 year)	65.20	66.4	-
Regular employment against a new registered worker without social security facility (N)	23.49	23.49	-
Household covered with clean cooking against target (PMUY) (N)	100	100	-
Teaching teachers at secondary level per 1,00,000 population	83.00	83.00	-
MM per 1,00,000 population	21.54	21.54	-
Ratio covered below to PMUY (N)	30.04	43	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
PMUY - Allocation received (RS - Crores) against 2019 - 19,200-19 program	6.67	6.67	-
ODG in manufacturing total (ODG constant price) (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	0.20	1.20	-
Investment in infrastructure per lakh households (N)	22.24	22.24	-
Score as per (ODG) report	3.20	3.20	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	73.27	6.67	-
Internet subscribers per 100 population	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Population in the lowest 10% wealth quartile (N)	30.20	30.20	-
Gender parity in the SDG (N) (1st letter decision)	1	1	-
Score highly women (70) (N)	11.00	32.5	-
ODG - cost in this 1 quartile quartile (N)	6.67	6.67	-
ODG - expenditure in each	6.67	6.67	-
Convergence (SD) per 1,00,000 population	10.7	10.7	-
Convergence (SD) per 1,00,000 population	1	1	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Score household living in habitable houses (N)	1	1	-
Score for the total population in habitable houses per 1,00,000 population	7.20	7.20	-
ODG - work with 100% due to the water collection (N)	100	100	-
ODG - individual household toilet connected against target (N)	100	100	-
ODG - MFL percent in total ODF percent (N)	100	75	-
ODG - work with 100% water supply (N)	100	100	-
habitat survey treatment capacity in average per cent (N)	40.00	1	-
Score household with average facility (N)	87.10	87.10	-

Indicator	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita food loss consumption (in kg)	110.00	110.00	-
Share of enterprise turnover out of total GDP (N)	83.20	83.20	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (Green/ Brown)	6.67	6.67	-
Household waste segregated in waste generated (2019 - 2019) (N) (household waste)	6.67	6.67	-
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (green/brown)	1.10	1.10	-
ODG - waste in total ODF generated (N)	100	100	-
Cost recovery in waste per 1,000 population (RM)	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Greenhouse gas emissions (per 1,000 population)	6.67	6.67	-
Female population ratio in per 100000 (household)	17	17	-
Share of renewable in total energy use (including ethanol, alcohol)	1.00	1.00	-
CO2 emitted from ODF (per 1,000 population) (Green)	17.00	17.00	-
ODG - not available to be possible (per 1,00,000 population)	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Coastline (N)	42.10	42.10	-
Sea cover (N)	1.75	0.11	-
Area covered under alternative sources (N)	1.00	1.00	-
Reported land use total land use (N)	11.00	11.00	-
Income source of diversification (N)	6.67	6.67	-
Water cover ratio (ODG - percentage of area) (2019) - absolute number of area	6.67	6.67	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Mortality per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Corporate environmental violation per 1,00,000 population	41.10	20.00	-
Volume of forest reflecting per 1,000 population	1	1	-
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 population	1.70	1.70	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	2.14	2.14	-
Score under 100 indicators (SD) per 1,000 population	1	1	-
Self-reported (N)	10	60.50	-
Population covered under habitat (N)	100	100	-



## Daman and Diu



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

### PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	0.00	0.00	-
MFI financial inclusion (N)	1	1	-
Financially included by health interventions (N)	11	12.5	-
MFI 100 - Population provided against demand (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Financial inclusion NMI (%)	80.71	-	-
Financially living in India (N)	0.10	0.10	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Expenditure under MHA (N)	80.01	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Programme women (16-45 years) who are anemic (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anemic (N)	6.2	-	-
Per yield wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2015 - international and average annual)	1970.01	6.2	-
OW - percent planted in agriculture (in 100 hectares)	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	6.2	6.2	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	6.2	-
Children (0-14 years) fully vaccinated (N)	6.2	-	-
Birth rate rate of children per 1,00,000 population	10	10	-
IR - mortality per 1,000 population	6.2	6.2	-
Smoking rate (per 1,00,000 population)	10	-	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	10	-	-
Unintentional deaths out of the total deaths reported (N)	10	10	-
Mortality per 100,000 population (NMI)	1	-	-
Prevalence, incidence and mortality per 1,00,000 population	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-5)	78.01	78.01	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 6-10)	71.01	10.01	-
OR - higher secondary (class 11-12)	25.71	-	-
Class 7 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	61.26	61.26	-
OR - higher secondary (OR-22 years)	1.1	1.1	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	31.48	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
OR - higher secondary (OR-22 years)	7.24	7.24	-
Persons (0-6 years) who are illiterate (N)	62.50	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 6-10)	10.04	-	-
Pool teacher ratio at secondary level (class 6-10)	0	-	-
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Census women women per 1,00,000 female population	74.25	72	-
Sex ratio at birth	6.2	6.2	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to each)	10.12	10.12	-
Cowdy (liquid waste) by household per 10,000 women	100	-	-
Local women in state legislative assembly (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Healthcare visit (179) (18-22 years)	0.29	-	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	10	-	-
Spends for family planning initiated by women method (15-45 years)	10.00	-	-
Unemployed local habit (gender-wise) (N)	10.00	10.00	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	6.2	-	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	6.2	10	-
OR - 1 - Sanitation household having connected against target (N)	10	10	-
OR - 2 - Sanitation linked to the OR (N)	10	10	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	10	10	-
Sanitation compliance with UN Women water treatment norms (N)	20.00	20.00	-
Ground water withdrawal - sustainability (N)	10	10.4	-
OR - 4 - Sanitation linked to the OR (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Renewable electricity (N)	6.2	6.2	-
OR - 5 - Sanitation against water sustainability (N)	10.00	-	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	6.2	-	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	7.74	10.00	-
Employment rate (N) (15-24 years) (2019) (16 years)	0	7.1	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10.20	10.7	-
Regular employment in new agricultural sector without social security facility (N)	10.00	-	-
Financially included with credit account against target (NMI)	10	10	-
Teaching trained and trained body per 1,00,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
MFI per 1,00,000 population	70.24	-	-
Business linked to the OR (N)	10.00	11	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
MFI - Innovation - increased R&D - expenditure per 10,000-15 projects	6.2	6.2	-
OR - manufacturing linked (OR - constant price) (N)	6.2	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.00	10.00	-
Investment ratio as per the India Innovation Index	20.20	-	-
Score as per (OR) report	1.10	-	-
MFI - innovation per 100 persons	10.00	6.2	-
Innovation ratio per 100 population	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
Population in the bottom 10% wealth quartile (N)	11	-	-
Gender gaps in the OR (N) (1000 - India)	1	-	-
Score based on 10% (N)	10.00	10.00	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	6.2	6.2	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Convergence OR per 1,00,000 population	10	-	-
Convergence OR per 1,00,000 population	1	-	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Local households living in urban areas (N)	1	-	-
Ratio of total urban population to total population (10000 population)	7.21	-	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10	10	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10	10.00	-
OR - MFI - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	7.1	7.1	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10	10	-
Local average treatment capacity in average provided (N)	10.00	1	-
Total households with average facility (N)	64.00	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Per capita food loss consumption (in kg)	100.00	-	-
Share of enterprise turnover out of total RFP (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Wastewater generated per 1,000 population (liters/minute)	6.2	6.2	-
Wastewater recycled/ treated in water generated 1000 - 10000 population	6.2	6.2	-
Water generated per 1,000 population (average)	2.10	-	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10	-	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Number of climate related weather events per 1000 population	6.2	6.2	-
Total population exposed to per 1000 population (N)	11	-	-
Share of renewable in total energy use (excluding thermal coal)	10.00	10.00	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	10.00	10.00	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Total catch (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Sea catch (N)	10.00	10.00	-
Average annual fish abundance volume (N)	1.14	-	-
Expected land use total land use (N)	1.21	-	-
Volume of animal identification (N)	6.2	6.2	-
Water volume under 1000 - per 1000 population (N)	6.2	6.2	-
OR - 100 - Female ratio 1000 representative (N)	6.2	6.2	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Mortality per 1,000 population	1.40	1.11	-
Operational investment value per 1,00,000 population	6.20	20.00	-
Volume of forest with fire per 1,00,000 population	1	1.00	-
Mortality rate per 1,00,000 population	10.00	-	-
Cost per 1,00,000 population	10.00	10.00	-
Score under 100 and below 100 per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1	-
Value reported (N)	60.00	60.00	-
Population under forest value (N)	10	10.00	-



# Delhi



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

**PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 - Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	3.9	3.0	-
BFT (head count ratio) (N)	4.2	3.0	-
Households covered by health insurance scheme (N)	75.75	85.7	-
MSDFD - 1 (employee provided against household) (N)	84	84	-
Healthcare under PMO (N)	10.1	10.1	-
Healthcare for + health insurance (N)	1.0	1.0	-
<b>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</b>			
Food security under MDS (N)	58	58	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	28.18	26.18	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	28.88	28.88	-
Pregnant women (16-48 years) who are anaemic (N)	61.18	61.18	-
Adolescents (10-19 years) who are anaemic (N)	78.79	78.79	-
Sex and child gender equality (RD) (SDG - no national and states overall)	207.23	84	-
CRP (current period) in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	7.5	7.5	-
<b>SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births	84	84	-
Infant & neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	78	67	-
Children 0-11 months fully vaccinated (N)	91	91	-
Immunisation rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	5.1	5.1	-
MR mortality per 1,000 under-5 population	2.7	2.7	-
Cancer rate per 1,00,000 population	12.1	12.1	-
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.9	7.9	-
International difference out of the total difference reported (N)	3	43.1	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births due to maternal and perinatal causes (N)	9	9	-
Pregnancy losses and stillbirths per 1,000 population	10	10	-
<b>SDG 4 - Quality Education</b>			
HRG in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	100	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	14.0	10.7	-
CRG in higher secondary (class 11-12)	79.0	79.0	-
Class II students achieving minimum proficiency level in language (at state) (N)	67.3	67.3	-
CRG in higher education (18-24 years)	61.1	61.1	-
Persons with disability (0-24 years) having completed secondary education (N)	4	4	-

	2019	2020	Score
CRG in higher education (18-24 years)	1.8	1.8	-
Persons (18-24 years) who are literate (N)	86.4	86.4	-
Schools with access to clean drinking water (N)	100	100	-
Classroom teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	86.2	86.2	-
High teacher force at secondary level (class 9-10)	79	79	-
<b>SDG 5 - Gender Equality</b>			
Gender equity score per 1,00,000 female population	14	12.1	-
Sex ratio at birth	94	94	-
Average regulatory process (months to start)	0.7	0.8	-
Gender budgeted schemes by horizontal scheme (per 1,00,000 women)	61.0	61.0	-
Spent amount in state legislative assembly (N)	11.0	11.0	-
Female to male ratio (18-64 years)	0.7	0.7	-
Ratio to temporal position of least competent (per 1,00,000 persons)	10	10	-
Delayed by timely planning initiated by creative thinking (18-49 years)	64.6	64.6	-
Operational and meeting gender cost (N)	12.0	12.0	-
<b>SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through BPL (N)	84	84	-
Local population having improved source of drinking water (N)	84	84	-
SDG6 - Individual household tapline connected against target (N)	100	100	-
SDG6 - Services worked up to SDG (N)	10	84	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	100	100	-
Industry complying with CPCQ water treatment norms (N)	10.4	10.4	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	10	10	-
Drinking water supply over capacity (N)	14.7	14.4	-
<b>SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Renewable electricity (N)	100	100	-
CPCQ compliance against number of households (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (current price) per capita	1.0	1.0	-
SDG 8.5 Index score of SDG implementation score	10.7	11.0	-

	2019	2020	Score
Employment rate (N) (15-64 years) (2010 (15-64 years) (15) (N) (2010 (15-64 years) (15) (N) (15) (N))	52.7	44	-
People employed in non-agricultural sector without social security benefits (N)	559	559	-
Healthcare covered with a bank account against target (N)	99	99	-
Existing number of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	19.1	11.0	-
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	41.0	41	-
Bank account holder in (N) (N)	41.0	41	-
<b>SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
ICT4 - Information technology - Services - progress 2016 - 17 2018 - 19 progress	84	84	-
GR in manufacturing sector (GR) (percent) (N)	2.3	2.3	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	23.8	18.6	-
Investment in infrastructure per 1,00,000 population	41.0	41	-
Costs per 1,000 square	1.1	1.1	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	96.0	100.0	-
Internet subscription per 100 population	100.0	100.0	-
<b>SDG 10 - Reduced Inequality</b>			
Population in the bottom two wealth quartiles (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Gender income in the SDG (N) (at state level)	14.0	14.0	-
State health workers (N) (N)	84	84	-
SDG score in State Legislative Assembly (N)	11.0	11.0	-
HRG - Income in state	11.7	10.7	-
Convergence index per 1,00,000 population	7.1	7.1	-
Gender equity III (per 1,00,000 population)	84	84	-
<b>SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
State household sewage collection (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Ratio due to road accidents in other sector per 1,00,000 population	7.8	7.8	-
SDG11 - work with SDG due to the state effective (N)	100	100	-
SDG11 - Individual household tapline connected against target (N)	7.1	0.1	-
SDG11 - MR presented to fund MR generated (N)	14.4	15	-
SDG11 - work with SDG across agriculture (N)	28.0	28.0	-
Health always treatment capacity is always provided (N)	10.0	0	-
State household with sewage facility (N)	87.8	87.8	-

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Recycled and reused material (kg)	10.0	10.0	-
Share of ecological deficit and overall (N) (N)	80.0	80.0	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (metric tonnes)	1.18	1.7	-
Household waste recycled to waste generated (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	11.0	64	-
Waste generated per 1,000 population (metric tonnes)	11.40	11.40	-
Waste treated in land (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	10	10	-
Waste generated per 1,000 population (N) (N) (N) (N) (N)	2.14	2.14	-
<b>SDG 13 - Climate Action</b>			
Lead due to climate change every year per 1,000 population	84	84	-
Climate preparedness score per 1,000 population	7	7	-
Cost of disaster in total emergency response (at state) (N)	12.6	12.6	-
CRP score (100 index) per 1,000 population (N)	10.7	10.7	-
CRP score (100 index) per 1,000 population (N)	100	100	-
<b>SDG 14 - Life Below Water</b>			
Fresh water (N)	11.8	11.8	-
Sea water (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Average water pollution index (N)	84	84	-
Expected fish catch and health (N)	4.0	4.0	-
Income source of fisheries (N)	10.0	10.0	-
Water resource (SDG - year ahead generated area) (SDG - absolute number of area)	84	84	-
<b>SDG 15 - Life on Land and Freshwater</b>			
Endangered species (N)	1.0	1.0	-
Forest area (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-
Waste generated (N)	100	100	-

# Jammu and Kashmir



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	49.25	10.25	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	14.1	-	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	4.29	4.1	-
MWFL - Employment potential against demand (N)	84.27	81.17	-
Food security index (MW) (N)	82.22	-	-
Food security index in habitable houses (N)	4.29	4.29	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Endowment index (WIA) (N)	87.91	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	12	12	-
Children under 5 years who are wasted (N)	15.59	14.42	-
Programme coverage (0-60 years) who are assessed (N)	28.18	26.16	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are assessed (N)	14.28	-	-
Per cent wheat produced annually (kg/ha) (2018 - non-irrigated and irrigated areas)	229.66	197.17	-
OW (percent) planted in agriculture (in lakh hectares)	1.88	1.84	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	84	84	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	25	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	108	-	-
Infant mortality rate of children per 1,00,000 population	81	81	-
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	9.31	9.27	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.18	-	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.62	-	-
Infant mortality rate out of the total deaths reported (N)	99.26	98.1	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of people registered in health (N)	18	-	-
Programme coverage and enrollment (per 1,00,000 population)	18	18	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFL in elementary education (class 1-8)	67.28	67.28	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-10)	17.21	14.25	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	81.21	-	-
Class 12 students achieving minimum pass-marking level in language and maths (N)	18.75	22.15	-
GER in higher education (18-24 years)	24.3	24.3	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	65.18	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-24 years)	118	118	-
Persons (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	25.41	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	83.14	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 5-10)	88.28	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 11-12)	17	-	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect to piped water supply per 1,00,000 female population	67.28	11.1	-
Tap water at home	27	67	-
Average vegetable consumed (kilo to eat)	1.18	1	-
Coverage of piped water supply (household connection) per 1,00,000 women	4.0	-	-
Female workers in urban legislative assembly (N)	23	13	-
Female to male ratio (0-24 years)	6.6	-	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	18	-	-
Number of family planning methods by modern methods (15-49 years)	82.18	-	-
Operational land holding under water (N)	118	118	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	17.1	-	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	88.28	88.1	-
SDG 7 - Subtotal household access to improved water supply (N)	18	18	-
SDG 7 - Source connected to the GER (N)	28	26.6	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	88.17	94.8	-
Households equipped with LPG stove water treatment units (N)	14.21	26.22	-
Ground water withdrawal system availability (N)	18.21	18.21	-
Water treatment facilities available (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Household electricity (N)	18	18	-
PLM (percentage) against number of households (N)	17.2	-	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	4.8	-	-
GER in IT (per 1,000 population)	5	27.2	-
Employment rate (N) (2018 (15-64 years): 2019 (16 years)	1.88	1.4	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (N) (2018 (15-64 years): 2019 (16 years)	58.28	57.8	-
Regular employment employees in non-agricultural sector without social security facility (N)	44.48	-	-
Household covered with clean cooking gas (PMWS) (N)	88.21	88.17	-
Functioning functional commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	13.22	14.2	-
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	14.2	-	-
Branches covered under PMWS (N)	14.21	14	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
PMWS - Allocation covered (2018 - available project 2018-19 2018-19 project)	65.28	45.48	-
GER in manufacturing formal (GDP constant price) (N)	3.28	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	1.18	1.18	-
Investment in urban infrastructure (N)	11.22	-	-
Score as per (2018) report	2.2	-	-
Metric coverage per (2018) report	82.27	88.28	-
Investment in urban infrastructure (N)	11.22	11.22	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quartiles (N)	18.41	-	-
Garbage waste in the landfills (N) (in lakh tonnes)	1	-	-
Score for the waste management (N)	22.18	22.2	-
GER in waste management (N)	1.18	1.18	-
GER - Sanitation in water	1.25	1.25	-
Consumption of gas (per 1,00,000 population)	1.2	-	-
Consumption of electricity (per 1,00,000 population)	1	-	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Score household having a habitable house (N)	1.41	-	-
Score for the total number of habitable houses per 1,00,000 population	1.01	-	-
GER - work with 10% less in the waste collection (N)	88.28	14.18	-
GER - Subtotal household access to improved water supply (N)	14	14.22	-
GER - GER percent in total GER percent (N)	1.25	1.2	-
GER - work with 10% more in the waste collection (N)	11.4	11.28	-
habitat usage treatment capacity in sewage treatment (N)	11.41	11	-
Score household with sewage facility (N)	18.41	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita food fish consumption (in kg)	118.78	-	-
Depth of mangrove habitat out of total (N)	12.48	11.81	-
Sanitation water generated per 1,000 population (formal) (N)	1.22	1.22	-
Sanitation water generated per 1,000 population (informal) (N)	114.48	114.48	-
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (informal) (N)	1.22	-	-
SWR (total) in total SWR generated (N)	16.4	-	-
SWR (total) in total SWR generated (N)	16.4	16.4	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Score for the total number of habitable houses per 1,00,000 population	1.18	1	-
Female population score as per (2018) (habitable house)	17	-	-
Score of mangrove in total mangrove (including degraded) (N)	11.48	11.48	-
GER - work with 10% less in the waste collection (N)	16.4	16.4	-
GER - work with 10% more in the waste collection (N)	16.4	16.4	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Median per 1,00,000 population	1.28	1.21	-
Legislative coverage against corruption per 1,00,000 population	1.22	1	-
Reduced human trafficking per 1,00,000 population	1	1.18	-
Mining activities per 1,00,000 population	1.18	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	1.27	1.21	-
Score under 10% activities (10% per 1,00,000 population)	1.28	1.21	-
Subsistence (N)	1.28	1.21	-
Population covered under habitable (N)	17	1.22	-

Ladakh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	49.21	40.82	-
MFI head count ratio (N)	51.7	-	-
Households severely food-insecure (N)	4.29	4.3	-
MDDI-LB: Employment potential aspirants (N)	20.71	21.17	-
Food security index (NMI) (N)	58.22	-	-
Household living in katcha houses (N)	4.28	4.29	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food &amp; Nutrition</b>			
Undernourished under-5s (N)	48.11	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	17	15	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	25.29	24.32	-
Proportion women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (N)	28.18	26.15	-
Malnutrition (5-14 years) who are anaemic (N)	31.89	-	-
Prevalence of underweight (15-49 years) (NMI) (NMI - men, women and mixed sexes)	229.66	247.67	-
OW: percent ground in agriculture (in 1 lakh hectares)	8.88	8.84	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health &amp; Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	64	64	-
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,00,000 live births)	21	19	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	108	-	-
Nutritional status of children per 1,00,000 population	41	40	-
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	9.35	8.67	-
Infants (per 1,00,000 population)	7.18	-	-
Under-5s (per 1,00,000 population)	1.62	-	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	99.26	96.1	-
Mortality per 1,000 live births of post-neonatal mortality (NMI)	18	-	-
Proportion women and children per 1,000 population	18	18	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in secondary education (class 1-8)	41.88	42.25	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 5-8)	11.81	10.25	-
GR in higher secondary (class 11-12)	42.25	-	-
Class 5 student achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	18.75	18.75	-
GR in higher education (18-24 years)	32.18	32.1	-
Proportion with secondary (7-12 years) having completed secondary education (N)	19.71	-	-

	2019	2020	Score
GR in higher education (18-24 years)	118	118	-
Proportion (7-12 years) who are literate (N)	35.46	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	85.14	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 5-10)	88.29	-	-
Proportion female at secondary level (class 5-10)	17	-	-
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	47.26	11.1	-
Sex ratio at birth	927	927	-
Average wage/salary received (monthly in INR)	9.18	1	-
Cash/bank deposits by household (per 1,00,000 INR)	1.47	-	-
Female members of urban legislative assembly (N)	1.29	1.3	-
Female in cabinet (178) (18-24 years)	6.6	-	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 employees	10	-	-
Parity for family planning satisfied by women method (15-49 years)	82.18	-	-
Unpaid work (total working hours) (N)	139	138	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Total population getting drinking water with permission through PWS (N)	74.49	-	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	18	20.1	-
SDGI: Identified household having unimproved source	46	46	-
SDGI: Source connected to the SHS (N)	28	26.8	-
Schools with improved toilet facility (per year) (N)	89.27	94.8	-
Household complying with WHO water quality treatment (N)	24.21	26.22	-
Source of water with household responsibility (N)	55.21	55.21	-
Water treatment facilities available (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Affordable and Clean Energy</b>			
Household electricity (N)	18	18	-
SDGI: electricity supply against number of households (N)	88.21	-	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita	4.32	-	-
SDGI: 1000 headcount over 1000 representative areas	5	22.26	-
Unemployment rate (N) (15-64 years) (15-64 years)	1.08	1.4	-

	2019	2020	Score
SDGI (N) (2010=100 year) (2010=100 year)	52.58	52.9	-
Regular employment (regular + non-regular) sector without social security facility (N)	44.43	-	-
Domestic violence with a bank account against target (PMKV)	80.21	80.21	-
Increasing number of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	2446	2427	-
ATM per 1,00,000 population	1.03	-	-
Micro credit facilities (PMKV) (N)	14.27	16	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
PMKV: Identified countries covered (10) - Gender program (2016-17-2019-20 program)	49.41	42.58	-
GR in manufacturing (in total GR percent) (N)	1.29	-	-
Manufacturing employment as percentage of total employment	9.19	7.17	-
Investment in research and development (per 1,000 INR)	11.67	-	-
Score in per 1,000 employees	1.17	-	-
Mobile connections per 100 persons	55.29	55.58	-
Internet penetration per 100 population	62.21	61.89	-
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequality</b>			
Population in the bottom 10% wealth quintile (N)	35.46	-	-
Gender parity in the SDG (N) (1 at parity level)	1	-	-
Share of household income in 10% (N)	20.18	21.12	-
SDGI score in SDG 10 (percent) (N)	37.9	39.5	-
SDGI: Income in SDG	125	125	-
Consumption 10% per 1,00,000 population	4.1	-	-
Growth against 10% per 1,00,000 population	1	-	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Share households living in katcha houses (N)	6.44	-	-
Deaths from road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.27	-	-
SDGI: work with SDG score to the state collection (N)	60.21	51.46	-
SDGI: Identified household where unimproved source	44	45.5	-
SDGI: MFI generated to total MFI generated (N)	65.5	11	-
SDGI: work with SDG score to the state collection (N)	11.1	10.26	-
Installed energy treatment capacity to waste generated (N)	21.45	14	-
Share households with drainage facility (N)	39.41	-	-

	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Pro capita food loss (percentage) (in kg)	116.79	-	-
Share of nitrogen fertilizer used (total N2O) (N)	32.45	37.41	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household) (N)	1.77	1.10	-
Household waste recycled/used to generate power (2019) (household) (N)	104.41	148.62	-
Household waste generated per 1,000 population (household)	2.68	-	-
MW installed in total (MW generated) (N)	16.47	-	-
Cell connection for power per 10,000 population (MW)	6.8	6.8	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Loss and damage to critical weather assets (per 1 acre per year)	22.19	1	-
Disaster preparedness score (per 100000) (NMI)	0	-	-
Share of households with disaster insurance (including insurance)	73.44	73.4	-
CO2 emitted from 1000 hectares per 1,000 population (household)	51.41	51.4	-
SDGI score available to the public (per 1,00,000 population)	20.9	-	-
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Waste (N)	1.82	16.8	-
Air quality (N)	64	15.9	-
Air quality index observation stations (N)	3.25	-	-
Regulated land use total hectares (N)	66.7	-	-
Average annual air quality index (N)	1.71	1.71	-
MWDC score score (2019) (per 10000 population)	64	64	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Malaria per 1,00,000 population	120	171	-
Legitimate source against 10000 per 1,00,000 population	1429	1	-
Share of forest area by gender per 1000 population	1	10.8	-
Mining 10000 per 1,00,000 population	4.19	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	2.17	2.21	-
Score under 100 and above 100 per 1000 population	129	13.11	-
Subsidized (N)	16.18	17.15	-
Regulated land use total hectares (N)	17	16.67	-

# Lakshadweep



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	2.11	2.11	-
MFI final credit rate (N)	1.20	-	-
Financially soundly health establishments (N)	2.50	2.50	-
MORU (L) - Employment generated against demand (N)	81.85	81.21	-
Businesses under NMY (N)	26.41	-	-
Financially sound in banks loans (N)	0	0	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food</b>			
Endowments under BSA (N)	81.11	-	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	8.6	8.6	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	8.6	8.6	-
Programme women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (N)	20	20.10	-
Adolescents (15-19 years) who are anaemic (N)	8.6	-	-
Five year wheat production annually (kg/ha) (2015 - 2019) (not available and scores pending)	8.6	8.6	-
OW (percent) planted in agriculture (in 1 lakh hectares)	8.6	8.6	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	8.6	8.6	-
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	10	-
Children (0-14) mortality fully vaccinated (N)	10	-	-
Birth rate rate of adolescents per 1,00,000 population	21	19	-
OW mortality per 1,000 institutional population	8.6	8.6	-
Female rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1	-	-
Health care due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1	-	-
Unintentional fall deaths out of the total fall deaths reported (N)	80.20	80.5	-
Mortality per million out of quality registration in health (N)	10	-	-
Preparation, storage and distribution per 10,000 population	8.6	8.6	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MFI in elementary education (class 1-8)	6.21	10.00	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	1.04	1.4	-
OE in higher secondary (class 11-12)	71.50	-	-
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	60.20	60.20	-
OE in higher education (10-12 years)	7.4	7.4	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) having completed secondary education (N)	10	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
OE in higher education (10-12 years)	7.4	7.4	-
Persons with disability (0-6 years) who are literate (N)	60.20	-	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	85.21	-	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	7	-	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Coverage of sewerage system per 1,00,000 female population	115.25	19	-
Sanitation at bank	8.6	8.6	-
Storage vegetables consumed (kilo to each)	0.80	8.6	-
Coverage of water supply by household connection (per 1,00,000 women)	1	-	-
Female workers at state legislative assembly (N)	8.6	8.6	-
Female to male ratio (0-10 years)	0.75	-	-
Women in managerial positions in total employees per 1,000 persons	8.6	-	-
Number of family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	21.00	-	-
Operational land holding under water (N)	41.00	41.00	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Local population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	8.6	-	-
Local population having improved source of drinking water (N)	8.6	11.1	-
SDG (1) - Suburban household having connected against target (N)	10	10	-
SDG (2) - Service needed to be OE (N)	10	1	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	10	10	-
Activities engaging with SDG action plan treatment (N)	8.6	8.6	-
Sanitation (N)	10	10.20	-
Ground water withdrawal system availability (N)	10	10.20	-
Water treatment facilities are installed (N)	1	1	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Female literacy (N)	8.6	8.6	-
MFI (M) - Investment against number of investment (N)	8.6	-	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Annual production of GDP (percent) per capita	8.6	-	-
OEI (100) - Road length over 1,000 representation (km)	11.11	1	-
Employment rate (N) (2010 (15-64 years): 2011 (16 years)	21	21.1	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
OEI (N) (2010 (15-64 years): 2011 (16 years)	58.10	47.1	-
Regular employment employee in non-agricultural sector without social security facility (N)	14	-	-
Financially sound with credit record against target (MFI) (N)	10	10	-
Employment in financial services per 1,00,000 population	20.20	30.2	-
MFI per 1,00,000 population	67.20	-	-
Businesses under NMY (N)	17.0	14	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
MCI (1) - Allocation received SDG - Gender project (2015-19) (2015-19 project)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI in manufacturing formal (OEI percent) (N)	8.6	-	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	4.75	1.20	-
Investment in water supply per capita (in lakhs) (in lakhs)	11.71	-	-
Score as per (OEI) report	8.6	-	-
MCI - investment per 100 percent	19.70	8.6	-
Investment in water supply per 100 population	8.6	8.6	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quartiles (N)	1.71	-	-
Global access to the SDG (N) (1st letter decision)	1	-	-
Score for SDG (N)	22.27	8.6	-
OEI (1) - Investment in SDG (percent) (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI - Investment in water	8.6	8.6	-
Government (OEI) per 1,00,000 population	8.6	-	-
Government (OEI) per 1,00,000 population	1	-	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Score household living in banks loans (N)	1	-	-
Score for water treatment in other water per 1,00,000 population	1	-	-
OEI (1) - work with 100% due to the water collection (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI (2) - Suburban household having connected against target (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI (3) - MFI percent in total MFI (percent) (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI (4) - work with 100% water supply (N)	8.6	8.6	-
Healthcare investment against target (percent) (N)	1	1	-
Score household with sewage facility (N)	41.11	-	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita food fish consumption (in kg)	25	-	-
Steps of investment budget out of total RPI (N)	1	1	-
Number water generated per 1,000 population (liters/ hour/ day)	1.15	1	-
Number water generated in water generated (N) - Suburban (N)	1	1	-
Number water generated per 1,000 population (liters/hour)	1.70	-	-
OEI (1) - Investment in total MFI (percent) (N)	8.6	-	-
OEI (2) - Investment in water supply per 1,000 population (N)	8.6	8.6	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Number of water treatment water supply per 1 acre per year	8.6	8.6	-
Female population rate as per Census (percent) (N)	0.10	-	-
Score of investment in total energy use (including demand) (N)	10	10	-
OEI (1) - Investment in SDG (percent) (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI (2) - Investment in water supply per 1,00,000 population	8.6	-	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Investment (N)	80.21	80.21	-
Score (N)	0.10	0.10	-
Area covered by the alternative sources (N)	1	-	-
Expected land use total land use (N)	1.40	-	-
Investment in investment (N)	8.6	8.6	-
MFI (1) - Investment in SDG (percent) (N)	8.6	8.6	-
OEI (1) - Investment in water supply per 1,00,000 population	8.6	8.6	-
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
MFI per 1,00,000 population	1	1	-
Capital investment against target per 1,00,000 population	100.00	20.20	-
Value of investment in SDG per 1,000 population	1	1	-
MFI (1) - Investment in SDG (percent) (N)	1	-	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	4.70	4.70	-
Score under 100 and under 100 per 1,000 population	1	1	-
Suburban (N)	44.0	44.0	-
Population covered under finance (N)	10	10.0	-

# Puducherry



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 1 &amp; Poverty</b>			
Population below poverty line (N)	3.00	3.00	-
MH food cost ratio (N)	2.4	2.4	-
Households covered by health and nutrition centres (N)	22.4	22.4	-
MWFLD - Employment generated against demand (N)	24.2	24.2	-
Healthcare index (MMI) (N)	30.0	30.0	-
Healthcare being a health barrier (N)	2.29	2.29	-
<b>SDG 2 &amp; Food Security</b>			
Healthcare index MIA (N)	42.24	42.24	-
Children under 5 years who are malnourished (N)	6.0	6.0	-
Children under 5 years who are stunted (N)	6.0	6.0	-
Prevalent wasting (15-49 years) who are stunted (N)	27.20	25	-
Malnutrition (15-49 years) who are stunted (N)	6.0	6.0	-
Sex and child mortality annually (p/m) (SDG - no. of deaths and causes thereof)	2940.28	6.0	-
OR (mortality per 1,000 live births) (a 144/1000 live births)	1.10	1.01	-
<b>SDG 3 &amp; Good Health and Well-being</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	6.0	6.0	-
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	10.7	-
Children 0-14, mortality fully averted (N)	54	54	-
Reduction rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	714	145	-
MR incidence per 1,00,000 population	0.10	0.11	-
Tuberculosis (per 1,00,000 population)	22.50	22.50	-
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	0.01	0.01	-
Individuals delivered out of the total deliveries reported (N)	100	101.7	-
Monthly per capita cost of patient expenditure on health (N)	7	7	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 4 &amp; Quality Education</b>			
MER in elementary education (class 1-4)	89.71	87.74	-
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	12.71	11.75	-
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	69.78	69.78	-
Class I students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (N)	61.20	61.20	-
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	66.4	66.4	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) having completed secondary education (N)	27.00	27.00	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 5 &amp; Gender Equality</b>			
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	66.4	66.4	-
Persons with disability (0-18 years) who are literate (N)	20.10	20.10	-
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (N)	100	100	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	20.10	20.10	-
Female teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	71	71	-
<b>SDG 6 &amp; Clean Water and Sanitation</b>			
Connect to piped water per 1,00,000 female population	17.10	16.2	-
Tap water at home	6.0	6.0	-
Storage regularly cleaned (found to exist)	0.75	2.01	-
Community water supply (found to exist) per 1,00,000 women	1.20	1.20	-
Level of water in urban, legislative assembly (N)	13.30	13.30	-
House to water (175) (18-23 years)	0.0	0.0	-
Water in municipal premises in total population per 1,000 persons	0.5	0.5	-
Household for family planning visited by mobile health (15-49 years)	81.0	81.0	-
Operational hand washing public area (N)	12.00	12.00	-
<b>SDG 7 &amp; Clean Energy and Climate</b>			
Total population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (N)	95.7	95.7	-
Total population having improved source of drinking water (N)	95.85	95.9	-
SDG 7 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	95	95	-
SDG 7 - Sources needed to be DR (N)	20	20	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (N)	67.4	67	-
Households complying with WASH water treatment norms (N)	20.25	20.25	-
Ground water withdrawal against availability (N)	5	5	-
Water treatment facilities were reported (N)	5	5	-
<b>SDG 8 &amp; Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>			
Household electricity (N)	100	100	-
WASH compliance against norms of availability (N)	20.25	20.25	-
<b>SDG 9 &amp; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>			
Basic quality index of GDP (constant price) per capita	1.20	1.20	-
GER in IT/IT-enabled services (1000 representatives)	12.7	12.05	-
Employment rate (N) (1000 (15-49 years) (2010) (16 years)	0.20	0.2	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 10 &amp; Reduced Inequalities</b>			
GER (N) (20000-29 years) (200000+ years)	52	47.2	-
Regular agricultural employees in non-agricultural sector without social security facility (N)	21.10	21.10	-
Households covered with credit access against target (PMAP)	100	100	-
Functioning financial institutions per 1,00,000 population	11.20	10.20	-
MMR per 1,00,000 population	20.0	20.0	-
Home owned houses in PMAP (N)	1177	1177	-
<b>SDG 11 &amp; Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
PMAP - Allocation received (RS - Crores) against 2019 - 19,200-10 program	6.0	6.0	-
GER in manufacturing formal (SDG constant price) (N)	20.0	20.0	-
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	20.0	14.01	-
Investment in urban area per 100 lakh population (N)	22.20	22.20	-
Score as per (SDG) report	2.20	2.20	-
Water consumption per 100 persons	22.0	6.0	-
Investment in urban area per 100 population	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 12 &amp; Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Population in the lowest two wealth quartiles (N)	11.20	11.20	-
Garbage waste in the State (N) (144 lakh tonnes)	1	1	-
Score for the waste (N)	6.0	6.0	-
SDG 12 - Cost in State (population density) (N)	14.07	14.07	-
SDG - Compliance to rule	6.0	6.0	-
Government (N) per 1,00,000 population	7	7	-
Government (N) per 1,00,000 population	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 13 &amp; Climate Action</b>			
Score household being a health barrier (N)	2.20	2.20	-
Score due to road accidents in other areas per 1,00,000 population	0.01	0.01	-
SDG 13 - score with 100% due to the most effective (N)	100	100	-
SDG 13 - Individual household access to improved water supply (N)	95	95	-
SDG 13 - MDR percent in total MDR percent (N)	10.0	10	-
SDG 13 - score with 100% water supply (N)	100	100	-
household access treatment capacity to sewage generated (N)	41.10	40.20	-
Score household with drainage facility (N)	20.20	20.20	-

SDG	2019	2020	Score
<b>SDG 14 &amp; Life Below Water</b>			
Per capita food fish consumption (in kg)	49.20	49.20	-
Share of transport budget out of total GDP (N)	71.21	71.20	-
Sanitation water generated per 1,000 population (found) (N)	71.21	6.0	-
Sanitation water generated per 1,000 population (found) (N)	12.0	10.80	-
Water waste generated per 1,000 population (found) (N)	1.04	1.04	-
MMR found in total MDR percent (N)	10.20	10.20	-
Life insurance for poor per 1,000 population (MM)	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 15 &amp; Life on Land</b>			
Score for the in urban areas water supply per 1000 population	6.0	6.0	-
Female population score as per (SDG) (found) (N)	71	71	-
Share of resources in total energy use (including alternate energy)	2	2.0	-
SDG - score from (SDG) index per 1,000 population (found)	6.0	6.0	-
SDG - score available to all population per 1,00,000 population	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 16 &amp; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Cost case (N)	10.20	10.20	-
Low cost (N)	6.0	2.5	-
Access to justice and alternative dispute resolution (N)	2.10	2.10	-
Regulated land use and land use (N)	2.20	2.20	-
Access to justice of beneficiaries (N)	6.0	6.0	-
WASH score cases (SDG - per capita of potential use) (SDG - absolute number of cases)	6.0	6.0	-
<b>SDG 17 &amp; Partnerships for Sustainable Development</b>			
Market per 1,00,000 population	1.00	1.00	-
Legislative compliance against standards per 1,00,000 population	10.20	10.20	-
Reduced income reflecting per 1,000 population	7	1.14	-
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	10.71	10.71	-
Score per 1,00,000 population	1.10	1.10	-
Score under 100 activities (SDG per 1,000 population)	1.00	1.00	-
Self-reported (N)	100	100.70	-
Population covered under health (N)	10	10.20	-



Localisation of SDGs: Progress in States and Union Territories

State	Institutional Framework	SDG Focus	SDG Mapping of Department(s) & Schemes	SDG Mapping/ year	SDG Mapping	'Local to the Local' Initiatives
Andhra Pradesh	Model: Planning Department, Department of State Work, Institute for HRD, Skill Education projects, and various SDG monitoring bodies. Pradesh State Development Planning Society provides technical assistance.	Most focused on Skill Education project.	All Departments and Government schemes mapped.	State Indicator Framework (SEI) prepared (State Indicator Framework (SIIF) under preparation. State SDG Dashboard under preparation.	Annual Outcome Budget to reflect SDGs.	Its "Mission" (State of new flagship programmes) implemented in each set of education committees across sectors, such as, agriculture, health, education, housing, entrepreneurship) development and social protection.
Assam	Model: Department of Planning & Investment, SDG team formed by coordination.	State focused proposal with baseline data, targets for 2021, 2027 & 2030 as well as implementation strategy.	All Departments and Government schemes mapped.			Various measures/ initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.
Assam	Model: Commissioner & Development (MCD), Department of State for HRD (DSD); Its processes (HRD and gender issues) and technical support to all departments for SDG implementation.	State document: Vision 2030: The Road, for Commission for the Year prepared & shared. The Assam Agenda 2020 prepared to guide policy and implementation.	SDG Mapping of departments and schemes completed.	SDG Positioning Framework prepared for State and District level. SEI and SIIF prepared.	Preparing SDG, outcome budget proposals for years 2019-21, 2020-22 & 2021-23.	Various initiatives/initiatives for children, women and people with disability. "Mission" scheme for women from L-1 to L-7 levels started through HRD. New scheme "Shreeya Shreee Tattva" initiated, scholarship to students with disability.
Bihar	Model: Planning and Development Department. SDG Cell set up. State process developed for coordination/monitoring in State.	Goal-wise Vision Document in place.	Mapping of Departments and Programmes/ Schemes completed.	National Indicator adopted for monitoring purposes; separate SIIF not prepared. SDG dashboard under development in collaboration with UNICEF.		"Skill Bihar in 7 Months", a package of programmes, being implemented - various schemes on inclusion, entrepreneurship, women's empowerment in jobs, provision of water, electricity, sanitary streets, toilets and higher education.
Chhatisgarh	Model: Planning Department, Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Mission II looks after. SDG coordination. Model Department for HRD. SDG cell. State Monitoring Committee constituted.		Target wise Mapping of State Departments completed. Mapping of schemes under progress.	National Indicator adopted for monitoring; separate SIIF in process.	Workshop held on SDG mapping. SIIF under budget out put prepared.	Special support: "Gita Kaushal" training schools for women; Ladli Lakh scheme for girl children; Pradhan Mantri Social Security scheme for high-welfare, women, people with HRD, persons with disability, senior citizens, and other vulnerable communities; special schemes initiated for SC/ST communities; Model government offices identified as "Swachh Bharat Mission" provision of self-reliance to empower development-oriented and water-sufficient self-reliance.



SDG	Responsible Entities	SDG Area	SDG Mapping of Departmental Initiatives	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	Track 10 on the SDG Initiatives
Gender	Ministry of Women and Child Development (Planning Division, SDG cells established in 1116 and District level State Empowerment Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary monitor progress on the SDG at State level.	Women 2020 (revision) updated. District level Women 2020 Initiatives provided to 160 districts. Research and Report.	SDG target was mapping of 20th Departmental and programmes schemes completed.	DF & DR have done proposal and draft. A system & interactive online dashboard for tracking SDG progress at district level, online. Central State Wide Education Framework has (i) OW (I) developed.	Online based Budget aligned with SDGs. A specialized dashboard web portal developed for monitoring goal wise, thematic provision and physical achievements.	Special Initiative: Kamalaja Women Resource (KWR Development Centre) established at the grassroots. Each Rajasthani has been benefited to the poor, rural, tribal, tribal, tribal for providing economic training, provision. Budget for 2021 just electricity supply. Challenged for material and child health care. State Government and KWRs focus on increasing school enrollment and reducing drop out. Continue to quality initiative, etc.
Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, State SDG Coordinating Centre National.	State Government 2020 in plan.	SDG target was mapping of 20th Departmental and schemes completed.	State level Monitoring system in place. DR under approval. An online program (SDG-MIS) dashboard only developed.	SDG wise budget allocation program. District Budget funded program for the Departmental District "Self" in alignment with SDGs.	An initiative for allocation of budget "Yearly 17" to all bodies to offer to identify vulnerable population groups and provide provision of support under budget. A "Scheme: Accessibility" has also proposed to be developed for identifying and supporting vulnerable groups.
Extreme Poverty	Ministry of Planning, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for each year identified.	Women Empowerment Division, Ministry of Women and Child Development (State) in plan.	Mapping of SDGs in Departmental and Schemes completed.	DR prepared, DR under finalisation. Dashboard not developed.	Various schemes address issues of children, Women, People with Disabilities, SC/ST communities, farmers, etc. Furthermore, several schemes address malnutrition among children and women (e.g. fortified food for children through "Eat Right India" app, "Asha" health support, "Mama" support for women and Asha health being set up across all districts to help PPTs.)	
Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Planning and Social Justice and Empowerment. State SDG cell established. State Development Council has brought an alignment of SDG targets. District Planning Committee and District Planning Unit monitor planning and implementation at the district level.	Women Empowerment Division.	Mapping of SDGs in Departmental and Schemes completed.	DR prepared, DR in progress. CM Dashboard being operational for SDG monitoring.	Various necessary initiatives are taken by the State Government in most the areas of the vulnerable communities.	

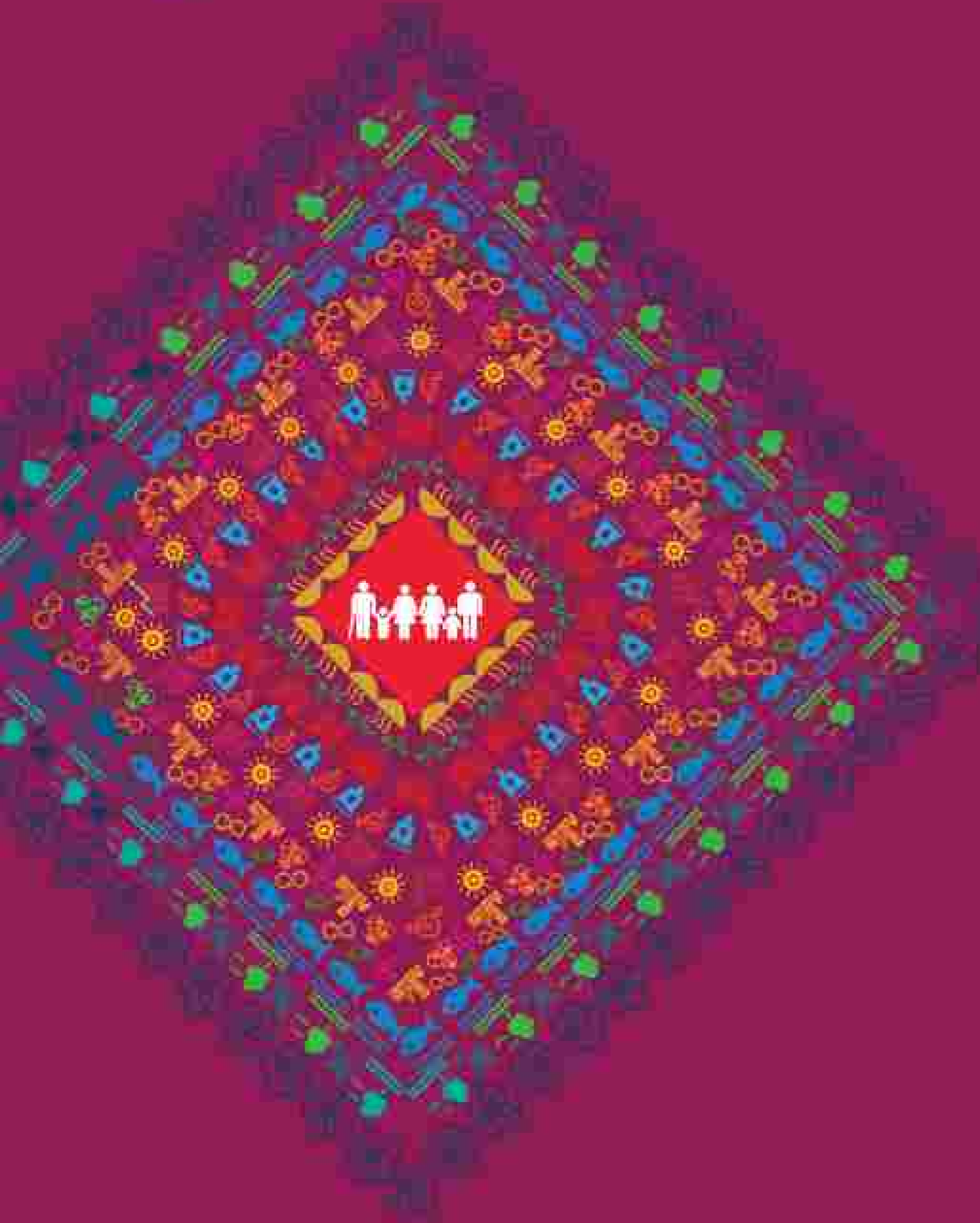
SDG	Responsible Entities	SDG Area	SDG Mapping of Departmental Initiatives	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	Track 10 on the SDG Initiatives
Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Planning, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Evaluation, SDG Coordinating Centre set up in partnership with UNDP provide technical support in SDG implementation. At district level, every Department has a Nodal Officer on SDGs.	Women Empowerment Division, Ministry of Women and Child Development.	SDG target was mapping of 20th Departmental, Agencies, Programmes completed.	DR prepared. Comprehensive dashboard involving tracking SDG programmes, schemes across functional area spread through the digital platform. Dashboard.	New Unified Support System (NUESS) Platform for the platform includes SDGs and indicators mapped to the Department with specific Budget and physical targets for each scheme, as per the State Budget.	16 different opportunities being created for SC/STs, women, and women through targeted and development and market support.
Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in the State Government. State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary. SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs. All Departments have designated SDG Nodal Officers. Task Force created on each SDG. KWRs Institute of Social Administration (KISA) Institute on Training and Capacity Building Partner. State State Planning Board (SSPB) as Strategic Partner. Department of Economic & Statistics (DES) as Data Partner and Information & Public Relations Department as Media Partner.	Women 2020 under preparation keeping in view priority programs of the State Government.	SDG target was mapping of Departmental, Agencies and development programmes/ schemes completed.	DR prepared, DR in progress. Dashboard not developed. Data regularly updated through surveys, such as, PDS, BSL, etc. for local level Development (RRI 17).		district Budgetary Scheme for children (6 months to 18 years). Special Program for children with disabilities, gender equality and women empowerment policies initiated. Community Study Center established for a learning of their children. Ministry focuses in Women in the IT segment sector. Employment provided among people with disabilities, SC/ST and other disadvantaged people through schemes, e.g. Karama, Sakshya, Samawahan, etc. Housing scheme for the homeless. JEE Mission. A range of assistance for education, skill development and entrepreneurship of diverse vulnerable sections, etc.
Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. State SDG cell established. State Development Council has brought an alignment of SDG targets. District Planning Committee and District Planning Unit monitor planning and implementation at the district level.	Women Empowerment Division.	Mapping of SDGs in Departmental and Schemes completed.	DR prepared, DR in progress. CM Dashboard being operational for SDG monitoring.	Various necessary initiatives are taken by the State Government in most the areas of the vulnerable communities.	Specific initiatives related to vulnerable population groups, women and disabled and data being collected on a monthly basis. Fifty experimental zones including 20 (two states) notified for special initiatives.

State	Institutional Structure	SDG Focus	SDG Mapping of Department & Units	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	Track 10 on the SDG Indicator
Karnataka	Nodal Planning Department, SDG Implementation & Coordination Centre (SDG-IUC) functional under the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Planning Department.	Water 2020 in plan.	SDG/Target mapped on 170 State Level and 140 District Level Schemes & Programmes.	Monitoring Strategy formulated. SDG/SDP under Monitoring, Maharashtra Plan Information Management System (MIMS) web portal through State and District level portals and Monitoring data. Investment Aided Schemes Vulnerability Index (AVI) developed for track project in 27 most backward Development Blocks.	For SDG/SDP, state budget under SDG schemes/programmes in SDG/Target.	Gender & Child Budget 2020-21 published in collaboration with UNICEF. Financial support provided to women entrepreneurs through various schemes. A huge Social Entrepreneur Foundation (SEF) set up to promote SMEs between the State Government, Corporate sector and Philanthropic Organisations to bridge development gaps in 1,000 villages. Committee for State Annual Plan 2021-22 gives specific instructions to map Schemes/Programmes for standards with special focus on that under the Initiative No. 2016.
Andhra	Nodal Planning Department, SDG Committee constituted. (SDG level Committee chaired by Chief Secretary, Jt. Min. Dept. Social Services chaired by Principal Secretary (Planning) and Regional Committee Chaired by Deputy Commissioner.	Water 2020 in plan.	SDG Mapping at State Departmental scheme being revised.	Monitoring is initiated at the State level. SDG project, OI in process.	Water Chief Minister's Sub-Committee (SCM) report submitted. Monthly Water Chief Minister's Working Grouping (CMWG) meets. Awareness support provided to the poor. (Home report) (e.g. construction of women sanitary provided to women entrepreneurs. Road reconstruction for districts and launch of water tank areas. Improved basic service network. Programmes such as "On to Water", "Go to Hill" and "Go to Town" initiated. Improved support to vulnerable communities.	
Andhra	Nodal Department of Planning, State level SDG cell functional since 2018.	Water 2020 under Budgeting.		State, District and Block level SDG Indicator framework prepared. CMWG constituted being linked to SDG.	Various schemes/ initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.	

State	Institutional Structure	SDG Focus	SDG Mapping of Department & Units	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	Track 10 on the SDG Indicator
Madhya Pradesh	Water Planning & Programmes Implementation Department, State SDG Cell operational. High Level Monitoring Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Technical Committee on SDGs formed with the representation of Nodal Officers of the Departments. At the District and Local level, District Planning Committee (DPC) is the monitoring body.	Water 2020 Higher level SDG cell updated every year.	SDG mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SDG & OI project. Monitoring at State and District level through Nodal Officers of the Departments. SDG Dashboard formulated.	SDG Departmental budget aligned to SDG with allocation for specific schemes/ programmes.	Various Boards headed by Ministers at a regular frequency constituted to study the needs of vulnerable communities and give special consideration to different issues.
Madhya Pradesh	Nodal Department of Planning, Rule 1 Cell. State Level force headed by the State Minister and Planning Minister. Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary. SDG cell being established in each district.	Water 2020 in plan.	SDG Target was Mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SDG under Sub-committee, OI not developed. Mapping of SDGs in State Plan Document initiated.		Special schemes launched for empowerment of women headed households, women with disabilities, skilled Online Skill Management System initiated for improving confidence and employability capacity. First Initiative to get students provided up to class 10th to get schemes, special facilities launched for school children of child labourers and children from environmentally water backwards.
Madhya Pradesh	Nodal Planning Department, "Centre for SDG Implementation" established at Directorate of Economics & Statistics for data management and monitoring. SDG Nodal Officer & State Level Panel appointed in each Department. State level Implementation & Monitoring Committee chaired by Chief Secretary. District level SDG Implementation & Monitoring Committee established. State level working group constituted to enhance implementation of SDGs.	"Superior SDG State Target 2020" & "Highly SDG State Target 2020" in line with the National Indicator framework has been prepared. Water 2020 is under preparation.	SDG Target was Mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SDG project, OI in water preparation, monitoring framework being developed. Superior SDG India has been developed to monitor the performance of districts. Block level SDG cell also constituted. Further, Green Pathways SDG Cell set up in the State being developed.	Budget process of the all schemes has been started. Linked with SDG. An online mobile Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) in map of budget. State level schemes and SDG has been developed.	Various committees/working groups are set up by the State Government to meet the need of vulnerable communities.
Madhya Pradesh	Nodal Department of Planning, Economic Affairs & Rural Devt. Dept.	Water 2020 in plan.	SDG cell Mapping of Schemes/ Departments under construction.	SDG project, OI not yet developed. Dashboard not developed.		Programmes for comprehensive maternal health check up, especially initiated outside the State, support for maternal cluster to study outside the State, ensuring safe job per family, etc. work to address the vulnerable communities.

Year	Initiative Details	Cost (₹)	2017 Mapping of Departmental Budget	2018 Mapping Cycle	2019 Budgeting	2020 to the Budget Allocation
2017-18	Waste Planning & Development Department, A High Power Committee headed by the Chief Secretary oversees SAC Implementation, High Priority Working Group constituted, SAC, HPA, Nodal in every Department, A High Power Committee, A Finance Committee and SAC Cell formed in every District.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2017, 2018 and 2019 Budget, 2020. Additional 5% to be developed.		2020 & 2021 Budget under Infrastructure, Strategic Investment with various departments on addressing issues related to WASTE. Study commissioned for making of the State of WASTE in 2020-21 (in Budget).
2018-19	Waste Planning Department, Center for SACs set up in MCH-IND (Central A) for district level, Chief Planning Officer posts under creation.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2018 under Infrastructure, 2019 and 2020 Budget yet to be developed.	Budget Allocation for various departments, schemes mapped to SACs.	There are schemes (Kanya Padoddari) for protection and financial assistance by various social groups, such as, widows, disabled, HIV patients, single women, women, etc. having no prior allocation for program which are new ones. SAC Cell working schemes for empowerment of women (e.g. Kanya Padoddari, Skill Mission, etc.) fund grants to poor households. Financial support in form of residential schools and colleges, study abroad scheme for students, etc. Skill development and female generation programmes for the poor, Farmer support schemes, such as Health, Market development support, Water lines (in treatment), etc.
2019-20	Waste Planning (Planning) Department, High level monitoring committee on SACs headed by the Chief Secretary.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2019 & 2020 proposed.		Support available to vulnerable social groups included enhanced financial assistance for poor patients under the extended Medical Budget scheme. Secondary Income generating activities under District Central Institutions (DCI) or Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), support under the Transformation of Agrarian Households Programme (TAHP), financial support for students from economically weaker sections for higher studies, etc.
2020-21	Waste Planning Department, State SAC Cell constituted. SAC Cell to be constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Nodal Officer for each District constituted. State level Working Group constituted. State level network of strategic level.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2020 & 2021 proposed. SACs constituted in partnership with HNEE.		Special initiatives for vulnerable groups include educational incentive programmes for girl child (the Shiksha Mitra Yojana), financial assistance to girl children for education and empowerment (Kanya Samrangan Yojana), housing schemes for poor people under Management Awaraj Yojana, etc.

Year	Initiative Details	Cost (₹)	2017 Mapping of Departmental Budget	2018 Mapping Cycle	2019 Budgeting	2020 to the Budget Allocation
2017-18	Waste Department of Planning (Centre for Public Policy and Govt Governance), State SAC- level in place. SAC working groups formed for guiding SAC Implementation. Model and other departments for each SACs identified. SAC cell in each district being established and Chief Development Officer designated as Nodal Officer.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2017, 2018 and 2019 Budget, 2020. Additional 5% to be developed.		2020 & 2021 Budget under Infrastructure, Strategic Investment with various departments on addressing issues related to WASTE. Study commissioned for making of the State of WASTE in 2020-21 (in Budget).
2018-19	Waste Planning Department, Waste Department for each SAC designated. Nodal Cell for coordinating implementation in each Department. A High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2018 under Infrastructure, 2019 and 2020 Budget yet to be developed.		There are schemes (Kanya Padoddari) for protection and financial assistance by various social groups, such as, widows, disabled, HIV patients, single women, women, etc. having no prior allocation for program which are new ones. SAC Cell working schemes for empowerment of women (e.g. Kanya Padoddari, Skill Mission, etc.) fund grants to poor households. Financial support in form of residential schools and colleges, study abroad scheme for students, etc. Skill development and female generation programmes for the poor, Farmer support schemes, such as Health, Market development support, Water lines (in treatment), etc.
2019-20	Waste Planning & Finance Department, Dedicated team in Chandigarh for SACs headed by the Secretary, Finance.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2019 & 2020 proposed.		Support available to vulnerable social groups included enhanced financial assistance for poor patients under the extended Medical Budget scheme. Secondary Income generating activities under District Central Institutions (DCI) or Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), support under the Transformation of Agrarian Households Programme (TAHP), financial support for students from economically weaker sections for higher studies, etc.
2020-21	Waste Planning Department, State Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Administration Secretaries, of the Department. Overall review and monitoring of SACs will be done by the Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary.	₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore Mapping of Departmental Budget	2020 & 2021 proposed. SACs constituted in partnership with HNEE.		Special initiatives for vulnerable groups include educational incentive programmes for girl child (the Shiksha Mitra Yojana), financial assistance to girl children for education and empowerment (Kanya Samrangan Yojana), housing schemes for poor people under Management Awaraj Yojana, etc.



# IV

## METADATA & INDICATOR TABLES

SDG 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog (Tendulkar Committee Estimates)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011-12
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Relevant Global Indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Relevant NF Indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 1: END POVERTY	Real Gross Value Added for Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)
Indicator Data Source	District MPI Country District 2020: India, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (Based on NITIS-4)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Relevant Global Indicator	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) covered by health insurance
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey-4)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, disaggregating children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NF Indicator	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any social member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 1: END POVERTY	Percent of people employed in a) government of public or private employment or b) informal sector (informal total employment less the self-employed)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Rural Development (MNREGA Progress Report)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Persons provided employment under MNREGA}}{\text{Persons with demand for employment under MNREGA}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2013-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, disaggregating children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NF Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) covered by pension scheme under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Yojana (PMMY)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries paid under PMMY in the FY 2019-20}}{\text{Number of beneficiaries entitled under PMMY in the FY 2019-20}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	26
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, disaggregating children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NF Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Yojana (PMMY)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG-01-01 Poverty	Percentage of population living in poverty
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Sample Survey - NFHS round - Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2014 to November 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	2.1: By 2030, ensure that all people, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to adequate housing, as well as access to basic services, electricity and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, tenural security, appropriate new technology and financial services, including insurance
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG-01-02	Percentage of population living in poverty (Food Security and Public Distribution)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Sourced from the NFHS Progress Report 2020 V2.1, NFHS)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.1.2: Proportion of households covered under National Food Security Act 2013, (in percent, age)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance ( )

SDG-02-01	Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.2.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG-02-02	Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant Global Indicator	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age < 2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.2.1: Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are stunted
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG-02-03	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey-5)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant Global Indicator	2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )



Indicator Key Message	Percentage of children aged 0-59 years who are malnourished
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Five periods
Relevant Global Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Indicator Key Message	Area and value (percentage) per hectare (kg/ha)
Indicator Data Source	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total production of rice (kg)} + \text{Total production of wheat (kg)}}{\text{Area under rice cultivation (ha)} + \text{Area under wheat cultivation (ha)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	kg/hectare
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.3.1: Agricultural productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Indicator Key Message	Value Added (Million) (percentage) per worker (IN Lakhs per worker)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (CPIW, NVA Database) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Agriculture Statistics at a Glance - 2019) (Index of agricultural workers 2011)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{CPIW in agriculture and allied sectors for current year (2018)}}{\text{Total number of agricultural workers - cultivators and agricultural laborers - men and marginal}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: 2018-19 Denominator: 2011
Data Unit	Higher IN lakh per worker
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.3.2: Value Added in Agriculture per worker
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Indicator Key Message	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (Sample Registration System)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Per 1,000 live births
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global road mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Relevant Global Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Indicator Key Message	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (Sample Registration System)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Per 1,000 live births
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant Global Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

Indicator Key Message	Percentage of children 0-59 months fully vaccinated (IN Lakhs) (percentage)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Mission Immunisation Program - Health Management Information System (HMIS))
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	April 2018-March 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.2.2: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months fully vaccinated (DTP, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccines)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.3: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Tuberculosis Elimination Program)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Year 1}^2 \text{ road deaths} + \text{Year 2}^2 \text{ road deaths} (\text{Public} + \text{Private})}{\text{Total population in area (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population per year
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the global road traffic deaths and injuries
Relevant Global Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
Relevant NF Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.3: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India HIV Estimates 2019 Technical Report/UNWCLAD)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,000 uninfected population
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	7 years
Relevant Global Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the global road traffic deaths and injuries
Relevant Global Indicator	3.6.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
Relevant NF Indicator	3.6.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.6: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the global road traffic deaths and injuries
Relevant Global Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
Relevant NF Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.6: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2019) Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States 2011-2020, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to road accidents in 2019}}{\text{Mid year projected population in 2019 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the global road traffic deaths and injuries
Relevant Global Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
Relevant NF Indicator	3.6.2: Road traffic deaths per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.8: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Health Management Information System)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	April-Dec 2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	3.7: By 2020, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, contraception and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Relevant Global Indicator	3.8.1: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Relevant NF Indicator	3.8.1: Percentage of institutional births (7 years/1 year)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.8: Reduce road deaths by 50% (per 100,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Integral Aging Study in India 2019, National Programme for Health Care of Elderly and Aged)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	7 years
Relevant Global Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Relevant Global Indicator	3.8.2: Proportion of population with large out-of-pocket expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11: INDIA INDEX 2.0 SDG-11-11-1	11.1: Population growth and projected per 1,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Registrar: Directorate General of Health Services, Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Ministry of AYUSH [National Health Profile 2020] Demographer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States, 2011-2046, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of registered doctors} + \text{AYUSH Practitioners} + \text{ANM} + \text{RMM} + \text{LHV}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2025}} \times 10,000$
Data Period (Year)	2025-27
Data Unit	Number per 10,000 population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	2.e. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Relevant Global Indicator	2.e.1: Health worker density and distribution
Relevant NF Indicator	2.e.1: Total physicians, nurses and mid-levels per 10,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	4.1: Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary education (Indicator 4.1.1)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [HMAS (HMAS Information System for Education) - HIAS (HIES) (+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2025-27
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant NF Indicator	4.1.2: Adjusted NF Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	4.1: Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in secondary education (Indicator 4.1.1)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [HMAS (HMAS Information System for Education) - HIAS (HIES) (+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2025-27
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	4.1: Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in tertiary education (Indicator 4.1.1)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [HMAS (HMAS Information System for Education) - HIAS (HIES) (+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2025-27
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant NF Indicator	4.1.1: Gross enrolment ratio in higher secondary education (in ratio per hundred)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	4.2: Proficiency in reading and mathematics in primary and secondary education (Indicator 4.2.1)
Indicator Data Source	Department of School Education and Literacy [Sourced from the NF Progress Report 2020 VO, I, A&EP]
Computation Approach	$\% \text{ of students with min proficiency in language} + \% \text{ of students with min proficiency in maths}$
Data Period (Year)	2027-28
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant Global Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant Global Indicator	4.2.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 1/2, (b) at the end of primary, and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by 2030
Relevant NF Indicator	4.2.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of minimum defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of these grades
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.3: Literacy rates (LRS) in higher education (15-24 years)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education (All India Survey on Higher Education)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.3.2: Lower vocational rates for tertiary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.5: Gender equality in education and literacy rates (LRS) for persons with disabilities (15-24 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Sample Survey - Report No. 582: Persons with Disabilities in India)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July-2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.5: Gender equality in education and literacy rates (LRS) (15-24 years)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education (All India Survey on Higher Education)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Rate
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Relevant Global Indicator	4.5.1: Parity index (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quartile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected) in data source available for all education indicators on the list that can be disaggregated
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.5.2: Gender Parity Index for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.6: Literacy rates (LRS) in primary and secondary education (15-24 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Household Literacy Survey)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieved literacy and numeracy
Relevant Global Indicator	4.6.2: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.6.2: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years, (lit rate per 100)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.a: Inclusion of vulnerable groups in basic education (literately, literacy rate)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education
Computation Approach	Average share of schools with electricity, drinking water to the total number of schools
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Relevant Global Indicator	4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity, (b) basic drinking water
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Indicator 4.b: Inclusion of vulnerable groups in basic education (literately, literacy rate)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.b: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Relevant Global Indicator	4.b.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.b.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Target 4.4: Increase substantially the number of youth (ages 15-24) with basic skills
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education (Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+))
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through initial teacher education, for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls worldwide
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number of cases per 1,00,000 female population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.2.1: Rate of crimes against women per 100,000 female population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.3: Eliminate harmful practices
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (2019 Statistical Report 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Female per 1,000 males
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.3: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.3.1: Sex Ratio at Birth
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.4: Increase women's economic empowerment
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computation Approach	Average female wage/salary received Average male wage/salary received
Data Period (Year)	July 2018-June 2019
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.4: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.4.2: Wages earned by male (female) in regular wage/salaried employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.5: Increase women's political participation
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Women and Child Development (National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019)
Computation Approach	1/3rd of women by household or by village + women with leadership of Women Parity Committee (WPC) in Panchayat 1/3rd year progress per 1000 female population
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 female population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.5: Increase all forms of women's political participation
Relevant Global Indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.5.2: Per 1,00,000 women who have experienced sexual/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.6: Promote gender equality in decision-making
Indicator Data Source	Union Commission of India
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Bi-annual
Relevant Global Target	5.6: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Relevant Global Indicator	5.6.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local government
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.6.1: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Self Government
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of women in paid formal sector employment (TFPI) (2019-2024 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computative Approach	Female LFPI (15-64 Years) Male LFPI (15-64 Years)
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.5: Enhance women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors in listed companies (as of 2022) (WMP)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Computative Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Per 1,000 persons
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	5.5: Enhance women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Relevant Global Indicator	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Directors in listed companies
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of women in paid formal sector employment (TFPI) (2019-2024 years) (as from data source for TFPI)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey-5)
Computative Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	5.5: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Relevant Global Indicator	5.5.3: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of total population getting safe and adequate drinking water with provision of toilet (as of 2022) (DW)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Agriculture Census - 2015-16)
Computative Approach	$\frac{\text{Total landholdings (female)}}{\text{Total landholdings (male + female)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	7 years
Relevant Global Target	5.5: Enhance women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Relevant Global Indicator	5.5.2: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership of leased rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.5.2: Operational land holdings - gender ratio
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of total population getting safe and adequate drinking water with provision of toilet (as of 2022) (DW)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of (a) State
Computative Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant Global Indicator	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.1.1: Percentage of population getting safe and adequate drinking water with provision
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of total population having improved access of drinking water
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of (a) State
Computative Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant Global Indicator	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of population (rural) using improved toilet (IPC) (%)
Indicator Data Source	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Dashboard
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant Global Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of districts covered by ODF (%)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti (Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Dashboard)
Computational Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of districts covered by ODF}}{\text{Total number of districts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.2.1: Percentage of districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education (Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+))
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of industries (rural) complying with CPCB norms (water quality) (%)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board)
Computational Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of industries complying with CPCB norms}}{\text{Total number of industries}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	20
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and preventing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse Globally
Relevant Global Indicator	6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.3.1: Percentage of industries (17 categories of highly polluting industries/gravity polluting industry and category of industries) complying with water water treatment as per CPCB norms
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti (Central Ground Water Board)
Computational Approach	$\frac{\text{Annual ground/water extraction (in BCM)}}{\text{Annual extractable ground water resource (in BCM)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Relevant Global Indicator	6.4.2: Cost of water stress (freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources)
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of ground water over-exploited
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti (Central Ground Water Board)
Computational Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of over-exploited blocks}}{\text{Total number of blocks}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	6.4: By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.4.1: Percentage of blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Percentage of population with access to electricity
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power (Madhyama Department)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant Global Indicator	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity
Relevant NIF Indicator	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Percentage of population with access to electricity
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Commission
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	August 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant Global Indicator	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (NSA/NVA Database)
Computational Approach	Per capita GDP at constant price (2011-12) - Per capita GDP at constant price (2011-12) $\times 100$ Per capita GDP at constant price (2011-12)
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Relevant Global Indicator	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Relevant NIF Indicator	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Low of being Unemployed (2019) (constant price)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Employment in Production of Industry and Internal Trade)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.2: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Unemployment rate (%) (2018-19) (2019-20)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Relevant Global Indicator	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Relevant NF Indicator	85.2: Unemployment rate
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Female labour force participation rate (%) (2018-19) (2019-20)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of women in regular employment in manufacturing and construction sectors (2018-19)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and sound working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of financial institutions with a bank account held (2018-19) (2019-20)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana - Scheme Household Report)
Computational Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant Global Indicator	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider
Relevant NF Indicator	8.10.2: Indicator on financial inclusion
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Number of functioning offices of commercial banks (2018-19) (2019-20)
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (Statistics on Indian Economy) Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population)
Computational Approach	Number of functioning offices of commercial banks And year projected total population in state (in lakh)
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: September 2018 Denominator: 2018
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant Global Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant Global Indicator	8.10.2: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults
Relevant NF Indicator	8.10.2: Number of banking outlets (functioning branches of commercial banks) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Indicator: Total number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Reserve Bank of India (Database on Public Banking) Department: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Indicator: projections for India and States, 2011-2026, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total number of ATMs (SCBs and RLAs)}}{\text{Mid-year projected total population in 2020 (in lakh)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: September, 2020 Denominator: 2020
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant Global Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
Relevant Global Indicator	8.10.1: (i) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
Relevant NF Indicator	8.10.4: Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Indicator: Percentage of formal credit to PMJDY
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{PMJDY accounts opened by women}}{\text{Total number of PMJDY accounts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	December, 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
Relevant Global Indicator	8.10.1: Indicator on Financial Inclusion
Relevant NF Indicator	8.1.7: Percentage of women using an account at a formal financial institution
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Indicator: Percentage of formal (registered) investment by unincorporated small business firms from bank loans (percent)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Rural Development (Rural and Micro Small Enterprises (RMSE)) (Compiled Data)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total number of bank loans availed under PMCSY}}{\text{Total number of formal investments under PMCSY}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	December, Progress till 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and intermodal infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
Relevant Global Indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Relevant NF Indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Indicator: Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (percent yearly)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (STATINDIA Database)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{GVA (current prices) in manufacturing}}{\text{Total GVA (current prices)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Relevant Global Indicator	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
Relevant NF Indicator	9.2.1: Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Goal, SD Indicator, Sub-indicator and Measurement Unit	Indicator description (as per SDG framework)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Periodic Labour Force Survey)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Relevant Global Indicator	8.2.1: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Relevant NII Indicator	8.2.1: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Goal, SD Indicator, Sub-indicator and Measurement Unit	Indicator description (as per SDG framework)
Indicator Data Source	WIJ Adyog (India Innovation Index 2020)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	8.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovative and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Goal, SD Indicator, Sub-indicator and Measurement Unit	Indicator description (as per SDG framework)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (LAWI Report 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	20
Data Periodicity	Half yearly
Relevant Global Target	8.5: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Goal, SD Indicator, Sub-indicator and Measurement Unit	Indicator description (as per SDG framework)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	June 2020
Data Unit	Number per 100 population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	9.a: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Relevant Global Indicator	9.a.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Goal, SD Indicator, Sub-indicator and Measurement Unit	Indicator description (as per SDG framework)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	June 2020
Data Unit	Number per 100 population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	9.a: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Relevant Global Indicator	9.a.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Relevant NII Indicator	9.a.1: Number of Internet subscriptions as percentage of total population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Percentage of population living below poverty line
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Wealth Index, National Family Health Survey - 4)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	10.2: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Percentage of political parties and political seats in the State/UT (on gender division)
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	5 years
Relevant Global Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislatures and local self-government, in percentage
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance ( )

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj committees (PRC)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Panchayat Raj
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Mid-periodic
Relevant Global Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislatures and local self-government
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance ( )

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of SC seats} + \text{Number of ST seats}}{\text{Total number of seats in the State Legislative Assembly}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Relevant Global Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.2.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Ratio of (Female) to male (Total) from Participation Rate (PRR)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Labour and Employment (Labour Manpower, Skill Employment Management Survey)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Female labour force participation rate (per 1,000)}}{\text{Male labour force participation rate (per 1,000)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	10.2: Promote equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance ( )

SDG 01-RELATED INDICATOR	Ratio of (Total seats of SC) to (Total SC population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Data, Socioeconomic Census in India 2011)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011
Data Unit	Number of seats per 1,00,000 SC population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	10.2: Promote equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )



SDG 11-INDICATOR 11.2 INDICATOR 11.2	Percentage of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs - National Census (Household Survey, Census of India 2011)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011
Data Unit	Number of cases per 1,00,000 of population
States/UTs Covered	SI
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.2: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcomes, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11-INDICATOR 11.2 AND COMMENTARY	Percentage of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation - National Sample Survey (NSS) Round 673 (Living Conditions, Slum Status, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2018-December 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	SI
Data Periodicity	Yearly periodic
Relevant Global Target	11.2: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant Global Indicator	11.2.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.2.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11-INDICATOR 11.2 AND COMMENTARY	Number of persons killed in road accidents in urban areas
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of Home Affairs - National Census (Household Survey, Census of India 2011) Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	Number of persons killed in road accidents in urban areas Mid-year projected urban population in April (in lakhs)
Data Period (Year)	2010
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	SI
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, sustainable and secure transport systems for all, including road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11-INDICATOR 11.2 AND COMMENTARY	Percentage of wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection (2018)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs - National Urban Mission (NUM)
Computation Approach	Number of wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection Total number of wards
Data Period (Year)	November 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	SI
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant Global Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.6.1: Percentage of wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Percentage of urban population living in adequate housing (2020)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (National Urban Mission) (NMI)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of IHLU units constructed}}{\text{Number of IHLU units targeted}}$ x 100
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.2: By 2030, provide access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NF Indicator	11.1.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (urban & rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Percentage of waste generated in the total waste generated (2020)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (National Urban Mission) (NMI)
Computation Approach	City-level data source
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant Global Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
Relevant NF Indicator	11.6.1: Percentage of waste processed
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Percentage of wards with road source segregation (2020)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (National Urban Mission) (NMI)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of wards with road source segregation}}{\text{Total number of wards}}$ x 100
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant NF Indicator	11.6.2: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Percentage of total waste generated in the total waste generated (2020)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total average treatment capacity}}{\text{Total sewage generated}}$ x 100
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing (2020)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (National Sample Survey - 75th Round, Housing, Water, Sanitation, Fuel and Heating Conditions in India)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Percentage of urban households with drainage (Employment + Covered gutter + Open gutter)}}{100}$
Data Period (Year)	July 2018 to December 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.6: Improve air quality and protect air quality
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Sourced from the NF-Program Report 2020 V2.1,MOPI)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Kilograms per capita
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6: By 2025, address the unsustainable management and inefficient use of natural resources
Relevant Global Indicator	11.6.2: Domestic material consumption, Domestic material consumption per capita, and Domestic material consumption per GDP
Relevant NF Indicator	5.4.2: Per capita total fuel consumption, (in kg.)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.7: Promote and protect green buildings, buildings, and green buildings
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Agricultural Statistics of A State 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Consumption of 40 responses for Urea}}{\text{Total consumption of fertilizers (N,P,K)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.7: By 2020, address the unsustainable consumption of chemicals and of waste throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their releases to air, water and soil in order to ensure that adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Relevant NF Indicator	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N/5-F)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.7: Promote and protect green buildings, buildings, and green buildings
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board) Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Quantity of hazardous waste generated in 2018-19 (MT)}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 10000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Metric tonnes per 1,000 population per annum
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.7: By 2020, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant Global Indicator	11.7.1: Hazardous waste generated per capita and percentage of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.7: Promote and protect green buildings, buildings, and green buildings
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Quantity of hazardous waste recycled or utilized (MT)}}{\text{Total quantity of hazardous waste generated (MT)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.7: By 2020, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant Global Indicator	11.7.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance ( )

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.7: Promote and protect green buildings, buildings, and green buildings
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board implementation of plastic waste management rules) Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Estimated plastic waste generation in 2018-19}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Tonnes per 1,000 population per annum
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.7: By 2020, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of SWM treated (Total quantity treated to the quantity) of SWM generated
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Pollution Control Board)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Quantity of SWM treated and disposed (kg/day)}}{\text{Total quantity of SWM generated (kg/day)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.6. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Installed capacity of grid interactive solar power (GW)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy - P.S.C Division (Physical Progress Achievements - State-wise installed capacity of Grid interactive Renewable Power) Demographic: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States XIII, 2006, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Installed capacity of grid interactive solar power (MW)}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2050 (in lakh)}} \times 10$ This power includes: EM Power, Rooftop Capex EM Capex (Non Rooftop) and Micro to Energy, EM, Storage, Capex, Capex/operation
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	MW per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to meet these more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
Relevant Global Indicator	11.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries, in watts per capita
Relevant NF Indicator	11.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries, in watts per capita
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Number of human deaths due to extreme weather events
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Vital Statistics 2020) Demographic: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Population projections for India and States XIII, 2006, National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of human deaths due to extreme weather events}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 10,000,000$
Data Period (Year)	2018, 19
Data Unit	Per 1,000 population
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	11.5: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Relevant Global Indicator	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Relevant NF Indicator	11.5.1, 11.5.2 & 11.5.3: Number of deaths attributed to natural disasters per 1,00,000 people per year
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Number of people living in slums
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (Slumless Cities and Resilience in India - An Analytical Study, MHA/IMP)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	11.5: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of renewable energy use in total installed generating capacity (excluding all fossil fuels)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power (Central Electricity Authority)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Installed grid interactive renewable power} \times \text{Installed capacity of large hydroelectricity}}{\text{Total installed capacity of power utilities including thermal storage}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Monthly
Relevant Global Target	11.5: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Relevant Global Indicator	11.5.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Relevant NF Indicator	11.5.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generating
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 11 Climate Action	Indicator 11.6: (CO <sub>2</sub> eq) per capita population (t/year)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power (National Emission Dashboard) (Live Data) Demographic: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Population: population for India and States (2011-2024), National Commission on Population
Computation Approach	$\frac{CO_2 \text{ saved from LFG bulks (in tonnes)}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2024}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Tonnes per 1,000 population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Live Data
Relevant Global Target	11.6: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.6.1: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals at post-2020 period
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (%)

SDG 11 Climate Action	Indicator 11.7: (LSD) per capita population (per year)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India: Team of the Nation's Status 2017 (The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative), ICMR/ITRI and ICMR)
Computation Approach	Directly from the data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Not periodic
Relevant Global Target	11.7: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 11.7: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases from hazardous climate and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 11.7: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases from hazardous climate and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (%)

SDG 11 Climate Action	Indicator 11.8: (mg) per capita population (mg)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences (National Centre for Coastal Research)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	mg/l
States/UTs Covered	0
Data Periodicity	Not periodic
Relevant Global Target	14.1: By 2030, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.1.3: Coastal Water Quality Index

SDG 11 Climate Action	Indicator 11.9: (mg) per capita population (mg)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences (National Centre for Coastal Research)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	mg/l
States/UTs Covered	0
Data Periodicity	Not periodic
Relevant Global Target	14.1: By 2030, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.1.3: Coastal Water Quality Index

SDG 11 Climate Action	Indicator 11.10: (km)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Area under mangroves in 2019} - \text{Area under mangroves in 2017}}{\text{Area under mangroves in 2017}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017-2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	0
Data Periodicity	2 years
Relevant Global Target	14.2: By 2030, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves
Indicator Interpretation	States with an increase/no change in area under mangroves will be awarded a score of 100 while States with a decrease in area under mangroves will be awarded a score of 0.

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Indicator 14.3.1: Average surface water quality (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences (National Centre for Coastal Research)
Computation Approach	Average of the million pH values measured at individual stations in the shore runs along the coastline of a particular State was computed.
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	5
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
Relevant Global Indicator	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.3.1: Average surface acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Indicator Interpretation	For the the categorization of seas or coastal water designated by OCHA, pH values falling in a broad range of 8.1 to 8.5 is considered permissible.

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Indicator 14.7.1: Percentage of small island developing States and least developed countries with the sustainable use of marine resources, including through better and management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Minor Products Export Development Authority)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Area notified for aquaculture (in hectares)}}{\text{Area identified suitable for aquaculture (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	5
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	14.7: By 2030, increase the sustainable benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through better and management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND	Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	7 years
Relevant Global Target	15.1: By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Relevant Global Indicator	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND	Indicator 15.2.1: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	7 years
Relevant Global Target	15.2: By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.2.1: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND	Indicator 15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Indicator Data Source	Namdebhar, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Eco Data India 2020) Gulabkhatra, Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Area covered under afforestation schemes (in hectares)}}{\text{Total geographical area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	15.2: By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



SDG 15 (LIFE) (LMD)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry: National Remote Sensing Centre (Source from 1) (Woods 2020, MISH) Delineator: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total degraded land area (in hectares)}}{\text{Total geographical area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2011-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	15.2: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.2.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 15 (LIFE) (LMD)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India 2018 - Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Land area under desertification (in lakh hectares)}}{\text{Total area under desertification (in lakh hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2011-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	15.2: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 15 (LIFE) (LMD)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) Delineator: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (Forest Survey of India 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of wildlife crime cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972)}}{\text{Total protected area in million hectares}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	20
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of fish and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Relevant Global Indicator	15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illegally trafficked
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.7.2: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (in number)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 16 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Relevant Global Indicator	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 16 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.2.1: Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (per 1,00,000 child population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG 16 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS)	Indicator (English) and Unit and Category
Indicator Data Source	Ministry and Delineator: Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total number of victims trafficked (male and female) in one year}}{\text{Mid year projected population in lakh (in lakh)}} \times 10$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant Global Indicator	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.2.1: Human trafficking cases (per 10,00,000 population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance ( )

SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Indicator 16.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Registrar and Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs - National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total children missing in 2019}}{\text{Mid-year projected child population in 2019 (in Lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Registrar: 2019 Denominator: Estimated mid-year projected population of children (below 18 years of age) for the year 2019 has been used as was used by NSO in 2019 due to non-availability of such figures for 2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and hatred of children
Relevant Global Indicator	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.2.2: Number of missing children
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Indicator 16.3: Number of deaths per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Registrar: Ministry of Law and Justice Denominator: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Registrar: projections for India and States 2011-2026; National Commission on Population)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total estimated strength of judges in District Court, High Court, Special and subordinate Courts}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in Lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	December 2019
Data Unit	Deaths per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Relevant Global Indicator	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported that their situation is competent authorities or other formally recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.3.1: Number of suits per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Indicator 16.5: Percentage of persons who lost at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by three public officials, during the previous 12 months
Indicator Data Source	Registrar and Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs - National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in Lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Relevant Global Indicator	16.5.1: Proportion of persons who lost at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by three public officials, during the previous 12 months
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.5.1: Persons convicted in total cognizable crimes under offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Indicator 16.6: Percentage of births registered
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs - Office of the Regional General, India (Civil Registrar of India based on the Civil Registration System 2019)
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	16.6: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant Global Indicator	16.6.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.6.1: Percentage of births registered
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Indicator 16.7: Proportion of population covered under judicial
Indicator Data Source	Dispute Resolution Authority of India Dashboard
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Live Data
Relevant Global Target	16.7: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.7.1: Proportion of population covered under Justice
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)





TABLE 2.1 - PERFORMANCE STATES AND UTM ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 3

SDG	Indicator	Performance States										UTM	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
3	3.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Legend: 100 (Green), 90-99 (Yellow), 80-89 (Orange), 70-79 (Red), 60-69 (Dark Red), 50-59 (Purple), 40-49 (Dark Purple), 30-39 (Black), 20-29 (Grey), 10-19 (Light Grey), 0-9 (White)

TABLE 2.1 - PERFORMANCE STATES AND UTM ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 3

SDG	Indicator	Performance States										UTM	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
3	3.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Legend: 100 (Green), 90-99 (Yellow), 80-89 (Orange), 70-79 (Red), 60-69 (Dark Red), 50-59 (Purple), 40-49 (Dark Purple), 30-39 (Black), 20-29 (Grey), 10-19 (Light Grey), 0-9 (White)





TABLE 10.2 - PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UT ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 8

SDG Indicator	Indicator description	Target	2024 (est)	2023 (est)	2022 (est)	2021 (est)	2020 (est)	2019 (est)	2018 (est)	2017 (est)	2016 (est)	2015 (est)	2014 (est)	2013 (est)	2012 (est)	2011 (est)	2010 (est)	2009 (est)	2008 (est)	2007 (est)	2006 (est)	2005 (est)	2004 (est)	2003 (est)	2002 (est)	2001 (est)	2000 (est)	1999 (est)	1998 (est)	1997 (est)	1996 (est)	1995 (est)	1994 (est)	1993 (est)	1992 (est)	1991 (est)	1990 (est)	1989 (est)		
8.1	... (text)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Legend:
 

- Green circle: Achieved (2014)
- Yellow circle: Nearly met (2014)
- Red circle: Far from target (2014)
- Blue circle: Not met (2014)
- Light blue circle: Not met (2015)
- Dark blue circle: Not met (2016)

TABLE 10.3 - PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UT ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 10

SDG Indicator	Indicator description	Target	2024 (est)	2023 (est)	2022 (est)	2021 (est)	2020 (est)	2019 (est)	2018 (est)	2017 (est)	2016 (est)	2015 (est)	2014 (est)	2013 (est)	2012 (est)	2011 (est)	2010 (est)	2009 (est)	2008 (est)	2007 (est)	2006 (est)	2005 (est)	2004 (est)	2003 (est)	2002 (est)	2001 (est)	2000 (est)	1999 (est)	1998 (est)	1997 (est)	1996 (est)	1995 (est)	1994 (est)	1993 (est)	1992 (est)	1991 (est)	1990 (est)	1989 (est)	
10.1	... (text)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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SDG indicator is not used in comparison 104. \*Weighted mean (2014-2024). \*\*Weighted mean (2015-2024). \*\*\*Weighted mean (2016-2024). \*\*\*\*Weighted mean (2017-2024). \*\*\*\*\*Weighted mean (2018-2024). \*\*\*\*\*(2019-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2020-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2021-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2022-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2023-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2024-2024). \*\*\*\*\* (2025-2025). \*\*\*\*\* (2026-2026). \*\*\*\*\* (2027-2027). \*\*\*\*\* (2028-2028). \*\*\*\*\* (2029-2029). \*\*\*\*\* (2030-2030). \*\*\*\*\* (2031-2031). \*\*\*\*\* (2032-2032). \*\*\*\*\* (2033-2033). \*\*\*\*\* (2034-2034). \*\*\*\*\* (2035-2035). \*\*\*\*\* (2036-2036). \*\*\*\*\* (2037-2037). \*\*\*\*\* (2038-2038). \*\*\*\*\* (2039-2039). \*\*\*\*\* (2040-2040). \*\*\*\*\* (2041-2041). \*\*\*\*\* (2042-2042). \*\*\*\*\* (2043-2043). \*\*\*\*\* (2044-2044). \*\*\*\*\* (2045-2045). \*\*\*\*\* (2046-2046). \*\*\*\*\* (2047-2047). \*\*\*\*\* (2048-2048). \*\*\*\*\* (2049-2049). \*\*\*\*\* (2050-2050).



TABLE 13.1 - PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTI ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population (Cr)	Population Growth (%)	Average Rainfall (mm)	Average Rainfall (mm)	Area Under Cultivation (Lakh Ha)	Forest Area (Lakh Ha)	Water Availability (Lakh Mm³)	Water Availability (Lakh Mm³)	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	Number of Polluted Water Bodies
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.02	14.2	1195	1195	21.1	14.3	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195
2	Assam	0.02	11.4	1425	1425	22.4	11.5	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425
3	Bihar	0.02	16.2	1180	1180	20.0	16.3	1180	1180	1180	1180	1180	1180	1180	1180
4	Chhattisgarh	0.02	16.7	1185	1185	18.6	16.8	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185
5	Goa	0.01	10.4	1184	1184	13.1	10.5	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184
6	Gujarat	0.02	13.0	1191	1191	19.8	13.1	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191
7	Haryana	0.02	13.4	1193	1193	15.5	13.5	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	12.0	1198	1198	11.2	12.1	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.02	17.3	1188	1188	20.0	17.4	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.02	17.3	1188	1188	20.0	17.4	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188	1188
11	Maharashtra	0.02	14.0	1190	1190	18.9	14.1	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190
12	Mizoram	0.01	10.1	1192	1192	12.6	10.2	1192	1192	1192	1192	1192	1192	1192	1192
13	Nagaland	0.01	11.1	1194	1194	11.9	11.2	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194
14	Nagaland	0.01	11.1	1194	1194	11.9	11.2	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194
15	Nararn Pradesh	0.02	16.5	1186	1186	16.0	16.6	1186	1186	1186	1186	1186	1186	1186	1186
16	Odisha	0.02	13.7	1187	1187	15.6	13.8	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187
17	Punjab	0.01	13.8	1189	1189	14.0	13.9	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189
18	Rajasthan	0.02	15.7	1183	1183	12.3	15.8	1183	1183	1183	1183	1183	1183	1183	1183
19	Tamil Nadu	0.02	14.3	1195	1195	16.7	14.4	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195
20	Tamil Nadu	0.02	14.3	1195	1195	16.7	14.4	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	1195
21	Uttar Pradesh	0.02	18.8	1182	1182	23.0	18.9	1182	1182	1182	1182	1182	1182	1182	1182
22	West Bengal	0.02	14.0	1190	1190	17.9	14.1	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190
23	Chandigarh	0.01	11.2	1194	1194	11.9	11.3	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	10.5	1191	1191	12.7	10.6	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191
25	Daman and Diu	0.01	10.5	1191	1191	12.7	10.6	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191
26	Lakshadweep	0.01	10.0	1190	1190	12.6	10.1	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190	1190
27	National Capital Territory of Delhi	0.01	11.2	1194	1194	11.9	11.3	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194
28	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	11.0	1193	1193	11.8	11.1	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193
29	Ladakh	0.01	11.0	1193	1193	11.8	11.1	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193
30	Bhutan	0.01	11.0	1193	1193	11.8	11.1	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193
31	Maldives	0.01	11.0	1193	1193	11.8	11.1	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193	1193



TABLE 14.2 - PERFORMANCE OF MAHARASHTRA ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 14

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Population Growth (%)	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1
2	Average Rainfall (mm)	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185
3	Area Under Cultivation (Lakh Ha)	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
4	Forest Area (Lakh Ha)	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
5	Water Availability (Lakh Mm³)	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184
6	Number of Polluted Water Bodies	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184	1184

Note: The figures of food availability might have variations from the actual figures due to differences in the reporting of the states.



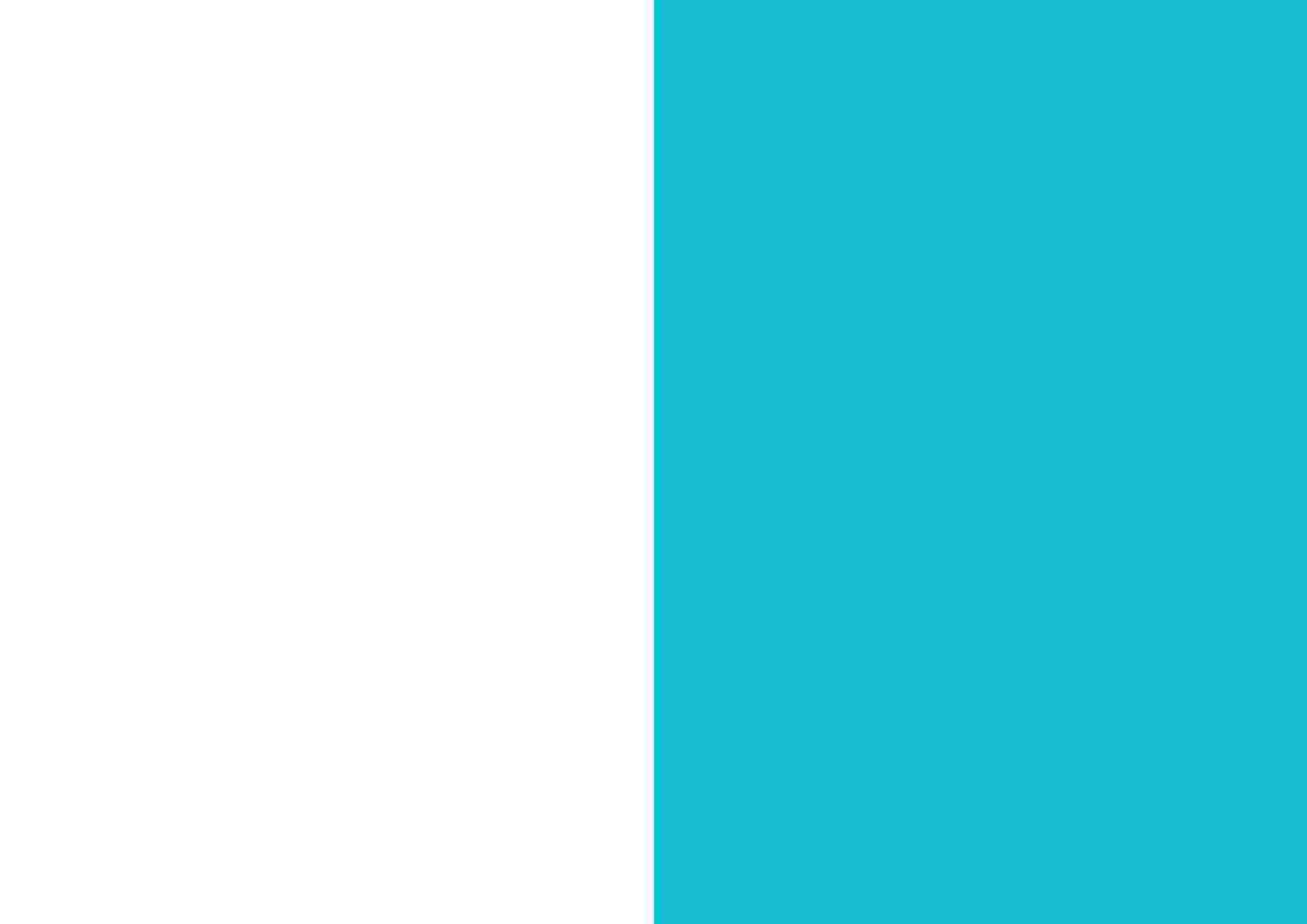


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